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

Series D: Education and Rabbinic Career, 1930-1993. Subseries 4: Temple Emanuel [Denver, Colo.], 1943-1990.

Box Folder 10 2

Outside engagements. 1949-1950.

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

a Program for The negro I. Eliminate your own appearers. Feb. 17, 1944 - Town Meeting of air Let's Face The Rue Question James E. Stepard - Pres, not Carolina College for hegios say- leave it up to the States. That's affearing - The only me by enough to do it is The Federal but under FEPC. Remember what old Trederick Douglas paid? (Quote)

trederick Douglass, an ex-slave who became The most pamous of nego abolitimento, issued a stirring call to men of his run race in March 1883, a few months after Lincoln signed The Emancipation Proclamation. This call, entitled " Men of Color, to arms! had some Jassages That are as afflicable today as They were in the Civil War: Action, action! not criticism winds are powerful only as May stimulate to blows. Liberty non by white men would lose half its bustie. Who would be free memselves must strike me blow. Better even to die free Man to live plaves. This is the pentiment of every brave colored man among us. There are week and cowardly

#### 11

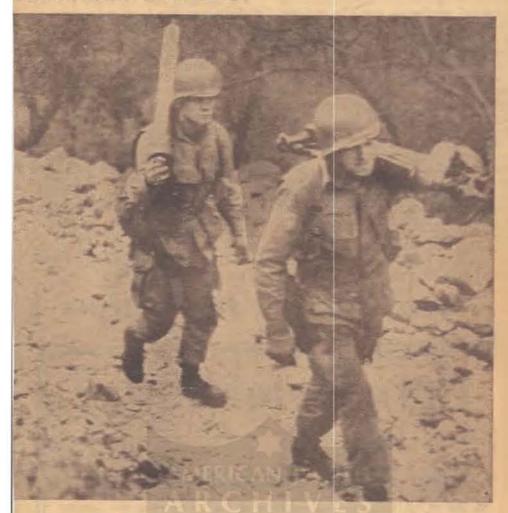
## Gooey Going for Gunners in Muddy Italy



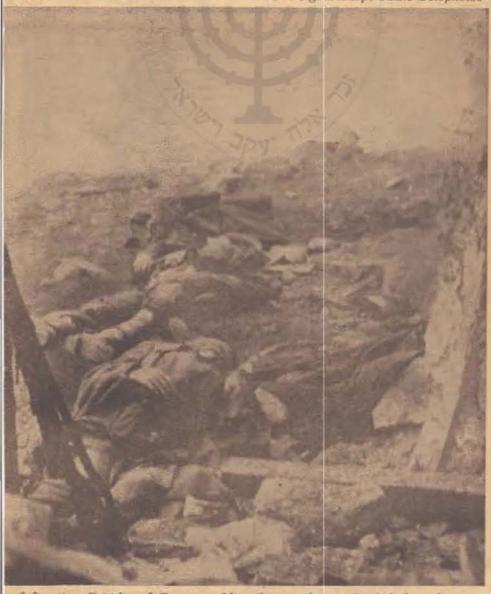
Here's what Gen. Montgomery's 8th Army is up against as it pushes relentlessly against the retreating Nazis on Italy's eastern front. A D-6 tractor is used to higher, drier spot.

haul this 5.5-inch cannon of the Royal Artillery out of its thick mud base to a British Official Photo

## Italian Front



a steep mountain trail after unloading mule packs somewhere on the Italian front. U. S. Signal Corps Radio Telephotos



of devotion. British and German soldiers lie together in death before the enery Hill, where they fought hand-to-hand with no quarter asked or given. (Yes, How about letting ours cote, Mr. Congressman?)

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## U. S. Race Riots Helped Goebbels

Nazis Weep Crocodile Tears for Negroes . . .

DIE NEGERSCHLACHT VON DETROIT

The Nazi propaganda clippings print-ed here should be a solemn lesson to Americans. They teach us this: That if you're fighting a war for democracy, you've got to mean it. Other peoples, especially those enslaved, are tired of words; they judge us by our actions.

These clippings show how Goebbels' slick recognized machine can use race.

slick propaganda machine can use race hatred-anybody's race hatred-for its own purposes; how the weapon of racism can be made to cut two ways, like

a double-edged sword.

The clippings at left and below are from Die Wehrmacht, magazine published by the German High Command for all Axis and neutral countries; the clipping at lower right is from the Nazi propaganda magazine, Tidsrevyn, published in Sweden. The superimposed boxes give the English translation of the German and Swedish captions.

Die Wehrmacht uses the tragic Detroit

race riots as anti-democratic ammunition. The accompanying story declares that "regular warfare developed . . and the Negroes suffered a terrible defeat." It adds complacently that "in the United States, the land which has declared the most bitter war against anti-Semitism ... race hatred and brutality have celebrated their bloody triumphs.

The implications are obvious. Goeb-

of July 31, 1943, we reproduce the picture below, showing—according to the English caption—"two who took part in the great RAF raid on Hamburg on Thursday night—Serg. J. C. Dickinson (left), a Canadian, and Serg. F. L. Gilkes from Trinidad—waiting to go the dispersal center.

WITHOUT COMMENT THE DAILY SKETCH, LONDON The car of a Negro, which was turned over and set afire by brave Detroiters. to the dispersal centre. Is this supposed to be a preparatory exercise for the actual battlefields? A solitary Negro is pursued by several Americans armed with sticks and bottles. A Negro who is al-ready held by the police, is again attacked by a white and mal-treated. The whites on Woodward Ave. receive reinforce ments from American youth, since it is apparently not enough that they autnumber the Negroes a thousand to one.

"Negro suspect" who is arrested by the police and is being threatened with a rubber stick.

## ebbels

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bels is telling enslaved and neutral peo-ple, in effect: "If you think we Nazis are brutal, look at how an American minority is treated. Maybe you won't be so badly off under the New Order." He is also, in effect, telling German troops: "See how cruel the cowardly Americans are. You must fight them harder.'

The sad fact that we Americans should ponder, though, is that except for a few verbal tricks, the Nazi story does not go beyond the actual facts of what hap-

pened at Detroit.

Honest exposure of the Detroit situa-tion in the American press was essen-tial to remedy it; if the American press had been less frank, the Nazis would have made up an even more horrendous story out of the rumors. It was the fact of the Detroit riot and the causes behind it that aided the Axis.

In other words, it is certain Americans, through their race hatred, through their lack of plain, ordinary, decent, commonsense patriotism, who have handed a propaganda weapon to the enemy.

For anything that frustrates our psy-

For anything that frustrates our psychological warfare in other countries, we must eventually pay in the blood of American soldiers. That is why the Detroit riots will eventually put a bullet in the heart of many a doughboy.

Lest anyone think Die Wehrmacht's crocodile tears mean a slackening in the official Nazi doctrine of race hatred, the "Without Comment" clipping from Tidsrevyn should be noted. No comment was needed in the Goebbels sheet because its readers are accustomed to pictures of American Negro troops and Negro "terror fliers." The campaign is designed to make worried Europeans think that Negro occupation troops will be placed in control over them if the Allies win.

Yes, the Nazis still hate Negroes.

You see, Goebbels can make race

You see, Goebbels can make race hatred cut two ways; that's why any and all racism helps Fascism.

. And Stir Hate for Negroes

## Utan kommentar

## The Daily Sketch, London

för den 31. juli 1943 återge vi nedanstående bild av - enligt den engelska underskriften - "två som deltogo i R. A. Frs stora raid mot Hamburg på torsdag natt — sergeant J. C. Dickinson (till vänster), en kanadensare, och sergeant F. L. Gilkes från Trinidad — i väntan på avfärd till fördelningscentralen".

of July 31, 1943, we reproduce the picture below, showing-according to the English caption—"two who took part in the great RAF raid on Hamburg on Thursday night—Serg. J. C. Dickinson (left), a Canadian, and Serg. F. L. Gilkes from Trinidad—waiting to go to the dispersal centre. to the dispersal centre. "Negro suspect" who is arrested by the police and is being threatened

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men all mations. We have Them among us. They will tell you That This is 'The white man's wan mat you will be no better of after Than before The near .... Believe Them not .... I ruge you to fly to arms and smite with death ment power That would bruy me government and your liberty in The same hopelers

II. Stress Fact That Jim Gov is Destructive of the Democracy for which we fight. free : " 1941 A-Philip Randsept movement Winning Democracy for the Megro is Winning The War for Democracy. Illustration: Treatment of Sojourne Truth fictures in berman papers. Najis can make anti-democratic capital out of anti-hego treatment. Tell story of "Much on Wish."

Quote from Herfer article

#### QUALIFIED AND SHUT OUT

warl Brown, the author of "American Negroes and the War," is a correspondent of Time and Life magazines and is on the executive staff of Governor Lehman's New York State Committee on Discrimination in Employment. He is best known for his work as a political reporter and, in this capacity, has traveled about the country for the Luce publications, the New York Herald Tribune, and other metropolitan newspapers. His analysis in 1936 of the shift in the Negro vote in Boston. Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis was received with a mixture of amazement and admiration by the political gentry east of the Mississippi and by political reporters in general.

He was born in Charlottesville, Virginia, and educated at Harvard and Boston University. He had something of a reputation as a baseball player in those days and won his H as a pitcher; his interest in politics was already going strong and his Master's thesis was devoted to an analysis of Tammany politics in Harlem. Later he taught government and economics at Louisville Municipal College, and after that became a newspaperman. He has written articles for various periodicals during the past ten years.



#### AMERICAN NEGROES AND THE WAR

#### BY EARL BROWN

As we go to press, few white citizens of the United States are aware of the extent to which their Negro fellow-countrymen are—in the words of this article—"angry, resentful, and utterly apathetic about the war." In order to focus public attention upon a critical problem we have asked Mr. Brown, one of the ablest Negro journalists, to state frankly what and why the feeling is.—The Editors

When the first load of bombs exploded on the deck of an American man-of-war lying in Pearl Harbor on the morning of December 7th a black boy raced up from the galley and on to the deck of his ship. Although forbidden by the rules of the United States Navy to touch one of its guns, he unhesitatingly manned a machine gun and fired it at the enemy until his ammunition was spent. And when the fighting had stopped and the smoke had cleared away from the harbor, he returned to his galley quarters, where, because he is a black American, he must remain-in spite of heroism, ability, or the need of the Navy for first-class fighting men.

Following the fall of Manila to the Japanese on December 28th, Secretary of State Cordell Hull was asked in a press conference to comment upon the assertion that the Japanese were discriminating against white people in the conquered city. The Secretary of State said that it was monstrous.

A few days after Mr. Hull had denounced the Japanese for discriminating against white people in our embattled Pacific possession, George Derrick, who looks like an Oriental and who lives in Washington, visited the War Department in answer to a request to be interviewed for a position of radio engineer in the signal corps. Because of his training and unusual ability in the field of radio, the officials of the Department were so impressed with him that they offered him a better position with higher pay than the original one.

At the conclusion of his interview, however, a personnel officer of the Department asked, "By the way, what nationality are you?"

"I am an American Negro," Derrick replied. "I was born in Alabama and was graduated from the Howard University School of Engineering."

Within a week he received a letter from the War Department informing him that he had neither sufficient training nor experience to qualify for the position.

". . . Negroes will be considered only as janitors and in other similar capacities. . . . It is the company policy not to employ them as mechanics and aircraft workers," the Kansas City Star of January 17, 1941, quoted J. H. Kindelberger, president and general manager of North American Aviation, Inc., a subsidiary of General Motors Corporation, as saying in an interview prior to the company's opening a new plant employing ten thousand workers near Kansas City. "The President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice charged yesterday that two local unions of the International Association of Machinists, AFL, had 'barred qualified and needed workers' from defense jobs at Seattle and San Francisco because

they were Negroes," the newspaper PM

stated on January 20th.

In the armed forces, government civil service, private industry, and trade unions-no matter where-the story is the same old one: discrimination against the Negro. Because he must fight discrimination to fight for his country and to earn a living, the Negro to-day is angry, resentful, and utterly apathetic about the war. "Fight for what?" he is asking. "This war doesn't mean a thing to me. If we win I lose, so what?" Presumably aware of the colored man's attitude in the current crisis, Mrs. Roosevelt said in an address before the Rector's Aid Society of St. Thomas' Episcopal Church in Washington on January 8th: "The nation cannot expect colored people to feel that the United States is worth defending if the Negro continues to be treated as he is now."

Yet up to the present the Negro's loyalty has never been questioned, in spite of his status of being a citizen without the rights and privileges of one. He has fought valiantly in every conflict in which this country has been engaged since the Revolutionary War, and to-day Negroes comprise approximately onetenth of the Army. In the Civil War one hundred and sixty-one regiments fought in the Union Army for their race's freedom and the preservation of the Union. At the battle of Milliken's Bend, Louisiana, on June 7, 1863, the first one in which Negro troops participated in the War Between the States, a Confederate force of one thousand surprised five hundred black and two hundred white Union soldiers. first intimation the commanding officer had of the presence of the rebels was when one of his Negro troopers went into his tent and said: "Massa, de secesh are in camp." When ordered to have the men load their guns the black soldier replied: "We done that now, Massa."

In the ensuing battle black and white, bayonets through one another and died pinned to the ground.

Northern and Southern soldiers rammed

The Three Hundred and Sixty-ninth Infantry, a New York National Guard regiment composed of Negro volunteers recruited from Harlem, was the first unit of all Allied armies to reach the Rhine in the World War. Called "Les Enfants Perdus" by their French brothers in arms because they fought with the French instead of their own army, the regiment never lost a foot of ground or had a man taken prisoner. The only volunteer regiment raised for the war that got to France, the Three Hundred and Sixty-ninth served one hundred and ninety-one days under fire, more than

any other unit of the A.E.F.

The famous "Battle of Henry Johnson," who was a private in the Three Hundred and Sixty-ninth, took place on the western front at about two-thirty in the morning of May 11, 1918. Singlehanded, Private Johnson, who weighed about one hundred and thirty pounds, and who in civilian life was a red-cap porter in the New York Central Railroad station at Albany, killed, wounded, or completely put to rout an attacking party of twenty-four German soldiers and one officer. As the relief party entered the enclosure of Combat Group Number 29, where Private Johnson had waged his private war against the Germans, he fainted. As he was losing consciousness he mumbled, "Corporal of the guard . . ."

Although the fighting ability and courage of the Negro soldier as demonstrated by Private Johnson and others would seem to justify the use of large numbers of Negroes as combat troops, only forty-two thousand Negro troops out of 200,000 who went to France as part of the A.E.F. saw action at the front. The rest of them were used entirely in labor battalions. At the conclusion of the war to "save the world for democracy" the four Regular Army Negro regiments, the 9th and 10th Cavalry and the 24th and 25th Infantry, were demobilized as fighting units and many of their members were assigned to serve as servants to white officers in vari-

ous Army forts and other locations throughout the country. With no chance of promotion in the Navy above mess attendant, excluded entirely from the Marine and Aviation Corps, and turned into chambermaids, cooks, and valets in the Army, the Negroes had reached their nadir as a part of the nation's fighting force when the present war began.

Although there has recently been a recurrence of the kind of violence that took place during the World War between colored soldiers on the one hand and white citizens, policemen, and State troopers on the other, the War Department has done little to protect the soldiers. In all instances, especially the outbreaks that occurred at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, and Gurdon, Arkansas, last August, and Alexandria, Louisiana, last January, in which Negro soldiers were beaten up and shot by white military and civilian police and State troopers, the War Department has failed to do much more than to hold its traditional, routine investigations.

On Christmas Day a Negro army officer, home on furlough from a Southern camp, visited some friends in Harlem. Ordinarily a pleasant, easy-going man, he sat by the radio brooding, while his friends made merry with cocktails. Finally their conversation turned to the

war and the Negro.

"Stop talking about it!" the officer screamed. "I came here to get as far away from the Army as I can. Sure I'm in it. But I hate it! I hate it because, above everything else in this country, the Army treats the Negro worst. I hate it because my own government won't protect me against any white man, in or out of the Army. I hate it because every day since I've been in the Army some white person has reminded me through some word or act that, although I wear the uniform of an officer of the United States Army, I'm still nothing but a 'nigger.' I've been in hundreds of bull sessions with other colored fellows and I have until yet to hear a single man

express any loyalty for his own country. What the hell do we want to fight the Japs for anyhow? They couldn't possibly treat us any worse than these 'crackers' right here at home."

Nobody was drunk; everybody agreed

with him.

Out in Chicago last December the secretary of Local Number 10, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America (AFL), gave Quincy Jones, a union member for twenty-one years, a card to go to Joliet where carpenters were being hired on a defense job. After paying his fare to Joliet and two-fifty to the Joliet local for a work permit in that district, Jones was sent out on a construction job near Wilmington, Ill.

"When I checked out Tuesday," Jones says, "the timekeeper told me that the personnel man for the contractors for the job wanted to see me at head-

quarters.

"The personnel man called me into his office and told me that he would not tolerate a colored man working with white carpenters and that I had to go. . . . He then called Mr. Rogers of the Illinois State Employment Service and told him that he had given him an order for carpenters and he had sent him a Negro and not to send him another one because he wouldn't tolerate such a thing. Then he called the carpenters' district council in Joliet, asked for Mr. Oberon, the business agent, and told him the same thing. He told me to go to the office and get my money.

"I did and went back to Chicago and reported what had happened to Local Number 10 and also the carpenters' district council. I thought that they were going to take it up until an official told me that the contractor had a right to hire whom he wanted. So I knew then that with this attitude they were through with it and my move was for myself. . . ."

In reply to a complaint made to him by Jones, William L. Hutcheson, general president of the Brotherhood, wrote:

"Dear Sir and Brother: . . . and while we do know that such things happen occasionally, however, there is not a whole lot this office can do, except to endeavor to induce the contractors to employ members of our organization. . . . We will have a representative contact the officials in the district and see what, if anything, can be done in the matter."

Nothing was ever done.

#### II

Although the American race problem was born when a score of black slaves were landed from a Dutch man-of-war at Jamestown, Va., in 1619, some of the currently acute phases of it, like many other evils, grew out of the World War. During that other great American crusade a generation ago, labor agents scoured the South for Negro workers to keep the wheels of industry turning in the North; and instead of stopping when democracy had been saved and the War had come to a victorious conclusion, Dixie Negroes continued to migrate to the "land of hope and freedom" by the hundreds of thousands. A great majority of these black farmers settled in the large Northern cities, where in some instances the colored population increased tenfold in less than a generation. The Negro population of Detroit increased from ten thousand in 1910 to about one hundred and thirty thousand by 1940; in New York City, which has a larger Negro population than any other city in the world, the colored population increased from 91,000 to about a half million in the same period.

When the Negroes migrated to Northern cities in the past quarter century, they were of course in most instances segregated in the least desirable sections and given the dirtiest and lowest-paid jobs, whatever their qualifications. Approximately ninety per cent of them were employed as unskilled laborers and in domestic and other service positions. When the depression came in 1929 they were naturally the first to be fired. At the height of the depression as many as from sixty to seventy per cent of the

entire Negro populations in Philadelphia, New York, and Chicago were on relief; and in the South as well as in the North white persons were given jobs hitherto held traditionally by Negroes.

Two things happened during the depression, however, that tended to unite the Negroes for their fight to survive and to become an integral part of the body politic. In the first place, segregation into small, compact residential areas in Northern cities enabled them to achieve political solidarity. In the second place, they demonstrated their appreciation for New Deal relief and the New Deal's promise of economic security for all by enthusiastically supporting Mr. Roosevelt at the polls in 1936 and again in 1940. Now that the New Deal has failed to pave the way for them to become secure economically or otherwise, the Negroes are indeed disillusioned and bitter.

During the depression Negroes north of the Mason and Dixon Line were often united by the New Dealers and also by the Communists into pressure groups to assist them in putting over some New Deal or Communist program, such as beating the bushes for votes for Mr. Roosevelt or picketing relief agencies for more food, shelter, and clothing. When in 1937 the Supreme Court decided in the case of the New Negro Alliance against the Sanitary Grocery Company of Washington, D. C., that Negroes had a right to picket for jobs wherever they were denied them because of color, and that it was worse for employers to discriminate against them on such grounds than to discriminate against labor unions, a tremendous impetus was given to picketing for jobs by Negroes in practically every large city in the North and even in a few cities in the South. Since the depression still continued, however, the Negroes gained nothing more than a few "token" white-collar clerical and sales jobs in the colored sections of some of the cities where they pursued their picketing with industry.

Because they now fully understood the

power of the picket line, they were ready and anxious to march on Washington when A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, advanced the idea in January, 1941, of organizing a Negro protest march on Washington, because government officials, from the President down to minor bureau chiefs, had persistently evaded the issue of combating discrimination in defense industries as well as the government itself. As the time for the event drew nearer some of the heads of the government became alarmed; Randolph reported that a ranking New Dealer had told him many government officials were asking, "What will they think in Berlin?"

Receiving a telephone call from his good friend Mayor LaGuardia of New York one day last June, about three weeks before the march was scheduled to take place, Randolph, who had assumed the position of chairman of the March on Washington Committee, went to the Mayor's office in City Hall and there discovered, in addition to Mr. La-Guardia, Mrs. Roosevelt, Aubrey Williams, administrator of the National Youth Administration, and Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Getting to the point, Mrs. Roosevelt said to Randolph: "I am opposed to the march on Washington because I fear the consequences to Negroes if thousands of them march there in protest against job discrimination in national defense industries."

Declaring that Southern congressmen and others antagonistic toward the colored race might unite and become even more atagonistic if the march were held, the First Lady strongly urged Randolph to call it off. "I will ask the President to call a conference to discuss this matter thoroughly," she promised Randolph. The Mayor and Mr. Williams also tried to persuade the labor leader, the latter, according to Randolph, saying, "Never before has the Administration been so concerned over Negroes. Everybody down there is talking about it."

Nothing the group said, however, had any effect on Randolph. "The march must go on," he said. "I'm certain it will do some good. In fact, it has already done some good; for if you were not concerned about it you wouldn't be here now discussing the question of racial discrimination."

Summoned to the White House by President Roosevelt the week after the meeting in City Hall, Randolph found himself at a curious meeting at which were present the following: Mr. Roosevelt and two of his Cabinet members. Secretary of War Stimson and Secretary of the Navy Knox; William Knudsen and Sidney Hillman, co-administrators of the late Office of Production Management; Mr. Williams, Mayor LaGuardia, and Mr. White. Confronted with what to them was an uncomfortable and embarrassing situation, the high government officials hunted round for some kind of formula that would prevent the

Although the President informed Randolph that he was opposed to the march, the latter repeated what he had said in the Mayor's office in New York, but added, however, that he would call off the march if the President issued an executive order "with teeth in it" prohibiting discrimination in employment in defense industries and the government itself. Emphasizing to Randolph that he would not issue an executive order until the problem of discrimination in defense industries had been thoroughly studied and a recommendation made to him to that effect, Mr. Roosevelt requested the conferees to adjourn to the Cabinet room, form a committee, go out and study the problem, and then report their findings to him.

When the statesmen and the Negroes convened in the Cabinet room the Secretary of War was chosen as chairman of the meeting. Urging that the march not be held, Mr. Stimson declared that although it "takes time" to cope "satisfactorily" with the race problem in the Army, some progress had been made and

even more would be made in the future. The Secretary of War cited the promotion of former Col. Benjamin O. Davis, Sr., to brigadier general in the fall of 1940 (just before the elections) as an example of the colored man's progress in the United States Army.

With the date for the march only a few days away, Randolph was summoned to Washington for a third conference. This time, however, he met only Mayor LaGuardia and Aubrey Williams in the Mayor's Office of Civilian

Defense headquarters.

"I must tell you, Phil, it looks bad about that executive order," the Mayor opened up. "Those Southern congressmen are sore about this thing already and the Negroes will certainly lose many of their 'good white friends' if you go

through with the march."

When Randolph indicated no signs of weakening, the Mayor produced a tentative draft of an executive order. However it failed to include a clause that government departments as well as defense industries should not discriminate against persons because of race, religion, or national origin, and the march leader refused to accept it. A pretty good horse trader himself, Randolph informed the Mayor when they convened again after lunch that he had just talked to some Negro leaders and they had demanded that a clause prohibiting discrimination in government departments be included in the proposed executive order. After some more debate and a telephone call to the White House, the President agreed to issue an executive order intended to abolish all discrimination in employment in defense industries and the government too. Randolph of course called off the march.

#### III

Soon after he had issued the executive order (the second one to be issued by a President directly concerning Negroes; the first one was the Emancipation Proclamation), Mr. Roosevelt appointed a committee to see that it was carried out. Named the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice, it consists of the following persons: Malcolm S. MacLean, President of Hampton Institute, chairman; David Sarnoff, president of the Radio Corporation of America; Philip Murray and William Green, presidents respectively of the CIO and AFL; Alderman Earle B. Dickerson of Chicago and Milton P. Webster, vice president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. The last two members are Negroes. Mark Ethridge, publisher of the Louisville Courier-Journal, the first chairman of the committee, resigned last February. Because they are often too busy to attend the committee's meetings, Mr. Murray and Mr. Green have two other officials of their respective unions sit in for them.

Lawrence W. Cramer, former Governor of the Virgin Islands, was named executive secretary of the committee, and assisting him is a field staff of white and colored workers. The committee is directly responsible to the President, who may revoke a defense contract or discharge a government official if the committee certifies to him that a defense firm or a government official has discriminated against a person because of race, religion, or national origin. Although the committee has held public hearings in Los Angeles (last October), in Chicago (last January), and in New York City (last February), and has unearthed many cases of discrimination that would seem to justify its recommending to the President that he order the offending firms' defense contracts revoked, at this writing it hasn't yet done Neither has it certified to Mr. Roosevelt any case of job discrimination in the government, although, according to a staff member of the committee, it has discovered more instances of such discrimination in federal departments than in defense plants.

The hearings held by the committee have produced three things: 1) "token" employment of Negroes in comparatively a few defense plants in order that their owners may appear to be conforming to the executive order; 2) opportunities for employers and their representatives who have testified at the hearings to misrepresent their actual employment practices; 3) an opportunity for some of the members of the committee to use the hearings as personal political sounding boards.

Testifying before the committee at its Los Angeles hearings as to the employment policy of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company at its San Pedro, Cal., shipyard, Rodney E. Van DeVander, a representative of the company, said: "It is not our desire and we do not intend to practice discrimination against any race, creed, or color." Of the twenty-eight-odd hundred employees of the company at its San Pedro yard, according to recent information, only two are Negroes, who, although skilled workmen, were em-

ployed as common laborers.

Although Mr. Nardon of the Paulsen and Nardon Company, Los Angeles, was quoted as saying to George M. Johnson, assistant executive secretary of the committee, a few days before its hearings in Los Angeles, that he would not hire Negroes if he could help it and that he didn't see any need to employ them when he could get sufficient white help, Richard Coleman, industrial relations counsellor for the company, testified that he had recently been retained by Paulsen and Nardon to establish a "definite personnel program." "Under the present policy, applicants are required to state their nationality but not their race or religion and they will be hired on the basis of skill, regardless of race, creed, or color," he stated. The industrial relations counsellor further said that he wished to retract statements made by Mr. Nardon and gave the committee assurance that if members of minority groups applied for work, either skilled or unskilled, his company would give them the same consideration that anybody else is given.

One of the big aircraft companies in

California employs about six thousand workers but no Negroes. Last August 2nd, the company's director of industrial relations wrote to the National Negro Congress and stated that it was not the policy of the company to employ other than members of the Caucasian race. At the Los Angeles hearings, however, he said that the policy of the company as of the date of the hearing (October 21, 1941) "is definitely to hire on the basis of the applicant's qualifications for the job for which he is to be employed, regardless of race, creed, et cetera." From June up to the time of the hearings, between ten and fifteen Negroes had applied at the company for work; all had been rejected. Referring to the letter he wrote to the National Negro Congress, the director of industrial relations stated that it was written in error, that in 1938 the company changed management and that the policy stated in the letter was the company's policy prior to the change.

William V. Kelley, secretary of the Milwaukee Urban League, a Negro social organization, is reported to have testified at the Chicago hearings in January that Lawrence J. Parrish, personnel director of the A. O. Smith Company of Milwaukee, manufacturer of war material, told him when he visited his office on August 7th that "Negroes here should be in the South. They should never have come to Milwaukee, for by so doing they have created a social problem for the city." Mr. Kelley stated that Mr. Parrish told him he had

not seen fit to employ Negroes.

In his testimony at the hearings Mr. Parrish said when asked if he would accept workers regardless of race, etc.: "Yes."

David F. Scurlock and Fletcher Johnson of Chicago stated on the witness stand that they had applied at the Harnischfeger Company of that city, which employs two thousand two hundred and fifty-two workers, for positions as welders. They testified that they had been denied work and that they had been told that the company did not hire Negroes and married women. In his testimony for the company Arthur W. Coppin, secretary and counsellor, said that since the company had had only a few applications from Negroes in the past few years "we saw no point in hiring the two complainants." "Is that your policy now?" he was asked by Alderman Dickerson of the committee. "No, our policy now is to hire all people, regardless of race, creed, and color."

#### IV

In 1930 there were 5,503,000 colored workers in the United States in all occupations, according to the federal census of that year. One million nine hundred and eighty thousand of them were engaged in agricultural pursuits, mainly as tenants and sharecroppers, in the South; 1,025,000 were engaged in manufacturing and mechanical industries, and 1,570,000 were employed in domestic and personal service. A large majority -about ninety per cent-of those engaged in industry were employed as unskilled laborers, although about onefifth of the entire colored population was qualified at that time for skilled and white collar jobs. Yet according to a statement by the Social Security Board: "In spite of the increasing difficulty of finding experienced skilled and semiskilled workers, many employers continue to refuse to hire available Negroes for production work.

"In many of the most important industries associated with national defense, particularly aircraft, tank and armament manufacturing, powder manufacturing, shell loading, machine tools and shop, in which acute shortages of skilled and semi-skilled labor have developed, there is little evidence that employers are hiring Negroes," the board states further. Of 8,769 skilled and semi-skilled jobs in aircraft from January to March, 1941, only thirteen went to non-white workers; of nearly 60,000 placements during the same period in metal trades occupations, fewer than five hundred went to nonwhites, a pamphlet issued by the board on September 16, 1941, says. It may be assumed that a preponderant number of the non-white jobs were given to Negroes.

In spite of the ever-increasing demand for labor, the proportion of Negroes to white persons on relief has risen steadily, since the national defense program was started, in practically every large city in the North where Negroes are to be found in large numbers. In April, 1940, approximately 24.8 per cent of the registered unemployed in Philadelphia were colored workers; but by April, 1941, during the first year of the defense program, the proportion of Negroes in the registered unemployed labor reserve had increased to 29.8 per cent of the whole. While 32 per cent of the unemployed job-seekers in Baltimore in April, 1940, were colored, a year later that number had risen to 34.3 per cent of the registered unemployed in that city.

Discrimination against Negro labor has of course affected the vocational training program. In their desire to co-ordinate training with employers' demands, local authorities have been accessories before the crime of job discrimination by refusing to use their facilities to train Negroes where employers would not hire them. In March of last year only 4,600 of 175,000 trainees in the country were colored. Fewer than three hundred of ten thousand trainees placed in defense jobs in New York from June, 1941, to January 1, 1942, were Negroes.

Even if it were possible to ignore the moral significance of denying one-tenth of the nation—the Negroes—a right to make an honest living on a basis of merit, America certainly cannot at this time afford to continue to keep fifteen million of its citizens in economic bondage solely because of color. Morally speaking, nothing that is being done in the United States to-day gives the Axi Powers a better opportunity to condemn democracy than the treatment of our colored citizens.

III. Educate The white man. Tell him about racial intolerence make him feel it. Interpret to him how you feel. Be pincere with him and full no funches. Talk it over win him. EXPLODE THE MARRIAGE MYTH. Explain you don't went to many his daughter. It and want to many his daughter. It will appelling application. Get him to help enforce The lows which you will obtain by Ostanding up for your rights and not appearing.

Roi ottley :

Octuall The average GI has grown up.

Both in his political and racial attitudes he has become an adult.

and This has ourself, curiously enough, without conscious effort by his spices.

It is the consequence of daily contact with regress in a common effort.

he discrimination us. hege 93 and Div. in Italy. Lots in France where hegges are confined to sente troops.

# Seventeenth Annual Fellowship Dinner Denver Cosmopolitan Club

"HUMANITY ABOVE RACE, NATION, or CREED

Temple Emanuel

February 26, 1948

6:30 P.M.

#### Oriental Roast Duck

#### OFFICERS

Dr. Clarence F. Holmes, President Jack Boyd, 1st Vice Pres. Edna King, 2nd Vice Pres. Dr. Jas. Taguchi 3rd Vice Pres. Ester G. Nelson, Secretary Sam Menin, Treasurer

#### CHAIRMAN

Membership
Jeannie Martin
Olietta Moore
Program:
Tom Mills
Joe Benedict

Bob Adell

Publicity:

#### PROGRAM

Community Singing ...... Councilman C. Paul Harrington, Leader Dorothy Myahara, Accompanist Welcome by Tonstmaster ..... Senator Arthur A. Brooks, Jr. 3. Welcome by President of Temple Emanuel.....Louis C. Isaacson 6. Community Singing .. Ode to Tousshint L' Overture .... Wandel Phillips Declaration ... Mark Gibson Solos Mrs. Phyllis Brinks Burchard (a) Tom Masamori (b) Katherine Cohron, Accompanist

9. Address....Trends in Human Relations .....Dr. Herbert Friedman

Rabbi of Temple Emanuel

#### PROGRAM

- 10. Presentation of Citations . . . . . Dr. Clarence F. Holmes, President
  - (a) Mayor Jas, Quigg Newton, Jr.
  - (b) Postmaster Jas. O. Stevic
  - (c) Bishop Hubert Newell
  - (d) Dr. Allen Hurst
  - (e) Dr. Prudence Bostwick
  - (f) Dr. Clark Garman
  - (g) Rev. Tsutomu Fukuyama
  - (h) Mrs. Helen L. Peterson
  - (i) A Richard Dudman
  - (j) Radio Station KLZ
  - (k) Jack E. Boyd

#### 11. Draw for door prizes

#### DINNER COMMITTEE

Fern Curtis, Chairman Edna King Gladys Hawkins Ola Thornton

Bob Adell

Minoru Yasui

#### CATERERS

Helen Umezawa

George Furuta, Proprietors Manchu Grill

Waitresses furnished by young ladies of Japanese American Citizens League.

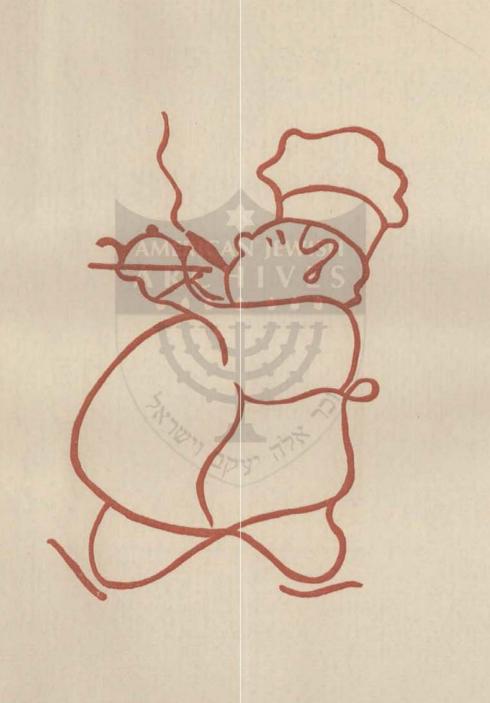
Oriental decorations by:

Mrs. T. Kako

Mrs. Iyono Yamaga

Mrs. Takino Takamatsu

<sup>&</sup>quot; Brotherhood must be the normal way of life"



#### ORIENTAL FOOD

Prepared by

# MANCHU

1956-58 Larimer Street

Denver, Colorado

Specializing in

SUKIYAKI

TEMPURA

and

**CHOP SUEY** 

Supervised by Chef Yick Sing, formerly of Cathay Post Cafe

#### COSMOPOLITAN CLUB

#### ANNUAL DINNER

Temple Emmanuel, Denver, Colorado FEBRUARY 26, 1948

······

#### MENU

Japanese Dishes

Soup—Seaweed Sukiyaki Tempura

#### Chinese Dishes

\*\*\*\*\*

Egg Rolls
Pakkai
Roast Duck
Shrimp Foo Young

Coffee
Ice Cream and Rice Cakes

RABBI HERBERT A. FRIEDMAN TEMPLE EMANUEL EAST 16TH AVENUE & PEARL STREET DENVER 5, COLORADO

DATE

TO:

c. Children have no prejudice

6. Must not lose faith, or we are sunk. Thust believe we can help resolve American dilemma.

(Wright) - # 5

RABBI HERBERT A. FRIEDMAN TEMPLE EMANUEL EAST 16TH AVENUE & PEARL STREET DENVER S. COLORADO

PATE

TO:

1. Tradition of liberty or democracy is in american background.

2. Negroes have not enjoyed it.

(Bond) - # 2

3. There is a basic conflict in america between its heritage of freedom + its practice tourseld minorities.

( Myrdal ) - # 3

RABBI HERBERT A. FRIEDMAN TEMPLE EMANUEL EAST 16TH AVENUE & PEARL STREET DENVER S. COLORADO 4. How to polve it? a. By violence? NO. (Wright) - # 4 5. By appealing to enlightened selfinterest, by ming The courts by personal interrelationships. a. Plan to prove That restamant will not lose 6. U. g Oklahoma case

RABBI HERBERT A. FRIEDMAN TEMPLE EMANUEL EAST 16TH AVENUE & PEARL STREET DENVER 5, COLORADO # 1

DATE		
		_

are in fact free, because no man can buy and no man can coerce them. That is why the Englishman's belief that his home is his castle and that the king cannot enter it, like the American's conviction that he must be able to look any man in the eye and tell him to go to hell, are the very essence of the free man's way of life.

This is the substance of liberty as the people have learned to understand it.

Walter Lippmann - "THA FOUNDATION OF LIBERTY"

RABBI HERBERT A. FRIEDMAN TEMPLE EMANUEL EAST 16TH AVENUE & PEARL STREET DENVER 5, COLORADO # 2

DATE

TOI

Horace Mann Bond, aducetn in "a negw Looks at this South"
has a Johnsse "Fooling The White
Fells". This is thigh aut.

Story of Apropriation the visiting school

RABBI HERBERT A. FRIEDMAN TEMPLE EMANUEL EAST 16TH AVENUE & PEARL STREET DENVER 8, COLORADO



DATE			

the heart of the American. It is there that the interracial tension has its focus. It is there that the decisive struggle goes on. This is the central viewpoint of this thesis. Though our study includes economic, social and political race relations, at bottom our problem is the moral dilemma of the American - the conflict between his moral valuations on various levels of consciousness and generality.

"The American Dilemma", referred to in the title of this book, is the ever-raging conflict between, on the one hand, the valuations preserved in the American Creed, where the American thinks, talks and

RABBI HERBERT A. F'RIEDMAN TEMPLE EMANUEL EAST 16TH AVENUE & PEARL STREET DENVER S, COLORADO

DATE

christian precepts, and, on the other hand, the valuations of individual and group living, where personal and local interests; economic, social and sexual jealousies; considerations of community prestige and conformity; group prejudice against particular persons or types of people; and all sorts of miscellaneous wants, impulses, and habits dominate his outlook.

Gunnar Myrdal, "AN AMERICAN DELEMMA"

RABBI HERBERT A. FRIEDMAN # 4 DENVER B, COLORADO Richard Wright, authorin The Ednics of Living Jim Con They have to live? How do They discuss it when alone among Thereselves? a friend of mine who can an elevator once told me. "lawd, man! Ef it wign't for men police in Them old Lynch-mobe, There wouldn't be nothin but upwar down here !

RABBI HERBERT A. FRIEDMAN TEMPLE EMANUEL EAST 16TH AVENUE & PEARL STREET DENVER 5, COLORADO #5

DATE.

TO:

With ever watchful eyes and

bearing scars, visible and invisible, I headed North, full of a hazy notion that life could be lived with dignity, that the personalities of others should not be violated, that men should be able to confront other men without fear or shame, and that if men were lucky in their living on earth, they might win some redeeming meaning for their having struggled and suffered here beneath the stars.

Richard Wright - "BLACK BOY"

### JUDAISM

and

## RACE EQUALITY

Issued by

THE COMMISSION ON JUSTICE AND PEACE of the

CENTRAL CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN RABBIS

1948

### JUDAISM AND RACE EQUALITY

MAN derives his worth from the fact that he is created by God in the image of God. This is an unconditional status. It is not dependent on any other circumstance. He may be black, yellow or white; he may worship nature or the spirit within nature; he may be born on mountainside or on the plains. He is still equal in the sight of God. Any differences in his worth are those he creates himself by his utilization of his potentialities through learning and industry. But these are only evaluative differences. They are not essential. In no way do they limit the inalienable rights inherent in man's status as a child of God.

These teachings were burned into the soul of Israel by his experience with Egyptian slavery. From the very beginning of his national existence he knew the heart of the stranger, and the leitmotif of his social discipline was, "Thou shalt have one law for the stranger and for him that is home-born."

We rejoice that the President's Committee on Civil Rights has recognized a similar emphasis in American history. In the foreword to its magnificent report, "To Secure These Rights," we read:

"The central theme in our American heritage is the importance of the individual person. From the earliest moment of our history we have believed that every human being has an essential dignity and integrity which must be respected and safeguarded. Moreover, we believe that the welfare of the individual is the final goal of group life. Our American heritage further teaches that to be secure in the rights he wishes for himself, each man must be willing to respect the rights of other men. This is the conscious recognition of a basic moral principle; that all men are created equal as well as free. Stemming from this principle is the obligation to build social institutions that will guarantee equality of opportunity to all men. Without this equality freedom becomes an illusion. Thus the only aristocracy that is consistent with the free way of life is an aristocracy of talent and achievement."

We heartily commend the President's Committee for placing the spot-light of its inquiry on the faults and failures of our American democracy: lynching, Jim Crow, poll tax, the virtual peonage of tenant farmers, the inadequacy of educational, health and housing facilities for large sections of our population. We share the Committee's concern that the Bill of Rights is not as available to the non-white races in the American population as it is to the white race. We recognize the vicious cycle by which the denial of these rights forces the racial minorities into social degradations which make it all the more difficult for them to attain these rights. We endorse the Committee's recommendation that the Federal Government use its present constitutional powers to abolish Jim Crow in the District of Columbia and to preserve the right to the ballot to all Negro citizens of the South. We endorse the Committee's recommendation that the proper restitution and compensation be made to the Japanese citizens who were forcibly removed from their homes during the war. We likewise affirm the Committee's recommendation to strengthen the Civil Rights Section of the Department of Justice so that its regional offices may be of more assistance to local officers who wish to protect the citizen's basic rights under the Constitution.

We are encouraged to note that the New York State Commission Against Discrimination is singled out as an example of the way in which administrative agencies can grant civil sanctions to remedy the denial of the right to employment to members of minority groups. Our Conference must be all the more resolute in supporting the movements to establish similar agencies in all the states of the Union.

We rejoice in the Committee's recommendation that Federal Grants-in-Aid to public or private agencies be withheld if they practice discrimination and we commend the President's Committee on Higher Education for making a similar proposal. Proposals such as these coming from distinguished bodies appointed by the highest officer of our government cannot but help to change the climate of opinion which has heretofore passively tolerated, when it has not actively sanctioned, the violations of our Bill of Rights.

Economic opportunity, political equality, social dignity for our racial minorities can be only partially guaranteed by strengthening our laws and implementing our administrative agencies. The major resistance to necessary changes lies in the moral weakness, in the prejudices and bigotries of many of our citizens. Legal sanctions, criminal investigations, Federal pressures will never be able to sterilize the seed bed of these prejudices. Since the cause is largely the moral weakness and ignorance of individuals, the remedies must be largely in the hands of our homes, our schools, and our churches.

The difference between the equalitarian promise of the American dream as revealed in our Declaration of Independence and in our Bill of Rights, and the inequalities of American practice measures the challenge to the churches and synagogues of the land. We must ignore the pessimism of the cynical who regard this gulf between word and action as proof of the hopeless hypocrisy of human beings. Our faith must inspire and sustain us in our endeavor to bridge this gap. It was faith in the ultimate goodness of the average man that led our Founding Fathers to erect a structure of government for the people and by the people. We must justify that faith by removing the barriers of prejudice and ignorance which frustrate the fulfillment of the American dream. We have evidence today as we have never had it before that racial discrimination is not only a heavy drain on the human wealth and national competence of this country, not only militates against America's moral leadership of countries populated by non-white races, but is bringing about the steady erosion of the moral fibre of the nation. The persistence of discrimination and segregation justifies many of our citizens in holding to the belief that the victims of discrimination are basically inferior. This creates a split which goes through the whole structure of our democracy and threatens it with ultimate destruction.

The Central Conference of American Rabbis commits its membership to the ceaseless struggle for the abolition of economic, political and social discrimination. A decent regard for the integrity of our faith demands it. Loyalty to the spiritual foundations of American democracy requires it.



Additional copies of this statement may be secured by writing to Rabbi Julius Mark, chairman, Commission on Justice and Peace, CGAR, 136 Seventh Ave., N., Nashville, 3, Tenn.



Almighty God:

The world struggles in perilous times and we are afraid of what might happen. Our days are made hideous with thoughts of war again. We cry out in anguish that twice in one decade blood is spilled upon the earth.

Wherein have we failed, 0 lord? Why is it that we cannot find the means to live in peace?

We know not what is in the minds of those who seem bent upon aggression, yet this much we must be sure of about ourselves - that we come before thee with clean hands.

If we have been guilty of oppression, of unfair dealing, of boastfulness or vain glory, let us make amends and change our ways.

Our surest victory will be to stand before the nations of this globe in pure and honest friendship, desiring nothing, threatening nothing. This unselfishness is our strongest moral weapon for this is the truespirit of America.

In this spirit let us go forward to whatever lies ahead with clear conscience and faith in Thee, hoping that Aight will always triumph.

Amen.

Opening Phayer State regislature East High School

a products



1441 Broadway Boulder, Colorado December 10,1950

Dear Rabbi Friedman.

AMERICAL a meeting of the C.U. student's executive committee for the U.J.A. on November 28, it was decided that our rally be held Monday, January 15. The rally will take place in the chapel of Old Main at seven o'clock. I would cordially like to invite you and your wife to dinner at the SDT house, 1441 Broadway on that night. We sincerely hope that you will keep this date open. I would appreciate you letting me know. Thank you for your interest.

Sincerely . Herry Secretary

Sixterhood Book Review V = faitre 18 Dec

#### "ANTI-SEMITE and JEW"

by

#### Jean-Paul Sartre

#### First Premise

A-Sism has nothing to do with the Jew.

Quotes:

"If the Jew did not exist, the a-s would invent him" 13

"A-s is incomprehensible unless one recalls that the Jew is perfectly innocent, I should even say innoffensive."

46

"It is not the Jewish character that provokes a-sism, but rather it is the a-s who creates the Jew."143

HAF

I have always said that a-sism has nothing to do with the Jew, really. The Jew doesn't start it, and he can't stop it.

## Characteristics of the Anti-Semite

- 1. He has chosen to hate; thus he is irrational
- 2. He has chosen to be terrifying.
  People are afraid to irritate him. 20
- 3. He comes from the lower middle class.
  A-sism is the poor man's snobbery. 25ff
- 4. He is the enemy of constituted authority 32
- 5. He is purely negative no advocate of building new society, simply purify the existing one by eliminating the Jews, who are the Evil behind all troubles. 40ff

6. He is a criminal.

49

#### 7. SUMMARY PORTRAIT OF ANTI\*SEMITE - p.53

The Defender of the Jew; the Liberal; the Democrat -is willing to defend the man, but not the Jew in the man.

A-s wants Jews exterminated
Democrat wants Jews assimilated. 55-58

# What is a Jew? ERICAN JEWISH

What the world wants him to be.

#### Quotes:

"It is neither their past, their religion, nor their soil that unites the sons of Israel. If they have a common bond, if all of them deserve the name Jew, it is because they have in common the situation of a Jew, that is, they live in a community which takes them for Jews." 67

"The Jew is one whom other men consider a Jew."

"The Jews have neither community of interests nor community of beliefs. They do not have the same fatherland; they have no history. The sole tie that binds them is the hostility and disdain of the societies which surround them."

"It is society, not the decree of God that has made him a Jew and brought the Jewish problem into being" ERGO, Sartre says there would be no Jews if the world didn't thus label them.

Here, I think he is wrong. He simply doesn't know enough about Judaism to understand its strong will for indentification and continuation.

What choice is open to the Jew? Sartre coins two words: AUTHENTIC and INAUTHENTIC. The authentic Jew lives to the full his condition as a Jew (perhaps eventually becoming a martyr); while the inauthentic Jew seeks to deny his situation or to escape from it.

#### AMERICANI IEWICH

## CHARACTERISTICS of the INAUTHENTIC Jew

- Inferiority Complex, admits the a-s is right, tries not to act as a Jew, tries to avoid Jews, etc. 94, 96\*\*\*\*
- 2. Universalistic, tries to fight particularistic concepts that sets Jews apart, i.e. anti-Zionism is sign of inauthentic Jew 111
- 3. Uneasiness

132

SUMMARY OF INAUTHENTIC JEW 135

#### CHARACTERISTICS OF AUTHENTIC JEW

- 1. Portrait: accepts his position, ceases to run away from self, and is therefore invulnerable 136, 137\*\*\*\*\*
- 2. He has solved his moral, but not necessarily his political position. 1401
- 3. Rejects assimilation 145

#### CONCLUSIONS:

Sartre proposes "concrete liberalism", which means accepting the Jew as an authentic Jew and not forcing him to be an inauthentic one, inorder to find peace.

146, 147

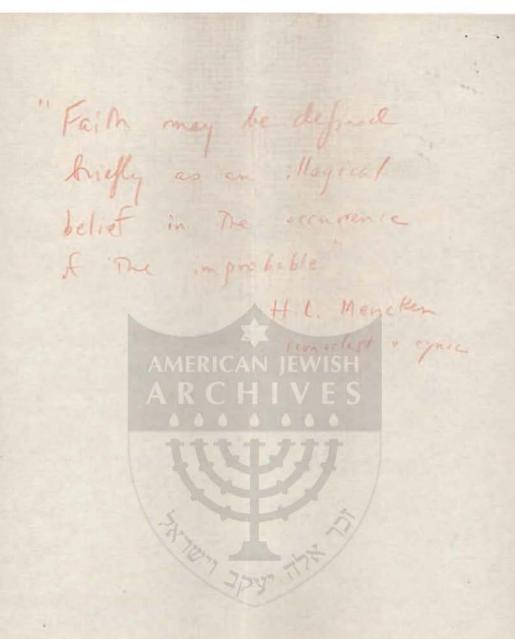
What to do about anti-Semitism?



outside injugements

Dent. 15:7 " If There be amony you a needy man, one of the buthien within any of my gates, In they land which the bond Thy bol givet Thee thou shalt not harden my heart, nor short by hand from my needy to her; but Thon shall surely open my hand unto him, and shalt swely lend him sufficient for his need in That which he wan teh ....

I Building of this hoofital was an act of faith. For what is faith when it is to believe what you do not (contrast) SV augus time II. Faith MERLANTEWISI A Goodness of God - we are but stewards of whatever we possen. ear M my The lord's and Donfullness hereof; The world + They that dwell Therein Ps. 24:1 B. Worthwhileness J man the deserves treatment to lase his pain



Cemple Emanuel sisterhood CANTEEN



C. Traditions of our People Social service Deut 15:7 # 2738 (rightournes) is an cot of duty 5'301 slike is one of Things on Which world is based. III. Faith is love taking The form of Agreethors. W= Elley Channing Unitarial - 15 " ant I. an act of faith, involving love + espiration is particularly important in This shaken world - In it is a will to survive. If The conscience of man is on The decline, This hospital is an offirmative statement

outsite engreunts montdan Achol Building Moral Values

Introduction story or two (from) Happy to be here. My children will be going here. very will not be feifert. All of us with together, sufferty PTA learning to From in standards, Pean Rup This a Ine school. don't know all be answers but do Know that church home t a chool are Three most suportant Citizens are milded taught.

Little young lady of the house by way of punishment for some mino misdemeans, was Compelled to lat her sinner alone at a little table in a come of The diving room. The rest of the Jamely fail no attention to her presence, until they heard her aulity delivering trace over her own repust, with the mids " I haut thee and In preparing a table before me in he presence of mire knemies.

a father was walking with his young son. The beg paid, "Daddy, what is electricity?" (Don't Know ) Daldy how does gasoline make autos (Dril Knon) Several more questions same arswer, finally boy paid "bee dad ) defe you don't mind my asking so many grestions? "Not at all sm. You go with aread + ask. How also will ym ever learn any this?

How Build Moral values in Children? By fetting the conscience of the develop- and by helps A longing.

1. Not by magging. 2. Not by rewards & punis huents 3. But by example of the favents. Children are not naturally unselfish, Kind unsiderate, etc. They have to de trught The moral values. How teach trem? Dy showing him that of the gives up his primitive drives, he will got and in seture the live + affection of Mose he admires.

Child après ellers Good manners grow out of genuine liking for Jeste, and grow out of imitation. If adults are courterns children will grow to be. Lying children copy little while lies I her prients.

DO NOT MURDER This based on premise of sanctity I life. How can you feach children That life is paved? By showing that any act which results in The dienimintion of life is equivalent to muder. 1. Evils of Carly of Tradustrial Revolution.
Children strented by Long Komes Tagle disfigured by an lents Women collapsing of beach, etc. Phyllis Bottoming learning This in many book about England 2. Evils I blim system.

Breed high infant mortality rate

breed delinguency, fights, dungs, etc. 3. Enils of anti- hego discrimination Causes lynching Causes economic poverty + hunger laures lack of education, with subsquent lowering of standard of ling, etc.

DO NOT STEAL "We are but stewards of whatever we fresen all is firm bod he earth & the fulner thereof. What we our, we must earnotherwise we are stealing from wed. anote Ber Zome delow a Hair Olso teach children to gove charity. This is in thanks for what we have. He will never stal who gives away. How much labor adam must have expended before he obtained bread to eat. He flowed, sowed, respect, filed up the sheaves, Threshed, winnowed, pelected The ears, ground, sifted The flow, Freaded + baked, and ofthe That he ate; whereas I get up in the morning and find all this prepared for (mey)

a childs opritual life begins when he discovers in his parents a force which impels Them to live and strive for some Thing above and buyond Their own family's immediate welfare.

DO NOT STEAL "We are but stewards of whatever we fresen all is firm Ord he earth of the fulren thereof. What we our we must earn otherwise we are stealing from lod. Quote Ben Zoma Olso teach children to gove charity. This is in thank for what we have. He will never stal who gives away. How much laby adam must have expended before he obtained bread to eat. He flowed, sowed, respect, filed up the sheaves, Threshed, winnowed, pelected The ears, ground, sifted The flow, Kneaded + baked, and ofthe That he ate; whereas I get up in the morning and find all This prepared for (men)

and how much labor must adam have expended before he obtained a garment to wear. He sheared I washed The wool combed, sprin, were, and effer met he had a garment, whereas I get up in the morning and find all this prepared for me. all artisens attend to my wants and come to the door of my house, and In get up and find all nese Things before mes "Blened be He who has weated all here to attend to my wants. SISTERHOOD CANTEEN Temple Emanuel

a childs opritual life begins when he discovers in his parents a force which impels nem to live and strive for some Thing above and beyond Their own family's immediate welfare.

Oc Valler 23 Wer Ralli Friedman, You of the melledey Che mee king an hiedue day. Transmire 1th at the have of Thus. Caldwell,

wife of the Commanding office at Lawry field. we will have a hunners me king at 3:15, and hape to be Through to hear you at 3:45. We am lasting forward to it! Discerely, Leave Ne Print anteride ments

# "HOMEWARD BORNE" Ruth Chatterton

Sisterhord out 50

PAX LYTTLETON attractive, 28, daughter of president of college in Vermont town - shy - left alone by father. Husband in Army - one son - decides to take Jewish refugee child into her home, because of....

JAKE student at school with whom she had been in love. Jake tried to tell her about difficulties (56). She was ashamed of his family on prom night (69-72). Ran to....

PHIL, professor, confident, always dropped at his knees for advice when in trouble. Phil told her she was wrong in her reaction to Jake's family. (103-104). Phil found Jake, after latter had run away, and got his reasoning (118-120).

Then she married

ROBERT, who was Jake's best friend. She loved him because of way he loved Jake. He went to war, and stayed in Germany in Occupation.

After much talk and urging from Phil, she took JAN into her house. She was frightened, and it was difficult, because of different backgrounds.

history JAN 19) smoked stole lighter (21-22)first meal (40-41) scared at German(86) scared of dog (115)scared of cops (129-130) scared of plane (131) Reaction of Pansy (108) swimming incident (126 ff) retaliation runs away

Phil tries to give lesson to Tubby (1740175)
Very wise.

JAKE is killed in combat and Pax receives a letter (1830184)

JAN goestof school, finds good friend, Peter,
and tells him whole story of camp experience
(207-209)

JAN gets bad treatment at school. Shock. (224 ff)

ROBERT returns. Hero. General. Big reception.

But he is changed man. Picked up prejudices. Greeting to Pansy (218).

Later treatment of her (232).

His complete reversal on Jake, his once best friend (244-245).

His constant badgering of Jan, torturing him by showing various Nazi souvenirs.

Big blow-up at Jan's birthday party (274-276).

PAX'S dilemma (280)

Pax talks to Jan (282-284)

Jan tries to commit suicide in Pax's cave.

Pax brings it to climax by asking Robert for divorce (296) (297) \*\*(299) (300)

She gives up her own son also (304-305)

Jan comes home from hospital and she will pour out her love on him, and will also regain her son as a decent human (311-312).

JULIAN C. BALLIN, R. A.
JACK MILSTEIN, R. A.
NATHAN P. FEINETEIN, C. P. A.

BALLIN, MILSTEIN and FEINSTEIN

REGISTERED ACCOUNTANTS

SYMES BUILDING

DENVER

(2)

December 1, 1950

R. WILLARD ORR, R. A.
MANUEL K. BREIT, C. P. A.
NORMAN G. GARDENSWARTZ, C. P. A.

Rabbi Herbert Friedman
1595 Pearl Street
Denver, Colorado

Dear Rabbi:

Club 1946 is very grateful to you for your expressed willingness to address us on Saturday, February 24, 1951.

We will leave the topic up to you, although some of the members expressed the desire to hear your review of "Court Jews" again.

Sincerely yours,

Manuel K. Breit

KOPERLIE & ALTMAN

LAW OPPICES
SUITE SIS THATCHER BUILDING
PUEBLO. COLORADO

BENJAMIN F. ROPERLIE
LEG S. ALTMAN

NOVEMBER 4, 1950

Rabbi Herbert Friedman Temple Emanuel 16th and Pearl Denver, Colorado

Dear Rabbi Friedman:

We have our schedule for the Kick-Off dinner for the Allied Council fund raising drive at this time.

We are having a dinner meeting at the Minnequa Club on Monday, November 20, to commence at 7:00 o'clock, P. M.

I would appreciate your letting me know when you plan to arrive, and whether by plane or otherwise, so that we may have someone meet you and take you to the Minnequa Glub.

Again thanking you for your generosity in giving us your time, I am

Very truly yours,

Leo S. Altman/LAM

outside ments

HILLEL UNIVERSITY OF DENVER

GERALD FELDHALER, Honorary President
JACOUREENVALD, President
BLANCHY PSTEIN, 1st Vice-President
NACHU AUGENEERG, 2nd Vice-President
PRADELE TANANBAUM, Recording Secretary
JOSEPHINE SHOPE, Corresponding Secretary
POBERT KANTOR Vicesurer

DR. C. E. H. KAUVAR, Faculty Advisor DR. MANUEL LADERMAN, Counselor

Movember 9, 1950

Bear Rabbi Friedman,

Permit me to speak for the entire membership of Hillel, the officers, and myself, in extending our thanks and appreciation for your most interesting talk on "Israel"

May I also apologize for the many disturbances while you were speaking - it was due, mostly to the night classes which many of our members attende.

We would welcome any suggestions you might have for the group - and hope you will consent to speak to us again in the very near future!

Sincerely yours, Sally Buth Trick thes.

# Come along - with us

in democratic partnership

Twenty-First Covered Wagon Regional Conference

OCTOBER 24, 25, AND 26, 1950 DENVER, COLORADO

# Conference Theme

# COME ALONG WITH US — IN DEMOCRATIC PARTICIPATION

- . . . to give better Scouting to more girls,
- . . . to develop a strong, progressive, adventurous camping program,
- . . . to strengthen international friendship.

# SO THAT TOGETHER, GIRLS AND ADULTS, WE MAY DEVELOP PEOPLE

- ". . . who respect the rights of others and work willingly with them . . . "
- ". . . who are resourceful, self-reliant, and have imagination and courage . . . "
- ". . . who try to live according to their belief in the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man . . . "

# Conference Purpose

The conference, as planned by your regional committee and national staff, is a national meeting — a service to you and your individual community from the national organization of which you are an integral part. Its purpose is to help you, in three days of presentation and discussion —

- . . . to share ideas, plans, and ways of work,
- . . . to gain new, practical, helpful information,
- . . . to make new friends in Girl Scouting,
- . . . to find renewed inspiration for your Girl Scout job,
- . . . to see beyond the horizons of your own home community,
- . . . to renew your belief and your faith in Girl Scouting and the principles for which it stands.

## Covered Wagon Regional Conference Program Juesday, October 24 - Cosmopolitan Hotel

THEME: "COME ALONG WITH US - IN INTERNATIONAL FRIENDSHIP"

" . . . and this its dedication shall never fail nor be undone;

" . . . Each race, each creed, each nation, beneath its roof are one . . ."

Morning 8:30 a.m. — 12:00 noon

Registration - Lobby

Senior Scouts report at "Get Acquainted" Desk - North Mezzanine

10:00 a.m. — 11:30 a.m. (For early arrivals)
See "New Films — To Help You Do the

Job!" - Crystal Room

Commentators: Miss Mary Catherine Jennings, Community Relations Adviser Mrs. H. M. Ballard, Regional Committee Member

Visit the Camping Exhibit: "Adventures in

Girl Scout Camping" — Mezzanine Browse and Buy in THE GIRL SCOUT SHOP - Blue Room, Mezzanine

Afternoon 1:30 p.m. — 2:30 p.m. OPENING SESSION — Silver Glade Room

Presiding: Mrs. Edwin B. Zeller, Regional Vice Chairman

Opening Ceremony

Presentation of Colors - Girl Scouts of Metropolitan Denver

Processional

Invocation - The Reverend Barry J. Wogan, Church of St. Rose of Lima, Denver

"GIRL SCOUTS TOGETHER . . . " -

Mrs. Edwin B. Zeller

"COME ALONG WITH US — IN INTERNATIONAL FRIENDSHIP . . ." — Miss Marguerite Twohy, Assistant Director, Field Department

2:45 p.m. — 4:00 p.m.

GROUP ROUNDTABLES - "BUILDING IN-TERNATIONAL FRIENDSHIP THROUGH EVERY PROGRAM FIELD"

(For leaders, assistant leaders, troop committee members, volunteer trainers, and program consultants)
"... Arts and Crafts, Literature and Dramatics,
Music and Dancing" — Century Room
Discussion Leader: Miss Berenice E. Hess,

Adviser, Organization Standards Division

Consultant: Mrs. C. Marion Gaston, Regional

Juliette Low Committee Member
2. "... Nature, Out-of-doors, Sports and Games" - Crystal Room

Discussion Leader: Mrs. Richard Beckhard, Director, Camping Division Consultants: \*Mrs. H. A. Carlson, Executive

Director, Grand Junction Council \*Miss Jean Kearns, Field Director, Colorado

Springs Council
3. "... Health and Safety, Community Life, Agriculture, Homemaking" — Club Room
Discussion Leader: Mrs. Winston S. Howard, Edey Trainer

Consultant: Mrs. Raymond Schmidt, Regional Committee Member

GROUP ROUNDTABLE - "BUILDING IN-TERNATIONAL FRIENDSHIP THROUGH EVERY COUNCIL COMMITTEE" - Silver

Glade Room

(For board members, functional committee members, and local Juliette Low chairmen) Discussion Leader: Miss Mary Catherine

Consultant: Mrs. E. J. Critzas, St. Louis

4:00 p.m. — 5:00 p.m.

Local Juliette Low Chairmen "Special" Session Silver Glade Room

Presiding: Mrs. George B. Gannett, Regional Juliette Low Committee Chairman

Senior Scout "Get Acquainted" Session - Room 105, Trinity Building, 1820 Broadway Presiding: Mary Keeley, President, Denver

Senior Scouts

Evening 6:30 p.m. — 8:00 p.m.

STATE "FRIENDSHIP DINNERS"

- Club Room - Hostess: Mrs. Ray Woodard, Colorado -Regional Committee Member

Regional Committee Member

Iowa — Century Room I — Hostess: Mrs. Harry L. Gross,
Regional Committee Member

Kansas — Century Room III — Hostess: Mrs. Alfred E.
Howse, Regional Committee Member

Missouri — Century Room II — Hostess: Mrs. Holton R.
Price, Jr., Regional Committee Member

Nebraska — Crystal Room — Hostess: Mrs. A. Q. Schimmel,
Regional Committee Member

Wyoming — Room A — Hostess: Mrs. Howard Flitner,
Regional Committee Member

8:30 p.m. — 11:00 p.m.

"ROUND-UP PARTY" - International Friend-- At Home and Abroad - Silver Glade Room

... Stamp and dance, Be nimble and merry! ..."

Mistress of Ceremonies: Mrs. F. H. Bucholz, Fourth National Vice President

INDIAN SONGS, DANCES, FOLK LORE - Presented by Mr. and Mrs. Claude

Hansen, Denver

"SCHOOLMATES OVERSEAS" - Dramatization - Presented by Region VIII Section of National Association of Girl Scout Executives and by Senior Girl Scouts under the direction of Miss Margaret M. Dadey, Executive Director, Des Moines Council

FOLK DANCES OF MANY LANDS -The Sherwood Dancers - Mr. Fred Enholm, Director, Steele Community Center, Denver

Square Dancing for All!

<sup>\*</sup>Exchange counselors to Sweden and Canada, 1950

# Wednesday, October 25 - Cosmopolitan Hotel

#### THEME: "COME ALONG WITH US - TO SERVE MORE GIRLS"

Morning 9:00 a.m. — 11:30 a.m.

MOUNTAIN TOUR — To Famous Red Rocks, Buffalo Bill's Tomb, and Genesee Mountain

"... For purple mountain majesties, Above the fruited plain ..."

\*Vista-dome buses will be at the main entrance of the Cosmopolitan Hotel at 9:00 a.m. sharp. Fare: \$3.45. Tickets will be available on Tuesday only at desk in lobby.

Note: For those who do not wish to go on this tour we suggest a visit to the Denver Museum, Capitol Building, or United States Mint. Further information may be secured at information desk in lobby.

#### Afternoon 1:30 p.m. — 4:00 p.m.

GENERAL SESSION — Silver Glade Room
"Girl Scouts together . . . that is our song!"

Presiding: Mrs. Cyril T. Carney, National Board Member

Invocation — The Reverend Dr. Harvey H. Potthoff, Christ Methodist Church, Denver

"PARTNERS IN PLANNING — WHAT'S RIGHT WITH OUR PROGRAM!" — Senior Girl Scouts: Carol Lawrence — Estes Park, Evelyn Todd — Pueblo, Deborah Dairy — Colorado Springs, Mary Keeley — Denver, and Miss Berenice E. Hess

Moderator: Mrs. H. E. Kloepfer, Regional Volunteer Trainer

"PARTNERS 'ROUND THE WORLD" -Miss Mary Catherine Jennings

"PARTNERS IN DEMOCRATIC SELEC-TION" — Mrs. J. Allen Trowbridge, Regional Membership-Nominating Committee Chairman

Presentation of regional committee officerselect and nominees for regional membershipnominating committee. Voting instructions.

"PARTNERS IN UNIFORM — Mr. S. Winthrop Head, Assistant Director, Equipment and Business Department

"PARTNERS IN VOLUNTEER SERVICE"

— Miss Agnes B. Leahy, Director, Personnel
Department

## 4:00 p.m. — 5:00 p.m. — Optional Sessions "INFORMATION, PLEASE" CLINICS

1. Council Organization — Century Room

(For all volunteers and staff from lone troop communities and municipal councils interested in cooperating with other communities to strengthen program, offer better camping, secure more training and have more professional staff service) Consultants: Miss Berenice E. Hess; Miss Elizabeth Hayden, Region VIII National Field Staff

## 2. Association-form Councils in Action — Room A

(A question-and-answer session for volunteers and staff from association-form councils to talk over problems and gain ideas for strengthening the councils)

Consultants: Miss Marguerite Twohy; Miss Ruby Simpson, Region VIII National Field Staff

#### Professional Staff Work Evaluation Plan — Club Room

(For staff and office committee members and professional staff — to discuss and evaluate the plan as it is now functioning)

Discussion Leader: Miss Philena E. Chase, Executive Director, St. Louis Council

Consultant: Miss Agnes B. Leahy

WHAT'S NEW IN GIRL SCOUT FILMS" —
Crystal Room

Commentators: Miss Mary Catherine Jennings, Mrs. H. M. Ballard

4:00 p.m. — 6:00 p.m. (For those who do not attend any of the above optional sessions)

Free for visiting The Girl Scout Shop and the camping exhibit

Voting — Election of regional membership-nominating committee — West Mezzanine

#### Evening 6:30 p.m.

BANQUET — Silver Glade Room

Presiding: Mrs. J. Roger DeWitt, National Board Member

"Oh, Give Thanks..." — Singing grace — Professional Staff Chorus under the direction of Miss Mary Kay Myers, Executive Director, Denver Council

Tableaux - Denver Girl Scouts

Greetings — The Honorable Walter Johnson, The Governor of Colorado

Welcome — The Honorable Quigg Newton, Mayor of the City of Denver

"COME ALONG WITH US — IN DEMO-CRATIC PARTICIPATION" — Miss Dorothea Spellmann, Professor, School of Social Work, University of Denver

"Foxlease Vesper" - Professional Staff Chorus

<sup>\*</sup>Senior Girl Scouts will ride together in one bus-a chance to get better acquainted.

# Thursday, October 26 - Cosmopolitan Hotel

THEME: "COME ALONG WITH US - TO GIVE BETTER CAMPING"

"On foot I gaily take my way
O'er mountain bare and meadow gay . . . "

Morning 9:00 a.m. — 10:15 a.m.

GENERAL SESSION - Silver Glade Room

Presiding: Mrs. Edward L. Kernochan, Regional Camp Committee Chairman

"FUN IN THE OUT-OF-DOORS — BROWN-IES THROUGH SENIORS" — Mrs. Richard Beckhard; Miss Virginia I. Francis, Region VIII National Field Staff

Prologue: Miss Marjorie Ann Curtis, OUR CHALET Representative, 1950, assisted by Denver Girl Scout leader and Brownie Scouts

10:30 a.m. - 12:00 noon

GROUP SESSIONS — "PROGRESSION IN CAMP PROGRAM"

#### 1. In Day Camping

a. For small communities with one day camp

— Room A

Discussion Leader: Miss Elizabeth Hayden

Consultants: Mrs. Clark Fobes, Council Bluffs Council; Katherine Hall, Senior Girl Scout, Leavenworth

 For communities with more than one day camp — Century Room

> Discussion Leader: Miss Virginia I. Francis

Consultants: Mrs. Charles T. Carter, Day Camp Committee Chairman, Kansas City, Missouri, Council; Janet Hayes, Senior Girl Scout, Topeka

2. In Troop Camping - Crystal Room

Discussion Leader: Mrs. H. E. Kloepfer

Consultants: Miss Helen Morgan, Executive Director, Wheatbelt Council; Patricia Widmier, Senior Girl Scout, Omaha

3. In Trip Camping — Club Room

Discussion Leader: Mrs. Hugh Carson, Executive Director, Iowa City Council

Consultants: Mrs. Edward L. Kernochan; Katherine Nolan, Senior Girl Scout, Iowa City

 In ESTABLISHED Established Camps — Room 105, Trinity Building, 1820 Broadway

Discussion Leader: Miss Margaret M. Dadey Consultants: Mrs. Harold Hanson, Nebraska State Camp Committee Chairman

Marguerite Rupert, Senior Girl Scout, Sioux City

In Established Camps in Process of Development — Room 106, Trinity Building, 1820
Broadway

Discussion Leader: Miss Carolyn L. Platt, Executive Director, Lincoln Council

Consultant: Mrs. Richard Beckhard

Afternoon 12:15 p.m. - 2:15 p.m.

Free for luncheon, packing, checking out of hotel, final visit to The Girl Scout Shop

12:30 p.m. - 1:30 p.m.

Senior Girl Scout Evaluation Luncheon, Y.W.C.A., 1545 Tremont Place

Presiding: Miss Frances Edwards, Region VIII National Field Staff

2:15 p.m. — 4:00 p.m.

CLOSING SESSION — "COME ALONG WITH US . . . TO EVER NEW FRONTIERS!" — Silver Glade Room

Presiding: Mrs. Edwin B. Zeller

Invocation — Rabbi Herbert A. Friedman, Temple Emanuel

Presentation of Regional Membership-Nominating Committee — Mrs. J. Allen Trowbridge

"... ROLL ON, ROLL ON, YOU ROVING COVERED WAGON" — Region VIII National Field Staff

"... LET NOTHING DIM YOUR VISION!" — Mrs. C. Vaughan Ferguson, National President, Girl Scouts of the U.S.A.

#### Recessional

"Gather here oh sons and daughters,
All who seek for common good,
Let all mankind join the chorus
In a hymn of brotherhood,
Men of all the creeds and races,
Every nation far and wide,
Fill the ranks and lift your faces,
Marching onward side by side!"

-From The Hymn of Brotherhood

# For Your Information

- ALL GENERAL SESSIONS are in the Cosmopolitan Hotel and will begin and end on time! Informal singing, with the National Association of Girl Scout Executives "Minstrels" 15 minutes before each general session.
- CAMPING EXHIBIT "ADVENTURES IN GIRL SCOUT CAMPING" Mezzanine. Open every day from 8:30 a.m. until 9:30 p.m., except during conference sessions. Full of suggestions for your camping program.
- CAMP SITE CONSULTANTS Mezzanine. For those from communities in which an established camp is being developed. Our two regional camp site consultants, Mr. Raymond Schmidt and Mr. Nathan W. Buzby, will be available between conference sessions to answer questions and advise on problems in connection with site development.
- GIRL SCOUT SHOP Blue Room, Mezzanine. Open from 8:30 a.m. to 9:30 p.m. every day, except during conference sessions. See what is available in Girl Scout publications, equipment, and uniforms! Your chance to browse and buy! Mr. S. Winthrop Head and Miss Mary Wallace will be in attendance to answer your questions on Girl Scout Equipment.
- INDIVIDUAL CONFERENCES WITH NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS AND STAFF

#### With Personnel Department Representative

Miss Agnes B. Leahy, Director, Personnel Department, will be available to:

Discuss local staff vacancies and candidates and learn of any young women who meet the qualifications for, and would be interested in, professional Girl Scouting.

Please make appointments at the information desk.

No appointment will be made during general sessions.

#### With Regional Committee, National Board, and National Staff Members

Since they wish to be free to meet and become acquainted with as many as possible of those attending the conference, regional committee, National Board, and national staff members will not schedule individual appointments.

- VOTING DELEGATES Each chartered council is eligible to have one adult voting delegate to cast a ballot in the election of two members to the regional membership-nominating committee.
- SENIOR GIRL SCOUTS from Girl Scout Councils and from 12 selected lone troop communities are, for the second time, participating as regular regional conference representatives. This is part of our

- national plan to encourage and promote girl-adult partnership.
- A "Get Acquainted" Desk is set up on the North Mezzanine. All Seniors should report there on Tuesday morning, after registration.
- Evaluation Luncheon for all Seniors will be held on Thursday, October 26, at 12:30 p.m. at the Y.W.C.A., 1545 Tremont Place. Cost: 85c, payable at the Y.W.C.A.
- "THE AMERICAN GIRL," our own official Girl Scout magazine and a valuable program aid! Does your troop subscribe? If not, subscription forms are available at the information desk. Regular rate: 1 year \$2, 2 years \$3. ASK ABOUT SPECIAL GIRL SCOUT RATES!
- "THE COUNCIL FIRE," our International Girl Guide and Girl Scout paper! An interesting way for your Girl Scouts to keep in touch with Girl Scouting round the world. Rate: 1 year 75c.
- GIRL SCOUT COOKIES Representatives of the following three companies will be located on the mezzanine to consult with those interested in information about cooky sales: Bowman Biscuit Company, Bremner Brothers, Weston Biscuit Company.
- SIGHTSEEING Vista-dome bus mountain tour (2½ hours) to Red Rocks, Buffalo Bill's Tomb, and Genesee Mountain. See program for Wednesday morning, October 25.
- ACKNOWLEDGMENTS Our thanks and appreciation to:
  - The Girl Scout Council and Staff of Metropolitan Denver — For serving as our hostess council
- The Denver Convention and Visitors Bureau, Inc.

   For conference badges and clerical assistance
- The Cosmopolitan Hotel Management and Staff

   For cooperation and service
- The May Company and Ford Optical Company For loan of exhibit materials and properties
- LOST AND FOUND Please leave, or inquire about, lost and found articles at the information desk.
- FIRST AID Through the courtesy of the Denver chapter of the American Red Cross, a qualified first-aider will be on duty during conference sessions. Inquire at information desk.
- NOTE: "The Hymn of Brotherhood" is reprinted by permission of The Staff Music Publishing Company, Great Neck, New York
- Other song excerpts are reprinted from "Sing Together" and "The Ditty Bag" by permission of Girl Scouts of the U.S.A.

# Conference Who's Who

#### GUEST SPEAKERS

Mrs. C. Vaughan Ferguson - National President, Girl Scouts of the U.S.A.

Miss Dorothea Spellmann — Professor, School of Social Work, University of Denver

#### SPECIAL GUESTS AND FRATERNAL DELEGATES INVITED TO ATTEND

The Honorable Walter Johnson — The Governor of Colorado

The Honorable Quigg Newton — Mayor of the City of Denver

Mrs. R. A. Burnett - Girl Scout National Board Member, Region IX

Mr. Jack Foster — Editor, Rocky Mountain News Mr. Milner Gleaves — President, Denver Area Welfare Council

Mrs. Twyman Guard - President, Colorado Federa-

tion of Women's Clubs Mr. Palmer Hoyt — Editor, Denver Post; President, Denver Community Chest

Chancellor Albert C. Jacobs — University of Denver

Miss Lucille Kardux - Field Representative, Camp Fire Girls, Inc.

O. A. Kitterman - Regional Executive, Region VIII Boy Scouts of America

Mr. Kenneth Miller - Executive Secretary, Denver Community Chest and Council

Mrs. Nathan Mobley - National Treasurer, Girl Scouts of the U.S.A.

Mr. Anthony F. Myers — Representing West Central Area Board Y.M.C.A.

Dr. Emil Sunley - Director, School of Social Work, University of Denver

Miss Lorna Tuttle - Representing National Y.W.C.A.

#### NATIONAL STAFF IN THE REGION

#### Miss M. Isobel Crowe - Director Region VIII

Miss Ruby Simpson Miss Virginia I. Francis — Camping Adviser Training Adviser Miss Mary Jane Reilly Miss Jean Stouffer Community Adviser Miss Frances Edwards Community Adviser Community Adviser Community Adviser Miss Elizabeth Hayden — Office Secretary

Mrs. Ralph Kennedy -

## Covered Wagon Regional Committee and National Board Members

Miss Julia Hamp, 1409 Wood Avenue, Colorado Springs, Colorado — Chairman

Mrs. Edwin B. Zeller, 2115 E Avenue N.E., Cedar Rapids, Iowa — Vice Chairman

Mrs. Hoyt Hawke, 3412 Grimsby Lane, Lincoln 2, Nebraska — Secretary

Mrs. F. H. Bucholz, 6610 Prairie Road, Omaha 3, Nebraska — Fourth National Vice President

Mrs. Cyril T. Carney, 405 Foster Drive, Des Moines 12. Iowa — National Board

Mrs. J. Roger DeWitt, 412 North Spring Street, Independence, Missouri — National Board

Mrs. H. M. Ballard, Kansas

Mrs. Howard Flitner, Wyoming

Mrs. George B. Gannett, Missouri

Mrs. Dale Gard, Kansas

Mrs. C. V. Gooding, Colorado

Mrs. Harry L. Gross, Iowa

Mrs. Alfred E. Howse, Kansas

Mrs. Basil L. Kaufmann, Missouri

Mrs. Edward L. Kernochan, Colorado

Mrs. R. N. Larimer, Iowa

Mrs. E. Homer Luckens, Kansas

Mrs. Holton R. Price, Jr., Missouri

Mrs. Lewis Quigg, Colorado

Mrs. G. F. Reed, Kansas

Mrs. A. Q. Schimmel, Nebraska

Mrs. Raymond Schmidt, Missouri

Mrs. David Shaltupsky, Missouri

Mrs. Linus B. Smith, Kansas

Mrs. Frank Swanson, Iowa

Mrs. J. Allen Trowbridge, Nebraska

Mrs. Harold A. Truesdell, Kansas

Mrs. William R. Tweedie, Missouri

Mrs. Ray Woodard, Colorado

## Regional Conference Committees Chairmen

General Co-chairmen	iss Julia Hamp and Mrs. Edwin B. Zeller, Regional Committee Members	
Program	rs. Raymond Schmidt, Regional Committee Member	
Camp Exhibit	rs. Edward L. Kernochan, Regional Camp Committee Chairman	
Mechanics	rs. Roy Hinderman, President, Miss Mary Kay Myers, Executive Director, and Members of the Girl Scout Council of Metropolitan Denver	,
BanquetMrs. F. Harvey Bassett HousingMrs. Byron A. Russell	National Equipment Service Public Relations	

Registration......Mrs. John C. Marsh State Dinners...Mrs. Marcellus Merrill Transportation...Mrs. Clifford Russell Information........Mrs. A. A. Tinn, Jr. Meeting Rooms and Pages and Ushers...Mrs. George E. Fraker Properties......Mrs, Raymond Green and Mrs, D. L. Kessler 

# Greetings - - -

# GIRL SCOUT VOLUNTEERS and STAFF OF THE COVERED WAGON REGION

— and our sincere commendation of the great service you are giving to your communities and country by helping girls, through Girl Scouting, grow into intelligent, responsible, participating citizens.

Compliments of The Denver Tent and Awning Company and other cooperating Denver firms . . .

Denver, Colorado. June 6, 1950.

outerale superior

To the Members
The Park Hill Improvement Association, Inc.:

We herewith nominate the following named men to serve as Directors of our Association for the ensuing year:

\* Walter E. Alexander Howard B. Allen Ben T. Allison Dr. John H. Amesse George O. Bakke Henry A. Barnes E. Jack Beatty Frank Bentley

\* L. F. Blyler
Walter H. Brandenburg
Dr. Mallory Catlett
Fred P. Carleton

\* James N. Counter Maj. Gen'l. John F. Curry Charles B. Engle

\* Robert W. Frye Clyde H. Gardner George F. Gish L. M. Gjerde Richard Goff

\* R. P. Gutshall

\* Jesse K. Hazlett \* Alexander Hopper

\* Gail L. Ireland Harry J. Kelly, Jr. B. Ted LaShell

\* Joseph H. Leyden
Duane O. Littell
Dr. Tracy R. Love
Graham R. Miller
B. P. Montagriff
John A. Moyer

\* Merritt H. Perkins V. J. Pobrislo Charles J. Rice Charles A. Shinn

\* Mark T. H. Shwayder Lee H. Simonton K. M. Snodgrass Paul R. Spahr T. W. Schomburg

\* T. C. Timpte
Donald O. Weese
C. O. Withrow
Malcolm G. Wyer

\* H. E. Zitkowski

#### Honorary Directors

\* Rev. Lyle C. Burns, Messiah Lutheran Church

\* Rt. Rev. H. V. Campbell Blessed Sacrament Catholic Church

\* Rev. B. B. Fordham City Park Baptist Church

Rabbi Herbert Friedman, Temple Emanuel

Rev. Arthur L. Miller, Montview Blvd. Presbyterian Church

\* Rev. Robert M. Redenbaugh, St. Thomas Episcopal Church

\* Rev. Allan K. Williams, Park Hill Methodist Church

Hon. Joseph E. Cook, Hon. Francis J. Knauss, Hon. Henry S. Lindsley, Judges, Denver District Court

\* George F. Hillyer, Publisher, East Denver Journal

#### (\*) <u>NEW DIRECTORS</u>

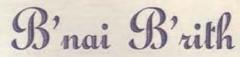
Charles B. Engle, B. P. Montagriff, Charles A. Shinn,

Nominating Committee.

exoguents May 26, 1949 Mrs. Philip N. Bockfinger 2115 East 14th Avenue Denver, Colorado Dear Mrs. Bockfinger: I am delighted to have the invitation of the Tuesday Morning Class to appear on your 1949-50 program. So far as I know now, the dates of March 7 and 14, 1950 are acceptable. There is a faint possibility that I may be out of the country at that time, on a survey tour of North Africa and Israel. I shall know, however, in plenty of time, so that we can make any necessary adjustments. Let us assume now that I will be available on those dates. As far as subject matter is concerned, I spoke this year on "Displaced Persons" and "Zionism". These are more or less topical subjects and I think as far as next year is concerned, we should return to the more timeless and universal. Therefore, may I suggest as the two subjects for next year "The Prophets of Judaism" and "The Prayer Book of Judaism". I shall certainly be happy to treat any other material, if these two subjects do not sound interesting. Again thanking you for the invitation and looking forward to as fine an experience in 1950 as I enjoyed with your group in 1949, I am Sincerely yours, Rabbi Herbert A. Friedman F/s

Park Hill Improvement Association, Inc. DENVER'S LARGEST CIVIC ASSOCIATION . . . . . . . . . INCORPORATED 1922 Denver, Colorado May 18. 1950. PRESIDENT GEORGE O. BAKKE 2500 FAIRFAX ST. FREMONT 1496 VICE-PRESIDENTS HOWARD B. ALLEN JOHN A. MOYER CHAS. J. KELLY SECRETARY-TREASURER GEORGE F. GISH 2076 JASMINE ST. Rabbi Herbert Friedman: DIRECTORS HOWARD B. ALLEN
BEN T. ALLISON
GEORGE O. BAKKE
RODNEY J. BAROWELL, JR.
HENRY A. BARNES
E. JACK BEATTY
FRANK SENTLEY
WALTER H. BRANDENBURG
DE. MALLERY CALLETT 3001 Forest Street, Denver, Colorado. My dear Rabbi Friedman: WALTER H. BRANDENBURG
DR. MALLORY CATLETT
JUDGE JOSEPH E. COOK
MAJ. GEN'L. JOHN F. CURRY
DR. H. C. DOLPH
CHARLES B. ENGLE
RABBI HERBERT FRIEDMAN
CLYDE H. GARDNER
GEORGE F. GISH
L. M. GJERDE
JUDGE FRANCIS J. KNAUBS
CHARLES J. KELLY
HARRY J. KELLY, JR.
LEON G. KENNEDY
B. TED LASHELL
JUDGE HENRY S. LINDSLEY
DUANE O. LITTELL
DR. TRACY R. LOVE
JOHN W. MCKNAB
REY. ARTHUR L. MILLER We greatly appreciate your accepting nomination as Honorary Director of Association which will be ratified at the Annual Meeting to be held . in the Park Hill School on Tuesday night the sixth of JOHN W. MCKNAB
REY. ARTHUR L. MILLER
GRAHAM R. MILLER
B. P. MONTAGRIFF
E. L. MOSLEY
J. A. MOYER
FRANCIS P. O'NEILL
F. T. PARKS
V. J. POBRISLO
LUDWIG RETTIG
CHARLES J. RICE
C. R. ROOT June, sincerely yours, CHARLES J. RICE
C. R. ROOT
CHARLES A. SHINN
LEE H. SIMONTON
K. M. SONOGRASS
T. W. SCHOMBURG
P. R. SPAHR
C. O. WITHROW
MALCOLM G. WYER Chairman. Nominating Committee.

# DISTRICT GRAND LODGE No. 2





1949 - 50 **OFFICERS** 

President
Samuel J. Frazin
508 First Nat. Bank Bldg.
Denver 2, Colorado First Vice-President
Daniel, I., Brenner
2700 Fidelity Bldg.
Kansas City 6, Missouri Second Vice-President ALLAN TABSHISH 21 East State Street Columbus 15, Ohio Secretary
Donald W. Harris
504 Keith Bldg.
Cincinnati 2, Ohio

Treagurer
Milton L. Angencer
322 Symes Bldg.
Denver 2, Colorado

GENERAL COMMITTEE

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531 Society for Savings Bldg.
Cleveland 14, Ohio

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MICHAEL SHARLITT 15820 South Moreland Cleveland 20, Ohio

May 16, 1950

From the office of SAMUEL J. FRAZIN PRESIDENT 503 FIRST NATIONAL BANK BLDG. DENVER 2, COLORADO

**ACOMA 1535** 

Rabbi Herbert A. Friedman 1595 Pearl Street Denver, Colorado

Dear Rabbi Friedman:

This is to confirm our conversation to the effect that you will give the Benediction at our Convention Banquet at the Shirley-Savoy on Wednesday evening, June 21, 1950, and that you will bring Mrs. Friedman.

You know, of course, that we all will be delighted to have you.

With my sincere personal regards, I am,

Cordially yours,

President.

SJF:prr

Officers CC: Kusworm

# AMERICAN JEWISH ARCHIVES

white to

THIS CARD WILL

ADMIT ONE TO THE DEDICATION

COCKTAILS AND LUNCHEON AT THE

POST BUILDING

TEN FORTY-FIVE A.M., TUESDAY, MAY SIXTEENTH

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

outside to

## Rabbi Karl Weiner

COLORADO SPRINGS

TEL. MAIN 8881

April 19, 1950

Rabbi Herbert Friedman Congregation Emanu El Denver, Colorado.

Dear Herbert:

Trends in american Julations

P. O. BOX 402

We are delighted to have you accept our invitation! We are looking forward to your celebrating our Anniversary Service with us on Friday, May 5, at 8 pm. We shall have the regular order of the Friday Evening Service - with special announcements of course and a special festive mood. You know best what to speak on in keeping with this occasion. Let me know in advance what subject to announce in our publicity.

Eva and I hope you will be able to arrive in Colorado Springs before dinner time and will have supper with us. Let us know if you must return the same night or if you can stay over night. We will reserve a room for you at the Antler's if you can stay.

With best personal regards from house to house,

Sincerely,

7.40 Am - 9.35

while to

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

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ALBERT C. JACOBS, CHANGELLOR
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UNIVERSITY OF DENVER
SOCIAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION
DENVER 10, COLORADO

May 2, 1950

BEN M. CHERRINGTON DIRECTOR ELIZABETH L. FACKT ASSISTANT DIRECTOR ROSERT GALE WOOLBERT JOSEF KORSEL C. DALE FULLER WHITNEY TROW PERKINS WILLIAM M. DAVID. JR. RALPH R. DAVID MRS. PLATT R. LAWTON MRS. ORVIL H. NULING

Rabbi Herbert Friedman
3001 Forest Street ER CAN Denver, Colorado

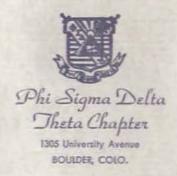
Dear Rabbi Friedman:

It is indeed a pleasure to invite you as a representative of the Jewish community to be seated on the platform at the public lecture by Ralph Bunche in the City Auditorium on May 11. The platform guests will meet behind the stage at eight o'clock. If for any reason you are unable to join us, would you be good enough to call the Foundation Office, SPruce 2717.

Sincerely,

Ben M. Cherrington

very year



April 24, 1950

Dear Rabbi Friedman,

Theta and Iota Chapters of Phi Sigma Delta will hold their annual Mother's Day Luncheon at the Cosmopolitan Hotel at 1:00 P.M., on May 14, 1950. We would indeed be honored to have you as our guest speaker at this annual affair. I would appreciate your informing me at your earliest convenience as to whether you will be able to attend. We are all looking forward to seeing you and Mrs. Friedman at this luncheon.

Respectfully yours,

Phonon Singunstane

Jej

Rad our vers



Mrs. Herbert Friedman. 3001 Forest St.. Denver 7, Colo. engyenent

#### SISTERHOOD STUDY GROUP

#### THURSDAY, APRIL 20

Rabbi Herbert Friedman will review "The Wall", by John Hersey, a powerful book dealing with the Warsaw Ghetto.

Refreshments

Mrs. C. N. Abenheimer, Chairman Mrs. Chas. Schayer, Co-Chairman. sterements

## CONFERENCE

on

# WORLD AFFAIRS

Sponsored by the Department of Social Sciences

During the
THIRD ANNUAL UNITED NATIONS WEEK

Monday through Saturday April 10 - 15, 1950

UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO Boulder, Colorado

## PROGRAM

MONDAY, APRIL 10, 1950

11:00 a.m.
All-University Convocation

PLENARY SESSION: PRESCRIPTION FOR SURVIVAL

Macky Auditorium

Presiding: President Robert L. Stearns

Speaker: Raymond Swing

2:30 p. m.

ROUND TABLE I: Series: World Economic Problems

Arts 213 WORLD RESOURCES — PLUNDERED PLANET?

Chairman: Harl R. Douglass

Speakers: Cameron Ainsworth

Tim K. Kelley Carl McGuire

ROUND TABLE II: Series: Problems of World Politics

Old Main Chapel GERMANY EAST OR WEST

Chairman: Earl Crockett

Speakers: Henry W. Ehrmann

Raymond Swing

ROUND TABLE III: Series: How the Russians Look at Us and

Themselves

Arts 208W THE RUSSIANS LOOK AT DEMOCRACY

Chairman: Dean Edward C. King

Speaker: Merrill R. Goodall

ROUND TABLE IV: Series: Moral Responsibilities and World

Problems

Memorial SCIENCE AND ETHICS OF TRANSITION
Ball Room

Chairman: Frederick Rohrman

Gnairman: Frederick Konrman

Speakers: David Hawkins Theodore T. Puck Walter O. Roberts

#### MONDAY, APRIL 10, 1950 (continued)

4:30 p. m.

ROUND TABLE V: Series: Atomic Energy

Arts 218 ABC'S OF ATOMIC ENERGY -MILITARY USES

Chairman: William B. Pietenpol

Thaddeus P. Sears Speakers:

Walter O. Roberts

ROUND TABLE VI: Series: Human Freedom and Human Rights

> Arts 201W WHAT IS LOYALTY?

Colin B. Goodykoontz Chairman:

Speakers: Howard Higman

> Karl F. Muenzinger Raymond Swing

Series: World Government

ROUND TABLE VII:

THE WORLD GOVERNMENT MOVEMENT Old Main Chapel IN THE UNITED STATES

> Chairman: William L. Paddock

Stephen J. Bradley Speakers:

> Ralph Price Betty Westfeldt

ROUND TABLE VIII: Series: United Nations in Action

> Arts 208W THE INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION

Chairman: Stuart Cuthbertson

Speaker: David Wodlinger

Comments: Peter Arendrup Eric Rackham

William M. Spackman

8:00 p. m.

PLENARY SESSION: HUNGER: THE REAL ENEMY

Macky Auditorium

Presiding: Dean W. F. Dyde

Warren Leonard Speakers:

Sidney Dell

#### TUESDAY, APRIL 11, 1950

#### 2:30 p. m.

ROUND TABLE I: Series: World Economic Problems

Arts 213 THE BURDEN OF ARMAMENTS

Chairman: James Dugan

Speakers: Jerome Davis

Col. Joseph I. Greene

Raymond Swing

#### AMERICAN IEWISH

ROUND TABLE II: Series: Problems of World Politics

Old Main Chapel NATIONALISM AND REGIONALISM — WESTERN EUROPE

Chairman: Frederick A. Bushee

Speakers: Henri Barzun

Henry W. Ehrmann

ROUND TABLE III: Series: How the Russians Look at Us and

Themselves

Arts 208W THE RUSSIANS LOOK AT ART

Chairman: Dean Edward C. King

Speakers: Alden F. Megrew

Tatiana Ostroumova Nensberg

Arnold Chaitman

ROUND TABLE IV: Series: Moral Responsibilities and World

Problems

Arts 201W WORLD UNITY IN THE MIDST OF

DIVERSITY

Chairman: Roy A. Cox

Speakers: Joseph Cohen

Floyd Sampson

#### TUESDAY, APRIL 11, 1950 (continued)

4:30 p. m.

ROUND TABLE V: Series: Atomic Energy

Arts 213 WORLD CONTROL OF ATOMIC ENERGY

Chairman: Joseph D. Park

Speakers: David Hawkins

J. H. Rush

ROUND TABLE VI: Series: Human Freedom and Human Rights

Arts 201W PRESERVATION OF DEMOCRACY IN THE COLD WAR

Chairman: Karl K. Hulley

Speakers: Roger Baldwin

Rev. Rudolph W. Gilbert

E. Palmer Hoyt

ROUND TABLE VII: Series: World Government

Old Main Chapel WORLD MOVEMENT TOWARD WORLD
GOVERNMENT

Chairman: Theodore Cobb

Speaker: Raymond Swing

ROUND TABLE VIII: Series: United Nations in Action

Arts 208W UNESCO

Chairman: E. Edwin Weibel

Speakers: Natt B. Burbank

David Wodlinger Pauline Staats

8:00 p. m.

PLENARY SESSION: HUMAN RIGHTS

Macky Auditorium

Presiding: Dean Ward Darley

Speaker: Roger Baldwin

#### WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, 1950

10:00 a.m.

SPECIAL LECTURE: IS WAR OBSOLETE?

University Theater

Presiding: David Hawkins

Speaker: Col. Joseph I. Greene

2:30 p. m.

ROUND TABLE I: Series: World Economic Problems

Arts 213 FULL EMPLOYMENT - WORLD-WIDE

Chairman: George W. Zinke

Speakers: Sidney Dell

Morris E. Garnsey

Joseph A. Stepanek
Pauline Kibbe Povall

ROUND TABLE II: Series: Problems of World Politics

Old Main Chapel LIMITS OF SOVIET EXPENSION? — CHINA, YUGOSLAVIA, INDIA

Chairman: James G. Allen

Speakers: Josef Korbel

Paul Paddock

Rev. George L. Paine

ROUND TABLE III: Series: How the Russians Look at Us and

Themselves

Arts 208W THE RUSSIANS LOOK AT SCIENCE—

Chairman: Dean Edward C. King

Speakers: Gordon Alexander

Leo Szilard

ROUND TABLE IV: Series: Moral Responsibilities and World

Problems

Memorial PHILOSOPHY BEHIND THE ISMS

Ball Room

Chairman: D. Mack Easton

Speakers: Carl McGuire

Bertram Morris Raymond Swing

#### WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, 1950 (continued)

4:30 p. m.

ROUND TABLE V: Series: Atomic Energy

> WORLD CONTROL OF ATOMIC ENERGY Arts 213

AND OVERALL SETTLEMENT

Chairman: Harry G. Carlson

John D. Benjamin Speakers:

Charles W. Merrifield

Leo Szilard

Series: Human Freedom and Human Rights ROUND TABLE VI:

> Arts 201W CONGRESS AND THE LOYALTY PROBES

Edwin Carr Chairman:

Jerome Davis Speakers:

> Walter B. Franklin Clay P. Malick

Series: World Government ROUND TABLE VII:

Old Main Chapel ARE THE TECHNIQUES OF UNITED

WORLD FEDERALISTS REALISTIC?

Walter O. Roberts Chairman:

Speakers: Charles Gray

Col. Joseph I. Greene

Roscoe Pile

Rev. Rudolph W. Gilbert

ROUND TABLE VIII: Series: United Nations in Action

> ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL Arts 208W

Chairman: Eugene H. Wilson

Sidney Dell Speakers:

Lawrence Martin

#### COMMITTEE FOR THE CONFERENCE

Gordon H. Barker Stuart Cuthbertson David Hawkins

Howard Higman Clay P. Malick Fritz Hoffmann

Curtis W. Martin

Walter O. Roberts J. H. Rush George W. Zinke

Executive Secretary - Ivo J. Lederer

#### THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1950

10:00 a.m.

SPECIAL LECTURE: FEDERATION OF WESTERN EUROPE

University Theater

Presiding: Dean W. F. Dyde

Speaker: Henri Barzum

2:30 p. m.

ROUND TABLE I: Series: World Economic Problems

Arts 213 POINT FOUR

Chairman: A. Gayle Waldrop

Speakers: Sidney Dell

Byron Johnson Joseph A. Stepanek

ROUND TABLE II: Series: Problems of World Politics

Old Main Chapel BEHIND THE IRON CURTAIN — REPORT
ON RUSSIAN SATELLITES

Chairman: Leo C. Riethmayer

Speakers: Jerome Davis

Josef Korbel William Wright

ROUND TABLE III: Series: How the Russians Look at Us and

Themselves

Arts 208W THE RUSSIANS LOOK AT ECONOMICS

Chairman: Dean Edward C. King

Speaker: Sidney Dell

ROUND TABLE IV: Series: Moral Responsibilities and World

Problems

Arts 201W MORAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF NATURAL SCIENTISTS AND HUMANISTS

Chairman: Dudley Wynn

Speakers: Henri Barzun

George L. Reynolds Alfred Washburn

#### THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1950 (continued)

4:30 p. m.

ROUND TABLE V: Series: Atomic Energy

Arts 213 SCIENCE, SECRECY AND SECURITY

Chairman: H. B. Van Valkenburgh

Speakers: Col. Joseph I. Greene

Leo Szilard

ROUND TABLE VI: Series: Human Freedom and Human Rights

Arts 201W DISPLACED PERSONS — A WORLD PROBLEM

Chairman: Joseph L. Frascona

Speakers: Rabbi Herbert Friedman

Lawrence Martin Harold F. Walton

ROUND TABLE VII: Series: World Government

Old Main Chapel WORLD FEDERATION AND THE USSR

Chairman: Donald C. McKinlay

Speakers: Joseph Cohen

Henry W. Ehrmann

Ralph Price Raymond Swing

ROUND TABLE VIII: Series: United Nations in Action

Arts 208W GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND THE

SECURITY COUNCIL

Chairman: Paul M. Dean

Speakers: Edward V. Dunklee

Curtis Martin

8:00 p. m.

PLENARY SESSION: FACTS OF LIFE IN A POWER WORLD

Macky Auditorium

EDO:

Presiding: Dean Edward C. King

Speaker: Raymond Swing

#### FRIDAY, APRIL 14, 1950

10:00 a.m.

SPECIAL DISCUSSION: HYDROGEN BOMB: WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

University Theater

Chairman: David Hawkins

Speakers: Raymond Swing

Leo Szilard

2:30 p. m.

ROUND TABLE I: Series: World Economic Problems

Arts 213 WESTERN EUROPE UNDER ECA

Chairman: Brian H. Heddy

Speakers: Henri Barzun

Peter Arendrup Dora Beale Polk

ROUND TABLE II: Series: Problems of World Politics

Old Main Chapel NATIONALISM AND REGIONALISM — SOUTHEAST ASIA

Chairman: R. John Rath

Speakers: Alfred Crofts

Merrill R. Goodall Edwin P. Hoyt

ROUND TABLE VIII: Series: United Nations in Action

Arts 208W THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

Chairman: Bly E. Curtis

Speakers: Lucille Beck

Ray Gordon Brian H. Heddy

ROUND TABLE IV: Series: Moral Responsibilities and World

Problems

Arts 201W RELIGION AND INTERNATIONAL DISCORD

Chairman: Jerome Davis

Speakers: Edward Machle

Rev. George Paine Vincent Smith

William M. Spackman

#### FRIDAY, APRIL 14, 1950 (continued)

4:30 p. m.

ROUND TABLE V: Series: Atomic Energy

Arts 218 ABC'S OF ATOMIC ENERGY — NON-MILITARY USES

Chairman: Burton W. Jones

Speakers: Thaddeus P. Sears

Walter O. Roberts

ROUND TABLE VI: Series: Human Freedom and Human Rights

Arts 201W SECURITY AS A HUMAN RIGHT

Chairman: Kenneth R. Hammond

Speakers: Joseph Cohen

Col. Joseph I. Greene

George W. Zinke

ROUND TABLE VII: Series: World Government

University ARE HUMAN RIGHTS AND ECONOMIC
Theater PLANNING NECESSARY TO WORLD
GOVERNMENT?

Chairman: Edwin P. Hoyt

Speakers: Norman Cousins

Raymond Swing

Leo Szilard

Series: How the Russians Look at Us and

Themselves

Arts 208W THE RUSSIANS LOOK AT WORLD

Chairman: Dean Edward C. King

Speakers: Charles A. Bergerson

Henry W. Ehrmann

8:00 p. m.

PLENARY SESSION: DO NOT RESIGN FROM THE HUMAN

Macky Auditorium

ROUND TABLE III:

Presiding: President Robert L. Stearns

Speaker: Norman Cousins

#### VISITING PARTICIPANTS

Roger Baldwin, Civil Liberties Union, N. Y. Henri Barzun, Author, Lecturer, N. Y. Lucille Beck, AAUN, Denver Charles A. Bergerson, Social Science

Foundation, Denver

Stephen J. Bradley, World Federalist, Boulder

Natt B. Burbank, Boulder Public Schools Theodore Cobb, U. S. Forest Service Norman Cousins, Editor, Saturday

Review of Literature, N. Y. Alfred Crofts, Historian, Denver Univ. Jerome Davis, Sociologist

Sidney Dell, Economist, United Nations, Lake Success

Edward V. Dunklee, Attorney, Denver Rabbi Herbert Friedman, Temple Emanuel, Denver

Rev. Rudolph W. Gilbert, Unitarian Church, Denver

Ray Gordon, Denver Welfare Council Charles Gray, World Federalist, Denver Col. Joseph I. Greene, Editor, Infantry Journal, Washington, D. C.

Brian H. Heddy, British Counsul, Denver

Edwin P. Hoyt, Denver Post E. Palmer Hoyt, Editor, Denver Post

Byron Johnson, Economist, Denver Univ. Josef Korbel, Social Science Foundation, Denver

Warren Leonard, Prof. of Agronomics, Colorado A. & M.

Lawrence Martin, Editor, Denver Post Donald C. McKinlay, Asst. Attorney General, Denver

Paul Paddock, U.S. State Department William L. Paddock, Attorney, Boulder Rev. George L. Paine, Episcopalian minister, Boston

Roscoe Pile, Attorney, Denver Pauline Kibbe Povall, Oilworkers International Union, C.I.O.

Floyd Sampson, Dept. of Religion, Denver University

Vincent Smith, Philosopher, Catholic University, Washington, D. C. Raymond Swing, Author, Lecturer,

Jamaica, B.W.I. Pauline Staats, Denver Public Schools Joseph A. Stepanek, Eng., Denver Univ. Leo Szilard, Psysicist, Chicago Univ. Betty Westfeldt, World Federalist, Denver David Wodlinger, Institute of

International Education. William Wright, Denver W. M. C. A.

#### RESIDENT PARTICIPANTS

Cameron Ainsworth, Chemist Gordon Alexander, Biologist James G. Allen, Historian Peter Arendrup, Student Frederick A. Bushee, Sociologist John D. Benjamin, Psychiatrist, Medical School James W. Broxon, Physicist Harry G. Carlson, Dean of Men Edwin Carr, Educator Arnold Chaitman, Musician Joseph Cohen, Philosopher Roy A. Cox, Linguist Earl C. Crockett, Economist Bly E. Curtis, Administrator Stuart Cuthbertson, Linguist Ward Darley, Vice President Paul M. Dean, Chemist Harl R. Douglass, Educator James Dugan, Economist W. F. Dyde, Vice President C. Mack Easton, Administrator Henry W. Ehrman, Political Scientist Walter B. Franklin, School of Business Joseph L. Frascona, School of Business Morris E. Garnsey, Economist Merill R. Goodall, Political Scientist Colin B. Goodykoontz, Historian Kenneth Hamond, Psychologist David Hawkins, Philosopher Howard Higman, Sociologist Karl K. Hulley, Classics Burton W. Jones, Mathematician Tim K. Kelley, Geographer

Edward C. King, Dean, Law School Edward Machle, Philosopher Clay P. Malick, Political Scientist Curtis W. Martin, Political Scientist Carl McGuire, Economist Alden F. Megrew, Art Critic Charles W. Merrifield, Sociologist Bertram Morris, Philosopher Karl F. Muenzinger, Psychologist Tatiana Ostroumova Nennsberg, Linguist Joseph D. Park, Chemist William B. Pietenpol, Physicist Dora Beale Polk, Student Ralph Price, Denver Extension Center Theodore T. Puck, Medical School Eric Rackham, Educator R. John Rath, Historian George F. Reynolds, English Literature Leo C. Riethmayer, Political Scientist Walter O. Roberts, Astrophysicist Frederick Rohrman, Physicist J. H. Rush, Astrophysicist Thaddeus P. Sears, Physician William M. Spackman, Classics Robert L. Stearns, University President H. B. VanValkenburgh, Chemist A. Gayle Waldrop, School of Journalism Harold F. Walton, Chemist Alfred Washburn, Medical researcher E. Edwin Weibel, Engineer Eugene H. Wilson, Librarian Dudley Wynn, English Literature George W. Zinke, Economist

enforments

# UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO BOULDER, COLORADO

April 5, 1950

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

Rabbi Herbert Friedman Temple Emmanuel Denver, Colorado

Dear Rabbi Friedman:

This letter is merely to confirm your speaking date in Boulder. The subject for panel discussion is DISPIACED PERSONS—A WORLD PROBLEM. The date and time are Thursday, April 13, at 4:30 P. M. The place still has to be selected. But if you will report to Arts 202W a little before that time, we can go to the place together.

For the committee and for myself I want to thank you again very much for giving us the benefit of your thought and training for this panel. We really appreciate it very much.

Most sincerely,

Fritz L. Hoffmann

Associate Professor of Latin-American History

Frit R. Hoffmann

Ragles dward



# Corner Stone Laying

Denver Aerie No. 2063



1318-28 CALIFORNIA ST. DENVER, COLORADO

April 16, 1949, 2 p. m.

Liberty Truth Justice Equality The Fighting Fraternity with More Tham a Million Members: Fifty-one Years Serving Humanity

For

#### IMPORTANT FACTS ABOUT THE F.O.E.

Organized Feb. 6, 1898.

Has more than 1,400 subordinate units or Aeries.

Has more than 1,000,000 members.

Instituted 200 new Aeries last year.

Is confined to the Caucasian race.

Covers U. S., Insular Possessions, and Canada.

Is nonsectarian and nonpartisan. Has assets of more than \$85,000,000.00. Minimum Membership age is 18.

Average dues are \$13.00 a year, payable annually, semiannually or quarterly.

#### ITS BENEFICIAL PROGRAM

Sick benefits are paid to members in good standing. Since organization of Order, sick benefits paid total \$62,258,-000.00.

Funeral benefits are paid. Since organization of Order, funeral benefits paid total \$17,995,000.00.

These benefits are paid by individual Aeries.

#### SOCIAL PROGRAM

Individual Aeries have social programs and entertainments for members and families regularly in the Aerie

#### **MOTHERS' PENSIONS**

"You Eagles are entitled to the credit for the creation and making of this law, for you pioneered with me in this, the most constructive law on any book of statutes the world knows."

> JUDGE E. E. PORTERFIELD, Author First Mothers' Pension Law.

# "Beneficial Program

The Sick Benefit

This is a substantial weekly sum paid to the sick member for as long as twelve weeks in any one year. A member admitted before passing the age of fifty, after a 30 days' continuous period of membership and while in good standing, beginning one week after disablement, is entitled to receive a weekly sick benefit while continuously sick and disabled up to a period of twelve weeks in any one year. The amount of sick benefit varies somewhat in respective Aeries, although the average weekly amount is approximately \$7.00.

The Funeral Benefit —A member admitted before passing the age of fifty, after a 30 days' continuous period of membership (in new Aeries 6 months continuous membership) and if in good standing at the time of death, receives honorable burial through a funeral benefit paid to his surviving relatives who have assumed the payment of funeral expenses. If such member is without surviving relatives, the Aerie takes charge of his body and performs these rites. The average funeral benefits in the respective Subordinate Aeries is approximately \$100.00.

Fellowship — Every normal man craves the fellow-ship of his fellow men. An Eagle Aerie home is the place to find this. That is one of the principal reasons members join the Eagles, so you can be assured of finding in the Eagles home congenial men with tastes like your own.

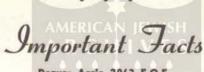
Dues —Only a rich organization could meet such vast obligations. But membership in the Fraternal Order of Eagles does not come high. Dues, depending on the Aeries joined, range from \$12.00 to \$18.00 a year, payable quarterly or annually, in advance. The dues, together with the proceeds from entertainments and other money-making projects undertaken by the members, plus the interest on investments, constitute the Aerie funds. From them the Aerie pays its benefits. The funds devoted to the payment of benefits are rigidly guarded by Grand Aerie laws.

Ladies Auxiliaries. —Many Aeries are aided in the work they do by Ladies Auxiliaries, to which the wives, mothers, daughters and sisters of Eagles may belong. There are 480 Auxiliaries, with a membership of more than 65,000. Many of the Auxiliaries have drill teams, marching clubs, or musical organizations.

#### SOCIAL JUSTICE LEGISLATION

"I have long observed with satisfaction the sponsorship by the F. O. E. of social justice legislation both in the states and in the nation. The records for more than a quarter of a century bear witness to the campaigns of education conducted, the literature distributed, and the addresses delivered by your socially-minded Order. These efforts have borne, and are bearing, gratifying results. Our countrymen owe the Eagles good will for their unselfish services. The pen I am presenting to the Order (one used to sign the Social Security Act) is a symbol of my approval of the Fraternity's vision and courage. May its possession inspire your members to re-dedicate their own efforts and those of the Fraternity to the insuring of such economic and political conditions as will bring a greater degree of happiness to our people."

THE LATE PRESIDENT FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT. Life Member of Buffalo, N. Y. Aerie.



Denver Aerie 2063 F.O.E.

Instituted July 26, 1921

Membership, 2,832

Patron Eagles, 1,122

Dues, \$13 per year payable quarterly \$3.25, six months \$6.50, nine months \$9.75, one year \$13

Sick benefits, \$1 per day after first seven days from date reported

#### **FUNERAL BENEFIT \$100.00**

Physician's service for member and family for all minor ailments.

Club room privileges

Reading room

The Fraternal Order of Eagles have over 1400 Aeries over the United States where any member is always welcome.

Anyone over the age of 18 years and a member of the Caucasian race is eligible to join.

#### LADIES AUXILIARY

Dues \$4.00 per year Funeral benefit \$100.00

#### FOR RETURNING SERVICEMEN

National, state and local committees have already been named for the Grand Aerie, State Aeries and Subordinate Aeries to work out in advance a program to help returning servicemen reestablish themselves in civil life. The Eagles' program, of course, will be designed especially to aid members returning from service, but will be coordinated with other national programs for servicemen in general.

#### FOR SOCIAL SECURITY

The Fraternal Order of Eagles has not lost interest in the cause of Old Age Pensions and Social Security since it succeeded in having laws passed to provide for these things. National, state and local committees study administration of these laws constantly, and now are fighting for liberalization of them, and extension of benefits of the laws to millions of persons not now covered by them.

#### FOR LEGISLATION

The Fraternal Order of Eagles has always lent its support to worthwhile legislation, state and national, which was for the general good of all the people. The record of the Order on Old Age Pensions, Social Security, Workmen's Compensation, Widows' Pensions, etc., is an unselfish one, as all of the people benefited from this legislation, not just Eagles.

#### FOR YOUTH

The fraternal Order of Eagles believes that the United States, as a nation, and the several states have never assumed full responsibility for our youth. We believe all youth should have equal opportunity to grow up to be useful, honest citizens. The Youth Guidance Committee of the Grand Aerie is drafting a program to attain this end, and the Order will fight for its adoption.

#### WELFARE PROGRAM

The Eagles led the fight for passage of Workmen's Compensation, Mothers' Pension, Old Age Pension, and similar humanitarian measures in a majority of the States in the United States. They also are recognized as primarily responsible for passage of the United States Social Security law. They are working now to extend Social Security protection to millions of wage-earners not now protected, to assist returned service men readjust themselves to civilian life, to stimulate employment so that every able-bodied wage-earner in America will have a job at a guaranteed annual wage, and to urge adoption of the Canadian Plan to assist low income families. The Eagles built a modern dormitory at Boys Town, Nebraska, nationally-known home for under-privileged children.

#### FOR STIMULATION OF EMPLOYMENT

A job at a saving wage for every man willing and able to work is the objective of the Fraternal Order of Eagles. At the last Grand Aerie convention, the delegates went on record on the recommendation of the Stimulation of Employment Committee endorsing the principle of the guaranteed annual wage, as one means of attaining our objective.

#### THE PROOF OF THE PUDDING

Once a great movement has been successful the claimants for pioneer credit arise from behind every tree and bush

In connection with Mothers' Pensions, Old Age Pensions, Workmen's Compensation and similar social legislation, the FRATERNAL ORDER OF EAGLES needs neither to defend its record nor to seek credit. The quotations listed herein are selected from hundreds of unsought testimonials that establish the facts. They speak for themselves.

M. L. Brown,
AMERICA JEW Managing Organizer

#### **HUMANITARIAN PROGRAM**

In an address given by President Harry S. Truman at the Grand Aerie Convention session held in Chicago, Illinois, on August 15, 1943, the following was stated:

"The Eagles are a great Organization. They have always been in the front line of the movement forward for the welfare of mankind ever since I have known them. They were first in Social Security, first in Mothers' Pensions, first in Old Age Assistance, and when I came back from the last war, I found this Organization doing more for the soldiers than any other fraternal organization with which I have come in contact."

President Truman is a life member of Aerie No. 385, Independence, Missouri.

#### WELFARE OF THE UNDERPRIVILEGED

"One of the greatest gifts the State of Washington ever gave to the nation was the Fraternal Order of Eagles, which has continuously looked after the welfare of the underprivileged and has enacted some of the greatest humanitarian laws on our statute books. It was my pleasure to sign the first Old Age Pension Bill which was enacted for the State of Washington and later to sign another Old Age Pension Bill which is slowly but surely working out to the advantage of our old and aged."

FORMER GOVERNOR MARTIN OF WASHINGTON

#### GRAND WORTHY PRESIDENT



DE VERE WATSON

The Fighting Pottawattamile from Council Bluffs, Iowa, and Grand Worthy President of the Fraternal Order of Eagles

#### OLD AGE PENSIONS

"Our voluntary study of Old Age Pensions has disclosed that the Eagles were undoubtedly responsible for the forward movement of this idea. The discovery was such a pleasant one that Collier's Magazine simply had to carry the story as a piece of heartening news."

WILLIAM G. SHEPHERD, in Collier's Magazine.

#### **BOYS TOWN**

"The Fraternal Order of Eagles has done more for the social welfare of human beings in the United States than any other organization. This, perhaps, is due to the fact that the members of the F. O. E. are very close to the working class of people, and have a real knowledge and understanding of their problems. We all know of the progressive steps taken by this Order in the establishment of Old Age Pensions, Workmen's Compensation, Widows' and Mothers' Pensions and Stimulation of Employment. Their latest activity, however, is the entrance into the Child Welfare Program of these United States by establishing at Boys Town a memorial building dedicated to the Fraternal Order of Eagles. This constructive Order deserves the cooperation and good will of every citizen of this great country of ours."

FEV. E. J. FLANAGAN, Founder and Director of Boys Town.

# Honored Guests

Grand Aerie Justice
Governor Colorado
Mayor Denver
Postmaster General
Police Chief
Fire Chief
Editor Denver Post
Editor Rocky Mountain News
News Letter Publisher
Supt. Public Schools
Executive Board D. U.
Juvenile Judge
District Judge
District Judge

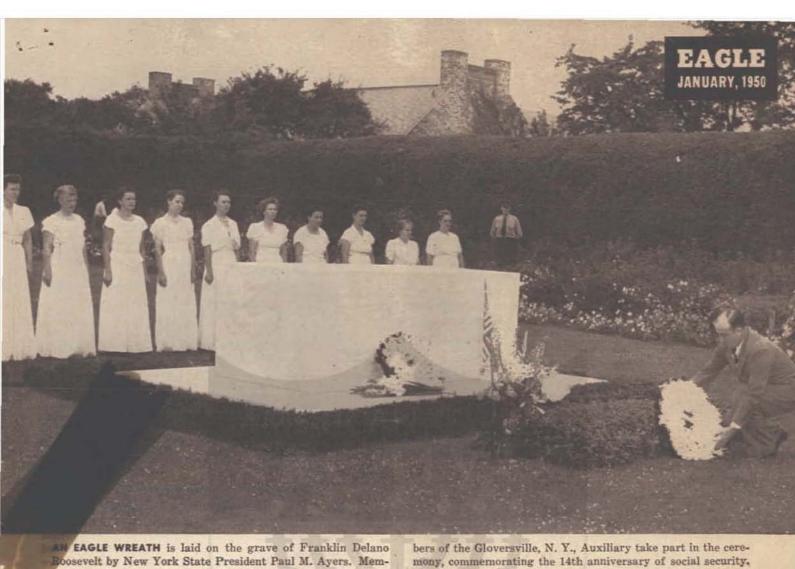
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- A VIETE A MINIE NELL AND	
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Worthy President	Lee K. Hohmann
Worthy Vice President	Anthony Phelps
Secretary	Arthur C. Nelson, Sr.
Treasurer	Chas. M. Quinlan
Worthy Conductor	Paul G. Webb
Inside Guard	Francis X. Pyles
	Arthur I. Medaris
Trustee	Douglas D. Rogers
Trustee	John B. Guida
	Everett Brinkerhoff
Physician	Dr. J. J. Corry
Physician	Dr. George K. Niehouse
	Dr. F. C. Staeck
Auditor	F. D. Wootton
Publicity	A. B. Copeland
	The state of the s

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John B. Guida Everett Brinkerhoff Lee K. Hohmann Anthony Phelps A. C. Nelson, Sr. Chas. M. Quinlan, Sr. Earl Light
F. D. Wootton
Harold Spitzer
A. B. Copeland
Luther C. Willis
Robert E. Turner



## FDR Lived Here

To the Late President's Home at Hyde Park, Thousands Journey Each Year to Honor the Memory of an Eagle Who Made History

#### By H. I. BROCK

On the high banks of the Hudson at Hyde Park, looking westward across the river, stands the old house in which Franklin D. Roosevelt was born. Outside, it wears an air of dignity; inside, it speaks of homely and comfortable living. Spacious grounds surround it and an avenue of great maple trees leads up to it from the highway.

House and grounds are now a National Monument. In a rose garden, not far from the house and guarded by a high hemlock hedge, the 31st president of the United States lies beneath a plain block of Vermont marble.

From all over the land, and from other lands far away, pilgrims come year in and year out, month after month. They come to do honor to the man who was born in that house and who, through all his long public career, always returned there to find refreshment from his labors and aid and comfort to meet his heavy responsibilities to his country, and, when a crisis of history arrived, to all the world.

To the Eagles of America it is a matter of pride that this man was a member of Buffalo, New York, Aerie of the Order, and that when he signed the Social Security Act, a delegation of Eagles was standing by to receive the pen with which he signed it, and hear his commendation of the Order for its pioneering role in putting the important measure on the road to enactment.

And now, the Eagles still come, linked by the common cause whose ties remain indissolnble beyond death. To the grave of FDR, on August 14, 1949, trekked a solemn New York State Eagle delegation, to pay tribute to his memory and the social security goal on the 14th anniversary of the signing of the great social legislative act. It was the first of annual Eagle pilgrimages planned for this memorable date.

An Eagle wreath was reverently laid upon the grave. An Eagle bugler sounded taps. There were meaningful words by President Paul Ayers of the New York State Aerie, words that bespoke the heart and mind of FDR in his lifetime.

"We shall work to the end," said State President Ayers, "that a greater opportunity be given for all men to enjoy the liberties of a free nation, that selfishness and greed be driven from our borders, and that the fear of sickness, fear of insecurity and unemployment; yes, fear itself, shall be taken from the hearts of men, and there shall be transplanted in their stead a new consciousness of our responsibilities to God and neighbor."

but what concerns all Americans is that today, nearly five years after President Roosevelt's death, the old house stands there as a reminder of the life he led, boy and man, as an American of the old school, whose horizon extended beyond the limits which that old school sometimes imposes: and that the plain stone which marks his resting place in that frame of evergreen is a reminder-without saying a word about it-that this American of the old school was four times elected president of this Republic, and carried on for our civilization the greatest war this terrestrial globe has ever seen. If, in the world's eve, that achievement overshadows all his peacetime services to his fellow Americans, that subtracts nothing from the stature of the man or the lasting effect of those services,

Once more, the snows of winter have laid a white mantle over the lawn under the great maple trees which in summer cast a grateful shade over a green expanse. Not so long ago that shade tempered the heat of our dog days for the great of the earth who came here for counsel—or, it might be, for relaxation.

And the pilgrims who come to what was then a home and is now a national monument may fancy, if they please, that where they stand King George and Queen Elizabeth sat or strolled, or catch lingering in the air the fragrance of Winston Churchill's fat cigar. Or, if that pleases them better, people the scene with other famous figures in the great drama of world history—men and women who found brief refuge from the storm in this quiet spot.

IN BOYHOOD, the president occupied this plain



Franklin D. Roosevelt was born in this fine old house and always

Looking across the river to the long sweep of the landscape beyond, they can remember that many set in high places at home and abroad who have gazed upon that prospect which was FDR's birthright.

They can reflect, too, that, as it was his pleasure to share it with others in his lifetime, it was still his pleasure to see that it could be enjoyed by others after he was gone.

T is important to remember, I think, that, as in the case of another first citizen—the first of the line—who played a leading part in winning for us our right

to independence (at a time who seemed to many that the hopes of I hung upon the issue), there was, the servant of the people, a man who his roots in the soil of the country. He at Hyde Park, as at Mount Vernon, th conviction of that fact lays hold of you. And it does not matter whether it is an estate on the Hudson or a plantation on the Potomac, a cabin in Kentucky, a hermitage in the Tennessee grasslands, a homestead in New England or the great midcontinent region between the Ohio and the Misssissippi rivers, a farm on the Western plains or what they call still further West a ranch. It is here you find

IN BOYHOOD, the president occupied this plain AT THIS DRESSING TABLE, the president spruced himself at Hyde Park, room with its brass bedstead and simple furnishings. A photo of his children is on the mirror. The calendar reads April, 1945.









# In This We Believe

We believe in the democratic way of life, where all can live and work and worship in freedom and security as befits the God-given dignity of man . . . that we best protect that way of life by positively presenting its advantages and by buttressing the home and family as the bulwark of society against destructive forces.

We believe that there is no substitute for the protective guidance and influence of true, religious homes . . . that handicaps faced by parents and children in large and low income families should be lessened . . . that the challenging task of guiding boys and girls toward good citizenship is everybody's job.

We believe that full employment, with jobs for all who are willing and able to work, should be the goal of industry, labor, agriculture and government . . . that the annual wage is a practical and attainable economic objective . . . that out of a just division of the profits of industry will come a new recognition of the role that management and labor must play in our society.

We believe that Social Security must

be extended to include all employed workers not now protected by an adequate retirement system . . . that all self-employed persons should have the opportunity to participate on a voluntary basis . . that Social Security benefits must be adequate to provide a decent standard of living, adjusted to meet violent fluctuations in living costs.

We believe that handicapped persons are a good labor investment . . . that disabled war veterans are entitled to assistance and employment . . . that victims of industrial accidents should be given training and guidance to help them help themselves.

We believe that the threat of decreased income and increased expenses during periods of ill health should be met by disability benefits similar to those provided for workers during time of unemployment... that wage earners be reimbursed for major medical, surgical and hospital expenses on a schedule basis for the family unit... that the relationship of doctor and patient should be untouched, and no new relationship of government and medical practitioner created.

We believe that people-to-people understanding must be the basis for national progress and international cooperation . . . that our military defenses must be adequate to back up our foreign policy and safeguard our national security . . . that citizen interest in world affairs and support for the principles of liberty, truth, justice and equality must be the foundation for enduring peace.

We believe in democracy as a way of life, where rights and responsibility walk hand in hand, where the least well off among us shall find some measure of opportunity and security... where men are free to live as friends and neighbors and to work as partners for the common good.

(The above statements of belief and policy were excerpted from the official committee reports and resolutions adopted at recent Grand Aerie conventions of the Fraternal Order of Eagles. In part, at least, they outline the present day program of the organization that, in earlier decades, led the crusades for workmen's compensation, mothers' pensions, old age pensions and security legislation,)

### Eagle Quiz

#### Conducted by ED PERCIVAL



1. WHAT midwestern Eagle town has been nicknamed "Truman's City" in recent years?

Located just outside of Kansas City, it is the home town of the world's best known Eagle, President Harry S. Truman. It was the starting point of the old Oregon Trail.



2. WHAT Eagle-sponsored recreational activity is popular with high school youths?

A "juke" box, a refreshment bar and space in which to dance, provided by many Aeries throughout the jurisdiction have helped to solve the youth guidance problem in Eagle communi-



3. WHAT Eagle Senator has made an envi-able record his first year in Washington?

He is the junior senator from Minnesota who was elected by a 200,000 vote margin to unseat his incumbent

opponent. South Dakota born, this lifetime Minneapolis Eagle entered politics in his early thirties, and was elected mayor of Minneapolis at the age of 34. He is a dynamic and sincere



4. WHAT national drive for funds for a humanitarian cause always gets Eagle support?

Young polio victims are the recipients of the aid made possible by the drive that was inaugurated by the late President Roosevelt, an Eagle. The drive culminates in January each year.



5. WHAT former lightweight champion, an Eagle, has been dubbed the "Durable Dane"?

In 21 years of boxing-1896 to 1917 -he fought some 300 ring battles. He beat Jimmy Britt to win the title, lost it to Joe Gans, and then beat Gans a year later to regain the crown. He's a lifetime member of Bingham Canyon, Utah, Aerie.

ANSWERS ON PAGE 30



MOWER SHARPENER

How to Sharpen POWER MOWERS

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FOLEY WFG. CO., 102-0 Foley Bidg., Minneapolis, 18 Send PREE BOOK "How to Sharpen Power Mand PREE PLAN on lown mower sharpener to



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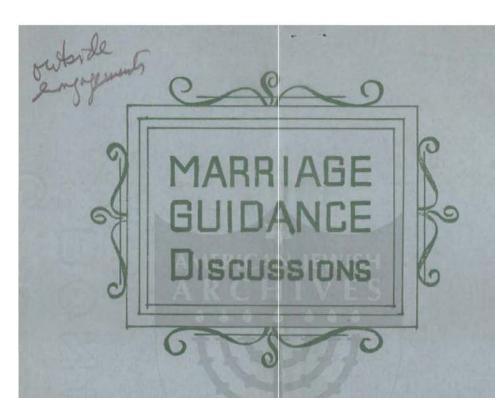
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FOR LIMITED



outsteat, Benver Section National Council of Jewish Momen MRS. LOUIS A. POLLOCK, PRESIDENT 5325 EAST SIXTH AVENUE FREMONT 2479 March 16, 1950 Rabbi Herbert A. Friedman 3001 Forest Street Denver, Colorado Dear Rabbi Friedman: We wish to take this opportunity of thanking you for giving of yourself so freely for the Minhag America program. The interest evinced in all the Rabbis and their generosity and progressiveness in being willing on one platform to discuss Minhag America was really appreciated by the women of Denver. Believe me the audience of six hundred or better was a sincere tribute which attested to this point. Thank you very much. Sincerely yours, Mrs. Louis Pollock, President SP:AS



EMILY GRIFFITH OPPORTUNITY SCHOOL

It is hoped the Opportunity School program will meet the needs of the following adults.

- 1. Those who are not enrolled in similar courses in other institutions.
- 2. Parents the tre unious to get the information to enable them to guide their teen-age sons and dem hters.
- 3. Couples the from time to time are concerned about the number of problems that confront them and the tent to do something about them.
- 4. Couples who are interested in studying human relations in marriage to help them get along better with their families and other people.
- 5. Adults who are interested in getting information, and applying it, so that in the final analysis we will have healthier and happier family life in Denver.

THE series will begin on Monday evening, January 23, at 7:15 p.m. in Room 405 at the Emily Griffith Opportunity School, corner of 12th and Melton Streets. Outstanding professional persons will act as discussion leaders. The planned program is as follows:

1950 JAII

- 23 Courtship and Love -Dr. and Mrs. Eugene Link
- 30 Factors of Marriage Happiness-

FEB

- 6 Successful Marriage-irs. A. W. Schuessler
- 13 Sex in Marriage Dr. Mildred E. Doster
- 20 The Process of Childbirth--Dr. Stewart Taylor
- 27 Use of Money in the Family-Mr. Bob Hoyt

MAR

- 6 Play and Amusement in the Home-Wirs. Eugene Link
- 13 Home and Civic Responsibilities -- Dr. Eugene Link
- 20 Happy Children and Happy Homes--Rabbi Herbert Friedman
- [27] Religion in Marriage -- Reverend Edward Bortlett

#### RABBI HERBERT A. FRIEDMAN TEMPLE EMANUEL DENVER, COLORADO

# HAPPY CHILDREN in a HAPPY HOME" Approximity School, 20 March 50

- 1. We know by now that many disturbances in children, come as a result of disturbances in the home, between the parents. Don't just blame the juvenile belinquent homself, or society ext large; also blame the parents.
- 2. Hoppy home-happy maning must be based upon religious principles of unselfishness, sacrifice, idealism, a goal in life.
- 3. If the favents are affectionable to each other. The child will also receive normal affection. Where favents quarrel the child can receive no thing.
- 4. Offection is The clive, but several warning:
  a. Don't overdo it to make the child
  overly-dependent.

(over)

b. Don't unbalance it - so that child gets too much from one parent, and not enough from the other.

5. Lote of affection with enough discipline
is the puccessful formula.

ARCHIES

# AMERICAN JEWISH

LUB 1946 ecy., L. Strauss 4434 Zuni Street Tel: GR 6885 Denver, Colorado Sec. 34.66, P.L.& R. U. S. POSTAGE PAID Permit No. 306 Denver, Colorado

Rabbi & Mrs. Herbert Friedman 3001 Forest Street Denver, Celorado GGUB 1946

March 18, 1950

### Dear Member: | EN CAN EVIS =

We are very happy and proud to announce that the response to our Seder letter was such that we will be able to hold Seder Services on April 2, 1950, in the B'nai B'rith Building at Williams Street and Colfax Avenue. We will start promptly at 5:30 p. m. An excellent service and traditional Seder dinner has been arranged for at the low cost of \$1.50 for adults and 75 cents for children. There is still time to make your reservations.

To help us determine exactly how many dinners to prepare, please send your check or money order to our Secretary, Mr. Leopold Strauss, 4434 Zuni Street, not later than March 25, 1950.

We have invited the latest newcomers to Denver as our special guests to join us in making this Seder a real family affair.

As announced before, Rabbi Herbert Friedman will address us on March 25, at 8:00 p. m. in our clubrooms at 1751 Champa Street.

His topic will be one of the most stirring and controversial issues of the day, the talk of the town:

"Minhag America"

Come and discuss the problem with the Rabbi. In addition we will have a special surprise for this meeting. Don't miss it.

**CLUB 1946** 



Mrs. Herbert Friedman. 3001 Forest St., Denver 7, Colo.



SISTERHOOD OF TEMPLE EMANUEL Joint meeting with The Council of Jewish Women, The B.M.H. Women's League. Sisterhood of Beth David

> 1:30 Dessert Luncheon, Wednesday, March 15 Temple Emanuel Lounge

MINHAG AMERICA: Program:

A panel discussion of a vital subject.

Moderator, Rabbi C. E. H. Kauvar.

Participants, Rabbi Herbert Friedman, Rabbi Manuel Laderman.

Reporter, Robert Gamzey.

Mrs. Isadore Striker President

Mrs. Milton Lorber Program Chairman



THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

MR.A.B.COPELAND, 1221 SHERMAN, DENVER, COLO. 3. 40



#### DENVER AERIE 2063 FRATERNAL ORDER EAGLES

ALPINE 7544 — 1328 CALIFORNIA STREET — DENVER, COLORADO MEETING NIGHT — EVERY WEDNESDAY NIGHT

#### SPECIAL REMINDER NOTICE

\* St. Patricks Semi Formal Dance, March 11th at Eagles Hall, Chuck Bennett and his famous Orchestra, \$1.00 per couple, 20¢ tax, total \$1.20. The Big Dance of the year. Don't miss it.

\* Chicken Dinner, March 9th, 6:00 to 8:00 P. M. by Ladies Auxiliary, \$1.00 per plate.

\* New member class to honor Mayor Quigg Newton and Memorial Foundation Fund, March 15th.

Civic Service Award to Rabbi Friedman, March 29th. Chuck Quinlan Party every Friday night.

Don't miss anything.

Fraternally yours,
A. C. Nelson, Sr., Secretary

The NUGGET BOOSTER CLUB of Colorado 1104 SECURITY BUILDING DENVER 2, COLORADO K. S. BARNETT President MICHAEL O'DONAHUE March 6, 1950 Vice-President HARRY YOUNGMAN Vice-President S. JOHN JOHNS Secretory AARON MOSKO Treasurer Board of Directors: Rabbi Herbert Friedman JACK CARBERRY Temple Emanuel 1595 Pearl St. K. S. BARNETT JAMES DANAHER Denver, Colorado A. THOMAS FLOOD JOE FLOOD DAVE GARLAND Dear Rabbi Friedman: ROBERT GIFFORD 5. JOHN JOHNS BERT KEATING The Nugget Booster Club is giving a luncheon for the FRANK MEYER Denver Bears Baseball Team and the Colorado Springs AARON MOSKO FATHER JAMES MOYNIHAN Team, which will be held on the opening baseball day HORACE NASH in Denver, on Tuesday, April 18th. The players, MICHAEL O'DONAHUE HARRY YOUNGMAN managers and coaches will all be presented at this 10 luncheon. We would like very much indeed to have you at the head table at the Brown Palace Hotel 12:00 Tuesday, April 18th. Will you please let me know whether you will be able to attend this luncheon? Thanking you and trusting you can be with us, I am. Sincerely, K. S. BARNETT KSB: HM K. S. Barnett 3800 Wynkoop St. Ke. 2323

DENVER DISTRICT

# nist Organization of America

3814 WEST COLFAX

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DANIEL AKS Executive Secretary 1950 is a Year of Destiny for Israel!

During the coming year the state of Israel will continue its steady progress as a democratic, freedom-loving nation ... However, the road which the infant state must travel is strewn with obstacles and pit-falls which present a severe challenge to Israel and its friends in America.

Israel must remain a democratic state! ... Yet the economic crisis confronting Israel constitutes a stern test of the ability of the young nation to withstand the blandishments of totalitarianism.

What happens during the coming year in the state of Israel depends, in part, upon YOU. What we in America do -- or fail to do -- will, in a direct measure, determine the success or failure of Israel's valiant effort to maintain itself as a democratic oasis in the midst of a totalitarian Near East.

If you are to play your part in this historic struggle you must be fully informed on all the issues involved. Learn the FACTS by coming to the open meeting of the ZOA. Tuesday, January 17 in the B.M.H. Ballroom; you will hear RABBI HERBERT S. FRIEDMAN give an enlightening address on "The Political and Economic Aspects of the New Israel."

This promises to be one of the outstanding events of the year... We are looking forward to seeing you there. Remember the time and place -- January 17 in the B.M.H. Ballroom at 8:00 p.m.

Sincerely yours,

Educational Director Program Chairman

Phil Hornbein,

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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3. Friendship min Britain 1. Immgration 2. Economice Survey Commission 3. Andresty 5. They Investment BII 1. Heroism , Perfle (Aus letter) 2. Future of am. Jews (")

#### STATE DEPARTMENT GETS PETITION AGAINST INTERNATIONALIZATION OF JERUSALIM



WASHINGTON, Jan. 10. (JTA) -- The State Department was urged today to use its influence to "correct" the action taken by the United Nations General Assembly on the internationalization of Jerusalem.

Representatives of church, labor, veterans, education and other public interest groups presented Under Secretary of State James E. Webb with a memorandum. Mr. Webb accepted it for Secretary of State Dean Acheson. The memorandum approves the U.S. vote against the internationalization of Jerusalem. It emphasizes that the resolution was impractical and unenforceable.

The memorandum asks, the U.S. "to use every means within its power to correct the action taken by the United Nations General Assembly and thereby restore the full capacity of the United Nations to aspure peace among nations, in favor of the solution which we believe can be reached by Hashemite Jordan and Israel through their continued negotiations for a treaty of peace between them which will insure complete protection of the Holy Places under United Nations jurisdiction."

Signatories included Dr. Joseph B. Dewson, executive director, Commission on Public Affairs, Baptists of the U.S.; Rev. Donald B. Cloward, executive secretary, Council on Christian Social Progress, Northern Baptist Convention; Lilian K. Watford, United Council of Church Women; Michael Ross, director, Department of International Affairs, C.I.O.; Victor E. Deverenux, National Commander, Regular Veterans Association; Leslie Perry, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Jacob Blaustein, president, American Jewish Committee; Philip Schiff, Washington representative, National Jewish Welfare Board.

Also, James Loeb, Jr., national executive secretary, Americans for Democratic Action; L.C. Pakiser, executive director, American Veterans Committee; Elizabeth Christian, National Women's Trade Union League; Russell Smith, National Farmers Union; Elmer W. Henderson, director, American Council on Human Rights; Bernard Weitzer, national legislative representative, Jewish War Veterans, and Dr. Richard B. Fennan, executive secretary, Commission for Defense of Democracy through Education, National Education Association.

#### U.S. EXPERTS DRAW UP PLANS FOR TEL AVIV WATER SUPPLY; BRITISH GROUP LAUDS ISRAEL

TEL AVIV, Jan. 10. (JTA) -- Mayor Israel Rokach of Tel Aviv told the Municipal Council last night that American water experts had drawn up plans for supplying the city with water sufficient for a population of a half-million persons. The proposals would provide 53,000,000 cubic meters yearly instead of the present 25,000,000.

Following an extensive tour of Israel and prior to his impending return to London, Sam Watson, head of a British labor delegation here, today addressed the people of Israel in a broadcast on the official Kol Israel radio. "In bringing to the young state greetings from British labor, I seize this opportunity for renewing the friendly relations and mutual respect which prevailed between the two countries in the last half-century," he said.

"We must admit," he added, "that suspicion and misunderstanding still prevail between the two countries, but the combined determination of the two nations for peace and freedom throughout the world can be a foundation for cooperation and good will as in the past. We were greatly impressed by everything we saw. Each of us will convey to our labor movement the admirable findings here as well as the hospitality and friendship we found in each factory, farm, street and government office.

"We were extremely impressed by activities in the economic sphere, with largescale works for rehabilitation, housing and settlement. I am doubtful whether any other nation could have contributed so much of the forces of idealism and devotion. Drawing conclusions from our tour, we will contribute in large measure to the improvement and understanding in relations between the two countries and the two labor movements. We came as friends and we leave as still better friends," he concluded. UJA

UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL 41 East 42nd Street New York 17, N.Y.

II 1.

## AMERICAN JEWISH ARCHIVES

November 11, 1949

From:

Ellis Radinsky, Executive Director

Subject:

Jewish Agency Report #20

Attached hereto is the Report #20 covering the activities of the Jewish Agency for the period of October 1 - 31, 1949.

ER:ssp

Dr. George Stefansky Director of Research UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL 41 East 42nd Street New York 17, N.Y.

# JEWISH AGENCY REPORT #20 Covering the Period of October 1 - 31, 1949

#### EMERGENCY MEASURES TO MEET MOUNTING HUMAN CRISIS

Since refugees continue to pour into Israel at a rate of 600 - 700 a day, the number of persons in the transit camps has reached the unprecedented high of 90,000 in October 1949. Of these, 65,000 men, women and children, including many thousand aged and sick, are living in tents, exposed to all hardships of the winter weather, which now has set in with the advent of the rainy season.

Housing conditions in the tent camps threaten to become unbearable. The floors of the tents are beginning to turn into muddy and slushy ground, the canvass of the tents, worn out and defective, no longer affords any protection from rain and wind.

To provide a minimum of protection at least for the children and the most severely ill people, several hundred wooden huts are being erected in the camps.

For those who will have to remain during the winter under tents, measures are being taken to make the tents water and storm proof, as far as this is possible. Ditches are being dug and sand bags piled up to keep the water from flooding the interior of the tents; wooden floors in the tents and wooden gang planks between them are being improvised, and the roofs of the tents and huts are being repaired.

It is hoped that these measures will be sufficient to prevent the outbreak and spread of epidemics in the camps.

#### IMMIGRATION

#### According to Periods

Since the establishment of	the Jewish	St	ate				~	
May 15, 1948 - October 31	, 1949							318,248
Between January 1 - October								
During the month of October								

### According to Countries of Emigration During October 1949

	From	Oriental Countries						11,879
		North Africa						3,843
		Turkey						683
		European Countries					-	782
	Not yet specified				*	*	1,245	
		TOTAL						18,432

#### YOUTH IMMIGRATION

#### Crisis Curtails Youth Aliya Program

Due to the shortage of housing facilities for children, caused by the critical financial situation, the Youth Aliya program had to be curtailed drastically.

In the past, semi-orphaned children and children of invalids, of social problem cases and of large families in the transit camps were accepted as wards of Youth Aliya. During the coming months, however, it will be possible to accept only full orphans, and 6,000 of them are already waiting abroad to be transported by Youth Aliya to Israel. The financial crisis is so acute that families in Israel have volunteered to take into their homes those children in the camps for whom Youth Aliya now cannot provide the necessary care, and to keep the children without payment for an indefinite period of time.

#### Arrivals During the Month of October

As a consequence of this crisis, Youth Immigration had to be halted temporarily during the second half of October. Only 209 Youth Aliya wards were accepted, the lowest number of children to have arrived in one month during the last year.

#### The children came from the following countries:

	From	North A	frica	1 .		6								79
		Orienta	1 Cou	int	rie	es					2			33
		Turkey												26
		Poland		1.	*					3				20
	Other c	ount	rie	S	15	3	3	7	1			é	51_	
		TOTAL			*	1		1			*			209

#### Occupancy of Youth Aliya Transit Camps

The number of children in the 5 Youth Aliya transit camps increased to 1,800 in October, 1949.

#### Anticipated Youth Immigration During Next Six Months

Of the total of 6,000 orphaned children who are expected in Israel during the next 6 months, 2,000 will be accommodated in the places vacated by the Youth Aliya wards who will complete their training this year, while the rest will be brought to new living quarters now under construction. Two thousand of these children will be housed in pre-fabricated dwellings of which 100 were ordered in Sweden at a price of \$4,200 per unit, each unit designed to accommodate 20 children. The remaining two thousand will be brought to institutions and settlements, and the Jewish Agency

will extend to the institutions and settlements loans in the amount of \$350 per child for the construction of new buildings and for equipment and furniture. The funds required by the Jewish Agency to carry out these building projects, amount to \$1,120,000.

#### Whole Orphanage to be Transferred to Israel

A whole Jewish orphanage of 100 children, with complete staff and equipment is being transferred from Belgium to Israel, and will be accommodated in buildings now under construction near Nitzanim, located in the coastal area between Tel Aviv and Gaza.

#### Training Camps Abroad Improve Health Conditions of Youth Immigrants

During recent weeks, the first groups of orphaned children from North Africa who underwent 3 to 6 months training in France and Norway arrived in Israel in excellent physical and mental condition. This is a great achievement in view of the fact that earlier arrivals from North Africa presented considerable adjustment problems. At present, there are 700 Youth Aliya candidates in transit camps in France, and 200 in Norway, who are being trained by teaching personnel from Israel.

#### TEMPORARY HOUSING

#### Capacity of Camps

#### Occupancy of Camps

By October 31, 1949 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 90,000 persons

#### Two New Camps Opened During October

Rosh Haayin B northeast of Tel Aviv . . . . . . (capacity) 5,820 places

Ein Shemer A southeast of Haifa ....... 5,000

#### Two Camps to be Opened During First Half of November

Ein Shemer B
southeast of Haifa . . . . . . . . (capacity) 6,000 places
Mahane Israel
north of Afula, in the central Emek . . . . 4,000

#### Conversion of Camps into Residential Quarters (See Report #18, pg. 2)

Converted during October: Camp located at Kiryat Shmuel, near Haifa.

#### To be converted during November - December:

Camps located at Kiryat Eliahu, near Haifa
Herzlia, North of Tel Aviv
Raanana, Coastal Plain north of Tel Aviv
Hedera, north of Nathanya

#### PERMANENT HOUSING

#### Building Activities in September 1949

Of the 932 housing units which were expected to be built during October 1949, 840 structures were completed by October 31 and occupied by 2,500 immigrants. An additional 1,183 immigrant families obtained housing loans in the amount of up to \$420 each.

#### Number of Immigrants Housed in September 1949

Joined relatives 1,863 in	nmigrants
In urban areas 3,647	
Tel Aviv 651	
Jaffa 442	
Haifa 622	
Jerusalem 635	
*Petah Tikva 490	
*Nathanya 489	
Lydda 105	
Ramle 81	
Safad	
Other urban places, 59	
In 25 plantation villages , , , 1,870	
In 35 abandoned Arab villages 1,124	
In existing agricultural settlements 578	
In various places	
TOTAL of immigrants housed in	
September 1949	

This table indicates that during the month of September permanent homes were provided for the new immigrants at a ratio of over 47% of the total arrivals during that month.

#### AGRICULTURAL SETTLEMENT

New Settlements Established in 5709 (October 1948-September 1949)

#### Number of New Settlements

Communal Se											4				
Smallholder	SI	Set	tlem	ient	S.	*	*		*	*			*	*	48
TOTAL								*							99

. . . . . . . . .

Included in the total number of 99 settlements established in 5709 are 47 settlements for new immigrants, most of them situated at the sites of abandoned Arab villages.

<sup>\*</sup> Temporary residential quarters

#### Geographical Distribution of New Settlements

Galilee					30
Yezreel and Jordan Valley	s. ,		* *		4
Jerusalem Corridor and Ly	dda Distric	t			14
Southern Judaea	* * * * * *				26
Negev	* * * *		* *	4.4	7
TOTAL					99

#### Increase of Rural Population in 5709

New Immigrants	
abandoned Arab villages)	
Pioneers and Ex-Servicemen	
Youth Immigrants in various settlements	
TOTAL increase in 5709	

This table indicates that during the twelve months period between October 1948 and September 1949, the new immigrants were absorbed into agriculture at a rate of 12% of the total immigration during that period.

#### Expenditures of the Jewish Agency on Agricultural Settlements

On the Establishment of New Settlements. The Jewish Agency spent in 5709 an amount of \$5,700,000 on the establishment of 54 new settlements out of the total of 99 settlements, founded in 5709. The balance of 45 new settlements which were founded in 5709 but not provided for in that year's budget, will be financed by the Jewish Agency out of the funds allocated to the establishment of new settlements in the budget of 5710.

On the Development of Existing Settlements. The Jewish Agency spent in 5709 an amount of \$7,500,000 on the development and completion of 180 settlements which had been founded during the period between 1936 - 1948.

On the Rehabilitation of War-Damaged Settlements. The Jewish Agency spent in 5709 an amount of \$1,740,000 on the reconstruction and repair of 69 settlements which had been damaged during the recent hostilities in Israel.

On the Development of the Northern Negev. The Jewish Agency spent in 5709 an amount of \$3,390,000 on the development of the Northern Negev which extends from Ruhama (east of Gaza) in the North to Revivim (south of Beersheba) in the South. The development work included the repair of war-damaged water pipelines, the extention of the existing water pipelines and the enlargement of 17 Negev settlements (founded 1946 - 1948) through construction of buildings, water-installation, increase of livestock, etc.

#### YOUTH ALIYAH FLANS TO ABSORB 100,000 YOUTHS IN NEXT FIVE YEARS; 15-YEAR REPORT MADE

TEL AVIV, Jan. 9. (JTA) -- The Youth Aliyah movement has blueprinted schedules for absorbing 100,000 children and youths in the next five years, Moshe Kol, member of the Jewish Agency executive and chief of its Youth Aliyah department, said today in reporting on the movement's achievements and plans on completion of 15 years of existence.

#### AMERICAN IEWISE

About 40,000 youngsters have passed through Youth Aliyah institutions, Mr. Kol said, adding that 15,000 were still being trained in 220 absorption centers in all parts of Israel. These centers receive 1,000 newcomers monthly for study under 2,000 permanently mobilized teachers and counsellors.

Mr. Kol stressed that the next most important task confronting his department is the rescue of Middle East youth, as only a very small number are left in Europe. One thousand youths are still cared for by the Central Jewish Committee in Poland, he said, which is raising difficulties about their transfer to Israel, while 2,000 others are spread among Christian families and organizations in Poland.



# FOR SPEAKERS

A SUMMARY OF CURRENT NEWS RELATING TO THE PROGRAMS OF THE UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL, THE JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE, AND THE UNITED SERVICE FOR NEW AMERICANS

Issued by SPEAKERS BUREAU

UNITED JEWISH APPEAL

165 West 46th Street

New York 19, N. Y.

Number 1

December 2, 1949

#### ISRAEL'S POPULATION REACHES 1,000,000

With the arrival of 663 immigrants from Tripoli on November 20th, the population of Israel passed the 1,000,000 mark. This represents an increase of more than 40 percent during the past year, and more than 50 percent since the Jewish state was proclaimed on May 14, 1948.

When Israel became an independent state, the Jewish population was 665,000. Just one year ago, the figure was 713,000. Since the beginning of 1949, more than 220,000 have entered; 18,432 came in during October alone. This startling growth is taking place in a country which had a Jewish population of 50,000 fifty years ago (including all of Palestine before partition).

This rapid increase in Israel's population resulted from immigration which could not be postponed. The Jews in the DP camps could not be denied their opportunity to leave the tragedy and hopelessness which were their lot in Europe and Cyprus. In the Moslem countries, in many cases, any delay in emigration would endanger the very lives of the Jews who sought to flee. Emigration from certain European countries has been proceeding on a basis of "deadlines", after which Jews would not be permitted to leave for Israel.

The number in Israeli reception camps will exceed 100,000 before the end of 1949.

65,000 of these men, women and children are forced to live in tents. With the arrival of the rainy season, the floors of the tents are beginning to turn into mud and slush, while the worn-out canvas no longer affords any protection from rain and wind. To meet the most serious needs during the coming winter, several hundred wooden huts are being erected in the camps to provide for children, and severely ill adults.

Immigration continues at a high rate. 6,000 arrived during the week ending November 10th. Those coming from Middle Eastern countries are penniless, hungry, clothed in rags. Their health and resistance are very poor; out of 8,000 immigrants recently examined, 659 had active or latent tuberculosis.

\* \* \* \* \* \* \* \*

#### YOUTH ALIYA CURTAILED

Due to the serious shortage of housing facilities for children, caused by the critical shortage of funds, the Youth Aliya program has been drastically curtailed. In the past, Youth Aliya has cared for children with one parent living, children of invalids, and members of large families living in the reception camps. During the coming months, the program will be limited to "full" orphans (neither parent living); 6,000 of these full orphans are at this moment still outside of Israel awaiting transportation to the Jewish state.

Only 209 Youth Aliya wards entered during October, the lowest number in any month during the last year. During the second half of October, it was necessary to stop Youth Aliya immigration temporarily.

Plans for the coming months include the transportation of the 6,000 orphans now awaiting their turn. A Jewish orphanage in Belgium, including 100 children, will be transferred in its entirety, with its staff and equipment.

\* \* \* \* \* \* \* \*

4,000 "hard core" cases arriving in Israel, together with 5,000 dependent members of their families, will be the beneficiaries of a special \$17,500,000 fund just established. "Hard core" cases include immigrants suffering from blindness, mental illness, tuberculosis and other disabling afflictions. United Jewish Appeal funds will provide \$12,000,000 of the total amount needed to finance the program; the Joint Distribution Committee will furnish \$7,500,000, and the Jewish Agency \$4,500,000. In addition, the Government of Israel will furnish \$3,000,000 in land and buildings, and the International Refugee Organization will supply \$2,500,000. The fund will be used to transport these people to

Israel, and provide for their care and rehabilitation in their new home.

\* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \*

#### HOUSING A MAJOR NEED

The construction of housing units is still far short of the needs. It was planned to complete 932 housing units during October; 840 were finished. 99 agricultural settlements were set up during the Jewish Year 5709 (ending September, 1949). The construction of dwelling space for the newcomers must continue at an accelerated pace during the coming year.

\* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \*

The watchword among agricultural settlers in Israel today is: "Go South!" The Negev will be the scene of the most intensive colonization efforts during the coming year.

Large-scale immigration projects must be carried through in order to make this program of settlement possible. The Negev will ultimately provide homes for a large proportion of the new immigrants.

\* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \*

The development of Jerusalem plays a major part in Israel's plans to accommodate its new citizens. On September 29th, the cornerstone of Jerusalem's new industrial center was laid. The workshops and factories in this center will provide employment for a substantial number of the 20,000 new immigrants who have some to the city during the past year and a half.

\* \* \* \* \* \* \* \*

#### REQUIREMENTS IN HUNGARY STILL HIGH

Relief needs in Hungary have remained at a high level during the past year. During the war, the Nazis and Hungarian fascists carried out a systematic policy of sending young and healthy Jews to the concentration camps and slave labor battalions. As a result, Hungary shows the largest ratio of aged Jews in any country which suffered under the Nazis. Moreover, most of the Jews who have left for Israel have been among the younger and stronger elements.

Of the 160,000 Jews in Hungary, 25 percent are over 60 years old; most of these are dependent widows. As a result of the establishment of 50 producers' cooperatives, more than 1,500 families have been removed from the JDC relief rolls. Nevertheless, 110,000 Hungarian Jews will still require aid during 1950.

\* \* \* \* \* \* \* \*

#### 20,000 TO LEAVE POLAND FOR ISRAEL

It is expected that approximately 20,000 Jews will come from Poland to Israel before August, 1950, which the Polish Government has set as the cut-off date for Jewish emigration.

\* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \*

There are now twelve agricultural training centers in France, where 650 young people are being trained for life in Israel. It is expected that this number will have increased to 1,000 by the end of 1949. Approximately two-thirds of these trainees are of North African origin. The policy of training North African and European youths together has worked out very well, and serves as a helpful guide for the solution of the larger problems of this kind encountered among newcomers to Israel.

\* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \*

#### YEMENITES RESCUED BY EMERGENCY PROGRAM

29,000 Jews have been brought to Israel from Aden by the famous "Operation Magic Carpet". Most of these came originally from Yemen, 20,000 of them during September and October. Because there was a limited time during which most of these Jews could leave Yemen, where they suffer extremes of poverty and oppression, it was necessary to transport them quickly, even though adequate facilities for their reception were not available in Israel.

\* \* \* \* \* \* \* \*

Immigration to America during 1949 has been far higher than anticipated. At the beginning of the year, it was expected that 24,500 Jewish refugees would arrive in the United States. It is now apparent that the total for 1949 will be approximately 40,000.

\* \* \* \* \* \* \* \*

#### FROM YEMEN TO ISRAEL - A RESCUE OPERATION WITHOUT PRECEDENT

(This supplement to "Notes for Speakers" was prepared by an experienced observer on the spot in Israel. Such supplementary material will be included for your information from time to time.)

The transfer of some 40,000 Yemenites from Aden to Israel represents one of the greatest operations in the rescue of any Jewish community. A regular shuttle service of planes operates day and night bringing in an average of 500 people daily.

The Yemenites are the descendants of the Jews who were driven out of Palestine during the first Babylonian exile. Although they were cut off from direct communication with the Jews of the rest of the world for many years, they have to this day steadfastly clung to their Jewishness. Their language is Arabic, but most of them also speak a Biblical Hebrew with an Arab accent.

Persecution and poverty have been their lot for a long time and the establishment of Israel represented to these oppressed people the realization of a Messianic hope.

To reach Israel, many of them endured the greatest suffering and hardships. Some walked for many miles through the desert without food or drink and a number died on the way. Those who survived reached Aden in a highly weakened condition, suffering from diseases contracted on the way. With their last ounce of energy they tried to reach interest to escape persecution.

The other day, an old man got off a plane, kissed the ground and died. The condition in which the Yemenites reach the shores of Israel makes necessary a very thorough and comprehensive medical program. On the journey, many of them slept in open fields and as a result contracted tropical malaria. After a great deal of difficulty, they were persuaded to submit to mass blood tests which revealed that 90% suffered from this disease. They had to be given quinine, but their condition was so weak that the drug would have had a very serious effect. Therefore, the problem of malnutrition had to be dealt with first, before they could be given the proper medical treatment.

Because they have lived in another world and another century there are many difficult problems involved in adjusting these people to a more modern form of existence. For example, a special effort must be made to teach them to use a bed. It was found in the very first days that the Yemenites arrived that they did not know what a bed was for. They had been brought into a tent with eight or more cots and in the morning, the authorities found that the cots had been pushed aside and that the Yemenites had gone to sleep on the bare floor. They arrived in an extremely impoverished condition, without any decent clothes of any kind. When they were given sheets for their beds, they used them for clothing to wrap around their shoulders. Having no idea of western life, they must be taught the most elementary things.

#### Malnutrition A Major Problem

The care of the children who suffer from malnutrition involves an arduous process, experimentation and rehabilitation. Yemenite children have to be taught to drink milk. It sometimes takes two or three weeks to get them accustomed to this form of food. In the case of other foods, there is no way of knowing what they can or cannot assimilate. Every day different foods are put before them and by a process of trial and error a balanced diet is finally worked out.

To nurse the children back to health and to take care of the infants up to the age of 10 months, the camp authorities have set up hospitals and nursery rooms. Very often it is difficult to persuade a mother to part with her children and sometimes the children have to be taken by force out of the crowded tents in which they live with their parents.

The Yemenites are industrious and good pioneer material. They have a good deal of self-discipline which very often amounts to an excessive civility, submissiveness and apathy. Unlike other immigrants they never complain. The difficulty with them is that they offer no resistance whatever to any movement and the camp directors have to find ways of encouraging them to assert themselves and to develop a certain freedom of action and thought as individuals. Inured through long suffering, they endure pain and other discomforts in silence. In the first days of the large Yemenite immigration, the workers in

the Beth Lid immigrant camp found three dead Yemenites in the tents. Upon investigation, they discovered that while their families were aware of their illness, they didn't feel that they had the right to report it or ask for any medical assistance. As a result of this, the camp director had to give special instructions to the doctors and nurses to make regular tours of inspection of all the tents in search of any Yemenites who might be ill.

Most of the Yemenites have a good religious background and spend a good deal of time reading the Bible. It is not at all uncommon for as many as eight or ten of them to read the same volume from all angles. This rather unusual ability was traced to the fact that in their own country, they had very few Bibles and very often at school an entire group of youngsters were taught to read from the same book. Sometimes a pupil would find himself in a position to read upside down, so he was taught to read that way. Another might read it from the side, etc.

#### Specialized Training Is Given

A special camp has been set up within Beth Lid for Yemenite children from the age of 10 to 16 to give them special indoctrination in hygiene and physical fitness. In the kindergartens in the camp, the young children play games which emphasize the importance of being able to identify and use basic utensils such as dishes, cups, forks, etc.

The story is told of how amazed the Yemenites were when they saw a Yemenite settler from a nearby colony riding a horse. Where they came from no Jew was permitted to ride a horse and certainly none of them was rich enough to own one.

The will to work is greater among the Yemenites than any other immigrant group. At the present time, the men are being rotated in groups of 25 or 30 in the job of filling sandbags and placing them around the tents to protect them from the wind and the rain.

Since most of the tents do not have any foundation, but are set up on the bare ground, the problem of keeping the moisture out of them during the heavy rains is causing considerable concern.

The Yemenite Jews were mostly engaged as shepherds, shoemakers, tailors and tradesmen in their native land. Since their arrival in Israel, they have indicated a willingness to

settle on the land. Many of the new settlements in the coming year in the Galilee and the Negev will have a considerable number of Yemenite families.

Despite the very real problems involved in transferring the Jews of Yemen from the medieval surroundings in which they have lived to Israel, they are showing their ability to achieve an effective integration into the life of the Jewish state. There is every reason to anticipate that the Yemenite immigrants will in time make a major contribution to the growth and development of the State of Israel.



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# ITA Daily News Bulletin

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#### U.N. SURVEY MISSION RECOMMENTS ECONOMIC AID TO ARAB LANDS; AVOIDS PROPOSALS ON ISRAEL

LAKE SUCCESS, Jan. 9. (JTA) -- The final report of the U.N. Economic Survey Commission on the Middle East, covering Israel, Lebenon, Syria, Iraq and Transjordan, was made public here today by the U.N. Secretariat and will be transmitted to all member states of the United Nations.

The report proposes four river development projects for large-scale and longrange economic development of Lebanon, Syria, Transjordan and the Arab part of Palestine. No project is recommended with regard to the development of Israel.

Analyzing the economic situation in Israel, the report says that a certain degree of industrial development has helped somewhat to reduce exchange requirements. But there seems little possibility of further extensive industrial development that would pay for itself by major import savings or improvements in exchange earnings. Moreover, commercial as distinct from sentimental investment in Israel is further discouraged by the existing high cost of labor in terms of dollars and sterling, the report states.

Another difficulty described by the report is the inseparability of political and engineering planning of a major water resource. Thus, the mission found that for the development of the Jordan river at most 15 percent of the work contemplated could go forward without taking water from neighboring countries. In the absence, says the report, of a peace settlement between Israel and adjoining countries on outstanding issues involving repatriation and compensation of Arab refugees and territorial boundaries, it is unrealistic to suppose that agreement on the complex question of international water rights could be negotiated among the parties.

### Lauds Israel Agricultural System; Calls It "Striking"

Dealing with the financial situation in Israel, the report says that "the basic problem now confronting Israel, is whether it can safely absorb immigration at the rate currently contemplated," because of the heavy drain on both domestic output and foreign exchange resources. It notes in Israel's favor, however, the high level of education and craftsmanship among the immigrants, the large proportion of government expenditures for education and public health, and "a spirit of national-racial solidarity, a willingness to sacrifice in the common interest, a faith in Israel's ability to overcome all obstacles, the like of which it would be hard to find elsewhere."

While presenting a gloomy picture of the agricultural situation in the Arab territories under review by the Mission, the report emphasizes that the agricultural aspect of Israel is "striking." It pays tribute to the "well-organized" Agriculture Department of the Israel Government and its facilities for research, to the communal and co-operative system of land settlement, which it analyzes at some length and to the "effort being made to bring about a change-over from extensive to intensive farming." It calls the system of land irrigation in Israel "an object lesson in the economical use of water supplies and in securing the utmost benefit from the limited

supplies available." And it lauds the intensity of citrus cultivation, which, it says, "once seen, will always be remembered as something exceptional in the Middle East."

Comparing the situation in Israel with that of the Arab countries, the report declares: "There, in Israel, one finds a western civilization of the most modern type which is making prodigious efforts to draw life from the barren soil of Palestine. On the financial side Israel possesses a reasonably well-equipped and excellently managed banking system, a remerkably high rate of savings and a smoothly operating budgetary mechanism, which has so far succeeded in financing very substantial outlays for development purposes, as well as current operating expenses."

#### Head of U.N. Mission Explains Why Israel Was Cmitted from Economic Plans

LAKE SUCCESS, Jan. 9. (JTA) -- Israel was not included in the pilot project program outlined in the U.N. Economic Survey Mission report released today because the Jewish state did not need such a program, Gordon R. Clapp, chairman of the mission, explained at a press conference here today.

Discussing this aspect of the report, Mr. Clapp told newsmen that I already had many pilot projects of its own and that the country possessed large number of technicial people and has a call on many more." The purpose of the pilot project, he said, was to teach and demonstrate, while Israel was a ready learning extensively the methods and techniques of economic development.

In the course of his discussion of the report, Mr. Clapp declared that the absorption of Arab refugees by Israel presents the same great economic difficulties as absorption of Jewish refugees and implied that repatriation of Arab refugees to Israel would enhance rather than solve the Middle East's economic problems of the present.

Mr. Clapp said that he had not met in the Arab countries an eagerness for immediate peace with Israel. He did not get the impression, he said, that the Arab states consider peace at any price.

#### 300 FACTORIES TO BENEFIT FROM AMERICAN LOAN TO ISRAEL; \$25,000,000 ALREADY GRANTED

TEL AVIV, Jan. 9. (JTA) -- One-fifth of the \$100,000,000 Export-Import Bank loan to Israel has already been distributed by the Ministry of Trade to 140 plants and factories while additional allocations will be made shortly to another 160 factories, it was announced here today.

At the same time it was disclosed that 14,000 new workers secured employment in industry during 1949, bringing the total number of industrial workers at the present time to 80,000. Plans are now being mapped by the Ministry of Trade for the expansion of industrial employment during the next four years providing 100,000 new lobs to recently-arrived immigrants.

Earlier it was announced that Israel will soon sign two new trade agreements—with Argentina and Czechoslovakia--bringing the total number of commercial agreements in force to eight. The six trade pacts already in existence will assure Israel of a market in 1950 for 3,500,000 pounds of exports, it was noted.

### NEW TRICE CUTS TO BE PUT INTO EFFECT IN ISRAEL'S BATTLE AGAINST COST OF LIVING

TEL AVIV, Jan. 9. (JTA) -- A "fourth round" in the Israel Government's war on the cost of living is expected to be put into effect shortly, it was announced here today. This action will take the form of price cuts for clothing, footwear, paper, medical supplies, leather goods and metal products.

The cuts are expected to bring down the cost of living index, which dropped another two points in November. The index at the end of November stood at 322 points as compared to last April's high of 371. The new cuts, it is estimated, will reduce the average family's monthly budget by one pound. The new price of some foodstuffs will be lower than in 1947.

The projected cuts have been welcomed in the Hebrew press, some sections of which have suggested that the items effected by the price cuts be rationed in order to prevent overbuying because of lower prices. The press also views the greater sums of money in circulation as evidence that the purchasing power of some sections of the population has increased in recent months.

Wednesday, January 11, 1950

# ITA Daily News Bulletin

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#### BILL ENCOURAGING FOREIGN INVESTMENTS IN ISRAEL PASSES FIRST READING IN KNESSET

JERUSALEM, Jan. 10. (JTA) -- The bill aimed at encouraging foreign capital investments in Israel passed its first reading today in the Knesset. It provides for the reduction of taxes for foreign investors and permits them to take their profits out of the country as well as capital emortization in the currency they invested. The salient provisions of the bill follow:

- 1. Businesses which in the view of the government contribute to the development of the productive capacity of the country, the absorption of mass immigration, the increase of exports and decrease of imports, assist in the rational distribution of the population, or the planned exploitation of Israel's natural and economic resources, are classified as "authorized establishments" and are eligible for the special privileges granted under this bill.
- 2. On new construction, machinery and industrial equipment for "authorized establishments" an amortization deduction of double the present rate is to be allowed for the first three years; for the next two years, amortization is to be allowed at 150 percent of the present rate.
- 3. A foreign resident who invests foreign currency in "authorized establishments" can be authorized to transfer abroad profits, capital interest and amortization up to an annual amount of 10 percent of his investment.
- 4. The Minister of Finance is authorized to exempt from customs duties any equipment installations, machinery, prefabricated industrial structures, raw materials and semi-finished goods which are not manufactured in Israel.
- 5. For a period of five years, investors in "authorized establishments" will pay an income tax of no more than 25 percent on dividends paid by such establishments.
- 6. Buildings constructed since the establishment of the state are to be exempt from the Urban or Rural Property Tax for five years.

(The results of a survey made public today by the American section of the Jewish Agency executive in New York show that a total of nearly \$25,000,000 of private American capital had been invested in Israel during 1949. "The Jewish state has become one of the world's leading investment centers for American businessmen," the Agency pointed out, adding that "Israel is currently replacing such former favored investment centers as the United Kingdom, France, Belgium, Italy and Germany.")

A Netherlands Government delegation arrived in Israel today to discuss with this country the extension of the Dutch KLM Airlines here.

Meanwhile, an invitation from the United States to participate in the world exhibition to be held in Washington next April was officially announced here yesterday. The Government Information Department has already started preparing material for an Israel pavilion.



VOL. 1 NO. 5

**NOVEMBER 1949** 

# PRICE DIP FAVORS INVESTMENT DOLLAR

#### By ROBERT R. NATHAN

Director, Economic Dept. of the Jewish Agency

My recent visit to Israel strengthened my conviction that opportunities for private investment in Israel are excellent.

I was greatly impressed by the success of the Israel Government in bringing down the cost of living. The

from 371 in May to 329 in September (1939=100) — a decline of more than 11%.

This decline, plus the devaluation of the Israel Pound from \$3.00 to \$2.80 has increased the value of the investment dollar by approximately one-sixth — a distinctly favorable turn of events for the potential American investor.

The Government of Israel now has in draft form proposed legislation to give special incentives

to investors, especially those from abroad. On essential projects the Government is ready to make commitments for the convertibility into the currency in which the investment is made of profits and amortization or depreciation up to 10% of the investment. Thus, an American who invests in an hotel can look forward to 10% of his investment being available in dollars each year. Likewise,

special incentives are provided on tariffs, accelerated depreciation, land availability and other important factors in the investment process.

Hotels are one of the most obvious areas of favorable investment opportunity. First-class accommodations are exceedingly difficult to find, and tourists will increase greatly in number. One hotel, in operation less than a year, is already enjoying excellent profits.

Israel is an industrial country. The diversity of manu-

facturing activities already existing is surprising. Bright prospects for future development exist in a wide range of industries, some more favorable than others, but the scope is amazingly broad.

Israel businessmen can learn much from America. Their production and management standards are below those of the United States because of environment and inadequate investment funds. Foreign investors have opportunities to in-

troduce new techniques and processes and to reap the obvious advantages.

With the exodus of substantial numbers of Arabs, one is impressed with the tremendous geographic areas which can be developed. There are commercial and industrial opportunities all over the country, not just in Tel Aviv (Continued on page 2)

#### PRIVATE INDUSTRIAL IMPORTS PREDOMINATE

Private enterprise, which controlled most of Palestine's industry before the State of Israel was established, continues its dominant position. Official data obtained from the Government of Israel show that during the four month period, May 15-September 15, 1949 private enterprise was responsible for 90% of the total value of all import licenses issued.

1MPORT LICENSES ISSUED MAY 15-SEPTEMBER 15, 1949

	Total   Private Business		Cooperatives *		
Issued To	\$ Million	\$ Million	Percent	\$ Million	Percent
Heavy Industry	13.8	10.8	79%	3.0	21%
Light Industry	6.5	6.1	93%	.4	7%
Textiles	13.7	13.7	99%	.01	1%
TOTAL	34.0	30.6	90%	3.4	10%

\* Including National Institutions

Ben Gurion Urges Private Investments—See page 6

# INDUSTRY GETS CREDIT OF \$20,000,000

### 250 Firms to Benefit From Export-Import Loan

Israel's industrial development will be considerably accelerated through the \$20,000,000 credit approved last month by the Export-Import Bank as part of the Bank's \$100,000,000 loan set aside for Israel last January.

The money will benefit some 250 Israel manufacturing concerns, which need American equipment, materials or services to expand or begin new production, according to Mr. Oscar Gass, American Economic Adviser to the Government of Israel. The firms include private businesses, corporations and cooperatives. Among them are a large number of small firms engaged in food processing, textiles, chemical and pharmaceutical products, metal working and building materials.

"For industrial development in the next years", Mr. Gass stated, "Israel's major reliance is on private investment." He said that in addition to the \$20,000,000 in American Government credit, the participating concerns are enlisting about four times as much in private capital for expansion.

#### Loan Allocations

Here are the allocations to date of the \$100,000,000 loan granted last January to Israel by the Export-Import Bank:

Agricultural development ..\$35,000,000 Industrial development .... 20,000,000 Transportation and communications ..... 13,350,000 Housing ..... 5,090,000

\$73,350,000

The remaining \$26,650,000 is to be used for further development in the fields of agriculture, housing, transportation and communications, as well as in additional expansion.

Products involved in the program of industrial development for export include citrus fruit concentrates, canned foods, wool and cotton textiles, pharmaceuticals and chemicals. Western and Southern Europe are expected to constitute the principal immediate export markets for Israel products and it is intended to expand trade with the Middle East as soon as political conditions permit.

### **Bank Head Sees Industry** as Key to Future

Herbert E. Gaston, Chairman of the Export-Import Bank's Board, said in announcing the \$20,000,000 credit: "Industrial development is essential to a balanced economy in Israel. Since the country is short of exportable raw materials and is not self-sufficient in its food supplies, it must further develop its manufacturing capacity, both for domestic consumption and for export.

"The technical and managerial skills of the people of Israel should assure it a successful industrial future provided sufficient capital can be ob-

"The line of credit extended by the Export-Import Bank is designed to provide a portion of the industrial capital required by the new State. There is participation by private banks in Israel in all of the industrial loans being made."

Subject to the bank's approval of individual projects, the credit will be used for industrial purchases and services from the U.S.

NATHAN (Continued from page 1) and Haifa. Small shops of all kinds producing a wide variety of products are already in evidence in Jerusalem. Initial steps have been taken to de-

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Editor: ERNEST M. ASCHNER

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velop industries in Beersheba and Safad and many other communities. There is an adequate supply of labor, some skilled and most of which can be readily trained for modern industrial purposes. Productivity is on the increase. Transportation facilities are

being improved.

My discussions with the top Government officials in Israel convinced me beyond any doubt that they are sincerely interested in doing everything within reason to encourage foreign investors to take part in the development of the country. The words "within reason" are used advisedly, because there have been many unreasonable demands made upon the Government by supposedly prospective investors, which demands would not be met by almost any Government. Israel is not a country rich in raw materials and it does not lend itself to extreme exploitation. It needs foreign investment and its leaders recognize such a need, but they are not willing to go to such extremes on behalf of the foreign investor as to endanger seriously the economic stability

and living standards of the country.

If the American who has any interest in investing in Israel will take advantage of the facilities of the Economic Department of the Jewish Agency here in the United States in order properly to orient himself prior to going to Israel, and if he will use the facilities of the Agency's Economic Department in Israel and the Investment Center of the Government over there, he will find capable and enthusiastic persons ready to help him.

Many complicated problems necessarily are faced in making investments. Israel is no different on that score from any other country. However, anyone with imagination and the spirit of adventure and patience will find that there are true pioneering opportunities in Israel, and the earlier one invests there the greater the opportunities for profitability and appreciation of assets.

My visit convinced me that the serious American investor will be welcomed and can become a successful partner in a major dramatic undertaking which is sure to succeed.

## FOREIGN TRADE PACTS BOOST EXPORTS

The three main objectives of the trade agreements concluded by Israel with six different countries since the beginning of this year appear to be: (a) the acquisition of urgently needed agricultural and industrial products from soft currency areas; (b) the expansion of foreign markets for Israel products and (c) the unfreezing of private and institutional funds in foreign countries. The value of goods to be imported by Israel under these agreements aggregates \$32,500,000 to be paid partially in Israel exports, partially in blocked Jewish holdings and hard currencies.

The countries involved are Hungary, Holland, Poland, Finland, Uruguay and Yugoslavia. Negotiations with other countries are proceeding. The duration of the agreements is for 6 to 18 months.

Israel's total imports during 1949 are expected to reach \$168,000,000, while she expects to export only \$34,000,000 worth of goods. Out of the latter, only \$8,300,000 will be covered by trade agreements, while additional exports will be transacted under a number of private barter agreements.

Apart from enabling Israel to pay for her excess imports by means other than the export of her goods, the trade pacts will give Israel the chance to develop important markets for the increasing volume of goods she must export in order to balance her foreign trade account. New markets for such typical Israel export items as

citrus and citrus by-products, artificial teeth and diamonds are thus created and, simultaneously, the transfer of considerable amounts of frozen capital belonging to emigrants and Jewish national bodies is accelerated.

For instance, under the agreement with Holland, Israel is to receive \$5,900,000 of essential foodstuffs, textiles, industrial materials and equipment. In exchange, Israel will export \$2,000,000 in citrus fruit, artificial teeth, wine, essential oils, vegetable and flower seeds, goat hides, woolen fabrics and brushes. The difference of \$3,900,000 will be made up by payments of \$1,900,000 in dollars, \$400,-000 in sterling and \$1,600,000 in local currency held by Dutch Jews and the Jewish national funds in Holland. Similar arrangements were made with the other countries, as indicated in the table below.

Apart from the official trade agreements, numerous private barter transactions between Israel and foreign firms are concluded every month but data on their volume are not complete. The \$3,000,000 agreement recently made with Rumanian firms will bring Israel crate timber, foodstuffs and animal feed in exchange for citrus oils, artificial teeth, razor blades, and pharmaceuticals. Under the \$700,-000 barter deal with Sweden, industrial raw materials and equipment and food will be imported from Sweden against Swedish imports of Israel citrus by-products.

### **New Fertilizer Factory**



# FERTILIZER PLANT OPENS AT HAIFA

The new plant of Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd. which was recently opened near Haifa, is expected to supply all of Israel's inorganic fertilizer needs. It will save the State close to a million dollars annually in foreign currency and will open the way to the manufacture of all sorts of chemical compounds, pharmaceutical products and dye stuffs.

The modern plant for the manufacture of sulphuric acid and superphosphates, located on a 90-acre site, eleven miles northeast of Haifa, represents to date an investment of \$11/2 million. Expansion plans, calling for the addition of a mixed fertilizer plant, will require about \$3 million more for buildings and equipment. At present, the daily output amounts to 55 tons of super-phosphates and 25 tons of sulphuric acid, used in making fertilizers, soaps and washing powders. Israel's current super-phosphate requirements amount to 25,000 tons annually.

Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd. has a registered capital of \$1,540,000, of which \$1,120,000 have been invested in equal amounts by the shareholders: the Palestine Economic Corporation of New York, the Palestine Potash Ltd. of London, the Palestine Jewish Colonization Association of Paris, the South African Joint Enterprise Ltd., and the Hamashbir-Hamercazi Coop. Ltd. of Tel-Aviv.

### Details of Israel's Foreign Trade Agreements

Country & Date of Agreement	Vertical 24 Married	Israel 1	Means of Payment (in \$):	
	Imports	Exports of Goods	Hard Currency	Capital Transfers**
Hungary 1/49	\$8,000,000	\$2,400,000	\$3,200,000	\$2,400,000
Holland 2/49	5,900,000	2,000,000	1,900,000	2,000,000*
Poland 5/49	11,200,000	2,240,000	7,840,000	1,120,000
Finland 8/49	2,240,000	1,120,000	755,000	365,000
Uruguay 9/49	3,200,000	280,000	1,600,000	1,320,000
Yugoslavia 10/49	2,000,000	280,000	N.A.	N.A.

N.A.-Not Available

\* Includes \$400,000 in sterling

\*\* Funds of Jewish emigrants, national funds, etc.

# OPPORTUNITIES FOR INVESTMENT

On this page are listed four specific opportunities for the American investor. Further information on them

may be had at the Economic Department of the Jewish Agency in New York.

#### **TEL AVIV HOTEL**

Complete data, including an operating prospectus and architect's drawings, for a new 105-room first-class hotel in Israel have just been received by the Economic Department of the Jewish Agency. The projected location is an 11-acre site on the seashore six miles north of Tel Aviv.

The promoters are headed by Mr. Erich Braun, managing owner of the Armon Hotel in Tel Aviv, one of Israel's first-class hotels. Mr. Braun is currently in the United States in connection with the project.

Plans call for the erection of a three-story building with 75 double and 30 single rooms (all with private bath) and a ground floor with sitting rooms, a large dining hall, coffee shop terrace, garden restaurant and coffee shop, and street tea pavillion.

It is estimated that the hotel will be profitable on the basis of a 60% occupancy rate. The expected rate of occupancy is closer to 75%. The capitalization is placed at \$1,000,000 with Americans invited to participate in the financing.

#### TIBERIAS HOTEL

The Hotel Galei Kinneret, one of Israel's modern resort hotels, is expanding its facilities to ease some of the pressure from tourists for hotel accommodations.

The hotel, situated on the shores of Lake Tiberias, has 35 rooms and was opened to the public in 1947. It attracts a steady clientele from inside Israel and abroad throughout its eight months operating season each year. The Galei Kinneret is owned by the Tiberias Development Company and is operated by the Africa-Palestine Investment Company.

Current expansion plans are for increasing the number of rooms by 50 through the addition of a third story to the main building and erection of



Architect's Drawing of Projected Expansion of Hotel Galei Kinneret in Tiberias

an additional wing. This will require an estimated \$350,000, calculating the average cost per room, including furnishings and equipment, at \$7,000 per room.

#### FISHING TRAWLER

Israel's fishing industry, which is currently taking care of only 30% of the country's annual fish consumption, represents another area where the American businessman can invest his capital profitably. The Israel Government is encouraging the expansion of lake, pond, and deep sea fishing. (See September issue of ECONOMIC HORIZONS.)

Allied industries such as fish reduction (for fish meal and fish oil), fish preserving (canning, freezing, smoking and salting), and ship repair industries also afford good opportunities for investment.

A large variety of fish species is to be found within reach of Israel's fishing fleets. What is lacking is adequate equipment, such as modern sea-going trawlers and trained personnel, familiar with up-to-date fishing methods. At present only 12 trawlers, owned by Israelis, are in operation.

One current project along the above indicated lines involves an American sea captain and fishing expert, who is interested in organizing a corporation to exploit the possibilities of deep sea fishing based on Israel ports, and who is seeking capital initially for the purchase of a modern sea-going trawler equipped for Mediterranean fishing.

The total initial investment for the one trawler unit, including transportation to Israel, will amount to between \$80,000 and \$100,000. The unit, a refrigerated 65-foot fishing trawler (displacement about 80 tons), fully equipped and with spare parts adequate for 24 months' uninterrupted operation, is expected to pay for itself within two years, and according to conservatively computed cost and income estimates, is expected to prove a very attractive investment.

#### PIPE FITTINGS

Do you want to become a partner in an American company in Israel manufacturing pipe couplings and fittings? Set up in Israel six months ago with a total investment of \$150,000, the company now seeks to expand its operations both in variety and volume.

Needed is a partner prepared to invest \$150,000 who is interested in settling in Israel to take over the active management of the plant. The company will provide thorough training and instruction in their plants in the United States and Israel.

# TEXTILE INDUSTRY NEEDS CAPITAL FOR MORE MODERN EQUIPMENT

One of Israel's most developed industries and, at the same time, one of the most promising fields for additional investment is in textiles. Local demand is still inadequately supplied by existing mills and practically no volume is available for the important export trade.

Production costs at this time are comparatively high, due to the obsolete condition of part of the available equipment and to deficiencies in methods of production and materials handling. New capital is needed not only for the replacement of worn-out or antiquated machinery and expansion of existing facilities, but also—and here lies the opportunity for enterprising American textile men—for establishing new capacity in all branches of spinning.

New equipment would also result in higher productivity and lower prices, increased foreign exchange savings, greater employment and increased exports. For these and other reasons the Government is encouraging expansion of the textile industry.

More specifically, textiles rank first among Israel's industries in output, number of people employed and number of establishments. Data available for 1946 indicate that there were 530 enterprises in textiles and clothing, employing 13,100 people. These produced \$40 million worth of goods, or

PER 1000 PEOPLE

(as of July 1949)

54

U.S. ISRAEL

about 22% of the country's total industrial output.

#### Cotton

Looking at the textile industry branch by branch, cotton spinning and weaving lead the field. By American standards most cotton mills are small and only two of the six leading mills have fairly modern equipment. These are the "ATA" Textile Company Ltd. with 18,500 spindles and 200 fully automatic looms and the Palestine Cotton Mills with 11,300 spindles and 40 looms. All other cotton mills together have only 20,000 spindles and some 2,000 looms; the latter are scattered throughout many small plants, some of which operate 20 to 40 looms and others as few as 1 to 3 looms.

Local production furnishes only about 70-75% of current demand. Consumption is about seven pounds of cotton cloth per head per year as compared with 28 pounds in the United States. Israel has about 50 spindles per thousand of population; in the U. S. the ratio is 147 spindles per thousand.

A recent Government survey revealed that only 30,000 out of the total 50,000 spindles are in good working order, and only 200 looms can be considered to be in first class condition. Thousands of additional spindles, especially for the spinning of fine count yarns, and hundreds of new looms for the weaving of light materials are required.

#### Wool

The wool industry, with a total of 12,000 spindles for carded and worsted yarns, is dominated by two fairly modern mills with 2,700 and 2,000 spindles respectively. Total production amounts to about 350 tons of carded and some 220 tons of worsted yarn per year. Weaving equipment comprises 100 card looms and 150 light looms turning out about 3.8 million yards annually.

This branch of the textile industry, too, can profitably stand additional producing capacity according to expert investigation. Among other indications is the fact that Israel must



import between 200 and 300 tons of woolen and worsted yarns annually to meet local requirements. In view of the steadily increasing local demand and the existence of good prospects for export of woolen and worsted fabrics, both in the form of cloth and garments, the early expansion of the wool manufacturing industry is an immediate requirement.

#### Other Branches

The rayon industry is still in its infancy and there are no rayon yarn-producing mills in the country. Imported spun rayon and filament are used in several mills for weaving of ladies' wear and one mill is using imported silk yarn for weaving purposes.

The knitting industry is fairly developed, with numerous—predominantly small-scale—enterprises producing underwear, outerwear, bathing suits, socks and hosiery. Though accurate figures about present size and productive capacity are not available, it is known that there is a shortage of machines for the manufacture of 51 gauge nylon hose and for men's and children's cotton socks.

In the bleaching, dyeing, sanforizing and finishing field, modern American equipment was recently added to a number of existing plants and a new plant was established in conjunction with the "ATA" Textile Company Ltd. operation this year. Further expansion of this branch will have to go along with the expansion of the other branches of the textile industry.

## STRIKES DECLINE IN **ISRAEL SINCE '46**

Labor-management relations in Israel since the end of World War II have been characterized by a marked decline in the number of strikes and man-days lost as a result of trade dis-

Three important factors are at the bottom of this encouraging development.

First, the many demonstrative strikes directed against Mandatory policies are a thing of the past and the responsible Jewish organizations are now themselves participating in Government.

Second, Israel's industries are not yet as interdependent as they are in most of the industrialized countries where strikes in one or two key industries force related industries to cut and discontinue operations.

Third, the Histadrut (Labor Federation), playing a dual role in Israel's economy as labor union and entrepreneur, is conscious of the obligations of both management and

Measured in number of stoppages and working days lost labor disputes have declined steadily since 1946 when man-days lost hit the peak of 204,000. Days lost in 1947 fell precipitously to 47,000. Last year they numbered only 8,000, largely due to the all-out effort to establish the new State.

Only two important work stoppages -mainly over wage issues in the baking and chocolate industries-have occurred so far this year and they account for the sharp rise in working days lost in the first quarter com-

#### Investors' Guide

A second printing of "Investing in Israel" has just come off the press. This brochure contains information on investment opportunities in Israel, wages, costs, foreign trade and other pertinent data for investors.

It is available for 25¢ at the Economic Department of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, 16 East 66th Street, New York 21, N.Y.

pared to last year. Most other stoppages have been brief and few were over wage demands.

Organized labor in industry and agriculture, represented by the Histadrut, now approximates 130,000almost fifty percent of the total labor force-covered by hundreds of local agreements signed with the Manufacturers' Association. Recent years have also seen Israel's first industry-wide agreements signed in metals, clothing, knitwear, construction, electricity and other industries.

Organized labor has displayed an eagerness to cooperate with the Government and with employers to increase productivity which is recognized as one of the major factors towards improved overall economic conditions in Israel today. Moreover, labor's new position of responsibility is reflected in its acceptance of two wage cuts resulting from the steady decline in the cost of living index to which they are geared. However, there has been a persistent demand by organized labor to revise the cost-of-living index to reflect more accurately current living conditions.

# PREMIER CALLS FOR PRIVATE CAPITAL

REPORT FROM ISRAEL

Israel's Prime Minister, Mr. David Ben Gurion, told a Labor (Mapai) Party rally at the end of last month that the Government's development program had three aims: encouragement of foreign capital, increase in exports and a drastic cut in the cost of living. Emphasizing Israel's dependence on foreign investments, Mr. Ben Gurion said: "We no longer can count on charity and loans. Our salvation is incoming capital and exports. Our only hope is investments and boosting the Israel Pound's purchasing power so we can trade abroad. Unless these goals are reached, the State will perish."

The Finance Minister, Mr. Eliezer Kaplan, told visiting American-Jewish communal leaders that of the 150,-000 immigrants expected to arrive in Israel next year, nearly 90,000 will reach the Jewish State during the first half of 1950. He stressed that 53,000 housing units must be erected in 1950 for new immigrants at a cost of \$42,-000,000.

The Government's sustained effort to put the country's economy on a sound basis is meeting with success. Prices are coming down steadily, productivity is reportedly increasing and labor costs are being reduced. Labor accepted a second cut in wages effective October 15, as the cost of living declined in September for the fifth successive month. Living costs are estimated at 11% lower than in April. The wage cut amounts to \$6.64, deductible from the monthly cost-ofliving allowances granted workers in Israel (the first cut amounting to \$6.75 was introduced last July 15).

Discussing the price-cost-supply situation the Minister of Supply and Rationing, Mr. Dov Joseph, stated that the first five months of Israel's Austerity Program have yielded results "exceeding all expectations".

With regard to the export drive the Minister announced that premiums from 6% to 15% are to be allotted for the production of export goods.

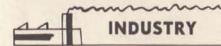
### Recorded Labor Disputes in Industry 1937-1949

Year	Number of Disputes	Number of Workers Involved	Number of Man-days Lost
1937-40 (average)	72	2,400	15,400
1941-44 (average)	107	7,900	115,800
1945	107	4,300	92,700
1946	96	11,000	204,200
1947	58	4,700	46,600
1948	45	1,500	8,000
1949 (1st Quarter)	8	2,000	43,200



# ECONOMIC NEWS IN BRIEF





SHARE CAPITAL of the Palestine Electric Corporation is to be increased from \$11.2 million to \$28 million by sales on the London market. Two new generators are being installed by the Company in Israel and a third is on order. Transmission and distribution systems are being extended

CONSOLIDATED REFINERIES resumed operations in Haifa last month. The plant was closed since the outbreak of hostilities early last year. Crude oil for the operations had to be brought by tankers from Venezuela, since the Iraq pipeline is still closed.

A CLOTHING FACTORY for ready-made men's suits and coats, using the latest American equipment and a conveyor belt system, was opened in Jerusalem in September. The plant will eventually employ between 25 and 40 workers.



ROAD CONSTRUCTION on the new Tel Aviv-Nathanya coastal highway was begun in September and is expected to be completed early next year at a cost of \$1,700,000.—Highway construction at a cost of \$650,000 is also progressing between Tel Aviv and Jerusalem. The improvement will shorten the distance between the two cities from the present 50 miles to 43 miles.

Lydda airport handled a record 4,293 passenger arrivals and 2,501 departures in August. In the same month incoming and outgoing airmail amounted to 71 tons and 57 tons respectively.

A LIGHTER JETTY in the western end of Haifa Port will be completed shortly following an interruption dating back to the days of the Mandate.

OPEN BARGES will be constructed from six of the fleet of "refugee ships" which have been anchored in Haifa Port since the days of the British blockade. Private contractors bought the vessels for conversion purposes. Six other ships are being restored to a sea-worthy condition by Haifa dockyard workers under the supervision of Italian experts. The vessels are expected to be ready in six months for use as freighters between Mediterranean Ports and Israel.



Bungalow hotel units, prefabricated in Italy, have arrived in Tel Aviv as part of a hotel court to be erected near the city. It is planned to have 25 four-room bungalows grouped around two central hotel buildings which will house the dining hall, reading room, swimming pool and other facilities.



### FINANCE

BANK DEPOSITS in Israel amounted to \$215,600,000 at the end of April 1949, according to estimates by the Economic Department of the Jewish Agency, Jerusalem. The figure does not include deposits with foreign banks operating in Israel.



SEWAGE WATER, hitherto wasted down the Wadis to the Dead Sea, will be used for irrigation purposes after being processed in a new pilot sewage treatment plant now being set up in Jerusalem. The plant will produce 100 cubic meters daily of safe irrigation water.

GRAIN CULTIVATION in Israel has doubled during the past year and now covers about 250,000 acres.

AGRICULTURAL SETTLEMENTS established by the Settlement Department of the Jewish Agency during the year ended September 30, 1949 totalled 130. This number includes 50 settlements founded by new immigrants, which absorbed some 17,000 persons.



INVESTMENT of \$450,000 by the Israel Ministry of Finance in a company for the economic development of Jerusalem was announced last month. The company consists of the Jewish Agency, Jerusalem, Development Section; the Jewish National Fund; the Palestine Development Company, and a number of private capitalists. The company was originally formed in the days of the siege on Jerusalem and now has a capital of \$1,500,000. Its main activities will be the encouragement of new projects, the laying of roads to new factories, and the granting of credits to business.

Israel's ports handled a record of 105,000 tons of shipping cargoes during September—71,000 tons at Haifa and 34,000 tons at Jaffa-Tel Aviv. The figure for September 1948 was 44,000 tons for all ports. Haifa handled 625,000 tons during the first nine months of 1949, and Jaffa and Tel Aviv 301,000 tons.

Mandatory coins of 50 and 100 mils will cease to be legal tender in Israel after October 31st. Israel coins of 1, 2, 5, 10 and 25 prutot (approximately  $1/3\phi$ ) will shortly appear in circulation, and Mandatory coins of these denominations will gradually be withdrawn.

1,730 TOURISTS visited Israel during the month of September.

The Twin cities of Jaffa and Tel Aviv have been amalgamated. The new city is known as Jaffa-Tel Aviv. It has a population exceeding 250,000.



Mrs. Martha Bamberger, Israel representative of the WIZO (Women's International Zionist Organization), is in the United States to study American handicraft design and production methods.

Mr. Hillel Hillman, General Manager of "Palalum", Palestine Aluminum and Metal Products Factory, is in New York in connection with expansion plans for his plant.

Mr. Arthur Salzman, a Director of "Tslil" Israel Electrical Recording Company, Ltd., Tel Aviv, is in this country in connection with his plans to produce records in Israel.

Mr. Carol Wechslar, one of the partners of the Cotonia Cotton Spinning Mill, is in the United States with plans for the enlargement of his mill.

Dr. A. C. Nevo, Manager of the Israel Penicillin and Biological Products Co. Ltd., is in New York to promote the establishment of an antibiotics plant in Israel.

Dr "Franz Winkler, Director of the J. L. Feuchtwanger Bank Ltd. in Tel Aviv has arrived in New York.

Mr. M. Peli, owner of the Massadah Publishing Company and publisher of the Encyclopedia Hebraica, arrived in New York to implement plans for the enlargement of his printing press and to promote distribution of the Encyclopedia.

## HANDICRAFTS BID FOR U. S. MARKET

The first important American postwar order for Israel handicrafts was placed last month by Abraham & Strauss, who bought over \$30,000 worth of gift articles to be put on sale in the Brooklyn department store during the December holiday season. The order was placed with the Palestine Galleries for Arts and Crafts Inc. of New York and calls for delivery of a variety of items by the Palbell Inc. and Oppenheim of Tel Aviv.

Though the actual amount involved is relatively small, the order itself is significant because it opens the way to the vast and practically untapped market for Israel handicrafts in the United States.

The annual rate of Israel handicraft production is at present esti-



Cigarette Box with Patina Finish

mated at close to \$1,000,000. With the proper organization of foreign markets, the setting up of additional production facilities, introduction of new designs, training of personnel, and appropriate distribution and merchandising methods, this industry is a natural one for expansion. The handicrafts industry is vital to Israel, for it is capable of creating additional employment for many artists, craftsmen and workers and can bring to Israel sorely needed foreign exchange.

Israel up to now has been able to offer a long list of handicraft articles in metal, ceramics, pottery, jewelry, baked enamel, native olive wood, hand-blocked linens and leather. The articles now on order by Abraham & Strauss are made of brass and bronze. with green patina finish. The items combine Biblical motifs with modern styling. Israel is one of the few countries that produces this kind of handicraft; no similar products exist in the United States. The articles range from 14" platters and jewelry boxes to Hanukiahs and bookmarks. There are also cigarette boxes, desk pads, ash trays and bookends.

To create a market for Israel handicrafts in this country and to assist Israel's economy, the Palestine Galleries was founded early last year. It is a non-profit organization with offices and showrooms at 2 Park Avenue, New York City. The Galleries stimulate sales and service importers and wholesalers throughout the States. Mrs. Miriam Jackson, the executive director, is confident that the sale of Israel handicrafts in the Western Hemisphere will grow rapidly during the coming year.

Copies of this bulletin have been filed with the Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., where the registration of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, under the Foreign Agents Registration Act, is available for public inspection. The fact of registration should not be considered as approval or disapproval, by the United States Government, of the contents of this bulletin.

THE JEWISH AGENCY FOR PALESTINE 16 East 66th Street New York 21, N. Y.

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PHOENIX, ARIZONA TELEPHONE 5-1311



A. L. KROHN, RABBI

February 28, 1950

Rabbi Herbert Friedman Congregation Emanuel 1595 Pearl St. Denver, Colo.

My dear Colleague:

Hirsh Kaplan has just informed me that you are coming to Phoenix to participate in the Welfare Fund drive, and I want to extend you a warm welcome -- and I am not referring to the weather.

He tells me that you expect to be here through the 13th. The second Sabbath of the month is usually designated for the participation of our Men's Club. They hold a forum after the services. dered whether you would be gracious enough to honor the Congregation by occupying the pulpit that night and if you do, to address yourself to the question: "What is Liberal Judaism?" This topic was suggested by our Men's Club and the idea is that the forum after the service would concern itself with the sermon of the evening.

I am loath to presume upon your good nature and I hope that this request will not be too much of a burden.

With kindest personal greetings, and anticipating your visit, I am

Sincerely

RABBI A.L. KR

# Tuesday Morning Class

# Program 1949-1950

OCT. 11-MR. JOHN E. LAWSON	Current Situation—Foreign
OCT. 18-MR. JOHN E. LAWSON	Current Situation—Domestic
OCT. 25—PROF. JAMES SANDOE	Subject to be announced
NOV. 1—DR. ALFRED CROFTS	The Orient—Then and Now
NOV. 8-PROF S. HARRISON THOMSON	Subject to be announced
NOV. 15-PROF HENRY E. EHRMAN	Subject to be announced
NOV. 22-MRS. ALI KHAN NAKHOSTEEN_So	ocial and Economic Life of Persia
NOV. 29—REV. RICHARD HIESTER	Rome
DEC. 6-MRS, MOLLY BERESFORD	"Family Portrait"
JAN, 10-MRS. ALI KHAN NAKHOSTEEN	Persian Gardens
	Persian Gardens
JAN. 17—REV. RICHARD HIESTER	Opera
JAN. 24—PROF, EARL SWISHER	"Cave Temples of Yun-Kang"
JAN. 30 DEAN PAUL ROBERTS TO	Subject to be announced
FEB. 7-NORA WORKS gen farso	"Women We Know"
FEB. 14 MRS. LE ROY HAPEN "Scotland	to Me", "Austerity and Poetry"
	Subject to be announced
FEB. 28 MRS MOLLY BERESFORD THE	Subject to be announced
MAR. 7- RABBI FRIEDMAN SULLABOR	"The Prophets of Judaism"
MAR. 14—RABBI FRIEDMAN	"The Prayer Book of Judaism"
MAR. 21—PROF. JAMES SANDOE	Subject to be announced

# AMERICAN JEWISH ARCHIVES

ms. walter Block 740 Vine St where who Benver Section 5325 EAST SIXTH AVENUE FREMONT 2479

### National Council of Jewish Momen

MRS. LOUIS A. POLLOCK, PRESIDENT

February 20, 1950

Rabbi Herbert A. Friedman 3001 Forest Street Denver, Colorado

Dear Rabbi Friedman:

Just a formal word of notification that the Minhag America program to be given jointly by Council and the three Sisterhoods will take place March 15 at 2:00 P. M. at Temple Emanuel.

Rabbi Kauvar will be the moderator and Mr. Robert Gamzey will be the reporter.

Thanking you for your wonderful cooperation, I am

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Saralee Pollock

Mrs. Louis Pollock, President

SP:AS



THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Mrs. Herbert Friedman. 3001 Forest St.. Denver 7. Colo. to starte to

#### STUDY GROUP

#### SISTERHOOD OF TEMPLE EMANUEL

AMERICAN JEWISH

February 20, 1950 - 1:30 P. M.

Book review by Rabbi Herbert A. Friedman "The Challenging Years" an autobiography of Rabbi Stephen Wise.

Refreshments

Mrs. Cecil N. Abenheimer Chairman interdents in the second

#### FARMERS EDUCATIONAL AND COOPERATIVE UNION

of America 1555 SHERMAN STREET DENVER, COLO. 14 77/18

February 6, 1950

Rabbi Herbert Friedman Temple Emmanuel 1595 Pearl Street Denver, Colorado

Dear Rabbi Friedman:

This is to confirm our recent telephone conversation regarding the invocation at 9:30 A. M. on Tuesday, March 7 at the Silver Glade Room of the Cosmopolitan Hotel. March 7 will be the third day of the biennial convention of Farmers Union delegates from some thirty states.

We have noted that you are scheduled for another meeting the morning of March 7, and the invocation is being scheduled immediately after the call to order.

Enclosed is a summary of our 1948-49 program and a copy of our Brannan pamphlet received from the printer today. I am sure you will be interested in this presentation of the Brannan proposals.

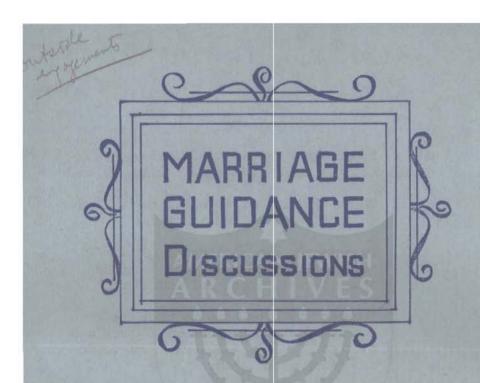
Your continued interest in Farmers Union is sincerely appreciated,

Very sincerely yours,

Tony T. Dechant Secretary-Treasurer

TTD/rl CC: Mrs. Gladys Talbott Edwards

Enclosures



EMILY GRIFFITH OPPORTUNITY SCHOOL

IT is hoped the Opportunity School program will meet the needs of the following adults.

- 1. Those who are not enrolled in similar courses in other institutions.
- 2. Parents who are anxious to get the information to enable them to guide their teen-age sons and daughters.
- 3. Couples who from time to time are concerned about the number of problems that confront them and who want to do something about them.
- 4. Couples who are interested in studying human relations in marriage to help them get along better with their families and other people.
- 5. Adults who are interested in getting information, and applying it, so that in the final analysis we will have healthier and happier family life in Denver.

THE series will begin on Monday evening, January 23, at 7,50 p.m. in Room 405 at the Emily Griffith Opportunity School, corner of 12th and Welton Streets. Outstanding professional persons will act as discussion leaders. The planned program is as follows:

- JAN 23 Courtship and Love-Dr. and Mrs. Eugene Link
- 30 Factors of Marriage Happiness-
- FEB
  6 Successful Marriage--Mrs. A. W. Schuessler
- 13 Sex in Marriage--Dr. Mildred E. Doster
- 20 The Process of Childbirth-Dr. Stewart Taylor
- 27 Use of Money in the Family-Mr. Bob Hoyt
- MAR
  6 Play and Amusement in the Home--Mrs. Eugene Link
- 13 Home and Civic Responsibilities -- Dr. Eugene Link
- 20 Happy Children and Happy Homes--Rabbi Herbert Friedman
- [27] Religion in Marriage—Reverend Edward Bartlett

The Juneville Court

DUDGE'S CHAMBERS
DENVER, COLORADO
PRILIP B. GILLIAM, JUDGE

outer the seconds

January 19, 1950

Rabbi Herbert Friedman 1595 Pearl Street Denver, Colorado

Dear Rabbi Friedman:

Your kindness in accepting my invitation to lecture in my class on "Marriage and the Family" pleases me very much. The class is anxious to hear your views on the subject, "Happy Homes and Happy Children."

I am enclosing a schedule of lectures in order that you may have a better concept of the total lecture course.

The class is held on Wednesday evenings between the hours of 6:00 and 7:40 p. m. at Denver University, Fifteenth and Cleveland Place. I ordinarily lecture from 6:00 to 7:00 p. m., then take a ten minute recess. After recess, I usually answer questions for about one-half hour. I am asking the students to prepare questions for discussion for each lecture. I will assemble the questions and send you a copy before your lecture is scheduled. You may answer any of the questions you desire.

Thank you for taking time out of your busy existence to contribute your ideas to my class. I sincerely hope I may have the opportunity to return this favor at some future time.

ry sincerely yours,

hilip & Gillia

PBG:gh

### MARRIAGE AND THE FAMILY

Philip B. Gilliam, Professor 6:00 to 7:40 P.M., Wednesday

## SCHEDULE

Jan. 11	"Review"  Judge Philip B. Gilliam
Jan. 18	"Marriage Counseling"  Judge Philip B. Gilliam
Jan. 28	"Mental Approach to Marriage" Dr. Orlando Wanvig
Feb. 1	"Medical and Psychiatric Aspects of Marriage" Dr. Lewis Barbato
Feb. 8	"Background Factors in Marital Happiness" Mrs. Helen Schuessler
Feb. 15	"Run a Home and Like It"  Mrs. J. Ramsay Harris
Feb. 22	"Physical Aspects of Marriage" Dr. Lyman Mason
Mar. 1	"Happy Homes and Happy Children" Rabbi Herbert Friedman
Mar. 8	"Social Aspects of Marriage" Dr. Eugene Link
Mar. 15	"Interpersonal Relationships in Marriage" Dr. Bradford Murphey.

interde experients

Denver, Colorado January 9, 1950

Rabbi Herbert Friedman 1595 Pearl Denver, Colorado

Dear Rabbi Friedman:

As you no doubt know, the White House Conference on Children and Youth will be held in Washington, D. C., this year.

The Denver County Unit of the White House Conference asks for participation of all interested individuals, groups and agencies. Knowing of your interest in the welfere of children, you are invited to serve on the Committee "Services for Mentally Deficient Children". Dr. Franklin Ebaugh and Mr. Allen Murphy are Chairmen of this Committee, which is a Sub-division of the Family Welfere Section of the Conference.

The findings and recommendations of this Committee needs to be completed by March 1.

We sincerely hope you can accept the solution of service, and thank you for an early reply. We sincerely hope you can accept this assignment

Sincerely yours,

Cathryne Murtaugh (Mys. John F.)

891 Cherry Street FR 7196

Beth Ha Medrosh Hagodol Congregation

#### EAST SIXTEENTH AVENUE AT GAYLORD STREET

P. O. Box 7022 • Capitol Hill Station DENVER 6, COLORADO

PHONE FREMONT 4166

Dr. C. E. H. Kauvar Rabbi

Morris B. Margolies
Assistant Rabbi

ABRAHAM D. SILENSKY Cantor

Louis Haber Educational Director

#### **OFFICERS**

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Recording Secretary

H. C. RICHMAN Treasurer

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#### GABBOYIM:

Joe Miller Sam Friedman A. D. Levine S. Friedman January 18, 1950.

# AMERICAN JEWISH

Rabbi Herbert Friedman, Temple Emanuel, 16th and Pearl Street, Denver, Colorado.

Dear Rabbi Friedman,

Since official language is called for, let me, in the name of the Zionist Organization of America-Denver Chapter, express my sincere appreciation for your elequent address last night.

And now, Herb, from me to you, I've heard you speak on many occasions, all marked by your usual fine level of oratory, but last night was the finest. You showed a quality that, to my mind, is the earmark of the best in speaker-audience relations. You were completely oblivious to the psucity of numbers; above all, you made no mention of it. But the most impressive feature was your projection to a handful of people, which would have done credit to an audience of many hundreds.

Again my personal thanks.

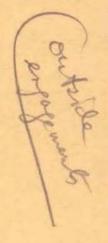
Sincerely,

LOUIS HABER

au.

You can't afford to miss Wednesday, January 18, at Temple at Temple Emanuel! 

Sec. 34.66, P. L. & R. U. S. POSTAGE PAID Denver, Colorado Permit No. 188



MEN'S CLUB OF TEMPLE EMANUEL invites you to attend The Joint Men's Club **Annual Meeting** Comprising the Men's Clubs Hebrew Educational Alliance, B. M. H. Synagogue, and Temple Emanuel 017 Wednesday, January 18, at 8 p. m. at Temple Emanuel, E. 16th Ave. and Pearl St. Buffet Supper following the meeting

# Program "MINHAG AMERICA

... a proposal for one kind of Judaism in America, with compromises on both sides, so that we can have full synagogues, better Jews, and a stronger religion for the future.

A forum on this highly controversial subject will be the feature of the evening

SPEAKERS

Rabbi Herbert A. Friedman Rabbi C. E. H. Kauvar

Rabbi Manuel Laderman, moderator Rabbi Joel Zion, reporter

Dr. Solomon Goldman, famous Conservative Rabbi of Chicago, made some suggestions recently about reconsidering various points of Jewish law—and other Rabbis of Chicago criticized him publicly.

Rabbi Herbert A. Friedman mode some suggestions recently about establishing one kind of Judaism in America-and his colleagues in Denver were kind, friendly and considerate, even though they disagreed with him.