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"Birthday in Jerusalem." 22 April 1955.

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# The Temple Bulletin

OF  
Congregation Emanu-El B'ne  
Jeshurun  
Milwaukee 11, Wisconsin

Vol. 22, No. 16

April 20, 1955

Nisan 28, 5715

## Sabbath Services

Friday Evening, April 22, at 8 o'clock

RABBI HERBERT A. FRIEDMAN

will speak on:

"BIRTHDAY IN JERUSALEM"

Friday Evening, April 29, at 8 o'clock

RABBI HERBERT A. FRIEDMAN

will speak on:

"ORDEAL IN PARIS"

## Sabbath Morning Services

11:15 o'clock

April 23, at 11:15 o'clock

Bar Mitzvah of

LLOYD PHILLIP LEVIN

Son of

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur A. Levin

April 30, at 11:15 o'clock

Bar Mitzvah of

PETER HIRSCH

Son of

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred H. Hirsch

## THE TEMPLE BULLETIN

Published by  
Congregation Emanu-El B'ne Jeshurun  
2419 E. Kenwood Boulevard  
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Affiliated with the  
Union of American Hebrew Congregations

Herbert A. Friedman ————— Rabbi  
Joseph L. Baron ————— Rabbi Emeritus  
Sol Altschuller ————— Cantor  
Herman Weil ————— Director Religious Ed.

### OFFICERS

Edward R. Prince ————— President  
Charles L. Goldberg ————— Vice-President  
Herman A. Mosher ————— Treasurer  
Lillian Friedman ————— Executive Secretary

## Kaddish List

(Taken from Memorial Tablets)

April 22

Jenny Freudenfeld      Charles Mahler  
Jacob Katz      James Irwin Schulhof  
Ignatz Lewin      Bertha Spero

Simon Steindler

April 29

Fred E. Abeles      Rabbi Samuel Hirshberg  
David Ashley      David Newlander  
Betty Carlsruh      Julia Pentler Peck  
Anna Fink      Bertha Spero

Simon Steindler

In Memoriam  
**JULES M. ETENHEIM, JR.**  
**EDWARD A. STEIN**  
**JOSEPH SINEK**

## SERMON NOTES

### "BIRTHDAY IN JERUSALEM"

April 22

Next Wednesday, the seventh birthday of the State of Israel will be celebrated with joy wherever Jews live all over the globe.

The prophets of doom, who thought the new state could not possibly survive its difficulties, whether financial, political or military, are growing scarcer and scarcer. The roster of enthusiastic friends and supporters, who delight in the progress being made, is growing larger and larger. Many members of our own congregation, recently returned or currently touring in Israel, have the most glowing reports of their experiences.

True, there are still serious problems facing the infant state. The borders are frequently aflame, and the treasury is frequently empty. But with will and determination on the part of her citizens, and relying heavily for support on those of us in the rest of the world who are her friends, Israel can face the future with confidence and hope.

HAF

### "ORDEAL IN PARIS"

April 29

In the thirteenth and fifteenth centuries there occurred three of the most unusual experiences in the constantly unusual history of the Jewish people. In Paris, Barcelona and Tortosa public religious debates were held between Christians and Jews. These disputations extended over many months and were conducted in the presence of reigning royalty, popes, high church officials, nobility and the mob.

Defending the Jewish faith were scholars and rabbis. Attacking it were apostates, who claimed to know Judaism because they had once been of its household. The Christian clergy sat and hoped that mass conversions would take place if the defenders of Judaism could be sufficiently embarrassed and defeated in debate.

The whole story of their fascinating episodes is now available in English. Dr. Morris Braude, the father of one of our members, has translated documents from Hebrew and Latin, and published them under the title "Conscience on Trial".

HAF

## MEN'S CLUB MONTHLY LUNCHEON

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 12 o'clock NOON

Rabbi Friedman will lead the discussion

Call ED 2-9850 — Make your reservation today!



## MEN'S CLUB ANNUAL MEETING WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20

The annual meeting of the Men's Club will be held at the Temple on Wednesday, April 20, at 8 o'clock.

An interesting program has been planned featuring Rabbi Friedman in an "Ask the Rabbi" session followed by a showing of full color movies of all Men's Club activities of the past year.

Women of the congregation are cordially invited to attend.

Officers and Directors will be elected from the following slate which was presented by the Nominating Committee:

*President*—Robert L. Mann  
*1st Vice Pres.*—Burton C. Zucker  
*2nd Vice Pres.*—Edward B. Elkon  
*Treasurer*—Louis H. Heller  
*Secretary*—Jack A. Berland

### Board of Directors (One Year Term)

Milton Foster  
Alvin G. Kaplan  
Dr. Morris Moel  
Harry Stern

### (Two Year Term)

Jack Abraham	Eugene Kerns
Ben B. Begel	Hy Lewensohn
Erwin Diwald	Lou Rosenblum
Joel Goodman	John Rupp
Charles F. Kahn	Raymond R. Strauss

## UNIONGRAMS

Remember your dear ones and friends with UNIONGRAMS for holidays, weddings, anniversaries and on the occasion of bereavement. UNIONGRAMS—35¢ each or a package of 4 for \$1.40.

Call Mrs. Claire Krom, WO 2-7573 or Mrs. Robert Mann, WO 4-1038. Send a message to someone today!

## HAVE YOU A SERVICEMAN IN YOUR FAMILY?

If you have a son or daughter in the United States Armed Services, please submit their names and addresses to the Temple Office. We are most anxious to keep in touch with these young people.

## NOTICE!

Classes in all departments of the Religious School will resume sessions during the week end of Sat. and Sun., April 23-24.

## SISTERHOOD CLOSES YEAR WITH "ORCHIDS TO YOU!"

The Sisterhood is planning a delightful event which will conclude this year's activities. An "orchid" luncheon will be held in the Community Hall on Tuesday noon, May 10th, at which time there will be an election and installation of Officers and Trustees.

Rabbi Herbert A. Friedman will review a currently popular book.

Reservations for the luncheon, at \$1.35 per plate, may be made now by sending your check to Mrs. George Lowe, 4711 N. Woodburn Street.

Sisterhood's Annual Mother's Day Sabbath will be held on Friday evening, May 6, at 8 o'clock. Members of the Sisterhood will participate in the service.

Watch the next issue of the Temple Bulletin for further details.

## FLOWERS FOR OUR ALTAR

The Sisterhood Floral Fund acknowledges the receipt of contributions:

### IN HONOR OF:

Bar Mitzvahs of Gordon Eisendrath,  
Harvey Marks and Stuart Goldberg.  
The recovery of Dr. Herman Weil.

### IN MEMORY OF:

Dr. Louis A. Weisfeldt  
Birthday anniversary of Joe Goldman  
Birthday anniversary of Sophia Good-  
sitt

## RESERVE THE DATE

### SUNDAY MAY 22

*Annual Meeting of  
Members of the  
Congregation*

DINNER AT 6 o'clock  
MEETING AT 8 o'clock

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt

**MILWAUKEE JEWISH WELFARE FUND**

# AMERICAN at JEWISH

**Congregation Emanu-El B'ne Jeshurun**

**Milwaukee 11, Wis.**

PAID

Milwaukee, Wis.  
Permit No. 3037



1. Read declaration and describe circumstances

2. Progress

1. Immigration - 650,000 to 1,750,000

2. Housing - 110,000 new units

3. Democratic Process - election this July

4. Economic growth

a) agriculture - cultivated area doubled

irrigated area tripled

b) Industrial growth - electric power doubled

c) financial growth - 1/3 currency now backed by gold or dollars

5. Natural resources discovered

6. International Trade increased

7. Social services and education expanded

8. Arab community has made progress

3. Problems

1. Bandung - political isolation in East

2. No defense alliance in West

3. Gaza - border raids

4. Increased immigration from North Africa

5. Cultural integration of immigrants.

4. Prognosis

With help of Jews the world-over, she will progress to splendid maturity - to develop a society in which Jews can be free to express their social genius.

5. X and XI Benedictions

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5 Iyar - next week  
27 April  
Friday  
afternoon - 14 May 48



## DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

The Land of Israel was the birthplace of the Jewish people. Here their spiritual, religious and national identity was formed. Here they achieved independence and created a culture of national and universal significance. Here they wrote and gave the Bible to the world.

Exiled from Palestine, the Jewish people remained faithful to it in all countries of their dispersion, never ceasing to pray and hope for their return and the restoration of their national freedom.

Impelled by this historic association, Jews strove throughout the centuries to go back to the land of their fathers and regain their statehood. In recent decades they returned in masses. They reclaimed the wilderness, revived their language, built cities and villages, and established a vigorous and evergrowing community, with its own economic and cultural life. They sought peace yet were prepared to defend themselves. They brought the blessings of progress to all inhabitants of the country.

In the year 1897 the First Zionist Congress, inspired by Theodor Herzl's vision of the Jewish State, proclaimed the right of the Jewish people to national revival in their own country.

This right was acknowledged by the Balfour Declaration of November 2, 1917, and reaffirmed by the Mandate of the League of Nations, which gave explicit international recognition to the historic connection of the Jewish people with Palestine and their right to reconstitute their National Home.



The Nazi holocaust, which engulfed millions of Jews in Europe, proved anew the urgency of the reestablishment of the Jewish State, which would solve the problem of Jewish homelessness by opening the gates to all Jews and lifting the Jewish people to equality in the family of nations.

The survivors of the European catastrophe, as well as Jews from other lands, proclaiming their right to a life of dignity, freedom and labor, and undeterred by hazards, hardships and obstacles, have tried unceasingly to enter Palestine.

In the Second World War the Jewish people in Palestine made a full contribution in the struggle of the freedom-loving nations against the Nazi evil. The sacrifices of their soldiers and the efforts of their workers gained them title to rank with the peoples who founded the United Nations.

On November 29, 1947, the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted a Resolution for the establishment of an independent Jewish State in Palestine, and called upon the inhabitants of the country to take such steps as may be necessary on their part to put the plan into effect.

This recognition by the United Nations of the right of the Jewish people to establish their independent State may not be revoked. It is, moreover, the self-evident right of the Jewish people to be a nation, like all other nations, in its own sovereign State.



ACCORDINGLY WE, THE MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL, REPRESENTING THE JEWISH PEOPLE IN PALESTINE AND THE ZIONIST MOVEMENT OF THE WORLD, MET TOGETHER IN SOLEMN ASSEMBLY TODAY, THE DAY OF TERMINATION OF THE BRITISH MANDATE FOR PALESTINE, BY VIRTUE OF THE NATURAL AND HISTORIC RIGHT OF THE JEWISH PEOPLE AND OF THE RESOLUTION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED NATIONS, HEREBY PROCLAIM THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE JEWISH STATE IN PALESTINE, TO BE CALLED ISRAEL.

We hereby declare that as from the termination of the Mandate at midnight, this night of the 14th to 15th May, 1948, and until the setting up of the duly elected bodies of the State in accordance with a Constitution, to be drawn up by a Constituent Assembly not later than the first day of October, 1948, the present National Council shall act as the Provisional State Council, and its executive organ, the National Administration, shall constitute the Provisional Government of the State of Israel.

The State of Israel will be open to the immigration of Jews from all countries of their dispersion; will promote the development of the country for the benefit of all its inhabitants; will be based on the precepts of liberty, justice and peace taught by the Hebrew Prophets; will uphold the full social and political equality of all its citizens, without distinction of race, creed or sex; will guarantee full freedom of conscience, worship, education and culture; will safeguard the sanctity and inviolability of the shrines and Holy Places of all religions; and will dedicate itself to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations.



The State of Israel will be ready to cooperate with the organs and representatives of the United Nations in the implementation of the Resolution of the Assembly of November 29, 1947, and will take steps to bring about the Economic Union over the whole of Palestine.

We appeal to the United Nations to assist the Jewish people in the building of its State and to admit Israel into the family of nations.

In the midst of wanton aggression, we yet call upon the Arab inhabitants of the State of Israel to return to the ways of peace and play their part in the development of the State, with full and equal citizenship and due representation in all its bodies and institutions, provisional or permanent.

We offer peace and amity to all the neighboring states and their people, and invite them to cooperate with the independent Jewish nation for the common good of all. The State of Israel is ready to contribute its full share to the peaceful progress and development of the Middle East.

Our call goes out to the Jewish people all over the world to rally to our side in the task of immigration and development and to stand by us in the great struggle for the fulfillment of the dream of generations - the redemption of Israel.

With trust in Almighty God, we set our hand to this Declaration, at this Session of the Provisional State Council, in the city of Tel Aviv, on this Sabbath eve, the fifth of Iyar, 5708, the fourteenth day of May, 1948.



Let's always think of Israel,  
Therefore, in both terms - the  
practical and the ideal.  
On his birthday, let us  
look at both.

On the practical level she has  
made progress and also has  
problems.

On the ideal level - she has made  
less progress - because the environment  
doesn't permit devotion to the pursuit  
of an ideal society. This can only  
come when the urgent & pressing  
matters of physical survival have been  
solved.

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Some feel Israel was born out  
of the political realities and necessities  
of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Anti-Semitism  
demands a solution — nationalism  
is the theme of the day — ergo, a  
state will solve our problems

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Others feel Israel was born out of  
a dream and an ideal — out of a  
special capacity of the Hebrew people to  
express itself in religious terms for  
the sake of living out its destiny as a  
people of God who shall lead the world  
to Torah.

Not both are true. I fear the  
I believe ~~the~~ latter — while being  
perfectly aware of the former.

Two benedictions of the Shema Eretz tell the  
story.



X. Sound the great horn for our freedom; raise the ensign to gather our exiles, and gather us from the four corners of the earth. Blessed art thou, O Lord, who gathered the dispersed of thy people Israel.

XI. Restore our judges as in former times, and our counsellors as at the beginning; remove from us sorrow and sighing; reign thou over us, O Lord, thou alone, in lovingkindness and tender mercy, and clear us in judgment. Blessed art Thou, O Lord, the King who lovest righteousness and judgment.

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ות עולם יקב וישראל  
אשר



# AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL

342 MADISON AVENUE

TELEPHONE MURRAY HILL 2-1160

NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Cable Address: AMZIONIST

No. 17-D

## ISRAEL'S SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY

March 22, 1955

To the Local Committees  
of the AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL:

On February 28 we sent you Memo. No. 11-D announcing April 27 as the date for celebration of Israel's Yom Haatzmaut. We trust that by now plans and arrangements are in progress so that your community is made fully aware of this event during the week of April 22-29.

We offer suggestions for local action to be carried out in your community.

1. Proclamation of Israel Independence Day by your Mayor or City Council, with appropriate ceremonies (and publicity) at City Hall. (Sample text will be sent shortly).
2. Similar action on the part of your Governor.
3. An Anniversary Meeting to take place in your community sometime during the week of April 22. This meeting, undertaken by the local Zionist Council, should be held under the widest community auspices obtainable. If possible, secure additional sponsorship of Christian groups. In any event, the Christian leadership of your community should be invited to attend. Utilize local personalities, Jewish and Christian, to address this Anniversary meeting. We shall send you an appropriate Resolution for the occasion which should be included in your publicity after the event.
4. Speakers: Place speakers on platforms throughout the city during the week of the Anniversary Celebration. Contact our office should you need assistance in obtaining speakers for this purpose, or in connection with your meeting covered in Item 3 above. Committees serviced by Area Offices should contact those offices directly:

Mr. Adalbert Freedman  
American Zionist Council  
41 Exchange Place, S.E.  
Atlanta, Ga.

Mr. Ben-Zion Emanuel  
American Zionist Council  
220 South State St.  
Chicago, Ill.

Rabbi Julian F. Fleg  
American Zionist Council  
590 No. Vermont Ave.  
Los Angeles, Calif.

5. Church and Campus: A special effort should be made to place speakers on campuses and before church groups.

## CONSTITUENT ORGANIZATIONS

Hadassah, Women's Zionist Organization of America • Hapoel Hamizrachi • Mizrahi Organization of America (including Mizrahi Women) • Labor Zionist Organization of America-Poale Zion (including Farband and Pioneer Women) • Progressive Zionist League —Hashomer Hatzair • United Labor Zionist Party (Achdut Avodah-Poale Zion) • United Zionists-Revisionists of America • Zionist Organization of America

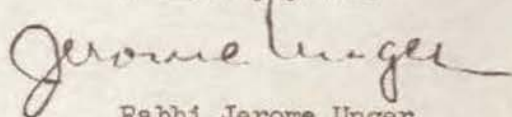


6. Youth Participation: The Jewish youth leadership of your community should be involved in all aspects of the Anniversary Celebration; those with proper background and speaking ability should be placed before Christian youth groups. This applies also to Israeli students in your area.
7. Use of Radio and TV: We shall send you our plans in these media in detail; a number of TV films and radio recordings will be available to you for placement locally. You also should try to obtain time for local interviews and talks.
8. Press: We are distributing through regular syndicated channels a photo layout story which we have reason to believe will be utilized in many communities throughout the nation; there also will be additional syndicated material dealing with the theme of the Anniversary. Drafts of editorials will be sent to you and you can help by stimulating editorial comment. You should encourage a prominent local Jewish personality who has visited Israel within the past year to write a feature story covering his experiences and impressions. This story should be placed in your local press. Should you need photographs to enhance the story, please contact our office.
9. Fact Sheet Distribution: The enclosed Fact Sheet stressing the theme of the Anniversary is available to you in whatever quantities you desire. It should be placed in the hands of those public opinion makers (press, radio and TV particularly) who can be encouraged to be helpful in any way. Let us know how many copies you need. (Copies should be requested from Area Offices for more prompt handling).
10. Synagogues and Temples: Your Rabbis should be asked to devote their sermons on April 22-23 to Israel's Independence Day.
11. Jewish Centers and Hebrew Schools: These institutions should be stimulated to take cognizance of the occasion with appropriate events utilizing either informational talks or dramatic and musical presentations.

You can thus see that there will be available sufficient material and tasks of a variety of types, which, properly handled, should go a long way in impressing your community with Israel's accomplishments and aspirations, all of which should aid immeasurably in promoting goodwill for Israel on its Seventh Birthday. Needless to say, this promotion job is much too big to be handled by one individual. Your local Council should therefore set up at once a Sub-committee manned with persons who possess the contacts and ability to do the job adequately.

For additional information or suggestions please contact our Area Representatives or our National Office.

Sincerely yours,



Rabbi Jerome Unger  
Executive Director



## FACT SHEET

### ISRAEL'S SEVENTH INDEPENDENCE DAY

#### OBSERVANCE

April 27, 1955 (the 5th day of the Hebrew month of Iyar) marks the date of the Seventh Anniversary of the establishment of Israel as an independent nation.

#### PERIOD OF OBSERVANCE

Israel's Seventh Anniversary will be marked by observances in the United States during the period from April 22 - 29.

#### HISTORICAL FACTS BEHIND OBSERVANCE

The story of Israel is a fascinating paradox. It is at the same time one of the oldest and one of the newest nations on the face of the earth. It is the birthplace of our Judeo-Christian civilization. Situated strategically in the Middle East at the crossroads of Asia, Europe, and Africa, it has through the years been afflicted with conflict and controversy.

Israel's re-emergence as an independent nation dates back to May 1948 and the preceding (1947) resolution of the General Assembly of the United Nations recommending the partition of Palestine so as to create an independent Jewish State - the realization of a dream held by Jewish people for the past two thousand years.

Israel's Declaration of Independence read in part:

"The State of Israel will be open to the immigration of Jews from all countries of their dispersion; will promote the development of the country for the benefit of all the inhabitants; will be based on the principles of liberty, justice and peace as conceived by the Prophets of Israel; will uphold the full social and political equality of all its citizens without distinction of religion, race or sex; will guarantee freedom of religion, conscience, education and culture; will safeguard the Holy Places of all religions; and will loyally uphold the principles of the United Nations Charter."

Seven years after its inception, Israel has carried out its primary purpose and has given refuge to almost a million weary and homeless Jews -- from all lands of tyranny.



## HIGHLIGHTS OF ISRAEL'S SEVENTH YEAR AS A NATION

Despite the turbulence of Arab-Israel relations and the political uncertainty of the Middle East area, Israel in its seventh year of growth has continued to give attention and emphasis to those fields in which lie her ultimate salvation: advances in scientific research, advances in health and social welfare, agricultural development, accomplishments in industrial freedom, cultural achievements. These are milestones in the seventh year of a maturing Israel.

Memorable achievements have been made in archaeological discoveries enriching the history not only of the Jews but of all the peoples of the world.

Israel's institutions of higher learning and scientific research have advanced against the pressures of limited resources. The Hebrew University Medical School has during the past year graduated its first doctors; the Israel Institute of Technology has produced ever-increasing numbers of architects and engineers, and the Weizmann Institute of Science has delved more deeply into its work on scientific humanism. Music, drama and the pictorial arts have been concentrated on with exciting results.

## PURPOSE OF THE OBSERVANCE

To better acquaint the American people with the achievements of Israel, in order to promote a better understanding and more intimate relationship between these two countries.

To bring to the American people an awareness of Israel's struggle against almost impossible odds.

To arouse in the citizens of the United States a sympathetic approach to the privations, courage and sacrifice of the citizens of Israel in maintaining a democracy in an area where ignorance, disease and poverty appear to be accepted standards of existence.

HOW YOU CAN HELP

We know that the most effective media for creating goodwill and enriching the relationships between peoples and nations are the Press, TV and Radio because of their direct visual and audio contact with vast audiences of men and women.

We should like to enlist your aid in bringing to the attention of the American public the fact of the observance of Israel's Seventh Birthday, her accomplishments in bettering the lot of her people under most adverse circumstances, as well as other interesting information concerning the celebration.







מרכז ההסברה

ISRAEL OFFICE OF INFORMATION

11 East 70th Street, New York 21, N. Y.

## SEVEN YEARS OF ISRAEL INDEPENDENCE

**Independence Day — April 27, 1955**

### POPULATION AND IMMIGRATION

At the time of the proclamation of independence the Jewish population in Israel was 650,000.

The total population of Israel on December 31, 1954, was 1,717,834, of which 1,526,016 (89%) were Jews and 191,818 (11%) non-Jews. Of the non-Jews, mainly Arabs, 131,500 were Moslems, 42,800 were Christians and 17,500 were Druzes.

Most of this population increase has been brought about by mass immigration. Between May 15, 1948, and December 31, 1954, 735,394 persons immigrated to Israel.

The natural increase in population amounted in recent years to an average of 30-35,000 per annum. The birth rate rose from 27 per 1,000 in 1948 to 29 in 1954. The death rate declined from 7.3 per 1,000 in 1952 to 6.7 in 1954, while the infant mortality rate was reduced from 52 per 1,000 live births in 1949 to 39 in 1954.

### Absorption and Integration of Immigrants

Less than two percent of the new immigrants who have arrived in the country since 1948 had previously engaged in agriculture, while half of them had no vocational or professional training at all. In 1954, 15% of the active Jewish population was engaged in agriculture (12.6% in 1947) and 42% in industry, mining, construction and transportation.

### Housing

More than 110,000 permanent housing units have been built since the establishment of the State, the majority of which are occupied by new immigrants.

### Cultural Integration

Some 150,000 adults have studied Hebrew in a comprehensive network of courses for adult education. Of this number, 40,000 attended classes in 1954-55 under "Operation Hebrew," a voluntary endeavor designed to impart an elementary knowledge of the Hebrew language and culture to newcomers.

### THE DEMOCRATIC PROCESS

When the term of the Second Knesset (Parliament) expires in July 1955, the young democracy, which more than doubled its population and voters through immigration from some 70 countries, will have experienced significant political stability. Israel is a parliamentary democracy of the type which has been evolved in Western Europe. The Knesset consists of a single 120-member chamber elected for a four-year term on the basis of proportional representation. The Cabinet is responsible to the Knesset and holds office as long as it enjoys the confidence of the Knesset. Since the establishment of the State, there have been three coalition governments comprising almost the same political parties.

While the First Knesset, elected by the general elections of January 1949, dissolved itself because of a government crisis in the middle of its term, the Second Knesset, and the coalition cabinet of the four parties (Mapai, General Zionists, Progressives and Hapoel Hamizrahi-Mizrahi) based on it, held office for the whole term prescribed by law, enjoying the continuous support of over two-thirds of the legislature.

Despite the multiplicity of political parties resulting from the proportional system of elections, a prevailing majority of the nation is, through the normal working of the democratic process, united on the main issues of internal and foreign affairs.

### ECONOMIC STABILIZATION AND GROWTH

#### National Income

In 1954, national income amounted to IL.1,426 million, as compared with IL.1,100 million in 1953. National income per capita increased from IL.666 in 1953 to IL.843 (\$444) in 1954 (compared with \$650 in France, \$450 in the Netherlands, \$420 in Austria, \$270 in Italy, \$250 in Greece and \$170 in Turkey). Less than half of this increase reflects changes in prices. The rest represents a net increase in the average level of productivity in the Israel economy. Compared with 1950, real national income increased by about 60% and real per capita income by about 20%.

#### National Investment

Gross national investment in 1954 amounted to IL.432 million, as against IL.325 million in 1953. Net capital formation increased from IL.220 million in 1953 to IL.292 million in 1954, in both years amounting to one-fifth of the national income.

#### Prices

The inflationary pressures in the economy, caused by the mass immigration and long term overhead investments, were considerably checked following the large increases in production and the New Economic Policy initiated in February 1952. The Consumers Price Index, which rose from 100 in September 1951 to 196 in 1953, increased in 1954 by only 10% to 220.

#### Agriculture

Since 1948-49, the physical volume of agricultural production has increased by almost 125%. In 1953-54 alone, the physical volume as well as the added value of agricultural production increased by 22-24%. The cultivated area increased from 412,500 acres in 1948-49 to 925,000 acres in 1954-55. During the same period the irrigated area almost trebled from 72,500 to 200,000 acres. During the seven years of independence over 400 new settlements were established, as compared with 277 settlements in the course of the previous 70 years.

A \$40,000,000 60-mile Yarkon-Negev pipeline, diverting the waters from the River Yarkon, north of Tel Aviv, to the parched land of the Negev, is near completion. This pipeline will supply the Negev with 100,000,000 cubic meters of water annually.

#### Industry

In the four-year period, 1950-1954, the volume of industrial production increased by about 60%. In 1954 industrial manpower increased by 10%, while production rose by 20%. The sale of electrical power for all uses, which may serve as a partial indicator of industrial activity, increased from 329 million kwh in 1949 to almost 820 million kwh in 1954. In 1954, 48 new factories started production.

The Investment Center was established in 1950 to encourage capital investments in the various industries. Since then, the Center has extended facilities and recommendations to more than 1,750 enterprises, which have mobilized over IL.105 million in local capital and over \$220 million in foreign capital. By March 31, 1954, 425 enterprises had started production with investments of IL.37 million in local and \$57.7 in foreign capital.

#### Natural Resources

Since the establishment of the State, many mineral resources have been discovered, chiefly in the Negev. Today, the mineral wealth of the country consists of the following principal natural resources: Potash, Caustic Soda, Magne-



sium, Bromine, Rock Phosphates, Ceramic Clays and Glass Sand, Feldspar, Manganese, Copper, Iron Ores and Mica.

### Trade

The large increases in production, which were recorded in all branches of the economy, and the economic and commercial policy of the government have made a very important contribution to the improvement of Israel's international accounts. Imports, which reached a peak of \$343 million in 1951, declined to \$290 million in 1954. Exports in 1954 reached a level of \$88 million, a more than 100% increase over the 1952 level and a 50% increase over the 1953 one. In 1949 exports covered only 11% of the imports while in 1954 they financed 30% of them. Since 1951, the annual deficit in the balance of trade has been reduced by \$100 million.

In 1954 Israel established a market for her exports in 16 new countries, thus bringing the total number of countries buying Israel's products to 80.

Besides earnings from the export of merchandise, Israel earned in 1954 \$29 million from invisible exports, partly from the 38,661 tourists who visited the country in the course of the year.

### Transportation

**Railroads** — In 1954 the total length of broad gauge lines was 220 miles, as against 62 in 1948. The length of sidings and branch lines was 112 miles, as compared with 80 miles in 1948. In addition, the first stage of a 45-mile Negev railway, connecting Na'an and Beersheba, is now being laid.

**Roads** — The total number of motor vehicles in Israel reached 44,614 in 1954, as compared with 24,366 in 1949. The length of asphalt roads increased from 890 miles in 1949 to almost 1,250 miles by the beginning of 1954.

**Merchant Fleet** — The merchant marine of Israel expanded from 6,000 tons in 1948 to 21 vessels with a gross tonnage of 55,000 tons in 1950 and 34 vessels with a gross tonnage of 137,000 tons at the beginning of 1955.

**Air Transportation** — El-Al Israel Airlines started operation in July 1949. At the end of 1954, El-Al operated eight planes, 4 Constellations and 4 of the Curtiss-commando type, linking four continents: Asia, Europe, North America and Africa. The total number of passengers carried by El-Al, which has a perfect safety record, increased from 15,514 in 1950 to 32,639 in 1954. In addition, the Arkia Corporation, a subsidiary of El-Al, operates within Israel, linking Tel Aviv, Haifa and Eilat.

### EDUCATION

Universal, compulsory and free education for children from 5 to 14 was established by law in September 1949. The philosophy of the educational system is defined by law as follows: "The state educational system aims to base fundamental education in the state on values of the heritage of Israel and the achievements of science, on love for the country and fealty to the state of Israel and the Jewish people, on training in agriculture and manual labor, on pioneering, and on striving towards the creation of a society built on freedom, equality, tolerance, mutual help and love of mankind."

From 1948 to 1955 school attendance increased from 98,000 to about 350,000.

**Higher Education:** The 1948 war cut off the Hebrew University on Mount Scopus from Jerusalem. The University resumed classes in temporary premises scattered throughout the city. Despite these difficulties, four new schools have been added (Medicine, including Departments of Dentistry and Pharmacology, Agriculture, Law, Economics and Social Science) and former departments have been expanded. The number of students increased from 870 in 1948 to 3,200 in 1955.

The Hebrew Institute of Technology — "Technion" in Haifa has experienced a similar expansion. In the course of the last seven years, five new departments have been added (Science, Industrial Chemistry, Architecture, Aeronautics and Agricultural Engineering), and the number of students rose from 660 in 1948 to 1,480 in 1954-55.

### SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES

By the end of 1948, Israel had 63 hospitals with a total of 4,626 beds. By the beginning of 1954, the number of

hospitals had risen to 87 with 10,609 beds. In spite of the large increase in population, the number of hospital beds per 1,000 of the population rose from 5.33 in 1949 to 6.50 in 1954.

The first stage of the National Insurance Law was adopted by the Knesset in November 1953. It covers old age and survivors insurance, maternity and industrial accident insurance.

### PROGRESS IN THE ARAB COMMUNITY

#### First Experiences in Democracy

The Arab community in Israel enjoys full equality of rights and duties. Israel enfranchised Arab women without any qualifications for the first time in history. The First Knesset had three Arab members. Eight Arab members are seated in the Second Knesset. They may, and do, address the legislature in Arabic, and the proceedings in Hebrew are translated simultaneously into Arabic.

The Government has initiated and encouraged local self-government in the Arab communities. For almost all of them this has been their first experience in democracy and self-government. There are now two Arab municipalities and twelve Arab local councils, out of a total of 21 municipal corporations and 78 local councils.

#### Improvements in Living Standards

The Ministries of Agriculture, Education, Health, Interior and Religion include special departments for the promotion of the economic and cultural standards of living of the Arab population.

Since three-quarters of the Arab population lives in rural areas, the emphasis has been on the modernization of Arab agriculture through loans, new methods of cultivation and mechanical equipment. In the last four years Arab agricultural production increased considerably, e.g., vegetables from 2,550 to 9,500 tons a year, fruits from 7,910 to 16,300 tons and olives from 2,400 to 10,100 tons.

With the assistance of the Ministry of Labor and the Histadrut (General Federation of Labor), Arab farmers and workers have established more than 130 producer, consumer and distribution cooperative societies.

Great strides have been made in wiping out the scourges of malaria and tuberculosis, which were so rampant among the Arab population, and in generally improving their health conditions. Special clinics have been set up in Arab centers and mobile clinics serve outlying areas in the Negev and Galilee, at which medical service as well as hospitalization is free of charge.

#### Advances in Education

The Proclamation of Independence guaranteed to all citizens freedom of language, education and culture. The Arab community has availed itself of this right and the majority of Arab children attend state government schools with Arabic as the language of instruction. In 1954-55 more than 26,000 students were enrolled in these schools as compared with 7,400 in 1948-49. About 80% of the Arab school age population now attends school, the highest percentage among all the Arab countries. (It was 45% during the later period of the mandatory regime in Palestine.)

### INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Israel has been recognized by 62 countries and is represented in 48 countries.

In 37 of them Israel maintains diplomatic missions, five of which are Embassies (United States, United Kingdom, France, Soviet Union and Canada). In 17 other states Israel maintains Consular offices.

Israel was admitted to the United Nations on May 11, 1949, a year after the Proclamation of Independence. Two Israel missions are attached to the United Nations, one at the New York Headquarters and one at the United Nations European office in Geneva.

Thirty-eight states have representations in Israel; 25 with diplomatic missions, 4 of which are Embassies (United States, United Kingdom, France, Soviet Union), and 13 with Consular offices.