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National Conference of the United Jewish Appeal [New York,  
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YOU ARE INVITED  
TO PARTICIPATE IN THE

*FILE*  
ANNUAL NATIONAL CONFERENCE  
of the UNITED JEWISH APPEAL

which will mark the historic  
FIFTEENTH ANNIVERSARY  
of unified and dedicated service to humanity  
by the Jewish Communities of the United States  
and set the stage for the 1954 nationwide campaign  
in behalf of beleaguered Israel, distressed Jews  
overseas, and refugees in our own country

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11  
SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 12  
SUNDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1953

WALDORF-ASTORIA HOTEL

NEW YORK CITY

*Please respond on enclosed card*

*We are happy also to announce that...*



Mrs. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT

WILL BE THE

GUEST of HONOR

AND PRINCIPAL SPEAKER

AT THE SESSION

SATURDAY EVENING

DECEMBER 12

*Your attendance is especially vital so that you may hear and assess reports to be given for the first time on the recent extraordinary economic meeting in Jerusalem between the leaders of Israel, and American and overseas Jewry.*

M E M O R A N D U M

December 23, 1953

TO: United Jewish Appeal Speakers  
FROM: Arthur Fishzohn  
SUBJECT: Informational Material

The Annual National Conference of the UJA was held in New York City on December 11 - 13. I knew you would be interested to have the enclosed material summarizing the major addresses made at these sessions. You will also want to keep for ready reference during the year the enclosed copy of the 1954 UJA Budget.

The address made by Ambassador Abba Eban on November 12th before the U.N. Security Council regarding the Middle East security situation is of such excellence that it was felt that you would want to have it.

With best wishes.

A.F.

AF:WSG  
Enclosures



Excerpts from Address by Moses W. Beckelman, Director-General,  
Joint Distribution Committee

Annual National Conference, United Jewish Appeal

Friday, December 11, 1953 - Waldorf-Astoria Hotel

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From the day the war in Europe ended there set in a tremendous tide of refugees flowing to Israel, to the United States, Canada, Australia and the nineteen republics of Central and South America. In addition to these hundreds of thousands who emigrated, tens of thousands more have been made self-supporting in their European homes through programs of medical care and rehabilitation carried on by JDC.

Now immigration opportunities are no longer what they were. For such resettlement opportunities as still exist, many of the persons now being helped by the JDC do not qualify because of advanced age, excludable illness or physical handicap. The problem that now faces the JDC in these European countries is the normal problem of dependency -- the sick, the widows with small children, the handicapped.

Then there is another problem, of which the situation in Germany is the prime example. There are still some 30,000 people in Germany, Austria and Italy who are our concern. Who are they and why have they been left? Camp Foehrenwald in Germany, the one Jewish DP camp in Germany, is typical of the answer. Of the 2,100 people in the camp, some 1,400 received assistance from JDC. Among them is a high percentage of sick persons including arrested TB cases and the chronically ill, the physically handicapped and the aged, some 500 children and some healthy people who have been unable to emigrate because they will not abandon sick or aged members of their families who are ineligible for immigration.



These people need help. Their problems are no longer susceptible of mass solutions. Case by case analysis is required, and case by case action. The process will be neither quick nor spectacular.

In the Moslem lands we regard our job as one of helping our people to save their future. Our fight against disease, our concern with vocational training and with earning power, our emphasis on education are based on the clear realization that in our lifetime these countries are emerging from the middle ages into the twentieth century. If our people are to live as human beings in that century, they must have help.

In the long run, so far as the Jews of the Moslem world are concerned, the eventual stability of the state of Israel and the unstoppable rising curve of Arab nationalism are a pull and a push that operate in the same direction -- the eventual movement of the majority of the Jewish populations of those countries to Israel. They are the one practicable source of the large additional population Israel must still have to make its uncultivated areas and thus its whole economy viable. Our program in Moslem countries is therefore guided by the conviction that what helps the Jews of Moslem countries helps Israel, and vice versa.

The Malben program in Israel is overwhelmingly the largest single item in the JDC budget. Its network of hospitals, sanatoria, homes for the aged, sheltered workshops and rehabilitation centers have become a must-see on every visitor's schedule.

Toward the achievement of its goal, 4,000 institutional beds have been arranged for or constructed by Malben and an additional 1,500 will be built and brought into operation during 1954. This will complete Malben's building program and its mandate.

In the field of tuberculosis care and treatment, the original target has not only been achieved but surpassed. The increased facilities

that Malben has provided for the treatment of tuberculosis, coupled with the success of the treatment itself, has provided enough beds to meet the needs of all known cases among the post-1948 immigrants. It is our hope that within a few years Israel will rank with the leading countries of the world in its provision for care and treatment of tuberculosis.





STATEMENT BY ELLIS RADINSKY  
NATIONAL CONFERENCE UNITED JEWISH APPEAL  
DECEMBER 11, 1953

Here we are assembled at the annual UJA conference in the early afternoon of a Fall day. At this very time, it is seven hours later in Israel and darkness has already fallen on a courageous but besieged land. The welcome dusk which provides quiet, relaxation and rest for most of us, brings terror, tension and anxiety to the thousands of settlers along the border of Israel. Bone-weary from a day's work, the typical settler eats a hurried dinner and is off again to the fields, in the cold, dangerous night, not to add to the bounty of his settlement or his country, but to defend it, to protect it and to safeguard his children who sleep fitfully in their beds.

This has become the theme for Israel, this harrowing experience of working by day and guarding by night. It has not only affected the productivity of the country, but has had its unfortunate effect on the physical stamina of the settler. It has brought to Israel an occupational hazard that we may describe as "border fatigue." The weary worker on the following morning, with little sleep and little peace, is unable to produce what a rested worker could. He is paying the price which his adversaries have calculated as a deliberate means of undermining the economy and giving no rest or peace to the settlers. But, in spite of this tremendous strain, they go on pushing back the wilderness and making the land productive.

Certainly, to this audience, it is unnecessary to recapitulate the events over the last few years and the more intense violence of the last few months. The toll on the border has run into thousands of incidents, mostly of Jordan against Israel, and has cost a high price in life. Nightly forays, guerrilla warfare, sabotage, thievery and a host of other planned disturbances have become part of a deliberate pattern designed to undermine the economy of the embattled State of Israel. It has unfortunately led to a retaliation which has been condemned by the Government of Israel in spite of the fact that this kind of response has been provoked by violence, murder and sabotage.

This is the background of Israel. There is no peace and there is no war. The United Nations and the major powers have been unable, or seem to be unwilling, to force the issue and to insist on peace. Apparently, the best that Israel may hope for is that the officially undeclared, but publicly announced, war of attrition against Israel will not be permitted to break into over-all violence or into formal military operations.

It is a stated policy of the Arab neighbors not to sit down to discuss any move, from an armistice which is no armistice, to peace. In complete violation of United Nations principles, there are open boastings of air-tight blockade against Israel. Economic sanctions are applied to foreign governments who have the courage to trade with Israel. The Suez Canal, in absolute and complete disregard of a UN rebuke, is closed to Israel traffic. Pressure is applied on airlines to disrupt their communications with Israel. Even American citizens, who happen to be Jews, are barred from passing through or visiting the Arab states. In the face of all of these violations, neither the UN nor the major powers seem to be able or willing to eliminate this type of warfare.



Quite the contrary, during the last six months, the efforts of the major powers seem to be directed towards winning the goodwill and support from the Arab block. To many it appears that the Big Three seem eager to seize every opportunity for condemning Israel and placating the Arabs. Increased aid is being extended, military assistance is being proffered, diplomatic assurances are being given, all of this without even the condition that belligerent action, economic boycotts and threats against Israel should be eliminated.

Wherever possible, every development plan which Israel's Arab neighbors can impede becomes a new point of tension. In some cases, like in the Huleh area, Syria resorted to violence to stop developments, providing no military advantage, but only agricultural production and life-giving water to settlements which need it desperately.

This is merely one isolated example in a whole Pandora's box of tricks - trouble and evil machinations which the Arab powers, headed by a small clique of corrupt rulers have unleashed on the Middle East.

Whatever the subtle chemistry of this kind of poison is, it has somehow worked its way into the systems of the major powers who seem blissfully immune to Arab truce-breaking, while becoming particularly sensitive to Israel.

Against this background of violence, border fatigue, Arab threats and power pressure, we must examine our role and the job of the United Jewish Appeal and the United Israel Appeal agencies in Israel.

An excellent clue as to the significance of the UJA can be found in a recent incident reported by the New York Times. An official of the Arab League, asked what he would expect from a truly friendly U. S. administration, listed as top priority - as item No. 1 on the Arab dream parade - the elimination of tax exemption for the UJA. Besides being an example of fantastic chutzpah, this should have significance for all of us, since the priority chosen by the Arab official represents clearly the point of view that an effective, efficient and expanding UJA is a major obstacle to the destruction and defeat of Israel. I am sure none of us is eager to accommodate the Arab League.

Within this context, we must examine the program and budget of the UIA which represents the financial effort in this country on behalf of the Jewish Agency and the Keren Hayesod. I will not burden you with detailed figures or a categorical analysis of the items in the budget. This appears in detail in your booklet on budgetary requirements which you have. I would only like to highlight a few of the major considerations which I feel need special attention.

In the first place, let me say that the budget figure of \$91,620,000 by no means represents the needs of the Jewish Agency in Israel. This is not the needs budget; it is the bed-rock working budget. It includes the barest essentials needed to maintain the kind of poor man's approach, the kind of economy unfortunately made necessary by the lack of funds. It is a budget based not on what is needed, but on what can possibly be obtained.

It is a budget which continues to place additional responsibilities on the Jewish Agency for maintaining operations which should have long been liquidated, for taking care of thousands of the aged in congregate shelters simply because there is not sufficient funds to build decent housing. It means limiting the amount of money available for an adequate budget in youth immigration. It means



that we will have to continue to keep people in wooden and tin shacks - people who should have decent housing. Maintaining them in wooden shacks and tin huts in the maabaroth, we are forced to pay expensive repair bills in order to shore up these sagging units for another year, another two years, until such time as the adequate funds would be available.

It is fair to say that considerable savings would be achieved if we could work on the basis of \$120,000,000 rather than \$90,000,000. Dr. Josephthal, as treasurer of the Jewish Agency, has learned the unfortunate lesson that he cannot permit expenditures to be made based on what the needs are, but rather on the anticipated income. Thus, it should be borne in mind whenever one discusses the UIA budget that \$91,000,000 is the rock bottom essential budget, without which there could be a catastrophic breakdown even of the already inadequate services.

Having said that, I think it is important that we understand the general context of what we have been trying to do in Israel, in some cases with success, in some cases, we have fallen short of our mark. The people of Israel do not claim to be supermen. They have determination, will and energy, but they also suffer from inexperience, impatience and inadequate resources. They set out for themselves two major tasks - the first was to rebuild the country and the second was to reshape a people. They have settled in an area in the Middle East, arid, neglected and abused. They were not overwhelmed, as they might have been, by the thousands of years of soil erosion, by the almost desert-like corridor of the South, by the impossible stony soil of the North and the West, by the malaria-ridden and sun-seared Jordan Valley.

They have given it their blood and their sweat, and they have converted the areas they touched into productive green. It took love, nurture and devotion. But, they built a foundation to which at a later time they were going to bring hundreds of thousands of helpless people from all corners of the world without respect for physical condition, ideological consideration or vocational compatibility.

It had never been easy. Only short periods were peaceful. As the economic situation improved, Arab tension and pressure became greater. When Arab pressure became great, the mandatory obstacles became more difficult to surmount. In the process of rebuilding the land, they began to develop characteristic qualities of self-reliance, courage and emotional security. They looked upon themselves as the advanced guard or, in a sense, the surveyors and builders of a Jewish home which was going to welcome Jews who wanted or needed a home.

I will not review the epic story of the great masses of Jews that swarmed into Israel during and after Hitler. Nor will I review in detail the character of the flight emigration from Yemen or Iraq, during the last few years. Suffice it to say that it is a tribute not only to the Jews of Israel, but to world Jewry, not only to the Jewish Agency which assumed a task of receiving them, but also to our devoted partners, the American Joint Distribution Committee which rushed into the breach and provided the resources, the know-how and the devoted professional leadership which moved the immigrants effectively and safely.

It is an undeniable fact that in the face of massive statistics and wholesale genocide, the human mind is left almost dull and uncomprehending. The loss of six million Jews is such a monumental tragedy that it was too much for us to grasp and really feel its true meaning. Thus, the struggle to save the life of one child in a deserted well, as it happened a few years ago, can deeply touch the human heart because it is concrete and specific. But the loss of six million becomes a dense vapor which engulfs and confuses us all.



This, too, is true of budgets, calculated in the millions, and of people figured in the thousands. Behind each total, there is the life drama of an elderly widow, the soul-scarring problems of an invalid, the search for love and home of an orphan, the back-breaking attempt to coax a living and a life out of a difficult and stubborn soil.

So, let us in considering this budget, and in the procession of tables and statistics, always keep in our mind's eye the human beings, the human needs which are behind them.

Carrying on in the great and constructive tradition of the early settlers of Israel, the UIA, with funds made available through the UJA, has directed its energies and resources to the dual task of building the land and revitalizing the people. As I have said, a budget is more than a table of figures. A budget is a reflection of a program, of an emphasis of priorities. A budget is the essential life blood of a plan. When one area of a budget is increased, it brings new energy, new growth and new prospects. Where it is lessened or eliminated, it leads to atrophy and withering. A budget reflects the needs of the campaign. Even without a text, one can determine the current trends in Israel by examining the UIA budget over the years. For example, in 1948, the UIA spent almost \$19,000,000 on reception and initial absorption. It jumped to \$39,000,000 in 1949, and it fell to \$7,000,000 in 1953. One could almost draw a graph of the rate of immigration to Israel by the funds made available in this category. This was money spent on people, not on land. The mass immigration of 1949, 1950 and 1951 made it necessary to give priority to people who were pouring into Israel. There was inadequate funds to give similar attention to the development of the land in order to receive them.

Throughout the short history of Israel since statehood, these two basic ways, the reshaping of a people's lives and the development of the country's productive potential have marked the course and the purpose of Israel. In the first months and years, history gave the priority to rescuing and rehabilitating people. The second stage in which we are now engaged has shifted the major emphasis to the growth of the soil so that the people who were saved and brought to Israel can gradually begin to stand on their own feet.

On these two processes which are so dynamically interrelated, UIA agencies spent a total of \$697,000,000. Because the problems of the people were so great, the largest portion, \$422,000,000 went for immigration, social services and all the varied forms of aid which was so desperately needed. But, in the last year or two, the money earmarked and spent for directing the country along the paths of growth and development has increased and is increasing in a rapid ratio. During this five and a half year period since statehood, \$275,000,000 of UIA funds were spent for development.

In keeping with this agricultural revolution which is now going into full swing it is safe to say that the early trend toward direct relief has been turned decidedly toward agricultural development and that the funds spent in this area will grow by leaps and bounds.

Looking back some five and a half years, taking into account the mass immigration, the heroic and titanic struggle for independence and then for economic solvency, tallying the hundreds of millions spent, it is only fair to ask how well have we done, what degree of success has been achieved, where have we failed and what are the prospects and problems in the days ahead? How have we helped to change the face of Israel? Here is the story.



The population of Israel has increased by more than 120%. It has not been a selective population; it has not been a population with ideological readiness or background. It has been a population which, to a large extent, was totally unprepared to be the producers, the farmers, the builders of Israel. These people had one thing in common - they were, first of all, consumers.

The occupational make up of the newcomers was a nightmare to economists and planners. It was a depressed group with no resource, but rich in problems, tragedy and disease. More than 54% of the immigrants were unskilled and almost 28% were unemployable because of age or illness. Only 17% had any kind of skill. Practically none had any agricultural experience and very few had industrial competence. Yet, here was a country that needed farmers desperately, to feed the growing population. About 49% of the population came from Europe, 15% from Africa, 35% from Asia. Jews came from primitive background, speaking more than 50 languages. Jews came from the mellahs of North Africa, from the persecution of Yemen, from the Iron Curtain countries of Rumania, Hungary and Czechoslovakia, from the hate-ridden Iraq, from Libya, from China, from all parts of the world.

How did they adjust? What was their contribution? What of the social and economic problems they brought with them? What of their integration with a highly modern and cultured western group which had pioneered in Israel with the zeal and background of idealists? How did they respond to the educational and integration processes established for them in Israel?

By now, we all know the "pressure-cooker" nature of Israel, the fact that into this small, tightly compact state has been poured the disparate ingredients of numerous countries. And we know that Israel contains within itself a sort of lop-sided time-table of history, including probably on the same street the most up-to-date product of western European civilization and at the same time a Jewish immigrant from Yemen whose way of life goes back to the 15th or 16th century.

This kind of situation is bound to create the most serious and difficult problems of administration, of hygiene, of planning and of human relations.

Take the obvious example of education. It was not easy to persuade parents in the Middle East to allow their children to go to school. In fact, there were thousands of twelve-year olds and over, who had never learned to read and write in their countries of origin. This simple situation spawned a thousand complex problems. Yet, even in the face of these barriers, the gradual process of bridging the centuries is making gratifying progress.

The establishment of the compulsory education law in 1949 which provides free and compulsory education from the ages of 5 to 14 was a tremendous step forward. Kindergarten enrollment increased from 17,000 to 75,000 or 240%. Elementary school enrollment increased from 71,000 to 215,000 or approximately 200%. It was necessary to find 10,000 new teachers during the five years of the State.

You can multiply these problems in just one area many times to get an idea of what has been and what continues to be involved in the process of setting aright the time-table of history. The so-called fantastic "time-machine" we read about in science fiction is nowhere near as fantastic as the kind of time-telescoping, the compression of centuries, that Israel has managed to do.

Yet, we can readily see, even in such a short space of time, the progress that has been registered. Take the occupational distribution: At the beginning of 1952 - the latest available figures - 14% of those gainfully employed were working in agriculture; 23% in industry; 10% in commerce and finance; 8% in



professions; 5% in transportation and communication; 14% in social services and 19% in public services.

Yet, in all frankness, one should say that there has been a degree of trouble. We have not always found a bridge between the immigrant and the settled population. While Israel has brought new confidence for distressed and disturbed people, it has not healed all the wounds nor solved all the problems. Approximately 5% of the immigrants have wandered back to Europe, some to Africa and some to India. Austerity, fear of violence on the border, hard work and difficulties of adjustment did not provide inviting background for many people who came with romantic conceptions or impatience with the future. The fact that many of these returnees are now eagerly asking for a second return to Israel is clear indication that their instability and insecurity is deep seated and not necessarily related to the environment.

But for the overwhelming masses who have funnelled into Israel from all corners of the world, we have sown the seed of a productive, courageous and dignified people who will bring credit to Jews in all parts of the world.

As a kind of transition from the problems of the people and their rehabilitation to the problems of developing the soil, I would like to tell you of one situation which involved both aspects and how it is worked out.

Difficulties have been arising in terms of having people settle on the soil. The life of a farmer, particularly where conditions are continually adverse, is certainly not an easy one and the people know it. Most everybody tends to think of comforts today rather than of planning for tomorrow. So, we cannot take to task too severely those Middle Eastern immigrants who resisted settling on the farms, who resisted the long range and difficult task of cultivating, so to speak, their own garden. This was a difficult problem. The Jewish Agency developed a kind of dynamic compromise. Farm estates were set up and managed by the Agency. On these farms the immigrants work for a weekly wage just as do those that live in the cities. Gradually, as they become used to farming, without taking the risks of whimsical weather and unyielding soil, these immigrants will be prepared to take over the settlements.

We know that the complex demands of history, the tremendous tide of immigration, have placed Israel in a terrible financial fix. The most concrete and alarming symptom of this financial sickness is the paralyzing short-term debt. In fact, this is one of the focal points of this conference and one of the important levers for developing a program of action.

Without going into the whys, wherefores and details of the fiscal problems, we all know the danger and seriousness of the situation. And leaders of the Israel government, as well as officials of the Jewish Agency, also know that the one outstanding hope for closing the foreign trade gap and for easing the heavy burden of debt is a well-developed and far-reaching agricultural program.

What have we done thus far?

We have helped to fashion the agricultural revolution. Over 160,000 newcomers or 22% of the total have found their place on the soil. Approximately 350 agricultural settlements were established since statehood. Over 500,000 acres of land have been added to the cultivated areas since statehood and farm produce has been increased in value by almost 100%. Israel has grown its total vegetable needs to the point that new settlements are now able to turn to sugar beets, peanuts, cotton and other oil-bearing seeds. These changes will sharply reduce the need to import with hard currency much of the fodder and edible oil. It will require more irriga-



tion, less machinery, more hand labor, less tractors.

Thus, the drive is on within the sphere of agriculture to undertake every possible effort with whatever funds are available for the purpose of increasing the country's agricultural yield for two simple reasons: So that people could get more to eat and so that less hard currency will have to be spent abroad on food imports and thus bring Israel closer to self-sufficiency.

Perhaps the most dramatic and promising of the projects has been the gratifying effort to find and distribute water to the parched lands of Israel. For 1953, we undertook the responsibility of irrigating 100,000 dunam. I am happy to report that by the end of this calendar year, we will have exceeded our original plan and have completed the irrigation of 120,000 dunam. We are hopeful that if funds are made available next year, we will be able to irrigate close to 40,000 acres or between 150,000 to 160,000 dunam. Splendid progress is being made in the Yarkon-Negev area and in other district irrigation schemes. There seems to be no reason to doubt that adequate water resources exist to provide Israel with all its agricultural and industrial needs.

## AMERICAN JEWISH

This year witnessed the rapid acceleration of the "town and country" movement. Apartment house dwellers and traffic dodgers became settlers on the soil. Ten thousand city dwellers moved to the farms. Of the 46 agricultural villages established, twelve were founded by former city dwellers. The result of this germinal movement in agriculture is that Israel is catching up on its food production, that gradually the food imported is being decreased, and despite this, the tables and the cupboards are not bare.

For next year, UIA agencies will spend well over \$50,000,000 on agriculture, including \$16,000,000 for irrigation. About \$6,000,000 will go towards making completely self-sufficient sixty older settlements. Three hundred more recent villages will be consolidated and expanded at a cost of some \$23,000,000. Between 25 or 30 new settlements will be established.

In a highlighted fashion, I have tried to present some of the achievements, some of the problems, and an indication of the program. I began with what the Irish used to refer to as "the trouble..." the hot and cold war...the undeclared hostilities. And we have come around to the positive program of peace and development that has been made possible by the hundreds of thousands of workers and contributors of the United Jewish Appeal.

This brings to mind the years 1936 to 1939, when violence had flared up in Palestine. The cry of the Arab fanatics then was, "we will push you Jews into the sea and you can plow the Mediterranean."

That, of course, is the whole point. There can be no Arab victory if Israel is economically strong. There can be no disastrous drive to the sea if Israel is rooted in the soil. That is why the UJA and the UIA are so vitally important. We are helping Israel to take root and to grow, to become strong, to emerge as a self-sufficient, dignified and productive nation among nations.



Excerpts From Address By  
Edward M. M. Warburg, General Chairman, United Jewish Appeal  
ANNUAL NATIONAL CONFERENCE  
Saturday, December 12, 1953 → Waldorf-Astoria Hotel

As some of you may be aware — this meeting marks the completion of fifteen years — a decade and a half — of United Jewish Appeal activity, and the start of our sixteenth year.

The people of Israel have been blessed with the fortune and the privilege of seeing their dream for a land of their own become a reality.

We of the United Jewish Appeal, who began our work at a time of unrelieved darkness and despair, have shared their joy, and the privilege of seeing in our own lifetime that some measure of restoration has been made to those of our fellow Jews abroad who suffered but survived.

What did not seem possible has come to pass. Often we have had cause to remember, and to mourn, that six million Jews perished in the Hitler holocaust. This loss is irreplaceable and it is right that we should never forget it.

But it needs also to be remembered that more than 2,000,000 Jews were saved — saved through the efforts of the American Jewish community and its instrument the United Jewish Appeal (and its agencies) working in close cooperation with the people of Israel.

If we only pause long enough to recognize it, we can see the evidence of what we have accomplished on every hand. We do not have to go abroad to be aware of the effects of our work. In every city from which you come, I am certain, you can find USNA "success stories" — examples of successfully rebuilt lives in the persons of Jewish refugees you helped to escape from an intolerable Europe.

But if we do go abroad — to Europe — to North Africa — to Israel — we are then privileged to see — strikingly evident — the effects of our work.



We can see it in the growing, healthy children whom we have rescued from the mellah of Casablanca. We can see it in the youth of Israel — the youth that has poured in from more than sixty lands — and that works and struggles proudly to rebuild the old new land.

We can see it in the faces of the old people in a Malben home in Israel, faces that at last reflect a measure of peace and security. We can see it in the land — taking on a "new look" after generations — proudly cared for — turning green and fruitful — and marked everywhere by new houses, new settlements, new crops.

Ours is the privilege of knowing that our work has prospered. It is there to be seen, and to inspire us.

I feel it worthwhile to offer this reminder that we have accomplished great things, because I like many in this room have recently returned from Jerusalem where we attended the conference called by Prime Minister Ben-Gurion.

All of us came away from Israel with the realization, I believe, that this is a very grim moment indeed in her history.

But we have faced our grim moments before. We come to the present situation as experienced veterans — and we come, as I have just said, fortified by the knowledge that we have already achieved great things.

But in Israel, too, one cannot help being impressed by the sense of where one is — because where one is not is so close by.

We in America do not think much about our borders, because for most of us they are far and for all of us they are friendly. And the great oceans are wide and deep

Israel's borders are not friendly. You cannot be in the country for more than half an hour before you become conscious of the fact that the great spiritual regeneration which is Israel only extends to the nearest frontier — and that frontier is at most only thirty miles away. Even in the deepest Negev you can get no further than thirty miles from the edge of Israel. And Tel-Aviv is but twenty miles from the frontier. And Jerusalem is directly on the border — and so are dozens of settlements. The wheat grows — as far as the border. Pipes irrigate the land —



up to the border. New white houses gleam in the sun — but no further than the border.

We will hear much in the reports this weekend about Israel's difficulties in the international political realm, and I do not propose to take up this subject now.

I only want to say this much: that the democracy and the progress which are matters dear to Israel are not indigenous to the area surrounding that little and remarkable land. There is not so much democracy in the world that Americans can afford to ignore its existence anywhere. Wherever it exists, it must thrive.

Free education, a free press, the right to vote, and other democratic concepts are not known to flourish just beyond Israel's narrow boundaries, and this makes more difficult for Israel the realization of her two principal aims today; the achievement of economic independence, and the achievement of peace.

In view of this, and in view of our own keen awareness of what is implied by the absence of peace from the Middle East — it becomes a cardinal point of our concern that Israel shall attain the peace which she so anxiously desires.

Will the free nations of the world allow Israel to be cut off from her deserved understanding and support?

Americans — all Americans — cannot afford to see this happen.

I do not believe that the free powers intend to let it happen.

In this critical hour, Israel must not be left to stand alone.

The great revolution that is taking place in that bit of ancient and holy soil, is more than a technical revolution. Israel's story is more than that of a bit of land which is acquiring new roads, new tractors, new buildings. It is the magnificent saga of a land that is nurturing, restoring, cultivating and re-establishing in plentiful abundance a way of life that has not flourished in the Middle East since the Jews of old were dispersed from it thousands of years ago. And that way of life is the democratic way of life.

Is there another country in the vast Middle East that can show a record of



democratic progress and achievement to equal that of Israel's in her first five and one-half years?

Or is there one that can give equal proof with Israel of her devotion to the democratic ideal?

In recent years the world has seen advancing totalitarianism score many many victories. The spiritual victories of the free world, meanwhile, have not been so many that we can afford to fail to recognize one of the greatest of these — the birth and rise of the State of Israel.

I, for one, feel that Israel, dedicated to peace, to progress and to justice, cannot fail.

I feel that while this may be a cold and clouded moment in Israel's history, Israel will prevail, and that her value to the free world, her importance in so many ways, will become reapparent.

To all Americans — to every citizen of the free world — Israel is important.

To the American Jewish community — Israel is vastly important — and we are vastly important to Israel.

If we hold to our vision of long standing — the vision of decency and human dignity for our oppressed fellow-Jews — then the people of Israel will hold their frontiers.

They will hold not just the physical frontiers of the land — which are small by our standards.

But they will also hold those spiritual frontiers, which they already have extended over vast domains — free education, freedom of religion, just courts, the right to vote — the right of men to try to make this world a little better than they found it, for their children and those who will come after them.

In 1954 — then — Israel must not stand alone.

In the year 1954, Israel's people must know that they do not stand alone,

In the year 1954, the American Jewish community, with God's help, will not let Israel stand alone.



## EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, UNITED SERVICE FOR NEW AMERICANS

## UNITED JEWISH APPEAL ANNUAL CONFERENCE

December 11, 1953, at the Waldorf-Astoria

Last week 95 Jewish survivors arrived in the United States. They were much like 4500 others who preceded them this year. They came from Germany and Austria, from France and Belgium, from the Netherlands and Greece, but most were born in Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia or Rumania. Most of them had waited for several years before their turn came on the pitifully small quota of the country in which they were born.

Among those who arrived last week, and typical of many of the 5000 who will have arrived in 1953, was a family of five, whom we shall call the Levys. They emigrated from Belgium, although only the children were born there. Mr. Levy, who is a tailor, and his wife, were born in Poland. They came on the Polish quota, even though they left Poland 22 years ago. In 1931, intensified persecution, and the difficulty of earning a living in Poland, caused the Levys to emigrate to Germany. They went to the city of Breslau, where they had relatives.

Mr. Levy, highly skilled in his trade, opened a tailor shop, which soon afforded them an adequate living. Then anti-Semitism became an official Nazi policy and the Levys' security vanished overnight. The word "Jude" scrawled in yellow paint on their shop window put them out of business. Their children were shunned by their German playmates. Again, the Levys decided they had to move.

They moved this time to Paris, stayed awhile, and then finding no work, moved on again, this time to Brussels, where they had relatives. Here Mr. Levy found a job and began to make a precarious living. They hoped that their wanderings were over but war and Nazi occupation exploded that dream. The family was deported to Auschwitz where the two children, too young to work, were exterminated. Surviving the anguish of losing their children and the forced labor in munitions factories, the Levys were finally liberated by the Allies and repatriated to Belgium. But this time, the government required all foreigners to have written permission to reside in Belgium, and residence permission was granted for only one year at the end of which this had to be renewed unless they could in the meanwhile become citizens, or they had to leave the country.

There was little work for tailors in Belgium in 1946, but Mr. Levy finally found a job, on condition that he secure a work permit. But the government refused to issue this permit, saying that so long as Belgian citizens were unemployed, foreigners could not receive work permits. After weary months of effort, a temporary work permit was finally granted. Mr. Levy got a job,



lost it, got another, lost that one too --- always because he was not a Belgian citizen. Citizenship had now become the difference between insecurity and security. He was determined to become a citizen.

He worked hard, saved a little money and applied for naturalization. He was told that he could not apply until he had been in Belgium for at least 10 years and could pay a fee of 5,000 Belgian francs. He worked longer and harder, until he had saved the 5,000 francs and had attained the required 10 years residence. Last year he applied again, along with 9000 other foreign Jews in Belgium, who had lived there ten, twenty, in some cases thirty years. And finally the National Parliament granted citizenship to just 235 of the 9000 --- about the same number of Jewish applicants who had been granted citizenship each year since the war.

The Levys were not among the lucky 235. Their application had been denied solely on the grounds that they spoke Yiddish in their home. To the government this fact proved that the family could never become good Belgians, that they could not be assimilated into the culture of that country.

And when the list of the 235 fortunate ones was published, newspaper editorials bitterly denounced the government for its liberality to the foreign Jews.

Fortunately, the Levys had applied earlier for visas to the United States.

When they finally realized that they were definitely not wanted in Belgium, that they were still foreigners in the country in which their three children were born, that their existence would always be precarious, that their children would be forever aliens in the country of their birth, that none of them could ever live in peace and dignity, they decided to emigrate once more with the help of the J.D.C. They decided to make a new start in America, in a mid-western community, where relatives and friends had already achieved some security and success with the help of United Service.

Today, after twenty-two dreary, frustrating years, during which they were forced to move six times and lived in four countries, the Levys have at last some real prospects of a home and security in America.

There is nothing exceptional about the Levys' experiences. They are typical of tens of thousands of other Jewish refugees who found temporary asylum in Belgium, in France and in other countries. Increased economic and political tensions undermine their security - they are not permitted to become citizens. They are given only temporary residence permits. There is no future, and they must move on. With the Levys and with thousands like them, Jewish history is again repeating itself. The history of our Jewish people has always been a history of migrations, sometimes large, sometimes small, but unfortunately --- continuous. And so long as countries of temporary asylum in Europe continue to deny to Jewish aliens the basic rights of employment and of residence and



the opportunity to become a citizen in a reasonable period of time, the pressures for emigration will continue.

Had more visas been available in 1953, many more than 5000 Jewish survivors would have come to the United States this year. But the drastic quota restrictions of the McCarran-Walter Act, together with the quotas mortgaged by the Displaced Persons Act, cut immigration possibilities to the lowest since the war. In addition to reducing immigration possibilities, the law added many obstacles to immigration and increased its complexities. It therefore took more work and more time to bring fewer immigrants to the United States than ever before, and, in addition, United Service has had to make a greater effort to protect newcomers and those who had arrived in previous years from deportation and denaturalization hazards increased by, and created through, the McCarran-Walter law.

During 1953, United Service continued its program of national and international social welfare services to Jewish communities and to Jewish newcomers. The necessary premigration, resettlement, and integration services were rendered, including reception service at the ports, temporary aid and shelter when required, and transportation to communities of resettlement. Local communities were assisted with technical services to insure maximum integration of newcomers into American life in as short a possible time and at minimum expense. We have excellent proof of the effectiveness of this planned program of resettlement and integration instituted by far-sighted American Jewish leaders twenty years ago and carried out by USJA and its predecessor agencies. Since the war, some 150,000 Jewish newcomers have been resettled in the United States. More than 98% of these are completely self-supporting and independent of any form of financial assistance. They are all becoming American citizens as rapidly as the law will permit, and are contributing to the economic, social and cultural life of our country in every field of endeavor.

During the current year, United Service rendered some form of assistance or service to more than 15,000 newcomers, for the most part in connection with resettlement, integration or protection against jeopardy of deportation. And all was accomplished with a staff of 50 and an expenditure of a half million dollars.

During the same period, NYANA continued its effective program for newcomers who remain in New York City, of temporary financial assistance, casework counselling, and medical, vocational, and other rehabilitative services. More than 7000 individuals applied to NYANA for service during the year, but with its intensive vocational and other rehabilitative services, the relief load has been reduced to 950 individuals, the lowest in its history. And with its streamlining, NYANA has reduced its staff to less than 50. Its



total expenditures for 1953 will be approximately \$1 and 1/4 million dollars. Further details of the activities of both United Service and NYANA are in your printed statement of UJA Budgetary Requirements.

For 1954, the estimated needs of both agencies, will be slightly greater. The enactment in August of an emergency immigration bill, the Refugee Relief Act of 1953, will make possible a small increase in Jewish immigration during the year to about 7000 instead of the 5000 who will have arrived this year. The emergency legislation was requested by President Eisenhower to circumvent the quota restrictions of the McCarran-Walter Act, but it was so emasculated by the anti-immigration forces in Congress as to make it by far the worst immigration law in the history of our country. While it has one good feature, the elimination of quota restrictions for 214,000 immigrants over the next three years, it is so hedged by limitations and so full of red tape as to make it almost unworkable. But we shall continue to utilize all of our know-how and technical skills, and our relationships with government, to obtain the maximum benefit for our people from this act.

For 1954, therefore, it is conservatively estimated that, with a continuation of every possible economy, United Service will require a budget of \$645,000 and the New York Association for New Americans just under \$1,500,000 - or a combined total of just over two million dollars. This is a considerable reduction from the 15 million dollars needed for these programs four years ago.

Before I close I wish to mention one more thing. Last night, at the Annual Meeting of JDC, Mayor-elect Wagner ably presented the problems created by the McCarran-Walter Immigration Law. Neither this un-American Law, nor the more recent and restrictive Refugee Relief Act of 1953, would have been enacted if it weren't for apathy and ignorance of this subject on the part of the general public. I am convinced that the innate decency of the American people would be outraged, if they fully realized the implications of these laws. Remedial legislation is pending. It has a chance only if the American public can become fully informed. In this, you in your local communities, can be of great help.



Excerpts from Address by Levi Eshkol, Israel Minister of Finance

Annual National Conference, United Jewish Appeal

Saturday, December 12, 1953 - Waldorf-Astoria Hotel

Several weeks ago, a Conference of representatives of United States Jewry and Jewish communities throughout the world met in Jerusalem at the invitation of Prime Minister David Ben Gurion. Its purpose was to deliberate Israel's economic situation, outline plans for the development of Israel toward economic independence, and discuss the best way to secure full cooperation between Israel and Jews throughout the world.

The response to the Prime Minister's invitation was excellent. More than one hundred and twenty representatives came from the United States of America alone, from large and small communities, leaders who have been carrying local responsibility for Jewish communal life, veterans in the ranks of service to their people, and young leaders who have assumed active responsibility in the past several years, and whose vigor and dedication have already impressed their image on the efforts for Israel. In addition, there were Jewish leaders from Britain, France, South Africa, Canada and other countries.

Our economic problems were the over-riding item on the agenda of the Jerusalem Conference. They shall be the over-riding item on the agenda of this Conference which I now have the honor of addressing. I need not belabor so informed an audience with the unique records of Israel's achievements. Within a little more than five years, Israel has established a stable democratic government. It has given a homeland to more than 700,000 Jews, half of them dispossessed from Arab countries. With an area barely the size of New Jersey, and a population not yet that of the city of Detroit, it has maintained its security in conditions of siege in a vast area of hostility. Founded in 1948, in a land comprising largely primitive desert wasteland, devastated still further by Arab aggression, with its resources undeveloped, lacking capital, materials, tools and machinery, the State of Israel has laid the economic foundations for an adequate and rising standard of living for its people.

A volume entitled "Data and Plans" was prepared for the Conference. It contains plans for the development of the various branches of the Israel economy during the next seven years.



These development plans were based on the assumption that by 1960/61 the population of Israel will reach a figure of two million.

A very detailed plan for the development of agriculture was presented to the Conference. As the absorption of immigration, particularly in agriculture, has always been the basic fields of activity of the United Jewish Appeal, I would like to dwell a little more on the development of agriculture.

In the five years since May, 1948, 346 new settlements have been established. In addition, 46 workers' moshavim and middle-class villages have been enlarged, thousands of new members have joined the kibbutzim; a total of 28,000 families, or more than 120,000 persons, have been settled on land and are engaged in agricultural pursuits.

More new settlements were established in this period of five years than during the seventy-five preceding years of laborious, dedicated, back-breaking colonization effort.

Practically every Jewish community in the world has contributed manpower to this great effort of colonization and settlement. Before the establishment of the State, our colonization was concentrated mainly in the central regions of the country. The new settlements are distributed throughout the entire country:

Valley of Jezreel	13
Upper and Lower Galilee	44
Huleh, Jordan and Beth Shean Valleys	17
Samaria and the Acre Plain	25
Sharon and the "Triangle"	66
Shefelah and South	90
Jerusalem Corridor	33
Negev	56
Arava	2
TOTAL	346

Our country is a small one and its cultivated area is limited.

Only through intensive development of the soil shall we be able to earn our livelihood. It is necessary to cultivate nearly one full dunam (one-quarter of an acre) of irrigated land to supply the food needs of a single person. Our development plans, therefore, call for the following steps: enlarging of the irrigated area to nearly two million dunams in seven years; doubling our agricultural population to half a million; and raising the number of farm units from the present 58,000 to 100,000 by 1960/61.



We shall develop new branches of agriculture in order to be able to produce the greater part of the essential goods now imported from abroad, such as oil, sugar, beans, fish and meat, and we shall export surpluses in citrus, bananas, and a wide variety of other fruits and vegetables. Once this plan is carried into effect, once we are able to irrigate nearly two million dunams and have established another 42,000 agricultural units in addition to the present 58,000 farm units, we shall be able to supply almost all our food requirements from local production.

I have consistently referred to the irrigated areas of our land. Water and irrigation are the life-blood of our economic system. Conflicts and feuds over water wells and irrigation ditches have a long tradition in Jewish history. We learn from the Bible that Abraham and Lot parted company because of a dispute over water resources, and in the days of Isaac we learned that the Philistines stopped the well digging and filled them with earth. It may be that the rod used by Moses to smite the rock was a primitive prototype of the modern drilling rigs, which are used in Israel now in the finding of water.

It is against this historical background of water disputes in our land from the earliest days of Abraham that we have to consider the recent conflict over the Jordan Canal.

For us, water is life itself; it is veritably our bread, our staples, the body, the soul, the sinews of our State. We shall be unable to develop a modern agriculture unless we achieve large-scale irrigation; we shall be unable to build an industry based in part on agricultural raw material. We shall, in fact, be unable to take firm root as a nation without the implementation of these schemes; trees and plants and fields require water; so does the nation of Israel.



Let me also mention briefly a detailed plan we are now preparing for the development of industry and for the development of our natural resources in the Negev. We have already passed the experimental stage in the quarrying of phosphates in the Negev. The phosphate deposits in the southeastern part of the Negev are apparently large. Several months ago, a plan for the mechanical enrichment of the phosphates was completed in order to bring our phosphates up to world market standards. In addition to the existing fertilizer and chemical plants in Haifa, which are producing super-phosphates in mounting quantities and will begin to produce ammonium sulphate in 1955/56, a plan for the development of a large Southern Chemical plant has been prepared. This plant, which will be established close to the phosphate ores in Kurnub, will manufacture enriched high-grade phosphates, phosphate salts, concentrated phosphate fertilizers, and soda ash.

Preliminary reconditioning of the Palestine Potash Company plant at Sdom has been completed. Potash is already being produced there. We hope to produce some 140,000 tons of potash in 1954/55 and increasing quantities in the years to follow.

Sizable copper reserves and iron ore have been found in the Negev. Further investigation is proceeding to determine the best method of developing these resources.

The search for oil in Israel has commenced. Six companies have acquired licenses; four are foreign companies; two are combinations of Israel companies with foreign investors. One company has already started drilling for oil, and two have already acquired their necessary equipment which will soon be shipped to Israel. On the basis of the reports of geologists of American companies in Israel, it appears that nature will not disappoint these investors who are risking capital to find oil in Israel. I trust that their efforts will be rewarded and, consequently, our economic position improved.

The development of mining opens up new possibilities and new hopes for our economic future. We must develop industry that is based on Israel's own raw material and at the same time extend our processing and finishing industries. We are committed to a coordinated development of all Israel — our agriculture, our industry, above all, the export industry, and our tourist trade. These should help us considerably towards balancing our payments and, consequently, towards economic independence.



The development plan envisages also the development of our sea and air communications, which are important dollar savers and dollar earners; it provides for the expansion of our domestic communications, our railways and buses, and the development of our harbors and airport.

Much will have to be done (in the next few years) in the field of housing. In statistical terms, each room in Israel today is occupied by 2.6 persons; in human terms, especially as applied to working class families, the average probably is three persons per room. By April 1st, 1954, there will still be some 14,000 families in canvas and tin huts in ma'abarot. In the next few years, we must provide housing for these families even before meeting the urgent needs of multitudes living in overcrowded dwellings.

Let me put it squarely, bluntly, without qualifications, without reservations. The various Jewish funds, primarily the United Jewish Appeal and Israel Independence Bonds, provided last year \$90,000,000. In 1954 the United Jewish Appeal and Jews of other countries will have to provide \$35,000,000 over and above their present quotas if our joint enterprise is to succeed.

You are partners with us today in the legacy of problems and dilemmas. To paraphrase the words of the wise King Solomon: "For everything there is a season, and a time for every purpose." There is a time for rapid rescue, and there is a time for consolidation and planning.

Now that the influx of immigration has abated, the time has come to consolidate, to correct all the glaring deficiencies resulting from conditions of rush-immigration. The consolidation is all the more necessary if we are to be ready for another mass immigration. Who knows how soon we may be called upon to carry out another rescue operation and to gather in yet another Diaspora? The State of Israel was founded as a home for every Jew who needs and ~~wants~~ a home. The basic law of the State of Israel is the Law of the Return of Exiles. It is Israel's very function and destiny to rescue and to provide a home for every Jewish group or community in need of sanctuary.

The leaders of the United Jewish Appeal, by funneling funds into the immigration, resettlement and colonization efforts of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, have performed a great service in the past. They set precedents in Jewish giving. They have out-matched and out-raced and out-given all previous generations of Jewry. They have spared no effort to put at our disposal the funds needed for our overwhelming



effort. We now turn again to you who lead the United Jewish Appeal nationwide, and in each and every community of these United States. We address you in the spirit of the Jerusalem Conference. We trust and we know that you will re-dedicate the United Jewish Appeal to the new aims, new obligations, new functions growing out of the old. We call upon you to exceed your own capacities because one of Israel's greatest natural resources is the talent, the warm-heartedness, the sense of historical responsibility of the United Jewish Appeal and the American Jews behind it.

I know very well that there was a great appeal in the emergency following the Hitler catastrophe, and in Israel's dramatic struggle for independence. These overwhelming events captured everyone's heart and imagination. We come with no such appeal now. And we are glad that we have already passed that stage. We now appeal under happier circumstances. We ask that your imagination be captured by the great epic of our every-day struggle to take root in the country, to master nature, to overcome the elements, to irrigate every single dunam that lends itself to irrigation, to plant and harvest every inch of desert land that lends itself to cultivation. It is the epic of the few against the many as in the days of the Maccabees. As in the days of Ezra and Nehemiah, we stand on guard day and night against hostile infiltration, while keeping our hands firmly on the ploughshare.

After the Hitler holocaust and the severance from our people of our brethren behind the Iron Curtain, there are two major centers of Jewish life today, the State of Israel and American Jewry. Upon these two large groups rests the responsibility for the maintenance of Jewish life and the continuity of Jewish destiny, for the past, and for the generations to come.

We in Israel are vitally concerned in a strong and vigorous Jewish community in the United States, living a full Jewish life, morally linked to Israel. We do not underestimate the importance of your Jewish educational institutions, of your community structure, of your philanthropic undertakings. Yet we feel that we have the right to ask that you give Israel all you can to enable the new State to consolidate itself, even if this necessitates postponement of some of your local needs for a decade or so.

As I stated at the Jerusalem Conference, we have passed the half-way mark towards achieving economic independence. Three generations of devotion and chalutzit, hard work, sweat and blood and youth, assisted materially by Jews all over the world, have placed Israel on the road forward. However, we have reason to anticipate that the second half of the road may be even rougher and with more obstacles than the first half.

Whatever may be the prospect of the second half of our road, it is clear that the problem before us is that of a race with time. You are business men, you have



a strong practical sense, and as Americans an appreciation of the mechanics of practical undertakings. You know that if resources are made available at the time we need them, and in the amounts we need, we shall be able to diminish wasted motion, unproductive expense, reach the goal sooner, enhance our standing and stature among the free nations, and thus increase your feeling and our feeling of accomplishment and achievement. We have to speed our economic development within the shortest period of time in order to progress toward economic independence as rapidly as possible, and in order to be geared for additional waves of immigration at such time as they may come.

The Conference in Jerusalem has again demonstrated the partnership of the State of Israel and the Jewry of the United States and of the world. This partnership has proven itself in the past. We know it shall prove itself in the future. We are certain that the Jewish leaders assembled here will find the ways and means to rise to the historic opportunity before them. It is this faith which gives us the courage and hope to continue in our work.

In conclusion, I have the honor to bring to this Conference a personal message from the architect and builder of the State of Israel, the outgoing Prime Minister, David Ben-Gurion. His message reads;

(See text of Mr. Ben-Gurion's statement,  
separately mimeographed.)



## AMERICAN ECONOMIC OUTLOOK FOR 1954

Excerpts from Address by Leon H. Keyserling\*  
Annual National Conference of the United Jewish Appeal  
Sunday, December 13, 1953 Waldorf-Astoria Hotel

The needs of Israel are so great, and our obligation to assist in meet'ng them is so real, that the only test of what we do should be our own capacity. Even though we have been generous in the past, the level of our giving has been so far short of both Israel's needs and our capacity that we should do more in 1954 than ever before. And nothing in the American economic outlook entitles us to do less. In fact, the outlook here is good.

As I now see the short-term economic outlook for 1954, it seems to me that in the over-all there are about two chances in ten that 1954 will be a better business year than 1953, two chances in ten that it will be about the same, five chances in ten that it will not be as good as 1953 but quite good nevertheless, and only one chance in ten that there will be a serious depressionary downturn.

The reasons why 1954 should be a year of high prosperity in general are these:

(1) The new National Administration readjusted its restrictive monetary policy rather sensitively as economic conditions commenced to change, and it is my belief that the American Government, regardless of party, will act sensitively and quickly on a broad front to help counteract adverse economic trends as they make themselves clearly manifest.

(2) Incomes available for consumer spending are very high and are likely to continue to grow in the aggregate, and retail trade is now quickening.

\* Mr. Keyserling, now a consulting economist and attorney, was Chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers from 1950 to 1953, and Vice Chairman from 1946 to 1950.



(3) Many large businesses which condition the whole economy are planning large investment programs geared to the long-range growth potential of the United States and world markets, and some current estimates are that basic capital expenditures may be only 4 per cent lower in 1954 than in 1953, while new construction is estimated to be as little as two per cent lower.

(4) Federal Government outlays are not scheduled to decline precipitately in the near future, and the Federal-State-local total may hardly decline at all in view of the great backlog of need for local public improvements.

(5) The bellwether industries, such as autos and steel, while not in as good shape just now as the economy at large, are likely to hold up better than was forecast by the gloomy people a few months ago.

(6) The dynamic urge to make new and better products, to probe new markets, to improve productivity, and to reduce costs, is still present.

(7) Liquid assets of all kinds are abundant.

(8) Prudent confidence with regard to the future is more prevalent than a few months ago.

However, as against these strong favorable factors, there are other factors pulling in an unfavorable direction. Farm income and purchases have been running much lower this year than a year ago; the recent trend of industrial production has been downward although not yet seriously so; the purchasing power of weekly wages has declined slightly as the cost of living has risen; spot unemployment is inflicting real hardship in some places, as in the automobile and farm equipment industries; housing starts for the months of July through October, 1953, are down nearly 10 per cent from the same period in 1952; and the current estimate is that expenditures of the Federal Government for the fiscal year 1954 will be about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  billion



dollars lower than for the fiscal year 1953. Most important of all, for the first time in several years, the total output of the economy has been leveling off instead of growing, and it is of the essential nature of our economy that it cannot remain stable by standing still.

Balancing the favorable factors against the unfavorable factors, there might be some justification for the pessimism of some well-known economists, if one were looking merely at a page of statistics and neglecting the imponderable factors in the American economy which many times since World War II have confounded the pessimists. The most important of these imponderables is that the future of our economy will not be determined by rigid mathematical derivations from the statistics of yesterday, but rather by the human actions which we take in response to the evolving problems of today and tomorrow. The gloomy fatalism of Simon-pure statistical forecasting should not be countenanced today on the American scene, particularly in view of the effects that a real downward turn in the United States would have upon the posture of the free world when measured against the growing productive strength and military strength of Russia and its satellites. Instead of this fatalistic resignation, we should realize that free peoples have even a greater capacity than slave peoples to mold their futures in accord with their needs and aspirations. By a vigorous pursuit of sound economic policies now, on a broad front, we can make 1954 as good an economic year as 1953, or possibly even better.

Even with some minor economic undulations in 1954, the total annual product of the United States economy can rise in uniform dollars from an annual rate of 375 billion dollars now to an annual rate close to 500 billion dollars by 1960; the annual rate of consumer outlays can rise from the neighborhood of 230 billion dollars to 325-330 billion by 1960; total private business investment can rise from an annual rate in the neighborhood



of 57 billion dollars to nearly 85 billion by 1960. With this range of expansion in these areas, the public outlays at all levels of Government needed to help sustain full employment can be high enough to fulfill all of our essential national purposes and at the same time low enough to balance the budget with reduced taxes within a very few years because of the vast expansion in the income base from which taxes are collected.





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AMERICAN JEWISH  
ARCHIVES

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SCHWARTZ % UNITED JEWISH APPEAL

LT SCHWARTZ UJAPPEAL

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NEWYORK

HOPE STILL FOR ESHKOLS POSITIVE ANSWER STOP

PLEASE ANOTHER DAY PATIENCE REGARDS

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AMERICAN JEWISH  
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SCHWARTZ UJAPPEAL

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J.1731 GLAD TO ACCEPT YOUR INVITAZION ADDRESS UJA MEETING  
STOP WILL CABLE ARRIVAL DETAILS STOP PLEASE INFORM MONTOR  
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Telephone MU. 2 4160

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November 11, 1953

JOSEPH TAL  
JEVAGENCY  
JERUSALEM (ISRAEL)

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HELP REGARDS

JJS/etc

AMERICAN JEWISH  
SCHWARTZ  
ARCHIVES





X

JOSEPH TAL  
JEVAGHOY  
JERUSALEM (ISRAEL)

November 6, 1953

TALIN HAS REGRETFULLY BUT FIRMLY DECLINED INVITATION FOR UJA CONFERENCE  
DUE TO PREVIOUS ENGAGEMENTS STOP MUST NOW CONSIDER SERIOUSLY INVITING SAPIR  
MINISTER COMMUNICATION WHOSE ENGLISH SEEMS ADEQUATE STOP WOULD APPRECIATE  
YOUR DISCUSSING MATTER WITH GOLDMAN AND M KOLLEK AND ADVISING ME YOUR FRANK  
OPINION STOP VIEW LATENESS PLEASE REPLY EARLIEST REGARDS

SCHWARTZ

JJSms





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AMERICAN JEWISH  
LT UJAPPEAL SCHWARTZ NEWYORK SCHWARIZ CARE UNITED JEWISH APPEAL

YOURS 6/11 NACHUM KOLECK MYSELF ADVISE YOU PRESS ESHKOL  
PARTICIPATING UJA CONFERENCE VIEW REFUNDING STOP IF ESHKOL NOT  
AVAILABLE SAPIR VERY SATISFACTORY REGARDS

JOSEPHTHAL

CFM LT 6/11

NOV 9 1953  
PLEASE TELEPHONE YOUR  
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American Cable & Radio System  
67 BROAD ST., N.Y. - BOWLING GREEN 9-3800  
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LT SCHWARTZ UJAPPEAL NEWYORK (SCHWARTZ % UNITED JEWISH APPEAL  
THANKS FOR WARM WORDS AND INVITATION STOP DUE PREVIOUS 165 WEST 46TH ST )N/  
ENGAGEMENTS CANNOT LEAVE ENGLAND BEFORE SPRING STOP  
VERY SORRY INDEED STOP REGARDS

YADIN

NOV 6 1953  
PLEASE TELEPHONE YOUR  
REPLY TO WHITEHALL 4-3100



XXX

November 3, 1953

YIGAL YADIN  
CARE EMBASSY OF ISRAEL  
18 MANCHESTER SQUARE  
LONDON, (ENGLAND)

AM SENDING YOU THIS CARDS WITH FULL KNOWLEDGE AND APPROVAL PRIME MINISTER  
BEN-GURION STOP <sup>UNITED JEWISH APPEAL</sup> HOLDING ITS ANNUAL NATIONAL CONFERENCE NEW YORK DECEMBER  
ELEVENTH TWELFTH THIRTEENTH AT WALTON-PALATKA BRINGING TOGETHER TOP  
LEADERSHIP AS DELEGATES FROM ALL PARTS UNITED STATES TO MOBILIZE SUPPORT FOR  
ISRAEL DURING 1954 STOP WOULD BE ENCOURAGED AND GRATIFIED YOUR ACCEPTANCE  
THIS WARM INVITATION TO YOU ADDRESS MAJOR BANQUET SESSION OF CONFERENCE  
SATURDAY EVENING DECEMBER TWELFTH STOP YOUR PRESENCE WOULD DO MUCH TO  
ASSURE COMPLETE SUCCESS AND STIMULATE MAXIMUM AMERICAN JEWISH EFFORT FOR  
ISRAEL NEXT YEAR STOP WOULD GREATLY APPRECIATE CALLED ACCEPTANCE REGARDS

JJS/pfo

SCHWARTZ  
UNJAPPEAL NEW YORK