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Israel, general, including copy of letter by Senator Edward Martin
re: Israel's inclusion in European Recovery Act, sent to AHS by
Abba Eban, 1950-1951.

Wednesday, August 30, 1950



Daily News Bulletin

Published by the JEWISH TELEGRAPHIC AGENCY - 106 East 41st Street, New York 17, N.Y.

44 AMERICAN JEWISH LEADERS FLY TO ISRAEL TODAY TO DISCUSS FINANCIAL PROBLEMS

NEW YORK, Aug. 29. (JTA) -- A group of 44 outstanding American Jewish business and communal leaders have accepted the invitation of Prime Minister David Ben Gurion to attend a special conference on the economic and financial problems of Israel, which will be held in Jerusalem for three days beginning on Sunday, it was announced today by Abba Eban, Israel's Ambassador-designate to the United States. The delegation is leaving by Air France tomorrow from Idlewild airfield.

Characterizing the Jerusalem conference as the most important meeting of American Jewish leaders to be held in Israel since the establishment of the Jewish state, Mr. Eban pointed out that the Government of Israel is faced with the need of drawing up a three-year immigration and development program and that it regards American participation an indispensable factor in the successful drafting and execution of such a program.

The organizations which were invited by Prime Minister Ben Gurion to take part in the meeting were the United Jewish Appeal, Joint Distribution Committee, United Palestine Appeal and Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds. Mr. Ben Gurion was joined by Berl Locker, chairman of the executive of the Jewish Agency in Jerusalem, in convening the conference which will take place at the King David Hotel in Jerusalem.

"The Prime Minister of Israel has called the meeting in Jerusalem to acquaint American Jewish representatives with the economic and financial problems that will confront the country in the next three years," Mr. Eban said. "The Government of Israel wishes to consult with the American delegation before any plans are crystallized. Therefore no concrete proposals will be placed before the delegation by the Prime Minister. The Government will take definite action on its program after it has had an opportunity to study the recommendations of the U.S. delegation.

"Rather than proceed on a yearly basis, we find it absolutely necessary to formulate our program for the period through 1952 in order to cope with the needs of receiving and absorbing a minimum of 600,000 immigrants during those three years. The total funds required from all sources for this purpose amount to \$1,500,000,000. It will be the task of the conference in Jerusalem to consider all avenues of economic and financial support and to weigh the possibilities of major American participation in a three-year program of such proportions," Mr. Eban stated.

The following is a list of the American Jewish leaders who will participate in the Jerusalem conference which will be presided over by Prime Minister Ben Gurion: Herbert R. Abeles, Martin Abelow, Henry C. Bernstein, Philip Bernstein, Mrs. S. A. Braillove, Benjamin G. Browdy, Otto Bresky, Mrs. Katharine S. Falk, Abraham Feinberg, Julian Freeman, Monroe Goldwater, Sidney Green, Mrs. Rose Halprin, Gottlieb Hammer, Joseph Hoodin.

Also, A.S. Kay, Moses A. Leavitt, Dr. Harris Levine, Harold F. Linder, Phil W. Lown, Boris Margolin, Joseph Meyerhoff, Edward Mitchell, Fred Monosson, Henry Montor, Louis S. Myers, Stanley G. Myers, Robert R. Nathan, Irving Norry, Oscar Pattiz, Adolf Robison, Charles J. Rosenbloom, Ellis Radinsky, Samuel Rothberg, Judge Morris Rothenberg, Albert Schiff, Robert W. Schiff, Dr. Joseph J. Schwartz, Nathan Shainberg, Morris Shapiro, Joseph Shulman, Rudolf G. Sonneborn, Meyer F. Steinglass, and Julian B. Venezky.



VOL. XVII No. 168 (32nd year)

Thursday, August 31, 1950

Daily News Bulletin

Published by the JEWISH TELEGRAPHIC AGENCY - 106 East 41st Street, New York 17, N.Y.

ISRAEL CABINET MEETING TODAY ON ECONOMIC CRISIS; EXPERTS FROM VARIOUS GROUPS PARTICIPATE

JERUSALEM, Aug. 20. (JTA) -- Faced with increased economic difficulties, the Israel Cabinet will meet here tomorrow for the sole purpose of discussing the country's economic situation. Also attending the meeting--to which economic circles attribute great importance--will be top-flight economic experts of various political groups.

In advance of this meeting, the members of the Cabinet belonging to the Orthodox Bloc held an urgent conference today with economic experts of the religious parties. It is understood that as a result of this parley, the religious Ministers will suggest at tomorrow's Cabinet session that the government allow free trading in gold, in order to force down the price of gold which has jumped to 16 Israeli pounds for one British gold sovereign, which currently is valued at \$8.12 in American currency.

Finance Minister Eliezer Kaplan last night summoned the heads of all Chambers of Commerce throughout the country and discussed with them the economic situation, explaining the causes of the present crisis. The Minister spoke for more than an hour calling for cooperation from all circles. The parley was adjourned till after the conclusion of the meeting which the Cabinet and the Jewish Agency will have this weekend with 44 delegates from the United States who have been invited by Premier David Ben Gurion to Jerusalem to discuss the economic and financial problems of Israel. Meanwhile, the Chambers of Commerce will prepare practical proposals for their economic cooperation with the government.

Israel Will Seek A Loan and Contributions from U.S. Jews, Locker Says

At a meeting of the Jewish Agency executive today, Berl Locker, chairman, reported on the forthcoming economic consultations which will start on Sunday with the American Jewish leaders. Mr. Locker said that the Americans will be told that Israel will need a loan and contributions in order to bring 200,000 Jews annually into the Jewish state from various countries during the next three years.

Practical proposals to this effect will be outlined at the parley by Finance Minister Eliezer Kaplan and Levi Eshkol, Agency treasurer, Mr. Locker reported. They will be followed by a general debate.

A Parliamentary committee which was named to study the problem of rationing clothing and shoes met today and heard a report from Dov Joseph, Minister of Supply, on the background of the rationing of these commodities. The Minister also outlined the prospects for future rationing.

In the meantime, some General Zionists today made a last-minute approach to the government, asking that Dr. Abba Hillel Silver also be invited to Sunday's Jerusalem economic parley. An editorial in Haaretz, General Zionist newspaper, expressed surprise that Dr. Silver is not among the American Jewish leaders invited by the Premier to the economic talks.



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The WALDORF-ASTORIA

PARK AND LEXINGTON AVENUES / 49TH AND 50TH STREETS / NEW YORK 22

Oct. 23, 1950

Dear Dr. Silver,

First, I want to thank you and Mrs. Silver for your kind letter and menorah, which Ruth and I treasure very much. My birthday is on the first day of Chanukah and the menorah will serve as an everlasting symbol of the light and inspiration you have been to me in our mutual work and association.

I tried to reach you on Friday at the Sulgrave Hotel, but you had already checked out.

Eban arranged that I be retained as his adviser vis-a-vis the American delegation to the U.N. on current problems at this session of the General Assembly.

I want to bring you up to date regarding the American position on Jerusalem, Arab Refugees, etc. The U.S. will be represented by Jack Ross on these questions. The U.S. will not openly support the Swedish-Netherlands resolution, but will try, in the background, to line up support for it. U.S. will definitely not take the lead on Jerusalem. U.S. will say that it will support any solution which has the approval of Israel and Jordan and "world opinion", a wessel phrase to be used to appease the Catholics. In the event there is no $\frac{2}{3}$ majority for any proposal, the U.S. will come out for the appointment of a U.N. representative by the Sec. Gen. of U.N. to go to Jerusalem to retain the U.N.'s interest in the Holy places only, and to act as a kind of observer to try to bring about agreement

of the parties concerned. The U.S. position, as you
see, is not favorable to Israel, and it will take
much work to change it. This can be done, if
Dulles and Lodge will raise hell at the delegation
meetings in order to get a more clear cut policy out of
the State Dept. more favorable to Israel. I have already
lined up Sen. Cooper, Mrs. F.D.R. and Ben when will
help. I suggested to Eban that he ask you to come to
N.Y.C. to see Lodge and Dulles to enlist their help.
He promised to do so and you will probably hear from
Eban. Eban will probably brief you.

The bad feature of the Swedish-Netherlands Draft
Resolution is Article 10 which provides for the appointment
of a U.N. Commission empowered to amend any
laws affecting the Holy places and in effect puts
him in the position of a veto dictator. Eban is
trying to get the Swedes and Dutch to change
this to read and "make recommendations on Holy places
to the Govts concerned." I hope he succeeds. Great Britain,
and Australia and possibly Canada and France will
support the Swedish-Netherlands Resolution. Some
of the important Latin countries may come along.

On Arab refugees, the U.N. will probably appropriate
some more money for Arab refugees relief.

The Palestine Conciliation Comm. will come out with
a report calling for direct and bilateral negotiations
between Israel and the individual Arab countries concerned
in order to achieve a peace settlement, and will
not discuss any parties to the negotiations, and
will come out for compensation of Arab refugees
property, and loans towards resettlement of Arab
refugees in Arab lands.

On economic aid to Israel, there is another
application for a loan pending with the Export-
Import Bank. At the next session of Congress, the State



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The WALDORF-ASTORIA

PARK AND LEXINGTON AVENUES / 49TH AND 50TH STREETS / NEW YORK 22

Dept. will ask Congress for Marshall plan form of aid
to the whole middle East in which Israel will
share. This is not too good because Israel's share
will not be too large and it would be better to
try to get direct aid to Israel.

please regard this letter as confidential.

my future plans as to work have not yet been
decided. I am trying to get admitted to the
N.Y. Bar.

I if you should be in N.Y.C. and find time
to see me, please telephone me at Trebolger 7-5565
or write me c/o Hendricks, 262 Central Park West,
Apt. 9 B, N.Y.C. 24, N.Y. I am staying at
my in-laws until the end of the U.N. sessions.
My best to Mrs. Silver,

Faithfully,

Hyman A. Schulman

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TEL-AVIV, 33, KING GEORGE ST.

P. O. B. 1128 / PHONE 4533

תל-אביב, רחוב המלך ג'ורג' 33

טלפון 4533 / תבת דואר 1128

THE 5th November 1950.

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple,
Ansel Road
105 East Seventh Street
CLEVELAND, Ohio.

Dear Sir,

I confirm having cabled to you on the
30th October, 1950, as follows:-

"GENERAL ZIONISTS STARTING NEW WEEKLY PUBLICATION
EMETH JUST BEFORE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS STOP WOULD
BRING IN FIRST OR SECOND NUMBER POLITICAL MESSAGE
FROM YOU STRESSING SUPPORT GENERAL ZIONISTS CAUSE
AGAINST MAPAI AND THEIR SATELLITES IN ELECTRIONEERING
CAMPAIGN STOP YOUR COOPERATION WOULD BE GREATLY
APPRECIATED STOP EDITOR IN CHIEF THIS NEW PUBLICATION
ARNSBERG STOP CABLEREDY PALES TELAVIV"

but up to the present I have received no reply from
you.

A copy of the first number of EMETH, which
appeared on Thursday, the 2nd November is enclosed
herewith, and I look forward with interest to the
receipt of your comments as well as to your reply
to my above cable.

Yours faithfully,

(Dr.) P. Arnsberg.

Encl.

DOMESTIC SERVICE	
Check the class of service desired; otherwise this message will be sent as a full rate telegram	
FULL RATE TELEGRAM	SERIAL
DAY LETTER	NIGHT LETTER

WESTERN UNION

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1211

INTERNATIONAL SERVICE	
Check the class of service desired; otherwise this message will be sent at the full rate	
FULL RATE	DEFERRED
CODE	NIGHT LETTER

NO. WDS.-CL. OF SVC.	PD. OR COLL.	CASH NO.	CHARGE TO THE ACCOUNT OF	TIME FILED

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

WU G049 47 PD INTL=N BAIREZ VIA WUCABLES NOV 13 0948=

=ZIONISTS RABI SILVER=NYK=

=BEHACHLATAT PE ECHAD VAAD HAMERKAZI FEDERAZIA ZIONIT F

BEARGENTINA MOCHIM ANACHNU BETOKEF NEGED HASKAMATCHA LEHIKANES

BIRSHIMAT HABECHIROT KEVUZAT PORSHIM UMEASAIEA BAZE LEHAAMIK

K HAMASHBER BATENUA AF SHELODEA PIRTEI HASICH SUCH STOP

STOP ANU MECHAKIM SHETISPATER TEKEF MEHA XXX MEHAMAUAMADUT

LEHATZALAT HAACHDUT VELIMNOA TOTZAOT BILTIT NITANOT LETIKUN=

=HAFEDERAZIA HAZIONIT BEARGENTINA=950A..

CLASS OF SERVICE

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WESTERN UNION

1220

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

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Ship Radiogram

JOSEPH L. EGAN
PRESIDENT

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

TS-CL206 LONG PD=AV NEWYORK NY 14 341P=

DR ABBA HILLEL SILVER=

1950 NOV 14 PM 4 52

THE TEMPLE 105TH ST AND ANSEL RD=

AMERICAN EXECUTIVE CONFEDERATION MEETING TODAY DISCUSSED
 FOLLOWING CABLE FROM MATEO GOLDSTEIN QUOTE BIESHIVA MEIUCHEDET
 VAAD MERKAZI FEDERAZIO ZIONIT HECHELATNU LIFNOT ELECHA NESI
 HAHITACHDUT HAOLAMIT LEHABIA MACHAATENU HACHARIFA NEGED
 HASKAMAT SILVER NEWMAN BERNSTEIN LEHIKANES BIRSHIMAT HAMUAMADIM
 KVUTZAT HAPORSHIM SOVRIM ANACHNU SHEHAKONFEDERZIA EINA IECHOLA
 LISBOL HATKAFA ZU NEGED ACHDUT HATENUA VETISTAMESH BEEMUTZAIM
 CHAZAIKIM LEHASHIG HITPATRUTAM MEHAMUAMADUT STOP MOCHIM GAM
 NEGED HISTATFUT SAMUEL RABINOVICH SEGAN NESI HAKONFEDERAZIA
 BERSHIMA HAHI UTMITACHED IN PORTZEI ACHDUT HAMIFLAGA STOP
 MECHAKIM HITARVUT MIADIT UMOILA UNQUOTE STOP MEETING DECIDED
 ASCERTAIN WHETHER YOU GAVE YOUR NAME TO ABOVE MENTIONED
 DISSIDENT GROUP FOR SEPARATE LIST AND THAT IF IT IS SO EYE
 APPEAL TO YOU TO WITHDRAW YOUR NAME IN THE INTEREST OF UNITY
 GENERAL ZIONISM ARGENTINA AND INCONFORMITY WITH UNANIMOUS
 CONFEDERATION RESOLUTION 1948 NOT TO SPREAD ISRAEL PILUG TO
 OTHER COUNTRIES EXCEPT WHERE A SECOND GROUP HAS ASKED AND
 RECEIVED RECOGNITION FROM WORLD CONFEDERATION STOP EYE ASSUME
 YOU KNOW THAT ZIONIST FEDERATION ARGENTINA APPEARS WITH OFFICIAL
 WORLD CONFEDERATION LIST WHICH BOTH GROUPS ISRAEL APPROVE AND
 ARE REPRESENTED STOP YOUR IMMEDIATE REPLY IS REQUESTED=
 ISRAEL GOLDSTEIN=.

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CTB112

CT. CDU 1003 14 PD INTL=CD TEL AVIV VIA MACKAY 15 1230=

LT DR SILVER

=THE TEMPLE ANSEL RD CLEVELAND=



NOV 15 PM 11 39

HAVE ACHIEVED DECISIVE VICTORY DETAILS TOMORROW=

:BERNSTEIN=

IF YOU CAN'T BE THERE IN PERSON

Telegraph YOUR
THANKSGIVING
GREETINGS

ANOTHER GROWING AMERICAN CUSTOM
BEAUTIFUL BLANK
SPECIAL ENVELOPE

WESTERN
UNION

JOSEPH L. EGAN
PRESIDENT

1220

SYMBOLS

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NLT = Cable Night Letter

Ship Radiogram

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TS-CL077 LONG RX PD=EJ NEWYORK NY 15 1134A=

DR ABBA HILLEL SILVER=THE TEMPLE:

=FIRST RESULTS YESTERDAYS MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS ISRAEL SHOW
GENERAL ZIONISTS GAINING OVER ALL MAPAI LOSING LITTLE WHILE
HERUT MAPAM AND RELIGIOUS BLOCK LOSING STOP FIRST RESULTS
IN PERCENTAGES TELAVIV ZIONISTS 42 MAPAI 27 HERBUT 13 MAPAM
7 RELIGIOUS 4 STOP IN JERUSALEM MAPAI 24 RELIGIOUS 21
ZIONISTS 15 HERUT 11 PROGRESSIVES 8 STOP IN HAIFA MAPAI 33
ZIONISTS 22 MAPAM 14 RELIGIOUS 8 PROGRESSIVES 8 ON BASIS
FIRST RESULTS BERNSTEIN DEMANDED NEW KNESET ELECTIONS=

RIVLIN=



MAPAI RERUT MAPAM 42 MAPAI 27 13 MAPAM 7 4 MAPAI 24 21
15 HERUT 11 8# MAPAI 33 22 MAPAM 14 8 8= CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

IF YOU CAN'T BE THERE IN PERSON



Telegraph YOUR
**THANKSGIVING
GREETINGS**

ANOTHER GROWING AMERICAN CUSTOM
BEAUTIFUL BLANK
SPECIAL ENVELOPE

6001(50)

WESTERN UNION

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201

(57)R

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LC = Deferred Cable

NLT = Cable Night Letter

Ship Radiogram

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TS-CL109 PD=XJ NEWYORK NY 15 106P=

1950 NOV 15 PM 1 57

DR ABBA HILLEL SILVER=

:THE TEMPLE=

WRHS



:CABLES RECEIVED BY MORNING JOURNAL FROM TWO JERUSALEM
CORRESPONDENTS STATE ALL PARTIES LOST IN ELECTIONS
ONLY GENERAL ZIONISTS IN THE ASCENDENCY RELIGIOUS
BLOCK ALMOST WIPED OUT PRESS AND PUBLIC CONSIDER
ELECTIONS VINDICATION AMERICAN ZIONISM ROKACH AND
BERNSTEIN DEMAND IMMEDIATE KNESSETH ELECTIONS=
ISREELI=

November 16, 1950

TEXT OF CABLEGRAM TO DR. PERETZ BERNSTEIN

Thank you for your telegram.

~~My heartfelt~~ Congregations to you and to ~~the~~ Histadruth Hatzionim Haklanim on your great achievements in ~~the~~ municipal elections. ~~The fact that the Organization of General Zionists, alone among the parties of Israel, has registered impressive gains is~~ certain to have a salutary effect both in Israel and within ~~the~~ World Zionist Movement.

~~The~~ election results have also provided ~~a~~ dramatic vindication of the stand taken by ~~the~~ National Executive ~~Committee~~ of ~~the~~ Zionist Organization of America when it voted to "continue to maintain close and fraternal relations with the Organization of General Zionists in Israel in furtherance of common ideals and in the hope that it will fulfill its role as a great center party in the interest of stability and the harmonious collaboration of all constructive elements". Moreover, there is now a fine opportunity for the Progressive Party to become reunited with the General Zionists Organization, an action which would be most logical in the present circumstances and which we have consistently urged.

The citizens of Israel have once again demonstrated their political wisdom and their capacity to employ democratic processes effectively in coping with their problems.

Friday, November 17, 1950

JTA*Daily News Bulletin*

Published by the JEWISH TELEGRAPHIC AGENCY - 106 East 41st Street, New York 17, N.Y.

ISRAEL CABINET SEEKS FOUR-YEAR TERM FOR PRESENT PARLIAMENT; FACES OPPOSITION

JERUSALEM, Nov. 16. (JTA) -- The Israel parliament today referred to its legal committee the bill submitted by the Cabinet fixing the term of the present parliament at four years and providing that the next parliamentary elections be held in January, 1953.

The issue has now become one of the most controversial in the country, in view of the fact that the General Zionist Party, which emerged with heavy gains in the municipal elections on Tuesday, is now demanding immediate parliamentary elections. This demand is being supported by the right-wing Herut Party and by the left-wing Socialist Mapam Party. All of these three groups are not represented in the present Cabinet.

The entire press in Israel today acknowledges the fact that Tuesday's municipal elections represent a marked swing to the right and put the General Zionists in second place behind Mapai, Israel's moderate Socialist party. Although final election tallies are not yet available, the Hebrew papers agree that Premier David Ben Gurion's Mapai party lost ground in all important urban centers while the centrist General Zionists scored sweeping gains.

On the whole, the Israel newspapers agree that national elections should be held to select a new parliament. Davar, however, stated that a nationwide ballot "may differ radically from the municipal elections, since only about 400,000 persons went to the polls on Tuesday, while double that number would vote in a general election, possibly with quite different results."

Official results of the municipal elections in Tel Aviv were announced here last night. The General Zionists won 31 percent of the votes, the Mapai received 23 percent; Herut, 14; Mapam, 10; Hapoel Hamizrachi, four; Agudas Israel, three; Progressives, three; Communist, two; Mizrachi, two; Yemenites, two; Landlords, Sephardim, and Artisans, 0.7 each.

In Rishon leZion the General Zionists scored 30 percent; Mapai, 23; Mapam, 15; Herut, nine; Poale Agudas Israel, seven; Yemenites and Poale Mizrachi, five each; Communists, three; Progressives, two.

Al Hamishar, organ of the left-wing Socialist Party, Mapam, publishes a comprehensive tabulation of the voting which showed that Mapam won 11.6 percent of the ballots as compared with 10.6 in the 1949 parliamentary elections. The tabulation also shows that the General Zionists polled 25.2 percent of the ballots, as compared with 7.3 in the national elections. According to the same table, all other parties "lost more or less heavily," to wit--Mapai dropped from 37.2 to 26.9; Herut from 15.4 to 10.5 Religious Bloc from 15.4 to 12.8; Progressives from 5.5 to 4; Communists from 2.6 to 2.4.

Haaretz, independent General Zionist newspaper, declared today that the "General Zionists are the second party in the state" and urged the holding of new national elections. Davar, the Mapai newspaper, ran a banner stating that the "municipal elections produced a right-wing concentration," while Haboker, official General Zionist organ, printed a page one streamer announcing the "decisive victory for General Zionists in local elections."

JEWISH AGENCY EXECUTIVE MEETS WITH FEDERATION LEADERS ON U.S. FUND-RAISING PROBLEMS

NEW YORK, Nov. 16. (JTA) -- The executive of the Jewish Agency, meeting in plenary session here today, reviewed with representatives of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds a wide range of problems touching on Israel campaigns in the United States and their relationship to the programs of the local Jewish communities. A memorandum prepared by the Council was discussed in detail.

It was the first time that representatives of the Council, acting as a group, and a plenary of the Jewish Agency executive has had the opportunity for so full and frank an exchange of views. Dr. Nahum Goldmann, chairman of the American section of the executive, who presided at the session, declared at its close that "the exchange was extremely helpful in clarifying many problems."

Representing the Council at the session were Herbert Abeles, of Newark and Julian Freeman of Indianapolis, vice-presidents; Harry L. Lurie, of New York, executive director; Philip Bernstein, assistant director; Arnold Gurin, director of the budget department; Harold Glasser, director of the Institute on Overseas Studies of the Council; Mrs. Abraham Geller of the Women's Division of the New York United Jewish Appeal; Herman M. Pekarsky of the Welfare Fund of Newark, N.J., and Ephraim Gomberg, executive director of the Philadelphia Allied Jewish Appeal.

Hears Reports on Immigration to Israel and on Educational Activities

Earlier the plenary heard reports from Itzhak Raphael, director of the Immigration Department, and Hayim Greenberg, director of the Culture and Education Department. Mr. Raphael disclosed that Eastern Europe, Iran and Iraq will provide 90 percent of the 90,000 immigrants expected to arrive in Israel during the coming winter months. He declared that only lack of funds for transport, organization and housing kept the figure from being twice as high.

The head of the Immigration Department declared that 172,540 immigrants from 54 countries arrived in Israel during the Jewish year ending September, 1950. The largest single number--63,000--came from Eastern Europe, with Rumania furnishing 38,000 Arab countries and North Africa provided 65,000 immigrants, while only 6,500 came from Western Europe. "Fund shortages have slowed down immigration to an average of 14,000 a month," Mr. Raphael said, "whereas with sufficient funds, 30,000 could be absorbed monthly. Immigration from North Africa has been limited to 600-700 a month."

Mr. Greenberg reviewed the seminars, "refresher course" and teacher-exchanges engineered by the Culture and Education Department during the last year. Largest of the seminars was held in Israel last summer, in which 100 Hebrew teachers from 12 countries participated. The Department is fostering a conference of educators in Paris in December looking to the establishment of a permanent seminary of Hebrew studies in the French capital, he reported. Mr. Greenberg also reported that 400 American students participated in a nationwide Department-sponsored essay contest on Jewish history and culture.

NEARLY 20,000 JEWS REACHED ISRAEL LAST MONTH; IMMIGRATION TOTAL NEARING HALF-MILLION

JERUSALEM, Nov. 16. (JTA) -- A total of 19,567 Jewish immigrants arrived in Israel during the month of October, making it the largest contingent to reach the Jewish state in any month since January, the government statistical bureau reported today.

The bureau added that in the first ten months of this year the number of immigrants who arrived in Israel was 145,041 while the total number of Jews who reached the Jewish state since the proclamation of statehood in May, 1948, is 480,010.

To the President M. J. A.
New York.

Please
return

Jerusalem
20. 11. 50

Dear Sir,

The Israel Government is launching a gigantic Fund Collecting Campaign in the U. S. A. This is very good very essential and very important because Israel is fighting for World Jewry and World Jewry must help Israel.

(1) But the point is this: Huge amounts of all Funds Collected have gone into the pockets of high officials. Only a few months ago several high ranking officials of the Settlement were involved in a gigantic embezzlement affair and this matter was cleverly silenced and shelved up for fear it will affect the fund raising campaign in the U. S. A. ! ?

(2) The Government is daily crippling the people more and more. They are killing the genius of the Jewish race. They are following queer and fantastic socialist principles and in that way they are stifling the Economy of the Country. They say: Export or Die. But on the other hand they fix labour wages at such levels that Israel Products cost 10 times what they do in the Continent of Europe. Even if raw materials were available labour costs so much that Export is next to impossible.

(3) They are strangling the Intellectual classes and impoverishing the middle ones. Here is a Comparison of wages: Lawyer, Doctor or Engineer get £100 (or far less) per month. Unskilled labourer gets £70 a month. Skilled labourer gets £100 - £250 a month. Besides they are transferring business from the middle class to co-operatives. In this way they are killing this class. The only worry of this so-called Socialist State is to pay fat wages

to the labour classes (who form the majority) and thus get their votes, in order to maintain their regime, at the risk of ruining the Economy of the State! They have upset and disturbed the entire balance of life.

(4) They want a loan of \$1000 m. from U.S. Jewry. But this sum will never be refunded. They are daily sinking into debts from which they will never rise and in the end will bring the country into Bankruptcy, Shame and Disaster! Private pockets getting more fat every day.

(5) The only solution is to unsaddle this fictitious Mapai-Mapam (Socialist-Communist) regime. The recent municipal elections showed that 90% of the Intellectual and Business Classes are against this Mapai-Mapam administration, only bribed labourers have voted for them.

U.S. Jewry can turn the balance and make Israel a truly democratic country (on sound economic principles) by contributing capital only if there is a sane administration and the U.S. Loan is scrupulously spent and rigidly supervised.

U.S. Jewry.

Copy to H.E. the Prime Minister, Jerusalem

" " The Import Export Bank. New York.

" " Dr. Abba Hillel Silver New York.

JTA

DAILY NEWS BULLETIN

Published by the JEWISH TELEGRAPHIC AGENCY - 106 East 41st Street, New York 17, N.Y.

LIPSKY RESIGNS AS CHAIRMAN OF AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL; BLAMES CONFUSION IN U.S. ZIONISM

NEW YORK, Nov. 21. (JTA) -- The resignation of Louis Lipsky as chairman of the American Zionist Council, representing seven national Zionist groups in this country, was announced today.

"It is impossible to cope with the confusions of functions and authority that prevail in the Zionist movement in the United States," Mr. Lipsky stated in his letter of resignation. He took office in the Council in September, 1949, following the resignation of Dr. Abba Hillel Silver.

ISRAEL GROUPS SEEK AGREEMENT ON NAMING OF MAYORS; FINAL ELECTION RESULTS ANNOUNCED

JERUSALEM, Nov. 21. (JTA) -- The negotiations among the various parties for the naming of mayors of cities and large towns in Israel continue to hold the center of the political stage in this country. In virtually no city or region did any one party gain a clear majority of the votes and negotiations for coalition municipal administrations must be completed before mayors can be named.

An agreement between the Mapai and the Mapam on a united labor front in cities where the labor forces together gained a majority was almost reached yesterday at a meeting of the political committees of both parties. However, a last-minute hitch prevented the signing of the pact.

Meanwhile, the Mapai is exploring the possibility of uniting with the Religious forces in areas where the two groups may be able to control the administration. However, in Jerusalem a serious snag has been hit with the demand by the Orthodox parties that they be given the right to name the mayor. The Religious groups have not yet come to any agreement among themselves as to whom they will offer. A Mapai spokesman said today that if a Mapai mayor cannot be named in Jerusalem, the Labor Party will back Daniel Auster, Progressive, the current Mayor.

In Haifa the negotiations have been complicated by the Mapam's strong opposition to the Mapai candidate, Aba Chushi. Mr. Chushi is secretary of the Haifa Labor Council and a member of the Histadrut executive.

A report on the elections by the Knesset Committee on Internal Affairs today presented the following final results: The Mapai received 92,589 votes, which comes to 27.9 percent of the total and represents a loss of 6.7 percent compared to the general election results of January, 1949; the General Zionist Party received 80,202 votes, 24.9 percent, an increase of 17.8 percent.

The Mapam received 37,364 votes, 11.2 percent, an increase of 0.3 percent; Herut, 33,317, 10 percent; Progressive Zionists, 15,055, virtually unchanged; and the Communist Party, 7,385, 2.2 percent, a loss of 0.3 percent. No figures were given on the Orthodox groups as a whole.

JEWISH AGENCY EXECUTIVE SESSION CLOSES; WORLD ZIONIST CONGRESS TO BE HELD IN JULY

NEW YORK, Nov. 21. (JTA) -- The date for the 1951 World Zionist Congress has been set for the first half of July, it was announced today at the New York headquarters of the Jewish Agency. It will be the first gathering of the supreme representative body of the world Zionist movement since 1946 and the first since the establishment of Israel.

Announcement of the date was made by Berl Locker, chairman of the Jerusalem section of the Jewish Agency, and Dr. Nahum Goldmann, chairman of the American section, in a report to the press on the decisions made during the two-week plenary of the Jewish Agency executive, which closed yesterday. The two chairmen explained that the exact date for the opening of the Congress will be determined by the availability of the Congress Hall now under construction in Jerusalem. Other major decisions reached by the plenary in the last two weeks were listed by Mr. Locker and Dr. Goldmann as follows:

1. Financial stringencies have forced a shake-up of budgetary items designed to free as much money as possible for direct use in immigration, absorption and colonization programs. Jewish Agency offices in Europe and North Africa were consolidated and other economies instituted. The new budget reveals that several millions of dollars heretofore required by the Absorption Department for running the immigrant camps will be saved next year for more productive purposes under the new "Operation Homestead" through which the bulk of the newcomers never get to see the inside of a camp.
2. The executive, after a discussion with a representative body of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, went on record as opposed to the Council plan for a Central Israel Fund and to any attempt by the Council to replace the United Jewish Appeal. The executive decision was based on its conviction that the Council conception of a central fund would result in a loss of revenue to Israel.
3. The executive voted to give the Youth Aliyah permission to seek agreement with the central fund-raising agencies--in all countries of the world where such exist--for independent Youth Aliyah campaigns. The executive stressed that the independent campaign would be authorized only where the central agencies agree that the major campaigns would not be injured thereby.
4. The executive voted to continue allocations to the Mizrachi Palestine Fund and to the Constructive Fund of the World Confederation of General Zionists for constructive work in Israel. Each party was given a percentage designed to give it the same proportion of Jewish Agency income as it received last year.

"The executive plenary which just closed," the statement issued by Mr. Locker and Dr. Goldmann declared, "was the first to have been held in the United States for two years. It was a successful plenary in achieving a maximum of results under adverse financial circumstances arising from Israel's increasing needs and a decrease of the flow of money from the United States.

"It is clear that grave responsibilities now confront the American Jewish community upon whom, in the end, responsibility for the success of the four-point program devolves. The Israel members of the executive join with the American members in urging the American community to back the United Jewish Appeal to the limit this year and to be ready to support the Israel Government's bond drive when it opens in the spring," the statement concluded.

ה'תשנ"א י"א ח' ס' כ"ס ת"ט

28.11.50

טבלת-השוואה מהבחירות לכנסת ולמועצות המקומיות

חלוקת המנדטים			בחירות מוניציפאליות						בחירות לכנסת						
			אחוזים			מספר הקולות			אחוזים			מספר הקולות			
ס"ה	מושב	ערים	ס"ה	מושב	ערים	ס"ה	מושב	ערים	ס"ה	מושב	ערים	ס"ה	מושב	ערים	
81	50	31	11.5	17.5	10.7	38.120	7.225	30.859	11.2	17.0	10.4	30.325	5.454	24.871	מ — מפ"ם
181	118	63	27.6	36.7	26.0	90.235	15.204	75.031	31.6	40.2	30.4	85.486	12.920	72.566	א — מפא"י
101	50	51	24.8	17.2	25.9	81.895	7.116	74.779	6.8	5.7	7.0	18.412	1.867	16.545	צ — ציונים כלליים
21	10	21	10.3	4.3	11.1	33.802	1.782	32.020	14.7	6.4	15.8	39.632	2.057	37.575	ח — חרות
63	31	32	11.6	11.8	11.6	38.489	4.873	33.616	16.9	15.8	17.0	45.762	5.086	40.676	חזית דתית
19	10	9	4.6	4.9	4.6	15.419	1.996	13.432	4.9	5.0	4.9	13.211	1.589	11.622	פ — פועלי אגודות
5	1	4	2.3	1.1	2.5	7.747	451	7.296	2.9	5.0	2.7	7.924	1.571	6.353	ק — מק"י
39	24	15	7.3	6.5	7.6	24.300	2.691	21.609	11.0	4.9	11.8	29.970	1.556	28.414	מפלגות אחרות
520	294	22	100.0	100.0	100.0	330.016	41.338	288.678	100.0	100.0	100.0	270.722	32.100	238.622	סה"כ

28.12.50

צ"ה ה"ש"ה

יום ג' ט"ו כסלו

תוצאות הבחירות

בת"א-יפו

3	צירים	9.8%	13.252	מפ"ם
7		23.7	31.412	מפא"י
10		31.1	42.240	צ"ב
4		13.8	18.685	"חירות"
1		3.0	4.129	פרוגרסיביים
1		2.8	3.702	מק"י
1		3.3	4.607	אגודה
1		4.7	6.357	הפועהמ"ן
1		2.5	3.411	מזרחי
1		2.0	2.789	בעלי-בתים
—		0.7	985	ספרדים
—		0.7	1.001	בעלי-מלאכה
1		2.5	3.318	תימנים
31	צירים	100%	135.886	סה"כ



INSIDE Israel

ZIONIST ORGANIZATION OF AMERICA • 41 EAST 42nd STREET • NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

E. E. BARBARASH, DIRECTOR, PUBLIC RELATIONS

CORA MILLER, ASSISTANT

VOL. X. NO. III

NOVEMBER, 1950

Israel Elections See Sweeping General Zionist Gains

New York (ZOA) - Spectacular gains by the General Zionist party marked the municipal elections held throughout Israel on November 14th, with the General Zionist party moving up from fourth to second place.

The most sweeping General Zionist advances were made in Tel Aviv, where they polled 31% of the votes, against 23% for Mapai. In Nathanya the General Zionist vote was 22%, with 21% for Mapai. In many other areas Mapai continued to hold the lead, with the General Zionists making gains.

A Jerusalem dispatch give the following percentage figures on the Municipal election returns as compared with the Knesseth elections of January 1949:

	1950	1949
Mapai	26.9	36.
General Zionist	25.2	5.3
Religious Parties	12.5	12.8
Mapam	11.6	14.8
Herut	10.5	11.5
Progressives	4.8	4.1
Communists	2.4	3.5

(All figures are exclusive of the soldiers' vote, not yet announced).

A percentage-wise breakdown of the votes polled in the various cities, according to the Israel Office of Information, reads as follows:

JERUSALEM - Mapai, 24%; United Religious Front, 16%; General Zionists, 15%; Herut, 11%; Progressives, 8%; Poale Agudat Israel, 5.5%.

TEL AVIV - General Zionists, 31%; Mapai, 23%; Herut, 14%; Mapam, 10%.

HAIFA - Mapai, 33%; General Zionists, 22%; Mapam, 14%; United Religious Front (excluding Mizrachi) 8%; Haifa Party (Progressives, Sephardim, Women) 8%; Herut, 6%.

NATHANYA - General Zionists, 22%; Mapai, 21%; Herut, 15%; Progressives, 11%; Mapam, 10%; Hapoel Hamizrachi, 10%.

HADERA - Mapai, 33%; General Zionists, 22%; Mapam, 14%; Hapoel Hamizrachi, 7%; two Yemenite lists together, 10%.

RAANANA - Mapai, 32%; Progressives, 16%; General Zionists, 15%; Mapam, 13%; Poale Agudat Israel and Hapoel Hamizrachi, 13%.

In LYDDA, which is a typical new immigrants' center with a number of Arab inhabitants, the results were: Mapai, 40%; Mapam, 18%; United Religious Front, 13%; Arab Progressives, 10%; General Zionists, 6%; Herut, 5%. The Communists polled 7% in Lydda, probably largely among the Arab opposition. The Communists did not poll more than 3% of the vote in any of the main centers and their average around the country was somewhat less.

The elections were held in 43 municipalities and local councils for the first time in 15 years. The last elections in the major municipalities took place in 1935. The voting was by proportionate representation. Almost 4,000 candidates (3,955) competed for 527 seats in the 43 electoral areas. The vote was by secret ballot.

All persons 18 or over on December 31, 1949, who had resided in their voting areas for six months prior to January 1, 1950 and were still resident there at the time of election were eligible to vote.

New Israel Cabinet

Jerusalem (ZOA). - The recent Israel cabinet crisis was resolved with the formation by Prime Minister Ben Gurion of a new 13-member Cabinet based on a coalition of the same four parties as in the outgoing Government.

The Cabinet as reconstituted, and as approved by the Knesseth by a vote of 69 to 42, now stands as follows:

Prime Minister and Defense	- David Ben-Gurion, Mapai.
Foreign Affairs	- Moshe Sharett, Mapai.
Finance	- Eliezer Kaplan, Mapai.
Education	- David Remez, Mapai.
Labor and Social Insurance	- Mrs. Golda Myerson, Mapai.
Communications	- Dr. Bernard Joseph, Mapai.
Agriculture	- Pinhas Lubianiker, Mapai.
Interior, Health & Immigration	- Moshe Shapiro, Orthodox.
Religious Affairs and War Sufferers	- Rabbi Juda Maimon, Orthodox.
Social Welfare	- Rabbi Itzhak Meir Levin, Orthodox.
Justice	- Pinhas Rosen, Progressive.
Police Affairs	- Behor Shitreet, Sephardim.
Trade and Industry	- Yakov Geri, non-political.

Washington Conference Sets Four Point Program

Washington, D.C. (ZOA) - The National Planning Conference for Israel and Jewish Rehabilitation, held in Washington and representing the major national Jewish organizations and communities of the United States, adopted the following four point program of aid for Israel:

1. We urge the government of the United States to help Israel through grants in aid, loans and through other avenues of financial support that have been mobilized by our government to further the cause of democracy everywhere.

2. This Conference calls on all American Jews greatly to intensify their efforts on behalf of the United Jewish Appeal so that there shall be made available the increased funds required for rescue, transport, reception and the initial stages of settlement in Israel.

3. The funds available through the United Jewish Appeal can meet at most only basic relief and initial resettlement needs. Therefore the Conference calls upon the Jews of the United States to provide other resources to enable Israel to realize its great opportunities for the complete absorption of the newcomers through its industrial and agricultural development. With full confidence in Israel's capacity to achieve economic stability and self-sufficiency and to fulfill

Zionist Organization of America
BENJAMIN G. BROWDY, President

Committee on World Zionist Affairs
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SPECIAL

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General Zionists beat Mapai in Tel Aviv -- Become second largest party in the country -- Defeat of the "Progressives".

New York (ZINS) -- The country-wide municipal elections held in Israel on November 14 brought a spectacular victory to the Organization of General Zionists (Histadrut Hazionim Haklalom) which came out from the polls as the second largest political party of the young Republic. On the other hand the elections resulted in a rout of the "Progressives" who split off the General Zionists two years ago.

On the basis of the up-to-date incomplete returns the General Zionists claim 29% of the total national vote. The General Zionists have beaten Mapai in the largest Israeli city, Tel Aviv, where almost one third of the total Israeli population dwells.

Here are some of the returns as published to date:

Tel Aviv

General Zionists -- 31%
Mapai -- 23%
Progressives -- 3%

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General Zionists -- 21.8%
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(During the Knesset elections two years ago the General Zionists polled only 7% in Tel Aviv and only 1% of the vote in Jerusalem).

Haifa

General Zionists -- 22%
Mapai -- 33%
Progressives and Sephardin -- 8%

Rishon Lezion

General Zionists -- 30%
Mapai -- 23%
Progressives -- 2%

(During the Knesset elections two years ago the General Zionists in Haifa polled only 7% of the vote).

Petach Tikvah

General Zionists -- 5 Councilors
Mapai -- 5 Councilors

Nitanyah

General Zionists -- 22%
(5% two years ago)

(The General Zionists polled 30% of the Petach Tikvah vote compared to 8.5% two years ago).

Rehovoth -- General Zionists -- 18% (8% two years ago).

The Mapai dropped in Tel Aviv from 34 to 23 per cent; in Jerusalem from 28 to 24 per cent; in Haifa from 37 to 33 per cent; in Rehovoth from 40 to 26 per cent; in Natanyah from 39.5 to 21 per cent.

ENCOURAGING PRIVATE ENTERPRISE CAPITAL TO INVEST IN ISRAEL

It is very evident that the Israeli Government does not clearly understand that a prospective foreign investor compares profit opportunities in Israel with those available in his home country or elsewhere in relation to the risk which he is to assume and, on this basis, the Israeli situation, as it is presently set up, will not attract a large volume of investment funds even from many potential investors who are sympathetically inclined toward Israel. The steps taken so far by the Israeli Government to attract foreign capital are like a drop of water on the ocean and fail to reach the fundamentals involved.

It is going to be necessary to convince the American entrepreneur that the basic thinking of the socialist labor government of Israel has undergone a change and some dramatic course of action is going to be necessary in order to accomplish this result. There appears to be some evidence that men are being brought into the Israeli cabinet who do believe that profits create jobs and wealth and provide the where with all to acquire the productive tools necessary to develop a higher living standard. It still is not clear that they fully understand that a private enterprise dollar is equal to five socialist dollars because it carries with it the skill, knowhow, resourcefulness, energy, and the aggressiveness of the entrepreneur who is risking the savings he has accumulated from prior effort--stated more simply, he throws his very life along with his money into the struggle to make his enterprise flourish and survive. A socialist dollar is an impersonal thing--usually controlled by political bureaucrats who lack the necessary skill and experience and who have nothing to lose of their own. Can you imagine a bureaucrat working 14 to 16 hours a day to solve difficult production problems or sleepless nights planning lower cost methods? Or is he more likely planning to place a political crony in a position of responsibility? It is not the price and import controls, necessary at the present time in Israel, that frightens foreign capital away, but it is the way they are administered. The cost plus 12% er's in the Israeli price control administration have already frightened millions of foreign capital away.

Let us look at a prospective investment in an Israeli enterprise through the eyes of the outsider. First, there are certain fundamental negative phases of the situation which can only be corrected over a long term, if at all.

1. The ability of Israel to survive.
 - A. Borders difficult to defend--danger of country being split in two.
 - B. Hostile neighbors
 - C. Position of Israel in the event of war between the East and West.
2. Lack of natural resources.
3. Low purchasing power of population.
4. Distance from sources of supply and major export markets.

5. State of War--borders closed--reducing possible trade with Israel neighbors to a minimum.

Then there are the following unfavorable aspects of the situation which are susceptible to correction or amelioration.

1. Lack of confidence in the permanence of private enterprise in Israel.
 - A. Fear of actual or potential competition from the Histadrut.
 - B. Evidence of ideological factors influencing administration of controls together with ineptitude of officials handling these matters.
2. High taxes--austerity rationing--price controls--import and export restrictions, etc.
3. High labor costs.

The first dramatic move that the Israeli Government could make to stimulate the investment of foreign capital would be to take the Histadrut completely out of business. This could best be done by issuing Israeli Government bonds to the Histadrut in exchange for their equities and selling the properties to foreign business men. This, of itself, would have the effect of putting a substantial sum of money into Israel and will demonstrate to the World that Israel does plan to have a private enterprise system. It would give the Histadrut securities on which to start to build a pension fund for its members.

The next important move would be to change the whole concept of price, manpower, import and export controls, etc., so as to make possible large profits subject to low taxes in Israel with assurances that this program will not be changed for at least ten years. Stated in another way, a foreign investor would have to see the opportunity to earn a sufficient profit to get his capital back plus a gain quickly. Progress in expanding and improving productive capacity through all the history of America has always been on an uneven basis subject to booms and depression, each boom reaching a new high level and each depression stopping short of a preceding low. Israel must not fear these variations because, in any event, it will always have the productive equipment brought into Israel.

More attention should be given to the development of the Israel tourist business because there is every evidence that a considerable volume of foreign exchange can be procured from this source much more quickly than from the development of manufacturing exports. American and Swiss hotel men should be encouraged to build hotels on a basis which will enable them to anticipate a return of their capital with a gain in a very short period. One of the best methods of doing this would be to determine a room rental rate in terms of Israeli pounds which would pay operating expenses, a reasonable profit, and capital amortization. Then add 25% to this rate which would be charged to foreign visitors who would book their rooms through tourist sources abroad and pay a 25% deposit which would go to the owners of the hotel in the country where they lived, a portion of which would be used for promoting the tourist business and the balance of which they would retain. With a plan of this character, a number of large hotels could be built in Israel within the next few years. Israel has a strong emotional appeal

to millions of prosperous Jews in America and elsewhere who would include Israel in their travel itineraries if adequate facilities were made available. The proper handling of this situation would, in a very short time, enable Israel to earn foreign currencies of \$25,000,000 to \$35,000,000 per year.

The Israeli economy can in many respects be developed along the lines of that of Switzerland. Switzerland has no natural resources of any consequence, a mountainous terrain, yet it supports four and one-quarter million people and is one of the richest countries per capita in the world. The standards of living are comparable to those prevailing in America. In 1949, the Swiss purchased from the United States approximately \$180,000,000 of goods and sold the United States \$108,000,000 of goods, leaving an unfavorable trade balance of \$72,000,000. However this was more than offset by expenditures of American tourists in Switzerland so that it finished the year with a favorable balance of trade and today the Swiss currency is the only currency in the world that sells for a premium over the American dollar. The French and Italian foreign trade is largely supported by tourist revenue and that of other European countries to a lesser extent. Improved methods of transportation will tend greatly to increase foreign travel in the years to come.

Switzerland can also provide a pattern for the Israeli economy in that the Swiss have overcome their lack of natural resources by developing great technical skill in the manufacture of precision metal parts and equipment, and now make the major portion of the time pieces used by all the people of the world. This type of manufacture requires little raw material but considerable technical know-how.

However, we must not forget that the Swiss have a strong private enterprise economy, the best system anywhere and certainly the only possible system in a country lacking natural resources.

J. S. ACKERMAN
2326 Indiana Avenue
Chicago 16, Illinois

[November 1950]

UNFAVORABLE ASPECTS OF PROPOSED ISRAELI BOND ISSUE

Most of the prospective buyers of Israeli bonds in the United States are the same people who would normally make large subscription pledges to the United Jewish Appeal. A high percentage of these people are in top income tax brackets ranging from 38% to 91%. The vast majority of these people will only allocate a certain portion of their assets or income to Israel and the major portion of the funds allocated can be procured as donations because of the tax savings involved. As a matter of fact, the competition of a bond issue may adversely affect the United Jewish Appeal. It is not too far-fetched to say that at least 75% of the money that might be invested in Israel bonds can be procured gratis by donations if an adequate appeal is made.

Assuming that the Republic of Israel bonds are distributed in the United States through the Zionist Organization, they would be in a very weak position market-wise. First, they would lack sponsorship by a substantial banking group. Next, they would compare unfavorably with other governmental bonds available in the marketplace. Israel financial statements, showing large deficits in their foreign trade, will not give the bonds investment status and, in addition, the fact that they will be sold under high pressure will cause many people to promptly resell them and they soon will be available in the open market at a large discount which will reflect on the country's credit. Low prices for the bonds will encourage further sales by holders in order to establish losses for tax purposes.

If we are to be realistic, we must agree that the funds required for interest and amortization of the bonds will, in the foreseeable future, have to come from contributions from World Jewry. Should the country perchance default on the bonds, Israel's credit would deteriorate to a point where the country would be set back a generation.

There are complex legal problems involved in the sale of the bonds in the United States and considerable personal responsibility on the part of those who make the sale. The danger of technical misrepresentations of omission or commission by enthusiastic vendors of the bonds would be great.

Summarizing, we might state that no useful purpose can be accomplished by the sale of the bonds and much hazard is involved. More effort put back of the United Jewish Appeal together with an intelligent program for encouraging the investment of foreign capital in Israel would seem to offer the best prospects of procuring funds for Israel.

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ZINS

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("HABOKER" - 12.12.50)

GOVERNMENT OBSTRUCTS COMMISSION FOR INVESTIGATION OF
DISCRIMINATION AGAINST PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

Personal Statement of Mr. P. Bernstein in Knesseth.

In a personal statement made yesterday in the Knesseth, Mr. P. Bernstein revealed to the public the ways in which the Government obstructed the Government Commission headed by him, which had been appointed to investigate charges of discrimination against private enterprise. The statement caused disturbance in the Knesseth and was not answered on behalf of the Government.

Mr. Bernstein stated:-

"I must ask for the indulgence of the Knesseth for inflicting a personal statement on its patience in a matter which does not concern it directly; but which at this stage nevertheless must be raised in this House, as the Minister of Finance has touched upon it in a certain way during his stay in the United States. I refer to the Government Commission for the Investigation of Discrimination against private enterprise.

The words used by the Minister of Finance in this connection have been reported by the Press in several versions, and letters which I have received from the States also mention them in various forms, but according to all sources Mr. Kaplan has said that I had been appointed as chairman of the Commission which was to investigate the charges of discrimination as long as four months ago, and that I had not yet submitted a report. This may or may not be the correct version; in any case, the Minister's statement was understood to imply that I did not choose to submit a report or to bring the Commission's activities to a conclusion, whether by reason of lacking evidence of discrimination, or, worse, because I did not wish the charges of discrimination to be investigated for fear of their being proved unfounded. And there was no lack of hints that my party had an interest in leaving the charges uninvestigated.

The Strange History of the Commission in Question.

I must therefore state the following facts;-

Of the Commission's appointment Government informed me in the second half of June, about a week after I had left for the United States. The Government was aware of my journey to the States; not by chance or indirectly, but because I had discussed certain steps which I intended to take there with the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and of Finance, and these gentlemen had agreed to my proposals. When I nevertheless was appointed as a member of the Commission, I asked by letter, before my departure, to appoint someone else in my place, as I intended to be abroad for about a month and a half, and did not wish to hold up the Commission's work. Some time after I had returned, I learned in a chance conversation with the Minister of the Interior that my return had been waited for so that the Commission could begin to work. From this remark I understood that my request to appoint another member in my

place had not been fulfilled, a fact of which I had not been informed in reply to my letter. After my conversation with the Minister of the Interior I nevertheless, though I was in no way obliged to do so, wrote to the Government Secretary and requested him, in view of what I had learned from the Minister, to inform me of the composition of the Commission, and of its terms of reference. For several weeks I received no answer. Afterwards I was asked in an express letter to contact the Prime Minister's office in the Kiryah. With some difficulty I succeeded in establishing contact, and after a few more days I was informed that there were difficulties in convening the Commission, as one of its members, Dr. Foerder, was abroad. I also was requested to propose another member in his place. I suggested a member of the same party, Mr. Idov Cohen, but the appointment was not made; more time passed, and on 9 October the Commission held its first meeting. To our astonishment no government official could be found to act as secretary to the commission and to assist it in carrying out its duties; at the Prime Minister's office we were informed that they knew nothing of the matter and would contact Government offices in Jerusalem. Again some time later I was given the name of the government official who would deal with the affairs of the Commission. I do not remember his name, for I never had the pleasure of meeting him. But later - end October or begin November, I believe - Mr. Toural (then of the Ministry of Rationing and Supply, but since transferred to the State Comptroller's Office presented himself to me as Secretary to the Commission appointed by the Government. I requested him to prepare some material which could at least serve as a first basis for the investigations or discussions of the Commission. A fortnight ago Mr. Toural informed me that he had found difficulties in obtaining the material which I had requested from the Treasury, but provided some material from the Ministry of Rationing and Supply; I asked him to convene the Commission. It will sit tomorrow, though again one of its members, Mr. Naftali, is abroad.

This is the strange history of the Commission in question.

If I wanted to follow in the footsteps of Mr. Kaplan's commentators, I could say that, on the showing, the Government is interested in being able to state that a Commission has been appointed to investigate discrimination, but not interested in having the Commission work. I do not say so, for I believe that the Government is interested in an inquiry. But the Government was apparently occupied by more important matters, and the working of the technical apparatus seems to have been so defective that the matter was delayed in the way which I have described.

I must stress the fact that this is not a Parliamentary Commission, but a Government Commission, and that its activation is a Government responsibility. The Commission is composed of four members of the Knesseth - 3 of them members of the Coalition Parties and 1 of the Opposition. If the Government had been interested in this composition of the Commission and in its activation, it should have appointed another member of the opposition in my place; after all, I am not the only opposition

member. But the Government did not appoint another member and did not inform me of anything. When I nevertheless took steps to have the Commission begin its work, I had such a degree of cooperation from the Government that its interest in the matter seemed very small indeed. Admittedly this was at a time when the Government crisis began to take shape inside the Government, and afterwards came into the open, and when the proposals of reorganization which accompanied its onset and later directly caused it to break out, seriously affected the stability of the Government apparatus, which in any case was none too stable to begin with. But in any case there are no grounds for accusing me of having delayed the work of the Commission, and certainly not in a way which opens the door to hints that there is in fact no discrimination because after four months I have not yet submitted a report.

I shall permit myself to bring this statement to the knowledge of interested circles in the United States, and I express the hope that the Military Censor will not regard it as matter which endangers the security of the State.

Mr. Kaplan's Reply

Mr. E. Kaplan, Minister of Finance, replied as follows:-

"I do not intend to make any statement at this stage. I should only like to say that for a number of reasons Mr. Bernstein's memory seems to have somewhat deteriorated. I shall reply in detail after reading Mr. Bernstein's statement again".

When Mr. Bernstein was about to make his statement, there was a minor incident in the House. The Speaker, Mr. Nir, apparently sensing what was to come, interrupted the statement on the grounds that the words referred to had not been said in the House and should therefore not be answered in the House. The General Zionist members protested against this ruling and claimed that the matter had been raised in the House on several occasions and that comment upon them in the House was in order. The speaker finally consented.

THE ISRAEL MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

By Elias Epstein
Jerusalem

Mr. Epstein, noted Israeli journalist and distinguished Jerusalem citizen is a leading member of the National Executive Committee of the General Zionist Party of Israel. -- Ed.

New York The results of new municipal elections have been long awaited in Israel with keen interest. The main towns have been unable to hold elections for over a decade, during which their constituency has both grown and changed considerably. It was freely asserted, and feared, that the influence of the General Zionists which was dominant in the urban Councils, would be eliminated. Following the first Knesset elections, which revealed such substantial support for Mr. Ben-Gurion's party, it was more confidently prophesized that Mapai would also capture the Municipal Councils, and the General Zionist administrations were not infrequently reproved for allegedly postponing the contest in fear of its consequences. The sequel has surprised all but those who had their ears to the ground.

The circumstances of the elections should be appreciated. The small rural centers, the occupants of the Immigrants' Camps, and townfolk who had taken up their residence since last January, did not vote. In the townships, which include also country-towns like Hadera, Rehovot, Petah Tikvah and Rishon le Zion, all who were resident in January, of the age of 18 years, without any tax or other qualification, were eligible to use the franchise. It is reported that 90 per cent of the electorate did so.

Hence it cannot be assumed that national Parliamentary elections would necessarily at this time have produced a serious diversion from the Municipal poll. It is questionable whether people accommodated in Camps, who have not yet entered into the normal citizen's life and interests, can exercise an objective vote. But in Jaffa, Jerusalem and Haifa, are many olim who arrived in the two years preceding last January. The labor rural settlements would have given more votes proportionately to both Mapai and Mapam, but on the other hand, the townships contain a large number of youthful voters. Indeed it seems to the writer that the 31% gained by the General Zionists in Tel Aviv must embrace not a few working-class votes, and the same is likely in other places.

By common consent, and with particular emphasis from Mapai and the General Zionists, the issues were national rather than local. Technically, holding the elections all on one day gave them a national aspect. Further, the public was too absorbed in the general economic situation to worry over local improvements or even local rates. This too was logical, because the present Government, like its predecessor the Mandatory, administers tight control over the Municipalities. The election forum therefore centered around the fiscal and economic policy of the Government. The talk of candidates was about food, clothing and other essentials; promotion of trade and industry; the falling value of the Israel pound; and the favoring of cooperative as against individual enterprise. A special target of criticism was the rationing system, not in principle, but in the manner of its implementation (inconsistencies, lack of the official rations, and excessive formalism), and the complicated network of licenses and permits. While the foreign policy

of the Government, which enjoys the support of the General Zionists, was not queried by them, the relations of the Government towards world Zionism, and especially American Zionism, were the subject of attack.

The voting, which has made the General Zionists the second-largest Party in the country, allows of no ambiguous interpretation. It does not lessen the significance of the results to call them a protest, or sign of lack of confidence. The General Zionist Party has performed a national service in consolidating and channeling the rampant dissatisfaction, and the fact that the other extreme Opposition parties, Mapam and Herut, lost ground is a tribute to the political maturity of the citizens. It would have been far less welcome to those responsible for the State, to find either of these Left and Right wing parties strengthened because of discontent. It is indeed no secret that within Mapai is a body of opinion which believes that an alliance between Mapai and the General Zionists would be far more stable and constructive than the present coalition. Had this group got its way, the reshuffled Cabinet would have been differently constituted, and the present demand for fresh national elections avoided.

It may be observed that while the present system of proportional representation encourages small groups to submit separate slates, the public is averse to such fragmentary action. The "Landlords List" in Tel Aviv, the Sefardim, Agudat Israel, and even the Mizrahi and Progressives, lost votes in comparison with the Knesset elections. We may surely expect the tendency towards a few large parties to become stronger. In Petah Tikvah, Ramat Gan, Natania, and to some extent in Jerusalem, various Center groups united behind the General Zionist ticket, instead of competing with it.

The Religious Bloc must note that its handling of the recent Cabinet crisis did not enhance its standing with the public. It is doubtful whether its four-party combination will withstand the vicissitudes of political life, of which religion is an important but single aspect.

The largest participation in the election and its definite character disproves any suggestion of a snap vote or accidental issue. Since our Parliamentary life began, the General Zionists have conducted a steady educational campaign on the issues before the nation. In respect to financial policy they have urged that the rules and characteristics of investment capital should be respected and not challenged, and that, as we are so dependent on such capital (now generally admitted), it should be courted and not restricted in its movements. In economics they have urged fuller freedom for the play of individual effort, which has meant so much for the progress of other countries, without penalizing the cooperative sector. They have objected to the growth of cooperative enterprises into monopolies and huge trusts, which curtail the opportunities for the small man and private concern. On controls, which in principle they do not oppose, as a means and not an end, they assert that of themselves controls are not productive and their effectiveness is limited. Failure of control involves greater control. Austerity does not increase, but rather decreases production.

The General Zionists claim that public busses should be run by the Municipalities, rather than a cooperative which is tantamount to a private company of 200 members. They ask that Health services be National rather than a class prerogative. They ask that education be an affair of State rather than of political parties. They ask for equitable taxation. They believe that the middle-man and the middle-class are not necessarily parasites, but perform a necessary function in modern society, and particularly in a Jewish society, culturally as well as economically.

The speeches of Bernstein and Rokah in the Knesset have commanded much greater attention than the size of their party would suggest. Some 400 meetings of the General Zionists were held during the campaign, largely attended, where the program of the Party was warmly hailed by many outside, as well as inside, the Party. In the press and on the platform the issues were brought boldly and comprehensively before the electorate. Its verdict is hence considered and informed, not a fluke, and must correspondingly be judged.

Another element cannot be overlooked. In every appeal to the people the party in office has many advantages. The influence of Mapai is writ large over the whole country, in the towns as well as the villages. The Government party is also the wealthiest, inasmuch as it can levy toll upon its business enterprises in a way denied to the General Zionists. Thus the big concerns like "Tenuva", "Hamashbir", "Sollel-Boneh", etc., were required each to contribute tens of thousands of pounds to the election fund of the Histadrut. (As actually the Histadrut represented only Mapai, this was a source of complaint from Mapam, which, though in the Histadrut, ran a separate slate).

The more moderate of the two Socialist parties, Mapai, has remained the largest of the parties, which in view of its immense assets and wide power is hardly surprising. But it will help to assess the **victory** of the General Zionists if we compare the number of votes cast for the first and second-top parties. The difference between the number of votes polled by Mapai and the General Zionists is trivial indeed. This is a turnover which resembles a landslide, seeing that the General Zionists boasted only 25,000 votes in the Knesset elections throughout the country!

It is misleading to represent the towns as being dominantly composed of businessmen and property owners. As is only natural they include a large workingclass element and it appears obvious that some of its votes went to the Opposition General Zionists. That too is not surprising to the party organizers. The towns also contain a substantial professional class, the "intelligentsia", as well as the small shopkeeper, independent craftsman, and civil servant. The huge participation in the ballot proves that all these groups expressed their views, and the transfer of their votes, as compared with the Parliamentary election, shows that they voted with discrimination.

It will be recalled that in analyzing the results of the Knesset election, many observers considered that Mr. Ben-Gurion reaped by his personal popularity a great deal of support for Mapai, from non-members of that party. A large part of the population gave the Premier an open check, so to speak, as a vote of confidence in his own ability, and gratitude for his brilliant leadership of the nation in arms. These votes, in many cases diverted from the General Zionists, have now been returned to them and with them the votes of members of other parties and many of the non-party citizens.

* * * * *

We have thus experienced a political revolt, if not a revolution in the Israel nation, which is bound to have repercussions far and wide. It is perhaps part of a trend we have witnessed in the national elections of Australia, New Zealand and Great Britain.

It is most unfair to assume that the Opposition voters are less concerned to absorb the newcomers or to share their portion with them, than the Government voters. Loyalty and devotion is in Israel the monopoly of no one party or group. The majority of the Olim who have left the camps have been absorbed in the cities and country-towns, and it is in the urban centres that the severe shortages bear most hardly on the populace. What the election means is that the experimental "Planned Economy" of the Controllers, has not fulfilled its purpose, and other more liberal and practical measures are indicated.

As for world Zionism the revival in Israel, of the General Zionist Party, which was the largest at the last Congress, means undoubtedly fresh encouragement to the followers of a Center policy. It must be expected that the Congress elections in Israel will reflect the same outcome as in the Municipal elections. Much of the usual "floating vote" will doubtless go to the strengthened General Zionists, who can be counted upon to appear at the Congress in force. Together with the delegates of the General Zionists abroad their combined numbers (in Israel Congress representation is double that abroad), should enable the Party to retain its primary position. Indeed those who some time ago were ready to "bury the dead", must revise their attitude.

Before the General Zionists now lies a great test. It can only be a matter of time when they will enter the Government, on terms of honor, and which will enable them to bear the heavy responsibility which office imposes. They will face a much more critical situation than that of two years ago, but it will be their duty to shoulder the burden of restoring a more normal economy. In that task American General Zionists can render tremendous service by supporting the Party in Israel, materially and morally. They can contribute both to the planning and the implementation. For them, too, the Municipal elections constitute a grand opportunity.

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Shragai Elected Jerusalem Mayor

By Robert Gary, POST Reporter

Climaxing almost two months of political manoeuvring, the rightist coalition majority of the Jerusalem Municipal Council finally succeeded yesterday in electing Mr. S. Z. Shragai (Orthodox Bloc) Mayor of the capital. Three Deputy Mayors were also elected; Mr. E. Eliashar, who headed the General Zionist List; Mr. M. Glickman-Porush (Orthodox Bloc); and Mr. M. Rubin (Herut).

The election went off quickly and smoothly as the coalition of Orthodox, General Zionist and Herut members, which had earlier showed signs of falling apart, acted in unison and pushed through its candidate by an 11 to nine vote. The coalition's twelfth member, Rabbi M. Cohen, did not attend, as there still is some question as to his eligibility.

Immediately after the election, the out-going Mayor, Mr. Daniel Auster, made a hard-hitting attack on the two leading parties in the coalition. Addressing the General Zionists he noted that he had been a member of long standing in that Party. "The very persons who regarded me as a brother, were my friends and knew how to ask for favours — they acted as they did toward me," he said. "Is that part of the General Zionist ideology?"

"No Victory"

Turning to the Orthodox Bloc, he chided them for "inventing" the election phrase, "an orthodox man for Mayor." He noted that in most elections political parties stressed the honesty and the administrative ability of their candidates. "It was just some more camouflage, but you will see that you cannot turn the clock back," he said. "You have no future. The future is for the Left and Centre, but not the type of Centre here. You believe you have won a victory," he said to the Orthodox group, "but if you have another political victory like this one you will disappear."

Raising his voice and turning to the right, he shouted: "I never fled from Jerusalem. I stayed here with my family. I never offered Abdullah the city."

In a review of his 16 years in office Mr. Auster observed that he had carried out the tasks of Mayor as a "devoted servant."

He concluded by declaring that he had submitted his resignation and could not "stay as a Council member under the present circumstances." Mr. Auster then told the new Mayor to assume office and left the room. As he passed Mr. Shragai the latter asked him to stay for the session. Mr. Auster replied: "Not for one minute."

Mr. Shragai, who also is a member of the Jewish Agency Executive, made a brief speech in which he said that he prayed that his administration would succeed. The 51-year-old Mayor also announced that he would shortly present to

the Council his programme for the city.

Mayor Shragai then moved for the election of three deputy Mayors. Dr. A. Amdur (General Zionists) nominated Mr. Eliashar, and recommended that he be designated to "replace the Mayor in the latter's absence." This touched off a heated debate, recalling reports that although Mr. Shragai would be the elected Mayor, Mr. Eliashar would be the actual city head since Mr. Shragai would often be absent because of his Jewish Agency duties.

Cede to Opposition

The majority yielded to the opposition's objection that the "replacement point" was not on the agenda. Mayor Shragai later told reporters that there would be "no changes in the Jewish Agency Executive until the Congress," thus indicating that he had no intention of resigning from his post with the Agency.

Dr. Amdur then nominated the three deputies, all of whom were elected by another 11-3 vote.

Mr. R. Shari (Mapai) and Mr. A. Kublanoff (Mapam) then gave notice that they would constitute a "fighting opposition" against "any attempt to set up a ghetto in Jerusalem." Dr. W. Abeles (Progressives) attacked the coalition's past action that "made the capital dependent on other cities."

Coalition representatives stressed the need for unity and called upon the opposition to cooperate with it. Speakers included Messrs. Eliashar, Amdur, Glickman-Porush and A. Treger (Orthodox Bloc).

Dr. A. Biran, District Representative, congratulated the new municipality and thanked the outgoing one.

Peace Protest Rally Turns Anti-Shragai

A protest meeting by several hundred Jerusalem Partisans of Peace yesterday against the rearming of West Germany turned into an "anti-Shragai" rally.

After hearing speeches by Knesset members A. Zisling and Feiga Ilanit, both of Mapam, and M. Wilner (Communist) near the Histadrut building, the demonstrators moved down Rehov Ben Yehuda to the Municipality on Jaffa Road where the mayor-elect election had just been completed. The demonstrators soon replaced their anti-German remarks with cries against the newly-elected mayor and the Orthodox Bloc.

A small rally by young Orthodox followers who were celebrating the occasion in front of the Municipality soon interrupted their festivities. The shouts from both sides were distinctly audible in the Council chamber.

Police reported that no arrests had been made and described the peace rally as orderly.

February 5, 1951

A BILL

To provide for the extension of grants in aid to Israel.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of America in Congress assembled, that this Act may be cited as the "Israel Aid Act of 1951."

SEC. 2. The Congress hereby finds

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(a) That Israel is a democratic nation, upholding democratic ideals and institutions in the Near Eastern region, whose continued freedom and capacity to withstand aggression is vital to the interests of the United States and to the free world; that the people of Israel are manifestly able and willing to defend their freedom and to resist aggression; that the government of Israel has repeatedly affirmed its determination to defend the integrity of the country and its free institutions from aggression from without and subversion from within; that the government of Israel, within the counsels of the United Nations, has consistently upheld the principles of the United Nations Charter and has joined with other nations in condemning and opposing aggression; (that by reason of its manpower reserves, organizational skill, and industrial potential, Israel is in a position to contribute substantially to the defense of the stability and peace of the Near East; and that, therefore, the strengthening of Israel's economy conforms with the interests and security of the United States.)

(b) That the humanitarian immigration policy under which Israel opens its gates to all Jews who desire to enter is in accord with programs to which the government of the United States and United Nations are committed or sympathetic; that this policy has reduced and will continue to reduce the burden of support directly or indirectly assumed by the government of the United States in Germany and other countries; that this humanitarian

policy has, however, imposed on the people of Israel a burden which Israel cannot and should not be required to bear unaided.

(c) That the United States and Israel are bound by strong ties of friendship and common culture; that the Congress of the United States, in successive resolutions, has repeatedly supported the cause of Israel's independence and, in particular, the desire of Jews in need of home and refuge to seek freedom in the land of Israel; that the general welfare and security of Israel are of vital importance to the general welfare and security of the United States and to the attainment of the objectives of the United Nations; that with the timely receipt by Israel of adequate financial and economic assistance, it can within a reasonable time achieve a healthy economy.

SEC. 3. It is declared to be the policy of the people of the United States, on terms consonant with the continued independence of Israel and the security of the United States, to give assistance, in the form of grants in aid to the people of Israel in developing their natural resources, expanding their agricultural and industrial economy, and increasing their productive capacity and facilities, and, by such assistance and otherwise, further the basic objectives of the Charter of the United Nations and strengthen the ties of friendship between the people of the United States and the people of Israel.

SEC. 4. The Administrator for Economic Cooperation is hereby authorized to furnish assistance, in the form of grants in aid, to Israel, in conformity with (a) the provisions of this Act; (b) the provisions of the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948, as amended, wherever such provisions are applicable and not inconsistent with the terms and purposes of the Act; and (c) any agreements on aid hereafter entered into between the United States and Israel.

SEC. 5. An agreement shall be entered into between Israel and the United States containing those undertakings by Israel which the Secretary of State, after consultation with the Administrator, may deem necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act.

SEC. 6. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated to the President during the next year for aid to Israel such sums, not to exceed \$150,000,000 in the aggregate, as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act.

SEC. 7. Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, until such time as appropriations shall be made pursuant to section 6 of this Act, there shall be available for carrying out the purposes of the Act (a) such part as the President may determine of the unobligated and unexpended balances of appropriations or other funds available for the purposes of the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948, as amended; and (b) advances, which the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is hereby authorized and directed to make, in such manner, at such times, and in such amounts as the Administration shall request, provided that funds made available under this section shall not exceed in the aggregate \$ _____. No interest shall be charged on advances made by the Treasury to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in implementing this section. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation shall be repaid without interest for any advances which it may make under this section from funds appropriated for the purposes of this Act under section 6.

I. L. KENEN
ROOM 1421
342 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
MURRAY HILL 7-1068-9

February 7, 1951

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
c/o The Temple
East 105th Street
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

Here is a draft of the bill which I took to Taft in Washington yesterday. We asked him for his comments, suggestions, etc.

It was drawn up by experts but others contend it has too much gratuitous editorialization which should be eliminated. I'd be interested in your own views.

There's progress and I think we shall have a dozen or more sponsors when the bill goes in - perhaps many more than that.



Warmest regards,

I. L. Kenen

ILK:rl

February 9, 1951

Mr. I. L. Kenen
342 Madison Avenue
New York 17, New York

My dear Kenen:

Thank you for sending me the draft of the bill which is to be introduced in Congress. After a first quick reading of it, I should like to make the following observations. My objection to parts of it is not its "gratuitous editorialization", but that part of it which is harmful. The bill as such is not too long, but it says things which should not be said.

I refer particularly to Section 2, paragraph A, which reads like a commitment on the part of the State of Israel in return for the grant-in-aid to put itself at the disposal of the United States' security plans in the developing alignment of world forces. This is not wise; this is not necessary. Whatever may be argued later on on the part of individuals in support of the measure, such an argument "that by reason of its manpower reserves, organizational skill, and industrial potential, Israel is in a position to contribute substantially to the defense of stability and peace of the Near East; and that, therefore, the strengthening of Israel's economy conforms with the interests and security of the United States" should not be included in the bill. Though it does not say it in so many words, there is implied a quid pro quo - a grave moral commitment.

Similarly, I find objectionable that part of Section 2, paragraph C, "that the general welfare and security of Israel are of vital importance to the general welfare and security of the United States." And likewise, the reference in Section 3, "to the security of the United States", where the granting of assistance to the State of Israel is baldly stated as motivated by considerations of the security of the United States.

I believe that the argument is sufficiently forceful and adequate when confined to the facts that Israel is a democratic nation determined to defend its democratic institutions; that the establishment of the State of Israel has always been favored by the people and the government of the United States; that the young State of Israel has performed

February 9, 1951

and is performing a monumental humanitarian task in giving a home to hundreds of thousands of immigrants; and that Israel has consistently upheld the principles of the United Nations Charter and has joined with other nations in condemning and opposing aggression.

Apart from all other considerations, the unnecessary statements to which I referred are bound to provoke great bitterness among sections of Israeli citizens where political tensions are already dangerously high, and will unnecessarily alienate the Soviet bloc in the United Nations which, until now, has been correct in its relations to Israel and, in the past, tremendously helpful.

I am wondering, too, whether you are not complicating matters by bringing the Export-Import Bank into the picture. Is it because those who drafted the bill are persuaded that there would be an unnecessarily long delay to obtain the grant-in-aid after it is voted by Congress?

Over-eager salesmanship in such delicate matters may prove very harmful.

WRHS
ARCHIVES
ABBA HILLEL SILVER

Very sincerely yours,

ABBA HILLEL SILVER

AHS:ter

cc: Ambassador Abba Eban

February 9, 1951

Senator Robert A. Taft
U.S. Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C.

My dear Senator:

Mr. I. L. Kenen has notified me that he has submitted to you the draft of the resolution to be introduced in Congress for grant-in-aid to Israel and that he has requested your judgment on it. I trust that you will find the time to look over the bill.

I have myself suggested to Mr. Kenen to omit from the bill all references to the "security of the United States" as being enhanced by strengthening the economy of Israel. I am inclined to believe that anything which suggests military involvement or commitment in the bill itself is unwise and unnecessary. There are sufficient valid reasons given in the bill to justify the support by the United States of the new Republic of Israel.

I trust that you are well and with all good wishes, I remain

Most cordially yours,

ABBA HILLEL SILVER

ANS:er

EMBASSY OF ISRAEL
WASHINGTON, D. C.

שגרירות ישראל
ושינגטון

February 16, 1951

Dear Dr. Silver:

Thank you for your letter of February 5th, which reached me after my return from the west coast, and also for the copy of your letter to Mr. Kenen.

The draft now being used as a basis for discussion with our friends fully meets your criticism to which I agree. Indeed, an inspection of all the precedents reveals that the practice is for the bill to contain little beyond the mere enactment and authorization. The motives and justifications for grants-in-aid are matters on which the sponsors and supporters can elaborate at will each according to his own lights. I believe that we should follow the same course, and I understand that the members of Congress who are taking this initiative have decided to act accordingly.

My opinion is that Senator Douglas of Illinois will appear with Senator Taft at the head of the list, and that this arrangement is satisfactory to both concerned.

There are other signs of progress in these and other spheres about which I hope to tell you more on another occasion. I wonder if I may know when you will be either in New York or in Washington. I am afraid that I had to leave Cleveland very quickly if I was not to be trapped by the weather.

With best wishes and renewed thanks,

I remain,
yours very sincerely

Abba Eban

Abba Eban.

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver,
East 105th street at Ansel Road
Cleveland, Ohio.

ae:lt

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WESTERN UNION

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

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RABBI A H SILVER=

19810 SHAKER BLVD CLEVE=

HERES TEXT AS IT NOW STANDS. SECTION 2. IT IS HEREBY DECLARED TO BE THE PURPOSE OF THIS ACT TO GIVE ASSISTANCE IN THE FORM OF GRANTS IN AID TO THE PEOPLE OF ISRAEL IN DEVELOPING THEIR NATURAL RESOURCES, EXPANDING THEIR AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL ECONOMY, AND INCREASING THEIR PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY AND FACILITIES, AND, BY SUCH ASSISTANCE (AND OTHERWISE) TO PROMOTE THE SECURITY AND GENERAL WELFARE OF THE UNITED STATES AND OF ISRAEL, AND TO STRENGTHEN THE TIES OF FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE PEOPLE OF ISRAEL, THEREBY FURTHERING THE BASIC OBJECTIVES OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS. SECTION 3. THERE ARE HEREBY AUTHORIZED TO BE APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT DURING THIS YEAR FOR AID TO ISRAEL SUCH SUMS, NOT TO EXCEED IN THE AGGREGATE \$150,000,000 FOR THE PURPOSES OF THIS ACT. SECTION 4. AN AGREEMENT SHALL BE ENTERED INTO BETWEEN ISRAEL AND THE UNITED STATES CONTAINING THOSE UNDERTAKINGS BY ISRAEL WHICH THE PRESIDENT MAY FIND NECESSARY TO CARRY OUT THE PURPOSES OF THIS ACT. SECTION 5. NOTWITHSTANDING THE PROVISIONS OF ANY OTHER LAW, THE RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION IS AUTHORIZED AND

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DIRECTED, UNTIL SUCH TIME AS AN APPROPRIATION SHALL BE MADE
HEREUNDER, TO MAKE ADVANCES NOT TO EXCEED IN THE AGGREGATE
\$80,000,000 TO CARRY OUT THE PROVISIONS OF THIS ACT, IN SUCH
MANNER, AT SUCH TIME, AND IN SUCH AMOUNTS AS THE PRESIDENT
SHALL DETERMINE, AND NO INTEREST SHALL BE CHARGED ON ADVANCES
MADE BY THE TREASURY TO THE RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE
CORPORATION FOR THIS PURPOSE. THE RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE
CORPORATION SHALL BE REPAYED WITHOUT INTEREST FOR ADVANCES
MADE BY IT HEREUNDER, FROM FUNDS MADE AVAILABLE FOR THE
PURPOSES OF THIS ACT.

KENEN=

AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL

342 MADISON AVENUE

• TELEPHONE MURRAY HILL 2-1160 •

NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Cable Address: AMZIONIST

AIR MAIL

March 16, 1951

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

Last night's meeting was really exciting. Zysman and Serlin were splendid, as was Dr. Neumann, but you were quite magnificent. I need not tell you how inspired all of us were by your heartening words.

Now that the grant-in-aid campaign has reached a preliminary goal I would like to give you some of the information which is not contained in the usual Executive Committee reports. As you probably know, Mr. Eban will visit the State Department next week. We hope that the Bill will be introduced into the House before it recesses. The Senate Bill may be introduced simultaneously but these things are still to be determined.

In addition to Taft and Douglas who are the sponsors of the Senate Bill, we have 16 Democrats and 15 Republicans at this moment as co-sponsors, making a total of 33. I append a list of them for your information. All these Senators are important members of the Senate Foreign Affairs, Rules, Banking and Currency, and Finance Committees. As I told you last night, we are particularly weak in the South but are keeping after it.

In addition to the 33 Senatorial sponsors, 10 Republican and 3 Democratic Senators have indicated endorsement without sponsorship. This would give us a total of 46. Besides that, there are a dozen more whose endorsement or sponsorship will be forthcoming in the next few days. I would say that part of the work, so far as the Senate is concerned, has been done.

In the House, we have, on the record, 12 Representatives evenly divided between the two parties, as sponsors of the McCormack-Martin Bill, as it will be known, and 24 Republicans and 46 Democrats who have endorsed or indicated support, making a total of 82 Representatives definitely committed. There are 46 additional ones whose endorsement and support are just waiting to be committed to writing, making a total of 128 Representatives on our side. The distribution of Representatives is much better than that of Senators so far as geography is concerned. By

CONSTITUENT ORGANIZATIONS

Hadassah, Women's Zionist Organization of America • Hashomer Hatzair • Labor Zionist Organization of America-Poale Zion
Mizrachi Organization of America • United Zionist Labor Party (Achdut Avodah-Poale Zion) • Zionist Organization of America
Zionists-Revisionists of America

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver

- 2 -

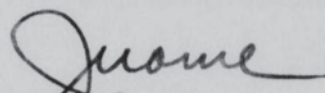
March 16, 1951

that I mean we have a larger number in the South, although we are not satisfied with this and are continuing to go after it.

I thought you would like to have this factual report without any enlargement of rhetoric.

It has been a tough struggle in more ways than one. Some time when there is a chance I should like to sit down and "pour out". Good leadership is so easy to implement and to serve. Without it, tasks such as mine have many moments of despair and bitterness. Sufficent unto the moment is this writing of it. I know you will understand.

Affectionately yours,



Jerome Unger
Executive Director

JU:SR
Enc



AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL

342 MADISON AVENUE

• TELEPHONE MURRAY HILL 2-1160 •

NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Cable Address: AMZIONIST

URGENT

NO. 81

March 23, 1951

To the Local Committees
of the AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL:

The Government of Israel has requested a grant-in-aid of \$150,000,000 from the United States. Ambassador Eban submitted the request formally to Secretary of State Acheson in Washington yesterday. Legislation authorizing such a grant is scheduled for introduction in Congress after the Easter recess.

The time has now come to begin activities to win the support of public opinion for the grant. This measure is of vital significance, not only to Israel which is in urgent need of economic assistance, but also to the United States which has a positive interest in helping those nations which subscribe to the democratic way of life.

Since Congress is now in recess, we request that you take the following actions without delay.

1. Please arrange to have a strong delegation call upon your Congressmen to urge them to support the grant-in-aid legislation when it is introduced. The delegation should include constituents who are friends of the Congressmen and whose advice they regard as significant. Please inform us of their reaction.

2. It is most urgent to win editorial support. Your community leaders should visit editors of your local newspapers. This is of special importance in the constituencies of Representatives sitting on the House Foreign Affairs, Appropriations and Rules Committees and Senators on analogous Senate Committees. Send us any editorials or important articles printed in your local press. We hope to circulate reprints to members of Congress when it reconvenes.

CONSTITUENT ORGANIZATIONS

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Mizrachi Organization of America • United Zionist Labor Party (Achdut Avodah-Poale Zion) • Zionist Organization of America
Zionists-Revisionists of America

3. We must win the friendship of non-Jewish leaders in every community. Members of the local American Christian Palestine Committee should be asked to help win the articulate leaders whose declarations on foreign policy help mold national public opinion. Ask ministers and educators to express their views in public statements, in speeches and in letters to the press. Interest the local women's clubs and the civic organizations. Ask local labor federations and the veteran councils to adopt resolutions. Do not neglect local business groups. This legislation involves appropriations and may be defeated unless interests vitally affected by tax legislation are willing to accord it support. Try to win the advocacy of the leaders of the Chambers of Commerce and industry.

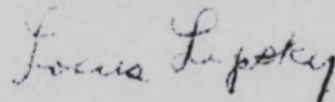
We would like to point out that the major responsibility rests with the local communities. Within recent weeks there has been joint and coordinated action by all groups. They have worked in complete harmony in New York, Washington and many other communities in support of this undertaking. This joint action must be continued in every local community to implement the foregoing proposals.

Our program in the coming weeks must proceed along carefully planned lines. We are enclosing some material to assist you in your immediate action and under separate cover you will receive the formal request submitted by Israel to the Department of State. You will be receiving further information and instructions as the situation develops.

In our view, mass meetings for the purpose of adopting resolutions directed to the President or the State Department are not advisable for the time being.

We are confident that you will continue to give your devoted interest to this crucial issue.

Cordially yours,



Louis Lipsky
CHAIRMAN

LL:SR

Enclosures:

1. Lists of important Congressional Committees.
2. Brief which may be used with Congressmen and editors.

I. United States Aid to Israel

1. Our country played a decisive part in the establishment of the modern state of Israel. Six presidents favored that objective; the American people gave bipartisan endorsement to it. Congress, through a joint resolution adopted in 1922, was the first national legislature in the world to go on record in favor of Jewish aspirations to Palestine. In 1945 Congress adopted a concurrent resolution advocating free Jewish immigration into, and unrestricted development of, Palestine as a democratic commonwealth. The United States then gave its powerful support to the United Nations resolution of November 29, 1947, which authorized the establishment of a Jewish state in Palestine. On May 14, 1948 the United States was the first government to recognize Israel on the day of its birth.
2. Our government and people have been warmly interested in the new state's progress. The United States Export-Import Bank has authorized loans totalling \$135,000,000 for machinery, equipment and supplies from this country. Before and since Israel's establishment, the American Jewish community greatly aided the development of the country and the rehabilitation and resettlement of Jewish refugees who made their homes there.
3. But until this time, with the exception of a Point Four agreement for an expenditure of \$100,000 to train Israel technicians, Israel has not been included in the international assistance program. It is now proposed that Congress authorize a grant of \$150,000,000 to strengthen this one dynamic democracy in the strategic Near East.
4. Since 1945 the United States has expended forty billion dollars on restoring the economies of some two score countries in the British Commonwealth, Europe, Latin America, and the Far East. Continued American assistance to the free world was called for in the President's State of the Union Message of January 8,

1951 and the budget message of January 16. For Western Europe the President emphasized the need for military defense. For the Near East, Asia and Africa, he underlined the need for economic assistance to "help people who are striving to advance from misery, poverty and hunger" and to give them a real stake in the future and reason to defend their freedoms.

5. By all tests Israel merits inclusion among the beneficiaries of our international assistance program.

II. A Strong Israel is Vital to the Defense of the Free World

6. Israel has given impressive proof of its democratic character. Having fought a bitter struggle for their independence, its people cherish the rights guaranteed by democratic governments. At its very inception, the new state introduced democratic institutions and practices into a part of the world where these are almost unknown. It held democratic elections in its first year. The franchise was universal and minorities were assured representation. Women voted -- Arab women for the first time in history. One of the first major acts of the new parliament was to provide for compulsory education.

7. The people of Israel not only believe in democracy and practice it. They are also ready to fight for it. The Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister of Israel have declared repeatedly that the state of Israel will resist by force any attempt to invade it from without or to subvert its institutions from within. These statements are backed by the experience and convictions of the people themselves.

8. On the international scene, Israel's foreign policy has been based on the charter of the United Nations. Israel supported the Security Council's resolutions branding North Korean aggression and the General Assembly's resolution calling for the establishment of a unified and independent Korea. Israel also backed the

United States plan to strengthen the General Assembly in the event of a veto in the Security Council. Israel voted for the resolution indicting Communist China as an aggressor. Israel's active support of the principles of the United Nations has contrasted sharply with the stand of the other states in Israel's vicinity.

9. Israel's people have the capacity to participate in democracy's defense.

They were the one community in the Near East which fought on our side in World War II. When they proclaimed their independence in 1948, they were greatly outnumbered by the armies which invaded Israel in the attempt to reverse the UN's partition decision. The Israelis fought with rude weapons and with little assistance from outside. They suffered staggering casualties. But they won decisively.

10. Today, aside from Turkey, Israel has the strongest army in the Near East. Official figures are a military secret but it is estimated that the army grew to 100,000 during the war and that, with a universal military training law applying to both men and women, the army now stands at 200,000. It is reinforced by an air force and a navy.

11. In World War II, the industry of the country serviced and supplied the Allied armies stationed in the Middle East. Since then, Israel's industrial plant has been vastly expanded by a steady influx of manpower and capital. Israel is the one country in the entire area which has the skilled workmen and technicians who can repair, service and maintain vital equipment. Israel arms factories supply a substantial part of the army's needs.

12. A bridge between three continents, Israel has a relatively long coast line on the Eastern Mediterranean with a major port at Haifa. It is close to the Suez Canal. It is adjacent to oil and mineral-rich areas. Israel's role as a communications center, supply base and production arsenal cannot be over-

looked by those concerned for the defense of freedom.

13. It is in the light of the foregoing considerations that Israel's unprecedented immigration and expansion program must be appraised. That program, which has so severely taxed Israel's economic resources, is designed to give sanctuary to people in need, and at the same time to advance the economy and security of the country. The steady increase in Israel's population provides trained and efficient workmen and manpower for the army, navy and air force, enhancing the country's military security and ability to contribute to the defense of the democratic cause.

III. Israel's Economic Problem

14. It may be asked why Israel, growing in population, productivity and strength, is in need of economic assistance. The answer is that those who have been coming into Israel are, for the most part, destitute and without resources, while the land itself, barren and neglected for twenty centuries, lacks the agricultural and industrial plant and the required capital to absorb the vast new influx quickly.

15. Under normal conditions, Israel might have gone far towards self-sufficiency without outside help. But one of the major reasons why Israel came into being was to provide a home for the hundreds of thousands of homeless Jews, dispossessed, displaced and dispersed by the Hitler era and the Second World War. Within Israel's first 30 months, 500,000 Jews came to make their home in Israel -- a larger number than had come to the country during the previous 30 years. These 500,000 immigrants included most of the Jewish displaced persons in Germany, Austria and Italy. Great numbers of them have come from Eastern Europe, many of them members of the now dispossessed middle class. They have come also from the Balkans, from North Africa, from the unhappy ghettos of Yemen and Iraq in the Arab Middle East.

16. The tremendous and taxing resettlement program carried on by Israel substantially reduced the expenditure of international relief agencies and of our own Government. For, prior to their transfer to Israel, great numbers of the displaced persons had been wards of those agencies and of the American Government in Germany and Austria. Theoretically, the salvation of displaced persons was an international responsibility. But Jews throughout the world, concerned for their kin, took a great part of the burden upon themselves. From 1948 to 1950, the American Jewish community raised approximately \$230,000,000 to assure permanent sanctuary in Israel for the refugees.

17. The Jews of Israel surpassed American Jewry in generosity. The 650,000 Jews living in Israel at the time of the establishment of the State contributed through taxes, advances and gifts more than \$245,000,000 for the reception of the 500,000 newcomers who have come to the land in the period from 1948 through 1950.

18. The great influx of immigrants, coming in at the average rate of almost 4,000 a week, has led directly to an adverse trade balance such as is characteristic of all countries flooded by new immigrants while they are in the early stages of economic development. Israel must import far more than she can export: in 1949, imports totalled 87.7 million pounds while exports were valued at only 10.6 million. With its limited dollar supply, Israel has had to choose between meeting the everyday needs of its expanding population and acquiring the machinery and materials essential to make its people productive. It chose the latter course and its people have had to pull in their belts. The story of Israel's economic crisis is told most simply by Israel's rations. An Israeli is allowed no more than seven ounces of meat each week, no more than two eggs each week. And some weeks, he does not receive even that.

19. Israel's economic problems are deepened by the need to maintain large military forces and to be ready for any military eventuality. Israel has repeatedly declared its readiness to negotiate an immediate peace settlement with its Arab neighbors. Regrettably these efforts have not yet culminated in a real peace.

20. As a result of this abnormal political situation, there is no official trade between Israel and its neighbors. Israel cannot acquire food nor sell its products in its immediate vicinity. It must bring some of its imported products from long distances at much greater expense. This blockade makes further inroads on its hard currency and adversely affects its balance of trade.

21. The inescapable fact is that Israel's tasks and responsibilities are so vast that they are inadequately financed, despite the outpouring of philanthropy and the sacrifices of the population. Above all -- there is much more to be done.

22. There are large Jewish communities which cannot remain where they are, and which are convinced that immigration to Israel is their only hope of deliverance. Recalling the brutal extinction of 6,000,000 European Jews prior to and during World War II, the Government of Israel is determined that nothing shall be left undone to rescue those that still survive. Jews everywhere understand and share that determination. It is a historic impulse which will not be denied.

23. Concerned with Israel's needs and responsibilities, leaders of the American Jewish community and the Israel Government, meeting in Jerusalem last September, agreed on a three year program, to consolidate and expand the economy of the State of Israel and make possible the absorption of 600,000 more immigrants -- mostly from Eastern Europe and the Arab world -- whose entry is regarded as an imperative in human mercy. The estimated three year cost of this program is one and a half billion dollars.

The people of Israel are ready to make continued sacrifices and to go into debt in order to provide one third of the goal -- \$500,000,000.

Jewish communities throughout the world and especially in the United States have promised to redouble their aid by increasing their contributions to the United Jewish Appeal; by stimulating private investments in Israel; and by purchasing Israel Government bonds to be issued in the United States.

24. It is clear, however, that Israel's rehabilitation and development program is of such great magnitude that it cannot be completely financed even by the tremendous effort being put forth by the people of Israel and by Jews throughout the world. It is for this reason and because of the international significance of Israel's program, that an appeal is being made to the Congress of the United States to aid Israel as it has aided so many other freedom-loving countries.

IV. The Benefits to the Near East of Aid to Israel

25. An American grant to Israel means more than aid for Israel alone. It will confer benefits on other peoples in the Near East, help bring about peace in the area and generally strengthen democracy's cause.

26. The simultaneous rehabilitation of Israel's people and reclamation of Israel's land will, if successfully pursued, give enormous stimulus to similar development elsewhere in the Near East. It will serve as a pilot plant -- an example of what can be done in other underdeveloped areas. The governments of the region may, by the force of Israel's example, be impelled to join in the development of their own neglected lands, the stimulation of production, the expansion of trade and -- above all -- the emancipation of millions of people from want, ignorance and disease.

27. If the United States affirms its friendship to Israel by direct economic assistance, it will encourage those elements in the Arab world which seek a

peaceful settlement with Israel. It will demonstrate the futility of the misguided policy of those who would carry on the Arab war against Israel by means of economic blockade, if not by a renewal of armed conflict.

28. If Israel can overcome its economic problems, if it can achieve stability and lift the living standards of its people, it will have demonstrated the integrity of democracy in the undemocratic Middle East. Should the one exponent of democracy in the Middle East fail, the democratic concept would be discredited in a crucial frontier area and anti-democratic propaganda would reap a harvest, for feudal soils are fertile ground for alien ideologies. Should Israel succeed, democracy will win new adherents and allies among many millions of people who have not attained full political freedom and economic equality.

V. Conclusion

29. Aid to Israel means aid to a people eager and ready to aid themselves. Their country is poor in natural resources but rich in a major asset -- its people who have made the most of very little. Whatever aid is given them, they will multiply many times by their initiative, their enterprise, their dedication to their independent future.

Aid to Israel means:

- A. A continuation of the American policy of friendship for the new state which our country helped to create.
- B. The regeneration of masses of homeless people, of an undeveloped land and of unexploited resources.
- C. The strengthening of the economy, the agricultural and industrial potential and the military force of the one genuine democracy in the Near East.

Finally, aid to Israel means strengthening the United States and the United Nations. It means fortifying the one community in the strategic Near East which is strongly determined to defend its independence and the part of the world in which it stands.

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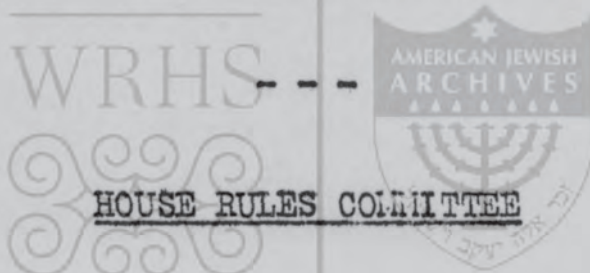
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EMBASSY OF ISRAEL
WASHINGTON, D. C.

שגרירות ישראל
ושינגטון

BY HAND

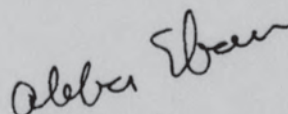
March 27, 1951

Dear Dr. Silver:

May I draw your attention in strict confidence to the enclosed letter from Senator Martin to the publisher of the Scranton Tribune.

The moral appears to be that with those friends who have accepted the principle of Israel's inclusion in the Aid Program we must make a special effort to maintain the full amount which figures both in the Israel request and in the draft legislation. There may be a temptation for those who maintain the principle to be unduly flexible if attempts are made to reduce the amount. I am keeping this in mind in all my own contacts with members of both Houses. I need hardly stress how useful it would be for the original sponsors to stand firm on the amount in all their conversations with other colleagues.

Sincerely yours,



Abba Eban.

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver,
The Statler Hotel,
Washington D.C.

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encl.

C
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P
Y

UNITED STATES SENATE
Committee of Finance

March 13, 1951

Dear Bob:

This will acknowledge your letter of March sixth.

I have discussed the proposed bill, about which you wrote me, with the Honorable Robert A. Taft and I have agreed to cosponsor the measure. Senator Taft and I have made it very clear, however, that our active support will depend upon the size of the budget and whether we can afford to continue large sums of money for the European Recovery Program and, at the same time, assist in rearming Western Europe.

I do feel, however, that if other countries in Europe are entitled to assistance under the European Recovery Program certainly Israel is entitled to the same consideration.

With kindest personal regards, believe me

Very sincerely,

(-)

EDWARD MARTIN

Mr. Robert J. Arthur
The Scranton Tribune
Scranton, Pennsylvania

May 31, 1951

Mr. S. M. Friedman
Nottingham Steel Co.
4510 Division Avenue
Cleveland, Ohio

My dear Sam:

When you called me this afternoon, I did not have a chance to explain to you more fully why it is impossible for me to attend any more meetings. There was a group of educators in my study.

I have 19 days left before I fly to South Africa. During that time I am scheduled to be in Florida for a baccalaureate address and an honorary degree, in New York City to attend the ordination of my nephew, and in Atlantic City for four days to attend the Convention of the Zionist Organization of America. In between time I must prepare the Confirmation Class for the Confirmation exercises on June 10th. I must also attend quite a number of the closing activities of the various groups in The Temple, not to mention the picnic on June 19th. Mrs. Silver has also accepted a few social engagements prior to our going away.

You can readily understand that it is physically impossible for me to commit myself to any additional meetings. I have had to decline quite a number, including one which Mr. Zucker requested me to address for the Welfare Federation.

Action for the Israeli bonds will continue for a long time to come. So far less than 10% of goal has been reached, and that in pledges. There will be plenty of work to be done in the fall, and I shall do my best to assist you then.

If there is any doubt in the community as to my position on the Israeli bonds, I have publicly endorsed the bond issue more than once. The press has carried my endorsement of the bonds, and the local bond organization is, of course, free to use my endorsement, as they see fit.

With all good wishes, I remain

Most cordially yours,

ABBA HILLEL SILVER

AHS:er

Hadassah WELCOMES YOU TO ISRAEL

CALL:

JERUSALEM

Brandeis Centre, 1 Rav Kook St. - Tel. 4061

TEL AVIV

80 Hayarkon' Street — Telephone 3939

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HADASSAH CLUB FOR
OVERSEAS VISITORS

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	Adriatica	1-2 times
GIBRALTAR	American Export Lines	once
ISTANBUL	Sovrom Transport	3 times
ISMIR	Adriatica	1-2 times
MARSEILLES	Adriatica	1-2 times
	Messageries Maritimes	once
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B. O. A. C.	Monday	to Teheran
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	Tuesday	" Rome / Munich / Amsterdam
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