



## Abba Hillel Silver Collection Digitization Project

Featuring collections from the Western Reserve Historical Society and  
The Jacob Rader Marcus Center of the American Jewish Archives

### **MS-4787: Abba Hillel Silver Papers, 1902-1989.**

Series I: General Correspondence, 1914-1969, undated.

Sub-series A: Alphabetical, 1914-1965, undated.

---

Reel  
33

Box  
12

Folder  
804

Israel, general, 1954-1955.

בִּרְאֵי לֵן אֲוִיבִרְסִיטֵה בִּישְׂרָאֵל

BAR-ILAN UNIVERSITY IN ISRAEL

1133 BROADWAY

NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

September 24, 1954

Dear Dr. Silver:

Permit me to extend to you my personal best wishes and those of the Board of Trustees of Bar Ilan University for a happy New Year. May the Almighty grant you and your family a year of good health, inner satisfaction and good cheer.

We have been fortunate in obtaining your support of our great project - the Bar Ilan University in Israel - for which all of us are grateful to you. May the New Year bring to us even greater achievement and may it be the signal for an era of peace, security and prosperity for Israel and America.

Sincerely yours,

*P. Churgin*

Dr. Pinkhos Churgin

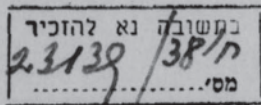
PC:lj



נ ת נ י ה



ע י ר י ה



נחניה, 5th, 1954. October,  
ת. ה. 12 - ט. 1.

Rabbi Dr. Hillel Silver,  
Cleveland, Ohio  
-----

Dear Rabbi Silver,

It gives me great pleasure to write to you that the 15th October will be celebrated as the 25th anniversary of Nathanya.

The Council and Citizens of this city who had the privilege of conferring on you the Honorary Citizenship of the city and naming the "Neve-Aba Quarter" in your honour, would greatly appreciate to obtain your greetings on this honourable occasion.

With kindest personal greetings of the New Year,

O. Ben-Ami,  
MAYOR of NATHANYA



רמת-גן

ת.ד. 5



עיריית

טלפון 7305-6

מס' 1/30/19682

רמת-גן, יום  
סז' בתשרי תשס"ו  
13.10.54

לכבוד  
ראבי אבא הלל סילבר  
אזרח הכבוד של רמת-גן.

אזרח הכבוד יקר לנו,

הננו פונים אליך בבקשה הבאה.

עיריית רמת-גן החליטה להוציא קובץ מוקדש לעיר  
רמת-גן, לרגלי שלשים שנות קיומה.

גאותה של רמת-גן היא על כך, שנוסף על היותה עיר  
גנים ותעשייה ועיר האזרח העברי החפשי היוצר, היא גם עיר  
שהיצירה הרוחנית של האומה קדושה לה, דבר המתבטא בכך  
שגדולי היוצרים העבריים בימינו גרים ויוצרים בה או על ידי  
כך שהיא היתה הראשונה בערי ישראל שהעניקה אזרחות כבוד  
למנהיגי רוח בישראל כפרופ' קלוזנר וכבודו, מנהיגה הרוחני  
של יהדות ארה"ב.

על כן רוצים אנו להקדיש חלק מקובץ זה ליצירה  
רוחנית, בשירה, פרוזה ומדע.

אנו פונים אל כבודו בבקשה חמה לכבד את הקובץ  
ואותנו בהשתתפותו על כל א נוסא הקרוב ללבו. אולי תהיה  
זאת העזה רבה מדי מצדנו אם נציע לו דרך משל לתת לאזרח  
הישראלי מושג על דמותו של אזרח יהודי אמריקאי או על  
דמותה הרוחנית של יהדות אמריקה (לרגל יובל יהדות אמריקה  
יובל פי עשר מיובלה של רמת-גן). אולם אין צריך לומר  
שכבודו חפשי לבחור בכל נושא אחר אשר יראה בעיניו.

אנו מחכים לתשובתו החיובית המהירה ונשמח מאד  
אם נוכל לקבל את כתב ידו תוך חודשיים ימים.

בכל הכבוד,

ישראל אלדד  
העורך.

א. קרינצי  
ראש העירייה

ד"ר ש.ד.



OCTOBER 17, 1954

CABLE

O. BEN-AMMI, MAYOR  
NATHANYA, ISRAEL

ACCEPT FELICITATIONS AND BEST WISHES ON THE OCCASION  
25TH ANNIVERSARY NATHANYA, OF WHICH I AM PROUD TO BE  
HONORARY CITIZEN. MAY YOU GO FROM STRENGTH TO STRENGTH.

ABBA HILLEL SILVER





GEORGE FLESCH  
Member of Knesset  
Jerusalem, Israel



ג' תש"ה  
החודש השני

October 20th, 1954

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver  
The Temple  
E. 105th St. & Ansel Rd.  
Cleveland 6, Ohio

My dear Dr. Silver:

Thank you so much for your kind letter dated  
September 17th and good wishes for the New Year.

You will have to forgive me for not writing sooner  
but I want you to know that all this time I was out-  
side of New York on an extended tour; it was only the  
day before yesterday that I returned from Canada.

I shall now try to find out what my schedule is for  
the next two or three weeks, for I need not say that  
whatever happens I shall call on you in Cleveland be-  
fore I leave the United States. Being in the United  
States, for me, is tantamount to seeing you, dear  
Dr. Silver. Just now I feel a special desire to meet  
with you and find out your ideas on the various prob-  
lems affecting the Zionist movement and the State of  
Israel.

Thank you very much for your good wishes for the New  
Year and I return those good wishes to you, my dear  
friend, and to Mrs. Silver, with all my heart.

The moment I know my schedule I shall call you in  
Cleveland, so that we can arrange a mutually agree-  
able date for our meeting.

Very cordially yours,

*G. Flesch*



GEORGE FLESCH  
Member of Knesset  
Jerusalem, Israel



ג'תשנ"ד  
22 נובמבר

November 22, 1954

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver  
The Temple  
East 105th Street and Ansel Road  
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

It was a pleasure indeed to meet with you again and I need not say how much I enjoyed talking with you and listening to you.

Each of these meetings is for me an occasion to remember.

I would appreciate it very much if you could inform me about the best suitable time to enlist support for our GZ campaign in Cleveland, so that I could come and undertake this successfully under your kind and most important guidance and assistance.

Enclosed please find Governor Stevenson's speech at the Arvey Dinner in Chicago and would you be kind enough to return it to me as I would like to keep it in my records.

Yours sincerely,

George Flesch

Do please remember ~~for~~ me to Mrs. Silver.



*Cleveland Committee*



**BONDS OF ISRAEL GOVERNMENT**

**ISRAEL DEVELOPMENT BONDS**

318 Citizens Building, Cleveland 14, Ohio — CHerry 1-0185

Max Apple  
General Chairman

Jack Spencer  
City Manager

Leonard Ratner  
Chairman of Trustees

Mrs. Morris S. Arnoff  
Women's Division Chairman

Ben Savren  
Chairman, Redemption Committee

Judge Joseph Silbert  
Chairman, Trusts and Building Funds

December 7, 1954

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

Max Apple  
Mrs. Morris S. Arnoff  
Edward Blaugrund  
Mrs. Jerome Burkons  
Sol D. Busch  
Harry J. Dworkin  
Hyman Epstein  
Dave Frankel  
Morris S. Gisser  
Leo Goldberg  
Louis Golden  
Mrs. Louis Golden  
Max Greenwald  
Sanford Gross  
Irving Kane  
David Kangesser  
Mrs. J. Martin Kohe  
Morris Lange  
Albert A. Levin  
Mrs. Phillip Mason  
Joseph Porath  
Leonard Ratner  
Henry A. Rucker  
Andrew Rosenfeld  
Maurice Saltzman  
Ben Savren  
Mrs. Henry Schackne  
Ezra Shapiro  
Judge Joseph Silbert  
Alvin H. Simon  
David Sindell  
Mrs. Jack Solomon  
Mrs. Bernard Spira  
Harry Stone  
Irving Stone

Dear Rabbi:

As a leader in your congregation, we feel you should be at our Festival of Stars Sunday, December 19th.

Part of the program will commemorate the 3000th anniversary of Jerusalem. This program, which should have been in Cleveland last year, will be presented December 19th, 1954.

Looking forward to seeing you at Cleveland's Festival of Stars,

Cordially yours,

MAX APPLE, General Chairman  
Cleveland Committee  
State of Israel Bonds

EHS



December 9, 1954

Mr. A. Krinitzy, Mayor  
Ramat Gan  
Israel

My dear Friend:

Please pardon the long delay in replying to your kind letter. I have been traveling about a great deal and my correspondence has unfortunately lagged.

I am happy to learn that Ramat Gan, of which I have the honor to be an honorary citizen, is celebrating this year its thirtieth anniversary. That is good news indeed. All who love vision, enterprise, beauty, and gardens will join with you in celebrating this happy anniversary.

You plan to issue a commemorative volume on this occasion, and you request me to contribute an article, something about American Jews or Judaism in connection with the Tercentenary celebration in which the American Jewish community is now engaged. I wish I had the time to sit down and write something new for this volume. Unfortunately, pressure of work will not permit it. I have, however, delivered an address at quite a number of the important Jewish communities in America on the significance of the Tercentenary celebration and on the prospects for American Jewry which may be of interest to your readers. I am enclosing it herewith. It is, of course, in English, and I would rather have a more expert hand than mine translate it into Hebrew. You may use all or any part of it as you see fit.

It is a long time since I have seen you, my dear Mr. Krinitzy, and our good friends in Ramat Gan. I do hope to be able to revisit Israel in the not too far distant future, and I shall look forward with real joy to spending some time in the beautiful city of Ramat Gan, with whose history your name will forever be linked.

With warmest regards, I remain

Very cordially yours,

ABBA HILLEL SILVER

AHS:rms  
enclosure



December 16, 1954

Mr. George Flesch  
Member of Knesset  
Jerusalem, Israel

My dear Friend:



Thank you very much for letting me  
read Governor Stevenson's speech. I am  
enclosing your copy herewith.

Very cordially yours,

ABBA HILLEL SILVER

AHS:rms

enclosure



# AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL

342 MADISON AVENUE

• TELEPHONE MURRAY HILL 2-1160 •

NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Cable Address: AMZIONIST

COPY FOR MEMBERS OF COUNCIL

NO. 65-C

December 16, 1954

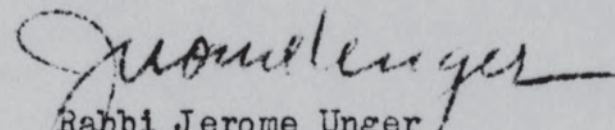
To the Local Committees  
of the AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL:

I am enclosing a memorandum dealing with the singing of Hatikvah and the use of the Israel flag at public meetings which can serve as a guide for your practice in your communities.

We are obliged to Hadassah for having secured the official rulings from the Office of Protocol of the Department of State and from the United Nations Honor Flag Committee.

Please be guided according to these rulings.

Cordially yours,

  
Rabbi Jerome Unger  
Executive Director

JU:JK  
Enc.

---

## CONSTITUENT ORGANIZATIONS

---

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



## MEMORANDUM

### ON THE

### SINGING OF HATIKVAH AND THE USE OF THE ISRAEL FLAG AT PUBLIC MEETINGS

#### RULES FOR THE USE OF THE FLAG AND ANTHEM OF ANOTHER NATION WITH THOSE OF THE UNITED STATES

Some questions having arisen concerning the display of the American and Israel flags, and the singing of the Star Spangled Banner and Hatikvah at public functions, inquiry has been made at the Office of Protocol of the Department of State, and of Mr. Brooks Harding, Chairman of the United Nations Honor Flag Committee. These authorities state unequivocally a) that the display of flags of other nations together with the American flag is proper; and b) when the rules given here are followed, consistent with the highest patriotism.

The following procedure should be followed:

1. In arranging the flags for display, the flag of the United States should be raised, or placed in position first; when the display is dismantled, it should be taken down last.
2. When the flag of the United States is displayed with the flag of another nation, the flags should be the same size, flown at the same height, on staffs of the same length. In time of peace, no country's flag should fly higher than that of another.
3. When the flags are used on a platform, at the same level as the speaker, the flag of the United States should be on the speaker's right - that is, to the audience's left, with the other country's flag to the speaker's left.
4. If posted on the auditorium floor, the flag of the United States should be placed on the right of the audience.
5. The American flag should never be draped, folded, or bunched, for decoration purposes, but always allowed to hang free and clear.

The above information is embodied in Public Law 829 of the 77th Congress; copies of the law and further information may be obtained by writing to the Office of Protocol of the Department of State, Washington 25, D. C.

#### ANTHEM

The order of the singing of the Star Spangled Banner together with the anthem of a foreign nation, as established by tradition, and universally practiced, is simple and clear; the position of honor and precedence is last - and therefore, the Star Spangled Banner follows the foreign country's anthem. Consequently, at any public function, Hatikvah would be sung first, followed by the Star Spangled Banner.

There is only one exception, which arises from the rule that the anthem of the performing artists takes the honored position: if a musical organization - an orchestra or chorus - or a musical artist from Israel, or any foreign country is touring the United States, and is performing the two anthems, the anthem of the country of the artist or group should be played last.

# MUSIC HALL

Public Auditorium, St. Clair and E. 6th

## FESTIVAL OF STARS

The Israel Bond BIG Show

Sun., Dec. 19, 1954 - 8:00 P. M.

ORCHESTRA

ADMIT ONE

19

NO

370

ORCHESTRA

Music Hall Public Auditorium

SUNDAY EVE.

DEC'BR

19

Nat'l Ticket Co., Cleva. 11





NO 369

ORCHESTRA

Music Hall Public Auditorium

SUNDAY EVE

DEC'BR

19

Mat'l Ticket Co., Cleva. 11



MUSIC HALL

Public Auditorium, St. Clair and E. 6th

FESTIVAL OF STARS

The Israel Bond BIG Show

Sun., Dec. 19, 1954 - 8:00 P. M.

ORCHESTRA

ADMIT ONE

19



# B.I.G.

BONDS OF THE ISRAEL GOVERNMENT

# NEWS

*Israel Bonds Oregon 7-9650*



VOL. 5, No. 4

DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION FOR ISRAEL • 215 FOURTH AVE., NEW YORK 3 • For Private Circulation to Officers

## REORGANIZED DRIVE LAUNCHED

### Development Corporation Will Press Sale of Israel Bonds

**Feinberg Chosen President; Berinstein, National Campaign Chairman;  
Dr. Schwartz, New Executive Head**

**\$55,000,000 Development Bonds Target for Balance of 1955**

**National Mobilization Conference Sept. 9-11 in Washington, D. C.**

The vigorous continuation of the State of Israel Bond campaign was assured as plans for intensive mobilization of the Jewish communities of the United States were adopted at the first meetings of the Executive Committee and Board of Governors of the new Development Corporation for Israel.

More than 100 key Jewish leaders from various parts of the country participated in the meetings which were held in New York on Sunday, May 22nd, only six days after the new corporation had assumed control of the Bond organization.

The Development Corporation for Israel was designated by the State of Israel to replace the American Financial and Development Corporation for Israel as the sole underwriter of Israel Bonds. On Monday, May 16th, the Bond Organization was officially turned over to the new corporation with Dr. Joseph J. Schwartz, outstanding leader in the rescue of overseas Jews and settlement in Israel during the past decade and a half, succeeding Henry Montor, directing head of the Bond drive since its inception, as Vice President and chief executive officer.

(Continued on Page 2)



**FIRST MEETING OF D.C.I. BOARD**—The organization meeting for the continued intensive sale of Israel Bonds was attended by the leaders who comprise the Board of Directors of the new Development Corporation for Israel. They are (standing, left to right) Morris W. Berinstein and Joseph Shulman, and (seated, left to right) Jack D. Weiler, Secretary-Treasurer; Abraham Feinberg, President and Dr. Joseph J. Schwartz, Vice President. The sixth member of the Board, who does not appear in this photo, is Dewey D. Stone.



Acting promptly to prevent any interruption or slowing down of the campaign pace, the new corporation and the Executive Committee drafted an outstanding group of leaders, long identified with the support and upbuilding of Israel, to back up Dr. Schwartz in an energetic prosecution of the Bond drive.

Abraham Feinberg of New York, a national leader in all vital causes linked to Israel, was named President of the D. C. I.; Jack D. Weiler, foremost New York campaign leader for Israel, was elected Secretary-Treasurer and Morris W. Berinstein, of Syracuse; Joseph Shulman, of Paterson, N. J., and Dewey D. Stone, of Brockton, Mass., were named to the D. C. I. Board of Directors.

Mr. Berinstein, who has achieved a unique place in the leadership of the national U. J. A. campaign, was unanimously elected as National Campaign Chairman for Israel Bonds and Mr. Shulman, another leading figure in fundraising for Israel, was unanimously chosen Chairman of the Executive Committee.

#### **Mrs. Stavitsky, Judge Levinthal Named**

Judge Louis E. Levinthal of Philadelphia, veteran Zionist leader, was named to continue as National Chairman for Guardians and Mrs. Michael A. Stavitsky of Newark, whose leadership has helped increase the role of women in the sale of Bonds, was again named Chairman of the National Women's Division.

Mr. Feinberg, who presided at the Board of Governors and Executive meetings, announced that a concerted effort will be made in all parts of the country to enlist new forces to strengthen the national as well as local leadership. The program to achieve a widely representative leadership in a united effort for Bonds is reflected in the composition of the Executive Committee, which will be the policy-making body of the Bond Organization. (See page 4).

The determination of the new leadership to enlist all elements in American Jewry in a full-scale campaign was projected by Dr. Schwartz in presenting the target for the balance of 1955.

He proposed and both the Executive Committee and Board of Governors unanimously ratified a program to bring the sale of Israel Development Bonds to \$100,000,000 by the end of 1955. Since \$45,000,000 in Development Bonds were sold up to May 15 of this year, the campaign now going into high gear

must produce an additional \$55,000,000 by December 31, 1955. Members of the Board of Governors enthusiastically pledged themselves to achieve this objective.

Under the leadership of the A.F.D.C.I. approximately \$190,000,000 in Independence and Development Bonds were sold during the past four years.

In undertaking the task of raising \$55,000,000 in Bonds between now and the end of the year, the new leadership emphasized the vital importance of Israel Bond investments to the economic development of the country as well as to its capacity to meet crucial external and internal problems.

In cables addressed to Mr. Feinberg and Dr. Schwartz, Prime Minister Sharrett and Finance Minister Eshkol praised the new leaders and emphasized the



**AT BOARD LUNCH** (Left to Right) Joseph Hoodin of Cincinnati; Julian Freeman, President of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds and Dr. Emanuel Neumann, Z.O.A. leader.



**CONGRATULATIONS:** Lawrence G. Laskey (right), New England Chairman, congratulates Joseph Shulman on his election as Executive Committee Chairman.



**REUNION.** Rabbi Isadore Breslau of Washington (left) greets Rabbi Irving Miller at Board session.



**HUDDLE.** Sam Genel of Philadelphia (left) exchanges Campaign talk with Morris De Woskin, Chicago Bond Chairman.

continued reliance of the people of Israel on Bond funds to help them achieve stability and security through uninterrupted development of their economy. The Prime Minister underscored the economic achievements made possible by Bond investments since 1951.

The crucial role of Bonds for the future of Israel was also stressed by Reuven Shiloah, Israel's Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, in an address dealing with the economic and political problems confronting Israel.

Discussing the immediate tasks of the campaign, Dr. Schwartz reported that the principal communities were making the month of June the occasion for intensifying their work in enrolling Trustees, Guardians and Sponsors.

He pointed out that following the summer months, the period from September 1st to March 1st would present a free and open road for uninterrupted sales activities on a maximum scale.

In order to inaugurate the intensive Fall activities a National Mobilization Conference will be held at the Sheraton-Park Hotel in Washington, D. C. from Friday, September 9th through Sunday, September 11th.

In accepting the chairmanship of the national campaign, Mr. Berinstein emphasized the significance of Israel Bonds as part of the four-point program that was adopted at the first Jerusalem Conference, in September 1950, where Prime Minister Ben-Gurion first projected the concept of an Israel Bond Issue.

A report on the results of the campaign since the beginning of 1955 was presented to the Executive Committee by Leo Bernstein, National Field Director. He said 30% more Bonds were sold in the first four and a half months of this year than last year.



# A Statement of Policy

*On the conduct of the Israel Bond Drive under the aegis of the  
Development Corporation for Israel*

The State of Israel looks to the Jews of America to continue and intensify their support of Israel Bonds through the Development Corporation for Israel.

The Development Corporation for Israel has only one function and one justification for its existence—and that is the mobilization of the Jewish communities for a large scale effort commensurate with the strategic importance of Israel Bonds for the economic security and expansion of the State of Israel.

While we shall have a new administration, we are by no means beginning from scratch. The campaign that was conducted during the past four years not only resulted in the sale of approximately \$190,000,000 in Israel Bonds, but it developed new leadership and enrolled many thousands of volunteers in a vigorous and dynamic campaign organization.

It is our purpose not only to retain this dedicated army of volunteers but to enlarge it wherever possible and enlist those forces which have hitherto been inactive. We believe that the Bond organization can be greatly strengthened through increased emphasis on local organization. We believe that the Bond drive must be integrated as a vital part of the total community program with local Bond leaders taking part in determining procedures and methods of Bond campaigns on the local level.

It is our responsibility to carry out to the full our pledge to the State of Israel to conduct the Bond drive on a basis of maximum effectiveness. Accordingly, we shall seek to encourage and stimulate year-round Bond-selling activities based on the underlying principle of community cooperation and harmonious community relations.

General economic conditions favor a successful Bond drive in 1955. However, we will have the responsibility to educate and stimulate Jewish communities to respond to the campaign in keeping with the crucial economic needs of Israel.

The importance of Israel Bonds for the economic upbuilding of Israel has been placed by the Government of Israel in a category with the United Jewish Appeal in the field of immigration and settlement. Therefore we look to all devoted friends of Israel to make the purchase of Israel Bonds an indispensable part of their activities for Israel's future.

Within the local communities we must also project with vigor the pressing and impelling needs of Israel to overcome rising tendencies to place increased emphasis on purely local needs. Without proper recognition of a balanced relationship between Israel and local communal responsibilities not only Israel Bonds but other major efforts for Israel may be relegated to an obscure and fractional position in the pattern of the local Jewish community's obligations.

Furthermore, it cannot be overemphasized that Israel Bonds are an investment and as such do not conflict or at any time lay claim to any funds that are intended for philanthropic purposes. Properly presented the Israel Bond campaign does not and should not compete for the philanthropic dollar.

The record of the past four years has proved that the new instrument of Israel Bonds is firmly established as a permanent and valuable source of development funds for Israel.

We owe our appreciation to all those who pioneered in this new effort and who at great sacrifice of energy and time made such an outstanding contribution to the strengthening of Israel's economy at a decisive turning point in its history.

The present situation in Israel, its economic problems and the enormous need of investment capital to assure its uninterrupted growth, require of us no less a measure of devotion, courage and increasing effort. The returns from such an investment of our physical and material resources will be of enduring inspiration to us and to all those who share in this vital phase of the business of reinforcing freedom in Israel and everywhere else in the world.



# OUTSTANDING LEADERS WHO HAVE JOINED EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE\*



**H. R. ABELES**  
Newark, N. J.



**JACOB BLAUSTEIN**  
Baltimore, Md.



**BENJ. G. BROWDY**  
New York City



**JUDGE H. L. BURMAN**  
Chicago, Ill.



**S. H. DAROFF**  
Philadelphia, Pa.



**MRS. A. FARBER**  
Philadelphia, Pa.



**SAM GENEL**  
Philadelphia, Pa.



**JULIUS GINSBURG**  
Chicago, Ill.



**K. S. GOLDENBERG**  
St. Paul, Minn.



**DR. I. GOLDSTEIN**  
New York City



**A. GOODMAN**  
New York City



**JOS. HOLTZMAN**  
Detroit, Mich.



**ADOLPH KIESLER**  
Denver, Colo.



**P. M. KLUTZNICK**  
Chicago, Ill.



**L. G. LASKEY**  
Boston, Mass.



**S. D. LEIDESDORF**  
New York City



**JUDGE LEVINTHAL**  
Philadelphia, Pa.



**PHIL LOWN**  
Maine



**SOL LUCKMAN**  
Cincinnati, O.



**J. MEYERHOFF**  
Baltimore, Md.



**E. D. MITCHELL**  
Los Angeles, Calif.



**DR. E. NEUMANN**  
New York City



**B. RAPAPORT**  
Hartford, Conn.



**LEONARD RATNER**  
Cleveland, O.



**C. J. ROSENBLOOM**  
Pittsburgh, Pa.



**LOUIS SEGAL**  
New York City



**M. A. STAVITSKY**  
Newark, N. J.



**MRS. STAVITSKY**  
Newark, N. J.



**P. STOLLMAN**  
Detroit, Mich.



**E. M. M. WARBURG**  
New York City



**PHIL ZINMAN**  
Camden, N. J.

\* Fred Forman of Rochester, N. Y., has also joined the Committee but unfortunately his photograph was not available at press time. The committee is still in formation.





ABRAHAM FEINBERG  
President



MORRIS W. BERINSTEIN  
National Campaign Chairman



JACK D. WEILER  
Secretary-Treasurer



JOSEPH J. SCHWARTZ  
Vice President

## NEW BOND LEADERSHIP HAS ACHIEVED WIDE RECOGNITION FOR SERVICE TO ISRAEL

The new officers of the Israel Bond drive are drawn from the top levels of American Jewish communal leadership. The six men who are serving on the Board of Directors of the D.C.I. have been identified for many years with intensive work in behalf of the State of Israel, and with notable service to a wide variety of other Jewish causes. Their acceptance of responsibility for the Israel Bond drive presages an all-out effort for the mobilization of maximum investment capital for Israel through Bonds.

Abraham Feinberg of New York, President of the D.C.I., is widely known throughout the country for his outstanding leadership in various programs for Israel and other causes. Mr. Feinberg's affiliations include the Pres-

idency of the American Committee for the Weizmann Institute of Science, and the Chairmanship for New York City of the Harry S. Truman Library Committee. He is a member of the National Campaign Cabinet of the United Jewish Appeal, and publisher of the newspaper, Israel Speaks.

Mr. Feinberg is Chairman of the Board of Brandeis University. As founder and President of Americans for Haganah, he made an extraordinary contribution to the establishment and defense of the State of Israel. He also played a leading role in the Jerusalem Conference of 1950, where the Israel Bond idea was launched. A leader in the hosiery and textile industries, he was recently elected Chairman of the Board of Julius Kayser & Co.

Morris W. Berinstein of Syracuse, N. Y., National Campaign Chairman of the Israel Bond drive, is a National Campaign Chairman of the United Jewish Appeal, and a former Campaign Chairman of the Jewish Welfare Fund of Syracuse. He is President of Morris W. Berinstein and Company, a large interstate retail furniture chain.

A long-time leader of the United Jewish Appeal, Mr. Berinstein has been responsible for the mobilization of large sums in cash. Accepting the leadership in 1954 of a special drive which raised \$64,000,000 as a five-year loan to Israel, Mr. Berinstein received the congratulations of Prime Minister Moshe Sharett for his successful efforts.

Dr. Joseph J. Schwartz, Vice President and executive head of the D.C.I., has been for more than fifteen years a key personality in the rescue and resettlement of large masses of Jews and a leading figure in mobilizing support for the upbuilding of the State of Israel. During more than four years as Executive Vice-Chairman of the United Jewish Appeal, he directed the operations of the UJA in raising more than \$365,000,000 in nation-wide campaigns.

For a decade prior to 1951, Dr. Schwartz served in wartime and post-war Europe as head of the vast relief and rehabilitation operations of the J.D.C. He helped shape one of the greatest mass migration movements in all Jewish history, which saved the lives of hundreds of thousands of victims of Hitlerism.

Jack D. Weiler of New York, Secretary-Treasurer, is one of New York's most distinguished and dynamic personalities. A National Campaign Chairman of the United Jewish Appeal, Mr. Weiler is also General Chairman of the United Jewish Appeal of Greater New York and former Vice-President of the New York Federation of Jewish Philanthropies. A leading realtor, he is the co-owner of the Fairmont Hotel in San Francisco, as well as numerous other properties on both the East and West Coasts.

In 1952, Mr. Weiler headed a special nation-wide drive to raise \$35,000,000 in cash to meet a serious financial crisis in Israel. Mr. Weiler assumed leadership of the emergency campaign following conferences in Israel with former Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion and other top government leaders.

Joseph Shulman of Paterson, N. J.,

(Continued on Page 6)





**JOSEPH SHULMAN**  
Chairman, Executive Committee

Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Israel Bond Drive, is a member of the UJA National Campaign Cabinet, and former Chairman of its Metropolitan Division. He is President of Shulman Fabrics, a leading textile firm operating in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York.

Active in civic and communal affairs, Mr. Shulman served as Vice President of the Paterson Jewish Community Council from 1946 to 1949. In addition, he is an officer of the Paterson Jewish Home for the Aged and Orphans and was co-founder of the Paterson Social Service Bureau.

Dewey D. Stone of Brockton, Mass., a member of the Israel Bond Board of Directors, is a prominent New England Zionist and business leader. In addition to being National Chairman of the United Israel Appeal, he is also Chairman of the Board of the Weizmann Institute of Science. Mr. Stone is a National U.J.A. Chairman. A key figure in many other communal causes, Mr. Stone is one of the owners of the Harodite Finishing Company, the Converse Rubber Company, and other leading business firms.

Mr. Stone has been a frequent visitor to Israel, and is recognized as an authority on the country's needs. He was for many years a close friend of Israel's first President, Dr. Chaim Weizmann.



**DEWEY D. STONE**  
Member, Board of Directors

### SHARETT AND ESHKOL STRESS IMPORTANCE OF BONDS

*The following are the texts of cables addressed to Mr. Feinberg and Dr. Schwartz by the Prime Minister and Finance Minister of Israel:*

"On behalf of the Government of Israel, I extend to you and to the officers, members of the Executive Committee and of the Board of Governors of Development Corporation for Israel best wishes for the success of your great venture.



**MOSHE SHARETT**

"We in Israel will follow your meetings with the closest interest, for we realize how very much depends on their outcome. We know that we cannot assure our country the stability and security for which we strive, nor enable it to discharge its historic task in relation to the needs of the Jewish people, without a continuous program of economic development.

"This program, for which provision is made in our annual Development Budget, cannot be implemented without a substantial investment income derived from the sale of Israel Bonds.

"The remarkable achievements in the sale of Israel Bonds during the past four years have wrought wonders of economic transformation in Israel. We see their effect wherever we turn, in increased agricultural and industrial production, expanded power and irrigation installations, more efficient communications and a constantly growing export volume.

"We shall always be grateful to the men and women in the United States who led the effort which resulted in these achievements and to the many hundreds of thousands who participated in it by buying Israel Bonds. It is our earnest hope that all who share with us the vision of a self-reliant, secure, democratic Israel, assured of its place among the nations, responsive at all times to the historic needs of the Jewish people, will rally around the Development Corporation for Israel and make possible the continuation of this great constructive program.

"As you set yourselves to the task of charting the Bond sales program of the Development Corporation for Israel, I know that you will all have in mind the vital character of the responsibility you have assumed and that you will all press forward in the conviction that success can be decisive.

"We greet all who have gathered around this program. May your hands be strengthened and may the work of your hands succeed."

**MOSHE SHARETT**  
Prime Minister

"Sincerest and warmest greetings to you and your colleagues on behalf of Israel and entire Government. Your outstanding record for all important Israel efforts is best assurance of your future successes in the sale of Israel Bonds. We look to you with ardent desire for your success which is so important in terms of development and economic independence."



**LEVI ESHKOL**

**LEVI ESHKOL**  
Minister of Finance



**DETROIT GET-TOGETHER.** Confab at Board of Governors meeting between Mrs. Joseph M. Katchke, Women's Division Chairman (center) and David Safran (left) and Phillip Stollman (right).

**NATIONAL MOBILIZATION  
CONFERENCE  
SEPTEMBER 9-11  
WASHINGTON, D. C.**



## PREPARATIONS BEGIN FOR INTENSIVE HIGH HOLIDAY BOND CAMPAIGNS

Intensive activity is getting under way in many communities to prepare for the sale of Israel Bonds during the High Holy Day services. This annual program, sponsored by synagogues throughout the country, has become one of the most effective means of mobilizing spiritual and financial strength for the Jewish State.

Each year since 1951, hundreds of congregations—Orthodox, Conservative and Reform—have, by their participation, helped to increase the flow of millions of investment dollars into Israel's economy. The guidance and cooperation of the Rabbinate and lay leadership have been important factors in making the synagogue Bond program an inspiring demonstration of American Jewry's faith in the future of Israel.

Knowing that an early start will insure the most productive results for Israel, High Holy Day Chairmen and

mittee whose activities will be geared toward increased participation in community-wide Bond activity, building fund purchases and a Chanukah festival. Heading the High Holy Day Bond effort is Rabbi Edward Tenenbaum of the West Philadelphia Jewish Community Center. High Holy Day activities were initiated at a meeting on May 17 attended by synagogue leaders.

Los Angeles, which was one of the leading cities in the 1954 synagogue mobilization, has named Rabbi Jacob Pressman as 1955 Chairman of the High Holy Day Committee. Spiritual leader of Olympic Jewish Temple and Center, Rabbi Pressman has a long history of service in behalf of Israel. Under his leadership the Olympic Jewish Temple has become the leading congregation in the Los Angeles High Holy Day program and for this achievement received the Congregation of the Year

synagogues where advance sales efforts were initiated by the leadership. Especially in the larger congregations a substantial portion of the sales were obtained at parlor meetings and small dinners prior to the actual sale from the pulpit. This year increased attention will be given to scheduling such pre-sales activities among the congregations participating in the High Holy Day Bond effort.



**TRAVELING BOND SALESMAN** Joseph Feder, Co-Chairman of the Passaic, N. J., Bond Committee, has one of the highest records in the country for personal Bond sales. This Spring, Mr. and Mrs. Feder visited Israel and crossed the Atlantic on the S.S. Constitution. While aboard, Mr. Feder (right) used his powers of salesmanship to sell an Israel Bond to the ship's Commander, Bernt A. Jacobsen.

### DR. SCHWARTZ MAKES WIDE TOUR TO STEP UP JUNE EFFORT

As a first step in stimulating maximum campaign activity in the coming weeks, Dr. Joseph J. Schwartz has undertaken a tour of a number of major communities. The full schedule which he has set for himself during this period reflects the determination of the officers of the D.C.I. to assure Israel the maximum flow of Israel Bond investment capital.

Dr. Schwartz met with the leaders of the Cleveland campaign on May 23 and 24 to discuss top level sales, and to plan a major campaign dinner on June 21, at which he will be the principal speaker.

On the evening of May 24, he met with Toledo leaders for special sales and campaign planning. On May 31, he met with top personalities of the Pittsburgh campaign for a special sales effort.



A. J. WEINBERG

Dr. Schwartz's visit to each of these communities has served as a forceful stimulus to more in-



A. HAMBURGER



A. KRULEWITCH

their Committees have already begun to approach individual Rabbis and synagogue Boards to arrange for a Bond sale to be held during the Rosh Hashonah or Yom Kippur services. This year Rosh Hashonah begins Friday evening, September 16, and Yom Kippur on Sunday evening, September 25.

### Baltimore Has Same Team

The High Holy Day mobilization in Baltimore will be directed by the same team whose joint efforts in 1954 helped to make their city the first in the country in terms of synagogue Bond sales. Adolph Hamburger, Chairman of the Synagogue-Temple Mobilization, and Abe Krulewitch, Chairman of the Baltimore Religious Council, have already begun to work with congregation leaders and Rabbis to plan for this year's effort.

Philadelphia congregations will participate in the Bond campaign on a two-point program in 1955. Rabbi Leon S. Lang, of Congregation Beth El, is Chairman of the Congregations Com-



BENJ. BERKOWITZ



RABBI PRESSMAN



RABBI L. S. LANG



RABBI TENENBAUM

Award in 1954 in that city.

Benjamin Berkowitz has accepted the Chairmanship of Essex County's forthcoming Bond campaign. Since 1952, Mr. Berkowitz has headed the vigorous and successful High Holy Day campaign in his community. President of the Central Paper Company, he has been an active participant in Jewish affairs on a local and national level.

Louis Linderman will serve again as New Haven's High Holy Day Chairman and in Stamford, Conn., Morris Perlman will head the synagogue effort.

Past experience has shown that the most successful results in High Holy Day Bond sales have been in those



tensive campaign activity. Plans worked out at his meetings with local leaders call for concentrated Bond sales efforts during the next few weeks.

Dr. Schwartz's schedule for the month of June includes the following events:

June 8: Paterson, N. J., a dinner honoring Herman Yucht, Jack Stern and Irving Brawer; June 9: Washington, D. C., a dinner with Robert Nathan as Chairman; June 13: Atlanta, Ga., where A. J. Weinberg, noted Atlanta communal leader, will be honored. Israel Ambassador Abba Eban will share the platform with Dr. Schwartz; June 15: Baltimore, Md., a leadership report luncheon and a function for Trustees; June 16: Newark, N. J., a dinner under the Chairmanship of Samuel Klein, with George Sagan as Honorary Chairman of the Dinner Committee; June 20: New Haven, Conn., a meeting jointly sponsored by the Israel Bond Organization and the Jewish Community Council, chaired by Sam Gingold; June 21: Cleveland, Ohio; June 22: Milwaukee, Wis.; June 29: Detroit, Mich., and June 30: Kansas City, Mo.

#### MRS. STAVITSKY NAMED WOMEN'S CHAIRMAN

Mrs. Michael A. Stavitsky, distinguished civic leader of Essex County, New Jersey, under whose guidance American women have carried forward the Israel Bond campaign, has been unanimously elected National Chairman of the Women's Division of D.C.I. by both the Executive Committee and the Board of Governors. Mrs. Albert Farber, noted Philadelphia leader, was elected National "Chen" Chairman.

Mrs. Stavitsky, as National Chairman since January, has steadily shaped and given impetus to the activities of wom-

**WOMEN'S PLANS**  
were discussed between the sessions of the Executive Committee and Board of Governors by Abraham Feinberg with Mrs. Farber (left to right), Mrs. Stavitsky and Esther Herlitz, Israel Consul for New York.



en in the Bond drive. Immediately upon her election, she issued a call to Women's Division Chairmen throughout the country, urging them to sustain and intensify their efforts on Israel's behalf.

Under Mrs. Stavitsky's guidance thus far in 1955, the Women's Division has enrolled a greater number of Trustees than ever before in its history. There is intensive activity also in the Sponsorship and Chen programs of the Division.

#### Mrs. Farber Heads "Chen"

Mrs. Farber, who was also elected to the Executive Committee, has been instrumental in advancing the Chen program in communities across the nation. As 1952-53-54 Women's Division Chairman for Philadelphia, Mrs. Farber demonstrated the leadership qualities that she has shown in her activities on behalf of the National Federation of Reform Temple Sisterhoods, Hadassah, the National Council of Jewish Women and other service organizations.

Mrs. Avis Shulman of New York, who as Chairman of Speakers and Information has carried forward a program of education for women active in the Bond drive, has been named to continue in her pivotal post.

#### JERSEY CITY TO HONOR A. D. HIRSCH, BOND PIONEER

One of the outstanding meetings during the month of June will be the tribute dinner to A. D. Hirsch, sponsored by the Jersey City Committee for Israel Bonds. General Chairman of the Bond campaign since its inception in 1951,



A. D. HIRSCH

Mr. Hirsch will be honored for a lifetime of service to the Jewish community and the cause of the Jewish State.

Ambassador Abba Eban will be the principal speaker at the dinner for which Robert Wasserman is Dinner Chairman and David Lerner is Honorary Chairman. Louis Ross, chairman of the local chapter of Guardians of Israel, has already enrolled as the city's first Trustee for 1955 in honor of Mr. Hirsch.

Among the advance sales activities for the meeting have been a series of parlor meetings sponsored respectively by Louis Ross, Sol Schustrin, Henry Marmorstein and Mrs. Esther Markowitz.



PRESIDENT AND MRS. BEN ZVI (extreme left) receive the women's Israel Bond delegation at their home. Shown with them are (left to right) Presidential aide Colonel Yosef Carmel; Mesdames Joseph Katchke, Louis Mantynband, Stanley Beck, Rose

Gandal, Oscar Pattiz, Lester Nolan, Nathan Rosenberg, Sol Kassin, Adolph Maller, Miss Lillian Fischer, Mrs. Sam Bartfield, Miss Evie Pattiz and Mrs. Bernard P. Fineman, Director of the National Women's Division.

Nothing contained herein is intended to describe the State of Israel Bond Issue or to sell Bonds. All material necessary for description of the Bonds as a prerequisite for their purchase, is to be found only in the Prospectus of the Development Issue of State of Israel Bonds, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission.



EMBASSY OF ISRAEL  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

שגרירות ישראל  
ושינגטון

26 January 1955

Dear Rabbi Silver:

I hope I may intrude upon your many preoccupations to commend to your attention the enclosed pamphlet on Israel's border and security problems.

The pamphlet analyses Israel's security situation, primarily in the context of Arab-Israel relations. The article was prepared for the FOREIGN AFFAIRS magazine by the Chief-of-Staff of the Israel Defense Forces. What General Dayan has to say will, I feel sure, interest all who are concerned for peace in the Near East and the world.

Sincerely yours,

*Abba Hillel Silver*

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver  
The Temple  
Ansel Road  
Cleveland, Ohio

*Moshe Dayan*



The Minister of Israel  
and Madame Amiel E. Najjar  
request the honour of the company  
of Dr. and Mrs Abba Hillel Silver

at dinner on Saturday, 31st Jan  
at 8<sup>00</sup> p.m.

Informal

R.S.V.P.  
70 continue



Mrs  
Chapman will call



*The Ambassador of the United States of America*

*and Mrs. MacArthur*

*request the honour of the company of*

WRHS  
Rabbi Abba Silver



*at a reception*

*on Thursday, January 29<sup>th</sup>*

*at 5:30-7 pm o'clock*

*R. S. v. p.*

**48-7141 Ext. 260**



# JUSTICE IN A NEW STATE

By THE HONORABLE SHNEOUR ZALMAN CHESHIN

*Deputy President of the Supreme Court of Israel*







Reprinted from THE RECORD of The Association of the Bar of the City of New York  
Volume 10, Number 1, January 1955



# Justice in a New State

By THE HONORABLE SHNEOUR ZALMAN CHESHIN

*Deputy President of the Supreme Court of Israel*

Four cases involving points of constitutional law of the greatest importance have recently come before the Supreme Court of Israel. The facts of the first case were briefly as follows.

According to our Press Law, the Minister of the Interior is authorized to suspend publication of a newspaper which publishes material likely to undermine the security of the State or endanger the peace of the inhabitants, but he must specify in his order the term of suspension.

Not so very long ago two newspapers, one Arabic and one Hebrew, severely criticized the foreign policy of our Government. The Minister of the Interior used his authority to suspend the publication of these two newspapers for a number of weeks.

They then applied to the Supreme Court sitting as a High Court of Justice for an order nisi in the nature of a writ of mandamus directing the Minister of the Interior to appear before the Court and show cause why he should not cancel his order of suspension. Thus arose the issue of the Freedom of the Press involving, as it does, human rights and civil liberties.

Case number two involved an Israeli Arab who was apprehended by a Military Commander and kept in prison. His whereabouts were not made known either to his family or to the civil authorities. Attorneys tried in vain to see him, to locate him and to get information from him as to the reason of his apprehension. All their attempts were unsuccessful. His family therefore applied to the Supreme Court of Israel sitting as a High Court of Justice for a writ of habeus corpus—an order directing the jailers to appear in court and to show cause why they kept him without warrant of arrest and without bringing him to trial, and why he should not be released forthwith.

---

*Editor's Note:* This paper is an adaptation of lectures delivered by Judge Cheshin before the Association, the America-Israel Society and the Foreign Law Association.



Case number three also involves an Israeli Arab who, at the age of 62, although he was already married and the father of five children, fell in love with a girl of 20 and wanted to marry her. He appeared before the Kadi, who is the religious dignitary, or priest, of the Moslems, and asked him to perform the wedding ceremony, offering proof that he had purchased the girl from her father and paid a high price, and was, therefore, entitled to marry her. He also pointed out that Moslem religious law provides that a man may marry more than one wife.

The Kadi, however, refused to perform the ceremony, saying that the days have passed when a man may marry as many wives as he wishes. Israel, he explained, now has a law providing equal rights for man and woman and, in view of the fact that a woman may not have more than one husband, it follows that a man should have only one wife. And so the Kadi refused to perform the ceremony.

The elderly suitor then appealed to the Supreme Court of Israel sitting as a High Court of Justice. He complained that his right to freedom of worship was being infringed and he asked for an order directing the Kadi to perform the ceremony.

Case Number four had to do with a teacher who was discharged from his job, because of his political inclinations, by the Director of Education on the command of the Minister of Defense. It had transpired that before the establishment of the State of Israel this teacher had been the leading spirit in one of the underground movements and that he had not abandoned his revolutionary tenets and inclinations.

He, too, resorted to the Supreme Court sitting as a High Court of Justice, asking for an order directing the Director of Education to cancel his dismissal and to reinstate him in his position.

### *THE STRUCTURE OF GOVERNMENT*

Before revealing what the decisions of the Court were in these four cases, I think it worthwhile to explain, at least sketchily, the structure of the Government of Israel, including that of the



judicial system, so as to make clear why these cases were brought to the Supreme Court sitting as a High Court of Justice.

As nearly everyone knows, Israel is a part of an area long known as Palestine. Up to the end of World War I, Palestine itself was part of the Turkish Empire and consequently lived under Turkish Law. Then, for a period of 30 years, the British, under a Mandate from the League of Nations to administer the area and to establish in it a Jewish National Home, carried on the governmental functions.

On the 14th of May, 1948, when Israel was established as a State in accordance with a resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations some six months before, Israelis faced a very interesting and vital practical problem, a problem such as the Americans faced soon after they declared the independence of the Colonies from Great Britain, namely, what law should be administered in the new State? Should it be entirely new law? Should it continue to be the law administered in Palestine theretofore, a law mainly based on English Law and Jurisprudence?

The Mandatory Regime, during its 30 years of existence, did indeed do a remarkable job in the field of legislation whatever may have been the record in other aspects of governmental action. It must be admitted that a large body of law was enacted which not only was appropriate to the development of a progressive community in Palestine but was, in large part, adapted to its needs at the time. Should this body of law be thrown overboard or should it be kept intact and acted upon?

We have adopted the very same solution that the ancestors of Americans of today adopted after they severed political, economic and, to a degree, intellectual ties with the mother country.

Immediately upon the establishment of the State of Israel, there was created a Council of State of 37 members and from these 13 were selected to form a Provisional Government. They enacted the first fundamental law of the new Nation only a few days after the signing of the Declaration of Independence. To understand the spirit of this very important act, it will help to



refer to a few sentences of that Declaration, part of the articles of faith of the founders of the State of Israel and its inhabitants.

The Proclamation of Independence says that "the State of Israel... will be based on Freedom, Justice and Peace as envisaged by the Prophets of Israel; it will ensure complete equality of social and political rights to all its inhabitants, irrespective of religion, race or sex; it will guarantee freedom of religion, conscience, language, education and culture; it will safeguard the Holy Places of all religions; and it will be faithful to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations."

These were the articles of faith of the founders of the State of Israel. It was contemplated to have them implemented in a constitution, in a basic law of the land or in subsidiary legislation. Yet the full flowering of these precepts could not occur in a moment. Israel has been engaged, during the past six years, in a struggle for survival, and a struggle to make a home for hundreds of thousands of Jewish immigrants who have come from all parts of the world—the remnants of the Nazi victims who are living witnesses to the denial of every human right in so many countries.

#### *SOURCES OF THE LAW*

A few days after the establishment of the State of Israel and the proclamation of our independence, a law, called the Law and Administration Ordinance, was enacted. This law prescribes how the government shall be carried on. It says, most importantly, that the Law of Palestine, as it existed on the eve of the termination of the Mandate—the 14th of May, 1948—shall remain the Law of Israel, insofar as there is nothing therein repugnant to the said Ordinance or to the other laws which may be enacted by the Provisional Council of State, and subject to such modifications as may result from the establishment of the State.

Now, what was this law that we inherited at the outset? It had a number of sources and these are worth examining, for they help to give us an understanding of many of the problems which mem-



bers of the Bench and Bar, litigants and legislators, have encountered and still meet.

There are, of course, the remnants of the Turkish law that was administered in Palestine, including what is now Israel, before the British occupation. This law is far from modern or suited to a progressive and intellectual community. Yet parts of it were and still are in force in Israel.

Much of the Turkish law was based on Moslem religious rules. These do not recognize locomotives, steam trolleys or electrically driven vehicles but they do have a good deal to say about donkeys, camels, cows and horses. The entire law of Torts, moreover, is concerned with damage done by these animals. A few examples are illuminating:

"If dirt and mud are scattered about by the hoofs of an animal and another person's clothes are splashed therewith; or if such animal kicks with his hind legs or swishes his tail and inflicts injury thereby, there is no need to make good the loss. But a person riding an animal is responsible for collision or for blows inflicted by the front feet or by the head."

(Of course this point of view is nothing to joke about or laugh at. This was the law of a community of yesterday. It was appropriate for its time. It is no longer appropriate for the State of Israel or for any other modern society. I cite it to illustrate the problems with which our first legislators were faced in the new State. The intricate problems of the collisions of cars were unknown in such rules because the Prophet Mohammed didn't know about automobiles; they had not yet been invented in his day.)

"If any person drags the clothes of another person and tears them, he must make good the loss and pay the full value thereof. If a person, however, takes hold of the clothes of another, and the owner of such clothes draws them away and, by so doing tears them, such person is liable to make good only one-half the value of the garment. Similarly, if any person sits upon the skirt of another, and the owner, unaware thereof, gets up, and tears his clothes, such person must make good one-half the value of the clothes."



This is the notion of sharing the loss. "The owner of a pearl worth 50 piastres drops it and it is swallowed by a hen worth 5 piastres, the owner of the pearl may take the hen upon the payment of 5 piastres."

Let us see one or two examples of the law providing for neighborly relations.

"If a person climbs up the fruit trees in his garden, and thereby overlooks the women's quarters of his neighbor, such a person must give information every time he intends to climb such trees in order that the women may cover themselves. Should he fail to give such information, the court may forthwith prohibit him from climbing such tree . . ."

(This stems, of course, from the Moslem requirement that women must cover their faces. A violation of the above rule is considered to amount to injury. The old Turkish law even went so far as to require a householder to build a wall before a newly constructed window, overlooking a place where women of an adjoining neighbor foregather with uncovered faces.)

The regard for women can also be seen from the following provision in the law of evidence: "In civil cases evidence is only valid when given by two males, or by one male and two females."

(Here is reflected the social status of women under the old Turkish rule in provisions that have now become obsolete under the Women's Equal Rights Law of 1951.)

It would be possible to cite many other examples of the rules of law that arose out of social conditions of another age. Those I have mentioned, however, serve to show something of the provisions of the Turkish law with which we have had to deal.

The Law and Administration Ordinance, mentioned earlier, provided as a source of Law also the many important enactments, dealing with all areas of human endeavor, that were made by the British during their 30 years of administration as the Mandatory Power.

A third source of Law is the provision enacted at the time by the Mandatory Government that any gap which may be found in the laws taken over from the Turkish Administration shall be



filled by the Common Law of England and the principles of Equity. This is important to keep in mind, for much of the Common Law is still applied in Israel in spite of the fact that we have severed all ties with Great Britain.

The Courts in Israel function, of course, against the background of the other organs of government, as well as against that of the sources of Law. Our Knesseth, or Parliament, is composed of a single chamber of 120 members elected according to a system of proportional representation. The Presiding Officer, or the Speaker, is elected by the members from among their number. Bills are handled by committees and are enacted only after three readings with ample opportunity for argument, debate and amendment.

The President of Israel also is elected by secret ballot of the Members of the Knesseth. In his selection there are no limitations as to sex or religion. He may be a man or woman, a Moslem, a Christian or a Jew. The duties and the powers of the President of the State, however, are restricted; he charges one of the Members of the Knesseth to form a Government, appoints foreign representatives, receives foreign diplomats and accepts the reports of the Prime Minister as occasion demands.

The Prime Minister is the focal point of governmental structure as he is in Great Britain. He presides over meetings of the Cabinet, acts as the Government's chief spokesman and, in effect, is the chief executive officer of the State.

Certainly one of the most distinctive aspects of the governmental structure of Israel is its judicial system because of the novel method that has been adopted for the selection of judges from the lowest bench to the highest. This method has been devised to remove the pressures of politics from their selection and yet to obtain the benefit of the best-qualified opinion.

Under the Israel Plan judges are appointed by the President of the State on the recommendation of a nine-member Appointments Committee made up of three judges of the Supreme Court (including its President), the Minister of Justice and another Member of the Cabinet, two Members of the Knesseth who are



chosen by the full membership, and two members of the Bar, designated by the Council of the Israel Bar Association to serve on the Committee for a period of three years. The President of the State must honor the recommendation of this Committee. All judges are appointed for life or until reaching the pensionable age of 70 when they must retire. They can be removed from office only for misbehaviour after a hearing by a specially constituted committee.

As might be expected, the Magistrates' Courts have the most limited jurisdiction, both in civil and criminal cases. They number about 20 in all and are established in nearly every town and village of importance so as to be accessible to the people.

Appeals from the Magistrates' Courts go to the District Courts, the second level of our judicial system. There are three District Courts, one in Jerusalem, one in Tel Aviv and one in Haifa. The one in Haifa goes on circuit to Safad and Nazareth in Galilee; the one in Jerusalem to Beersheba.

On the highest level, of course, is the Supreme Court. It holds its sessions in Jerusalem, the capital of Israel. The Supreme Court has nine judges who sit in groups of at least three. It hears appeals, both civil and criminal, from judgments of the District Courts in the exercise of appellate jurisdiction. The Supreme Court also has original jurisdiction and as a High Court of Justice hears applications that come from various quarters, often from the minority groups in Israel or from individuals who feel that their civil liberties or rights have been infringed by the Government or one of its departments. The Supreme Court as a High Court of Justice sits in cases involving habeas corpus, mandamus, quo warranto and certiorari—the four prerogative writs.

When the Supreme Court of Israel sits as a High Court of Justice, it does so to safeguard the interests and rights of the individual. That is why, in one of the cases mentioned earlier, a writ of habeas corpus was required and, in another, a writ of mandamus. The Court had to consider in those cases whether the civil liberties of the individuals concerned had been infringed.



## *THE SUPREME COURT DECIDES*

We have now come, by a rather circuitous route but perhaps a useful one, to an appropriate point to examine the opinions laid down by the Supreme Court in our four cases.

In the first case, that of the newspaper publisher, who came alleging infringement of the Freedom of the Press, the Court said:

"The principle of free expression is a principle closely connected with the process of a democratic government. Under an autocratic regime the ruler is regarded as a Superman and as one who knows best what is good and what is bad for his subjects. It is, therefore, prohibited to criticize in public the political actions of such ruler. In a democratic country, on the other hand, the rulers are only the representatives of the people who elected them. Every individual may, therefore, criticize the political actions of the elected representatives at any time, whether with a view to having them amend their action or in order to cause their immediate resignation and their replacement at election time."

The gist of this is clear, but here the court also relied upon three authorities, one British and two American.

The British authority, Scrutton, J., in a famous opinion of his said that, "You really believe in freedom of speech, if you are willing to allow it to men whose opinions seem to you wrong or even dangerous." Otherwise there is no freedom of the press and no freedom of speech.

In a very famous case, *Schenk v. The United States*, Justice Holmes said:

"When a nation is at war many things that might be said in time of peace are such a hindrance to its effort that their utterance will not be endured so long as men fight, and no court could regard them as protected by any constitutional right."

Meaning thereby that in time of peace everyone may criticize the government even though his criticism may be severe and harsh.



The following are the words of Justice Brandeis, also from a very famous case, the case of *Whitney v. People of the State of California*:

“Those who won our independence believe that . . . freedom to think as you will and to speak as you think are means indispensable to the discovery and spread of political truth; that without free speech and assembly discussion would be futile . . . Only an emergency can justify repression (of free expression). Such must be the rule if authority is to be reconciled to freedom.”

These were the words that Justice Brandeis used, and these were the very words upon which the Supreme Court of Israel based its decision, not because it was bound by this authority but because of its persuasive argument.

After analyzing the two articles that were published in the two newspapers in the Hebrew and Arab press, the Court came to the conclusion that even though they may be subversive, they did not tend to undermine the security of the country and did not endanger the peace of the public. Therefore, the Court ordered the Minister of Interior to cancel his order of suspension and to allow these newspapers to resume their publication.

Mind you, the State of Israel is still in a state of emergency at the present time. There are border incidents every day and every night. Some claim that technically we are still in a state of war, and the Supreme Court of Israel dares at such a time to say that, in spite of all of that, human rights must be protected and the civil liberties cannot be infringed even in time of emergency.

In the second case, that of the Arab who was detained without trial, without the chance of being able to see an advocate, I should now like to say that we did not have enough time to enshrine all of the articles of faith of our proclamation of independence into positive law. Our statutes have not been revised entirely and, therefore, we still have remnants of the British Emergency Regulations. These emergency regulations say, in a notable section, known as Section 111, that the Military Com-



mander may detain any person without trial if he thinks that his activities are dangerous and detrimental to the State. However, the very same regulation provides that there shall be a committee appointed by the Minister of Defense to which such a detainee may bring his objections. This Committee sits in a quasi-judicial capacity. It has no great powers but, nevertheless, it at least gives the detainee somebody to resort to.

The Supreme Court, after hearing both sides of the story, found that this man had been detained without trial and without warrant of arrest and that no Committee had been set up before he was detained, but only after the event. Thus a very important question arose as to the legality of the order of detention because at the time it was made, the detainee had no remedy. This is what the Court had to say:

"In time of war authorities may deem it expedient in certain cases not to announce the reason for detention or the place of detention. However, in the absence of an explanation shedding light on the subject, one cannot avoid the impression that there are officials who do not yet grasp the idea that the attorney who defends the interests of his client is also rendering a valuable service to the State by helping to preserve the most fundamental rights of the subject; and it is the duty of the authorities to give him all possible help, and not to hinder him or thwart his efforts by repeatedly telling him, 'Go and come back.'"

That was as to the question why no advocates were permitted to see the man under detention. As to the merits of the case, the Court said:

"Regulation 111 makes provisions which must be accepted so long as the state of emergency requires them and which ordinarily would have been declared unreasonable because they are incompatible with the ordinary rights of the individual. . . . Some slight relief was afforded to a subject who has been so detained by imposing upon the authorities the duty to establish, for the purpose of that regulation, a committee the functions of which shall be to consider any objection that a detainee might find it necessary to raise and to make its recommendations to the Military Commander. . . . It is entirely immaterial that this right of the detainee is so slender. On the contrary, if as against the immense power vested in the Military Commander, the detainee is granted so small a protection, it must be assumed that the intention of the legislature was that at least this right should be closely and carefully guarded. . . . This right is vested in the detainee from the very



minute an order of detention was made against him and when a Military Commander makes use of this extraordinary power he is in duty bound to notify the detainee at once that he is being detained by virtue of Regulation 111 in order to enable him to exercise forthwith his right to appeal to the Committee. But in order that he may do so there must be a committee in existence at the time of his detention. It follows, therefore, that the Military Commander may exercise his power to make the order only if and when there is a committee in existence, and since the order in this case was made before the Committee was established, the Court holds that the very exercise of the powers under the regulations was illegal."

Consequently an immediate order was issued for the release of the detainee. The Court further observed that the authorities are amenable to the Law just as is an individual.

From the two decisions examined so far, it might be supposed that the Supreme Court, sitting as a High Court of Justice, always renders decisions against the Government, but that would be leaping at conclusions indeed.

When the elderly and married Arab suitor appealed to the Supreme Court sitting as a High Court of Justice, he contended that his right of freedom of worship had been infringed by the refusal of the Kadi to perform the marriage ceremony.

The Supreme Court looked into the matter and found a case that had been adjudicated in the United States and which appeared almost analogous to this one. This case—*Reynolds v. The United States*—involved a Mormon who was convicted of multiple marriage when Utah was a Territory under an act of Congress of 1862, prohibiting plurality marriages in the Territories of the United States. He appealed to the United States Supreme Court on the contention that the said Act of Congress was unconstitutional and that he was being deprived of his rights under the First Amendment which guarantees freedom of worship. Furthermore, he argued that, according to the Mormon Faith, it was mandatory upon him to marry more than one wife. The United States Supreme Court did not accept his contention.

In the case of the elderly suitor we decided that had the Moslem Religion actually commanded a man to marry more than one wife, then any act by the State of Israel preventing him from



doing so would have been an infringement of his constitutional or religious rights. All the Moslem Religion says, however, is "we permit you, we will not interfere." That is only permissive and not mandatory. A law that runs counter merely to permission does not infringe the rights of the individual. Therefore, we threw the case out of court.

Finally, in the case of the teacher who was discharged because of his political inclinations and tendencies, on the recommendation of the Minister of Defense to the Director of Education, this is what the Supreme Court said:

"Without in any way disparaging the honor and dignity of the Minister of Defense, and no one in this country treats lightly the heavy burden and the great responsibilities that are cast upon him, matters of education do not come within his jurisdiction. For these purposes a Director of Education has been appointed, and, although he may consult with other officials and departments as to the course to be pursued by him, he may not act as an instrument in the hands of others in matters falling within the purview of his office. Whenever the authorities act in a manner affecting the rights of the individual it is incumbent upon them to show that the law authorizes them so to do.

"No evidence has been adduced that applicant advocates the use of force or revolutionary force. The instruction or order issued by the Minister of Defense to the Director of Education not to engage the applicant as a teacher was illegal, and, therefore, of no effect."

The Director of Education, the Court added, did have the authority to dismiss the teacher but he acted, in this case, not upon his own judgment but upon the recommendation and command of some other officer. In other words his judgment was arbitrary, for he did not have the proper state of mind in which to exercise his own best judgment. The Supreme Court therefore ordered the cancellation of the order of the discharge.



### *THE LAW STRENGTHENS CIVIL RIGHTS*

I have tried to explain that the evolution of the law in Israel has tended toward the strengthening of civil rights for all, even under the most adverse, precarious and serious circumstances resulting from a state of war.

This is the trend and we hope it will continue. For the Law of Israel is not a dead letter; it is a living law. It does not stand still. The supremacy of the Law, the rule of Law, is by no means a novel doctrine in the United States of America. Even children in the home know of it. Unfortunately, it is not generally so in our part of the world.

I have tried to explain the workings of the various organs of state, more particularly the judiciary. In our neighboring States the judiciary is a servant of some other organ of the State. The judiciary is in the hands of a cabinet and the cabinet is in the hands of an army.

In the State of Israel it is the other way around. The army is controlled by the Government and the Government complies with the Law as interpreted when necessary by the Supreme Court sitting as a High Court of Justice. These are fundamentals of a free democracy.

Israel is a bastion of democracy in the Middle East. There is no reason why it should ever cease to be so. We hope that with the help of the free democracies of the world we shall be able to implement all the articles of faith that were laid down in our Declaration of Independence.



Israel  
54-55

M. YAVNAI  
REPRESENTATIVE  
MEHADRIN LTD.

250 WEST 57TH STREET

NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

CABLE: MEHADRIN NEWYORK

February 9, 1955

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver  
19810 Shaker  
Cleveland, Ohio

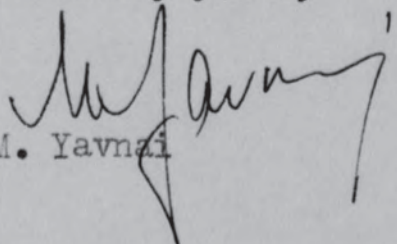
Dear Dr. Silver:

As a member of the Board of Mehadrin Ltd., Israel, and as a representative of Mehadrin in the States, I am taking the liberty of enclosing a circular on our company. This literature will give you information on Mehadrin and on the role of the citrus industry in strengthening Israel's economy. I believe that you are already acquainted with Mehadrin, Israel's foremost citrus growing organization, which was founded by private enterprise to expand this key industry. It is noteworthy that citriculture provides the major share of Israel's foreign currency and provides employment for the new immigrants.

I had planned to write to you with regard to Mehadrin and to announce the opening of our office in New York which will enable us to contact individuals in the States. We hope to encourage people here to invest in Mehadrin's orange groves, one of the safest and most profitable investments offered in Israel. I have just learned that Mr. Max Bressler of Chicago wrote to you in connection with "Pardess Kfar Silver" and I wished to give you further details on our company. The attached list of Mehadrin's Board of Directors undoubtedly includes names of people with whom you are acquainted in Zionist, agricultural and financial circles. I am also attaching copies of letters from the Israel Government Investment Centre and the Jewish Farmers' Association, as well as a recent issue of B.I.G., the Israel Bonds newspaper.

I am receiving help and support from Dr. Emanuel Neumann and other Zionist leaders here, and I hope that our program will also appeal to you.

Cordially yours,

  
M. Yavnai

MY:rs



BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF MEHADRIN LTD., TEL-AVIV

ROKACH, Isaac	Orange grower and President of Mehadrin Ltd.(Brother of Israel's Minister of Interior) General Manager of Pardess Syndicate of Citrus Growers Corp. Soc. Ltd.
SACHS, Mendes	Orange grower; General Manager of Mehadrin Ltd and Manager of Pardess Gan Haim Coop. Soc. Ltd., American-born and educated at Universities of Maryland, Harvard and California as agronomist.
BRODIE, Israel	Lawyer, Chairman of Board of Reliable Stores Corp., N.Y.C.
EISENBERG, Oved	Orange grower, Member of Board of Bank Hahaklaut; Member of Israel Government Council for Agriculture.
ELLMAN, Shimon	"Shimon Ellman & Co.", Tel-Aviv; Member of Committee Tel-Aviv --- Jaffa Chamber of Commerce.
GRUENBAUM, Heinz	Vice President, Palestine Economic Corporation, Tel-Aviv
IZAKSON, Zvi	Orange grower; President of The Farmers' Federation of Israel
JACOBSON, Joseph	Citrus grower; Manager of A. Polany & Co; Member of Central Board, Farmers' Association and Central Committee of Maccabi Organization.
LEVI, Dr. Augusto Yoel	General Manager of Israel Investment Corp.
MACHNES, Moshe	Orange grower in Natanya; Manufacturer
RABINOWITCH, Itzhak	Banker; General Manager, Union Bank of Israel Ltd.
SELIGMAN, Harold	Economist, Palestine Economic Corporation, Tel-Aviv
SUSZ, Hanan	Managing Director, Kishon Chemicals Ltd.
YAVNAI, Moshe	Orange grower; President of Kosmos Financial & Trading Co.,Ltd.

1/24/55



C  
O  
P  
Y

STATE OF ISRAEL  
The Ministry of Commerce and Industry  
Investment Centre

Hakirya,  
13th May, 1953

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

The bearer of this letter, Mr. Moshe Yavnai, is representing in the U.S. the "Mehadrin" Company Ltd., Tel-Aviv, citrus growers, for the purpose of selling stocks and shares and also citrus groves.

The Company has been granted the status of an "approved enterprise". It is recognized as one of the foremost undertakings in this industry which is so essential to Israel's economy.

We should, therefore, appreciate every assistance and courtesy shown to Mr. Yavnai in recognition of his capacity.

HCJ/ds

AMERICAN INVESTMENT ARCH  
Yours faithfully,

H.J. Goldenberg  
Director, Investment Centre



C  
O  
P  
Y

The Farmers' Federation of Israel  
Tel-Aviv, 108 Allenby Road  
P.O.B. 209 - Phone 3267

17th May, 1953

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

We were pleased to know that the Board of Directors of your Company has decided to delegate Mr. Moshe Yavnai, Member of the Board, to U.S.A. for the purpose of interesting prospective investors in the Mehadrin Co. by purchase of shares or orange groves.

It is well known that the citrus industry of this country has established for itself an unrivalled position on the world markets and that it serves as the main source of income in foreign currency of this country, being its best export product.

The MEHADRIN CO. is an undertaking which in its scope goes well beyond any venture in citrus cultivation in this country. The system of operation used on its plantation is modelled on the most modern scientific and mechanical methods, and its management, consisting of the most prominent leaders and pioneers of the citrus industry in this country, encourages us in asserting that the Company will prove successful in its scheme and profitable for the investors.

We take this opportunity to congratulate the MEHADRIN Co. on its achievements until now and to express our hope that its financial campaign in North America will be crowned with success.

President,

(Signed)

Z.H. Izakson



February 13, 1955

His Excellency Abba Eban  
Embassy of Israel  
Washington, D. C.

My dear Friend:

Permit me to thank you for the reprint of the FOREIGN  
AFFAIRS magazine article by Moshe Dayan on Israel's  
border and security problems.

I know that I shall read the article with a great deal  
of interest.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

ABBA HILLEL SILVER

AHS:RMS



GEORGE FLESCH  
Member of Knesset  
Jerusalem, Israel



ג' .ס"ה  
ה'תשנ"ה

February 16, 1955

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver  
The Temple  
East 105th Street, at Ansel Rd.  
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

On the eve of my departure, I want to bid farewell to you,  
dear Dr. Silver.

I am looking forward to meeting you at the earliest opportunity. I do hope that, if only possible, our next meeting will again take place in Israel.

I need not say how much all of us in Israel admire you and how we love to have you with us from time to time, at least.

With best wishes and my warmest personal regards to Mrs. Silver and yourself,

Yours very sincerely,

George Flesch



של ארצות הברית



ההסתדרות הציונית

# ZIONIST ORGANIZATION OF AMERICA

145 EAST 32ND STREET • NEW YORK 16, N.Y. • MURRAY HILL 3-9201

February 17, 1955

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver  
The Temple  
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

Mr. Joseph Nedava, formerly Editorial Secretary of "HABOKER" sent me a letter saying that Mr. Abraham Krinitzy, Mayor of Ramat-Gan, told him that he had asked you to send a message to be published in the book on the thirtieth anniversary of the city, of which you are one of the three honorary citizens.

After having talked the matter over with Mr. Krinitzy, Mr. Nedava suggests that you send them, instead of a message, the excellent address you delivered in Carnegie Hall in New York at the meeting dedicated to the three hundredth anniversary of the American Jewish Community. They will appreciate it if you would be kind enough to send a copy of the address directly to Mr. Krinitzy.

With warmest regards, I am.

Yours very sincerely,

Leon Ilutovich  
Assistant Executive Director

LI:sg



Ramat-Gan

February 25, 1955

Mr. Leon Ilutovich  
Zionist Organization of America  
145 East 32nd Street  
New York 16, New York

My dear Friend:

In reply to your letter of February 17th, permit me to say that as early as December 9th I sent to Mr. Abraham Krinitzy the very address which Mr. Nedava suggested that I send for inclusion in the volume dedicated to the thirtieth anniversary of Ramat-Gan. If they have not received it, I shall be happy to send them another copy.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

ABBA HILIEL SILVER

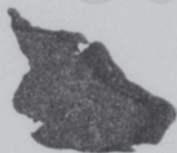
AHS:rms





**ISRAEL'S**

**AGGRESSION**



**AT GAZA**

28 Feb. 1955

WRHS





**ISRAEL'S**

**AGGRESSION**

**AT GAZA**





*Truce Committee inspecting the scene of activities.*





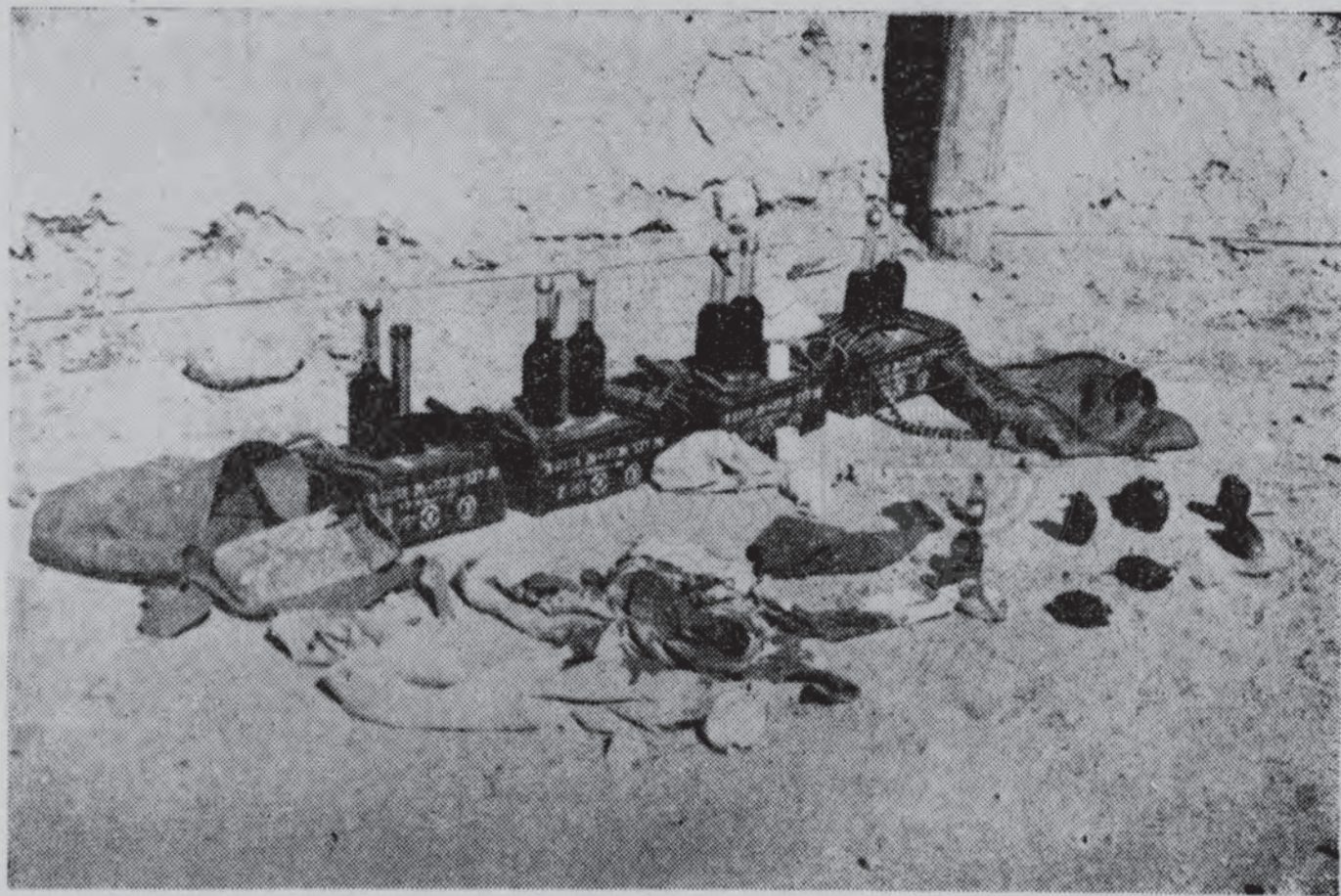
*In the Arab quarters of Gaza.*





*Water plant.*





*Israeli armaments left within the Egyptian Boundaries.*





*A civilian murdered.*





*Women and their babies are not permitted to live even  
in a tent.*





*Does he look like a man in arms ?*





*Arab victim.*





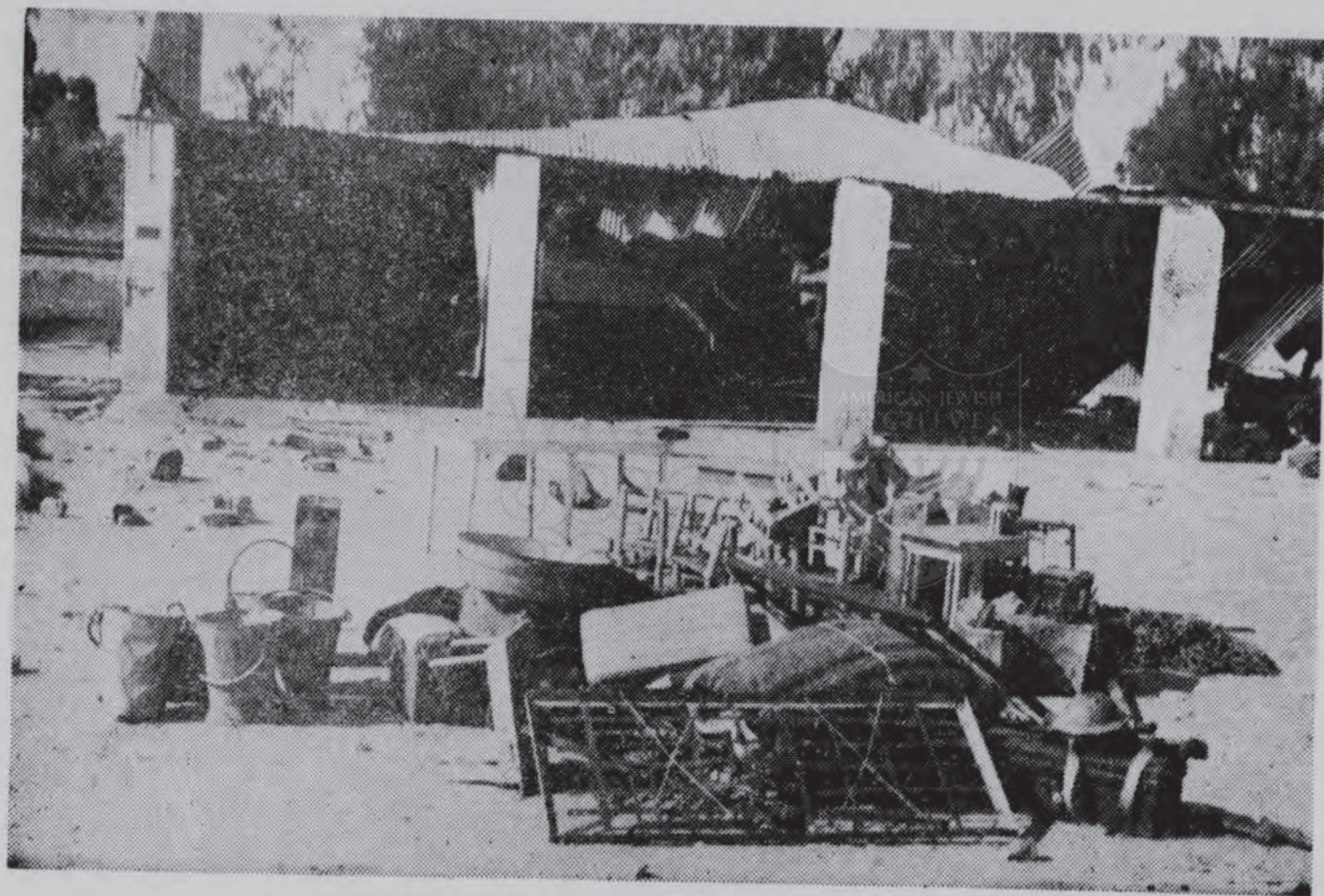
*Families attacked while in bed.*





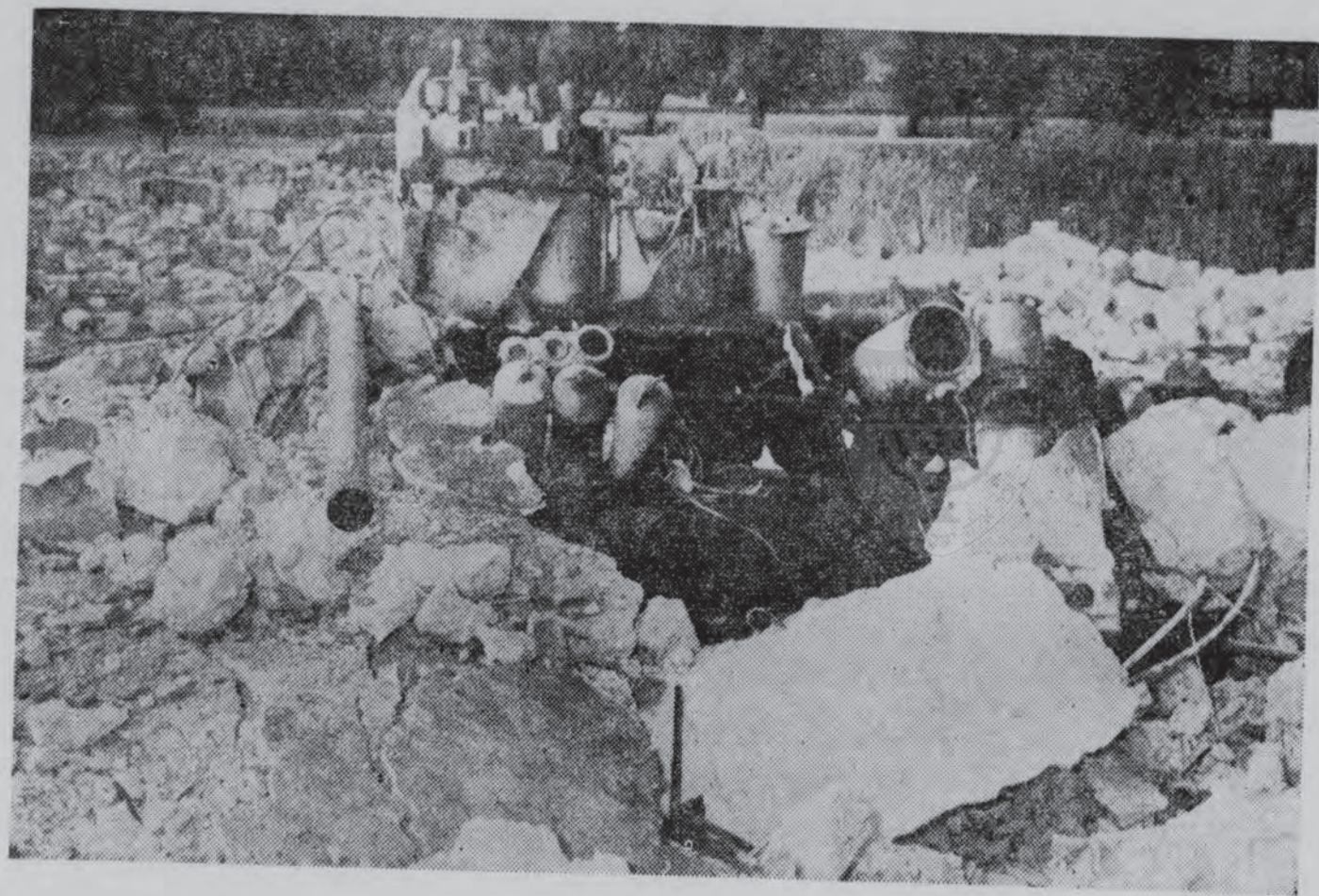
*The U.N.'s food supplies destroyed and on fire.*





*Tent of the murdered Egyptian officer.*





*A water pump.*





*Khan Younis, U.N.'s food-stores.*





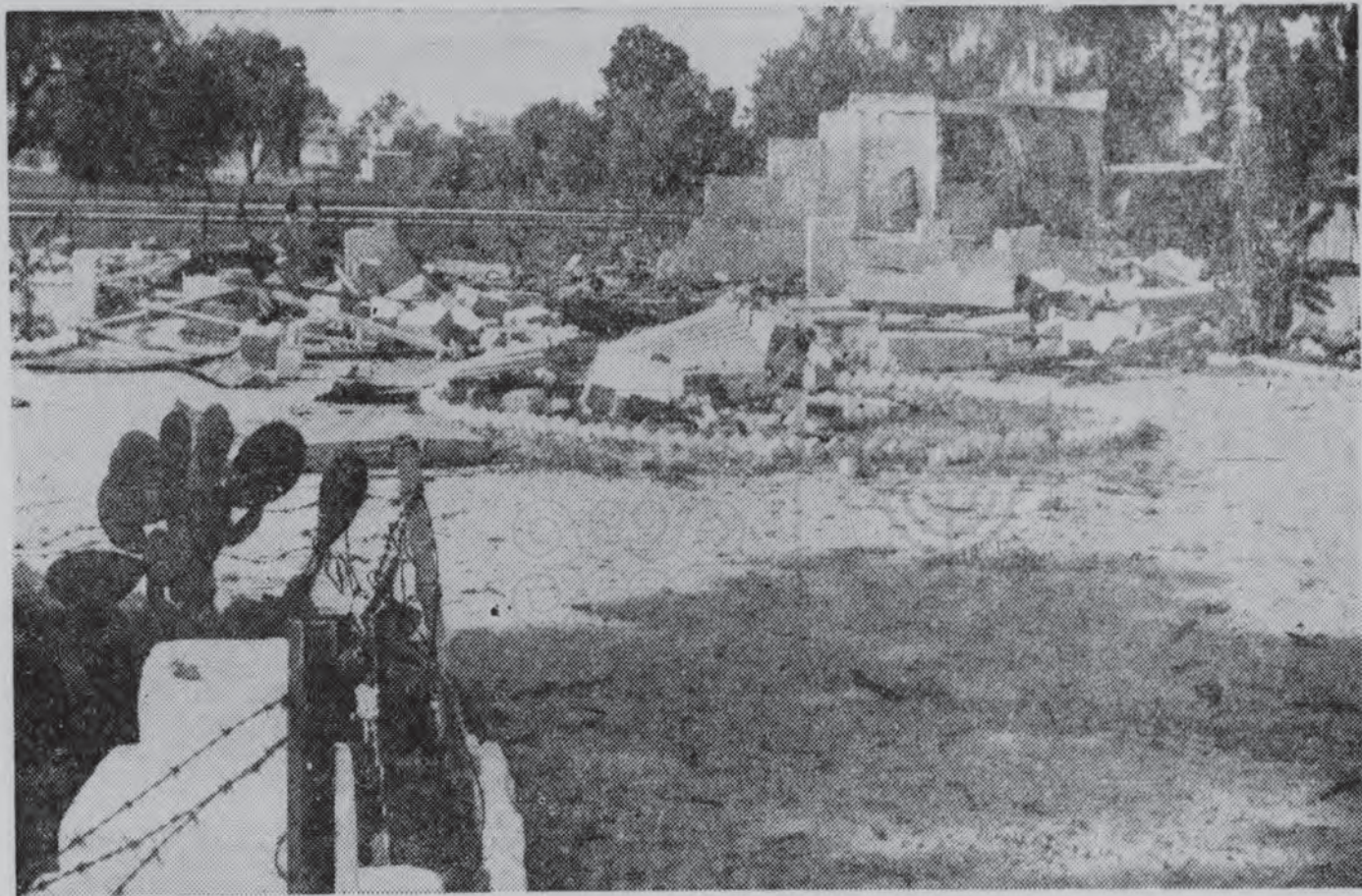
*U.N.'s representative describing the attack.*





*Army barracks.*





*Entrance to Egyptian camps.*





*Truce 50 meters limit. Trespassing prohibited.*





*Water station, Gaza.*





*The road of retreat showing traces of dragged Israeli casualties.*





*Supply depot, Khan Younis.*





*General view of the barracks.*





*Water plant, Gaza.*





*Entrance to the food-stores of U.N., at Khan Younis.*





*East view of the camps.*





*Headquarters of the Camp.*





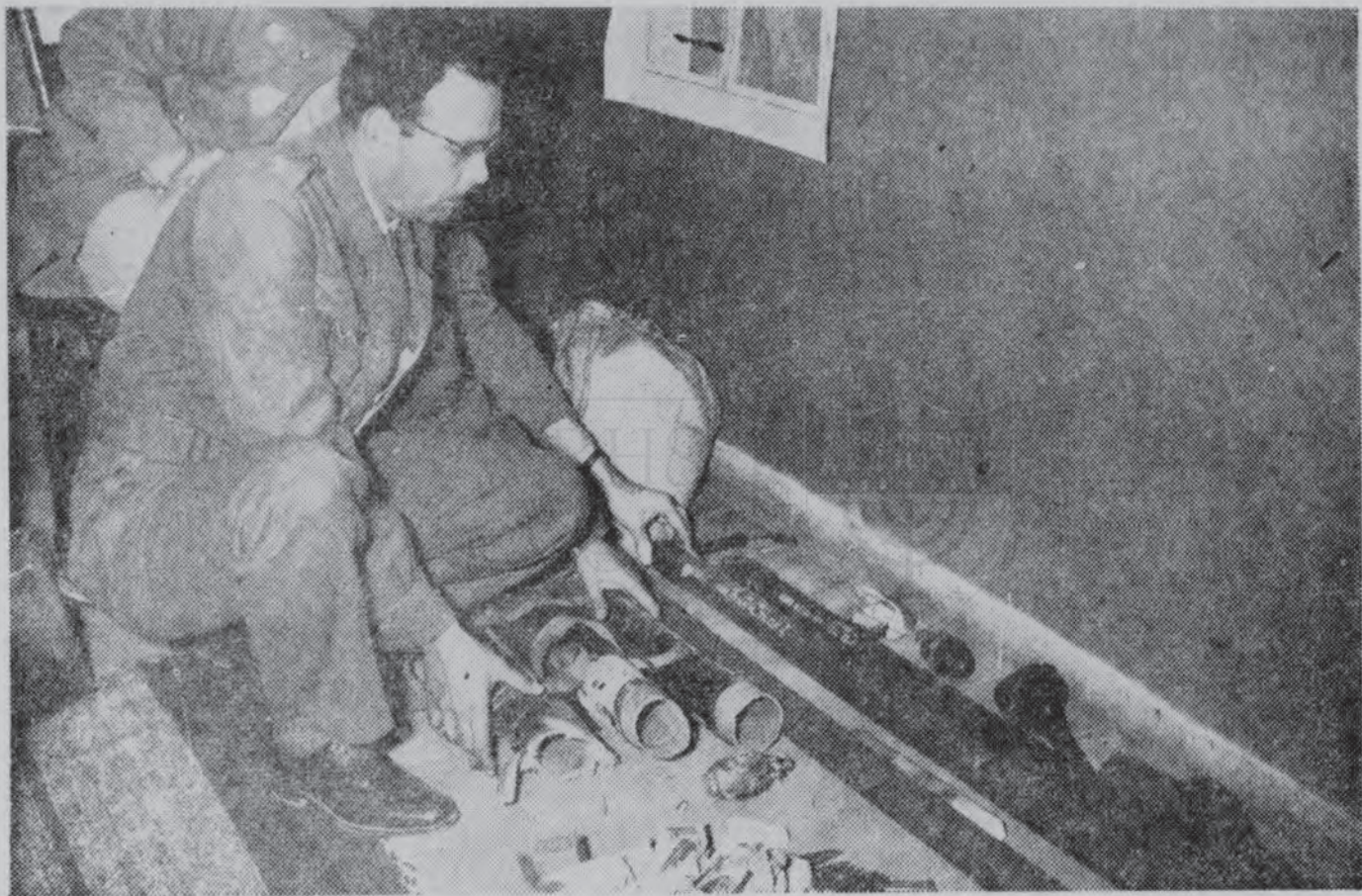
*U.N.'s food-depot.*





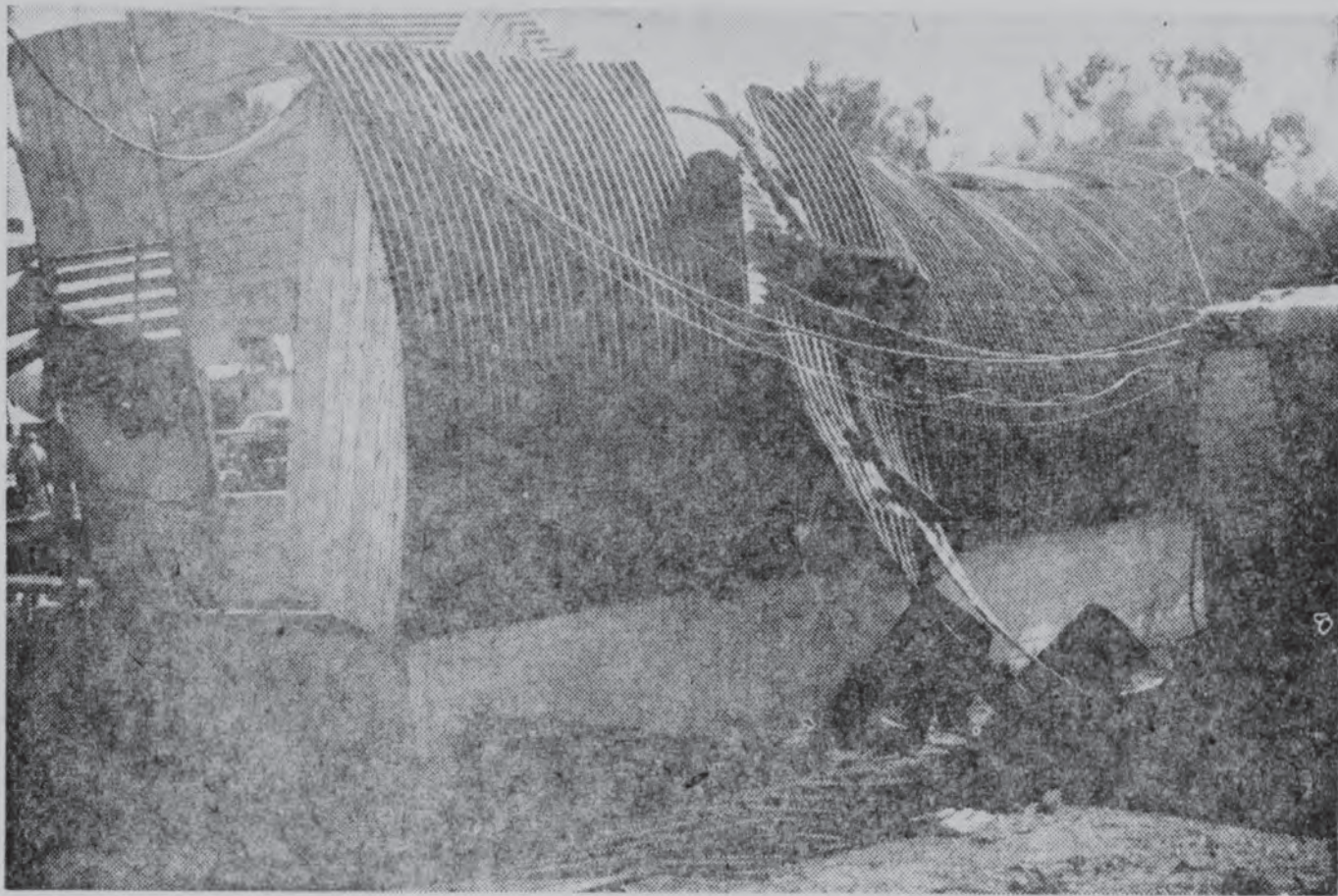
*Army transport.*





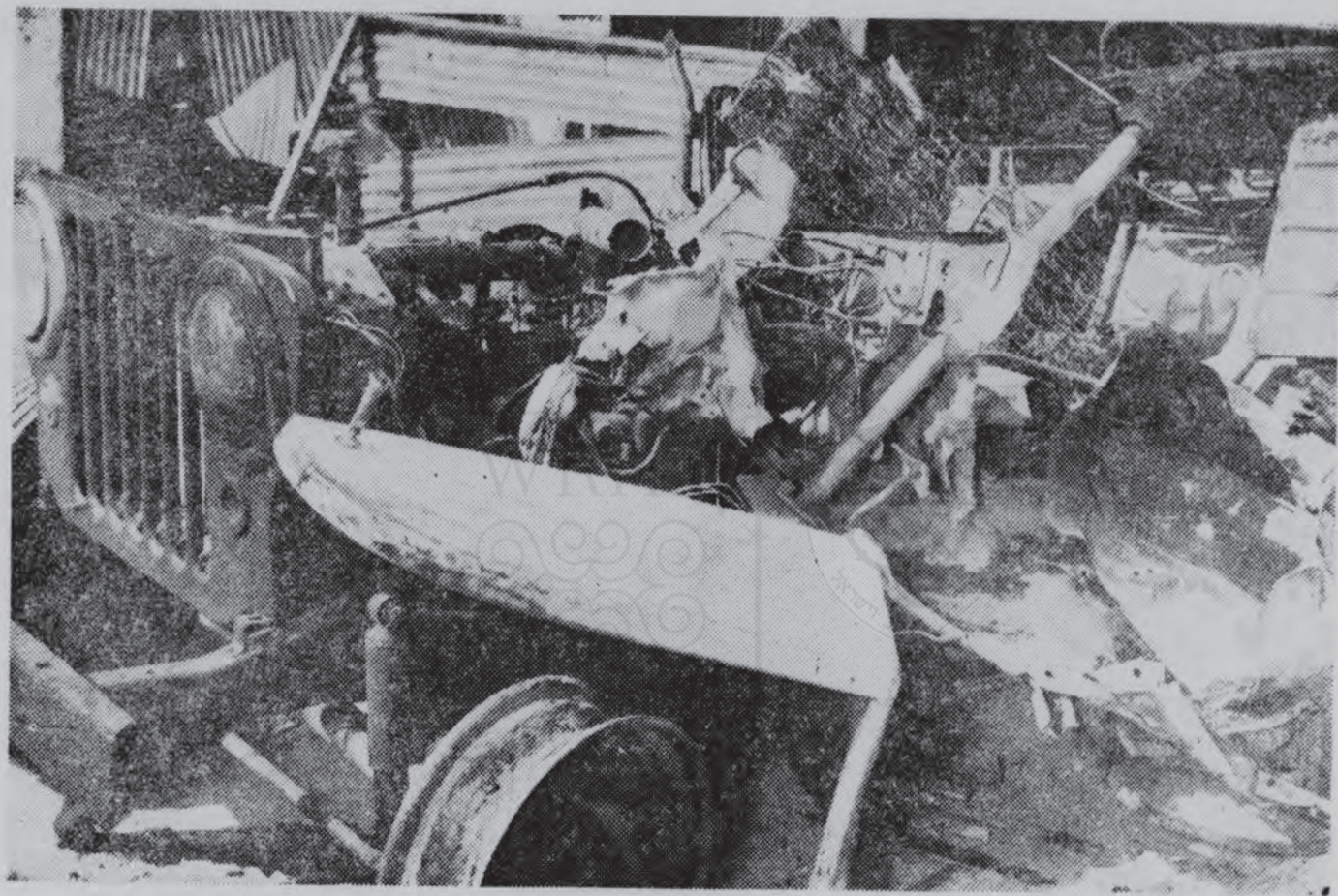
*One Egyptian representative examining Israeli  
abandoned arms.*





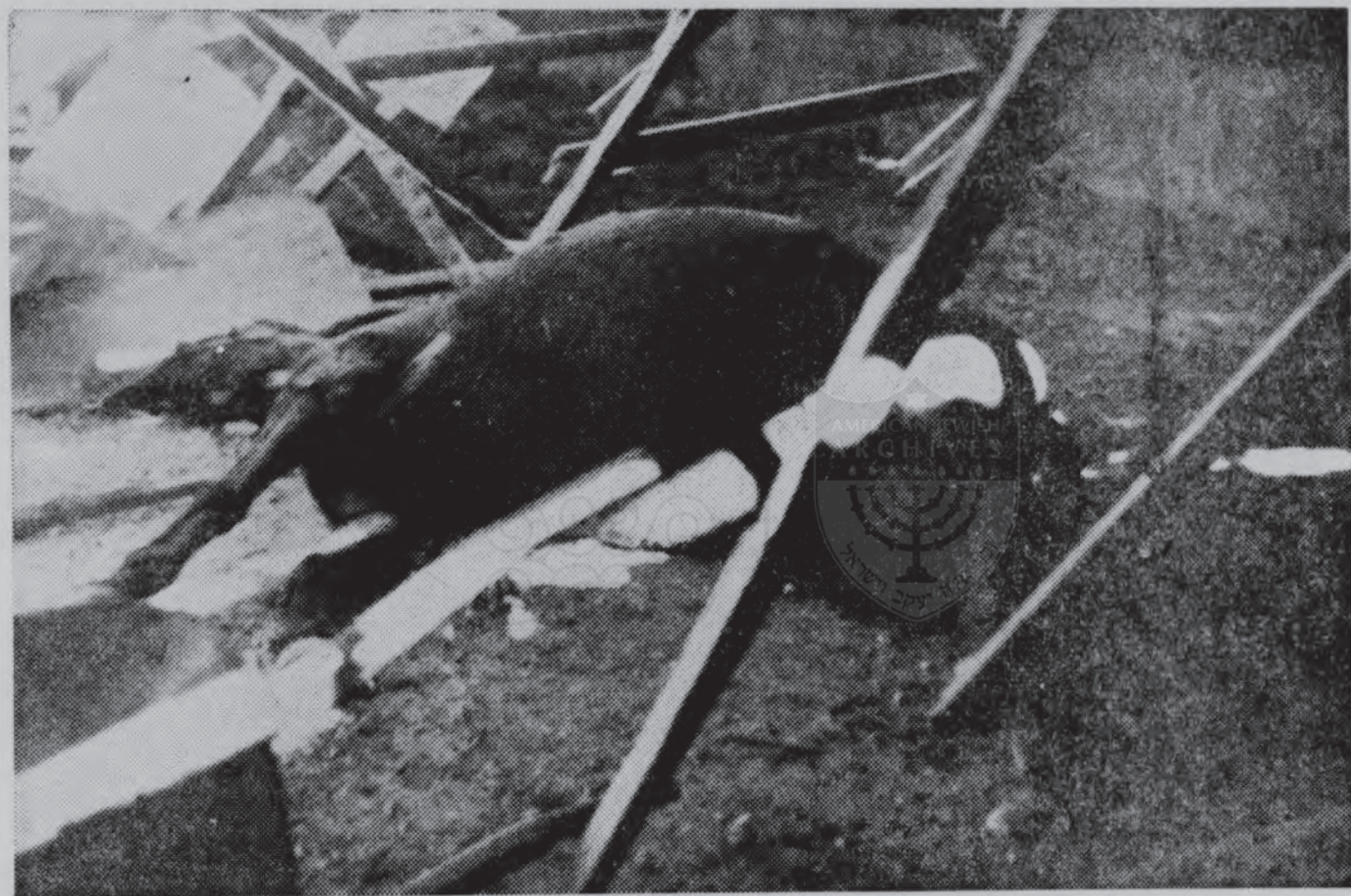
*South view of the barracks.*





*Army vehicle destroyed.*





*Even the beasts!*



[February 1955]

# Visitors to Israel

CONTACT THE

**GENERAL ZIONISTS ORGANIZATION**

Tel Aviv: 33 King George St.

Haifa: 2 Pevzner St.

Jerusalem: Zlon Square



# THE MIDDLE EAST

## IN FACTS AND FIGURES

### THE ARAB LEAGUE AND ISRAEL

The Middle East occupies a position of great economic and strategic importance in the modern world. It is a land bridge between continents, a hub of international communications, and a reservoir of valuable raw materials. It is also an area of rivalry and conflict between Great Powers, of internal instability and external tensions. At the heart of this vast underdeveloped region are eight independent Arab nations and the State of Israel. Following are some basic facts and figures about these nine countries essential to an understanding of the Middle East.

#### AREA AND POPULATION

	SQUARE MILES	POPULATION	POPULATION PER SQ. MI.
EGYPT	386,000	21,941,000 (1953)	57
IRAQ	171,000	5,100,000 (1950)	30
JORDAN	39,500	1,360,000 (1953)	34
LEBANON	3,900	1,320,000 (1952)	338
LIBYA	679,300	1,500,000 (1953)	22
SAUDI ARABIA	597,000	7,000,000 (1952)	13
SYRIA	70,500	3,535,000 (1953)	50
YEMEN	75,000	4,500,000 (1949)	60
<u>ARAB LEAGUE TOTAL</u>	<u>2,022,200</u>	<u>46,256,000</u>	
ISRAEL	8,050	1,700,000 (1953)	212

Source: *United Nations Demographic Yearbook, 1953; United Nations Population and Vital Statistics Report July 1953; United Nations Statistical Yearbook 1953; The Middle East, The Royal Institute of International Affairs, 1954.*

#### UTILIZATION OF LAND

	CULTIVATED LAND (sq. miles) (1951)	UNUSED POTENTIALLY PRODUCTIVE LAND (sq. miles)	PERCENTAGE BY WHICH CULTIVATED AREA COULD BE INCREASED
EGYPT	9,500	2,703	29%
IRAQ	9,000	47,000	522%
JORDAN	1,900	...	...
LEBANON	1,100	695	63%
SAUDI ARABIA	100	...	...
SYRIA	13,700	15,000	110%
ISRAEL	1,500	2,200	147%

Source: *United Nations Review of the Economic Conditions in the Middle East in 1951-52. United Nations Demographic Yearbook 1953: The Middle East: A Political and Economic Survey; The Royal Institute of International Affairs, 1954.*

(Statistical information is generally unavailable for Libya, Saudi Arabia, and Yemen.)



## EDUCATION; DISTRIBUTION OF NEWSPAPERS AND TELEPHONES

	LITERACY	PERCENTAGE OF SCHOOL AGE CHILDREN IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS	NUMBER OF BOOKS PUBLISHED (1953)	NO. OF COPIES OF DAILY NEWS- PAPERS PER 1000 INHABITANTS (1952)	NO. OF TELEPHONES PER THOUSAND POPULATION (1954)
EGYPT	15%	40%	100	25	6.2
IRAQ	5-10%	20%	70	21	5.0
JORDAN	...	28%	25	12	4.7
LEBANON	55%	60%	396	100	18.1
LIBYA	4%	3.4%	0	7	4.9
SAUDI ARABIA	2%	1%	0	2	1.3
SYRIA	30%	35%	50	44	7.5
YEMEN	2%	...	0	0	0
ISRAEL	90%	90%	1017	167	28.4

Note: With exception of Israel, less than 5% of children receive a secondary education.

Source: *United Nations Demographic Yearbook 1953; Education in Arab Countries of the Near East*, Matthews and Akrawi, 1949; *Telephone Statistics of the World, January 1954*, American Telephone and Telegraph Co., Dec. '54. *Library of Congress Bulletin*, Oct. 25th, 1954.

## FORM OF GOVERNMENT; DATE OF INDEPENDENCE; SUFFRAGE; GOVERNMENT STABILITY

	DATE OF INDEPENDENCE	FORM OF GOVERNMENT	SUFFRAGE	NO. OF GOV'T CHANGES
EGYPT	1922	Military Dictatorship	*All suffrage suspended July, 1952.	19 (1942-1954)
IRAQ	1931	Constitutional Monarchy	*no female suffrage	16 (1941-1953)
JORDAN	1946	Constitutional Monarchy	*no female suffrage	8 (1949-1953)
LEBANON	1941	Republic	*universal	17 (1943-1954)
LIBYA	1951	Constitutional Monarchy	*no female suffrage	(Independence Granted 1951)
SAUDI ARABIA	1916	Absolute Monarchy	*none	(No Elected Government)
SYRIA	1941	Republic	*male suffrage--women must qualify	24 (1945-1954)
YEMEN	1918	Absolute Monarchy	*none	(No Elected Government)
ISRAEL	1948	Republic	universal	3 (1948-1954)

\*Polygamy authorized.

Source: *United Nations Demographic Yearbook 1953; The Middle East: A Political and Economic Survey* Royal Institute of International Affairs 1954; *Security and the Middle East: The Problem and Its Solution*, Nation Magazine Survey, 1954.

## HEALTH

	NO. OF INHABITANTS PER DOCTOR (1951)	LIFE EXPECTANCY	PERCENTAGE OF BUDGET ALLOCATED FOR HEALTH
EGYPT	5,000	35 years	4% (1954)
IRAQ	7,000	30 years	8.5% (1952)
JORDAN	6,000	...	4.6% (1952)
LEBANON	1,200	...	5% (1952)
LIBYA	...	...	...
SAUDI ARABIA	...	...	...
SYRIA	5,000	...	3.2% (1952)
YEMEN	...	...	...
ISRAEL	451	67 years	11% (1954)

Source: *United Nations Demographic Yearbook 1953; United Nations Statistical Yearbook 1953*.





## INCOME AND LAND DISTRIBUTION

	PER CAPITA INCOME (1949 U.N. ESTIMATE)	GOV'T EXPENDITURE PER CAPITA	LAND DISTRIBUTION
EGYPT	\$ 100	\$ 25 (1954)	85% of farmers completely landless; 5% of population owns 38% of land.
IRAQ	85	15 (1952)	91% of land is in holdings of over 250 acres owned by 5-8% of the population.
JORDAN	...	...	...
LEBANON	125	18 (1952)	200 families own over half of land.
LIBYA	35	...	...
SAUDI ARABIA	40	29 (1952)	...
SYRIA	100	19 (1952)	2% of population owns 36% of land.
YEMEN	40	...	...
ISRAEL	389	193 (1954)	One-half of land owned by Jewish National Fund. (Leased free to agricultural settlements).

Source: National and Per Capital Income: A Survey of Seventy Countries, United Nations 1950; United Nations Review of Economic Conditions in the Middle East, 1951/52; United Nations Demographic Yearbook 1953; The Middle East: A Political and Economic Survey, The Royal Institute of International Affairs, 1954; Security and the Middle East: The Problem and Its Solution, Nation Magazine Survey 1954.

(Note: The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations estimates that approximately half the total land area of the Middle East could be brought under cultivation given the proper irrigation.)



## RIVERS AND UTILIZATION OF WATER POWER

	RIVERS	USE OF WATER POWER (developed and/or planned)
EGYPT	Nile	Nile dam at Aswan
IRAQ	Tigris, Euphrates	Euphrates dam
JORDAN	Jordan, Yarmuk	Yarmuk development (incomplete)
LEBANON	Orontes, Litani	Litani dam (incomplete)
LIBYA	None	None
SAUDI ARABIA	None	None
SYRIA	Euphrates, Orontes, Balikh, Khabour	Orontes dam
YEMEN	None	None
ISRAEL	Jordan, Yarmuk	Projected Jordan power plant

Source: *The Middle East: A Political and Economic Survey* Royal Institute of International Affairs 1954.

## WORLD WAR II RECORD

EGYPT	Joined Allies Feb. 1945.
IRAQ	Declared War on Allies Sept. 1941; Joined Allies in 1943.
JORDAN	Declared War on Germany 1939.
LEBANON	Joined Allies Feb. 1945.
LIBYA	Italian Colony During War.
SAUDI ARABIA	Joined Allies March 1945.
SYRIA	Joined Allies Feb. 1945.
YEMEN	Neutral During War.
ISRAEL	43,000 Palestinian Jews served with British forces--1939-1945 (Israel established 1948)

## OIL ROYALTIES (1948-1953)

BAHREIN	\$ 20,000,000
EGYPT	20,000,000
IRAQ	321,500,000
KUWEIT	361,900,000
QATAR	17,800,000
SAUDI ARABIA	732,500,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$1,453,700,000</b>

Source: *United Nations Summary of Recent Economic Developments in the Middle East, 1952-53*; *U.N. Review of Economic Conditions in Middle East 1951-1952*.

## CONCLUSIONS

On the basis of the above data, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. There exist vast tracts of cultivable land in the Middle East, notably in Iraq and Syria, which could be used to settle a greatly increased population.
2. The people of the Middle East suffer from ignorance, poverty and disease. Their plight can be bettered only by raising the level of income, health, and education and instituting much needed land reforms.
3. Proper utilization of water could irrigate millions of additional acres, provide immense quantities of electricity, and raise the standard of living in most Middle East nations from their present low level.
4. A planned program of regional development is an immediate necessity. This is contingent upon peace and stability being brought to the area.



# THE MIDDLE EAST

## IN FACTS AND FIGURES

### THE ARAB LEAGUE AND ISRAEL

The Middle East occupies a position of great economic and strategic importance in the modern world. It is a land bridge between continents, a hub of international communications, and a reservoir of valuable raw materials. It is also an area of rivalry and conflict between Great Powers, of internal instability and external tensions. At the heart of this vast underdeveloped region are eight independent Arab nations and the State of Israel. Following are some basic facts and figures about these nine countries essential to an understanding of the Middle East.

#### AREA AND POPULATION

	SQUARE MILES	POPULATION	POPULATION PER SQ. MI.
EGYPT	386,000	21,941,000 (1953)	57
IRAQ	171,000	5,100,000 (1950)	30
JORDAN	39,500	1,360,000 (1953)	34
LEBANON	3,900	1,320,000 (1952)	338
LIBYA	679,300	1,500,000 (1953)	22
SAUDI ARABIA	597,000	7,000,000 (1952)	13
SYRIA	70,500	3,535,000 (1953)	50
YEMEN	75,000	4,500,000 (1949)	60
<u>ARAB LEAGUE TOTAL</u>	<u>2,022,200</u>	<u>46,256,000</u>	
ISRAEL	8,050	1,700,000 (1953)	212

Source: *United Nations Demographic Yearbook, 1953; United Nations Population and Vital Statistics Report July 1953; United Nations Statistical Yearbook 1953; The Middle East, The Royal Institute of International Affairs, 1954.*

#### UTILIZATION OF LAND

	CULTIVATED LAND (sq. miles) (1951)	UNUSED POTENTIALLY PRODUCTIVE LAND (sq. miles)	PERCENTAGE BY WHICH CULTIVATED AREA COULD BE INCREASED
EGYPT	9,500	2,703	29%
IRAQ	9,000	47,000	522%
JORDAN	1,900	...	...
LEBANON	1,100	695	63%
SAUDI ARABIA	100	...	...
SYRIA	13,700	15,000	110%
ISRAEL	1,500	2,200	147%

Source: *United Nations Review of the Economic Conditions in the Middle East in 1951-52. United Nations Demographic Yearbook 1953: The Middle East: A Political and Economic Survey; The Royal Institute of International Affairs, 1954.*

(Statistical information is generally unavailable for Libya, Saudi Arabia, and Yemen.)



## EDUCATION; DISTRIBUTION OF NEWSPAPERS AND TELEPHONES

	LITERACY	PERCENTAGE OF SCHOOL AGE CHILDREN IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS	NUMBER OF BOOKS PUBLISHED (1953)	NO. OF COPIES OF DAILY NEWS- PAPERS PER 1000 INHABITANTS (1952)	NO. OF TELEPHONES PER THOUSAND POPULATION (1954)
EGYPT	15%	40%	100	25	6.2
IRAQ	5-10%	20%	70	21	5.0
JORDAN	...	28%	25	12	4.7
LEBANON	55%	60%	396	100	18.1
LIBYA	4%	3.4%	0	7	4.9
SAUDI ARABIA	2%	1%	0	2	1.3
SYRIA	30%	35%	50	44	7.5
YEMEN	2%	...	0	0	0
ISRAEL	90%	90%	1017	167	28.4

Note: With exception of Israel, less than 5% of children receive a secondary education.

Source: *United Nations Demographic Yearbook 1953; Education in Arab Countries of the Near East*, Matthews and Akrawi, 1949; *Telephone Statistics of the World, January 1954*, American Telephone and Telegraph Co., Dec. '54. *Library of Congress Bulletin*, Oct. 25th, 1954.

## FORM OF GOVERNMENT; DATE OF INDEPENDENCE; SUFFRAGE; GOVERNMENT STABILITY

	DATE OF INDEPENDENCE	FORM OF GOVERNMENT	SUFFRAGE	NO. OF GOV'T CHANGES
EGYPT	1922	Military Dictatorship	*All suffrage suspended July, 1952.	19 (1942-1954)
IRAQ	1931	Constitutional Monarchy	*no female suffrage	16 (1941-1953)
JORDAN	1946	Constitutional Monarchy	*no female suffrage	8 (1949-1953)
LEBANON	1941	Republic	*universal	17 (1943-1954)
LIBYA	1951	Constitutional Monarchy	*no female suffrage	(Independence Granted 1951)
SAUDI ARABIA	1916	Absolute Monarchy	*none	(No Elected Government)
SYRIA	1941	Republic	*male suffrage--women must qualify	24 (1945-1954)
YEMEN	1918	Absolute Monarchy	*none	(No Elected Government)
ISRAEL	1948	Republic	universal	3 (1948-1954)

\*Polygamy authorized.

Source: *United Nations Demographic Yearbook 1953; The Middle East: A Political and Economic Survey* Royal Institute of International Affairs 1954; *Security and the Middle East: The Problem and Its Solution*, Nation Magazine Survey, 1954.

## HEALTH

	NO. OF INHABITANTS PER DOCTOR (1951)	LIFE EXPECTANCY	PERCENTAGE OF BUDGET ALLOCATED FOR HEALTH
EGYPT	5,000	35 years	4% (1954)
IRAQ	7,000	30 years	8.5% (1952)
JORDAN	6,000	...	4.6% (1952)
LEBANON	1,200	...	5% (1952)
LIBYA	...	...	...
SAUDI ARABIA	...	...	...
SYRIA	5,000	...	3.2% (1952)
YEMEN	...	...	...
ISRAEL	451	67 years	11% (1954)

Source: *United Nations Demographic Yearbook 1953; United Nations Statistical Yearbook 1953*.





## INCOME AND LAND DISTRIBUTION

	PER CAPITA INCOME (1949 U.N. ESTIMATE)	GOV'T EXPENDITURE PER CAPITA	LAND DISTRIBUTION
EGYPT	\$ 100	\$ 25 (1954)	85% of farmers completely landless; 5% of population owns 38% of land.
IRAQ	85	15 (1952)	91% of land is in holdings of over 250 acres owned by 5-8% of the population.
JORDAN	...	...	...
LEBANON	125	18 (1952)	200 families own over half of land.
LIBYA	35	...	...
SAUDI ARABIA	40	29 (1952)	...
SYRIA	100	19 (1952)	2% of population owns 36% of land.
YEMEN	40	...	...
ISRAEL	389	193 (1954)	One-half of land owned by Jewish National Fund. (Leased free to agricultural settlements).

Source: *National and Per Capital Income: A Survey of Seventy Countries*, United Nations 1950; *United Nations Review of Economic Conditions in the Middle East, 1951/52*; *United Nations Demographic Yearbook 1953*; *The Middle East: A Political and Economic Survey*, The Royal Institute of International Affairs, 1954; *Security and the Middle East: The Problem and Its Solution*, Nation Magazine Survey 1954.

(Note: The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations estimates that approximately half the total land area of the Middle East could be brought under cultivation given the proper irrigation.)



## RIVERS AND UTILIZATION OF WATER POWER

	<u>RIVERS</u>	<u>USE OF WATER POWER</u> (developed and/or planned)
EGYPT	Nile	Nile dam at Aswan
IRAQ	Tigris, Euphrates	Euphrates dam
JORDAN	Jordan, Yarmuk	Yarmuk development (incomplete)
LEBANON	Orontes, Litani	Litani dam (incomplete)
LIBYA	None	None
SAUDI ARABIA	None	None
SYRIA	Euphrates, Orontes, Balikh, Khabour	Orontes dam
YEMEN	None	None
ISRAEL	Jordan, Yarmuk	Projected Jordan power plant

Source: *The Middle East: A Political and Economic Survey* Royal Institute of International Affairs 1954.

## WORLD WAR II RECORD

EGYPT	Joined Allies Feb. 1945.
IRAQ	Declared War on Allies Sept. 1941; Joined Allies in 1943.
JORDAN	Declared War on Germany 1939.
LEBANON	Joined Allies Feb. 1945.
LIBYA	Italian Colony During War.
SAUDI ARABIA	Joined Allies March 1945.
SYRIA	Joined Allies Feb. 1945.
YEMEN	Neutral During War.
ISRAEL	43,000 Palestinian Jews served with British forces--1939-1945 (Israel established 1948)

## OIL ROYALTIES (1948-1953)

BAHREIN	\$ 20,000,000
EGYPT	20,000,000
IRAQ	321,500,000
KUWEIT	361,900,000
QATAR	17,800,000
SAUDI ARABIA	732,500,000
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>\$1,453,700,000</u>

Source: *United Nations Summary of Recent Economic Developments in the Middle East, 1952-53*;  
*U.N. Review of Economic Conditions in Middle East 1951-1952.*

## CONCLUSIONS

On the basis of the above data, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. There exist vast tracts of cultivable land in the Middle East, notably in Iraq and Syria, which could be used to settle a greatly increased population.
2. The people of the Middle East suffer from ignorance, poverty and disease. Their plight can be bettered only by raising the level of income, health, and education and instituting much needed land reforms.
3. Proper utilization of water could irrigate millions of additional acres, provide immense quantities of electricity, and raise the standard of living in most Middle East nations from their present low level.
4. A planned program of regional development is an immediate necessity. This is contingent upon peace and stability being brought to the area.



# הבקר

עתון יומי / תליאביב, בית "הבקר". רח' הרככת 32  
טלפונים: 67201, 67202, 67203 חבת'דאר 261  
לטלורסוח: הבקר תליאביב

תל-אביב, יט' אדר תשס"ו  
(13.3.1955)  
מס. 2559

לכבוד  
ד"ר א.ה. סילבר  
קליבלנד

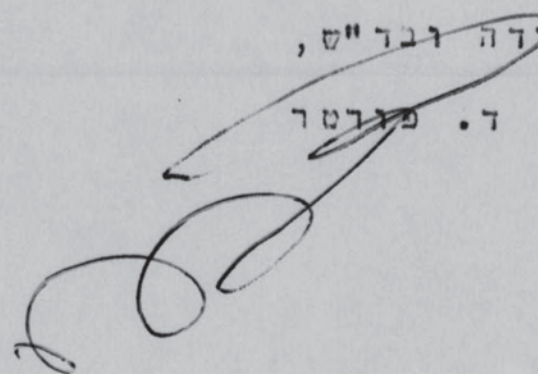
ד"ר סילבר היקר,

שלחנו לכב' מברק בבקשה לשלוח לנו את  
תגובתו למשנת סוינבי על היהדות והציונות בצורת  
מאמר.

אנו פותחים בסימפוזיון על נושא זה  
בהשתתפות היסטוריונים, הוגי דעות ומנהיגים  
ציוניים. מקווים אנו כי מקומו לא יפקד בסימפוזיון  
זה ומבקשים שבית העליות על הנדיר את תגובתו  
(אפשר גם בשפה האנגלית) ולהמציאה לנו בדאר  
האוויר.

בתודה ובד"ש,

ד. פורטר





י. וינוגרד,  
רחוב אבן גבירול 26,  
תל-אביב.

תל-אביב, כ"ט באדר, תשט"ו  
(23.3.55)

בדואר אויר  
ר ש ו ם.

לכבוד  
ד"ר אבא הלל סילבר,  
קליבלנד, ארצות הברית.

ידידי ומכובדי ד"ר סילבר!

עונג רב לי הדבר להמציא לך רצוף בזה לעיון ולחוות-דעת י"א  
פרקים מוכנים כמעט (אמרתי "כמעט" היות ולפני לכתבי לדפוס יעברו הפרקים  
כולם עריכה סופית נוספת) בכורי תשובת עמלי הספרותי במשך שנתיים תמימות,  
על נושא אהוב וחביב עלי ביותר, המדובר בביאוגרפיה של אישיות דגולה  
שלמדתי לאהב אותה ולהעריצה מאז היה לי הכבוד לזכות עמה ברית-ידידות  
אישית בחג האביב לפני ארבע שנים.

אני תקווה כי עבודתי תמצא חן בעיני כב' כמות שהיא, אך עם זאת אודה  
לכב' מאד אם יואיל בטובו להעמידני בחוזר על הטעויות והשיבושים שנשתרבבו  
אולי, אגב רהיטא דלישנא לתוך עבודתי, אף כי סהדי במרומים, עשיתי כמיטב  
יכולתי להמנע מהן, כי בכל עבודתי הסתמכתי על מקורות בני סמכא.

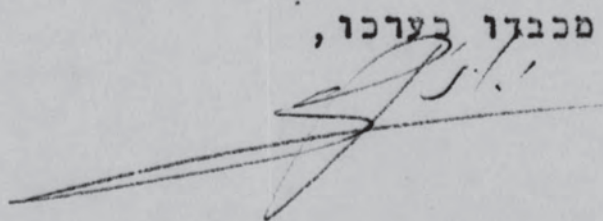
כל הערה/תרצה, וכל רמז-מתקן - יקובל באהבה.

בינתיים הנני ממשיך בעבודתי, ונראה לי כי עם תום המלאכה יהיו בידי  
עוד 5-6 פרקים, אך אפשר גם כי מספרם הכללי של הפרקים יגיע עד כדי ח"ל.

בתקווה לשמוע מכב' בהקדם, ובד"ש לבבית לכב' ולרעיתו הכבודה,

הנני מסיים בברכת מועדים לשמחה בשמי ובשם משפחתי.

מכבודו בערכו,



- רשימת הפרקים:  
1. בית אבא; 2. נעורים;  
3. מקטבל; 4. ידיד נפש;  
5. שנות השתלמות; 6. לבטים;  
7. בשלבי הרעיון המשיחי;  
8. מנהיג לעדתו; 9. השפה והתרבות;  
10. המטיף הדתי; 11. טריבון ומטיף לציון.

⑤ 2486 סה א/ח 24



# BULLETIN OF THE AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL

## The Gaza Incident — A Neutral View

THE so-called "Gaza Incident" was the predictable result of nearly six years of tension on the Israel-Egyptian frontier and may be the prelude to renewal of the war between Jews and Arabs in the unhappy Middle East.

The clash was the boldest since the armistice was signed in 1949, worse than the Kibya massacre or the murders at Scorpion's Pass. But the Gaza affair was different in one important respect: it was a purely military operation on both sides. Only three civilians, all Egyptians, were involved, and probably accidentally.

The Gaza battle must, therefore, be considered in a new framework. It was not the usual attack-and-reprisal kind of thing. Israel last September eschewed reprisals for Arab raids, a policy which Prime Minister Moshe Sharett was able to maintain only with the greatest of difficulty against the objections of "activists" like Irgunist Beigin and from even more moderate Mapai (Labor Party) elements of the government.

In the end, and very recently, Sharett was obliged to ask the leonine former Premier David Ben Gurion to come out of retirement to share responsibility for maintaining—or abandoning—the non-retaliation policy.

On the face of it the Gaza affair would indicate a decision to give up all hope of co-existence with the Arabs. But the facts, as this correspondent saw them in Israel just before the Gaza clash took place, do not point to that conclusion.

First, abandonment of non-retaliation presupposes Israel's willingness to undertake a preventive war. While there are elements who favor such a step, the majority of Israelis seemed to feel that economic development is more important.

### Israel Seeks Peace

"What Israel needs above all," was the dominant opinion only a few days ago, "is peace. We will continue to do everything possible to persuade the Arab nations to conclude peace negotiations envisioned by the armistice agreements. This would mean the opening of Suez to Israel traffic and termination of the blockade and boycott which is probably doing the Arab countries as much harm as it is doing to us . . ."

The tendency, at the moment, seems to be to label Israel the "aggressor" in the Gaza affair. But if it is true, as a UN Truce Commission communique stated, that "Israel armed forces . . . violently attacked the Egyptian military position near the Gaza railway station," it is also true that the event was preceded by a series of other events. These should not be ignored in appraising the guilt in the matter.

Some weeks ago Premier Nasser of Egypt declared, in a Cairo radio broadcast beamed to Israel, that the "principal aim" of Egyptian policy was "respect for and strict application of the armistice agreements." Immediately after what seemed a conciliatory gesture by Nasser, Premier Sharett took the air to assure Nasser that Israel was prepared to cooperate "to the fullest extent" with Egypt, denied any Israel "expansionist ambitions" and pleaded with Nasser to negotiate a permanent peace, reopen the Suez Canal and end tension between the two nations.

It was thought in Jerusalem at the time that Nasser, piqued by Iraq's defection from the Arab League with its military alliance with Turkey, was making bona-fide overtures for peace with Israel. Whatever hopes Nasser raised were quickly dashed. Less than a week later three Egyptian agents were caught rifling Israel military documents from government offices in Rehovoth. Another agent was caught by an Israel patrol as he tried to leave Israel at a

remote point near the Egyptian frontier. He was shot and killed and documents were said to have been found on him.

The events leading up to the Gaza clash did not receive much attention in the Western press. They were big news in Israel at the time. On your correspondent's return to this neutral corner of Europe, research disclosed that the events in question were covered in one and two paragraph items. The Gaza fight, however, hit the front pages.

Looking backward, it would seem that Nasser carefully prepared the way for the unfavorable press Israel was to receive. When he broadcast on February 24 Egypt's anxiety to live up to its armistice agreements he was making not a peace overture but an alibi, for he must have known that his agents were even then at work on Israel territory. Unless, of course, the Israelis invented the spy story, which, in this correspondent's view, is nonsense.

The big question is not who crossed the frontier first but will the Arab-Israel war start all over again. There is little reason to hope that peace will prevail.

FRANK GERVASI (from Geneva),  
NEW HAVEN JOURNAL-COURIER,  
March 14

*Mr. Gervasi was at one time Washington correspondent of the International News Service and later its correspondent abroad. He also served as associate editor and Washington correspondent of Colliers weekly. More recently he was roving correspondent for The Washington Post. From 1950-1952 he headed the information service of the European Cooperation Administration in Rome.*

*Mr. Gervasi is the author of To Whom Palestine, published by Appleton Century in 1946. He is at present Worldwide Press Service correspondent abroad.*



# WHAT THEY SAY

## Conference of Jewish Organizations, Washington, D. C., March 5-6

### Summary of Declaration

It is a source of deep anxiety that, seven years after her establishment, Israel has not yet been afforded peace and the opportunity to live as a normal and free people, undisturbed by the continued threat of war.

This Conference meets as tensions in the Near East have once again taken a deplorable toll of life on both sides of the Arab-Israel frontiers. The continuation of these incidents makes it manifest that the existing armistice agreements are inadequate to maintain order and emphasizes the need for renewed efforts to transform the armistice agreements into a durable peace.

We trust that our own government and other democratic nations in the United Nations will take effective steps to bring about peace in the Near East. Such a peace can best be secured by direct and honorable negotiations, carried on by the Arab States and Israel in fidelity to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

An Arab-Israel peace is indispensable to all the peoples of the Near East and to the defense of democracy and the free world, for it would inaugurate a new era of cooperation in which all the states of the region could work together to raise and improve levels of living, strengthen and stabilize democratic institutions and complete regional arrangements for effective defense against subversion and external aggression. . . .

We urge our government to make a determined effort to bring about direct negotiations between Israel and the Arab States, looking toward a peaceful settlement.

In the absence of an Arab-Israel peace, we urge the suspension of arms shipments to the Near East, particularly in view of the fact that no arms are being given to Israel.

We believe that Israel must be included in any defense arrangements for the region.

We favor continued economic and technical assistance to Israel and the Arab peoples to raise living standards, facilitate the resettlement of refugees, and strengthen and stabilize democratic institutions.

We shall continue to promote

friendship between our own democracy and the democracy of Israel.

We believe that this program will contribute constructively to the attainment of peace, development and defense in the Near East and thus faithfully serve the highest interests of the security and welfare of the peoples of the United States and the free world.

### From Address by Dr. Nahum Goldmann Chairman, Jewish Agency

There is no disagreement between Israel's friends and the administration over the two basic principles of American Near East policy, these being—the need for bringing the Near East into the defense orbit of the Western world, and for gaining the confidence of the Arab world, twin purposes neither of which can be achieved without the other. It is over methods that we differ. The administration believes that the methods called for are (a) the arming of the Arab States, and (b) their enlistment in defense agreements and regional security organizations. . . .

Elsewhere, it has been Western policy to keep regional security organizations open to all who wished to join, but in the Near East exceptionalism has been instituted which bolts the door in Israel's face. These methods of American policy have placed Israel in greater jeopardy than I care to spell out, but they have also placed the very purposes of American policy in jeopardy, for they must lead to its perversion by Arab extremists to ends Washington had never intended.

To place this legitimate criticism on the record before our fellow Americans of all faiths, and to impress upon those responsible for these methods that revision is imperative, is the primary purpose of this conference. I am sincerely convinced that the aims of U. S. policy in the Near East can best be achieved by terminating the unilateral arming of the Arabs, or at least, by adequately supplementing Israel's arms; and, above all, by announcing clearly and impressively that Israel will not be denied her legitimate place in any defense system worked out for the Near East.

### From Address by Philip H. Klutznick President, B'nai B'rith

The prospect of an isolated Israel, a democracy surrounded by belligerent and bellicose governments, some of which fall short of democratic standards, is enough to create consternation in the mind of the average person. The arming of such governments by free nations aggravates this foreboding. . . .

Altogether, aside from the tremendously important political and economic and military questions that are involved in the security of Israel, for the Jew there is a historic mission based on the reality that in Israel today there lives the second largest community of Jews in the free world. I shudder to think or to contemplate what might happen in the event that this community should find itself suddenly exposed to overwhelming force in the hands of a determined foe. We who have lived through the catastrophic events of Hitler domination of Central Europe, understandably shrink at the mere thought—the only alternative is to insure that such a debacle never happens.

It has been too easy to forget the events that have brought so many Jews to Israel. Some even debate the niceties of the situation and suggest that it is not appropriate for an American Jew to get too deeply concerned in the problems with which we here are concerned.

I would repeat the words: "Am I my brother's keeper?" It would be to deny the whole character of the people from whom we spring if our answer was anything but "Yes."

## BULLETIN

Vol. 6

No. 3

Nissan, 5715 — March, 1955

Published by the  
American Zionist Council

342 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.  
MUrray Hill 2-1160





## The Gaza Incident

Only the conclusion of permanent peace agreements — which are still lacking although the Israel-Arab war has been over for five years—will resolve the (border) situation. Arab intransigence remains the essential reason why such agreements have not been reached.

N. Y. HERALD TRIBUNE, March 8

On September 30, 1954 *The Jerusalem Post* reported a half-dozen "overnight incidents" . . . 480 sheep were stolen and the shepherd shot; guards drove off marauders at a village in the North.

Individually they were hardly worth reporting. Yet, cumulatively, the murdered shepherd was the 796th Israel casualty since 1949. The shooting up of the village was the 1,828th armed attack.

RALPH MCGILL, ATLANTIC CONSTITUTION, March 2

The United Nations has the onerous duty of condemning those responsible for the Gaza outrage. Yet condemnation of Israel can only encourage the more fanatical Arab elements to further recriminations, reprisals and retaliations.

OAKLAND (CALIF.) TRIBUNE, March 8

The records of the U.N. Mixed Armistice Commission, prior to the latest Gaza gunfire, are heavy with condemnation of Egypt for violations of the Israel-Egypt armistice agreement . . .

Those incidents singly lacked the size of the Gaza episode, and thus failed to make shocking headlines.

THE SARATOGIAN, March 11

The tone of outraged innocence that Egypt has adopted would carry more conviction if she had paid even nominal attention to the requests of the Israel Government for peace talks. Egypt is by her own will at war with Israel; and to protest that one of the battles in the war has gone against her through Israel "cheating" is naive.

THE SPECTATOR (London), March 4

Because of Egypt's contention that it is still at war with Israel, it has refused all cooperation with Israel in the international agencies concerned with health, agriculture and the control of narcotics. This intransigence of the Egyptian Government, and not the excitability of local people, explains the frontier trouble.

MANCHESTER GUARDIAN, March 8

## COUNCIL FOR JUDAISM REPUDIATED

American Jews do not have to "prove" their patriotism. The great contributions they have made to American civilization, the thousands of dead they have left on a score of battlefields attest to their unswerving loyalty. They do not have to "explain" or "justify" themselves at every turn as seems to be the case with the Council for Judaism.

A feeling of comradeship with and a desire to help their fellow co-religionists in Israel reflect their increasing consciousness of a common cultural and spiritual heritage and a seeking for a deeper personal expression of Jewish living.

This is not only an expression of historic Jewish ideals, but a concrete manifestation of true Americanism.

American Jewry has overwhelmingly repudiated the Council for Judaism. In 1942, shortly after the organization was founded, 757 rabbis declared that the Council's viewpoint "misrepresents Zionism and misinterprets Jewish religious teaching." The following year every American Jewish organization—Zionist and non-Zionist representing over 2 million Jews—denounced the Council.

The Zionist movement is proud of its philanthropic and cultural work binding American and Israel Jewries,

From statement by RABBI IRVING MILLER, AZC chairman, following American Council for Judaism convention, Dallas, Tex., March 17-20

## "A TIME FOR AFFIRMATIVE ACTION"

I think it is highly important that the people of this country keep in mind clearly the conditions in which Israel is forced to live. Israel is surrounded by countries that do not recognize her existence — even her right to existence—countries which appear to wish to bring about her destruction, and which are still in a technical state of war with her. Virtually the whole of Israel is a frontier. The new citizens of the new Israel work to make the deserts bloom amid constant danger of attack from marauding Arab bands. These bands are encouraged by the hostility shown toward Israel by the leaders of their governments.

The nub of the matter, I must repeat, is really the failure of Israel's neighbors to accept the fact that Israel exists and will continue to exist, that it will be defended if necessary with overwhelming outside help. And

From address by GOVERNOR AVERELL HARRIMAN, New York, March 24

and the American Jewish community as well as all Christian friends of Israel in this country will reject with utter contempt the false insinuations leveled against the U.J.A. and other funds designed to aid the welfare of the Jewish people and the development of the State of Israel

American Jewry will not be dissuaded from its desire to see justice rendered to a people that has suffered unspeakable losses and still faces further perils in its struggle for existence. There is no conflict in this and our desire to advance America's interests. The two coincide, for by the building up of a dependable democratic ally in a backward, feudal area of the world ripe for Communist infiltration, we shall have made our position stronger in the present Cold War. We shall continue to exercise our rights as independent citizens to point up this fact. When we feel that our Government is acting in its best interests, we shall—as we have done in the past—laud this effort. Where we feel that action has been taken which jeopardizes this country's position, we shall not hesitate to point up this fact.

The ties binding the United States and Israel are firm and enduring and will not be broken by the rantings of a small partisan group.

one of the reasons why Israel's neighbors have failed to accept these facts and negotiate a stable peace is that the Administration in Washington has not taken the lead in convincing the Arab States that these facts are inescapable and irreversible, that we mean to discharge our obligations to the United Nations with respect to Israel, and that we mean precisely what we said in the Tripartite Declaration of 1950.

This has been my view for some time. I have therefore been concerned that the Secretary of State, choosing the occasion of the Gaza incident, has further postponed the reaffirmation and extension of the guarantees of the 1950 declaration. This would appear a time for affirmative action that would contribute to stability, instead of negative action that leads to further instability in an already explosive situation.



# THE STATE OF ISRAEL

## Falashas Welcomed Home

Twelve young Falasha Jews, who might be taken as living proof of the legend that today's Ethiopians descend from Solomon and the Queen of Sheba, are studying at the children's village of Kfar Batya in Israel.

They come from a tribe, numbering 50,000, scattered over Ethiopia. The tribe is called Falasha, which in the Amharic tongue means "stranger." Its members practice Judaism according to the Law of Moses, but have no tradition about later feasts such as Hanukkah and Purim.

The youngsters are here for two

Details about the Falasha were supplied by the director of Kfar Batya. He is a stocky young man named Leonard Rauchwerger, a native of Vienna.

Mr. Rauchwerger sent a Falasha lad for the oldest boy and girl. The boy came first, a tall 16-year-old who gave his name as Isazah Adomic.

The girl was 15. She said her name was Malka (Hebrew for Queen) Avraham. Mr. Rauchwerger said she was translating from her native name of Negus, which is the royal title.

The Falasha said they liked what they had seen of Israel—the farm work, food and soccer games at

origin of the Falasha. One is that they were Ethiopian converts to Judaism at some ancient time. Another is that they are the descendants of a Hebrew mercenary army that fled southward along the Nile when their Egyptian employer was overthrown. A third idea is that they emigrated from the Arabian peninsula, either in Biblical times or after Islam's rise.

Reports of Jewish tribes in Africa have been noted by historians and travelers many times in the last thousand years. But the Falasha themselves apparently did not know that Judaism still existed outside Ethiopia.

Prof. Joseph Halevy of France visited the Falasha in the eighteen sixties. In 1904 Dr. Jacob Faitlovitch, Professor Halevy's pupil, went to visit them and thereafter devoted his life to bringing them back into the world communion of Judaism. His work resulted in the coming of Falasha students to Israel and in the development of Hebrew education in Ethiopia.

From article by HARRY GILROY,  
THE NEW YORK TIMES, March 4



New Citizens of Israel

years of training. They are in a beautiful farm school adjoining Raanana on the Sharon plain—established and operated by the Women's Miz-rachi Organization of America. Ha-dassah, the Women's Zionist Organization of America, is aiding the project through Youth Aliyah, to which it contributes.

There are ten boys and two girls in the Falasha group. The other children of Kfar Batya have made them welcome.

Kfar Batya—and that Hebrew was a hard language. One wrote rapidly in Amharic. It was translated—they were having a good time and liked their companions.

The Falasha tribe is said to have practiced the ancient rite of animal sacrifice up to twenty years ago. The Falasha contend they are descendants of Israelites who went to Ethiopia when Sheba returned from her stay with Solomon.

There are other theories about the

## Health and Social Services

With financial assistance from UNICEF (U.N. Children's Fund), the Israel Government plans in the next three years to expand its maternal and child welfare services, lower the infant mortality rate and raise the standard of maternal and child health and nutrition, particularly in the rural areas.

A report presented to UNICEF by its executive director, Maurice Pate, indicates that Israel's social and health service plan calls for nine new rural health centers to be established in the Sharon Valley, Galilee and the Negev, where they will serve predominantly Arab, Druze and Bedouin populations. The two centers in the Negev are to be set up for the nomadic Bedouin tribes who are being encouraged to settle permanently in areas of their own choosing.

Considerable progress has been made in expanding maternal and child welfare services in Israel since the establishment of the State, according to the report. As a result, infant mortality in Israel has decreased from 51.9 out of a thousand live births in 1949 to 35.8 in 1953.



## Exchange Program

Israel's representative will be among the 31 foreign scientists and engineers who are participating in the U.S. atoms-for-peace program. This program, which will be introduced by a seven-month course at the school of nuclear science and engineering at the Atomic Energy Commission's Argonne Laboratory, the University of Chicago, is part of President Eisenhower's plan to assist friendly nations in developing peaceful uses of atomic energy. Israel's first participant is Mr. Joel Gutmann of the Hebrew University.

Mr. Eugene B. Thomas, an American seismic expert, has been sent to Israel by the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration at the request of the Israel Government.

While in Israel Mr. Thomas will work on a seismic survey of the country—an essential phase in the search for oil deposits. The deposits may be detected by the measurement of wave movements on a seismograph.

To participate in its cultural exchange program, The U. S. State Department has selected Dr. Francis Ofner, Israel newspaperman, to participate in its cultural exchange program.

Dr. Ofner, editorial staff member of the *Jerusalem Post*, Israel correspondent for *The Christian Science Monitor* and *The London Observer*, and commentator for the Israel Broadcasting System, will join the staff of the Columbus, Ga., *Ledger* for a period of three months, beginning April 1.

## On The High Seas

Shipping, both of passengers and cargo, is on the way to becoming one of Israel's new economic enterprises. The 10,000-ton passenger cargo ship Israel, launched in Hamburg on March 4 and built under the German-Israel restitution agreement at a cost of \$4,500,000, is scheduled to begin its Haifa-Genoa-New York run in September. The vessel, to be operated by the Israel shipping line ZIM, will carry a crew of 137 and accommodate 313 passengers. It will have all the recreational facilities of

a large ocean liner. There will also be a synagogue. A sister ship, the Zion, is now under construction and is scheduled to be launched in September.

Cargo Ships El-Yam, Ltd., of Israel has ordered from a German shipyard four of the largest freighters in the world. The fourteen-knot diesel powered ships will be built in Hamburg, also as part of German reparations to Israel, but the company will spend about \$10 million.

American capital participates in the shipping company, which is operated as a private venture.

## International Exhibits

Israel's products will be displayed in nine fairs throughout the world this year. Some eighty of its manufacturers will exhibit their products at the Israel Pavilion of the Rand Easter Show in Johannesburg, South Africa, early in April. A large number of Israel firms will also be represented in New York's Import Show in May.

Israel will also display its wares this year at fairs in Zagreb, Yugoslavia; Rangoon, Burma; Stockholm, Sweden; Nicosia, Cyprus; Izmir, Turkey; Salonica, Greece, and Bari, Italy.

## Arabic Weekly

An Arabic weekly "El Manar" (The Lighthouse), sponsored by the Histadrut, recently began publication. Its aim is to integrate immigrants from Arabic-speaking countries into the life of Israel. This is the sixth Israel Arabic weekly.

## In The Theater

Israel's theater is venturing into new fields with the forthcoming opening of Christopher Fry's "A Sleep of Prisoners" by Habimah's "experimental theater." The theater's dramatic school will open in May.

## Art Exhibit

The twenty-ninth general exhibition of the Painters and Sculptors Association of Israel was opened here by Mr. Nahum Gutman, well-known water colorist. One hundred-and-forty-four paintings and twenty-two sculptures are being shown.

## Operation Hebrew

About 40,000 Israelis have learned basic Hebrew in the last six months. This is the estimate of the Ministry of Education at the end of the first academic term of a nation-wide campaign.

The drive, which relies on volunteer teachers, is called Operation Hebrew. . . . According to educators, almost everyone in the country up to the age of 25 thinks in Hebrew. Beyond that age, there are all degrees of proficiency. Hebrew is the national language, but it is estimated that one-third of Israeli's 1,700,000 population cannot use it freely.

Prof. Ben-Zion Dinur, Minister of Education and Culture, last summer began a campaign to remedy this situation. President Izhak Ben-Zvi assumed the chairmanship of a national committee.

The theory was that anyone who could speak and write Hebrew could act as a spare-time teacher. Instruction book *One Thousand Words* outlined the course of classes conducted by the volunteer teachers. More than 1,000 classes were conducted in this way according to the Ministry of Education.

Another result of the campaign was a marked increase in enrollment in already established classes.

Students are going in increasing numbers to ulpanim—training centers in the language. The Ministry of Education and the Jewish Agency organize these courses, which last five or six months. . . .

Some of the difficulties through which Israelis are passing in reviving the Hebrew tongue were described by Dr. Mordechai Kamrat, director of the Jerusalem ulpan.

Those who do not know the Bible and the Talmud in Hebrew, he said, do not understand the roots of the language. They learn to speak Hebrew, but for them a word often has a private meaning differing from the idea conveyed by the root. . . .

Despite the difficulties of communication now existing, Dr. Kamrat is a believer in the unifying force of Hebrew for the Israelis. However, he predicted that the language that would emerge from the unification process would show radical changes.

HARRY GILROY, THE NEW YORK TIMES, March 21



# THE MIDDLE EAST

## EGYPT

### More Threats

We are not counting on the Security Council. That body has helped the Israelis to attain their objectives. The truce was imposed on us to save Israel.

That victory was won by the Security Council and Israel's allies who plotted against Arab nationalism. It was not Israel that won a victory nor did the Egyptian Army lose it. The army was the victim of treachery and the armistice.

If Israel is again counting on her allies, let her know that the army commanded by General Amer is not the army of yesterday. It is 1955 now, not 1948.

PREMIER GAMAL ABDEL NASSER,  
March 3

An Egyptian spokesman repeated recently the Arab argument that peace in the Middle East could come only if Israel consented to implement basic United Nations resolutions on Palestine.

Major Salah Salem, Minister of National Guidance (Propaganda and Sudan Affairs), made this statement at a press conference held for a group of visiting United States correspondents and editors.

Egypt opposes the Turkish-Iraqi defense pact, he said, as a threat to Arab unity because the Arab peoples suspect that treaty links with the Western powers are colonial domination in new form and because Turkey's close relations with Israel makes her unfit to be an ally of the Arabs.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, March 14

Egypt will strive to erase the shame of the Palestine war even if Israel should fulfill the UN resolutions. Even if Israel should consist only of Tel-Aviv, we should never put up with that.

SALAH SALEM, Minister of National Guidance, Jan., 1955.

Officials of the Egyptian Ministry of Education were told today to launch a bitter campaign of hatred against Israel.

The Minister of Education, Major Kamal ed-Din Hussein, a member of the Junta, said in a speech to officials of his Ministry: "Launch a bitter campaign against Israel to inculcate hatred in the hearts of your pupils. We secured our independence,

but unless we strengthen it with the development of projects and force of arms, we will not be able to hold out against our enemy, Israel, and it will be useless to spread education."

UP Dispatch to JERUSALEM POST,  
March 12

## IRAQ

### Dubious Democracy

It had been the recent experience of Iraq, as also of Jordan, that to give anything like free rein to democratic institutions is to play into the hands of the extreme Left . . .

The mass of the peasant and laboring classes are still politically inert, but the young and growing intelligentsia of the towns tend to embrace the Left. They do so perhaps less out of conviction than in a spirit of opposition. They are in too many cases a thwarted generation educated for no profession that is not overcrowded. The small group of the Pashas who have monopolized political power in Iraq for so many years include able and enlightened men, with no equals in the younger generations. But some of them have feathered their nests well while the mass of the rural population has remained the squalidly impoverished and oppressed subjects of the wealthy sheikhs and landowners.

THE LONDON TIMES, Feb. 23

Saudi Arabia was severely criticized in the Iraqi Parliament for allegedly spending £8 million on a campaign against the proposal for the union of Syria and Iraq.

Deputies also charged that Saudi Arabia brought about the numerous Syrian coups and that Mecca Radio had joined Cairo's "Voice of the Arabs" in its anti-Iraqi campaign.  
EL JIHAD, Jerusalem Old City Daily,  
Feb., 1955

## SAUDI ARABIA

Good or bad, strange or comprehensible—these are the facts about Arabia. Medieval, primitive and, above all, defiant, it is the place to which we are attempting to export democracy. It is a question whether democracy and freedom are exportable commodities that will ever take in a land of eunuch specialists, male prostitutes, harem attendants, legal concubinage—all provided through the medieval institution of slavery.

POINT MAGAZINE, March, 1955

## JORDAN

Jordan will not fall short of any sacrifice for the protection of our rights and possessions against a greedy and treacherous enemy to whom humanity, right and justice bear no meaning.

The Jordanian people will sacrifice the last drops of their blood for the defense of the heritage of Islam and the protection of the venerable Holy Places that have witnessed the glories of our great religion.

KING HUSSEIN of Jordan, March 6

## ISRAEL

I hope that both the Security Council and those powers interested in stability in the Middle East will go to the root of the border problem and seek the only possible path in which that stability can be achieved—peace.

I want to state here and now, on behalf of the Government of Israel, that we are prepared to sit down tomorrow with each and all of the Arab States around a peace conference table and negotiate a peace treaty, converting our existing armistice agreements into peace pacts. The reply of the Arab States to this offer will be the surest test of their sincerity and their intentions.

MOSHE PEARLMAN, Director of  
Information Services of the Israel  
Government, March 14

## LEBANON

### "Neutrality" Observed

The Lebanon's refusal to join the Cairo-inspired alliance between Egypt, Syria, and Saudi Arabia resulted from the decision last month of the Parliamentary Foreign Affairs Committee to observe "complete neutrality" in the present inter-Arab rift.

This was announced yesterday by the Lebanese Foreign Minister, Alfred Naccache, in a press conference in Beirut. He added that his Government conditions its attendance at any future meeting of Arab leaders on Iraqi participation.

Meanwhile, Dr. Charles Malik, Lebanese Ambassador to the U. S. and chief U. N. delegate, now in Beirut, said yesterday that the present split in the Arab camp has caused serious harm to Arab prestige at the UN.

THE JERUSALEM POST, March 10



# COUNCIL NOTES

## AZC Holds Annual Meeting

At its annual meeting on March 22 at the Hotel Shelton, New York City, the American Zionist Council re-elected the following officers: Rabbi Irving Miller, chairman; Rabbi Mordecai Kirshblum and Mr. Ralph Wechsler, vice-chairmen; Mr. Paul Goldman, secretary, and Mr. Charles Bick, treasurer. Re-elected honorary chairmen were Dr. Abba Hillel Silver and Mr. Louis Lipsky. Rabbi Jerome Unger, executive director since 1949, was renamed to that post.

The meeting, which began at 4:00 P.M., adjourned for the dinner hour and resumed business at 8:00 P.M.

Reports were presented by Rabbi Miller and Rabbi Unger. Rabbi Philip S. Bernstein, chairman, American Zionist Committee for Public Affairs, and Mr. Isaiah L. Kenen, executive director, AZCPA, guest speakers, also addressed the meeting. Dr. Nahum Goldmann, chairman, Jewish Agency for Palestine, delivered the main address.

### Report by Rabbi Miller:

#### **“We Must Make the Facts Known”**

THE American people have always felt themselves entitled to know the facts in any situation. That is a basic American tenet: give the people the facts and let them make up their minds. In essence, it is democracy itself.

The news from Egypt yesterday underlines the importance of that tradition with telling significance.

A few weeks ago when the unfortunate Gaza incident occurred, a number of diplomats almost stumbled over themselves in their haste to rush into print with statements accusing Israel. We were treated in the U.N. to such words as “reprehensible,” “deplorable,” “indefensible” and some went so far as to congratulate Egypt for her “commendable restraint.” The Gaza incident was seen *in vacuo*, not as the culmination of deliberate goading and harassment, not as the climax of a series of increasingly infuriating acts which has caused the U.N. Mixed Armistice Commission to cite Egypt 30 times for border violence in one seven-month period.

Now, slowly, all the facts are emerging. We were given one part of the picture a few days ago when Maj. Gen. Burns, Chief of Staff of the Truce Supervision Organization, squarely put the major share of the blame on Egypt. He spoke bluntly of depredations from the Egyptian side, and I quote: “which eventually built up tension to a dangerous point.” At this time I would like to add that Burns is entitled to the high regard of all men of good will for this encouraging display of objectivity and impartiality.

Today we get the other part of the picture, and the full pattern emerges. These repeated acts of murder, sabotage and looting from the Egyptian side are not accidental. Today Egypt has tipped her hand. Her hostile pressure on the Gaza strip—her violence and incitations to violence—are coupled with the demand that Israel give up the Negev, fully one-half of that little country’s territory, to Arab control. This is the price Egypt demands to join a Western defense alliance.

There is a word for this, and it is not a pretty word. It is *blackmail*.

In the face of what has now come to light, I plead, is it not reasonable to expect that the Security Council of the United Nations will, in the interests of fair play, wait until all the facts are known before adopting any resolutions or taking any action. Above all I would plead with high officials of my own government that they do not make premature statements or take precipitant action; that they wait, too, until all the facts are known . . .

If our Government truly wishes to play a constructive role in the Middle East, it must bend all its efforts to do away with the cause of all this bloodshed. The fundamental problem remains today what it has been during these past seven years, the refusal of the Arab States to recognize Israel’s existence and to negotiate with her for peace in the Middle East. This problem will not be solved by a policy of appeasement at Israel’s expense or by Israel’s isolation. It can be solved only if our Government firmly insists that the Arabs make a final settlement with Israel and that in the absence of such a settlement, they cannot expect military aid and guarantees from this country.

## Passover Message

Rabbi Irving Miller issued the following Passover message to American Jewry on behalf of the Council:

“Today we celebrate this festival of liberation in an atmosphere heavy with threat of violence against Israel. All that we have worked for during the years, all that we have built for our people’s future, is today under attack. Above all, the warm friendship between our country and Israel, which has been a blessing to both nations and which we have proudly fostered, is today being undermined by the maneuvers of old enemies as well as by the blunders of old friends.

“American Jews are challenged today as never before to remain constant and stout-hearted in defense of the great achievements of the past seven years of Israel’s renewed independence and in behalf of the greater promise of years to come.”

## Yom Haatzmaut

The Council has called the attention of its local groups to the forthcoming Seventh Anniversary of the establishment of the State of Israel—the fifth of Iyar—which falls this year on Wednesday, April 27. The Yom Haatzmaut observance will begin on April 22, and continue for a week. The stress this year will be on cultural, scientific and educational developments in the State.

Among the projects arranged in honor of Yom Haatzmaut are the presentation on TV of a 14-minute film on the Negev, a 30-minute radio documentary and numerous short films featuring Israel’s progress. Radio and TV talks will be given by Israel Government personnel.

AZC’s three regional offices will receive the film entitled “Book and the Idol,” which is designed for use on television and at meetings.

Plans are also being made for rabbis to devote sermons to the Anniversary.

Further plans will be announced in detail to local AZC groups. In the interim they are urged to appoint committees to work out arrangements for the local observance of Independence Day.



# American Jewry Vital in Birth of Israel

From Address by Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, American Jewish Tercentenary Program of AZC, New York, Feb. 21

I believe that without the remarkable rallying of the forces of American Jews in the critical years which preceded the establishment of the State, without their monumental activities in arousing and marshalling public opinion in this country, without their forceful political activity, and without their generous outpouring of substance and financial support, the State of Israel would not have been established. This is not to say that the entire credit for this heroic achievement is to be given to the American Jewish community — far from it. Many important forces merged in the final achievement, and

in the first instance the heroic self-sacrifice on the part of the fighting Jews of Palestine. But the fact remains that the great political victories which culminated in the decision of the United Nations, and in the recognition of the State of Israel by the American Government, were due, in a very large measure, to the activities of the American Jewish community.

It should be noted here with gratitude that while the American Jewish community had been sharply divided on the issue of Zionism and the house of Israel had been, for many years, beset with the clamor of ideological controversy, when the great decisive

moment arrived, it rallied, under the leadership of the organized Zionist forces, with remarkable solidarity, to the cause. . .

This fact may well serve as an encouragement for the future. There is an historic sense among our people which asserts itself commandingly in critical hours. . . Our leaders should have the confidence and the historic perspective to realize that when great issues call for decision, the overwhelming majority of American Jews will be found on the side of all that is constructive, historic, and forward-looking in Jewish life.

## Speakers' Bureau

Mr. Itzhak Unna, Israel vice-consul in Chicago, is speaking in Sioux City, Council Bluffs and Cedar Rapids, Iowa, during March and April.

Eliezer Whartman of the AZC staff spoke in Charleston, Huntington and Blue Field, W. Va., in March.

Dr. Emanuel Ben-Dor, deputy director for the department of antiquities of the State of Israel, who is serving as visiting professor at the Oriental Institute, University of Chicago, delivered talks in the Boston area before the Semitic Museum of Harvard University; the Museum of Fine Arts; Andover-Newton Theological Seminary and Boston College.

## Arab Speakers

Your attention is called to the tour of the Near East-Asia Town Hall mission now appearing in cities throughout the United States. Among the twelve members of the mission are representatives from four Arab and three non-Arab Moslem countries. The four Arab countries represented are Egypt, Iraq, Jordan and Syria.

Early reports indicate that these speakers are taking a bitterly anti-Israel stand in their talks before local world affairs councils, councils on foreign relations and foreign policy associations.

Cities still to be visited by the mission are: Kansas City, Kans.; Omaha, Neb.; Seattle and Tacoma, Wash.; Portland, Ore.; San Francisco, Fresno, Salinas, Monterey and Los Angeles, Calif.; New Orleans, La.; Dallas Tex.; Atlanta, Ga.; Cincinnati, Ohio and Chattanooga, Tenn.

## Recommended Reading

*Theodor Herzl: A Portrait for this Age* is an anthology of Theodor Herzl's writings, edited by Ludwig Lewisohn and to be published on May 2 by World Publishing Company.

The volume can be obtained through the Joint Herzl Committee at AZC's office at \$4.00 per copy.

An article entitled "Biblical Explorer by Land and Sea," in *Coronet Magazine* for March, 1955, has been recommended to Council members. It deals with the excavation operations of Dr. Nelson Glueck, famous archaeologist, whose findings bear out the accuracy of Biblical facts.

"Modern Israel: an Adventure of the Human Spirit," an address delivered by Abba Eban, Israel Ambassador to the United States, at the University of Notre Dame on January 11th, is now available in booklet form at the offices of the American Zionist Council. There is no charge.

## Van Paassen Honored

Pierre Van Paassen, author, lecturer and theologian, was honored by American Zionists on his 60th birthday at a dinner at the Hotel Plaza, New York, on March 23.

Among the speakers were Dr. Nahum Goldmann, chairman, Jewish Agency; Mr. Louis Lipsky, veteran Zionist leader; Dr. Harris J. Levine, president, Jewish National Fund; Mr. Mendel Fisher, executive director of the JNF; Miss Esther Herlitz, Israel consul in New York, and Dr. J. F. Einaar, for the Consulate General of the Netherlands in New York.

## Student Zionist Organization

The Harvard Chapter of the Student Zionist Organization, AZC sponsored group, held a memorial meeting on March 28th for the 500 victims of border incidents in Israel. Edgar Kennedy, political economist and U.N. specialist on refugee problems, was the speaker.

## AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL

342 MADISON AVENUE  
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

DR ABBA HILLEL SILVER  
THE TEMPLE  
ANSEL ROAD & 105TH ST  
CLEVELAND 6, OHIO

NON-PROFIT ORG.  
Section 34.65  
U. S. POSTAGE  
**PAID**  
New York, N. Y.  
Permit No. 10491



חיים לובינסקי, עורכי דין

**HAIM LUBINSKY, Advocate**

TEL AVIV • 22, YAVNEH ST. • PHONE 66199 • 22 רחוב יבנה • תל אביב  
Room 1903, 521 Fifth Ave., New York 17, N.Y. Tel: OX 7-2976

מספר  
REF.

May 13, 1955

Rabbi Dr. Abba Hillel Silver  
The Temple  
Ansel Rd & E 105 Street  
Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Rabbi Silver:

In the name of our colleagues in Israel and in my own name I wish to thank you for the opportunity you have afforded us to state our case before the Zionist leaders and veterans of Cleveland at the luncheon arranged by you this May 12th at the Carter Hotel.

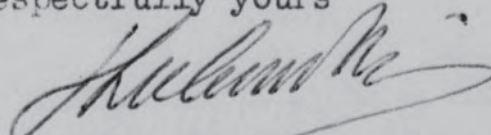
Because of shortage of time, (I am leaving for home on May 23rd) I take the liberty to draw your attention to the fact that almost none of the donors, who four years ago made seizable contributions, are among the contributors mentioned in the attached list. May I, therefore, request you again, to make a special effort in approaching these persons for their contributions. The list of these contributors was sent to you by Major Shalom Zysman and, I believe, a copy of it is also in the hands of Dr. F. M. Falkman. I know that the Party at home is eagerly awaiting the results from Cleveland. Relying on our conversation, I wrote home that we may expect from Cleveland between \$ 6000.00.- and \$ 8000.00.- and maybe something exceeding this amount. I feel sure that with your help we will not fall short of the above expectations.

I shall deem it a special personal favor if any amounts received during the coming week will be mailed to me up to May 20th to the above address, so as to enable me to clear these contributions for transmission to Israel before I leave the U.S.A.

Thanking you again for your personal help and cooperation, and with the expression of highest regard and esteem,

I remain,

Very respectfully yours



H. Lubinsky, Adv.  
Vice-Chairman  
National Council of the General  
Zionist Organization in Israel.



LIST OF NAMES OF PERSONS PRESENT, AND CONTRIBUTIONS MADE AT THE LUNCHEON HELD ON  
MAY 12, 1955, AT THE CARTER HOTEL, CLEVELAND, OHIO;  
RABBI. DR. ABBA HILLEL SILVER IN THE CHAIR.

Rabbi Dr. A. H. Silver.....	\$ 1000.-	paid		
Dr. M. Falkman(on behalf Cleveland Zionist Society 23896 Glen Hill Drive, Tel: Ev 2-2568	500.-	"		
Mr. Isaac Evans.....	300.-	"		
Mr. Albert Bramson.....	100.-	"		
Mr. David Kroll.....	50.-	"		
Mr. Joseph Baskin.....	25.-	"		
Mr. Ben Fried.....	25.-	"		
Mr. Herman Korman.....	25.-	"		
Dr. Harry E. Walk.....	25.-	"		
Mr. Morris Arsham.....	100.-	pledge for collection		
Mr. J.S. Horovitz.....	100.-	✓"	"	"
Messrs. Saltzman & Shaber.....	100.-	✓"	"	"
Mr. Louis Feldman.....	500.-	✓"	"	"
Mr. William Evans.....		no pledge		
Mr. Robert Evans.....		"		
Mr. Morris Friedman.....		"		
Mr. Joseph Selzman.....		"		
Mr. Louis Silver.....		"		



## CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

# WESTERN UNION

## TELEGRAM

DY

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

## SYMBOLS

DL=Day Letter

NL=Night Letter

LT=International Letter Telegram

1201

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

CTD138

(58)

CT CDU415 38 PD INTL=CD RMATGAN VIA RCA 13 1200

LT DR ABBAHILLEL

SILVER CLEVE=

1955 JUN 13 AM 11 13

HONORARY CITIZEN OF RAATGA ON OCCASION 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF  
OUR CITY RAMATGAN WHICH WILL BE CELEBRATED JUNE 28

DELIGHTED TO ENJOY YOUR PRESENCE AND RECEIVE YOUR  
CONGRATULATIONS ON THIS CELEBRATIONS=

:A KRINIZI MAYOR=



Ramat Gan

CABLE

JUNE 28, 1955

A. KRINIZI, MAYOR  
RMATGAN, ISRAEL

RCA Cable

WARMEST GREETINGS TO YOU AND ALL CITIZENS OF  
BEAUTIFUL RAMAT GAN ON OCCASION 30TH ANNIVERSARY  
FROM A PROUD HONORARY CITIZEN.

ABBA HILLEL SILVER





EMBASSY OF ISRAEL  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

שגרירות ישראל  
ושינגטון

December 19, 1955

Dear Dr. Silver:

It would be very useful if we could meet in the near future. You are doubtless aware of our short-term difficulties, which are now under discussion in the Security Council. But I should chiefly welcome your counsel on more fundamental long-term decisions now coming to a head, away from public view.

I hope to get some rest in Florida between December 25 and January 3; I wonder if we could arrange to meet in the first or second week of January.

With cordial wishes,



Yours very sincerely,

*Abba Hillel Silver*

P.S. I was delighted to read this morning of your acceptance of new responsibilities.

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver  
The Temple, Ansel Road  
Cleveland, Ohio.



December 29, 1955

His Excellency Abba Eban  
Embassy of Israel  
Washington, D.C.

My dear Friend:

Thank you for your kind note of December 19th.

I too should very much like to talk over some of the things which are in our minds at the present moment.

I am going to be in New York on Saturday and Sunday, January 7th and 8th, for the meeting of the Board of Governors of the Israel Bond Organization. I could arrange to come to Washington on Friday, January 6th. We could then meet some time during the day or Saturday morning the 7th.

With warmest regards, I remain

Most cordially yours,

ABBA HILLEL SILVER

AHS:sl



Confidential

As the election draws near, month by month, the outlines of the issues between Mapai and the General Zionists emerge clearer. The General Zionists are now bringing forward the gravest of all aspects of Israel's internal political situation--the huge economic power concentrated in the Histadrut, controlled by Mapai and Mapam. It has not been sufficiently stressed in the past. Naturally, under the State with its huge resources and sovereign powers, this power has waxed, being fed in scores of ways from numerous Government channels, beginning with the key foreign currency allocations, up to the smallest license.

Mapai has felt its vulnerability. The control exercised by Histadrut corporations like Sollel Boneh, is so patent. The General Zionists demand that such large economic assets and powers (both directly and indirectly derived from the Government itself) should belong to the Government on behalf of the nation. The answer of Mapai is in the best "Agency" tradition. Hillel Dan and Ben Nathan ("Davar" economist) reply that these Corporations are in practice State institutions, i.e. they do the work of the State, and therefore, not only should they not be curtailed, or criticized, they should be recognized as virtually State organs and strengthened by the State. They discard the assumed accepted maxim of the Government that the co-operative and the private sectors should be treated as equals. No, they are not equal; the Histadrut Enterprise is for the general good; the Private is only for profit of individuals! So they neatly turn the tables.

But, you may ask, if this is so, why then should the Government not take over this "public service"? The reply is because Histadrut can do it better, because the Government hasn't the means or personnel and, most strange, (since these contentions can be rebutted), because the Government does not inspire that devotion and imagination, that skill and superiority, which the cause of socialism evokes from its devotees! So there you have it. Though we now have a Government of our own, with a democratic Parliament, the country is to be run by the Histadrut because its supporters are so patriotic towards it, and the State is to subsidize Histadrut and thank it for its sacrifices and wonderful service to the people.

That is why the Reparations are a branch, in practice, of Sollel Boneh, and Tenuva and all the big Histadrut Trusts and Monopolies dictate to Government its economic policy. One is amazed at the frankness, but presumption goes a long way and most people are incapable of proper analysis of what is wrapped up



in demagogic language. Moreover, so fanatic is the zeal of Histadrut-Mapai leaders that they make themselves believe this--that they are the true medium of the State itself, and then they convert their rank and file, and some of the general public to this extraordinary view. In the United States, too, for years, most Zionists have thought that the upbuilding work was the almost "Divine" prerogative of the Histadrut, and they identified it with the World Zionist Organization and the Agency as the same instrument, overlooking the partisan and sectional character of Labor.

This case is now being pressed forward to meet another challenge. From within, the Histadrut hydra-headed control is being challenged. Employees of its more than 600 million pounds concern, Sollel Boneh, are complaining. So they too are being told that Histadrut is really a State concern and they can't compare it with private enterprise, and hence Hillel Dan's proposal for a separate Trade Union for Histadrut employees, distinct from the Union of employees in the private sector. This is really significant.

Side by side with this ideological campaign, the Histadrut is embarking on a wide industrial policy. It is to have its own Industrial Bank. It sees the weakness of agriculture and intends to take the same rank in industry as in land settlement. Here it must be observed that private industry is not altogether equipped to meet this threat. So far, too many enterprises have thought it better to play with the Histadrut against the consumer: it was easier: it was a premium on inefficiency. Now they will have a bad time with Histadrut competing with them all along the line. The Manufacturers Association has never been a strong and independent body. The big private industries have not belonged to it, but they too have had to make their peace with the Histadrut (recently Shell and Socony).

The adoption of Electoral reform by Mapai may gain them additional votes from the non-party fringe. What is likely to appeal most is the possibility of securing one's own Representative, the member for one's own locality, to whom one can go, a possibility ruled out by the Proportional Representation system. These voters are inclined to argue: there is not so much difference between one politician and another--General Zionists or Mapai. But if we have our own local Member, whatever his party, he will have to please us, and not just the Party secretariat: he will have to listen to us. But it is difficult for the General Zionists to accept the reform now because it is likely to give Mapai (and tributaries) absolute power in the Knesset and enable them to buttress their position before another election throws them out. However as an election stunt, it may favor them. I think we should counter with an alternative reform, such as in the Municipalities, or introducing modifications of Proportional Representation which would permit some control by voters on the choice of candidates.

It is as well to remember at the same time that unless things change radically, Mapai may decide (or be forced by Herut) to make foreign policy the chief issue. This will make Herut the main Opposition, since here there is not so much difference, if at all between the General Zionists and Mapai.



INTERNAL REPORT FROM ISRAEL #2

Confidential

I attended a meeting of active party workers yesterday addressed by Saphir and Zysman and a record of my notes may be of interest.

Saphir said that the General Zionists were concerned with the many defects of the present regime in the State bearing hardly on both individual and public. It was a regime that had become entrenched during the past 30 years. Our program was intended to reform all the various economic and social ills of which it was composed, in the conviction that personal freedom blends with the good of the Community.

It was axiomatic for us that we cannot and must not just depend on public funds. We must secure the activation of each person to contribute the best in him, as opposed to the system which relies on public moneys to meet all needs. Naturally there were some services and investments that could only be financed by public sources, but it was equally essential to mobilize private funds for all other purposes. The huge influx of penniless Olim had swallowed up enormous public funds with all the consequences that entailed; we must now work to establish a normal healthy economy, while we absorb them in the process.

The prevailing conditions are repugnant to the attraction of private enterprises. The outstanding feature was the instability of our currency, which was a basic factor operating against normality--it led to instability of our entire economy. How could we expect foreign investment when the Israel pound was not steady and we could not depend on it. This inflation arose from excessive soaking of public moneys, together with a rebuff to private investments. The General Zionists have tried to change this trend. For example, we insisted on a balanced Budget. We also advocated the restriction of purchasing power. We abolished many controls and their return would be disastrous to our whole economy. The restriction of credit policy has not permanently improved matters, because the dominant economic factors--of the Histadrut--are geared to an inflation policy. The political Histadrut controls the economic Histadrut which in turn controls the general economy of the State. Histadrut not only represents consumers but is a huge producing economy of the State. Histadrut not only represents consumers but is a huge producing economy and it swallows all available capital, which it repays at a deflated rate.

It is against the true interest of the State to reject private enterprise which is the healthiest form of economic promotion, in favor of public enterprise, which is the weakest form. It was our endeavor to reduce the Budget, and on the other hand, expand the field of private activity. Thus for example, we fought for the Palestine Electric Co. remaining in private hands.



Saphir pointed out that General Zionist reforms had had some success-- in spite of the regime in which they had to be implemented: e.g. the increased production in the past months could be traced to private enterprise--helped by public loans--rather than to projects directly financed by public investments. This proved the main point of General Zionist policy, that it was the individual initiative and ingenuity which basically caused progress.

Continued deflation will prevent development of a positive nature. Ours is an economy which does not save. On the contrary it spends more than it earns, we live on our capital. This regime of public subsidies works against the restriction of inflation, and when credit is reduced it prejudices only the private sector. For six months, January-June 1954, we were able by our policy to maintain a certain stability of currency and prices, but it was not maintained because it was against the dominant trend and fixed system of Histadrut. Mapai is unable to understand the psychological influences upon economic factors. A private investor expects to build on a firm foundation. Hence it is urgent and indispensable that we stop this inflation which otherwise will lead to another official currency deflation. Prices must be stabilized even by Government action.

It is misleading to talk of two sectors: the so-called Private sector hardly exists. Histadrut swallows up all incoming resources and we find that its huge grasp in such giant companies like Sollel Boneh tend to destroy even the small Histadrut producing co-operatives. There is a quarrel between those co-operatives and the private producer, but there is more in common between the small individual and the small cooperative than there is between both, and the immense powerful trust of Sollel Boneh and similar huge concerns.

Inflation has reduced the real value of all goods and property, the simple tool of the artisan as well as houses and land. The Government tried to siphon off surplus cash by taxation but overdid it. In its hands, taxes became an economic, rather than a financial weapon. It is nonsense to accuse the General Zionists of not wanting to pay taxation. At present, taxation is destroying the very capacity of the citizen to pay. We are against the present incidence of taxation and the rates, not because individual persons feel the pinch, but because State interests are prejudiced.

Virtually the Histadrut economy is bankrupt because it has been built up on a fictitious doctrine of egalitarianism. There is to be one class of standard needs and supplies. In other words, the Middle Class is to be eliminated and that is an issue between us. We believe that the fight against the small man and individual enterprise is destructive. On the other hand, as the Histadrut is so



powerful it means to retain control of public services in its own interest. It opposes the transfer to the State of such services as public health, or the Labor Exchange. Similarly it controls road transport in the interests of a guild and the Histadrut. (The other day Besshed refused to send busses to the Tel-Aviv railway station to pick up a rush of passengers--E.) The Histadrut economy involves a huge waste owing to its bureaucracy and because it is not geared to a profit motive, but to extending the influence of the Histadrut. Thus we are handicapped, because the main economic factors are opposed to healthy reform. True, General Zionist measures have somewhat modified the atmosphere, but typical of the issue between us is the Vulcan case. Here is a steel factory which owing to Histadrut theories, was subsidizing inefficiency. Employment was more important than rational management, until finally it was compelled to dismiss workers--for the first time on the ground of their incapacity and not by way of seniority. Even then, some went on strike and the Histadrut had to give way in their cases.

The excessive overhead typical of the huge machinery of Histadrut applied also to the Government, the Jewish Agency and the Municipalities. A drastic cut was necessary in all four categories. A great deal was heard of planning. Our so-called planned economy was the greatest failure. Take mechanization, for example, which has been so exploited: Our economy - in an immigrant country - needs branches of production in which manual labor can be profitable. We have found out that our ground nuts are an exportable commodity - good for eating and also for oil. But the kibbutz only applies mechanics and turns them into oil, producing per dunam a value of 50 pounds (for which sum we could import the oil), whereas hand-labor will produce on the same area a value of 120 pounds. This is typical. State interests are sacrificed because the kibbutz does not wish to employ more hands. Hence it is wedded to wasteful mechanization.

Thus we have a basic quarrel with the Histadrut line. We want the individual to find satisfaction in producing. We want the talents of Jews abroad to be used here as they used them in the economy of other countries too. We do not represent certain "capitalistic" or manufacturing interests. We want an economy in which all will benefit. We fight not for a theoretic egalitarianism - but for Equality of Opportunity, so that the individual may make his way. It is pleasant to find Ben Gurion today proclaiming General Zionist principles such as non-party settlement, and a non-party youth. It is late but welcome. So we must not be pessimistic about the remorseless juggernaut of Histadrut power. After all, it was private enterprise which created Industry, Agricultural development (besides that of the co-operatives) and Commerce. We are not out to destroy Histadrut achievements, but to ensure that every one has an equal and fair chance. It will take years, but we must be patient.



### INTERNAL REPORT FROM ISRAEL #3

The situation in respect to the State education system is not only serious in itself but very representative of the problem which persists in baffling the General Zionists and all who are anxious for a national rather than a partisan Government. The General Zionists, with the halting and, to a large extent, grudging, support of Mapai, secured a revolution in our educational regime--the abolition of political party influence upon the schools, which had prevailed for 29 years. We have still not claimed the full credit for this victory. However, the defeated elements, including large sections of Mapai who inwardly resented the ban on party activity among the school children, at once set to work to continue clandestinely that activity. It should be realized that Mapai zealots, no less than Mapai and Communist devotees, convince themselves that what they want is for the benefit of the people, and therefore the end justifies the means--they are in their faith simply serving the State! For some time the Red flag was still hoisted on school buildings of the State; when it was finally extruded less overt methods were chosen.

The Mapai workers know that a teacher can do anything with his pupils if he is competent and loyal to his faith. There therefore now work through the individual teachers, whereas before they could organizationally and publicly lay down their law. The Histadrut schools are now part of the State non-religious schools, so that we have two instead of three main divisions (the Aguda schools fall into the private subsidized category). The Histadrut powerful organization extends naturally to its teacher members, and these Labor schools are to become the "years" which is to determine the texture of the whole State school system. The Socialist teachers are well integrated into the Histadrut. Moreover, many teachers, being of progressive sympathies, tend ideologically to favor a Socialist outlook, especially in Israel, even when they are aware of the defects of the Histadrut and Mapai. Liberalism has not yet proved itself to them, or because of what happened in Europe, they are disillusioned about it. Add to this the tremendous pressure of the Union (the Teachers Association some time ago joined the Histadrut, against a substantial minority), in respect to material benefits.

In the case of the Circular which a "Front" organization--Educators' Union--sent out together with Hed Hachinuch, the official organ of the Teachers Association, the formal excuse is that other circulars from outside bodies have been thus mailed for convenience, if of interest to teachers, the respective bodies paying the postage! But the substantive justification, which has been forthcoming without apology, is that the Labor movement believes that Israel's educational system must, to fulfill its purpose, be predicated on Socialist ideals and principles and therefore every Labor teacher and every loyal Israeli must strive to give the schools a Socialist basis.

So now, all the ramifications of the Histadrut, and its Educational and Cultural department is one of the most powerful and well equipped, are bent towards capturing the non-religious schools--the majority--now united under one administration. (It must be conceded that some General Zionists foresaw this, but it was not considered a ground for postponing the education reform). We are only indicating the problem here and not its solution, but in the forthcoming Zionist Congress campaign the public should at least be enlightened on this development. The measures to be adopted turn very largely on the capacity of the General Zionists. In the field of public relations it is more difficult to fight insidious methods than it was to get the simple issue of abolition of party control adopted in the Knesset.



I cannot foresee to what extent Zionists abroad will be interested in the next Congress election. The whole tendency seems to be for the State to loom larger in the minds of Zionists and Jews generally, than the World Zionist Organization. This works in favor of those now in control. Very little advance seems to have been made in securing General Zionist influence upon the World Zionist Organization bodies. Grossman is active in the Party and doing his best. His department circumscribes him, but he tries to go outside. For example, I understand that he has secured a diplomatic post for his friend and erstwhile colleague, M. Hindes, who is to be Minister to Uruguay. Hindes was once also a Revisionist, now a General Zionist. He is with the Bank Leumi, some of the functions of which have gone over to the new Bank of Israel. It seems that when Sharrett had to yield to General Zionist pressure for some little share also in the foreign office, Uruguay was the least post available.

However in the larger field of youth, delegates, funds, though Grossman has taken some interest in them, too, I see little change. True, Saphir, Serlin, Ariav and Flesch have been admitted into the circle and made the General Zionists kosher. A delegate was sent to Latin America too--Eisenberg. But this is very small pie compared with the whole range of activity of the Agency departments.

There is a sense of a swing back in the policy of the United Nations, though it is not more than is due. Jordan is disgruntled and Syria sniping but major policy is less truculent. The new United States Ambassador is making a big effort to restore American popularity. He is conscious of his newness and strangeness. When privately, Dov Joseph told him that we have every confidence in him, he told him the story of the Southern negress who told her mistress she was going to marry, and before the wedding night, asked her to hold her savings, because after all, her fiance "was a stranger"!

The so-called religious struggle which has flared up in Mea Shearim, Jerusalem, does not really concern the few Neturei Karta. These fanatics are best left alone. It was unwise I believe, to set up the Labor Club in their vicinity, but Hapoel Hamizrahi has made the most of it. (I recall how tenaciously Mapai has always fought for regional supremacy. Once Wilkansky called it "Tehum Hamoshav", when the KK wanted to give some land at Kiriat Anavim to non-Labor people). But the real gith has still to come and will I think, be lost by the Orthodox camp, because they have no imagination or courage. Dr. Herzog has talked in London about a religious revival in Israel and inspiration to the Golah, but he has done nothing towards that end. All his policy is negative. He is afraid of the extremists. The next generation will have no real religious guidance because the old tradition is played out. Some think a new prophet will arise, but in the meantime, the process of secularization goes on. The attachment to the synagogue is partly nostalgia, and partly due to the nationalist spirit which has nothing else through which to manifest itself in this sphere.



## EMBASSY OF ISRAEL

### Background Note No. 20

#### ARMING THE ARAB STATES

The Middle East is today a potentially explosive area. The danger to its security, however, comes not only from without but also, and perhaps primarily, from within the area. As a result of the internal weakness of the Arab states and their continued enmity toward Israel, the Middle East has remained in a state of near-turmoil. The proposal to grant arms aid to the Arab countries at this time will only perpetuate and exacerbate an already tense situation.

#### A. U.S.-British-French Responsibility for Middle East Security

1. The three Western powers have for the past 4 years accepted major responsibility for maintaining Middle East peace. Their policy has been based on the principle of maintaining the military balance of power in the area, and opposing any forcible alteration of the political frontiers between the countries.
2. The Tri-Partite Declaration of May 1950 pledged the three powers to prevent the "development of an arms race between the Arab states and Israel." The United States and Great Britain also imposed an embargo on arms sales to Egypt for the duration of the Anglo-Egyptian dispute.
3. In recent months, however, the U.S. and Britain have embarked on a new policy, which in effect endangers the security of the area. Both countries lifted the embargo on arms sales to Egypt; in addition the U.S. has signed an agreement to grant free arms aid to Iraq and is now proposing similar aid to Egypt.

#### B. Arab Policies Toward the West

4. The record of the Arab states shows that such policies, while fortifying the Arab states in their hostility toward Israel, will not contribute to their internal stability or to the stability and defensive strength of the area. Similarly, Arab relations with the democratic world inspire little confidence in the ability and willingness of these states to contribute to the defense of the West.
5. During World War II the Arab countries took no part in the struggle against Germany. In Egypt, a pro-Axis public opinion was dominant and stringent military measures had to be taken to prevent serious outbreaks as well as acts of sabotage and treason. Iraq, in fact, was the scene of a large-scale pro-German uprising, which was put down only after intervention of Allied armies.
6. At the time of the Korean aggression, in June, 1950, Egypt, then a member of the Security Council, abstained on the crucial resolution pledging U.N. support to South Korea. The following year Egypt's Foreign Minister reaffirmed that "the Egyptian government adheres to its decisions not to support the Security Council's resolution to aid South Korea and does not regret doing so." All through the years 1950-54, the voting record of Egypt, Syria, Saudi Arabia and Yemen was consistently neutralist.



7. More recently, after the United States had announced its intention to send arms to Iraq and Egypt, these countries still publicly refused to join any Western alliance. The official Iraqi communique issued after the conclusion of the aid pact on April 25, 1954, stated that Iraq had accepted no conditions in exchange for American aid.

8. Egyptian Premier Nasser, in a recent interview with U.S. News and World Report (September 1954) emphatically rejected any alliance with the West and wholeheartedly endorsed neutralism. He stated in part:

"The Arab countries (should be) strengthened and given the opportunity to take advantage of the resources of their population...(but) any sort of defense of this area in which one of the major powers is a partner will end up by being of disadvantage to us and the rest of the free world."

\* \* \* \* \*

"I think that now we Arab countries must reorganize our plans and coordinate our efforts...but none of the major powers should be included in such a treaty."

\* \* \* \* \*

"I have seen some people who visited Communist China and I know from them that the people like their Government. This whole thing is a cause of the cold war. You recognize a few people on Formosa and neglect Red China's millions. It is a sort of international joke."

9. Arab intentions toward the West become even clearer when seen against the background of the Arab League Collective Security Pact of 1951, which to this day forms the major political bond between the Arab countries.

A report of the Syrian Parliamentary Committee on Foreign Affairs published in the Syrian Official Gazette on November 29, 1951 stated:

"This Pact excludes any possibility of the Arab states joining either the Western or Eastern blocs. Its central purpose is to establish a solid front against Zionist aggression."

Nuri Said, Iraqi Prime Minister, told his parliament substantially the same thing in May, 1951. He declared:

"This Pact is designed to protect us against only one danger: the Zionist danger."

#### C. Arms and Israel-Arab Relations

10. Arab policy toward the democratic world as well as Arab intentions toward Israel have not been altered by Western plans to build up the Arab armies. On the contrary, in both respects the prospect of increased Western assistance has made the leading Arab spokesmen more intransigent.



11. On September 15, 1954, Egyptian Premier Nasser demanded that Israel, as the price for peace, give up the Negev region (over 50% of Israel's territory) "so Arabs could have uninterrupted land communication."
12. Arab representatives at the U.N. General Assembly have been continuing their perennial attacks on Israel. The remarks by Fadhil al Jamali, the Iraqi representative, were so violent that the Assembly President, Dr. Van Kleffens, felt compelled to request "more moderation" from the speaker.

This negative attitude stands in sharp contrast to Israel's continued preparedness for peace, which found renewed expression in a series of positive actions for the reduction of tension in the area. Among these is the offer to conclude non-aggression pacts with the Arab states (made by the Israel delegate to the United Nations, Abba Eban, on October 6, 1954) and the unconditional release of blocked Arab bank accounts in Israel.

13. On September 28th, Egyptian authorities seized an unarmed Israeli merchantman, the SS BAT GALIM, in the Suez Canal. This was only the latest in a long series of aggressive acts against Israel-bound commerce. However, it illustrates again that neither promises of arms nor the fulfillment of her national aspirations on the Suez Canal issue have altered Egypt's hostility toward Israel.
14. The Israel Government is convinced from the evidence at hand that the proposed arms grants to Iraq and Egypt would contribute nothing to the effective regional defense potential of the area. Such grants, however, would seriously jeopardize the precarious military balance of power between Israel and the Arab states, thus inviting the danger of renewed armed aggression against Israel.
15. The best deterrent to a new war in the Middle East is not to place weapons into the hands of those who threaten and practice aggression. The next best deterrent is to grant Israel's longstanding request for U.S. arms aid, so that her own strength will serve to restrain her neighbors' increased aggressive power.



Israel



ברית תרומפלדור בארצות הברית  
BRIT TRUMPELDOR OF AMERICA, Inc., "BETAR"

276 WEST 43rd STREET, NEW YORK 36, N. Y.

Wisconsin 7-0386

נציבות בית"ר

For Immediate Release:

CAMPAIGN EXPOSING REPUBLICAN ANTI-ISRAEL POLICY LAUNCHED BY BETAR

New York, Oct. 25--With leaflets, sound trucks, rallies, door-to-door calls and other means, the Betar, Zionist Youth Movement, launched a campaign today exposing the Republican anti-Israel and anti-Zionist policy.

The aim of Betar is to show Jewish voters that the Republican Administration's actions and attitude is of the gravest danger to the welfare and existence of the State of Israel. The Betar calls upon the voters to "Protest the policy of the Republican Administration which seeks to appease the anti-Democratic Arab states by compromising the vital interests of Israel, the world's youngest democracy."

The leaflets being distributed by Betar at meetings throughout New York, including the American Zionist Council rally tonight at the Hotel Commodore, state that the Republican Administration has condemned Israel for striking back at Arab infiltrators and marauders; that it has sharply reduced economic aid to Israel while greatly increasing aid to the Arabs; that it has attacked Israel's open door immigration policy and that it has jeopardized Israel's very existence by its decision to grant large-scale arms shipments to the Arab states.

The leaflets point out that the N.Y. State Democratic Convention platform is against shipment of arms to the Arabs while the Republican platform makes no such mention and therefor implies that it is in agreement with the State Dept.'s policy favoring arms for the Arabs. The leaflet urges the people to "Vote for the friends of democratic Israel on November 2nd."



# JEWISH CITIZENS OF NEW YORK!

## ARE YOU CONCERNED WITH THE FATE OF ISRAEL?

**IF YOU ARE, TAKE NOTE OF THE FOLLOWING FACTS  
WHEN YOU GO TO THE POLLS NOVEMBER 2ND.**

- \* The Republican Administration fosters an anti-Zionist and anti-Israel policy!
- \* The Republican Administration has condemned Israel for striking back at Arab infiltrators and marauders who ceaselessly plunder Jewish settlements and murder Israel citizens!
- \* The Republican Administration has attacked Israel's open door immigration policy!
- \* The Republican Administration has sharply reduced economic aid to Israel but has rewarded the Arab aggressors with increased grants!
- \* The Republican Administration has jeopardized Israel's very existence by its decision to grant large-scale arms shipments to the Arab states!

**PROTEST AGAINST THE POLICY OF THE REPUBLICAN ADMINISTRATION WHICH SEEKS TO APPEASE  
THE ANTI-DEMOCRATIC ARAB STATES BY COMPROMISING THE VITAL INTERESTS OF ISRAEL, THE  
WORLD'S YOUNGEST DEMOCRACY!**

- \* The Democratic State Platform adopted a plank protesting the shipment of arms to the Arabs. The Republican Convention failed to adopt such a resolution which leads to the conclusion that they are sanctioning the State Department's action.

\_\_\_\_\_To help the growth of democracy in the Middle East:

\_\_\_\_\_To protect the area from Communist penetration:

**VOTE FOR THE FRIENDS OF ISRAEL ON NOVEMBER 2ND.**



**BRIT TRUMPELDOR OF AMERICA — BETAR**

Zionist Youth Movement  
New York Region  
276 West 43rd Street  
New York 36, N. Y.  
Wisconsin 7-0386

**Pass this leaflet on —**