



## 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  
806

Israel, general, 1956-1957.

WITH THE COMPLIMENTS OF  
BERNARD KATZEN

19 WEST 44TH STREET  
NEW YORK 36. N. Y.





ראש הממשלה

מזדה על ברכותיו

לרגל יום הולדתו השבעים

ירושלים

כסליו תשי"ז

## MISSION TO ISRAEL

The Disposition of Informational Media Guaranty Funds  
in Israel for Education, Science, Culture and the Humanities



Report and Recommendations to the Secretary of State

by Bernard Katzen  
Special Consultant

THE SECRETARY OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

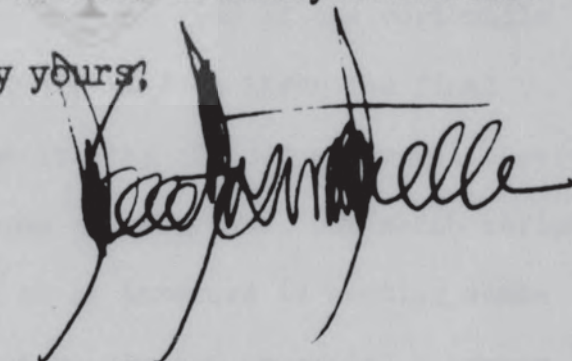
July 18, 1956

Dear Bernie:

I have your letter of July 17 and your report. I wish to thank you for the good work you have done in a new and significant field. Your report is an impressive demonstration of the importance of the cultural and humanitarian work carried on by private organizations in Israel.

You have importantly helped to provide the basis for a program which, if accepted by the Congress, can strengthen the ties between the people of the United States and the peoples of other friendly countries.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'John Foster Dulles', with a large, sweeping flourish extending from the end of the signature.

John Foster Dulles

Mr. Bernard Katzen,  
Special Consultant,  
Department of State.



## REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE

By Bernard Katzen, Special Consultant

### "The Disposition of Informational Media Guaranty Funds in Israel"

In February and March of 1956, I visited Israel under instructions from the Secretary of State to prepare recommendations for the use of the Israel pounds which had accrued to the account of the United States as a result of the operation in Israel of the Informational Media Guaranty Program. The following report describes the nature of this fund, the terms of reference of my appointment and the manner in which I discharged my responsibilities. It sets forth the criteria used in making the decisions as to which projects should be recommended for assistance--decisions very difficult to make in view of the worthwhile nature of nearly all the projects submitted--and it lists the final recommendations. I have also taken the liberty of adding several observations which do not fall within my terms of reference, but which reflect experience gained in Israel that might be of interest in meeting somewhat similar situations in other countries. In the Appendix, a number of extracts from the Israel press and radio are given concerning this mission; these have been included not only to show the extensive favorable interest it aroused, but to illustrate the degree to which the United States can obtain broad public good will through activity in the scientific, educational and cultural fields and the field of the humanities.

THE IMG FUND IN ISRAEL

The Informational Media Guaranty (IMG) Program makes it possible for foreign countries having a shortage of foreign exchange to import books, periodicals and other informational media from the United States through regular commercial channels. Under this program, foreign importers make payment to the American exporter in local currency, and the exporter exchanges the local currency upon application to the U. S. Information Agency, in accordance with the terms of his IMG contract. The program is presently operating in twelve countries; and agreements, which are not at present being used, are in force in fifteen other countries. In most of the latter cases, this is because the countries concerned are no longer critically short of U. S. currency. Negotiations are now in progress looking to the extension of the program to still other nations.

Originally authorized under Section 111 (b)(3) of the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948, the legal authority for the IMG program is now contained in Section 1011 of the U. S. Information and Educational Exchange Act. Administrative responsibility for the program is vested in the U. S. Information Agency, but responsibility for the disposition of the accrued funds as a result of the operation of the program has not been placed in the hands of any particular agency within the Executive Branch. My mission required and received the support, therefore, of the Department of State, the International Cooperation Administration, the United States Information Agency, the Treasury Department and other



interested agencies of the United States Government.

The mission to Israel was the first ever undertaken in connection with the accumulation of IMG Funds, and was necessitated in that country because of two factors: (1) the IMG Program in Israel is the largest in the world, resulting in a particularly high rate of accrual of local currency funds, and (2) the agreement between the United States and Israel was the first which limited the expenditure of local currency proceeds to scientific, educational and cultural purposes, and such other purposes as might be agreed upon between the two governments.

The size of the program in Israel is indicated by the fact that of about \$5 million, at current valuations, in local currencies on hand over the entire world as a result of the operation of the program, the total in Israel was IL 7.2 million (\$4 million) as of April 30, 1956. A summary of the accumulations of Israel pounds, by fiscal years, since the first year of the operation of the program in Israel is as follows:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Guaranty Account</u>	<u>Interest Account</u>	<u>Total</u>
June 30, 1953	868,187	- 0 -	868,187
June 30, 1954	3,018,918	14,482	3,033,400
June 30, 1955	4,962,470	88,344	5,050,814
April 30, 1956	7,113,147	135,412	7,248,559

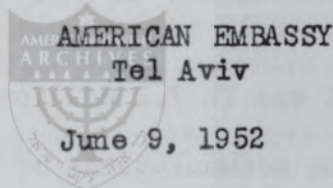
Of the above total, IL 7 million is recommended for expenditure. The remaining funds, plus current accumulations, have been left for purchase with funds appropriated for the Fulbright program, plus

appropriations for local administrative expenses of the USIA operation in Israel.

IMG operations in each country are based upon bilateral executive agreements between the United States and the foreign government. The agreement on the disposition of IMG funds in Israel was contained in an exchange of notes dated June 9, 1952, between the Prime Minister of Israel, David Ben-Gurion, and our then Ambassador to Israel, the late Monnett B. Davis. The exchange is as follows:

"THE FOREIGN SERVICE  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

No. 89



Excellency:

I have the honor to refer to conversations which have recently taken place between representatives of our two Governments relating to an informational media guaranty program pursuant to Section 111 (b)(3) of the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948, as amended. I also have the honor to confirm the understandings reached as a result of these conversations, as follows:

The Governments of Israel and the United States of America will, upon request of either of them, consult regarding exports of informational media to Israel proposed by nationals of the United States of America with regard to which guaranties under Section 111 (b)(3) of the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948, as amended, have been made or are under consideration.



With respect to such guaranties, covering imports approved by the Government of Israel in accordance with the terms of the aforementioned section, the Government of Israel agrees that Israel pounds acquired by the United States Government pursuant to such guaranties will be freely expendable by the United States Government for scientific, educational and cultural activities and for such other purposes as may hereafter be agreed upon by the United States Government and the Government of Israel.

Upon receipt of a note from Your Excellency indicating that the foregoing provisions are acceptable to the Government of Israel, the United States Government will consider that this note and your reply thereto constitute an agreement between the two Governments on this subject, the agreement to enter into force on the date of your note in reply.

Accept Excellency, the renewed assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

WRHS  
AMERICAN JEWISH  
ARCHIVES  
MONNETT B. DAVIS

His Excellency  
David Ben-Gurion,  
Prime Minister and Acting Minister for  
Foreign Affairs for the State of Israel"

"THE PRIME MINISTER

Jerusalem, 9 June 1952

Excellency,

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your Excellency's Note No. 89, dated 9 June, 1952, referring to conversations which have recently taken place between representatives of our two governments relating to an informational media guaranty program pursuant to Section 111 (b)(3) of the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948, as amended, and to confirm that the provisions set forth in that Note are acceptable to the Government of Israel, which considers your Excellency's Note and this reply as



constituting an agreement between the two Governments on this subject, entering into force on this date.

Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

D. Ben-Gurion  
Prime Minister and  
Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs

His Excellency  
Mr. Monnett B. Davis  
United States Ambassador  
Tel Aviv"

It will be noted that the funds are "freely expendable by the United States Government for scientific, educational and cultural activities and for such other purposes as may hereafter be agreed upon by the United States Government and the Government of Israel." This provision of the agreement was introduced at the insistence of the Israel Government to avoid the loss of dollar exchange, and it now appears in several other agreements. Such a provision has been accepted by the United States Government in countries where, for reasons of policy, it has been especially desirable to introduce informational materials from the United States. While the funds accrued under agreements of this type cannot be utilized for general United States expenses, they do provide the means through which friendly relations can be cemented by using them for cultural, scientific and educational activities of mutual interest. In Israel, it was apparent to me from the first that the opportunities

provided through the effective use of these funds were particularly attractive. The funds are an important potential for use in support of the foreign policy of the United States.

TERMS OF REFERENCE

The basic terms of reference of my appointment as Special Consultant are contained in a letter dated January 23, 1956, as follows:

"THE SECRETARY OF STATE

WASHINGTON

January 23, 1956

Dear Mr. Katzen:

I am pleased to have you as a consultant to prepare recommendations for the disposition of funds accumulated by the United States Government in Israel as a result of the operation there of the Informational Guaranty Program. With the concurrence of other interested agencies of the Government, I am entrusting you with the responsibility for recommending the purposes, if any, for which approximately \$3,000,000 in Israel currency might be expended in Israel to further the common interests of the United States and Israel. I hope an agreement with the Israel Government on the uses of these funds will further enhance the already high degree of scientific, educational and cultural co-operation existing between our two countries.

The responsible officials of the Department of State have been instructed to assist you in preparing your recommendations and they will provide any necessary additional instructions.

Sincerely yours,

Signed,

John Foster Dulles

Mr. Bernard Katzen  
360 East 55th Street  
New York, New York"



In addition, there were certain other conditions imposed by the nature of the assignment and by traditional United States Government policies. First, since my recommendations were to be limited to Israel currency, it was inappropriate in a country maintaining stringent controls over its foreign exchange resources to recommend expenditures for items that must be imported from outside Israel on payment of foreign currency. Unfortunately, many worthy proposals were put forward that would have required substantial dollar or other foreign currency expenditures. Second, it has been the well-established practice of our Government, in expending funds abroad, to avoid providing mere budgetary support except in the most compelling circumstances. This principle, dictated by the prudent desire to avoid continuing claims on the generosity of the United States Government, applies with particular force to the disposition of these funds. Finally, it appeared to me desirable to make my recommendations in terms which would minimize administrative problems and expenses. While certain administrative costs are unavoidable if care is to be used in seeing that funds are expended properly, it seemed wise to keep such expenditures as low as possible, and to meet the irreducible minimum largely in local currency.

#### PREPARATION FOR THE MISSION

Following my appointment, I wrote to most of the major Jewish organizations in the United States, advising them of the mission, apprising them of the Secretary's interest in aiding science, culture and education in Israel and inviting suggestions as to possible allocations

of the fund for these purposes. The organizations addressed included the American Jewish Congress, Hadassah, the American Jewish Committee, B'nai B'rith, the United Jewish Appeal, the Zionist Organization of American, the Jewish Welfare Board, the American Technion Society, the American Friends of the Hebrew University, Yeshivah University, The American ORT Federation, the World Academy for Higher Jewish Studies, the Jewish Agency for Palestine, the Jewish War Veterans, the Order of Bnai Zion, the Jewish National Fund, the Federation of Jewish Women's Organization of New York City, the Jewish Theological Seminary, the Synagogue Council of America, the American Fund for Israel Institutions, the America-Israel Society, the National Council of Jewish Women, the Union of Orthodox Congregations of America, the Israel Olympics Sports Committee, Brith Abraham, the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, the Rabbinical Council of American, the American Zionist Council, the American Committee for the Weizmann Institute of Science, and the Hebrew Union College.

This action was taken for several reasons:

(1) The affinity between the majority of American Jewish organizations and the scientific, cultural and educational institutions of Israel is close, and cooperation with the American organizations is an essential courtesy. In many instances, American Jewish organizations have either created or support Israel institutions. As an illustration, the Technion Society is an American organization devoted exclusively to raising funds for the maintenance of Technion University in Haifa, Israel.

(2) It appeared probable that these organizations would be able to



give extremely useful advice, as indeed proved to be the case.

(3) Since these organizations would inevitably alert their representatives in Israel to the nature of my mission, the task of assembling worthwhile projects in Israel for consideration would be facilitated.

The many useful suggestions transmitted to me by these organizations in the United States, the warmth of the reception in Israel, and the help given by their representatives there, justified this approach.

#### THE MISSION IN ISRAEL

I left for Israel February 12th and arrived in Tel Aviv February 14th. An office and facilities were provided in our Embassy at Tel Aviv. The Ambassador, Edward B. Lawson, and his staff gave their fullest cooperation, thereby enabling me to utilize the entire time of my stay productively. I maintained an especially close relationship with the representatives of the United States Information Agency in Israel, who were kind enough to let me draw freely on their experience and wisdom.

I arrived in Israel at a time of tension, when the press and public were gravely concerned with political and military matters. As a result, I expected to find merely a perfunctory interest in matters of science, culture and education. Instead, I found a tremendous need and desire upon the part of the people of Israel to achieve new and wider horizons in the field of art, literature, music and general learning.

On the hills outside Jerusalem, imposing buildings were rapidly taking shape for the new Hebrew University and, despite the fact that

construction was still going on, the university itself was a functioning reality. The number and interest of the students overflowing the limited halls of Technion University in the City of Haifa were inspiring the creation of a college of science comparing favorably with the best of our own halls of learning. The Tel Aviv cultural hall, the most spacious auditorium and cultural center in the Middle East where the celebrated Israel Symphony will be housed, was nearing completion. Archeological explorations were daily revealing the antiquities of the ages and solidifying the Land of the Bible concept. Book shops were thriving, and our own U.S.I.S. Library at Tel Aviv was lending 200 books a day. The day after my arrival, the Martha Graham dancers made their debut at the Habimah Theatre for a limited engagement, the tickets for which had been sold out many weeks in advance. The curator of the small Bezalel museum in Jerusalem guided me around, anxiously demonstrating his inability to exhibit rich treasures of art and antiquity because of limited facilities.

Groups of professors at Bar Ilan University and Tel Aviv University briefed me on their plans for expansion to make their universities truly great and adequate to satisfy the educational needs of the most populous city in Israel, Tel Aviv.

From Ein Gev on Lake Tiberias with its music festivals, comparable to our own Berkshire Festival in New England, to Ein Hod and its Artists and Painters Colony, to Beersheba where the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society Hostel helped provide facilities for engineers and scientists experimenting in the Negev, a network of schools and institutions was devoted to vocational and physical rehabilitation, agricultural experimentation and social direction.



These were the tangible manifestations of the yearnings of the Jewish people for knowledge, culture and the humanities, which have been ingrained through thousands of years of tradition. Since ancient times, the Jewish people have acknowledged leadership only when coupled with scholarship. No sacrifice has been too great for the Jewish family in assuring the education of its children. This respect for scholarship is illustrated by sayings of the sages which are representative of the innermost thoughts of the Jewish people: "If you give me all the silver and gold, diamonds and pearls in the world, I will not live in a place where there is no learning." "A scholar is equal to a king." "If you have only bread with salt to eat and a little water to drink, if you have to sleep on the ground in misery and still you devote your days and nights to learning, there is glory unto you." Small wonder then that I was besieged by community and organizational leaders having deep interest in the advancement of science, education and culture in Israel.

In early press conferences, and particularly in an address to the Tel Aviv Journalists' Association on February 20th, I made it clear that every scientific, cultural and educational institution which felt qualified should offer suggestions for the expenditure of the funds, and that I would welcome personal visits during my stay in Israel. If personal visits were not possible, I suggested that interested persons and organizations submit memoranda making suggestions and requests. The basic criteria for consideration were that the projects had to be:

- (1) In the scientific, educational and cultural field.
- (2) Calculated to create closer ties between the United States and

Israel in the particular field.

- (3) Specific, rather than general in nature. Alternative projects were invited.
- (4) In a definite sum and supported by reasonable detail.

The announcement created widespread interest and enthusiasm. The leaders of most of the important scientific, educational and cultural institutions in Israel visited or communicated with me. I also conferred with religious, philanthropic and social leaders and members of the Government. Suggestions were submitted by municipalities, such as Haifa, Tel Aviv, Jerusalem, Natanya, Ramat Gan and Beersheba, by kibbutzim and by other types of settlements. During my stay, I spoke to approximately 600 people, to whom I conveyed the friendly interest of our government in Israel and in its scientific, cultural and educational institutions.

Addresses were given to a group at a reception in the Zionist Organization of America House in Tel Aviv, the Tel Aviv Journalists' Association, the Jerusalem Journalists' Association, the Commerce and Industry League of Israel and the Tel Aviv Bar Association Leaders. Informal discussions were held with committees of professors from the Technion and Bar Ilan University. Conferences were held with Prime Minister Ben-Gurion, Foreign Minister Sharett and Minister of Education Aranne. I also conferred with the Mayors of Haifa, Tel Aviv, Jerusalem, Natanya and Ramat Gan.

In all my discussions, I laid the foundation for easing inevitable disappointments to many by pointing out:

- (1) The Israel Government itself had priorities.



- (2) Our own Government had priorities.
- (3) The tremendous number of projects.
- (4) The limitation of funds.
- (5) The impracticability of making too many allocations, which would result in grants so small as to have little impact.
- (6) That those suggestions not supported at this time might be considered at some future date, so long as the fund kept regenerating.
- (7) That the projects had to be such as would receive the approval of the Congress, which was the final judge in this matter.

In meeting the various organizational representatives, no promise of assistance was made to anyone, and it was pointed out that the final selections were to be made in the United States. I am convinced it was generally well understood that, even if a particular organization or project did not get an allocation, the fact that funds might be available for useful purposes in Israel was of itself an unmistakable demonstration of friendship by the United States for Israel.

Particular mention should be made of the conferences which were held with representatives of the Israel Government. In several informal meetings ideas were exchanged as to the best use of the funds. Then, in a more formal conference on February 29, the Government of Israel presented its considered views for the disposition of the funds. A number of these projects were clearly ones which fitted into an acceptable pattern of mutual benefit, such as the Fulbright scholarship program, the construction of a United States information and cultural center, and the setting up of chairs in

American history, literature and industrial management in the principal universities, and I welcomed the unity of interest between our governments which these recommendations displayed. With reference to other of the Israel Government's recommendations, I recognized that they should be given a certain priority. I also undertook to supply to the Israel Government a list of all the requests for assistance, and I agreed to scrutinize carefully any project to which the Israel Government objected in principle. The basic position, however, was that these funds were the property of the United States, and that their use for any scientific, educational or cultural purposes was entirely a question for the determination of the Government of the United States. I emphasized that the necessary decisions must be taken in the United States after consultation with the interested United States agencies and approval by the Secretary of State, and that final action was dependent upon the passage of the necessary legislation by the Congress.

I left Israel with about 200 proposals for the use of the IMG funds. Some 70 additional proposals which had not yet been prepared in detail were forwarded to the United States shortly after my departure. All but a handful were supported by responsible persons and were essentially worthwhile. They covered the widest conceivable range of educational, cultural and scientific fields, and reflected the interest of virtually every social and political grouping in Israel. The problem posed was clearly not one of finding uses for the funds which would be effective and would contribute to better U. S. - Israel relations, but to choose a relatively few from so many fine proposals.



THE PREPARATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS

I returned to the United States on March 19, 1956, and was provided with staff assistants and office facilities in the Department of State. I made a preliminary oral report to the Secretary of State and to George V. Allen, Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern, South Asian and African Affairs. While the projects already received were being sorted and summarized, and the additional projects from Tel Aviv were awaited, I entered into a series of conferences with representatives of the United States Information Agency, the International Educational Exchange Service of the Department of State and the Foreign Buildings Office. Specific problems were taken up with the experts of these agencies which would assist in the evaluation of the proposals received. A number of suggestions were made for the construction of buildings in Israel, for example, and the experience of the Foreign Buildings Office in judging costs was therefore sought. USIA experts conversant with the problems of operating cultural centers and libraries and distributing documentary films were consulted with useful results. Most important of all, I was fortunate in that Ambassador Lawson was called to the United States for consultation during my deliberations, giving me an opportunity to secure his excellent judgment on the program as it began to crystallize.

Another important aspect of the general problem was a legal one. The task of working out a program for Israel was a pioneering problem, for which no precedents existed. While it was not specifically a part of my terms of reference to explore the legal side of the question, I participated in an examination of existing Congressional authorizations in the educational,

scientific and cultural field, and of the legislative means by which a program could be carried out which would best serve the interests of the United States.

Throughout this period of analysis, I remained in touch with representatives of the Israel Government. When the broad outlines of a program first began to emerge, the matter was discussed with Mr. Theodore Kollek, Director General of the Prime Minister's office, who was then in the United States. Mr. Kollek and I reached agreement on all essential points. As the recommendations were brought to the final stages, contact was maintained with Mr. Avraham Salmon, Economic Counselor of the Israel Embassy.

As a result of these various consultations, and after a preliminary appraisal had been completed of all the project submissions, it was concluded that the following principles, besides those discussed in the terms of reference, should be taken into consideration in the final recommendation:

(1) Each individual proposal should demonstrate an affinity between the United States and Israel, thus contributing to friendly relations between the peoples of the two countries.

(2) To assure the proper impact, the individual proposal should provide something new, and not merely continue something already in effect.

(3) The program as a whole, to be effective, should contain elements appealing as much as possible to all the major social groupings within Israel society.

(4) The geographic distribution of the projects should be taken into consideration. A large number of fine projects were proposed for Jerusalem, for example, but to accept them all would have denied benefits to other parts



of Israel and failed to demonstrate the interest of the United States in those other areas. It was also necessary to consider the availability of existing facilities. Help toward the construction of a law library in Tel Aviv appeared justified, for example, although a similar request for Jerusalem was not considered of equal priority because existing facilities are more nearly adequate.

(5) The program should be balanced with a few recommendations for primarily humanitarian causes. Our interest in traditional educational, scientific and cultural fields should not cause us to exclude other projects which tap deep reservoirs of human sympathy. The allocation of small sums for such purposes would have a tremendous appeal, perhaps demonstrating more clearly than anything else the continuing interest of the United States in Israel.

WRHS  
ARCHIVES  
RECOMMENDATIONS

A schedule is given below which lists the recommendations, by specific institutions or projects, for the allocation of 7 million Israel pounds. The schedule also contains a brief description of each project and the reason for the recommendation.

The projects listed are in addition to those planned for inclusion in the Fulbright program. I have discussed the Fulbright program in detail with the responsible officers in the Department of State, and I give it my strongest support. This fine program will meet a number of the needs expressed to me by organizations both in Israel and here, and has been taken into careful consideration in preparing these recommendations.

Uses for these Israel pound funds which would reduce the need for new appropriations were given top priority. The Government of Israel and a number of agencies in our own government expressed particular interest in setting up chairs in American studies in Israel universities, in a book translation and publishing program and in the construction of a U. S. cultural center at Tel Aviv. Because of the widespread support given to these proposals, they were among the first to be selected for inclusion in this program. The Government of Israel also expressed particular interest in an Israel-American Museum Foundation, cultural centers in several rural communities, archeological research and several science projects. To the extent possible, these requests have been included in the recommendations.

In making the other selections set forth here, consideration was given to the means through which the population of Israel could best be reached. Three cities--Haifa, 160,000; Tel Aviv, 420,000; and Jerusalem, 165,000--directly serve the needs of half the population of Israel and are important centers for nearby village and rural areas. It was important, therefore, to recommend that a large portion of the total proposed assistance go to these cities, and that a fair balance be maintained among the three.

A more general--and still more important--consideration was the potentiality of each project for the creation of good will between the people of Israel and the United States. In addition to the effort made to select projects which will serve the various geographic areas in Israel, an attempt has been made to interest the many social groupings in Israel, and to include a variety of scientific, educational and humanitarian activities.

Special mention should be made of the proposed cultural halls at Haifa



and Nazareth, where Arabs represent a substantial portion of the population. It is hoped that these, together with the assistance proposed for the YMCA at Nazareth, will help to provide the Arab population with social and cultural advantages it does not now enjoy.

I have already mentioned some of the organizations active in music, painting and sculpture which have been included in the recommendations. Through chairs for American literature in several Israel universities and assistance in the book translation and publication program, help would also be provided in the field of literature. The proposed program also includes the translation into Hebrew of classic and the publication of a number of works in both English and Hebrew.

Humanitarian projects are represented by the Home for Blind Jewish Girls at Natanya, which engages in the vocational and psychological rehabilitation of blind Jewish girls, and a school for the deaf and mute which is engaged in similar work for other of the handicapped. It is also proposed that a bus of local manufacture be provided to the Israel Foundation for Infantile Paralysis to meet its urgent needs for transporting those crippled by infantile paralysis to and from rehabilitation centers and institutions.

It is recognized that it may not be feasible in practice to carry out all the recommendations precisely as they are given. It has not been possible, for example, to check thoroughly the information presented by every institution in support of its proposals. This is an administrative function that should be performed by our Embassy and USIA personnel resident in Israel. It will also be important for our personnel in Israel to make the final arrangements for appropriate names and other ties to the United

States for the structures built and funds aided, thus providing permanent reminders to the people of Israel of our help. If, in the judgment of our representatives, this cannot be accomplished to satisfaction, the assistance should be withheld.

It is recommended that, to the maximum extent possible, assistance be provided on a direct grant basis. This will not only make the program easier to administer, but it will increase the favorable impact of the aid on US-Israel relations by eliminating anything that could be regarded as unnecessary "interference."

RECOMMENDED PROGRAM FOR ISRAEL IMG FUNDS

(All amounts given in Israel Pounds)

American Israel Friendship League - Beersheba 25,000

To provide club premises for the League at Beersheba.

The League is the counterpart of the America-Israel Society in the United States. Its aim is to further friendship and understanding between Israel and the United States. By providing quarters for the activities of the League in Beersheba, where there are increasing numbers of new immigrants, the League would reach an important element of the Israel population in a newly developing area.

Artists Village (Bnai Zion Foundation) Ein Hod 10,000

To construct a ceramics kiln and/or build and equip a studio building.

This project gives support and encouragement to deserving and talented painters, sculptors, and other artists working in



ceramics, metal, weaving, etc. American artists frequently visit and work in the Village, where a house has been set aside for their use to facilitate cultural exchange between the two nations.

Association of the Deaf and Mute in Israel

50,000

To complete the construction of the Helen Keller Home, which will serve as the center of the activities of the association, and where professional training will be given to those who are physically handicapped.

This project would assist in training persons requiring deep sympathy, care and skilled help before they can progress toward a useful life in the community. The training of the deaf and mute has long received wide support in the United States where techniques have been developed which are used throughout the world.

Bar-Ilan University

125,000

To build an American Science Wing to house laboratories for the physical sciences.

Bar Ilan is a relatively new institution which is introducing the American college system into Israel. It plans to facilitate the exchange of students between Israel and the United States and to make a special effort to create a cultural bridge between the two countries.

See also: Chairs in Israel Universities.

Beth Emmanuel Museum - Ramat Gan

75,000

To add another floor, which will be used as an art gallery, to the museum building now being constructed.

Among other things, the Museum plans to dedicate a large room to American Art. This will be useful for special exhibitions of American artists' work and is expected to be an important means of showing to Israel the art and culture of the United States.

Beth Esther

6,000

To purchase a building where orphaned girls will be housed.

This home takes care of, educates and trains in useful occupations homeless girls, mainly from Oriental countries. The recommended allocation would allow the institution to buy another building, where forty or fifty additional orphaned girls may find a home.

Beth Ha'am - Jerusalem

50,000

To help complete the cultural center in Jerusalem.

This cultural center is non-partisan and will serve as a meeting place for people in Jerusalem coming from a wide variety of cultural backgrounds. Educational and cultural lectures, courses and seminars are held in the center.

Beth Hanoar Haivri (YMHA; YWEA) - Jerusalem

10,000

To assist in teaching the English language.

Most youth organizations in Israel have political



connections, but an outstanding example of a well organized and non-political youth agency is Beth Hanoar Haivri, which has 600 members in Jerusalem and is affiliated with the World Federation of YMHA's. It is proposed that a grant be made to permit this organization to add the teaching of English, both through its classes and its dramatic group, to its other activities.

B'nai B'rith (Yehouda Halevy Lodge) - Tel Aviv

50,000

To assist in financing a revolving scholarship loan fund; the applicants benefitting therefrom would be those who would otherwise be unable to continue their studies.

This scholarship fund--to be administered by the B'nai B'rith, an organization active in the United States--is planned to serve a continuing purpose. It would be a revolving fund, and would therefore, make its impact felt in Israel for many years.

Boys' Town - Jerusalem

50,000

To purchase equipment for training boys in carpentry and associated trades.

Boys' Town in Jerusalem is doing excellent work in caring for homeless boys and training them for useful lives. It is modeled on Father Flanagan's Boys' Town in Nebraska. Through the purchase of equipment which will be used to teach them a trade, more underprivileged boys would have an opportunity to become productive, useful citizens of Israel.

Chairs in Israel Universities

400,000

To finance the establishment of chairs in American studies at Hebrew University, Weizmann Institute, the Israel Institute of Technology (Haifa Technion), Bar-Ilan University, and the University of Tel Aviv.

It is recommended that chairs be established on a grant basis for a period of from three to five years, rather than on a permanent endowment basis. Chairs in American Civilization, History, Literature, Government and/or Industrial Management would be set up to present the American way of life on the university level, thus acquainting future leaders of Israel with the culture and accomplishments of the United States.

Chinuch Atzmai (Elementary School System)

390,000

To establish courses in American History, and to support the teaching of subjects contributing to an understanding of American ideals.

Chinuch Atzmai is an independent school system in Israel. It proposes to introduce courses in American History, and American ideals are to be disseminated to Israel youth who at present have little or no instruction in subjects dealing with American life.

Community Centers - Nazareth, Kiryat Shmone

250,000

To construct and provide basic equipment for community



centers in Nazareth and Kiryat Shmone. The buildings would contain an auditorium for lectures, dramatic performances and meetings; a library; a reading room and necessary service rooms.

The Government of Israel has undertaken to provide the land and unskilled labor for these centers.

The center at Nazareth would serve a large Arab population where there are few community amenities and facilities. It is hoped that the center would help counteract the influence that the Communists have among the population of Nazareth, and contribute toward the reduction of local tensions.

The center at Kiryat Shmone in the Norther Galilee would serve a large population of recent immigrants and would be a center from which Western culture and ideas could be disseminated, especially among Jews who have immigrated from the East.

Council of the Sephardi Community - Jerusalem

25,000

To construct a wing to the post graduate college, "Beit Harashall," to be devoted to the study of English, American jurisprudence and constitutional government.

The Sephardic community in Israel is influential and well respected. Through the expanded study of English and American law and government, this important source of community leadership of the community will be given an

appreciation of American life and thought.

Ein Hod - See: Artists Village (Bnai Zion Foundation)

HIAS - United Service

45,000

To complete the construction of the HIAS (Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society) hostel in Beersheba and to finance the purchase of equipment which can be procured locally.

HIAS has long served a useful purpose in Israel. It is expanding its activities because of the service it can render in the rapidly developing Negev, where there are many new immigrants.

Hadassah Medical Organization

190,000

To assist in the construction of an American wing to the Mother and Child Center of Hadassah.

The Hadassah Medical Organization, an American organization which has for many years been active in the medical and social welfare fields of Israel, is planning a Mother and Child Hospital in connection with its medical center in Jerusalem. This assistance would make an important contribution toward the completion of this worthy institution.

Haifa Municipality

250,000

To construct a cultural center which would include a library, auditorium, gymnasium, etc.



This project is sponsored by the Haifa Municipality and has been selected because of the impact it would have on the growing city of Haifa and the surrounding area. The Haifa authorities plan to encourage the use of the facilities of the new center by the fairly large Arab population in that region. Through the center's use by both Arabs and Jews, the center is expected to serve in bringing the two groups closer together.

Hazamir

15,000

To support a choir assembly sponsored by Hazamir.

Hazamir is an educational, public, non-profit body which has sponsored the World Assembly of Jewish Choirs. Two festivals have been held, in which both American and European choirs participated. With the proposed assistance, a third assembly can be held which will attract a large foreign attendance. In Hazamir, representatives of a wide variety of political and cultural organizations are united.

Hebrew Union College - See: Israel-American Archeological Foundation

Hebrew University

200,000

To construct and equip a teachers' training school.

This school will be one of three schools affiliated with the School of Education of Hebrew University. It is to be used for training teachers and setting standards for education in Israel. (Since 1947 the School of Education has been partially supported by the National Council of Jewish Women in the United States. The building would be named for a

great American educator such as John Dewey or William Kilpatrick.

See also: Chairs in Israel Universities.

Home for Blind Jewish Girls (Women's League for Israel)- Natanya 50,000

To furnish equipment for and to support the work of the Women's League for Israel among the blind.

This work is centered at the Batei Haluzot in Natanya, where blind girls are housed and given vocational training in order to prepare them for an existence of dignity and self-support. At present, they are taught weaving, book-binding and music, and they are given courses in Braille and primary subjects. The proposed allocation would help expand the home's facilities and contribute toward making these girls into happy and useful citizens.

Israel-American Archeological Foundation

600,000

To restore the historical sites of Megiddo ("Armageddon") and Montfort (Crusader) and to finance a limited restoration of Subeita (Nabatean); to support joint Israel-American archeological expeditions and excavations in Israel, especially in the Negev.

These restorations are expected to call wide-spread attention to these historical sites, and would be excellent tourist attractions.

With respect to the field work, preliminary surveys indicate that there is a tremendous amount of archeological



exploration to be carried out in the Negev, as well as in other parts of Israel, from which information may be gained which would contribute to a deeper understanding of our Judeo-Christian heritage.

Israel-American Museum Foundation

1,500,000

To construct a museum which would house the antiquities of Israel and its art treasures, and make it possible for them to be studied and enjoyed by all visitors to the museum. It would also provide facilities for scholars and laymen interested in and studying archeological problems.

This project would serve as a center for historical studies and would be an important tourist attraction. It would fill a long-felt need in Israel, where priceless treasures and archeological findings are unusable for lack of display and study facilities.

Israel Bar Association

50,000

To erect a library wing to house an American Law Library.

In this period of transition, when Israel is modifying its legal system and practice from that established by the Mandate, an American Law Library would be most helpful to the attorneys and jurists of Israel and would promote the understanding of the American legal system. The Association has proposed naming the wing after the late Justice Louis Brandeis.

Israel Boy Scouts Association

10,000

To develop the Central National Camp for Israel Boy Scouts.

The principles of scouting are representative of the highest ideals of western culture and civilization; this project would help instill these ideals into the youth of Israel.

Israel Conservatoire and Academy of Music - Tel Aviv

30,000

To construct a classroom building for the Conservatoire on land allotted by the Tel Aviv Municipality.

The Conservatoire serves as a training school for musicians, many of whom are preparing for positions with the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra--an outstanding musical organization. Nearly all concert musicians in Israel at present are immigrants or have been trained abroad. For the future, effective local training is required.

Israel Foundation for Infantile Paralysis

14,000

To purchase a bus of local manufacture.

The means to transport those crippled by infantile paralysis to and from rehabilitation centers and educational institutions is urgently needed by the foundation. The bus would also be used to transport books and other equipment to the crippled who live at a distance from the Foundation. This project would serve both humanitarian and educational purposes.



Israel Institute of Technology (Haifa Technion)

300,000

To erect a Hall of Humanities and Social Sciences, which would include the Department of Pedagogy for training instructors for vocational high schools.

For some thirty years the Technion has been devoted to the professional training of engineers. It is now transferring its activities to a new location on Mt. Carmel, where it is endeavoring to broaden both the scientific background and general education of its students. Industry demands specialists who are concerned with human as well as physical problems. The Technion hopes to expand its curriculum by offering courses to develop a sense of the economic, human and non-scientific aspects of the managerial function. The proposed Hall of Humanities and Social Sciences would serve this purpose.

See also: Chairs in Israel Universities.

Jerusalem School of Archaeology (Hebrew Union College)

50,000

To finance archaeological expeditions in Israel.

The Jerusalem School of Archaeology is a branch now being organized by Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati, which for many years has participated in archeological expeditions in Israel. It is particularly noted for its work in the field of biblical archaeology, and the president of Hebrew Union College, Dr. Nelson Glueck, has an unusually wide competence in the archaeological field. This work should be closely coordinated with the work of the Israel-American Archeological Foundation (see above).

Kfar Silver Agricultural Training Institute

85,000

To construct an agro-mechanics building, workshop and carpentry shed, a medical clinic, and physics, chemistry and biology laboratories buildings.

This agricultural training institute is named in honor of the prominent American Jewish leader, Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver. It encourages private enterprise in agriculture and trains students for agricultural employment.

Kinneroth Esco Music Center (Ein Gev)

50,000

To complete the concert hall at Ein Gev where music festivals and concerts are held.

The various festivals held at Ein Gev, patterned on Tanglewood, are outstanding in the cultural and musical life of Israel. They attract a large audience from Israel and abroad. Aside from its national and international appeal, the center serves as a point from which Western culture is disseminated among the residents of the area.

Mobile Cinemas and Libraries

175,000

To contribute toward purchasing and equipping mobile motion picture units and libraries; to pay operating costs and salaries of projectionists and drivers for a trial period.

One of the most important means through which American ideals and culture could be spread is through motion pictures-- particularly through documentary films. In the border settlements located in remote areas, distant from the urban centers,



the settlers (many of them new immigrants) are hungry for cultural contacts, and mobile cinemas showing American films would have a strong impact. Mobile libraries distributing American books and magazines from the United States Information Service Library in Tel Aviv would also be well received and most effective in achieving this purpose. This activity should probably be taken up by the United States Information Agency as a part of its regular program.

ORT - See: Translation and Publication Program.

Pardess Katz Maabarah

55,000

To construct and equip a nursery.

The operation of nurseries for underprivileged children and orphans is one of the many fine social welfare projects carried on by the Agudath Israel World Organization. This project combines educational and humanitarian activity in a worth-while area.

P'eylim

40,000

To organize a permanent summer camp for underprivileged children.

P'eylim is an organization of American student volunteers in Israel which is working towards the integration of the new immigrant children in Israel, while advancing American ideals of open-mindedness, fair play and democracy. A permanent summer camp where its activities could be expanded and coordinated would do much to carry out this useful work.

Rabbi Kook Foundation - See: Translation and Publication Program

Science Laboratory - Herzlia High School, Tel Aviv 50,000

To construct and equip a laboratory which is intended to serve as a pilot project and which would help to guide Israel educators in planning the curricula of Israel high schools.

It is proposed to name the laboratory after the American statesman and scientist, Benjamin Franklin. A laboratory of this type would be helpful in planning for the future of scientific education in the high schools of Israel.

Technion - See: Israel Institute of Technology.

Tel Aviv Cultural Center 300,000

To assist in the completion of the Tel Aviv Cultural Center, which will serve as a gathering point for civic and cultural groups in Israel and will house the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra.

The large foyer will be made available to the United States Embassy in Tel Aviv for meetings, receptions, etc. This project is sponsored by the Municipality of Tel Aviv, and will serve as an important center for culture and education in Israel as a whole.

Torah Shelemah Institute 20,000

To purchase locally a valuable library of four thousand volumes which would add greatly to the research facilities of the institute.



The institute is sponsored by the American Biblical Encyclopedia Society for the purpose of fostering biblical research. The membership of this cultural organization includes outstanding scholars and community leaders. The purchase of this library would assist the institute in its worthwhile task of translating and publishing biblical literature.

Translation and Publication Program

400,000

These funds would be used to finance the translation of American and world classics into Hebrew; at least fifty percent of these translations would be of American books, including translations of American textbooks and technical manuals which would be used by workers and foremen in industry.

It is believed that the translation of technical books would be helpful in encouraging private initiative in industry, and in spreading American technical knowledge to the worker level in Israel. The Israel Government would supervise much of the translation work. In addition, it is recommended that the following organizations or institutions participate in this allocation: The Rabbi Kook Foundation, The World Academy of Higher Jewish Studies in Jerusalem and ORT.

United States Information Center and Library

475,000

To construct a library, auditorium, workshops and

offices for the United States Information Agency, exclusive of those offices included in the U. S. Embassy Building.

This proposal would save U. S. tax money by investing a government-owned building which would provide more adequate facilities for the information program in Israel.

University and Teacher-Training Scholarships 100,000

To finance Israel scholarships over a period of three to five years at Hebrew University, Weizmann Institute, the Israel Institute of Technology (Haifa Technion), Bar-Ilan University and the University of Tel Aviv, in courses of study which would contribute to closer United States-Israel understanding.

University of Tel Aviv - See: Chairs in American Universities.

Water Desalting Research 200,000

To finance a program of scientific research and development in the field of desalting of water.

This project is to be carried out in conjunction with the Weizmann Institute and would be related to the desalination research coordinated by the United States Department of the Interior. The results of this study should be of great value to both the United States and Israel.

Weizmann Institute - See: Water Desalting Research.

See also: Chairs in Israel Universities.

World Academy of Higher Jewish Studies in Jerusalem -

See: Translation and Publication Program



World History of the Jewish People

75,000

To finance historical research on the Jewish people.

The over-all objective of this special organization, operating under the name, "World History of the Jewish People," is to publish a new history of the Jewish people, of which a part will be devoted to the establishment of the State of Israel and the part that the United States and American Jewry played in it. It is proposed that assistance be provided toward the latter work.

Young Men's Christian Association - Nazareth

50,000

To provide a building for the Nazareth YMCA.

The Young Men's Christian Association in Nazareth is under the administration of the American and Canadian National Board. While the organization is already carrying on useful work in Nazareth among the Arab population, it is believed its influence would be greatly increased if it had more suitable quarters at its disposition. This would help it to combat the influence of the Communist elements which are active in that area.

Zebulon Israel Seafaring Society

10,000

For repairs to engines which the Society can use to expand its activities.

The Society was founded twenty years ago as a non-profit organization to train young men for the merchant marine.

It has maintained ties with similarly interested groups in the United States, and a small allocation of funds would be very helpful in carrying on this useful work.

Zionist Organization of America.

75,000

To establish a bureau of information on America, to establish classes in English and American literature, to finance seminars on American topics, and to reconstruct the library, theatre, and concert hall of the ZOA House, Tel Aviv.

The ZOA House is sponsored by the American Zionist Organization. The American character of the sponsoring organization and its influence on a number of groups in Israel make it desirable to help this organization to encourage interest in the United States.

Administration

20,000

TOTAL

7,000,000

CONCLUDING OBSERVATIONS

The overwhelming favorable response in Israel to this mission, as illustrated by the press reaction, the reactions of political leaders and--most important of all--the reactions of countless people in the rank and file of organizations reaching into every strata of Israel life, suggest that local currency funds may also be useful in other countries to promote friendly relations with the United States through science, education and culture. This would provide a dramatic new approach to one of the most basic problems in our foreign relations: the creation of good will for our own country among the broad masses of foreign peoples.



This approach has a number of important points to commend it:

(1) The other means at our disposal, as the Department of State and United States Information Agency have often pointed out, are limited in the extent to which they can appeal to many segments of foreign populations. The effectiveness of the United States Information Agency has by all reports been increasing, and the educational exchange program of the Department of State is understood to be doing a fine job among English-speaking students, teachers and government leader. We have not, however, developed adequate means to reach deep into the population of many countries.

(2) Any assistance given to educational, scientific and cultural institutions abroad comes immediately to the attention of large numbers of interested people, working voluntarily in those organizations, in a sense that other types of aid often do not. Frequently, the very types of economic and technical assistance that are most effective have little impact on the masses of people until, with the passage of time, general living standards are improved. Even when that time arrives, little credit may be given to the United States because of the impersonal, long-term nature of the assistance. While this makes such assistance no less necessary, help to educational, scientific and cultural organizations is direct and personal, and the dividends in friendship and good will are therefore immediate.

(3) The sharing by the United States of its technical knowledge, even where our assistance is widely known and appreciated, necessarily implies a measure of United States superiority which is often privately

resented. In a program of the suggested type, we can meet the foreign people on a basis of complete mutual respect. Our assistance need have no connotations of superiority; it may even provide the means to show our recognition of the fact that we have many things to learn from others. More than that, in the scientific field we may well assist other countries in developing principles and techniques which will benefit ourselves.

(4) Economic aid for development purposes is necessarily expensive. Technical assistance, while requiring smaller sums, demands the presence abroad of highly salaried technicians, paid in dollars. Assistance with a widespread impact in the educational, scientific and cultural fields can be provided with local currencies already in the possession of the United States, and the amounts needed are small.

(5) While the proposed approach is a new one, the granting of assistance to educational, scientific and cultural institutions, many of them with important humanitarian responsibilities, would nevertheless fall within a great American tradition. We have been known throughout our history as a people with a heart, always ready to provide assistance to sufferers from earthquake, famine, and other catastrophies. Our major aid programs are representative of this same generosity of spirit, but they are planned and administered on the basis of cold technical and economic facts. Yet, the greatest United States successes in making friends abroad have been those in which we have acted in a direct and human way. I respectfully suggest that we continue to follow this winning combination of warmth and effectiveness by adopting the proposed new approach to the making of friends abroad.



## APPENDIX

### PRESS AND RADIO REACTION

One of the most significant aspects of my mission was the reaction of the Israel press and radio. For a long period, the press had been concentrating on the need for arms and the danger of Arab attack. Resentment was being voiced daily at the failure of the United States to supply defensive arms and equipment. In spite of all this, the press--which is a free press and voices opinions running from the extreme left to the extreme right--was nearly unanimous in greeting my mission with warmth and cordiality. The same was true of the Israel radio. This reaction enabled me to publicize the purpose of my mission and secure the widest coverage for the theme of investment in friendship. The following are excerpts from the press and radio which throw light on their reaction to my mission. Woven around a pattern of human interest articles, such as "Man with a Mission," "U. S. Invests in Culture," "U. S. Invests in Friendship," are some of the excerpts of the press of Israel in relation to my mission.

Herut - January 29

#### SPECIAL CONSULTANT ON USE OF U. S. FUNDS IN ISRAEL CURRENCY

"Mr. Katzen ... will present his suggestions and advice to the United States State Department on how to use those funds for the benefit of science, education and culture in Israel and for stronger ties between the two countries."

Jerusalem Post - January 29

"Mr. Katzen ... told newspaper men the accumulated funds would be used to further scientific, cultural and educational institutions in Israel so as to help build a 'close affinity between Israel and the United States.'"

Jerusalem Post - February 15

U. S. CULTURAL FUNDS TO BE INVESTED HERE

"The money ... would be used in educational, scientific and cultural fields so as to bring a closer affinity between Israel and the United States, the American State Department Special Envoy promised on arrival ... "

Haboker - February 15

"Money will be used to set up enterprises and institutions which will help ... Israel and aid the country's cultural and economic development in close cooperation with the United States. ... "

Haboker - February 16

" ... Nation welcomes Mr. Katzen ... "

Radio Kol Israel - February 20

Mr. Katzen stated "that he was particularly impressed with the scientific, educational and cultural institutions in Israel and their development plans, and he declared that Mr. Dulles expressed to him before his departure his satisfaction that the funds in question would be used to the benefit of such institutions."

Jerusalem Post - February 21

THIS MAN IS GIVING OUT  $6\frac{1}{2}$  MILLION POUNDS  
(With Picture)

" ... Every scientific, cultural and educational institution in Israel will have its claim for assistance considered. Bernard Katzen United States State Department Cultural Envoy told the press ... "



Haaretz - February 21

BERNARD KATZEN'S VISIT

" ... Secretary Dulles sent Katzen to Israel to deal with the distribution of these funds amongst the appropriate institutions here ... After he decides how the money should be distributed, he will submit a report to Secretary Dulles ... "

Davar - February 21

" ... United States Government has decided to allocate the six and one-half million pounds for cultural, educational and scientific purposes in Israel, Bernard Katzen, Special Envoy disclosed ... Will meet with Israel Government and U. S. Embassy ... Make his report to the State Department ...

Al Hamishmar - February 21

"The United States State Department Special Cultural Envoy, Mr. Bernard Katzen ... is preparing in cooperation with U. S. Embassy a plan for distribution of a grant in the amount of 6,500,000 pounds amongst the cultural, educational and scientific institutions in the country ... Mr. Katzen said many things in praise of the State of Israel and its cultural standard."

Haboker - February 21

" ... The United States Government invested ten million dollars in the I.M.G. Program, four million of which is in Israel alone ... It was decided on its gratis distribution among Israel institutions ... Dulles appointed Katzen to carry out this mission in Israel ... Mr. Katzen added that after a study of the matter he will report to Mr. Dulles. ... The final decision will be made by Congress ... in the opinion of the guest, the agreement of Congress might serve as a precedent for the future."

Lamerchav - February 21

"Mr. Katzen said that during talks he has had with the U. S. Secretary of State the latter expressed that these funds should not be used by the United States Government for its own purposes but should be given to Israel for their development."

L'Echo de Israel - February 21

"Mr. Bernard Katzen ... Special Envoy to Secretary Dulles said 6,500,000 pounds are to be distributed amongst the cultural and scientific institutions of Israel."

Letzte Nyes (Yiddish) - February 21

(Same as L'Echo de Israel, above)

Maariv - February 21

U. S. EMBASSY WAITING ROOM CHOCK FULL

"Katzen ... here on a very important mission on behalf of Secretary of State Dulles to distribute 6,500,000 Israeli pounds."

Jerusalem Post - February 22

U. S. INVESTING IN FRIENDSHIP

"... United States is making an investment in friendship by giving away to Israel scientific, cultural and educational bodies the 6,500,000 pounds it has accumulated from June 1952, said Bernard Katzen, Special Consultant to the State Department."

Jerusalem Post Editorial - February 22

INVESTMENT IN CULTURE

"In June 1952, Prime Minister Ben-Gurion and the late U.S. Ambassador Mennet B. Davis signed an agreement under which Israel would be able to import American books, periodicals and newspapers against dollar payments by the U.S. Government to American publishers. The books were to be paid for in Israel pounds and the money realized to remain in Israel.

In less than four years which have elapsed since that time, a sum of IL6.5m. has accumulated here. Visiting Israel at the moment is Mr. Bernard Katzen, special State Department consultant on the use of local currencies acquired by the U. S. in Israel under this scheme, which is now called the Information Media Guarantee programme.



He is working out a series of recommendations for the use of this money for cultural purposes within Israel and, in his own words, it will be a gift "with no strings attached" to the organizations and purposes selected for benefit.

Mr. Katzen's visit serves to highlight the tremendous impact this far-sighted scheme of the investment of the spirit of a great people in the spirit of other peoples, which the I.M.C. programme has had in Israel and other lands. That this country alone has taken 40 per cent of all the books allocated under the scheme is an indication of the local thirst for knowledge of America and what its writers have to say. Although to the superficial observer I.M.C. may appear too much in the guise of the floods of popular paper-backs, the greatest emphasis of the scheme has been on the veritable flood of major works on science, philosophy, art, good literature, criticism, poetry and every facet of human knowledge.

Because of the paper-backs, together with a good deal of the meretricious product of Hollywood, there is sometimes a temptation to overlook the dominating position in the Western world that America occupies in culture and the pursuit of goals of the spirit. Probably in no other country in the world is there so much serious music heard, are so many scholars given facilities to work in conditions favourable to spiritual growth. Scientific research institutes abound and in this connection science has a very wide connotation ranging through things material into those bordering on the vast unexplored areas of the mind and the general context of human behaviour. If America has won undisputed first place in our modern technological civilization, it has paralleled that achievement in the cultural and spiritual sphere; very much in the same way as the golden age of the Italian renaissance owed so much to the nexus between those who laboured in statecraft and commerce and those whose field was the expression of the age through the flowering of the intellect.

In fact, it has been said that today American technological development has reached the state where it passes over naturally into the fields of art and aestheticism and the two being fused together into a new phenomenon of wholeness which blurs the outmoded clear-cut line which once demarcated the two.



Through the I.M.G. programme Israel is being given an opportunity to come close to the new values being worked out in the United States. It is indeed a noble crowning of the process that the material revenue which came out of the venture should now be reinvested in further cultural advances and in fostering through such channels an affinity between two peoples.

Nowiny Poranne Morning News (Polish) - February 23

" ... Mr. Katzen came as an advisor of the State Department to recommend to his Government how this money should be distributed among scientific and research institutions. The plan looks beautiful indeed ... The idea is excellent ... Shows American Government willingly offers us this money and eager to help our scientific institutions ... "

Kol Israel - Kol Zion Lagola - February 24

(Quoting Mr. Katzen in a radio interview:)

"It was my pleasure to discuss the situation with Secretary of State John Foster Dulles and I am very happy to say that the Secretary of State was warmly receptive to doing something about these Israel pounds ... When we discussed the question of allocating them for the scientific, cultural and educational institutions of Israel he readily acquiesced. He thought it was a wonderful thing and he thereupon appointed me as a Special Consultant ... to recommend how these funds should be allocated and granted. ... The United States does not invest these funds for commercial benefits. We do not make a profit on it. These are out and out grants. Our Government's only investment, Mr. Dulles only investment, our hope for investment returns, are in friendship... This is what we hope to achieve and we know we will achieve because what has already been demonstrated and what I have seen here in this country is the good will, the closer affinity between the United States and Israel in the scientific, cultural and educational fields."

Davar - February 26

AMERICAN BOOK SALE FUNDS - INVESTMENT IN FRIENDSHIP

"The sum of 6,500,000 pounds which will be spent in Israel on development of cultural projects are an investment in Israel-American friendship." Mr. Katzen, State Department Special Envoy to Israel said these words at a meeting of the Commercial and Industrial Club in Tel Aviv."



Jerusalem Post - February 26

#### MAN WITH A MISSION

" ... He is Special Envoy to United States Secretary of State John Foster Dulles and his job here is to work out plans for allocation of money ... Mr. Katzen said his task was the token of good will between the United States and Israel and I feel good about it because anybody who helps foster good will and friendship has the right to feel good ... "

Here and Now - Weekly Magazine - February 29

#### A LAVISH GIFT FROM WASHINGTON

" ... Mr. Katzen regards his own mission as being in line with American record of mutual assistance.

Jerusalem Post - March 2

#### KATZEN LAUDS U.S.-ISRAEL AFFINITY

"The IL7.5m. that had accumulated here for the U.S. Government from the sale of American publications, and which is to be spent here, were an 'investment in friendship,' Mr. Bernard Katzen, the U.S. Secretary of State's Special Envoy, said at a cocktail party in his honour at the Dan Hotel tonight, on the eve of his departure after a two-week stay.

Mr. Katzen will present his recommendations to Mr. Dulles on how best to spend this sum, 'to further this country's cultural, scientific and educational development.' No formal commitments have yet been made on the many suggestions that Mr. Katzen heard here and abroad. The final recommendations would be made after consultations with the Israel Government, the State Department, U.S.I.S and U.S.O.M. Mr. Katzen said.

'To leave this hospitable State of Israel after so short a time is to me a matter of profound regret. To come to this country as messenger of goodwill of my Government has been a unique experience, one I will cherish in years to come.

'During my brief stay I have had the opportunity to witness some of the splendid characteristics which make for the vitality of Israel. My impressions have been manifold. But they have all confirmed my conviction that our two countries are firmly tied together by common aspirations.

'The purpose of my mission ... is to make recommendations to Secretary of State Dulles on the use of some IL7.5m. that have accumulated here to the credit of the U.S. Government from the sale of American publications under the Information Media Guaranty Program.

'This programme launched in 1952 in cooperation with the Government of Israel, has enabled this country, as it has nations elsewhere, to acquire American literature, records, etc., for local currency, while the U.S. Government has reimbursed the American publishers in dollars.

'Israel's share in this plan has been considerable--some 40 per cent of the total volume transacted by the U.S. in all countries that have subscribed to it. This substantial percentage is eloquent testimony, not only to Israel's cultural stature, but also to the affinity that exists between our two countries,' Mr. Katzen stated."





## MISSION TO ISRAEL

The Disposition of Informational Media Guaranty Funds  
in Israel for Education, Science, Culture and the Humanities



Report and Recommendations to the Secretary of State

by Bernard Katzen  
Special Consultant



REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE

By Bernard Katzen, Special Consultant

"The Disposition of Informational Media Guaranty Funds in Israel"

In February and March of 1956, I visited Israel under instructions from the Secretary of State to prepare recommendations for the use of the Israel pounds which had accrued to the account of the United States as a result of the operation in Israel of the Informational Media Guaranty Program. The following report describes the nature of this fund, the terms of reference of my appointment and the manner in which I discharged my responsibilities. It sets forth the criteria used in making the decisions as to which projects should be recommended for assistance--decisions very difficult to make in view of the worthwhile nature of nearly all the projects submitted--and it lists the final recommendations. I have also taken the liberty of adding several observations which do not fall within my terms of reference, but which reflect experience gained in Israel that might be of interest in meeting somewhat similar situations in other countries. In the Appendix, a number of extracts from the Israel press and radio are given concerning this mission; these have been included not only to show the extensive favorable interest it aroused, but to illustrate the degree to which the United States can obtain broad public good will through activity in the scientific, educational and cultural fields and the field of the humanities.



THE IMG FUND IN ISRAEL

The Informational Media Guaranty (IMG) Program makes it possible for foreign countries having a shortage of foreign exchange to import books, periodicals and other informational media from the United States through regular commercial channels. Under this program, foreign importers make payment to the American exporter in local currency, and the exporter exchanges the local currency upon application to the U. S. Information Agency, in accordance with the terms of his IMG contract. The program is presently operating in twelve countries; and agreements, which are not at present being used, are in force in fifteen other countries. In most of the latter cases, this is because the countries concerned are no longer critically short of U. S. currency. Negotiations are now in progress looking to the extension of the program to still other nations.

Originally authorized under Section 111 (b)(3) of the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948, the legal authority for the IMG program is now contained in Section 1011 of the U. S. Information and Educational Exchange Act. Administrative responsibility for the program is vested in the U. S. Information Agency, but responsibility for the disposition of the accrued funds as a result of the operation of the program has not been placed in the hands of any particular agency within the Executive Branch. My mission required and received the support, therefore, of the Department of State, the International Cooperation Administration, the United States Information Agency, the Treasury Department and other



interested agencies of the United States Government.

The mission to Israel was the first ever undertaken in connection with the accumulation of IMG Funds, and was necessitated in that country because of two factors: (1) the IMG Program in Israel is the largest in the world, resulting in a particularly high rate of accrual of local currency funds, and (2) the agreement between the United States and Israel was the first which limited the expenditure of local currency proceeds to scientific, educational and cultural purposes, and such other purposes as might be agreed upon between the two governments.

The size of the program in Israel is indicated by the fact that of about \$5 million, at current valuations, in local currencies on hand over the entire world as a result of the operation of the program, the total in Israel was IL 7.2 million (\$4 million) as of April 30, 1956. A summary of the accumulations of Israel pounds, by fiscal years, since the first year of the operation of the program in Israel is as follows:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Guaranty Account</u>	<u>Interest Account</u>	<u>Total</u>
June 30, 1953	868,187	- 0 -	868,187
June 30, 1954	3,018,918	14,482	3,033,400
June 30, 1955	4,962,470	88,344	5,050,814
April 30, 1956	7,113,147	135,412	7,248,559

Of the above total, IL 7 million is recommended for expenditure. The remaining funds, plus current accumulations, have been left for purchase with funds appropriated for the Fulbright program, plus



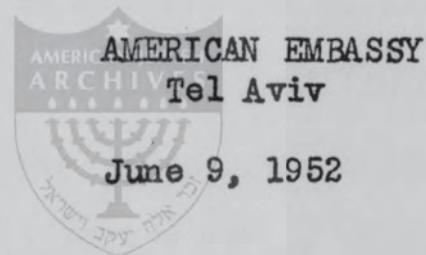
appropriations for local administrative expenses of the USIA operation in Israel.

IMG operations in each country are based upon bilateral executive agreements between the United States and the foreign government. The agreement on the disposition of IMG funds in Israel was contained in an exchange of notes dated June 9, 1952, between the Prime Minister of Israel, David Ben-Gurion, and our then Ambassador to Israel, the late Monnett B. Davis. The exchange is as follows:

"THE FOREIGN SERVICE  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

No. 89

Excellency:



I have the honor to refer to conversations which have recently taken place between representatives of our two Governments relating to an informational media guaranty program pursuant to Section 111 (b)(3) of the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948, as amended. I also have the honor to confirm the understandings reached as a result of these conversations, as follows:

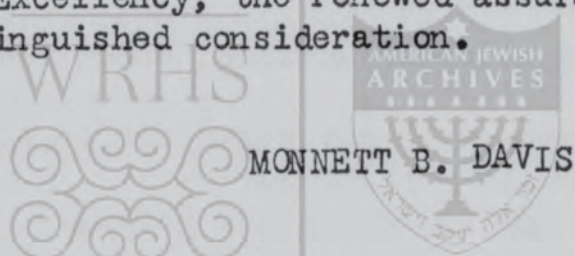
The Governments of Israel and the United States of America will, upon request of either of them, consult regarding exports of informational media to Israel proposed by nationals of the United States of America with regard to which guaranties under Section 111 (b)(3) of the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948, as amended, have been made or are under consideration.



With respect to such guaranties, covering imports approved by the Government of Israel in accordance with the terms of the aforementioned section, the Government of Israel agrees that Israel pounds acquired by the United States Government pursuant to such guaranties will be freely expendable by the United States Government for scientific, educational and cultural activities and for such other purposes as may hereafter be agreed upon by the United States Government and the Government of Israel.

Upon receipt of a note from Your Excellency indicating that the foregoing provisions are acceptable to the Government of Israel, the United States Government will consider that this note and your reply thereto constitute an agreement between the two Governments on this subject, the agreement to enter into force on the date of your note in reply.

Accept Excellency, the renewed assurances of my most distinguished consideration.



His Excellency  
David Ben-Gurion,  
Prime Minister and Acting Minister for  
Foreign Affairs for the State of Israel"

"THE PRIME MINISTER

Jerusalem, 9 June 1952

Excellency,

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your Excellency's Note No. 89, dated 9 June, 1952, referring to conversations which have recently taken place between representatives of our two governments relating to an informational media guaranty program pursuant to Section 111 (b)(3) of the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948, as amended, and to confirm that the provisions set forth in that Note are acceptable to the Government of Israel, which considers your Excellency's Note and this reply as



constituting an agreement between the two Governments on this subject, entering into force on this date.

Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

D. Ben-Gurion  
Prime Minister and  
Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs

His Excellency  
Mr. Monnett B. Davis  
United States Ambassador  
Tel Aviv"

It will be noted that the funds are "freely expendable by the United States Government for scientific, educational and cultural activities and for such other purposes as may hereafter be agreed upon by the United States Government and the Government of Israel." This provision of the agreement was introduced at the insistence of the Israel Government to avoid the loss of dollar exchange, and it now appears in several other agreements. Such a provision has been accepted by the United States Government in countries where, for reasons of policy, it has been especially desirable to introduce informational materials from the United States. While the funds accrued under agreements of this type cannot be utilized for general United States expenses, they do provide the means through which friendly relations can be cemented by using them for cultural, scientific and educational activities of mutual interest. In Israel, it was apparent to me from the first that the opportunities

provided through the effective use of these funds were particularly attractive. The funds are an important potential for use in support of the foreign policy of the United States.

TERMS OF REFERENCE

The basic terms of reference of my appointment as Special Consultant are contained in a letter dated January 23, 1956, as follows:

"THE SECRETARY OF STATE

WASHINGTON

January 23, 1956

Dear Mr. Katzen:

I am pleased to have you as a consultant to prepare recommendations for the disposition of funds accumulated by the United States Government in Israel as a result of the operation there of the Informational Guaranty Program. With the concurrence of other interested agencies of the Government, I am entrusting you with the responsibility for recommending the purposes, if any, for which approximately \$3,000,000 in Israel currency might be expended in Israel to further the common interests of the United States and Israel. I hope an agreement with the Israel Government on the uses of these funds will further enhance the already high degree of scientific, educational and cultural co-operation existing between our two countries.

The responsible officials of the Department of State have been instructed to assist you in preparing your recommendations and they will provide any necessary additional instructions.

Sincerely yours,

Signed,

John Foster Dulles

Mr. Bernard Katzen  
360 East 55th Street  
New York, New York"



In addition, there were certain other conditions imposed by the nature of the assignment and by traditional United States Government policies. First, since my recommendations were to be limited to Israel currency, it was inappropriate in a country maintaining stringent controls over its foreign exchange resources to recommend expenditures for items that must be imported from outside Israel on payment of foreign currency. Unfortunately, many worthy proposals were put forward that would have required substantial dollar or other foreign currency expenditures. Second, it has been the well-established practice of our Government, in expending funds abroad, to avoid providing mere budgetary support except in the most compelling circumstances. This principle, dictated by the prudent desire to avoid continuing claims on the generosity of the United States Government, applies with particular force to the disposition of these funds. Finally, it appeared to me desirable to make my recommendations in terms which would minimize administrative problems and expenses. While certain administrative costs are unavoidable if care is to be used in seeing that funds are expended properly, it seemed wise to keep such expenditures as low as possible, and to meet the irreducible minimum largely in local currency.

#### PREPARATION FOR THE MISSION

Following my appointment, I wrote to most of the major Jewish organizations in the United States, advising them of the mission, apprising them of the Secretary's interest in aiding science, culture and education in Israel and inviting suggestions as to possible allocations



of the fund for these purposes. The organizations addressed included the American Jewish Congress, Hadassah, the American Jewish Committee, B'nai B'rith, the United Jewish Appeal, the Zionist Organization of American, the Jewish Welfare Board, the American Technion Society, the American Friends of the Hebrew University, Yeshivah University, The American ORT Federation, the World Academy for Higher Jewish Studies, the Jewish Agency for Palestine, the Jewish War Veterans, the Order of Bnai Zion, the Jewish National Fund, the Federation of Jewish Women's Organization of New York City, the Jewish Theological Seminary, the Synagogue Council of America, the American Fund for Israel Institutions, the America-Israel Society, the National Council of Jewish Women, the Union of Orthodox Congregations of America, the Israel Olympics Sports Committee, Brith Abraham, the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, the Rabbinical Council of American, the American Zionist Council, the American Committee for the Weizmann Institute of Science, and the Hebrew Union College.

This action was taken for several reasons:

(1) The affinity between the majority of American Jewish organizations and the scientific, cultural and educational institutions of Israel is close, and cooperation with the American organizations is an essential courtesy. In many instances, American Jewish organizations have either created or support Israel institutions. As an illustration, the Technion Society is an American organization devoted exclusively to raising funds for the maintenance of Technion University in Haifa, Israel.

(2) It appeared probable that these organizations would be able to



give extremely useful advice, as indeed proved to be the case.

(3) Since these organizations would inevitably alert their representatives in Israel to the nature of my mission, the task of assembling worthwhile projects in Israel for consideration would be facilitated.

The many useful suggestions transmitted to me by these organizations in the United States, the warmth of the reception in Israel, and the help given by their representatives there, justified this approach.

#### THE MISSION IN ISRAEL

I left for Israel February 12th and arrived in Tel Aviv February 14th. An office and facilities were provided in our Embassy at Tel Aviv. The Ambassador, Edward B. Lawson, and his staff gave their fullest cooperation, thereby enabling me to utilize the entire time of my stay productively. I maintained an especially close relationship with the representatives of the United States Information Agency in Israel, who were kind enough to let me draw freely on their experience and wisdom.

I arrived in Israel at a time of tension, when the press and public were gravely concerned with political and military matters. As a result, I expected to find merely a perfunctory interest in matters of science, culture and education. Instead, I found a tremendous need and desire upon the part of the people of Israel to achieve new and wider horizons in the field of art, literature, music and general learning.

On the hills outside Jerusalem, imposing buildings were rapidly taking shape for the new Hebrew University and, despite the fact that



construction was still going on, the university itself was a functioning reality. The number and interest of the students overflowing the limited halls of Technion University in the City of Haifa were inspiring the creation of a college of science comparing favorably with the best of our own halls of learning. The Tel Aviv cultural hall, the most spacious auditorium and cultural center in the Middle East where the celebrated Israel Symphony will be housed, was nearing completion. Archeological explorations were daily revealing the antiquities of the ages and solidifying the Land of the Bible concept. Book shops were thriving, and our own U.S.I.S. Library at Tel Aviv was lending 200 books a day. The day after my arrival, the Martha Graham dancers made their debut at the Habimah Theatre for a limited engagement, the tickets for which had been sold out many weeks in advance. The curator of the small Bezalel museum in Jerusalem guided me around, anxiously demonstrating his inability to exhibit rich treasures of art and antiquity because of limited facilities.

Groups of professors at Bar Ilan University and Tel Aviv University briefed me on their plans for expansion to make their universities truly great and adequate to satisfy the educational needs of the most populous city in Israel, Tel Aviv.

From Ein Gev on Lake Tiberias with its music festivals, comparable to our own Berkshire Festival in New England, to Ein Hod and its Artists and Painters Colony, to Beersheba where the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society Hostel helped provide facilities for engineers and scientists experimenting in the Negev, a network of schools and institutions was devoted to vocational and physical rehabilitation, agricultural experimentation and social direction.



These were the tangible manifestations of the yearnings of the Jewish people for knowledge, culture and the humanities, which have been ingrained through thousands of years of tradition. Since ancient times, the Jewish people have acknowledged leadership only when coupled with scholarship. No sacrifice has been too great for the Jewish family in assuring the education of its children. This respect for scholarship is illustrated by sayings of the sages which are representative of the innermost thoughts of the Jewish people: "If you give me all the silver and gold, diamonds and pearls in the world, I will not live in a place where there is no learning." "A scholar is equal to a king." "If you have only bread with salt to eat and a little water to drink, if you have to sleep on the ground in misery and still you devote your days and nights to learning, there is glory unto you." Small wonder then that I was besieged by community and organizational leaders having deep interest in the advancement of science, education and culture in Israel.

In early press conferences, and particularly in an address to the Tel Aviv Journalists' Association on February 20th, I made it clear that every scientific, cultural and educational institution which felt qualified should offer suggestions for the expenditure of the funds, and that I would welcome personal visits during my stay in Israel. If personal visits were not possible, I suggested that interested persons and organizations submit memoranda making suggestions and requests. The basic criteria for consideration were that the projects had to be:

- (1) In the scientific, educational and cultural field.
- (2) Calculated to create closer ties between the United States and



Israel in the particular field.

(3) Specific, rather than general in nature. Alternative projects were invited.

(4) In a definite sum and supported by reasonable detail.

The announcement created widespread interest and enthusiasm. The leaders of most of the important scientific, educational and cultural institutions in Israel visited or communicated with me. I also conferred with religious, philanthropic and social leaders and members of the Government. Suggestions were submitted by municipalities, such as Haifa, Tel Aviv, Jerusalem, Natanya, Ramat Gan and Beersheba, by kibbutzim and by other types of settlements. During my stay, I spoke to approximately 600 people, to whom I conveyed the friendly interest of our government in Israel and in its scientific, cultural and educational institutions.

Addresses were given to a group at a reception in the Zionist Organization of America House in Tel Aviv, the Tel Aviv Journalists' Association, the Jerusalem Journalists' Association, the Commerce and Industry League of Israel and the Tel Aviv Bar Association Leaders. Informal discussions were held with committees of professors from the Technion and Bar Ilan University. Conferences were held with Prime Minister Ben-Gurion, Foreign Minister Sharett and Minister of Education Aranne. I also conferred with the Mayors of Haifa, Tel Aviv, Jerusalem, Natanya and Ramat Gan.

In all my discussions, I laid the foundation for easing inevitable disappointments to many by pointing out:

(1) The Israel Government itself had priorities.



- (2) Our own Government had priorities.
- (3) The tremendous number of projects.
- (4) The limitation of funds.
- (5) The impracticability of making too many allocations, which would result in grants so small as to have little impact.
- (6) That those suggestions not supported at this time might be considered at some future date, so long as the fund kept regenerating.
- (7) That the projects had to be such as would receive the approval of the Congress, which was the final judge in this matter.

In meeting the various organizational representatives, no promise of assistance was made to anyone, and it was pointed out that the final selections were to be made in the United States. I am convinced it was generally well understood that, even if a particular organization or project did not get an allocation, the fact that funds might be available for useful purposes in Israel was of itself an unmistakable demonstration of friendship by the United States for Israel.

Particular mention should be made of the conferences which were held with representatives of the Israel Government. In several informal meetings ideas were exchanged as to the best use of the funds. Then, in a more formal conference on February 29, the Government of Israel presented its considered views for the disposition of the funds. A number of these projects were clearly ones which fitted into an acceptable pattern of mutual benefit, such as the Fulbright scholarship program, the construction of a United States information and cultural center, and the setting up of chairs in



American history, literature and industrial management in the principal universities, and I welcomed the unity of interest between our governments which these recommendations displayed. With reference to other of the Israel Government's recommendations, I recognized that they should be given a certain priority. I also undertook to supply to the Israel Government a list of all the requests for assistance, and I agreed to scrutinize carefully any project to which the Israel Government objected in principle. The basic position, however, was that these funds were the property of the United States, and that their use for any scientific, educational or cultural purposes was entirely a question for the determination of the Government of the United States. I emphasized that the necessary decisions must be taken in the United States after consultation with the interested United States agencies and approval by the Secretary of State, and that final action was dependent upon the passage of the necessary legislation by the Congress.

I left Israel with about 200 proposals for the use of the IMG funds. Some 70 additional proposals which had not yet been prepared in detail were forwarded to the United States shortly after my departure. All but a handful were supported by responsible persons and were essentially worthwhile. They covered the widest conceivable range of educational, cultural and scientific fields, and reflected the interest of virtually every social and political grouping in Israel. The problem posed was clearly not one of finding uses for the funds which would be effective and would contribute to better U. S. - Israel relations, but to choose a relatively few from so many fine proposals.



THE PREPARATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS

I returned to the United States on March 19, 1956, and was provided with staff assistants and office facilities in the Department of State. I made a preliminary oral report to the Secretary of State and to George V. Allen, Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern, South Asian and African Affairs. While the projects already received were being sorted and summarized, and the additional projects from Tel Aviv were awaited, I entered into a series of conferences with representatives of the United States Information Agency, the International Educational Exchange Service of the Department of State and the Foreign Buildings Office. Specific problems were taken up with the experts of these agencies which would assist in the evaluation of the proposals received. A number of suggestions were made for the construction of buildings in Israel, for example, and the experience of the Foreign Buildings Office in judging costs was therefore sought. USIA experts conversant with the problems of operating cultural centers and libraries and distributing documentary films were consulted with useful results. Most important of all, I was fortunate in that Ambassador Lawson was called to the United States for consultation during my deliberations, giving me an opportunity to secure his excellent judgment on the program as it began to crystallize.

Another important aspect of the general problem was a legal one. The task of working out a program for Israel was a pioneering problem, for which no precedents existed. While it was not specifically a part of my terms of reference to explore the legal side of the question, I participated in an examination of existing Congressional authorizations in the educational,



scientific and cultural field, and of the legislative means by which a program could be carried out which would best serve the interests of the United States.

Throughout this period of analysis, I remained in touch with representatives of the Israel Government. When the broad outlines of a program first began to emerge, the matter was discussed with Mr. Theodore Kollek, Director General of the Prime Minister's office, who was then in the United States. Mr. Kollek and I reached agreement on all essential points. As the recommendations were brought to the final stages, contact was maintained with Mr. Avraham Salmon, Economic Counselor of the Israel Embassy.

As a result of these various consultations, and after a preliminary appraisal had been completed of all the project submissions, it was concluded that the following principles, besides those discussed in the terms of reference, should be taken into consideration in the final recommendation:

(1) Each individual proposal should demonstrate an affinity between the United States and Israel, thus contributing to friendly relations between the peoples of the two countries.

(2) To assure the proper impact, the individual proposal should provide something new, and not merely continue something already in effect.

(3) The program as a whole, to be effective, should contain elements appealing as much as possible to all the major social groupings within Israel society.

(4) The geographic distribution of the projects should be taken into consideration. A large number of fine projects were proposed for Jerusalem, for example, but to accept them all would have denied benefits to other parts



of Israel and failed to demonstrate the interest of the United States in those other areas. It was also necessary to consider the availability of existing facilities. Help toward the construction of a law library in Tel Aviv appeared justified, for example, although a similar request for Jerusalem was not considered of equal priority because existing facilities are more nearly adequate.

(5) The program should be balanced with a few recommendations for primarily humanitarian causes. Our interest in traditional educational, scientific and cultural fields should not cause us to exclude other projects which tap deep reservoirs of human sympathy. The allocation of small sums for such purposes would have a tremendous appeal, perhaps demonstrating more clearly than anything else the continuing interest of the United States in Israel.

WRHS  
AMERICAN JEWISH  
ARCHIVES  
RECOMMENDATIONS

A schedule is given below which lists the recommendations, by specific institutions or projects, for the allocation of 7 million Israel pounds. The schedule also contains a brief description of each project and the reason for the recommendation.

The projects listed are in addition to those planned for inclusion in the Fulbright program. I have discussed the Fulbright program in detail with the responsible officers in the Department of State, and I give it my strongest support. This fine program will meet a number of the needs expressed to me by organizations both in Israel and here, and has been taken into careful consideration in preparing these recommendations.



Uses for these Israel pound funds which would reduce the need for new appropriations were given top priority. The Government of Israel and a number of agencies in our own government expressed particular interest in setting up chairs in American studies in Israel universities, in a book translation and publishing program and in the construction of a U. S. cultural center at Tel Aviv. Because of the widespread support given to these proposals, they were among the first to be selected for inclusion in this program. The Government of Israel also expressed particular interest in an Israel-American Museum Foundation, cultural centers in several rural communities, archeological research and several science projects. To the extent possible, these requests have been included in the recommendations.

In making the other selections set forth here, consideration was given to the means through which the population of Israel could best be reached. Three cities--Haifa, 160,000; Tel Aviv, 420,000; and Jerusalem, 165,000--directly serve the needs of half the population of Israel and are important centers for nearby village and rural areas. It was important, therefore, to recommend that a large portion of the total proposed assistance go to these cities, and that a fair balance be maintained among the three.

A more general--and still more important--consideration was the potentiality of each project for the creation of good will between the people of Israel and the United States. In addition to the effort made to select projects which will serve the various geographic areas in Israel, an attempt has been made to interest the many social groupings in Israel, and to include a variety of scientific, educational and humanitarian activities.

Special mention should be made of the proposed cultural halls at Haifa



and Nazareth, where Arabs represent a substantial portion of the population. It is hoped that these, together with the assistance proposed for the YMCA at Nazareth, will help to provide the Arab population with social and cultural advantages it does not now enjoy.

I have already mentioned some of the organizations active in music, painting and sculpture which have been included in the recommendations. Through chairs for American literature in several Israel universities and assistance in the book translation and publication program, help would also be provided in the field of literature. The proposed program also includes the translation into Hebrew of classic and the publication of a number of works in both English and Hebrew.

Humanitarian projects are represented by the Home for Blind Jewish Girls at Natanya, which engages in the vocational and psychological rehabilitation of blind Jewish girls, and a school for the deaf and mute which is engaged in similar work for other of the handicapped. It is also proposed that a bus of local manufacture be provided to the Israel Foundation for Infantile Paralysis to meet its urgent needs for transporting those crippled by infantile paralysis to and from rehabilitation centers and institutions.

It is recognized that it may not be feasible in practice to carry out all the recommendations precisely as they are given. It has not been possible, for example, to check thoroughly the information presented by every institution in support of its proposals. This is an administrative function that should be performed by our Embassy and USIA personnel resident in Israel. It will also be important for our personnel in Israel to make the final arrangements for appropriate names and other ties to the United



States for the structures built and funds aided, thus providing permanent reminders to the people of Israel of our help. If, in the judgment of our representatives, this cannot be accomplished to satisfaction, the assistance should be withheld.

It is recommended that, to the maximum extent possible, assistance be provided on a direct grant basis. This will not only make the program easier to administer, but it will increase the favorable impact of the aid on US-Israel relations by eliminating anything that could be regarded as unnecessary "interference."

RECOMMENDED PROGRAM FOR ISRAEL IMG FUNDS

(All amounts given in Israel Pounds)

American Israel Friendship League - Beersheba 25,000

To provide club premises for the League at Beersheba.

The League is the counterpart of the America-Israel Society in the United States. Its aim is to further friendship and understanding between Israel and the United States. By providing quarters for the activities of the League in Beersheba, where there are increasing numbers of new immigrants, the League would reach an important element of the Israel population in a newly developing area.

Artists Village (Bnai Zion Foundation) Ein Hod 10,000

To construct a ceramics kiln and/or build and equip a studio building.

This project gives support and encouragement to deserving and talented painters, sculptors, and other artists working in



ceramics, metal, weaving, etc. American artists frequently visit and work in the Village, where a house has been set aside for their use to facilitate cultural exchange between the two nations.

Association of the Deaf and Mute in Israel

50,000

To complete the construction of the Helen Keller Home, which will serve as the center of the activities of the association, and where professional training will be given to those who are physically handicapped.

This project would assist in training persons requiring deep sympathy, care and skilled help before they can progress toward a useful life in the community. The training of the deaf and mute has long received wide support in the United States where techniques have been developed which are used throughout the world.

Bar-Ilan University

125,000

To build an American Science Wing to house laboratories for the physical sciences.

Bar Ilan is a relatively new institution which is introducing the American college system into Israel. It plans to facilitate the exchange of students between Israel and the United States and to make a special effort to create a cultural bridge between the two countries.

See also: Chairs in Israel Universities.

Beth Emmanuel Museum - Ramat Gan

75,000

To add another floor, which will be used as an art gallery, to the museum building now being constructed.

Among other things, the Museum plans to dedicate a large room to American Art. This will be useful for special exhibitions of American artists' work and is expected to be an important means of showing to Israel the art and culture of the United States.

Beth Esther

6,000

To purchase a building where orphaned girls will be housed.

This home takes care of, educates and trains in useful occupations homeless girls, mainly from Oriental countries. The recommended allocation would allow the institution to buy another building, where forty or fifty additional orphaned girls may find a home.

Beth Ha'am - Jerusalem

50,000

To help complete the cultural center in Jerusalem.

This cultural center is non-partisan and will serve as a meeting place for people in Jerusalem coming from a wide variety of cultural backgrounds. Educational and cultural lectures, courses and seminars are held in the center.

Beth Hanoar Haivri (YMHA; YWHA) - Jerusalem

10,000

To assist in teaching the English language.

Most youth organizations in Israel have political



connections, but an outstanding example of a well organized and non-political youth agency is Beth Hanoar Haivri, which has 600 members in Jerusalem and is affiliated with the World Federation of YMHA's. It is proposed that a grant be made to permit this organization to add the teaching of English, both through its classes and its dramatic group, to its other activities.

B'nai B'rith (Yehouda Halevy Lodge) - Tel Aviv

50,000

To assist in financing a revolving scholarship loan fund; the applicants benefitting therefrom would be those who would otherwise be unable to continue their studies.

This scholarship fund--to be administered by the B'nai B'rith, an organization active in the United States--is planned to serve a continuing purpose. It would be a revolving fund, and would therefore, make its impact felt in Israel for many years.

Boys' Town - Jerusalem

50,000

To purchase equipment for training boys in carpentry and associated trades.

Boys' Town in Jerusalem is doing excellent work in caring for homeless boys and training them for useful lives. It is modeled on Father Flanagan's Boys' Town in Nebraska. Through the purchase of equipment which will be used to teach them a trade, more underprivileged boys would have an opportunity to become productive, useful citizens of Israel.

Chairs in Israel Universities

400,000

To finance the establishment of chairs in American studies at Hebrew University, Weizmann Institute, the Israel Institute of Technology (Haifa Technion), Bar-Ilan University, and the University of Tel Aviv.

It is recommended that chairs be established on a grant basis for a period of from three to five years, rather than on a permanent endowment basis. Chairs in American Civilization, History, Literature, Government and/or Industrial Management would be set up to present the American way of life on the university level, thus acquainting future leaders of Israel with the culture and accomplishments of the United States.

Chinuch Atzmai (Elementary School System)

390,000

To establish courses in American History, and to support the teaching of subjects contributing to an understanding of American ideals.

Chinuch Atzmai is an independent school system in Israel. It proposes to introduce courses in American History, and American ideals are to be disseminated to Israel youth who at present have little or no instruction in subjects dealing with American life.

Community Centers - Nazareth, Kiryat Shmone

250,000

To construct and provide basic equipment for community



centers in Nazareth and Kiryat Shmone. The buildings would contain an auditorium for lectures, dramatic performances and meetings; a library; a reading room and necessary service rooms.

The Government of Israel has undertaken to provide the land and unskilled labor for these centers.

The center at Nazareth would serve a large Arab population where there are few community amenities and facilities. It is hoped that the center would help counteract the influence that the Communists have among the population of Nazareth, and contribute toward the reduction of local tensions.

The center at Kiryat Shmone in the Northern Galilee would serve a large population of recent immigrants and would be a center from which Western culture and ideas could be disseminated, especially among Jews who have immigrated from the East.

Council of the Sephardi Community - Jerusalem

25,000

To construct a wing to the post graduate college, "Beit Harashall," to be devoted to the study of English, American jurisprudence and constitutional government.

The Sephardic community in Israel is influential and well respected. Through the expanded study of English and American law and government, this important source of community leadership of the community will be given an

appreciation of American life and thought.

Ein Hod - See: Artists Village (Bnai Zion Foundation)

HIAS - United Service

45,000

To complete the construction of the HIAS (Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society) hostel in Beersheba and to finance the purchase of equipment which can be procured locally.

HIAS has long served a useful purpose in Israel. It is expanding its activities because of the service it can render in the rapidly developing Negev, where there are many new immigrants.

Hadassah Medical Organization

190,000

To assist in the construction of an American wing to the Mother and Child Center of Hadassah.

The Hadassah Medical Organization, an American organization which has for many years been active in the medical and social welfare fields of Israel, is planning a Mother and Child Hospital in connection with its medical center in Jerusalem. This assistance would make an important contribution toward the completion of this worthy institution.

Haifa Municipality

250,000

To construct a cultural center which would include a library, auditorium, gymnasium, etc.



This project is sponsored by the Haifa Municipality and has been selected because of the impact it would have on the growing city of Haifa and the surrounding area. The Haifa authorities plan to encourage the use of the facilities of the new center by the fairly large Arab population in that region. Through the center's use by both Arabs and Jews, the center is expected to serve in bringing the two groups closer together.

Hazamir

15,000

To support a choir assembly sponsored by Hazamir.

Hazamir is an educational, public, non-profit body which has sponsored the World Assembly of Jewish Choirs. Two festivals have been held, in which both American and European choirs participated. With the proposed assistance, a third assembly can be held which will attract a large foreign attendance. In Hazamir, representatives of a wide variety of political and cultural organizations are united.

Hebrew Union College - See: Israel-American Archeological Foundation

Hebrew University

200,000

To construct and equip a teachers' training school.

This school will be one of three schools affiliated with the School of Education of Hebrew University. It is to be used for training teachers and setting standards for education in Israel. (Since 1947 the School of Education has been partially supported by the National Council of Jewish Women in the United States. The building would be named for a



great American educator such as John Dewey or William Kilpatrick.

See also: Chairs in Israel Universities.

Home for Blind Jewish Girls (Women's League for Israel)- Natanya 50,000

To furnish equipment for and to support the work of the Women's League for Israel among the blind.

This work is centered at the Batei Haluzot in Natanya, where blind girls are housed and given vocational training in order to prepare them for an existence of dignity and self-support. At present, they are taught weaving, book-binding and music, and they are given courses in Braille and primary subjects. The proposed allocation would help expand the home's facilities and contribute toward making these girls into happy and useful citizens.

Israel-American Archeological Foundation

600,000

To restore the historical sites of Megiddo ("Armageddon") and Montfort (Crusader) and to finance a limited restoration of Subeita (Nabatean); to support joint Israel-American archeological expeditions and excavations in Israel, especially in the Negev.

These restorations are expected to call wide-spread attention to these historical sites, and would be excellent tourist attractions.

With respect to the field work, preliminary surveys indicate that there is a tremendous amount of archeological



exploration to be carried out in the Negev, as well as in other parts of Israel, from which information may be gained which would contribute to a deeper understanding of our Judeo-Christian heritage.

Israel-American Museum Foundation

1,500,000

To construct a museum which would house the antiquities of Israel and its art treasures, and make it possible for them to be studied and enjoyed by all visitors to the museum. It would also provide facilities for scholars and laymen interested in and studying archeological problems.

This project would serve as a center for historical studies and would be an important tourist attraction. It would fill a long-felt need in Israel, where priceless treasures and archeological findings are unusable for lack of display and study facilities.

Israel Bar Association

50,000

To erect a library wing to house an American Law Library.

In this period of transition, when Israel is modifying its legal system and practice from that established by the Mandate, an American Law Library would be most helpful to the attorneys and jurists of Israel and would promote the understanding of the American legal system. The Association has proposed naming the wing after the late Justice Louis Brandeis.

Israel Boy Scouts Association

10,000

To develop the Central National Camp for Israel Boy Scouts.

The principles of scouting are representative of the highest ideals of western culture and civilization; this project would help instill these ideals into the youth of Israel.

Israel Conservatoire and Academy of Music - Tel Aviv

30,000

To construct a classroom building for the Conservatoire on land allotted by the Tel Aviv Municipality.

The Conservatoire serves as a training school for musicians, many of whom are preparing for positions with the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra--an outstanding musical organization. Nearly all concert musicians in Israel at present are immigrants or have been trained abroad. For the future, effective local training is required.

Israel Foundation for Infantile Paralysis

14,000

To purchase a bus of local manufacture.

The means to transport those crippled by infantile paralysis to and from rehabilitation centers and educational institutions is urgently needed by the foundation. The bus would also be used to transport books and other equipment to the crippled who live at a distance from the Foundation. This project would serve both humanitarian and educational purposes.



Israel Institute of Technology (Haifa Technion)

300,000

To erect a Hall of Humanities and Social Sciences, which would include the Department of Pedagogy for training instructors for vocational high schools.

For some thirty years the Technion has been devoted to the professional training of engineers. It is now transferring its activities to a new location on Mt. Carmel, where it is endeavoring to broaden both the scientific background and general education of its students. Industry demands specialists who are concerned with human as well as physical problems. The Technion hopes to expand its curriculum by offering courses to develop a sense of the economic, human and non-scientific aspects of the managerial function. The proposed Hall of Humanities and Social Sciences would serve this purpose.

See also: Chairs in Israel Universities.

Jerusalem School of Archaeology (Hebrew Union College)

50,000

To finance archaeological expeditions in Israel.

The Jerusalem School of Archaeology is a branch now being organized by Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati, which for many years has participated in archeological expeditions in Israel. It is particularly noted for its work in the field of biblical archaeology, and the president of Hebrew Union College, Dr. Nelson Glueck, has an unusually wide competence in the archaeological field. This work should be closely coordinated with the work of the Israel-American Archeological Foundation (see above).



Kfar Silver Agricultural Training Institute

85,000

To construct an agro-mechanics building, workshop and carpentry shed, a medical clinic, and physics, chemistry and biology laboratories buildings.

This agricultural training institute is named in honor of the prominent American Jewish leader, Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver. It encourages private enterprise in agriculture and trains students for agricultural employment.

Kinneroth Esco Music Center (Ein Gev)

50,000

To complete the concert hall at Ein Gev where music festivals and concerts are held.

The various festivals held at Ein Gev, patterned on Tanglewood, are outstanding in the cultural and musical life of Israel. They attract a large audience from Israel and abroad. Aside from its national and international appeal, the center serves as a point from which Western culture is disseminated among the residents of the area.

Mobile Cinemas and Libraries

175,000

To contribute toward purchasing and equipping mobile motion picture units and libraries; to pay operating costs and salaries of projectionists and drivers for a trial period.

One of the most important means through which American ideals and culture could be spread is through motion pictures-- particularly through documentary films. In the border settlements located in remote areas, distant from the urban centers,



the settlers (many of them new immigrants) are hungry for cultural contacts, and mobile cinemas showing American films would have a strong impact. Mobile libraries distributing American books and magazines from the United States Information Service Library in Tel Aviv would also be well received and most effective in achieving this purpose. This activity should probably be taken up by the United States Information Agency as a part of its regular program.

ORT - See: Translation and Publication Program.

Pardess Katz Maabarah

55,000

To construct and equip a nursery.

The operation of nurseries for underprivileged children and orphans is one of the many fine social welfare projects carried on by the Agudath Israel World Organization. This project combines educational and humanitarian activity in a worth-while area.

P'eylim

40,000

To organize a permanent summer camp for underprivileged children.

P'eylim is an organization of American student volunteers in Israel which is working towards the integration of the new immigrant children in Israel, while advancing American ideals of open-mindedness, fair play and democracy. A permanent summer camp where its activities could be expanded and co-ordinated would do much to carry out this useful work.

Rabbi Kook Foundation - See: Translation and Publication Program

Science Laboratory - Herzlia High School, Tel Aviv 50,000

To construct and equip a laboratory which is intended to serve as a pilot project and which would help to guide Israel educators in planning the curricula of Israel high schools.

It is proposed to name the laboratory after the American statesman and scientist, Benjamin Franklin. A laboratory of this type would be helpful in planning for the future of scientific education in the high schools of Israel.

Technion - See: Israel Institute of Technology.

Tel Aviv Cultural Center 300,000

To assist in the completion of the Tel Aviv Cultural Center, which will serve as a gathering point for civic and cultural groups in Israel and will house the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra.

The large foyer will be made available to the United States Embassy in Tel Aviv for meetings, receptions, etc. This project is sponsored by the Municipality of Tel Aviv, and will serve as an important center for culture and education in Israel as a whole.

Torah Shelemah Institute 20,000

To purchase locally a valuable library of four thousand volumes which would add greatly to the research facilities of the institute.



The institute is sponsored by the American Biblical Encyclopedia Society for the purpose of fostering biblical research. The membership of this cultural organization includes outstanding scholars and community leaders. The purchase of this library would assist the institute in its worthwhile task of translating and publishing biblical literature.

Translation and Publication Program

400,000

These funds would be used to finance the translation of American and world classics into Hebrew; at least fifty percent of these translations would be of American books, including translations of American textbooks and technical manuals which would be used by workers and foremen in industry.

It is believed that the translation of technical books would be helpful in encouraging private initiative in industry, and in spreading American technical knowledge to the worker level in Israel. The Israel Government would supervise much of the translation work. In addition, it is recommended that the following organizations or institutions participate in this allocation: The Rabbi Kook Foundation, The World Academy of Higher Jewish Studies in Jerusalem and ORT.

United States Information Center and Library

475,000

To construct a library, auditorium, workshops and

offices for the United States Information Agency, exclusive of those offices included in the U. S. Embassy Building.

This proposal would save U. S. tax money by investing a government-owned building which would provide more adequate facilities for the information program in Israel.

University and Teacher-Training Scholarships 100,000

To finance Israel scholarships over a period of three to five years at Hebrew University, Weizmann Institute, the Israel Institute of Technology (Haifa Technion), Bar-Ilan University and the University of Tel Aviv, in courses of study which would contribute to closer United States-Israel understanding.

University of Tel Aviv - See: Chairs in American Universities.

Water Desalting Research 200,000

To finance a program of scientific research and development in the field of desalting of water.

This project is to be carried out in conjunction with the Weizmann Institute and would be related to the desalination research coordinated by the United States Department of the Interior. The results of this study should be of great value to both the United States and Israel.

Weizmann Institute - See: Water Desalting Research.

See also: Chairs in Israel Universities.

World Academy of Higher Jewish Studies in Jerusalem -

See: Translation and Publication Program



World History of the Jewish People

75,000

To finance historical research on the Jewish people.

The over-all objective of this special organization, operating under the name, "World History of the Jewish People," is to publish a new history of the Jewish people, of which a part will be devoted to the establishment of the State of Israel and the part that the United States and American Jewry played in it. It is proposed that assistance be provided toward the latter work.

Young Men's Christian Association - Nazareth

50,000

To provide a building for the Nazareth YMCA.

The Young Men's Christian Association in Nazareth is under the administration of the American and Canadian National Board. While the organization is already carrying on useful work in Nazareth among the Arab population, it is believed its influence would be greatly increased if it had more suitable quarters at its disposition. This would help it to combat the influence of the Communist elements which are active in that area.

Zebulon Israel Seafaring Society

10,000

For repairs to engines which the Society can use to expand its activities.

The Society was founded twenty years ago as a non-profit organization to train young men for the merchant marine.

It has maintained ties with similarly interested groups in the United States, and a small allocation of funds would be very helpful in carrying on this useful work.

Zionist Organization of America

75,000

To establish a bureau of information on America, to establish classes in English and American literature, to finance seminars on American topics, and to reconstruct the library, theatre, and concert hall of the ZOA House, Tel Aviv.

The ZOA House is sponsored by the American Zionist Organization. The American character of the sponsoring organization and its influence on a number of groups in Israel make it desirable to help this organization to encourage interest in the United States.

Administration

20,000

TOTAL

7,000,000

CONCLUDING OBSERVATIONS

The overwhelming favorable response in Israel to this mission, as illustrated by the press reaction, the reactions of political leaders and--most important of all--the reactions of countless people in the rank and file of organizations reaching into every strata of Israel life, suggest that local currency funds may also be useful in other countries to promote friendly relations with the United States through science, education and culture. This would provide a dramatic new approach to one of the most basic problems in our foreign relations: the creation of good will for our own country among the broad masses of foreign peoples.



This approach has a number of important points to commend it:

(1) The other means at our disposal, as the Department of State and United States Information Agency have often pointed out, are limited in the extent to which they can appeal to many segments of foreign populations. The effectiveness of the United States Information Agency has by all reports been increasing, and the educational exchange program of the Department of State is understood to be doing a fine job among English-speaking students, teachers and government leader. We have not, however, developed adequate means to reach deep into the population of many countries.

(2) Any assistance given to educational, scientific and cultural institutions abroad comes immediately to the attention of large numbers of interested people, working voluntarily in those organizations, in a sense that other types of aid often do not. Frequently, the very types of economic and technical assistance that are most effective have little impact on the masses of people until, with the passage of time, general living standards are improved. Even when that time arrives, little credit may be given to the United States because of the impersonal, long-term nature of the assistance. While this makes such assistance no less necessary, help to educational, scientific and cultural organizations is direct and personal, and the dividends in friendship and good will are therefore immediate.

(3) The sharing by the United States of its technical knowledge, even where our assistance is widely known and appreciated, necessarily implies a measure of United States superiority which is often privately



resented. In a program of the suggested type, we can meet the foreign people on a basis of complete mutual respect. Our assistance need have no connotations of superiority; it may even provide the means to show our recognition of the fact that we have many things to learn from others. More than that, in the scientific field we may well assist other countries in developing principles and techniques which will benefit ourselves.

(4) Economic aid for development purposes is necessarily expensive. Technical assistance, while requiring smaller sums, demands the presence abroad of highly salaried technicians, paid in dollars. Assistance with a widespread impact in the educational, scientific and cultural fields can be provided with local currencies already in the possession of the United States, and the amounts needed are small.

(5) While the proposed approach is a new one, the granting of assistance to educational, scientific and cultural institutions, many of them with important humanitarian responsibilities, would nevertheless fall within a great American tradition. We have been known throughout our history as a people with a heart, always ready to provide assistance to sufferers from earthquake, famine, and other catastrophies. Our major aid programs are representative of this same generosity of spirit, but they are planned and administered on the basis of cold technical and economic facts. Yet, the greatest United States successes in making friends abroad have been those in which we have acted in a direct and human way. I respectfully suggest that we continue to follow this winning combination of warmth and effectiveness by adopting the proposed new approach to the making of friends abroad.



## APPENDIX

### PRESS AND RADIO REACTION

One of the most significant aspects of my mission was the reaction of the Israel press and radio. For a long period, the press had been concentrating on the need for arms and the danger of Arab attack. Resentment was being voiced daily at the failure of the United States to supply defensive arms and equipment. In spite of all this, the press--which is a free press and voices opinions running from the extreme left to the extreme right--was nearly unanimous in greeting my mission with warmth and cordiality. The same was true of the Israel radio. This reaction enabled me to publicize the purpose of my mission and secure the widest coverage for the theme of investment in friendship. The following are excerpts from the press and radio which throw light on their reaction to my mission. Woven around a pattern of human interest articles, such as "Man with a Mission," "U. S. Invests in Culture," "U. S. Invests in Friendship," are some of the excerpts of the press of Israel in relation to my mission.

Herut - January 29

#### SPECIAL CONSULTANT ON USE OF U. S. FUNDS IN ISRAEL CURRENCY

"Mr. Katzen ... will present his suggestions and advice to the United States State Department on how to use those funds for the benefit of science, education and culture in Israel and for stronger ties between the two countries."

Jerusalem Post - January 29

"Mr. Katzen ... told newspaper men the accumulated funds would be used to further scientific, cultural and educational institutions in Israel so as to help build a 'close affinity between Israel and the United States.'"

Jerusalem Post - February 15

U. S. CULTURAL FUNDS TO BE INVESTED HERE

"The money ... would be used in educational, scientific and cultural fields so as to bring a closer affinity between Israel and the United States, the American State Department Special Envoy promised on arrival ... "

Haboker - February 15

"Money will be used to set up enterprises and institutions which will help ... Israel and aid the country's cultural and economic development in close cooperation with the United States. ... "

Haboker - February 16

" ... Nation welcomes Mr. Katzen ... "

Radio Kol Israel - February 20

Mr. Katzen stated "that he was particularly impressed with the scientific, educational and cultural institutions in Israel and their development plans, and he declared that Mr. Dulles expressed to him before his departure his satisfaction that the funds in question would be used to the benefit of such institutions."

Jerusalem Post - February 21

THIS MAN IS GIVING OUT  $6\frac{1}{2}$  MILLION POUNDS  
(With Picture)

" ... Every scientific, cultural and educational institution in Israel will have its claim for assistance considered. Bernard Katzen United States State Department Cultural Envoy told the press ... "



Haaretz - February 21

BERNARD KATZEN'S VISIT

" ... Secretary Dulles sent Katzen to Israel to deal with the distribution of these funds amongst the appropriate institutions here ... After he decides how the money should be distributed, he will submit a report to Secretary Dulles ... "

Davar - February 21

" ... United States Government has decided to allocate the six and one-half million pounds for cultural, educational and scientific purposes in Israel, Bernard Katzen, Special Envoy disclosed ... Will meet with Israel Government and U. S. Embassy ... Make his report to the State Department ... "

Al Hamishmar - February 21

"The United States State Department Special Cultural Envoy, Mr. Bernard Katzen ... is preparing in cooperation with U. S. Embassy a plan for distribution of a grant in the amount of 6,500,000 pounds amongst the cultural, educational and scientific institutions in the country ... Mr. Katzen said many things in praise of the State of Israel and its cultural standard."

Haboker - February 21

" ... The United States Government invested ten million dollars in the I.M.G. Program, four million of which is in Israel alone ... It was decided on its gratis distribution among Israel institutions ... Dulles appointed Katzen to carry out this mission in Israel ... Mr. Katzen added that after a study of the matter he will report to Mr. Dulles. ... The final decision will be made by Congress ... in the opinion of the guest, the agreement of Congress might serve as a precedent for the future."

Lamerchav - February 21

"Mr. Katzen said that during talks he has had with the U. S. Secretary of State the latter expressed that these funds should not be used by the United States Government for its own purposes but should be given to Israel for their development."



L'Echo de Israel - February 21

"Mr. Bernard Katzen ... Special Envoy to Secretary Dulles said 6,500,000 pounds are to be distributed amongst the cultural and scientific institutions of Israel."

Letzte Nyes (Yiddish) - February 21

(Same as L'Echo de Israel, above)

Maariv - February 21

U. S. EMBASSY WAITING ROOM CHOCK FULL

"Katzen ... here on a very important mission on behalf of Secretary of State Dulles to distribute 6,500,000 Israeli pounds."

Jerusalem Post - February 22

U. S. INVESTING IN FRIENDSHIP

"... United States is making an investment in friendship by giving away to Israel scientific, cultural and educational bodies the 6,500,000 pounds it has accumulated from June 1952, said Bernard Katzen, Special Consultant to the State Department."

Jerusalem Post Editorial - February 22

INVESTMENT IN CULTURE

"In June 1952, Prime Minister Ben-Gurion and the late U.S. Ambassador Mennet B. Davis signed an agreement under which Israel would be able to import American books, periodicals and newspapers against dollar payments by the U.S. Government to American publishers. The books were to be paid for in Israel pounds and the money realized to remain in Israel.

In less than four years which have elapsed since that time, a sum of IL6.5m. has accumulated here. Visiting Israel at the moment is Mr. Bernard Katzen, special State Department consultant on the use of local currencies acquired by the U. S. in Israel under this scheme, which is now called the Information Media Guarantee programme.



He is working out a series of recommendations for the use of this money for cultural purposes within Israel and, in his own words, it will be a gift "with no strings attached" to the organizations and purposes selected for benefit.

Mr. Katzen's visit serves to highlight the tremendous impact this far-sighted scheme of the investment of the spirit of a great people in the spirit of other peoples, which the I.M.G. programme has had in Israel and other lands. That this country alone has taken 40 per cent of all the books allocated under the scheme is an indication of the local thirst for knowledge of America and what its writers have to say. Although to the superficial observer I.M.G. may appear too much in the guise of the floods of popular paper-backs, the greatest emphasis of the scheme has been on the veritable flood of major works on science, philosophy, art, good literature, criticism, poetry and every facet of human knowledge.

Because of the paper-backs, together with a good deal of the meretricious product of Hollywood, there is sometimes a temptation to overlook the dominating position in the Western world that America occupies in culture and the pursuit of goals of the spirit. Probably in no other country in the world is there so much serious music heard, are so many scholars given facilities to work in conditions favourable to spiritual growth. Scientific research institutes abound and in this connection science has a very wide connotation ranging through things material into those bordering on the vast unexplored areas of the mind and the general context of human behaviour. If America has won undisputed first place in our modern technological civilization, it has paralleled that achievement in the cultural and spiritual sphere; very much in the same way as the golden age of the Italian renaissance owed so much to the nexus between those who laboured in statecraft and commerce and those whose field was the expression of the age through the flowering of the intellect.

In fact, it has been said that today American technological development has reached the state where it passes over naturally into the fields of art and aestheticism and the two being fused together into a new phenomenon of wholeness which blurs the outmoded clear-cut line which once demarcated the two.



Through the I.M.G. programme Israel is being given an opportunity to come close to the new values being worked out in the United States. It is indeed a noble crowning of the process that the material revenue which came out of the venture should now be reinvested in further cultural advances and in fostering through such channels an affinity between two peoples.

Nowiny Poranne Morning News (Polish) - February 23

" ... Mr. Katzen came as an advisor of the State Department to recommend to his Government how this money should be distributed among scientific and research institutions. The plan looks beautiful indeed ... The idea is excellent ... Shows American Government willingly offers us this money and eager to help our scientific institutions ... "

Kol Israel - Kol Zion Lagola - February 24

(Quoting Mr. Katzen in a radio interview:)

"It was my pleasure to discuss the situation with Secretary of State John Foster Dulles and I am very happy to say that the Secretary of State was warmly receptive to doing something about these Israel pounds ... When we discussed the question of allocating them for the scientific, cultural and educational institutions of Israel he readily acquiesced. He thought it was a wonderful thing and he thereupon appointed me as a Special Consultant ... to recommend how these funds should be allocated and granted. ... The United States does not invest these funds for commercial benefits. We do not make a profit on it. These are out and out grants. Our Government's only investment, Mr. Dulles only investment, our hope for investment returns, are in friendship... This is what we hope to achieve and we know we will achieve because what has already been demonstrated and what I have seen here in this country is the good will, the closer affinity between the United States and Israel in the scientific, cultural and educational fields."

Davar - February 26

AMERICAN BOOK SALE FUNDS - INVESTMENT IN FRIENDSHIP

"The sum of 6,500,000 pounds which will be spent in Israel on development of cultural projects are an investment in Israel-American friendship.' Mr. Katzen, State Department Special Envoy to Israel said these words at a meeting of the Commercial and Industrial Club in Tel Aviv."



Jerusalem Post - February 26

MAN WITH A MISSION

" ... He is Special Envoy to United States Secretary of State John Foster Dulles and his job here is to work out plans for allocation of money ... Mr. Katzen said his task was the token of good will between the United States and Israel and I feel good about it because anybody who helps foster good will and friendship has the right to feel good ... "

Here and Now - Weekly Magazine - February 29

A LAVISH GIFT FROM WASHINGTON

" ... Mr. Katzen regards his own mission as being in line with American record of mutual assistance.

Jerusalem Post - March 2

KATZEN LAUDS U.S.-ISRAEL AFFINITY

"The IL7.5m. that had accumulated here for the U.S. Government from the sale of American publications, and which is to be spent here, were an 'investment in friendship,' Mr. Bernard Katzen, the U.S. Secretary of State's Special Envoy, said at a cocktail party in his honour at the Dan Hotel tonight, on the eve of his departure after a two-week stay.

Mr. Katzen will present his recommendations to Mr. Dulles on how best to spend this sum, 'to further this country's cultural, scientific and educational development.' No formal commitments have yet been made on the many suggestions that Mr. Katzen heard here and abroad. The final recommendations would be made after consultations with the Israel Government, the State Department, U.S.I.S and U.S.O.M. Mr. Katzen said.

'To leave this hospitable State of Israel after so short a time is to me a matter of profound regret. To come to this country as messenger of goodwill of my Government has been a unique experience, one I will cherish in years to come.

'During my brief stay I have had the opportunity to witness some of the splendid characteristics which make for the vitality of Israel. My impressions have been manifold. But they have all confirmed my conviction that our two countries are firmly tied together by common aspirations.



'The purpose of my mission ... is to make recommendations to Secretary of State Dulles on the use of some IL7.5m. that have accumulated here to the credit of the U.S. Government from the sale of American publications under the Information Media Guaranty Program.

'This programme launched in 1952 in cooperation with the Government of Israel, has enabled this country, as it has nations elsewhere, to acquire American literature, records, etc., for local currency, while the U.S. Government has reimbursed the American publishers in dollars.

'Israel's share in this plan has been considerable--some 40 per cent of the total volume transacted by the U.S. in all countries that have subscribed to it. This substantial percentage is eloquent testimony, not only to Israel's cultural stature, but also to the affinity that exists between our two countries,' Mr. Katzen stated."







הכנסת

חבר הכנסת

July 31, 1956.

Dr Abba Hillel Silver,  
East 105 at Ansel Rd.,  
The Temple,  
Cleveland 6, Ohio,  
U.S.A.

Dear Dr Silver,

I have delayed my writing in order to clarify the points and issues raised during our conversation.

No acceptable explanation was offered for Sharett's resignation and one must look to the personal element to find it.

B.G.'s policy or policies, since, though not very clear yet, do not indicate a noticeable change in foreign or defence policy. There are many signs that in the foreseeable future no major acts are contemplated and some of our apprehensions in this respect have proved exaggerated or premature. The situation being so very unstable, no clear line of appreciation of recent events is feasible.

Until the latest unexpected development in Egypt and the Suez Canal - apart from the tension in Jordan - no single event was accepted as sufficient cause for initiative on our part. Public opinion here has shifted slightly from the conviction that immediate preventive action is inevitable under the undisputed threat by Egypt and other Arab States, though on the other hand no alternative policy has taken roots yet. There is certainly much confusion in the public mind, the continued harassing on the Jordan and Gaza borders is still very irritating and preventing any settled approach by public opinion here. The very latest development in Egypt is interpreted here as a diversion from concentrated political tension in Israel-Arab relations to the much wider field of East-West and West-Arab relations. There is the feeling that U.S.A. and Britain must now be convinced that Arab demands in the Israel problem and any appeasing policy towards Arab aggressive arrogance is futile in face of such Arab grandiose ambitions, threatening all Western influence in the Middle East. On the other hand, Israel is and can be the only reliable support. It is certainly too premature to summarize any of these ideas, also on any probable move by Russia. I can hardly believe that in the middle of such commotion Nasser will be mad enough to try and intervene in Jordan or attack Israel.

Is in your opinion this present interlude the appropriate opportunity to move the U.S. Government to some comprehensive undertaking of guarantees or mutual Security pact with Israel? I shall very much appreciate





הכנסת

חבר הכנסת

- 2 -

if you could give me your views on these issues, as a direction for our deliberations here, as there is no doubt that recent events are of the nature of a turning point in Arab-Western relations and consequently very important to our future.

In the talks about merger with Herut, there is not much news in addition to my last report. I am trying my best to formulate our position in a way that in case of merger we will prevent any possibility of acceptance of the Herut political concept and in case of failure of the talks - those of our members who are in favour of the merger will justify our attitude and be prevented from drifting away.

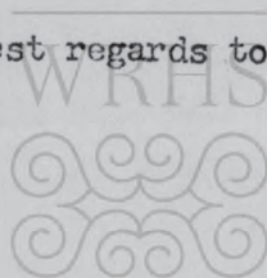
I shall take the liberty to write to you of further developments here and will be very glad to hear from you. May we hope to see you here in October?

With best regards to Mrs Silver and yourself, I wish to remain,

Yours truly,

*J. Saphir*

J. Saphir.





SX to E.M. - 11 am

W-24. Carrier  
straight CABLE  
Sept. 26, 1956

PREMIER DAVID BEN GURION  
JERUSALEM, ISRAEL

I SEND YOU MY WARMEST FELICITATIONS ON YOUR 70th BIRTHDAY  
I HOPE THAT YOU WILL ENJOY MANY MORE YEARS OF OUTSTANDING  
AND HISTORIC SERVICE IN BEHALF OF ISRAEL WHICH HAS EVOKED THE  
ADMIRATION OF THE ENTIRE JEWISH WORLD

ABBA HILLEL SILVER





CLASS OF SERVICE

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

# WESTERN UNION

## TELEGRAM

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. Tim

(13)

STANDARD TIME at point of destination

GQ CLA148 PD=UD NEW YORK NY 29 640PME=

1956 OCT 29 PM 8 15

=DR ABBA HILLEL SILVER THE TEMPLE=

=ANSEL RD AND 105 ST=

WRHS



=PLEASE ATTEND URGENT MEETING PRESENT ISRAEL SITUATION  
TUESDAY OCTOBER 30 AT 1 PM AFTER LUNCH IN ROOM 1421 COUNCIL  
342 MADISON AVE NY:

=RABBI IRVING MILLER RABBI PHILIP BERNSTEIN=



STATEMENT

DR. ABBA HILLEL SILVER

Cleveland, Ohio

October 30, 1956.

I hope that what appears to be a large scale action on the part of the Israeli forces in retaliation for the nigh endless series of murderous commando raids, the mining of Israeli roads, the killing and wounding of many Israeli citizens and the continuing illegal blockade of Israeli shipping through the Suez, will not develop into an all out war. War can be of use to no one.

The Israeli government has asked for peace with Egypt and with its Arab neighbors repeatedly in the last eight years but has been contemptuously brushed aside.

Instead of which the Arab governments, under the leadership of Egypt, have proceeded to build a ring of steel to encircle Israel. The didator Nasser of Egypt has been particularly active in this direction. Just a few days ago a military alliance was concluded between Egypt, Jordan and Syria and their military forces were placed under a single command with the a vowed purpose of "leaping" upon Israel when the proper moment arrives.

Life in Israel has been made dangerous and intolerable by the constant shooting and killing on its frontiers. To brand Israel the aggressor in the face of the persistent violations of the armistice agreement on the part of the Arab States is quite pointless and somewhat cynical. Israel wants peace. The Arab governments have proclaimed time and again that their major objective is to destroy Israel. Who is the real aggressor?

When the Suez Canal was seized by Nasser nothing concrete was done about it and Mr. Dulles made sure that nothing would be done about it. President Eisenhower warned the State of Israel against mobilization but said nothing about the military alignments and preparations which the Arabs were making against Israel.



The British were quick to suggest or to approve the movement of Iraqi troops to the frontiers of Jordan and Iraq has indicated its readiness to join with Jordan against Israel.

Our Government, which helped to establish the State of Israel and was the first to recognize it has given it neither the security of a mutual pact which it has granted to some forty other countries, nor, when communist Russia poured hundreds of millions of dollars of arms into Egypt did it grant to the imperiled young State of Israel the right to acquire arms in this country, to defend itself.

The situation has now reached such a dangerous and critical point where only a new approach, a new order of courageous and forthright statesmanship can meet the situation. The status quo in the Near East cannot be indefinitely maintained on an armistice basis. The free world must bring its united diplomatic authority to bear upon the reluctant Arab States to sit down with the willing representatives of Israel to work out a just and permanent peace for that part of the world.



STATEMENT

DR. ABBA HILLEL SILVER

Cleveland, Ohio

October 30, 1956.

I hope that what appears to be a large scale action on the part of the Israeli forces in retaliation for the ~~numerous and~~ high endless series of murderous commando raids, the mining of Israeli roads, the killing and wounding of ~~any number~~ <sup>many</sup> of Israeli citizens and the continuing illegal blockade of Israeli shipping through the Suez, will not develop into an all out war. War can be of use to no one.

The Israeli government has asked for peace with Egypt and with its Arab neighbors repeatedly in the last eight years but <sup>has</sup> ~~have~~ been contemptuously brushed aside.

Instead of which the Arab governments, under the leadership of Egypt, have proceeded to build a ring of steel to encircle Israel. The dictator Nasser of Egypt has been particularly active in this direction. Just a few days ago a military alliance was concluded between Egypt, Jordan and Syria and their military forces were placed under a single command with the avowed purpose of "leaping" upon Israel when the proper moment arrives.

Life in Israel has been made dangerous and intolerable by the constant shooting and killing on its frontiers. <sup>in the face of the persistent violations of the</sup> To brand Israel the aggressor, ~~when it retaliates and~~ <sup>tries to</sup> in the hope of breaking out of the deadly vise which is being forged against it is <sup>is quite</sup> ~~quite~~ pointless and somewhat cynical. Israel wants peace <sup>moderately</sup> ~~at~~ the Arab governments have <sup>been</sup> ~~stated~~ time and again that their major objective is to destroy Israel. Who is the aggressor?

When the Suez Canal was seized by Nasser nothing concrete was done about it and Mr. Dulles made sure that nothing would be done about it. President Eisenhower warned the State of Israel against mobilization but ~~he~~ said nothing about the military alignments and preparations <sup>which the</sup> on the part of the Arabs <sup>were making</sup> against Israel.



The British were quick to suggest or to approve the movement of Iraqi troops to the frontiers of Jordan and Iraq has indicated its readiness to join with Jordan against Israel. <sup>IP</sup> Our Government, which helped to establish the State of Israel and was the first to recognize it has given ~~the State~~ <sup>it</sup> neither the security of a mutual pact which it has granted to some forty other countries, nor, when communist Russia poured hundreds of millions of dollars of arms into Egypt did it grant to the imperiled young State of Israel the right to acquire arms in this country, to defend itself.

The situation has now reached such a dangerous and critical point where only a new approach, a new order of courageous and forthright statesmanship can meet the situation. The status quo in the Near East cannot be indefinitely maintained on an armistice basis. The free world must bring its united diplomatic authority to bear upon the reluctant Arab States to sit down with the willing representatives of Israel to work out a <sup>just and</sup> permanent peace for that part of the world.





STATEMENT

DR. ABBA HILLEL SILVER

Cleveland, Ohio

October 30, 1956

I hope that what appears to be a large scale action on the part of the Israeli forces in retaliation for the nigh endless series of murderous commando raids, the mining of Israeli roads, the killing and wounding of many Israeli citizens and the continuing illegal blockade of Israeli shipping through the Suez, will not develop into an all out war. War can be of use to no one.

The Israeli government has asked for peace with Egypt and with its Arab neighbors repeatedly in the last eight years but has been contemptuously brushed aside.

Instead of which the Arab governments, under the leadership of Egypt, have proceeded to build a ring of steel to encircle Israel. The dictator Nasser of Egypt has been particularly active in this direction. Just a few days ago a military alliance was concluded between Egypt, Jordan and Syria and their military forces were placed under a single command with the avowed purpose of "leaping" upon Israel when the proper moment arrives.

Life in Israel has been made dangerous and intolerable by the constant shooting and killing on its frontiers. To brand Israel the aggressor in the face of the persistent violations of the armistice agreement on the part of the Arab States is quite pointless and somewhat cynical. Israel wants peace. The Arab governments have proclaimed time and again that their major objective is to destroy Israel. Who is the real aggressor?

When the Suez Canal was seized by Nasser nothing concrete was done about it and Mr. Dulles made sure that nothing would be done about it. President Eisenhower warned the State of Israel against mobilization but said nothing about the military alignments and preparations which the Arabs were making against Israel.



The British were quick to suggest or to approve the movement of Iraqi troops to the frontiers of Jordan and Iraq has indicated its readiness to join with Jordan against Israel.

Our Government, which helped to establish the State of Israel and was the first to recognize it has given it neither the security of a mutual pact which it has granted to some forty other countries, nor, when communist Russia poured hundreds of millions of dollars of arms into Egypt did it grant to the imperiled young State of Israel the right to acquire arms in this country, to defend itself.

The situation has now reached such a dangerous and critical point where only a new approach, a new order of courageous and forthright statesmanship can meet the situation. The status quo in the Near East cannot be indefinitely maintained on an armistice basis. The free world must bring its united diplomatic authority to bear upon the reluctant Arab States to sit down with the willing representatives of Israel to work out a just and permanent peace for that part of the world.



# What you should know about Middle-East developments...

## AMBASSADE DE FRANCE SERVICE DE PRESSE ET D'INFORMATION

972 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 21, N. Y. REgent 7-9700

October 30, 1956

FRENCH AFFAIRS - No. 36

### STATEMENT ON THE ISRAELI-EGYPTIAN CONFLICT MADE BY PREMIER GUY MOLLET BEFORE THE FRENCH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ON OCTOBER 30, 1956

This statement was approved by the National Assembly  
on October 30 by a vote of 368 to 182

The Council of Ministers debated the situation in the Near East this morning. A few hours ago, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and myself discussed the matter at length in London with Sir Anthony Eden and Mr. Selwyn Lloyd. Urgent decisions were necessary in order to meet the developments of the last few hours. We took these decisions together and they are at this moment being put into effect. The Government has decided to lay them immediately before Parliament.

Egypt's aggressive policy is known to the Assembly. For many months military aid from the U.S.S.R. and its satellites enabled it to build up its supply of arms considerably, at the cost of its economic recovery and of any increase in its people's wretched standard of living.

The balance maintained with so much difficulty in the Middle East has each day been further jeopardized. The Suez incidents, which revealed Colonel Nasser's will to expand, the guerilla actions repeated daily on Israel's borders, then, only a few days ago, the creation of a unified command between Egypt, Syria and Jordan, made even plainer the threat hanging over Israel.

Yesterday Israeli troops crossed the Egyptian border, they are marching toward the Suez Canal. Faced with this fact, how can we evaluate it? We know the people of Israel well, we know their courage, and their resolve, the courage with which, day after day, the Israelis have striven to develop a stubborn soil, the courage with which, surrounded by hostile peoples, they are maintaining the integrity of their territory. We know their devotion to human rights and to the fundamental principles of democracy, principles whose value they realize, more perhaps than anyone else. We know finally the provocations to which Israel has been subjected by certain Arab countries, we know that these countries are acting more and more at the instigation of Egypt and that they are openly flaunting their determination one day to wipe Israel off the map.

We also know Colonel Nasser's regime. We know that he does not hesitate to resort to force and to violate international law. We shall not forget his repeated refusal to permit the passage of Israeli ships through the Suez Canal in spite of injunctions on the part of the United Nations....

..... The French Government and the British Government have kept the United States Government fully informed of their anxieties and their decisions. I have sent a personal message to President Eisenhower explaining to him the meaning and extent of these anxieties and these decisions. I expressed to him France's hope that he will support the Franco-British initiative with his high authority. The French Government is conscious of the gravity of the decisions it has just taken. It is conscious also of the gravity of the consequences which any absence of decision might have entailed for the equilibrium of the Middle East and for world peace.

These are serious hours. Let me tell you how comforting it is for the responsible Government to know that, in action, a warm and close France-British solidarity is once again being sealed.

The Government knows that it can count on the determination of the Assembly. It will request it to indicate by an overwhelming vote its approval of the measures which have just been taken. This vote will be a striking demonstration of France's determination and of her will to peace.



## Today in World Affairs

Israel's Action Is Called  
A Matter of Self-Defense

By DAVID LAWRENCE

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Who really is the aggressor in the Middle East? The average person who reads only the headlines this week can easily be misled if he doesn't acquaint himself with the full record. Here is the chronological story:

On May 14, 1948, the British "mandate" or "trusteeship" over certain Middle Eastern areas was ended. The State of Israel had been created as a result of action taken by the United Nations in December, 1947. But Arab forces invaded Israel to prevent the Israeli state from functioning.

Guerrilla action was constant and on May 15, 1948, Egypt began her blockade of all Israeli ships, and particularly ordered that none should go through the Suez Canal.

The Arab-Israeli war went on till the armistice, concluded on Feb. 23, 1949.

The blockade nevertheless continued, notwithstanding protests from the United Nations.

On Aug. 16, 1951, Great Britain, France and the United States sponsored a resolution in the Security Council of the United Nations asking Egypt to lift the blockade.

On Sept. 1, 1951, this resolution was adopted by a vote of 8 to 0, with Russia, India and China not voting.

The blockade was not lifted, and in March, 1954, the Security Council again asked Egypt to abandon the blockade. Russia voted against the resolution. Egypt disregarded it.

On Sept. 28, 1954, the first Israeli ship attempting to run the blockade was confiscated by Egypt, notwithstanding a protest by the U. N.

On Nov. 16, 1955, Egypt extended her blockade of Israel to a point within a mile and a half of the Israeli port of Eilat, cutting off shipments to and from the East.

Border raids have been continuous despite the armistice. Both Arab and Israeli forces have crossed the lines and disregarded armistice provisions, each usually citing provocations or reprisals.

## Jordan Not Censured

On March 17, 1954, after an attack by Jordan forces on an Israeli bus, the Mixed Armistice Commission didn't censure Jordan and Israel thereupon boycotted the commission.

On March 29, 1955, an Israeli raid on Egypt in the Gaza Strip was condemned by the Security Council of the U. N.

On Dec. 11, 1955, Israeli forces raided fortifications in Syria and were again condemned by the U. N., on Jan. 19, 1956.

On April 19, 1956, a cease-fire was agreed to under the auspices of the U. N.

But an armistice or a cease-fire still means that a "state of war" exists. When Nasser of Egypt seized the Suez Canal on July 26, 1956, Israel was further endangered because even shipments in other vessels destined for Israel could be kept from her if Egypt decided at any moment to refuse passage of such goods through the Suez Canal.

But the biggest danger to Israel has been in the refusal of

EXCERPT FROM N.Y. TIMES, NOV. 2, 1956

## The New York Times

ESTABLISHED 1851 REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.  
"All the News That's Fit to Print"  
ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher 1896-1935

Published Every Day in the Year by  
THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY

ARTHUR HAYS SULZBERGER  
President and Publisher

ORVIL E. DRYFOOS  
Vice President

AMORY H. BRADFORD  
Secretary

FRANCIS A. COX  
Treasurer

## THE ASSEMBLY STEPS IN

With guns roaring along the Suez Canal the General Assembly of the United Nations has met in emergency session to consider the situation and take whatever action is possible to stop the new conflagration before it gets out of control. The Assembly had been called together hurriedly following the Security Council's inability to act in the matter because of British and French vetoes of American and Soviet resolutions calling on Israel to stop fighting and withdraw its forces from Egypt—a call designed not only to end that conflict but also to forestall British and French intervention, now under way.

As proposed by the Security Council, the Assembly is to make recommendations on the "actions undertaken against Egypt." It began making such recommendations early this morning when it endorsed the United States resolution on the subject. In the background, as a possible guide to its deliberations, was the "Uniting for Peace" resolution of 1950, enabling the Assembly, if the Security Council fails to act against a breach of the peace or aggression, to recommend collective measures to restore peace and security.

Because of the shock of the Israeli invasion of Egypt, and then the British and French intervention, coming at a moment when most of the world thought itself at peace and rejoiced in the victories of freedom in Eastern Europe, it was inevitable that the predominant sentiment in the Assembly should turn against the three countries. But the fact that these three nations, all bulwarks of freedom and democracy and among our staunchest allies, should suddenly find themselves in the role of defendants indicates that there is something wrong with this picture, as there certainly is. The picture is warped because too little attention has been paid to two factors which, once examined, give a different aspect to the situation.

© 1956, N. Y. Herald Tribune Inc.

One of these factors is that however deplorable the military actions may be, they cannot be considered in a vacuum. Rather, they must be viewed against their background as represented by the whole Middle Eastern situation. And that background makes it plain, as President Eisenhower has pointed out, that they have been preceded by grave Egyptian provocations which threatened the national existence of Israel and imperiled the Suez lifeline of Britain and France. If the military actions of Israel, Britain and France are violations of the United Nations Charter, then so are the prior actions of Egypt.

There is thus involved in this case the right of these nations to self-defense, a right recognized by the Charter. The United States, strong and rather distant from the scene, sees the remedy in moral and economic pressure, which is preferable but admittedly would take time. The question is whether hard-pressed Israel and, following the outbreak of hostilities, Britain and France could afford the time. They have decided that they could not and their judgment in matters of life or death for them merits consideration.

The other factor is that, except in the case of Korea, the United Nations has never been able to enforce its decisions when flouted by dictatorial regimes. That is especially true in the case of Israel. The United Nations created Israel, but when the new state was attacked by the Arab coalition it had to fight alone, and subsequently to resist alone. The United Nations has condemned both sides for constant border violations, but the record shows that the Arabs have usually been condemned for initial raids into Israeli territory, and that Israel has been condemned for excessive retaliation. Finally, the Security Council has repeatedly demanded that Egypt stop the Suez blockade of Israeli shipping, which is an "act of war," but has done nothing to make Egypt conform to this decision.

No doubt two wrongs do not make a right. But when the judge has no means to enforce his judgment the aggrieved party is tempted to take the law into his own hands. And the United Nations has been unable to enforce its decisions because one of the principal provisions of the Charter, calling for a ready United Nations force under a Military Staff Committee, has consistently been blocked by Soviet opposition.

For these reasons it would be a grave mistake for the General Assembly, before finally adjourning, to consider the military actions of Israel, Britain and France without also considering the whole Middle Eastern situation and devising ways and means to establish a firm peace in the Middle East.

EXCERPT FROM HERALD TRIBUNE, NOV. 1, 1956

## TODAY AND TOMORROW

By WALTER LIPPMANN

## Disaster in the Middle East

Although this government was not consulted, it knew toward the end of last week that Israel



Lippmann

was mobilizing, it believed that this meant a serious military action, and it had at least an informed guess that this would not be happening without Paris and London knowing about it.

When the Israeli army struck on Monday, the President and his advisors decided, quite rightly, to take the affair to the U. N. But there were two ways of taking it to the U. N. and they chose the wrong one.

One was to seize the whole border problem, to recognize that it is a two-sided problem, and to call for measures to restrain the Egyptian raids as well as the Israeli reprisals. The other way was the one which the President and Secretary Dulles took. This was to ignore the Egyptian raids, to treat Israel as the aggressor and Egypt as the innocent victim.

This was a grave mistake of policy, indefensible in principle and in fact entirely unrealistic and impracticable.

It was indefensible to ignore, and thus to condone, the extreme provocation of the Egyptian raids. The resolution which Mr. Lodge submitted to the U. N.

would, had it been adopted, have guaranteed the Egyptians behind their frontier but not the Israelis behind theirs. It would have made Egyptian territory a United Nations sanctuary from which the fedayeen raiders could operate without fear of reprisal.

Almost certainly the explanation of this policy decision is that those in authority did not realize what it meant, that there was a little panic in Washington and that there was no cool deliberation.

Had there been, how could the makers of this policy have failed to see that Britain and France, which are in a bitter cold war with Nasser, could never conceivably support a policy so one-sidedly favorable to Nasser? I would have supposed that anyone could have foreseen what happened—that if we forced the issue we would get a veto by our allies and support from the Soviet Union.

What caused the explosion? The sequence of events shows, I think, that Col. Nasser, convinced that he had won his fight over Suez, moved on promptly to work out another step in his grandiose plans to become the master of the Arab world. While the Suez crisis was hot, Nasser suspended his war against Israel and there were no raids. When the Suez crisis had passed, the raids began again, accompanied by military measures to bring Jordan, Syria, and Lebanon within Nasser's orbit.

His behavior convinced the Israelis that they could not live with him. It convinced the British and the French that not only would they get nowhere with him in a Suez negotiation but that he was their implacable enemy throughout North Africa and the Middle East. Had Nasser been reasonable, moderate, and statesmanlike after his victory in the Suez affair, this explosion would probably not have occurred. But he is the typical aggressor-dictator who will not stop until he is stopped. That is why once again a policy of appeasement has failed to preserve the peace.

For the time being this country has no policy in the Middle East. The policy on which we operated is in ruins. It was to restrain Britain, France and Israel from using force—which was a most desirable objective. But what this policy has lacked was any constructive plan—such as might have been developed out of the Indian proposals—which looked towards a settlement in the Middle East. The result was that we restrained the British, the French and the Israelis, but not Nasser. This led to the explosion which has blown our Middle East policy to bits.

President Eisenhower's formula as a peace-maker has been to stop the shooting and, without working out a settlement, to have both sides accept the status quo. Why has the formula not worked this time? Because this time there was Nasser—who does not and will not accept the status quo, who is so great a disturber of the peace that those who are hurt by him cannot take it forever.

## EDITORIAL PAGE OF THE DAILY MIRROR

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1956

"Ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free."  
John, viii. 32.

## Israel and Egypt

Audaciously Israel marched across the Sinai Peninsula toward the Suez Canal. It was a brilliant political stroke because it was timed to establish one fact, namely, that Israel will not be choked to death while the Great Powers appease Nasser of Egypt.

This is what Israel faced: A simultaneous movement across her border by Egypt, Syria and Jordan. As Jordan had dissipated its forces, Iraqi troops were being sent to the Jordan frontier.

This was done with the consent of the British, who are continuing the policy of being afraid of the Arabs, lest they become oil starved.

Meanwhile, the United States continued some aid to Nasser despite his association with Soviet Russia and his seizure of the Suez Canal.

Was Israel to wait until no course of action remained? Or were the Israeli to show that, as David took on Goliath and as the Maccabees took on the Hellenic world, so they were ready to live free or to die, but never to be reduced to slavery.

So they marched across the Sinai Peninsula 110 miles toward the canal which the Western world lost because it was afraid to fight for it.

They picked an opportune time for the march across the desert: It was when Soviet Russia, the enemy of God, was engaged in Hungary and Poland and worried as to what might happen in East Germany and Bulgaria and Rumania; it was the final week of the election campaign in the United States; it was a week when France's policy toward North Africa was being starched to a recognition that the factual enemy of France is Nasser, who like Hitler, has made a target of France and a scapegoat of the Jews.

Does it mean war? Who can tell? In the past, men fought for less and no one will use atomic weapons except as a last resort. And it would do Israel no harm if a United Nations, or a British-French force moved to keep both sides neutralized.

Israel's boundaries would cease to be liquid and subject to Arab attacks.

Nor would it discourage Israel if the 80,000 British troops who had controlled the Canal would return to maintain peace and order and curb the ambitions of the African Hitler who serves neither God nor country but only himself and his ambitions. Nor would it bother Israel at all to see France back in control of the Suez Canal Company. In a word, the status quo ante Nasser would serve Israel well.

Therefore, we have this issue brought to a head—an issue that has been long in the making and that could no more be postponed to please anyone, because obviously the alternative step would have been the strangling of Israel by the combined Arab forces under Nasser's management.

Nasser has flaunted the Western world and lowered its prestige in the eyes of the Middle East and Asia. Inevitably, his next objective would be the destruction of Israel, established with the help of the Western world. In such a situation, Israel could only act or die. The free world now must marshal its forces for a solution short of total war.



Nasser



ELIAHU BEN-HORIN

~~80-09 35TH AVENUE~~  
~~JACKSON HEIGHTS~~  
NEW YORK, N. Y.

~~ILLINOIS 7-4695~~

639 West End Avenue

Endicott 2-8589

October 31st, 1956

Dear Dr. Silver:

You may be interested in the enclosed memorandum, written in the form of a letter to Mr. McDonald. On the eve of McD's last trip to Israel, he invited me for a talk about the Suez situation. After I told him my opinion as to what Israel should do, he asked me to prepare a memorandum which he would either show to B-G and Golda M., or use it in his discussions with them. The enclosed letter is that memorandum.

When I re-read it this morning, I was amazed to see how closely the present march of events follows the analysis and suggestions of my memorandum, and I thought that you too might be interested in seeing it.

With my best wishes,

As always,

*Eliahu*



August 7th, 1956

Honorable James G. McDonald  
5323 Empire State Building  
New York 1, N.Y.

CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Mr. McDonald:

I intend sending this letter to S.S. Queen Mary, before she sails from New York tomorrow morning, as I feel that your visit to Israel at this stage is extremely opportune - above and beyond the immediate objective of your trip. I refer, of course, to the Suez situation.

As you may recall, I phoned you in Bronxville the day the news broke about Nasser's latest act of acrobatics. I felt then as I feel now that the Egyptian pseudo-Hitler has provided a great opportunity for Israel - which may not present itself again for many years to come - to rectify her present, practically untenable, strategic position in the Middle East; and to immeasurably improve her status on the world international scene.

In our short conversation this morning, I outlined to some extent what I have in mind. It seems to me that a further elaboration is indicated, particularly because you will probably be seeing soon the policymakers of Israel.

Not wishing to make of this letter a lengthy dissertation, I shall dispense with any analysis of past events and developments. Let us just mention that, in the course of the last few years, there have been opportunities when Israel could have seized the initiative and possibly improved her position - notably: 1.- when Egypt, still under Farouk, started guerrilla warfare against the British; 2.- When King Abdullah was assassinated in the Old City of Jerusalem.

However, neither of these two opportunities, or any other that one might think of can compare in scope and in hidden potentialities with the present situation. There is no question that the West is now facing a clear-cut dilemma. Either they allow Nasser to get away with it and thus abdicate completely whatever they still hold by way of influence and positions in the Middle East (including the oil concessions); or here is where they make their last stand - and no holds barred.

As the first alternative would amount to virtual suicide on the part of the Western powers, one may assume that they will be bound to adopt the second course, despite Washington's indecision. What is more, whether Washington likes it or not, the United States has no choice but to back up London and Paris - however drastic their actions may be. For Washington is facing a dilemma of her own. Even the most soft-headed American politician could not afford to wreck NATO and the entire system of anti-Soviet alliances built over the



last decade with such a huge investment of capital, energy, planning and prestige.

If we agree as to the soundness of these premises, Israel has a few urgent problems to solve - and solve them in a hurry, before it is too late. It is true that Israel may benefit even if she remains sitting on the fence and waiting for developments. However, in this case she may get some crumbs, which would not change her situation to any appreciable degree. Or Israel may seize the initiative and do herself good in a big way. Which shall it be?

Under "seizing initiative" I do not mean that Israel should act on her own. Indeed, I would strongly counsel against that. British and French tacit approval of any steps taken by Israel is a *conditio sine qua non* - but the moment this British-French approval is obtained (and I feel confident that it could be gotten), Israel should neither hesitate, nor try to get clearance from Washington. This will ultimately be granted, but via Britain and France, not directly to Israel.

You know what my proposal is. Having obtained British-French behind-the-scenes consent, Israel should occupy the Gaza strip, expell the Egyptians from Palestine territory and come down to the bank of the Suez Canal. Need I enlarge on the change which this would produce in Israel's strategic position, and in her future relations with the Western world?

Neither the inconveniences and problems presented by the absorption of the 200.000 Arabs in the Gaza area, nor the odium and accusations of "being a tool of British-French imperialism" can outweigh the tremendous benefits - and lasting ones - which Israel would thus achieve.

I hope that you and Mrs McDonald will have a pleasant journey.

As always,

Eliahu Ben-Horin



## The Soviets and "Neutrality"

When the Soviet Union consented to a state treaty with Austria that withdrew Red occupation forces from that country on the basis of Austrian neutrality, there was a good deal of wishful thinking in Western countries to the effect that neutrality would provide the answer to most of the territorial problems of Europe. A "neutral belt" was foreseen, running from the Adriatic to the Arctic Ocean, beginning with Yugoslavia, ending with Finland and Sweden, and taking in Austria, a united Germany and perhaps the Soviet satellites along the way. This "neutral belt" would, it was argued, keep the Soviet Union and NATO apart; lessen tensions; offer greater autonomy to nations under Soviet control and, in general, offer long-term settlement of the problem that was created when the Red armies marched into the heart of the Continent.

The Kremlin seemed to give countenance to this idea, not only by the Austrian treaty but by its rapprochement with Tito, by the praise of neutrality in general which was scattered by Messrs. Khrushchev and Bulganin during their Asian tour and by the Soviet proposal that the Warsaw pact would be scrapped if NATO was dissolved. But signs were not wanting that Soviet approval of neutrality had rather strict limits. The Moscow leaders were pointedly disinterested in German unification on any terms, and while denouncing West German ties with NATO, there was no offer of unification and freedom in return for German neutrality. The offer to scrap the Warsaw pact was obviously a sham so long as the members of the pact were controlled by Moscow, and as soon as Poland gained a precarious measure of independence as a "national Communist" state, Mr. Gomulka made it clear that Russian troops would remain on Polish soil so long as the German question was

unresolved. This may well have been the price exacted by the Kremlin in return for tolerating the Gomulka government. In any event, Premier Nagy was not allowed to make Hungary a neutral state. Demands for Hungarian withdrawal from the Warsaw pact began in the latter stages of the revolt; the first concern of the freedom fighters was for the removal of all Soviet troops from the country. On Oct. 31, Premier Nagy announced that Hungary would leave the pact and implied that it might become the nucleus of a new neutral grouping. And on Oct. 31, Hungarian sources began to report the entry of new Soviet units into their country.

It would be too much to say that the Nagy government's decision to work for neutrality was the sole reason why the Kremlin decided to put down the independence movement in Hungary by brute force. Probably preparations for that tragedy were already under way while Hungarian and Soviet officials were negotiating the Soviet "withdrawal." The Hungarian people had already showed themselves far too independent-minded for their Soviet masters. But it is notable that the Premier the Russians forced on Hungary in place of Nagy, Janos Kadar, has been insistent that Hungary must adhere to the Warsaw pact, on the ground that neutrality would be "exploited by the imperialists and lead to war."

It is clear—and should be apparent to all disciples of neutralism in Europe and Asia—that neutrality is only admitted by the Soviet Union as preferable to association with the Western group. When one of its own satellites tries to achieve neutrality, the effort is put down with blood and fire. The Soviet Union would rather have a bound and stricken slave state on its borders than an independent neutral.

## The City and Consolidated Edison

Mayor Wagner has asked the Consolidated Edison Company whether it is "prepared" to make a purchase offer on the subway power plants and provide a long-term contract for all transit electricity. This is commendable.

The situation, in brief, is that the city has already made a huge investment in modernization of the three power plants for the IRT and BMT subways and will have to spend a lot more to complete the work. After all that is done, the city, according to its own figures, says it will be able to manufacture electricity a little cheaper than buying it from private enterprise.

The complication is that the city is very hard put in finding sufficient funds now and in the future for the power plants and all the other capital expenditure programs that cannot be neglected. Only a couple of weeks ago the City Planning Commission said: "Provided the city's interests can be protected, and this can be determined only on the basis of actual negotiations, we are not convinced that it is desirable for the city to remain in the power business with the resultant burden on the capital budget this entails."

Whether Mayor Wagner is equally convinced remains to be seen. But it is certainly encouraging that he has made a

firm move toward opening negotiations.

Now this is a vastly complicated business. For the city, Mr. Wagner is anxious to retrieve as much as possible of its costly investment in the past. It is perfectly true, as he says, that Con Ed "has not indicated an interest in the purchase of all three power plants in the past." What the company did propose in March, 1955, was to buy the Kent Ave. and 50th St. plants for \$30 million, lease the 74th St. plant and give a ten-year power contract. This the city refused, but both sides may be able to work out something different now. The Mayor, in his letter, is quite properly concerned about getting a good deal on the price of power in the future. Certainly this is important—perhaps it is even more vital than the amount to be paid for the plants. For there ought to be substantial assurance that subway fares can be kept as low as possible.

All this, as we have urged before, is a subject for competent, impartial determination. The first step should be for Mayor Wagner and Mr. Harland C. Forbes, president of Consolidated Edison, to sit down and have an objective talk. A fair sale of the power plants and an equitable, long-term contract for electricity would be in the best interest of both parties and the entire community.

## Settlement House Anniversary

Back in the early 1880s a young American clergyman, Dr. Stanton Coit, visited London after getting his Ph. D. at the University of Berlin and stayed for several months at Toynbee Hall, the pioneer settlement house, where university students lived with London's poor and learned to understand their problems first hand. Returning to this country, he determined to put the theory into practice on the lower East Side, congested with successive waves of immigrants.

Starting with six boys, who called their organization the Lily Pleasure Club, his venture soon became the first settlement house here under the name of the Neighborhood Guild, later changed to University Settlement. The purpose was to help the new immigrants become settled, to protect them from being exploited, to become good citizens, to preserve their native handicrafts and arts and to give them a feeling of belonging to a neighborhood instead of being lonely individuals in a large city. As immigrants of different nationalities arrived, there was also the problem of persuading former

hostile groups to work together as neighbors in their new, adopted country.

From this beginning in 1886, the movement for social improvement has expanded until it now numbers more than 800 settlement and neighborhood houses throughout the United States, including such other famous ones as the Henry Street Settlement here in New York, South Bend House in Boston and Hull House in Chicago. The seventieth anniversary of the University Settlement has just been celebrated by the entire movement to emphasize the work which has been done by all of them in recognizing the fact that the whole social structure can be endangered if one part of it is neglected. With the achievements of the past seventy years in mind, social workers have dedicated themselves to continue to help people to help themselves on a neighborhood level, making better citizens, creating better social conditions and offering those who might be lonely a feeling of belonging to the community. It is a hard but rewarding task.

## The Engineers Make Plans

Last summer the nation's great engineering societies decided that they would continue to make their headquarters in New York, despite the inadequacy of their present quarters, and despite the attractive offers dangled in front of them by other American cities.

Now they have announced plans for a new Engineering Center in mid-Manhattan, a development which would make New York the "engineering capital of the world." The project is still in a preliminary stage, but contracts have been given out for architectural plans and study. Although no details have yet been announced on specific location, time of completion or cost, it can be assumed confidently that the engineering societies have in mind a project which will not only give adequate attention to their own needs, but will also provide the city with a center in which it can take great pride.

By their action, the five societies concerned have given a vote of confidence to New York. They include the American

Society of Civil Engineers, the American Institute of Mining, Metallurgical and Petroleum Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and the American Institute of Chemical Engineers. All will have a part in the new center project, and all deserve every bit of help and co-operation that the city can offer in seeing their plans through to fruition.

### From Chester, England

THROUGH the rain like bouncing fish we bump against the cobblestones, tapping their unwrinkled age with our tired, living bones. I can forgive the plane tree that shelters others after me, concede the turtle length of days for the strangeness of his ways, but I shall hate the hard stone that struck the small obedient feet of busy Romans on this street and will strike still when I am gone.

SHERNA SHALIT



Don't Lose Touch With Things

© 1956, New York Herald Tribune Inc.

## TODAY AND TOMORROW

By WALTER LIPPMANN

### The Soviet Volunteers

The President's statement about Russian "volunteers" in Egypt cannot fairly or reasonably be interpreted as an attempt to avoid American responsibility and to pass the buck to the United Nations. There are no doubt men in Washington who would like to do just that. But it could not be done in this case even if we wanted to do it. For if the U. N. allows a force of Russian volunteers to be organized in Egypt and Syria, it will be a disastrous blow to the United States. But it would be a fatal blow to the United Nations.

So we must read the President's statement as a call upon the United Nations to seize the problem which has been brought into the open by Egyptian and Russian declarations about volunteers. What would be the position of the U. N. if, after demanding Russian withdrawal from Hungary and British and French withdrawal from Egypt, it allowed a Russian army to enter Egypt and Syria? The President is entitled to say that he is going to work through the U. N. because he has a right to insist that the issue is one which the U. N. cannot evade.

It goes without saying that the trained military personnel

that Nasser and the Soviet government have been talking about are not in any true sense of the word volunteers. They could not be recruited, equipped, and transported to Egypt except by the Soviet government. It is inconceivable that the Soviet government would not have the final say as to how, where, and when they were to be used. There can be no doubt that, once established in the Middle East, this Russian force would have the power to make and to unmake the Arab governments, and thus to dominate the whole region.

The question is not one which is disposed of by resolutions which do no more than to express an opinion. The question is whether Great Britain and France having withdrawn from Egypt, the U. N. will permit Russia to enter Egypt.

The latest reports available as this is written suggest that both in Cairo and in Moscow there is a disposition not to plunge ahead with the volunteer business. The President's first warning must surely have had something to do with this. Moreover, as the withdrawal of the Anglo-French forces is assured, there is no reason which the Soviet government can publicly avow to justify the sending in of its own so-called volunteers.

This is a very considerable gain. But we have no right to suppose that the Soviet government is, therefore, giving up the idea of creating a Soviet military force in the heart of the

Middle East. There is much credible evidence, uncovered through the capture of Egyptian documents and an examination of the captured Russian munitions in Egypt, to indicate a strong probability that a Russian military base is being prepared. The evidence indicates that military supplies have been shipped into Egypt to await the later arrival of the volunteers, that is to say of the Soviet personnel.

For the moment it may be that the occasion has passed when the Soviet government will move a great mass of volunteers into Egypt. But the world must not be lulled into a false sense of security by the probability that such personnel will be coming, nevertheless, coming quietly and in small numbers over a period of time.

This means that the United Nations police force has a long tour of duty ahead of it. It will have to do more than to supervise the British, French and Israeli withdrawal. It will have to do more than to deal with the Arab-Israeli border problems.

There is a great vacuum of power in the Middle East which was created by the original withdrawal of the British from Suez in 1954. Nasser has tried to fill that vacuum. But Nasser's Egypt is not a great power, and Nasser's role in the history of the Middle East has not been to create the Pan-Arab empire he talks about. His role has been to open the door of the Middle East to the Russian empire.

## The Letter Forum

### Western "Volunteers"

To the N. Y. Herald Tribune: The British and French, having seized the initiative in the Middle East, should hold it. Until they are certain of Russia's next move, they should not withdraw because of Soviet threats.

The Soviet oligarchy has broadcast a warning that if the British and French do not withdraw from the Middle East, it will see to it that Soviet volunteers in great numbers assist the Egyptians. Why do not the Western powers counter this threat by implying that at just that time they will permit Western volunteers to assist Poland and Hungary?

If it is Soviet policy to weaken the West by involving it in small wars, this could be the right time to return the compliment. World esprit might be given a much-needed boost if every time the Soviets yacked, the West did a little yackety-yacking of its own. One thing a bully cannot stand up to is a bit of back talk from some one his own size.

LYTTON W. DOOLITTLE  
Providence, R. I., Nov. 14, 1956.

### Modern Republicanism

To the N. Y. Herald Tribune: President Eisenhower's spectacular victory is another impressive demonstration of the American people's trust in him, and indicates that they are solidly behind the policies which he has championed.

However, when the rejoicing over the Eisenhower triumph has finally died away, the Republican party is going to have to subject itself to a searching critical evaluation of its position on the political scene. For, despite an overwhelming victory in the Presidential contest, the Republicans were unable to cap-

ture either house of Congress. Obviously, something is radically wrong. It is becoming more clear all the time that the Republican party as a whole does not have the confidence of the people, and, lacking that confidence, its prospects for the future are dismal indeed. In 1960 the party will be unable to rely on the magic name of Eisenhower to pull it through, and, therefore, it must depend on its own resources in order to win.

Unless its leaders are prepared to reshape the party along more liberal lines, it cannot hope to gain the support of progressive-thinking voters. The times call for the sort of political philosophy that finds expression in the so-called "modern Republicanism" as enunciated by President Eisenhower. The party must look ever forward and adapt itself to the fast-changing conditions as they evolve.

ROBERT W. ELBERS,  
Armonk, N. Y., Nov. 9, 1956.



### Conscription Opposed

To the N. Y. Herald Tribune:

In their eloquent debates on the Hungarian and Middle East violence, United Nations delegates pose as mankind's foremost peace partisans. It is distressing, therefore, when none among them questions what right, any body has to make others kill their fellow men. Denied that prerogative, rulers would find waging warfare extremely difficult—perhaps impossible. This applies everywhere, totally transcending political and economic ideologies, and relative rightness or wrongness of national objectives. Confirming this contention is the common inability of all governments to raise armed forces, adequate in number for large-scale human slaughter, except by drafting them.

Here, then, is a matter well worth U. N. deliberation. From it may emerge true statesmen through whose tireless efforts conscription would be abolished. Such action should provide the indispensable first step toward a warless world.

SAMUEL MICHAELSON,  
Philadelphia, Nov. 14, 1956.

### I. L. A. and Russia

To the N. Y. Herald Tribune: A recent article in the Herald Tribune stated that the International Longshoremen's Association refused to handle freight arriving from Russia on the Pioneer Wave and asked the Boston local to do the same, and to continue this boycott until Russia removed her troops from Hungarian soil. All credit is due the I. L. A. for this forceful show of patriotism which is the only kind that Russia seems to understand.

I. M. S.  
Port Washington, L. I., Nov. 14, 1956.

## MATTER OF FACT

By JOSEPH and STEWART ALSOP

### Why a Silver Platter?

WASHINGTON.

It will take a long time to add up the full cost of the disaster in the Middle East, but its chief effect is already pretty clear. The most strategically vital region of the modern world has been handed to the Kremlin on a silver platter—with the American government as a rather conspicuous platter-bearer.

Or putting it another way, the American government has energetically assisted in installing Egypt's President Gamal Abdel Nasser as the Soviet viceroy of the Arab lands. That is almost sure to be the practical result of recent events. There is no use complaining, any longer, about the unwisdom of the Anglo-Franco-Israeli intervention in Egypt. The important thing, now, is to realize the effect of the Anglo-Franco-Israeli failure to attain their aim. Their true aim was to topple Nasser from his position of vast influence and power throughout Pan-Arabia. Nasser was in fact toppled—for he could never have survived his humiliating military defeat by the Israelis without help.

But the Egyptian Humpty-Dumpty was put back on the wall again, partly by parallel Soviet and American action in the United Nations, partly by intense American pressure on our allies, and partly by the apparent Western surrender to loud Soviet threats. The last factor is the most significant, since all Arabs are now convinced that the Egyptian ceasefire was granted in response to the Bulganin ultimatum to Britain and France.

The State Department, which used to call Nasser a Soviet stooge, now portrays him as full of gratitude to us. He has, it appears, been very nice to our new ambassador in Cairo, Raymond Hare. But in fact every one with first hand knowledge of the Middle East is convinced that the Department's former view of Nasser is now more correct than ever.

Nasser's psychology is such that he will surely consider recent American actions were largely motivated by fear of the Soviets. He will feel that this country and the other leading Western powers turned and ran as soon as the Soviets began fingering a gun. Far more than in the past, he will look to the Soviet Union as his guide and protector.

Nor is this any more than the beginning of the story. Nasser both symbolizes and leads the predominant nationalist movement throughout all the Arab lands. There is very little of the Spirit of '76 in this Nasser brand of Arab nationalism. It is neurotically anti-Western and viciously anti-Israeli. It is marked, above all, by the conviction that old grudges can now be vented on the Western powers with perfect safety, because the West is now too weak-willed and impotent to respond to any provocation.

If Nasser had been toppled, it would have been like the slap on the face that doctors recommend as a cure for hysteria. The Arab nationalists would have stopped screaming and drumming their heels on the floor, and would have started dealing with hard realities. They might then have begun to act as serious nationalists, offering constructive programs for their own countries, and forthrightly seeking a constructive accom-

modation with the Western nations. But since Humpty-Dumpty has been put back on the wall again, the opposite effects can be anticipated. Nasser's followers in other Arab lands will of course take notice of the Israelis' brilliant victory. This will be chilled by demonstration that Nasser's vaunted military power is a busted flush. But this setback for Nasser will be more than balanced by the enhanced prestige of the Soviet Union, and the reflected glory of Nasser as the Kremlin's special Middle Eastern favorite.

What must now be expected, therefore, is the progressive collapse of every remaining Western position in the Middle East, under the assault of the Nasserized Arab nationalist movement. Arab nationalism will now be more inflamed than ever before because of the fruitless attempt to topple its leader. It will be more confident than ever because of the apparent Western surrender to the recent Soviet threats. It will be more Soviet-influenced than ever because not only Nasser, but the Arab nationalists everywhere will now tend to accept the Soviets as their guides and protectors. And the Soviets will use the Arab nationalists, coolly and ruthlessly, as instruments to cut the Western Alliance's oil jugular in the Middle East.

© 1956, N. Y. Herald Tribune Inc.

## Bewildering the Voter

TO the N. Y. Herald Tribune: Defeat on Election Day of the proposition for a loan of \$100,000,000 for limited-profit housing purposes has been attributed quite generally to "upstate" New York opposition. While it appears to be true that rural residents are less sympathetic to public housing than residents of urban areas, it seems to me that a closer look may indicate that the fault lies in the method of presenting this and other propositions.

This, in the face of the fact that the proposition for a \$500,000,000 bond issue for highways and parkways passed at the same time that the housing proposition failed!

Even though the highway and parkway proposal means spending \$500,000,000 and the housing proposal involved a state loan that, with interest, was to have been paid back, both proposals on the voting machines read almost the same in the first portions of their quoted parts. The highway proposal read: "An act authorizing the creation of a state debt to the amount of \$500 million . . ." The housing proposal read: "An act authorizing the creation of an addi-

tional state debt in the aggregate amount of \$100 million . . ."

To the voter who in advance had not studied these proposals, the probabilities are that each meant "spending."

The vote total and the fate of these proposals in Sullivan County, for example, may bear this out. For President and Vice-President, the total vote was 25,117—a record mark for the county. Yet on the highway proposition, only 9,790 voted, leaving 15,327 not recorded. On housing, even fewer, 8,469, voted. This left 16,648 indicating no preference.

In the 1955 election, across the tops of voting machines of New York State was a bewildering array of ten proposed amendments to the State Constitution and one proposition. Little wonder then that these got comparatively scant attention of voters!

The experience with the almost perennial presentation of these proposals seems to prove that a change in the method of presentation or perhaps in the wording is demanded.

GEORGE A. YAEGER,  
Editor, "The Liberty Register,"  
Liberty, N. Y., Nov. 14, 1956.

## NEW YORK Herald Tribune

Owned and published daily by New York Herald Tribune Inc., 230 West 41st St., New York 36, N. Y. Principal cities of the world. For information, address Advertising Manager, New York Herald Tribune, 230 West 41st St., New York 36, N. Y.

MAIL SUBSCRIPTION RATES—UNITED STATES, POSSESSIONS, TERRITORIES, CANADA, SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA  
Daily and Sunday, \$12.00 per month in advance  
Sundays only, \$4.00 per month in advance  
Foreign, \$15.00 per month in advance  
Single copies, 10¢

For Home Delivery by Local Carrier, inquire Circulation Dept.

Microfilm subscription, 1956 \$10.00 per year in advance. Microfilm, European Edition, by the year \$2.00

EUROPEAN EDITION—Paris address above. Distributed throughout Europe, in North Africa and the Middle East daily. For subscription and advertising rates apply New York office.

The Associated Press is entitled exclusively to the use for publication of all the local news printed in this newspaper, as well as all AP news dispatches. All rights of publication of all other matter herein are reserved.





CONSULATE GENERAL OF ISRAEL  
936 NORTH MICHIGAN AVENUE  
CHICAGO 11, ILLINOIS  
WHITEHALL 3-0265

קונסוליה כללית  
של ישראל

December 6, 1956

Ref: 800

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

Dear Rabbi Silver:

I have been requested by the Prime Minister's office to forward to you the enclosed envelope.

I hope to have the pleasure of seeing you again soon. I expect to be in Cleveland some time in January.

With warm personal regards.

Sincerely yours,

Simcha Pratt,  
Consul General

*Handwritten note:* 32  
DAN P. HILL

tw



E. Rimalt

נציגות ישראל  
באומות המאוחדות  
DELEGATION OF ISRAEL  
TO THE UNITED NATIONS

מדינת ישראל  
ISRAEL

11 EAST 70TH STREET  
NEW YORK 21, NEW YORK  
TRAFALGAR 9-7600

Dec. 7th 56.

Dear Toots Silver,

I have been told, that you will be in New York on Monday, Dec. 17th. I would be very obliged to you if you could spare a few minutes for me and give me an opportunity to say you RBL and to tell you about the situation in Israel. I am here almost 2 weeks. I intended to call on you in Cleveland during the Christmas-recess of the UN-assembly. The UN-business keeps me quite busy.

I am looking forward to your kind reply  
With the best regards and the greetings of all our friends in Israel  
I am most sincerely yours

E. Rimalt



SHALOM BENNETT  
Emek Jesreel No. 65  
Tel-Aviv, Israel,  
-----

December 9th 1956

His Honour  
Dr. HILLEL-SILVER,  
New - York  
-----

Your Honour,

I take leave to adress to your Goodself with a big request to stand me by with your kind advice in the following matter.

On the 9th Oktober 56 I sent a letter in Yddish, according to the enclosed copy, to the newspaper "JEWS AMERICAN" and have no reply up to this day.

I know ~~nobody~~ in America, besides I am certain that no one like your Goodself could be more willing to help a man in great need as I am. I am also enclosing documents proving my state of health, and I am certain that my appeal will find a favourable echo. What I dare ask, is to intervene with the a/m newspaper to publish the appeal contained in my above mentioned letter.

I thank you very humbly for all you will do for me and beg to remain, your Honour,

faithfully yours

N.B. During the time I wrote the a/m letter and to this day, the living price here is raised with 30%.

Shalom Bennett

*Shalom Bennett*

2 enclosures.



בנט שלום,  
חל אביב, רחוב עמק יזרעאל 65.

חל אביב 9-טן אוקטובר 1956.

צום  
רעדאקטאר פון ג'ואיש אמעריקאן,  
ניו - יורק.

חשובער הער רעדאקטאר,

איין מיין פערצווייפלטער לאגע, ביטע מיר ערלויבן זיך ווענדן צו איין  
מיט מיין פאלגענדער ביטע:

צוליעב די שרעקליכע מלחמה בעדינגונגען, בין איך געשטראפט געווארן  
מיט דער קראנקהייט וואס הייסט עפילעפסיע.

איך בין 38 יאר אלט, איך ארבעט נאר צייטווייליג, ווייל אויף א שטענדיקע  
ארבעט וויל מען מיר אין קיין פלאץ נישט צונעמען. מיין פרוי קען נישט גיין  
ארבייטן, ווייל זי מוז מיר בעדינגען און שטענדיג אויף מיר אכטונג געבן.

מיין פערדינסטן זיינען אזוי קליין אז איך קען נאר דעקן 40 - 50 פראצענט  
פון מיין אוימער הוצאה און אונזער לאגע ווערט פון טאג צו טאג ערגער.

איך שטאם פון זאווערציע, פולין, ביי טשענסטאכאוו. מיין זיידע ע"ה  
ר' שלמה האבערמאן איז געווען א גוט-בעזיצער און זייער אנגעזעהנער מאן דארט.

איך בעט איין זייער, אפשר איז מעגליך דורך אייער צייטונג, צו בעטן  
אייניגע גוטע און הארציגע מענשן אדער לאנדטלייט, צו זאמלען פאר מיר א קליינעם  
מאנאטליכן פאגד און מיר אונטערשטיצן, אום איך זאל קענען צוזאמען מיט מיין  
פארדינסט פון מיין ארבעט, ווי עס איז עקזיסטירן מיט מיין פאמיליע.

איך לייג ביי א הערצטליכע בעשייניגונג.

איך דאנק איין פארויס פאר אייער הילף און ערווארט אייער געהערטן  
אנטווארט.

מיט גרויס כבוד,



# קופת חולים, מחוז תל-אביב

ההסתדרות הכללית של העובדים העברים בארץ-ישראל

תל-אביב / ת.ר. 562 / סלמון 59-22151

19.5.48

סמננו.....

מכתבכם.....

## ה ע ת ק

לכבוד

משרד המפקד לשרות העם.

המגויס בנש שלום נמצא בטפולנו (לפי  
כרטיסו הרפואי) משנת 1942 בגלל Epilepsy  
מקבל באופן ממושך Solentoin + Luminal

WRHS

AMERICAN JEWISH  
ARCHIVES

בחודש מאי 1943 שכל בבי"ח הדסה  
בירושלים בגלל התפרצות פסיכיתית במסגרת  
הסינדרוס האפילפטי.

(-) ד"ר סוקניק (ד"ר מלר

במנהל הרפואי הרופא המטפל.

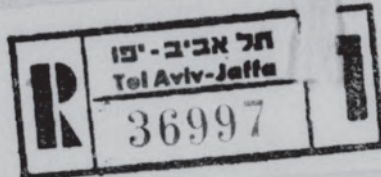
מלחמה ופחדים ונפילה של מוסדות העם בא"י

מחוז תל-אביב

KUFAL CHOLIM

Sick Fund of the General Federation  
of Jewish Labour in Erez-Israel





The Jewish Community for

His Honour

Dr. H I L L E L - S I L V E R

New York

U.S.A.

*30 Clinton St.*

*Newark N.J.*

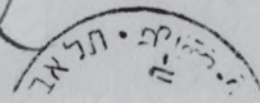
*The Temple Cleveland*

*Cleveland Ohio*

*The Temple Cleveland*

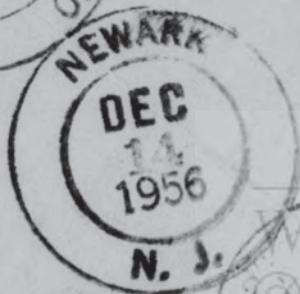
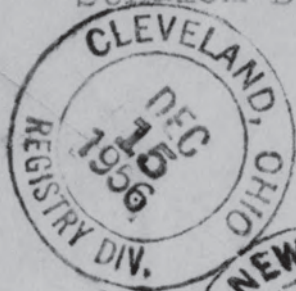
*Cleveland Ohio*

**Forwarded**





Schalom Bennet, Emek Jesreel St. No. 65  
Tel-Aviv, Israel.





December 11, 1956

Dr. E. Rimalt  
c/o Delegation of Israel  
to the United Nations  
11 East 70th Street  
New York 21, New York

My dear Dr. Rimalt:

WRHS



Thank you for your letter of December 7th. I shall, of course, be most happy to see you in New York on Monday, December 17th.

Please get in touch with me and we will arrange for a time to meet.

With warmest regards and all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

ABBA HILLEL SILVER

AHS:sl

P.S. So far as I know at this writing I will be staying at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel where the Zionist dinner will be held.



EMBASSY OF ISRAEL  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

שגרירות ישראל  
ושינגטון

January 11, 1957

Dear Dr. Silver,

I enclose a confidential memorandum on the vital importance of guaranteeing freedom of navigation in the Gulf of Akaba before any change is made in the present position at the entrance to the Gulf.

We are gravely aware that if this is not done, the way may be paved for new crises arising out of the blockade by Egypt of an international waterway.

In view of your deep interest in the affairs of our region, I thought that you would like to be informed of Israel's view on this matter.

Sincerely yours,

*Abba Eban*

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver  
The Temple,  
Cleveland  
Ohio



CLASS OF SERVICE

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

# WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

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

CTA048 SYA048

157 JAN 13 AM 2 25

SY NNY029 DL PD AR=SI NEW YORK NY 13 NTF=

RABBI ABBA HILLEL SILVER DONT PHONE DLR AFTER 9 AM

19810 SHAKER BLVD CLEVE=

EARNESTLY INVITE YOU TO MEET WITH ME AND LIMITED GROUP

SUNDAY JANUARY 20 TWELVE THIRTY PM AT ISRAEL EMBASSY

1621 - 22ND STREET NW WASHINGTON. BELIEVE IT IMPORTANT

THAT YOU HAVE FULL BACKGROUND LATEST DEVELOPMENTS

AFFECTING ISRAEL'S POSITION AND FUTURE. PLEASE WIRE ME

WHETHER YOU CAN ATTEND. REGARDS=

ABRA EBAN=



TELEGRAM TELEPHONE 11:10 AM  
SL to PO

January 18, 1957

EMBASSADOR ABBA EBAN  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

DEEPLY REGRET MY INABILITY TO BE WITH YOU ON SUNDAY

JANUARY 20. WARMEST REGARDS

ABBA HILLEL SILVER





*From*

**S. ANDHIL FINEBERG**

February 6, 1957

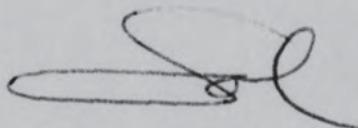
Dear Abba:

I know that you are deluged with reading matter, but I believe that this item deserves your prompt attention.

I am anxious to promote the idea of Israel as an alternative to Suez without delay in as many cities as possible.

Warm regards.

Encl:



To Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver  
The American Jewish Committee  
386 Fourth Avenue  
New York 16, N. Y.



THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE  
MEMORANDUM

TO: AREA DIRECTORS - EXECUTIVE ASSISTANTS - CRCs

FROM: S. ANDHIL FINEBERG

February 5, 1957

MIDDLE EAST CRISIS -- SEVENTH COMMUNICATION

United Nations Resolutions:

During the weekend the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted two resolutions. The first "calls upon Israel to complete its withdrawal behind the armistice demarcation line without further delay." This would mean evacuating Gaza and the land at the Gulf of Aqaba, from which Egypt's guns blockaded the Gulf of Aqaba. This resolution was approved by a vote of 74 with two abstentions and with Israel and France voting against it.

The second resolution is much less simple and will be subject to various interpretations. It was adopted unanimously with 22 abstentions. The third paragraph of the second resolution requires the placing of the United Nations Emergency Force on the Egyptian-Israeli armistice demarcation line and the implementation of other measures as proposed in the Secretary General's report..." The second resolution calls upon the governments of Egypt and Israel "scrupulously to observe the provisions of the 1949 armistice agreement."

Assuming that the United Nations Force would soon withdraw, Egypt is willing to comply with both resolutions. The Israeli Government refuses to comply with the first resolution because it does not believe that the second resolution offers adequate guarantee that its rights will be respected on land and on sea.

This means that Israel may for some time be a violator of the UN decision. Israel may now be subjected to a great deal of pressure. In this circumstance the United States will be urged to take punitive measures in respect to the needed support that Israel receives from the United States Government and from American citizens.

Israel's Changed Position Vis-a-Vis American Public Opinion:

The Middle East controversy can develop into lasting peace or into local skirmishes or even into World War III. This means that Israel cannot enjoy the same place that it held in American public opinion a year ago and previous thereto. When Americans thought of Israel only as a place where some hundreds of thousands of Jewish refugees might go, it was possible to have a purely humanitarian reaction. Millions of Americans were entirely "for Israel" sentimentally without thinking of Israel in relationship to any other country's welfare.

There are still many Jews and non-Jews who have a tremendous affection for Israel. But most Americans, as polls revealed, did not have any



attitude a year ago. With each passing month the great bloc of neutrals is dissolving. There has been an inevitable tendency because of headline news, to become partisan. It is now well nigh impossible on the basis of idealist appeals about Israel as a haven for Jewish refugees to overbalance other considerations. Sympathy for this tiny foreign nation will not outweigh in public reckoning the vital interests of one's own nation and other friendly nations.

In brief, America's view of Israel has been changing from that of a small, admirable, democratic nation in the Middle East which should be aided economically for its own sake, to a view of Israel wherein the predominant question is: Will favor for Israel estrange the Arab world will it improve or lessen the possibilities of keeping the Mid-East out of the Communist camp; or will securing Israel's rights on land and sea be to the advantage of our own country and its allies? This tremendous shift in the role of Israel requires that in discussing Israel the major question be related to the survival of the Free World.

#### Is Israel's Present Attitude Defensible?

Insofar as Gaza is concerned, it is highly dangerous for Israel to let that strip of land be returned to Egyptian control. It is extremely difficult, however, and perhaps impossible to make the Gaza situation appear to Americans as something so vitally important to themselves and to the Free World that they will side with Israel against the UN General Assembly.

As indicated in my earlier memoranda, free transit thru the Gulf of Aqaba is necessary not only for the survival of Israel, but of the Free World. I have sought to explain this in a memorandum attached hereto, "Importance of Israel to the Free World." This memorandum was discussed at length on February 1st at a meeting of the Staff Committee on the Domestic Impact of the Middle East Crisis. However, there is already some French support for it. The usefulness of Israel as a gateway from the Orient to the Mediterranean will be explored from the standpoint of feasibility by the American Jewish Committee. Until AJC has had opportunity to weigh this proposal more carefully, please consider it my suggestion, rather than AJC's. But you may certainly promote the idea as an explanation of why Israel should not let control of Aqaba return to Nasser.

I am thoroughly convinced that if UN troops move in and out of the Aqaba area in accordance with Nasser's wishes, on the ground that these are not "occupying troops and can remain only as long as the country which originally held the area is willing," Nasser will again blockade the entrance to the Red Sea. This will destroy the possibility of establishing (thru Israel) another life line for France and Britain. If that should happen every American will some day deeply regret it. In this context Israel is tremendously important to the United States and Israel's determination to keep the Gulf of Aqaba open (even under severe pressure) should be appreciated, rather than deplored. I repeat that this is my personal view. AJC has, however, taken the position that the control of the Gulf of Aqaba should not revert to Egypt.



THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE  
MEMORANDUM of S. ANDHIL FINEBERG

IMPORTANCE OF ISRAEL TO THE FREE WORLD

Even a cursory glance at a map of the Middle East indicates that only Israel and Egypt provide narrow land bridges between Asia and Europe. The Arabian Sea, whence ships can pass eastward to India and to other countries of the Asian Continent, is joined by the Red Sea, from which two gulfs extend northward. One of these, the Gulf of Suez, has furnished continuous transit for ships into the Mediterranean Sea thru the Suez Canal since 1869. The Red Sea's other northern Gulf, Aqaba, ends at its northern tip at an Israeli port, Elath. Between Elath and the Mediterranean Sea, there are a hundred miles of land, but all of this land is in one country, which is independent of Egypt and not at all likely to be courted by the Soviet Union.

There is always the possibility of sending ships around Africa, a long and perilous journey of more than 6,000 miles. The most important cargo, however, which must be brought into the Mediterranean to keep Western Europe economically alive, is oil. Oil can be pumped thru giant pipes for several hundred miles far more cheaply in regard to both the equipment, manpower, and maintenance costs than by the long sea voyage.

In addition to transshipment of oil, Israel provides a secure area for other traffic from the Red Sea to the Mediterranean Sea. As long as the Gulf of Aqaba is kept open, Egypt has a rival in regard to the passage of the oil of Iran (a non-Arab country) and of other Asian products.

Had communications between Elath and Israel's Mediterranean ports been developed and had they been in operation, and had Nasser not controlled the Gulf of Aqaba, the Egyptian dictator could not have treated Britain and France with such insolence.

Regardless of the outcome of current negotiations, the Suez Canal will become solely Egyptian property in 1968 in accordance with the contract made when the Canal was built. Even without owning the Canal outright, as they will after 1968, the rulers of Egypt can always blow up ships and block the Canal or threaten to do so. Being astride the Canal the Egyptians cannot be prevented by anything but military occupation from closing the life-line of Britain, France and other Western European nations which are dependent upon the Suez Canal.

In any sound, long-range planning for maintaining the independence of the Western World, provision must be made against an Egyptian dictator control of the fate and destinies of America's European allies. The monopoly which Nasser has exercised over the water and land journey from Asian waters into the Mediterranean Sea must never be restored. As long as a rival route exists carrying part of the traffic, the threat to strangle Western Europe economically cannot be exercised by Nasser or any of his successors.

It is quite possible that Saudi Arabia may be linked with the West, while Egypt, Syria and other Arab countries go into the Communist camp.



In that event, despite the current hostility between Israel and Saudi Arabia, it is thoroughly possible that oil would be pumped from Saudi Arabia to the West Coast of Arabia, and thence trans-shipped thru Israel to the Mediterranean, even if Syria and Jordan become Communist controlled. It is noteworthy that Syria has cut the pipeline from Iraq. Cutting of pipe lines in Arab countries will always be a menace and a source of blackmail. Provided the Gulf of Aqaba remains open, Saudi Arabia can send oil directly thru Israel, as will Iraq and other countries.

Looking at the map with these and related facts in mind it becomes apparent that the Free World must find ways of keeping the Gulf of Aqaba from reverting to the status quo ante and that Egypt must never again be able to blockade the Straits of Tiran and the neighboring waters. Otherwise, Western Europe will be at the mercy of any Egyptian dictator. The trip around Africa for the oil of Arabia is 6,000 miles each way. A 12,000 mile round trip would consume a huge part of an average tanker's oil cargo. Hence the importance of Suez and the desperate need for an alternative.



2/5/57



# Jewish War

## Veterans OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

National Headquarters: 1712 New Hampshire Avenue, N. W., Washington 9, D. C. • COLUMBIA 5-6280

*Past* SIDNEY S. HAAS  
National Executive Committeeman — 5th Region  
816 Union Commerce Bldg.  
Cleveland 14, Ohio  
Main 1-7183

My dear Rabbi -

Every once in a while our friend Porter tries to be an expert on this subject and recently I let him have it "aplenty" - I told him in no uncertain terms that his neighbor Spence Irwin should straighten out his (Porter's) thinking before Phil can write expert opinions on this subject -

I thought you might be interested in the enclosed. Porter has written to me many times - always in the same vein -

The article <sup>he</sup> wrote on Mayor Wagner's "discountersy" to the Sand is what started this.

Very truly yours  
Sidney



PUBLISHED BY  
THE  
FOREST CITY  
PUBLISHING COMPANY  
CLEVELAND 14, OHIO

# CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER

LARGEST MORNING AND SUNDAY CIRCULATION IN OHIO

1801 SUPERIOR AVE.

CLEVELAND 14, OHIO

STERLING E. GRAHAM  
PRESIDENT

CHARLES F. McCAHILL  
SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT

JOHN A. VAN BUREN  
VICE PRESIDENT

WRIGHT BRYAN  
EDITOR

OFFICE OF  
PHILIP W. PORTER  
SUNDAY AND FEATURE EDITOR  
CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER

February 18, 1957.

Mr. Sidney S. Haas,  
816 Union Commerce Bldg.,  
Cleveland 14, Ohio.

Dear Sid:

I was glad to get your detailed expression of opinion about the Israel-Arab situation, but I am afraid it cannot be considered calm and dispassionate.

I don't think I have made myself clear to you, and perhaps some others. You say you are not super-sensitive, but you do look over your shoulder on occasion; and I don't blame you of course in view of the things that happened during Hitler's regime and in some other places.

However, I do think that you and a great many other worthy people ought to closely examine your excitement and your enthusiasm, because in the end I think you do yourselves harm.

As you know perfectly well, I am not in the least anti-Semitic, but in this case I believe I see the problem a little less emotionally than you do. The United States government has a difficult situation on its hands, and it doesn't necessarily mean---because it is trying to do business with the Arabs, who happen to be in a position where they can make a devil of a lot of trouble for us by going over to the side of the Russians if they are not handled properly---that our government is anti-Israel.

Nor does it mean that anybody, who believes that Israel should conform to certain rules set up by the U.N., is necessarily an enemy of Israel or wants to see it destroyed.

I have great admiration for the guts and imagination of the people who settled over there and made a country of a desert, but I cannot bring myself to believe it is the only country in the world that matters, or that anything that goes on over there is of more importance than the basic welfare of the United States. I think in general that is Eisenhower's attitude also.

I take a very dim view of the extreme one-sidedness in this matter, and the business of claiming



Mr. Sidney S. Haas.

-2-

2/18/'57.

a so-called defensive war is O.K. if it happens to advance the Israel position. I don't think their defensive war is any better than the attack made on the Suez Canal by the British and French! And although I believe, as I have said many times, that this Nasser is a complete stinker, I believe there are other ways to handle him than going whole hog for anything and everything the Israeli government asks.

So I urge you and your friends to calm down and become a little more dispassionate, because I think you are doing yourself harm in the long run if you don't. There are millions of people in this country who haven't the slightest interest in Israel. I am not one of them, but I recognize they exist and they exert a devil of an amount of political pressure too. Do I make myself clear?

Best regards.



Sincerely,

Sunday and Feature Editor.

PWP:R

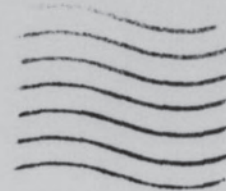


SIDNEY S. HAAS

DEPENDABLE INSURANCE SERVICE

816 UNION COMMERCE BUILDING

CLEVELAND 14, OHIO



WRHS  
Rabbi A. H. Silver  
The Temple



Anscl Rm & E 105

Cleveland O



From  
THE WALL STREET JOURNAL  
Thursday, February 21, 1957

### EXPLOSIVE SANCTIONS

There is reason to believe that the talk of economic sanctions against Israel if it does not unconditionally withdraw from the Gaza Strip and the Gulf of Aqaba is overblown; at least, that the United States would not actually vote for sanctions if the issue came to a showdown in the United Nations.

We hope that is the case. For the case for sanctions is flimsy and the case against them is impressive.

The case for sanctions is that Israel invaded Egypt in late October and should not be allowed to keep any fruits of this "aggression" or be given any prior guarantees against Egypt's using the Gaza Strip as a base for attacking Israel or for freedom of navigation in the Gulf of Aqaba.

This newspaper did not and does not condone Israel's invasion of Egypt. But it hardly follows that Egypt is innocent. The Arab nations and Israel have been carrying on military action against each other for nearly a decade; the October action was one more eruption of a war that started in 1948 and was never settled, and it was the Arab League which started that war.

And however dimly one may regard the October reactions of Britain, France and Israel, it was Egypt after all that precipitated the current Middle Eastern crisis by seizing the Suez Canal. That was economic aggression pure and simple.

In view of Egypt's conduct and attitude, it is understandable that Israel should ask minimum guarantees before withdrawing from these last two pieces of territory. It is not surprising, either, that there should be considerable outcry against the idea of the United Nations' punishing Israel while letting Egypt go scot-free.

That, of course, is only <sup>one</sup> part of the moral argument against putting sanctions on Israel alone. Another well-publicized part is that if the United Nations is going to impose sanctions against Israel it should impose far worse ones on Russia for its monstrous aggression against Hungary. Otherwise the United Nations applies one code for the big and another for the little, and that is a double standard the United States should have no truck with.

As a practical matter, sanctions are a dubious weapon anyway. Sometimes they are ineffective, but in the case of Israel they certainly could be effective -- maybe too much so. They could throttle the nation, and so possibly push it to new moves of desperation.

But perhaps the most interesting question is one that is too rarely raised. How critical really is the crisis over Gaza and Aqaba? The danger is assumed to be that Egypt will attack if Israel doesn't get out quick. Perhaps; but Egypt would seem to be in poor shape for that after an ignominious defeat at the hands of the Israelis and after losing much of its brand-new Communist striking power at the hands of the British and French.

We would not underrate the danger; it is no news that the Middle East is explosive. But there is at least a reasonable probability that a stalemate over Gaza and Aqaba could go on for some time without a blow-up; in fact, it has. There is also a plausible possibility that Israel of its own volition will in time see the wisdom of withdrawal.

It is one thing for the United States to use its good offices to that end, as it has been trying to do. It is something far less sensible to toy with sanctions of doubtful morality and high explosive potential.



February 20, 1957

Dear Mr. Rountree:

In accordance with your suggestion, I telephoned the message from the President of the United States to Prime Minister Ben-Gurion at his home in Jerusalem.

Mr. Ben-Gurion instructed me to convey immediately his deep gratitude for the personal interest and the spirit of friendship which were expressed in this message. He warmly shares the President's desire zealously to preserve and develop the friendship between our countries.

He asked me to bring to your notice that Ambassador Eban, to whose report the President refers, has not yet reached Israel. He is expected hourly, and the Prime Minister will get his report immediately on his arrival. Mr. Ben-Gurion will call a Cabinet meeting tomorrow morning to discuss both the President's message and the Ambassador's report. He cannot, of course, predict the outcome of the Cabinet's deliberations. Whatever it is, he will have to bring it before the Knesset, which

The Honorable  
William M. Rountree  
Assistant Secretary of State  
Washington, D.C.



previously took a stand on the issue on January 23, 1957.

He hopes to be able to come before the Knesset tomorrow afternoon.

The Prime Minister will spare no effort to expedite discussion and decision and to achieve an understanding between our two nations.

He appreciates the support the United States has already given to the postponement of consideration of this issue by the General Assembly, and expresses his hope that this postponement be further extended, if at all possible, for a few days to facilitate consideration of the issues involved in a suitable spirit.

WRHS  


AMERICAN JEWISH  
ARCHIVES  
  
Sincerely,

Reuven Shiloah





הכנסת

חבר הכנסת

אשר  
היה פה אצל הרב משה ר  
קלינג. אורח חיים

ישיבת חכמים  
קולט את ספיק הולש שהוצאת אלזה לי עם הקבלה  
מילצבר. אקטא את הספר ושלחה לי מלצה ושהתענינה  
מנצח את אן אן מאז אצד התענינה הולש מלצבר ויקרה  
לי התענינה היפנה.

קולט את מלצה את ברנה ואחיו הולש  
זכריאל אקטא אתה גם וועד

אן מקורה ויציבה  
ישראל וקל

24/2/57



From: S. Rokeach

118 Rothchild Boulevard

Bel Air

Israel



WRHS



AMERICAN JEWISH  
ARCHIVES





**ST. MORITZ  
ON - THE - PARK**

**50 CENTRAL PARK SOUTH  
NEW YORK 19.N.Y.**

*Via Air Mail*

TELETYPE NY 1-3646

CABLE ADDRESS "SANMORITZ"

March 19, 1957.

Dr. A.H. Silver,  
Temple Emanu-El  
Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Dr. Silver:

I came to the United States for a short stay to advance the project of the South City in Israel, and I am most delighted to report to you that the memorandum of agreement has been signed with the Government of Israel and Mr. Philip Klutznick and myself have made satisfactory arrangements to begin the building of the new City with a deep water port for a population of 200,000. A brain trust of experts in town planning are busy on the job and we fervently hope to produce a model city not only for Israel but for the whole era.

When you visited with us, I mentioned to you that I am building a Museum of Art in Nathanya. We have made great progress in construction of the building, as well as in collecting valuable works of art. The benefactor, a leader of the Belgian Jewry, Mr. Romi Goldmuntz, is celebrating his Seventy-Fifth Anniversary the month of July, and the Committee of Honor, headed by the President of Belgian Parliament, a great friend of Israel, Ministers and leading Jewry from England and Western Europe, have consented to serve on this Committee. I have asked Mr. Klutznick, as World President of the B'nai Brith to lend his name, which he has kindly consented to do, and if you would not consider it presumptuous of me, may I request that you agree to be an honorary member of this Committee whose aim is to organize a Celebration Function in Belgium for the benefit of the Museum of Nathanya.

I am leaving the end of this week for Europe and returning to Israel the beginning of April and may I extend to Mrs. Silver and your good self, my kindest greetings for the coming Passover.

Cordially,

*P. Ben-Ami*  
— OVED BEN-AMI.



Oved Ben-Ami

KAYE, SCHOLER, FIERMAN & HAYS

445 PARK AVENUE

NEW YORK 22, N.Y.



March 26, 1957

The Honorable Oved Ben-Ami  
Mayor of Nathanya  
c/o Kaye, Scholer, Fierman & Hays  
445 Park Avenue  
New York 22, N.Y.

My dear Mayor Ben-Ami:

I was very happy to receive your letter and to learn that you are in the country and also that you have made such splendid progress on the important project of the South City in Israel. This is indeed a most gratifying achievement.

I was also happy to learn that you are proceeding with the building of a Museum of Art in Nathanya, concerning which you spoke to me when I spent a pleasant evening at your home in Nathanya.

Of course I shall be delighted to serve as an honorary member of the committee which you are organizing in connection with a celebration function in Belgium for the benefit of the Museum.

With all good wishes to you and to Mrs. Ben-Ami, I remain

Most cordially yours,

ABBA HILLEL SILVER

AHS:sl

mark: "Please forward"





OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR  
SPRINGFIELD

WILLIAM G. STRATTON  
GOVERNOR

May 24, 1957

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

Dear Rabbi Silver:

On Saturday evening, June 29th, an Ambassador's Ball will be held at the Sheraton Hotel in Chicago, in honor of His Excellency, The Ambassador of Israel and Mrs. Eban.

Mayor Richard J. Daley of Chicago and I, in our capacity as Honorary Chairmen, are inviting a group of distinguished citizens to join the Honorary Committee for this important occasion. Your acceptance, which will not involve any obligation, will help assure the success of this event as a fitting tribute to the courageous democracy of Israel and its brilliant spokesman in the United States and in the United Nations.

Those of us who have had the privilege of meeting Ambassador and Mrs. Eban are keenly aware of the position of high honor which they occupy in official Washington. Ambassador Eban's eloquence and diplomatic skill have won him many friends throughout the United States.

It is our earnest hope that you will advise us of the acceptance of this invitation to join the Honorary Committee, so that the Ambassador's Ball on June 29th may fully reflect our admiration and regard for the State of Israel and for its distinguished chief diplomatic representative in Washington.

With kindest appreciation for giving this matter your prompt and sympathetic consideration and with kindest regards, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

*William G. Stratton*  
William G. Stratton

P.S. Please reply to me in care of The Ambassador's Ball Committee,  
Suite 601, 69 West Washington Street, Chicago, Illinois. ✓



May 29, 1957

The Honorable William G. Stratton  
The Governor of Illinois  
c/o The Ambassador's Ball Committee  
Suite 601, 69 West Washington Street  
Chicago, Illinois

My dear Governor:

WRHS  
AMERICAN JEWISH ARCHIVES  
Replying to your kind letter of May 24th I should be very pleased to serve as a member of the Honorary Committee for the Ambassador's Ball scheduled for June 29th in honor of His Excellency, The Ambassador of Israel and Mrs. Eban.

Cordially,

AHS:sl

ABBA HILLEL SILVER



BERNARD KATZEN

ATTORNEY AT LAW

19 WEST 44TH STREET

NEW YORK 36, N. Y.

MURRAY HILL 7-0984

SHERWIN B. ABRAMS

June 6, 1957

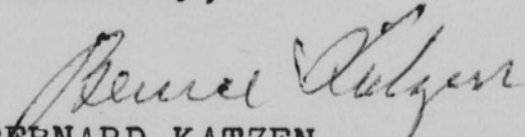
Dr. Abba Hillel Silver  
c/o The Temple  
E. 105th Street at Ansel Road  
Cleveland 6, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

I am enclosing a memorandum which speaks  
for itself. Your active interest in this matter  
would be helpful.

If you have any suggestions, I would ap-  
preciate hearing from you.

Sincerely,

  
BERNARD KATZEN

BK:IG  
Enclosure



MEMO: FROM BERNARD KATZEN

DATED: June 6, 1957

Last year I visited Israel on behalf of the State Department to examine into and report on the disposition of a fund of approximately 7,000,000 Israeli pounds which had accumulated to the credit of our Government under the Informational Media Guaranty (Book) Program. Upon my return I filed a report with the Secretary of State, which he approved. Necessary legislation to implement the program was introduced into Congress in 1956. Authorizing legislation was passed but the appropriating legislation died in House Committee on the last day of the session.

I have been in constant touch with the White House, the State Department, the Budget Office and other interested agencies to iron out certain differences and technical problems essential to a reintroduction of the necessary appropriating legislation. I am happy to advise that the State Department will introduce the legislation necessary to allocate the funds to the various scientific, cultural, educational and humanitarian institutions enumerated in my report. This program will be included as part of the State Department Supplemental Budget Bill and is scheduled for introduction into the Congress in the early part of June. Consideration of this legislation in the House will come before the House Subcommittee on Appropriations, the Chairman of which is Congressman John J. Rooney of Brooklyn, N. Y. In the Senate, consideration of this legislation will come before the entire Committee on Appropriations, the Chairman of which is Senator Carl Hayden of Arizona. Enclosed herewith is a list of the members of the Committees referred to.

Before I left Israel, I made it quite clear to all the institutions which had requested assistance that whatever recommendations I made required Congressional approval. That there is need for these funds and that they will be tremendously helpful in the areas of science, culture, education and the humanities in Israel is unquestionable. That, in light of events in the Middle East, the allocation of these funds is opportune and in the interest of the United States is a judgment which I am certain we all share.

I will be available to testify before both Congressional Committees as to the worthiness of the program. A list of the specific projects will be furnished upon request.



SENATE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

Carl Hayden, Chairman	Spessard L. Holland	Edward J. Thye
Richard B. Russell	John Stennis	Irving M. Ives
Dennis Chavez	Lyndon B. Johnson	Karl E. Mundt
Allen J. Ellender	John O. Pastore	Margaret Chase Smith
Lister Hill	Styles Bridges	Henry C. Dworshak
John L. McClellan	Leverett Saltonstall	Everett McKinley
A. Willis Robertson	Milton R. Young	Dirksen
Warren G. Magnuson	William F. Knowland	Charles E. Potter

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

Clarence Cannon, Chairman, Missouri	Daniel J. Flood, Pennsylvania
George H. Mahon, Texas	Winfield K. Denton, Indiana
Harry R. Sheppard, California	Tom Steed, Oklahoma
Albert Thomas, Texas	Hugh Q. Alexander, N. Carolina
Michael J. Kirwan, Ohio	James B. Bowler, Illinois
W. F. Norrell, Arkansas	John Taber, New York
Jamie L. Whitten, Mississippi	Richard B. Wigglesworth, Mass.
George W. Andrews, Alabama	Ben F. Jensen, Iowa
John J. Rooney, New York	H. Carl Andersen, Minnesota
J. Vaughan Gary, Virginia	Walt Horan, Washington
John E. Fogarty, Rhode Island	Gordon Canfield, New Jersey
Robert L. F. Sikes, Florida	Ivor D. Fenton, Pennsylvania
Prince H. Preston, Georgia	Errett P. Scrivner, Kansas
Otto E. Passman, Louisiana	Frederic R. Coudert, Jr., N. Y.
Louis C. Rabaut, Michigan	Cliff Clevenger, Ohio
Sidney R. Yates, Illinois	Earl Wilson, Indiana
Fred Marshall, Minnesota	Benjamin F. James, Pennsylvania
John J. Riley, South Carolina	Gerald R. Ford, Jr., Michigan
Alfred D. Sieminski, New Jersey	Edward T. Miller, Maryland
Joe L. Evins, Tennessee	Charles W. Vursell, Illinois
Henderson Lanham, Georgia	Harold C. Ostertag, New York
John F. Shelley, California	Frank T. Bow, Ohio
Edward P. Boland, Massachusetts	Hamer H. Budge, Idaho
Don Magnuson, Washington	Charles Raper Jonas, N. Carolina
William H. Natcher, Kentucky	Melvin R. Laird, Wisconsin

HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

Departments of State and Justice and  
the Judiciary and Related Agencies

Department of State	The Judiciary
Department of Justice	Refugee Relief
United States Information Agency	

John J. Rooney, Chairman

Prince H. Preston  
Robert L. F. Sikes  
Don Magnuson

Frederic R. Coudert, Jr.  
Frank T. Bow  
Cliff Clevenger



June 14, 1957

I regret deeply that it will not be possible for me to attend the farewell luncheon for Minister Reuven Shiloah on June 26th.

I have two weddings scheduled for that day and I must remain in Cleveland to officiate.

WRHS  
WRHS  
WRHS



The Embassy of Israel  
Washington, D. C.

Attention: The Social Secretary

126 abba Eban  
7/6/57  
6



June 19, 1957

Mr. Joseph Saphir  
26 Pica Street  
Petah Tikva, Israel

My dear Friend:

This note will introduce to you Mr. Irving Kane of Cleveland, who is visiting in Israel with his family. I wanted Mr. Kane to have the pleasure of meeting you and for you to meet him.

Mr. Kane is a leading citizen of our community and has been very active, not alone in the communal life of Cleveland, but on the national scene where he has given leadership to some of the important movements in American Jewish life.

He has been a great friend of Israel and is deeply interested in everything connected with its growth and well-being. Any courtesy which you will extend to him will be deeply appreciated.

It is a long time since we have seen each other or corresponded, but I do hope that I shall be able to see you before very long.

With warmest regards to you and Mrs. Saphir in which Mrs. Silver joins me, I remain

Most cordially yours,

AHS:sl

ABBA HILLEL SILVER



June 24, 1957

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

My dear Ambassador Eban:

I deeply regret my inability to attend the farewell luncheon for Minister Reuven Shiloah.

Please convey to him all my good wishes on the occasion of his departure. Minister Shiloah has served his country with rare devotion, great skill and tact, and has been a worthy representative of Israel in the United States. I have had the privilege of frequent contacts with him. He has been a fine interpreter of the two countries to one another in a historic period and on occasions in critical situations.

I am confident that Israel will continue to enjoy the services of this gifted diplomat for many years to come.

Most cordially yours,

AHS:sl

ABBA HILLEL SILVER



*Haboker Daily*  
*Tel Aviv, Israel*

JUNE 24, 1957

DEFERRED CABLE

telephoned 4:40 P.M. SL to J.M.

HAVE LEARNED WITH SADNESS OF THE PASSING OF HAIM ARIAV. I  
SHARE THE SENSE OF LOSS WHICH MANY HAVE EXPERIENCED IN THE  
PASSING OF THIS FAITHFUL GIFTED AND DEVOTED SERVANT OF HIS  
PEOPLE AND OF ISRAEL. PLEASE CONVEY MY SYMPATHIES TO HIS  
FAMILY.

ABBA HILLEL SILVER





Jacques Torczyner, chairman of the ZOA National Committee on World Zionist Affairs, who reviewed the problems which will be discussed at the coming meeting of the Actions Committee in Jerusalem, declared that there has been "inadequate support extended to the immigration to Israel of middle class elements." He further stated that there are large possibilities for middle class immigration to Israel from countries of the free world and he urged that an adequate budget be provided for the Economic Department of the Jewish Agency in Jerusalem under the direction of Mr. Leon Dultzin to enable him the implementation of his plans in this respect.

Dr. Emanuel Neumann, in his address to the Executive Council, warned against ominous developments in the Middle East as a result of Soviet submarine deliveries to Egypt and stated that obviously Israel would not be able to remain indifferent to the implications of such shipments to sworn enemies of Israel.

#### ZOA Leaders to Attend Actions Committee

Dr. Emanuel Neumann, president of the ZOA, will head the ZOA delegation to the Zionist Actions Committee in Jerusalem, which will include all six ZOA members on the Committee. They include: Abraham Goodman, Dr. Harris J. Levine, Mortimer May, Rabbi Irving Miller, Abraham A. Redelheim and Jacques Torczyner.

The NEC meeting also heard reports by ZOA executive director Dr. Sidney Marks and by national AZF co-chairman Dr. Morton J. Robbins. Rabbi Max Nussbaum, associate-chairman of the National Executive Council, presided at the meeting.

#### Ben Gurion to Address Israel General Zionist Convention

JERUSALEM (ZINS) - Prime-Minister David Ben Gurion will personally address the 21st National Convention of the Israel General Zionist Party scheduled to open on June 25. The Convention is expected to last until the 28th.

600 delegates were elected in 120 districts of the General Zionist Party in all parts of Israel. The Convention proceedings will take place at the ZOA House in Tel Aviv.

#### ZOA Mourns Passing of Haim Ariav

NEW YORK (ZINS) - "Deeply saddened by untimely passing of our dear friend and long-time Zionist colleague Haim Ariav," says a cable sent by ZOA president Dr. Emanuel Neumann to Dr. Peretz Bernstein, president of the General Zionists Organization in Israel. Dr. Neumann cabled condolences in behalf of the ZOA soon after news was received in New York of the sudden death of Mr. Ariav, age 62.

Dr. Neumann's cable continues: "His achievements in leadership of the General Zionist movement and in Israel's Knesset, will be gratefully remembered throughout the Jewish world. Please convey our heartfelt sympathy in behalf of my fellow officers of the ZOA and in my own name to his family and all friends and comrades." Dozens of cables expressing sympathy to the family and to the Israel General Zionists Organization were sent out from New York by ZOA leaders, leaders of various Jewish organizations and many individuals who were friends of the deceased.

Mr. Ariav was deputy-speaker of the Knesset and one of the outstanding top leaders of the Israel General Zionist Party. He settled in Palestine in 1912. Until 1929 he was general-secretary of the Jewish Agency Executive in Jerusalem and subsequently occupied the office of secretary-general of the Israel Farmers Federation



Farewell for Minister Reuven Shiloah

The Ambassador of Israel

requests the pleasure of the company of

Dr. Silver  
at luncheon

on Wednesday, June the 26th  
12.45 o'clock

R. S. V. P.  
The Social Secretary  
Hes 3-4100 Ext 120

Sheraton Carlton Hotel  
Carlton Room



EMBASSY OF ISRAEL  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

שגרירות ישראל  
ושינגטון

July 9, 1957

Dear Dr. Silver:

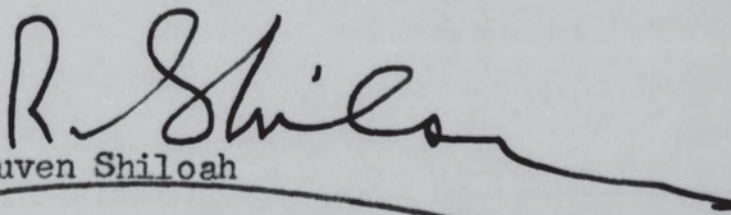
After three and a half years in Washington, I am being reassigned to Jerusalem as Political Adviser to the Foreign Office. I expect to leave this country on the twenty-eighth of this month. I should have liked very much to be able to see you before my departure and to say goodbye to you personally. I am afraid, however, that this may prove impossible and I am therefore taking leave of you this way.

During the tense years of my stay in this country I have had the privilege and pleasant duty to call on you on numerous occasions for counsel and succor. Your generous and inspired response was always a source of great strength to me and made the performance of my mission much less difficult. I am deeply grateful for your many kindnesses to me and for your wise and understanding advice.

I hope very much that Mrs. Silver and you will be able to visit Jerusalem in the near future and I am looking forward to an opportunity to act as host to you both in my home in Jerusalem.

With kindest regards to Mrs. Silver and yourself.

Respectfully yours,

  
Reuven Shiloah

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

*apw 1957  
Min. Plen.*



Farewell for Minister Rereved Sheloah

The Ambassador of Israel and Mrs. Eban

request the pleasure of the company of

Dr. and Mrs. Silver

at cocktails

on Wednesday, July 24th

6<sup>15</sup> to 8<sup>15</sup>

o'clock  
1621-22nd Street

P.s.v.p.

43-4100 Ext. 40



[1957]

Dr. and Mrs. Silver  
regret  
that they are unable to accept  
The Ambassador of Israel and Mrs. Eban's  
kind invitation to the  
Farewell for Minister Reuven Shiloah  
at cocktails on Wednesday, July 24th  
as they are out of the country



by Miss Sophia Levine  
Secretary to Dr. Silver

addressed to:  
His Excellency Abba Eban  
The Ambassador of Israel  
and Mrs. Eban  
The Embassy of Israel  
Washington, D. C.



BERNARD KATZEN

ATTORNEY AT LAW

19 WEST 44TH STREET

NEW YORK 36, N. Y.

MURRAY HILL 7-0984

September 10, 1957

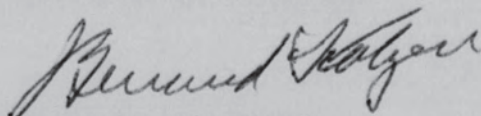
Dr. Abba Hillel Silver  
East 105th Street at Ansel Road  
Cleveland 6, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

It is with a deep feeling of gratification that I am able to inform you that President Eisenhower has signed a bill which appropriates \$3,525,000 for distribution to forty-four scientific, cultural, educational and humanitarian institutions in Israel. These were the institutions which were recommended in my report to the Secretary of State following my mission to Israel last year on behalf of the State Department and which the Secretary of State approved in its entirety.

I know that the funds made available will be most helpful in establishing a closer understanding and affinity between the peoples of Israel and the United States.

Sincerely yours,

  
BERNARD KATZEN

BK:IG



## STATIONING U.N.E.F. TROOPS IN ISRAEL - - AN ANALYSIS

Now that Israel has acceded to the demands of the US and the UN and has withdrawn from Gaza and the Straits of Aqaba (moves which have failed to elicit any lessening of belligerency on Egypt's part) suggestions, emanating from high quarters, are being made that Israel consent to the stationing of The United Nations' Emergency Force (UNEF) troops on her soil along the Gaza Strip. These are offered as a so-called "further contribution" to the peace and stability of the area.

There are neither moral nor practical grounds for such a procedure. The following are some of the reasons why Israel cannot accept the request:

### 1. Infiltration Comes FROM Egypt INTO Israel

Infiltration into Israel from Gaza by fedayeen, trained and directed by the Egyptian Government, has been the chief cause of hostilities along the Gaza Strip border. This has been acknowledged by General E. L. M. Burns, Chairman of the Truce Supervisory Organization and Commanding General of the United Nations' Emergency Force.

On April 8, 1956, General Burns, in a letter to the Foreign Minister of Israel, condemned Egyptian fedayeen action against Israel:

"I am dispatching to the Foreign Minister of Egypt a protest against the action of the fedayeen, assuming it to have been authorized or tolerated by the Egyptian authorities, and requesting the immediate withdrawal of any persons under Egyptian control from the territory of Israel.

This follows my attempt on 6 April to get an assurance that the Egyptian authorities were not contemplating allowing these terrorists to infiltrate into Israel.

I consider that if Egypt has ordered these fedayeen raids she has now put herself in the position of an aggressor."

These raids have been repeatedly condemned by the UN Israel-Egypt Mixed Armistice Commission. In a report made by the Commission in the last week of February 1955, the M.A.C. declared - - as it had done scores of times previously and since:

#### The Israel-Egypt Mixed Armistice Commission

"Notes once again with concern the continuous crossings of the Armistice demarcation line from Egyptian controlled territory into Israel by infiltrators and their illegal actions in Israel;

Notes further with grave concern the repeated firing from permanent Egyptian military positions on Israel routine patrols operating within Israel territory;

Notes again with grave concern that despite the obligations imposed on Egypt by the General Armistice Agreement and many M.A.C. decisions, an end has not yet been put to the aggressive and hostile acts by Egypt against Israel;

Decides that these aggressive actions constitute a flagrant violation of Article II, para. 2 and Article V, para. 4 of the General Armistice Agreement by Egypt;



Calls upon the Egyptian authorities to terminate immediately these aggressive actions by Egyptian military positions and the continuous infiltration into Israel."

Obviously the UNEF should be stationed on the territory of the aggressor and not on the soil of his victim. The aggressor should not be allowed to cross the border. Once infiltration stops so will reprisals.

2. UNEF Would Be In Israel But Not In Egypt

On the surface one might feel that UNEF's presence would affect both Egypt and Israel in the same adverse manner. Such is not the case because:

- a. The Gaza Strip is not part of Egypt and, therefore, no foreign troops would be stationed on Egyptian soil.
- b. UNEF troops stationed in Israel along the Gaza Strip would be located in populated sections of Israel and would seriously disrupt normal civilian life, both rural and urban.
- c. The vast Sinai Desert would separate Egypt proper from UNEF forces in Gaza. Unlike the towns and settlements of Israel, Egypt's cities and towns are hundreds of miles away and would suffer no inconvenience.

3. Yugoslav and Indian UN Units are Not Impartial

Israel cannot be expected to permit the stationing of foreign troops on her soil no more than can any other sovereign state. Even more unlikely is the possibility of allowing unfriendly forces to be stationed in Israel. It has been reported that the Yugoslavian and Indian UN contingents have been in open fraternization with the Egyptians. This is in line with the anti-Israel policy pursued by Yugoslavia and India at the UN.

4. Israel Has Obeyed the UN; Egypt Has Not

Israel has given in to the requests of the UN: she has completely withdrawn her troops from Gaza and the Straits of Aqaba. Despite these conciliatory moves, Egypt continues to maintain her belligerency. She has moved to reimpose Egyptian administration in Gaza. She has insisted that the UN move its forces out of Gaza and have them stationed solely along the border as a prelude to the return of Egyptian troops. She has declared that she intends to keep the Suez Canal shut to Israeli shipping. She is threatening to reimpose her blockade of the Gulf of Aqaba. She maintains that she is still at war with Israel. The Egyptian Government radio has announced that the fedayeen raids will continue. Nasser has reiterated his intention to "liberate all of Palestine." None of the Israeli concessions has evoked any sign of Egyptian intention to live in peace with Israel. On the contrary, each concession has been interpreted as a sign of weakness. Israel cannot continue to make concession after concession on a unilateral basis.



5. UNEF Has Not Stopped Infiltration

Since the UNEF took over the patrolling of the Gaza Strip and the Sinai border, there have been dozens of cases of infiltration from these areas, causing considerable loss of life and property damage to the Israelis. It has been demonstrated that UNEF cannot prevent the fedayeen from crossing the border. It is, therefore, obvious that it would be futile to station UNEF troops in Israel where their presence would only make more difficult the apprehension by the Israeli Army of Egyptian infiltrators.

\* \* \* \* \*

The suggestion to station UNEF troops on Israel's soil is, therefore, demonstrated to be only a face-saving device for Nasser. Is U. S. policy to be geared to appeasing the insatiable demands of Nasser which, in the long run, can serve only to advance the interests of the Kremlin in the Middle East? Should it not rather be geared to advancing a final settlement of the conflict in equity and justice and the establishment of permanent peace?





September 12, 1957

Mr. Bernard Katzen  
19 West 44th Street  
New York 36, New York

Dear Mr. Katzen:

Thank you for your letter of September 10th. Please accept my congratulations upon your fruitful and successful mission.

The institutions in Israel which will benefit from this United States fund which is now to be distributed will, I am sure, be deeply grateful to you.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS:sl

ABBA HILLEL SILVER



September 23, 1957

Mr. Israel Rokach  
The Sulgrave Hotel  
67th Street at Park Avenue  
New York, New York

My dear Mr. Rokach:

It was a pleasure to learn that the Haboker Daily, one of Israel's leading newspapers, is preparing an Independence Issue to mark the Tenth Anniversary of the establishment of the State of Israel.

The issue which is conceived to stress also the bonds between Israel and the United States is a most worthy project which deserves every assistance.

I wish you all success.

Most cordially yours,

AHS:s1

ABBA HILLEL SILVER



Mr. M<sup>r</sup> Prokacch  
The Sulgrave Hotel  
67<sup>th</sup> Street  
Corner Park Avenue

It was a pleasure to  
learn that the Haboker daily,  
one of Israel's leading news-  
papers prepares an Independence  
issue to mark the tenth anni-  
versary of Israel's existence.

The issue which is conceived  
to stress also the bonds  
between Israel and the U. S.  
is a worthy project, which  
deserves every assistance.



איגרת אוויר  
AEROGRAMME

WRHS  
פסוקי דשירה



57

דואר אוויר  
PAR AVION



Dr Abba Hillel Silver  
The Temple  
CLEVELAND O  
U S A



**Z. O. A. HOUSE**  
IN ISRAEL

1, Daniel Frisch Street

TEL-AVIV

---



קפל שלישי

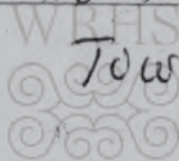
אם יושם משהו בפנים, תישלח האיגרת בדואר רגיל

EXPEDITEUR - השולח

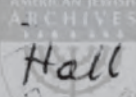
מ. 3. 2. 1. 2

מ. 2. 1.

מ. 2. 1.



Town



Hall

HAIFA



קפל שני

לואל קפל