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AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL

342 MADISON AVENUE

TELEPHONE MURRAY HILL 2-1160

NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

NO. 37B

Cable Address: AMZIONIST

December 30, 1952

To the Local Committees
of the AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL:

Reports have reached us that the Department of State is planning to make it possible for Egypt to receive arms, while the United Kingdom has actually resumed shipment of jet planes to the Arab states. Such shipment will gravely menace Israel's security. Within recent weeks Arab hostility toward Israel has grown more bitter, as demonstrated by the rejection of the United Nations resolution calling for Arab-Israel peace negotiations, the extension of the Suez blockade, and the attempt to blackmail Western Germany into repudiating its reparations agreement with Israel.

General Naguib, the Egyptian Prime Minister, has not given the slightest indication of any desire to make peace with Israel, nor has he subscribed to any pro-democratic doctrine entitling him to merit special consideration at the hands of our government.

We have accordingly addressed an appeal to Secretary of State Dean Acheson, asking that our government withhold arms from the Arab states until they make peace with Israel. Any other course may be interpreted as condonation of Arab hostility to Israel, and we fear, may pave the way for a renewal of open aggression.

It is urgent that public opinion throughout the United States be aroused on this critical issue. Accordingly:

1. Please have letters addressed to Secretary of State Dean Acheson along the lines of the enclosed communication. Such letters should be sent by leading organizations and by leading citizens, Jewish and non-Jewish.
2. Ask your newspaper editor to publish editorials on this question. Have many letters written to the newspapers.
3. Inform your Congressman of your concern and request him to intervene with the Department of State.

This is an urgent matter. Action should be taken without delay, since it has been indicated that this step may be taken by the Department prior to the change in Administration. Please send us copies of any letters, resolutions, editorials or other published material.

Cordially yours,

Louis Lipsky
Louis Lipsky
CHAIRMAN

LL:LD
Enc.

CONSTITUENT ORGANIZATIONS

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

COPY OF LETTER TO SECRETARY OF STATE DEAN ACHESON

FROM LOUIS LIPSKY, CHAIRMAN, AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL

On August 19, 1952, the American Zionist Council submitted a memorandum expressing the hope that the government of the United States would grant the request of the government of Israel, made in February 1952, for military assistance within the framework of the Mutual Security Act. Our disappointment at the failure of the Administration to take favorable action on that proposal has now deepened into alarm as a result of intervening developments.

It is reported that the United States plans to supply military equipment to Egypt or, alternatively, to facilitate Egypt's acquisition of such equipment. This follows the action of the United Kingdom in supplying jet planes and other effective military equipment to Egypt and other Arab states.

This program might have been reasonable if the Egyptian government had shown devotion to the cause of peace within recent months by seeking peace with Israel and thus promoting the stability and defensive capacity of the entire region, and by adhering to the general cause of democracy.

To the contrary, General Naguib has disappointed all his well-wishers by intensifying Egypt's hostility to Israel. The attempt of Egypt and the Arab League to blackmail Western Germany into repudiating the reparations agreement with Israel, the ratification of which you have eloquently advocated, was an incursion into affairs beyond their legitimate concern. The explanation that Egypt regards itself at war with Israel is incompatible with the principles and obligations of the United Nations and was rejected by the Security Council of that organization when it condemned the blockade of the Suez Canal which, under General Naguib's direct responsibility, Egypt has even extended in recent weeks.

The cleavage between American and Egyptian policies was further demonstrated at the recent session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, when Egypt opposed a widely-sponsored resolution calling upon Israel and the Arab states to enter into direct negotiations for peace. The United States, together with the United Kingdom, France and most of the democratic states, supported this resolution. The Arabs, assisted by the Asian and Soviet blocs, mustered enough votes to deprive the resolution of the required two-thirds majority. The unprecedented intransigence and bitterness of the Arab representatives during this debate caused a revulsion of feeling in the international community, which expressed itself in the rejection of all Arab complaints.

Against that background, the reported decision to supply arms to the Arab states is alarming to Israel's many friends in this country. The fact is that Egypt and the Arab League regard themselves as "at war" with Israel. They make no secret of their determination to bring that war ultimately to a successful conclusion, whether by bombs or by blockade. What guarantee is there that the Arab states, given renewed superiority in weapons, will not promptly renew their war against Israel? If our government, in conjunction with its two chief allies, has sufficient influence and authority to prevent such an outbreak, then why does it not use that influence in a positive way to bring about the peace and regional cooperation which the Middle East so urgently needs? We are persuaded that pacification of the region is not promoted by creating a critical military imbalance which gives advantage and encouragement to potential aggressors. It has always been a tradition of American policy to withhold arms from states which take the initiative of maintaining belligerency against other friendly states.

Larger considerations of regional defense also serve to challenge any program which puts arms into the hands of the Arab states at this juncture. The Arab states remain opportunistically neutral as between world communism and world democracy. There is no article of faith or conscience which aligns public opinion in any Arab country with America, and even if there were, the dictatorial regimes which rule the Arab countries everywhere are not likely to reflect the popular will. In their brief but revealing history, the Arab states have taken their stand in international conflict only on the side of the winner, and only after the victory became certain. Those who are moved by expediency are immobilized by uncertainty. None of them joined in the war against Naziism of their own conviction until the war was virtually won and a declaration was a condition precedent to a seat in the United Nations Conference on International Organization in San Francisco in 1945.

Unless there are negotiations withheld from public view, the Arab states remain indifferent to any movement to strengthen the area against aggression from without. They have reserved all their militancy against Israel and the Western powers. They have contributed nothing to the defense of the Middle East within the last year except the stimulation of disorder, conflict with our friends and allies and regional cleavage. Obsessed with their own nationalist aspirations and unable to comprehend the world-wide peril of totalitarianism, they have harassed Western powers in the Middle East and undermined their prestige and power. This preoccupation with selfish interest has weakened, not strengthened, the Middle East. The ideological gulf between American and Egypt was starkly revealed at the United Nations on December 20, when Egypt and a number of her Arab neighbors refused to join in the world-wide rejection of the Soviet Union's last minute propaganda attack against our own country. An abstention on a fabricated indictment against the honor of American soldiers should not be lightly dismissed, and certainly should not be rewarded by the shipment of arms.

The premature allocation of arms to the Arab states, in the absence of any clear affirmation of a common faith, may prove to be the first of many wasted installment payments for a non-existent consideration.

On the other hand, there is no doubt as to where Israel stands. The government of that country is an accurate reflection of popular sentiment. In that country, democracy is a fixed commitment and its defense is a universal dedication

We remain convinced that the purpose and principles of our Mutual Security Program will be faithfully implemented if Israel, a potential situation of strength, is made stronger; and we are equally convinced that that program will be undermined if Israel is relatively weakened and its hostile and undemocratic neighbors are strengthened.

In conclusion, we submit that if our government now proposes to make it possible, directly or indirectly, for Egypt to acquire arms, it should first secure an undertaking from the Naguib regime that it is ready to abandon its blockade and war, and that it will enter into negotiations looking towards peace with Israel; and that it is ready also to assume the obligations envisaged in the Mutual Security Act.

We have always been conscious of your sympathetic interest in the cause of Israel's restoration to statehood and your many positive contributions to the welfare and development of Israel and her people, particularly in connection with the Mutual Security Program during the last two years. We are encouraged by your past attitude to submit this appeal to you.

AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL

342 MADISON AVENUE

TELEPHONE MURRAY HILL 2-1160

NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Cable Address: AMZIONIST

NO. 40B

January 22, 1953

To the Local Committees
of the AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL:

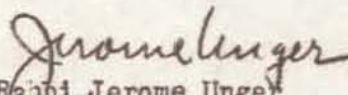
Virgil Pinkley, Editor and Publisher of the Los Angeles Mirror has written a series of interesting dispatches to his newspaper as a result of a recent trip to Israel. We are enclosing an offset of these articles for your information and use.

Also enclosed is a reprint from the Christian Science Monitor that should be read in connection with Mr. Pinkley's fifth dispatch dealing with Nazareth and which provides important supplementary information.

Please arrange to place this material in the hands of your local editor, columnists, radio contacts, and others in a position to use it for comment and reprinting in whole or in part.

We shall appreciate your keeping us informed of the use you make of these articles. Additional copies are available on request.

Cordially yours,


Rabbi Jerome Unger
Executive Director

JU:LD
Encs.

CONSTITUENT ORGANIZATIONS

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Communism's Appeal Wanes in Nazareth

By Francis Ofner
Special Correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Nazareth, Israel

In recent months, Jews and Arabs have been pooling efforts to end any appeal of communism in this predominantly Arab portion of Israel. For, strange as it may seem, the ancient Biblical town of Nazareth has been the headquarters for what small amount of Communist sentiment there is in this country.

Trade unions, business enterprises, and educational institutions have all joined in this anti-Communist drive.

In labor unions, anti-Communist forces have gradually gained the upper hand. In this year's May Day celebrations, fewer Communists paraded through the streets of this ancient town than in any recent year.

Ground Being Lost

Communism's gradual decline began a year ago when the two anti-Communist unions—the Jewish-sponsored Israel Labor League and the Arab Workers Union—merged. By now, the new union, retaining the name of Israel Labor League, has a membership of 1,500, nearly three times more than the Communist-run Arab Workers Congress.

This gain by the free unions is accentuated by the fact that in Israel's first general elections in 1949, Communists succeeded in polling 52 per cent of the total votes cast in this town. Though having lost ground, they still polled 42 per cent in the summer of 1951.

Communism had a footing in Nazareth even as far back as 1936, when, under the British Mandate, the Palestine Communist Party decided to split into two seemingly unconnected organizations—the League for National Liberation for Arabs and the Communist Party for Jews.

Economic Measures

The Liberation League was seconded by the "Nahda" (Renaissance) Club, a concentration point for Arab left-wing intelligentsia. These two organizations produced today's leaders who have helped spread communism among Israel's 175,000 Arab minority as well as among nearly 750,000 Palestine Arab refugees in neighboring states.

Some 4,000 Arab refugees streamed into Nazareth during the Arab-Jewish war four years ago, swelling the town's population of Arabic-speaking Moslems and Christians to 20,000. The disruption of the town's political and economic life which thus took place, and the consequent large-scale unemployment, gave the Communists an opportunity to gain influence.

However, with the gradual consolidation of Nazareth's position within the State of Israel and the virtual disappearance of unemployment, communism by now is on the wane here.

Not only through the labor unions, but also through a series of practical economic measures, Jewish institutions are trying to strengthen Arab anti-Communist forces here.

A Bank for Arab Workers and Fellahin (peasants) was founded jointly by Israel's Ministry of Labor, the Jewish Workers Bank, and the General Federation of Jewish Labor. This new bank has encouraged and financed the establishment of a number of cooperatives and other enterprises, and thus has helped Israel's Arab economic sector to recover.

Not far from the place where Joseph traditionally had his workshop, 13 Arab carpenters have formed a cooperative here with 150 Israel pounds paid in by each of them, and a long-term loan of 3,000 pounds from the Bank for Arab Workers and Fellahin.

Today, after two years of its existence, this cooperative is a prosperous enterprise, supplying goods to customers all over Galilee. A cooperative of shoemakers, newly established, is also doing well.

The Bank for Arab Workers and Fellahin equally helped to establish a Lending and Saving Cooperative here which now has 208 members. Through small loans it is helping local Arabs to get a start.

"Egged," Israel's largest bus cooperative, which actually monopolizes interurban bus traffic, has now started to accept Arab members. Twelve Arab drivers have already become full-fledged members.

In the small industrial life of Nazareth, there have been similar efforts by Arabs and Jews to work together. The Nazareth Tile Company is an enterprise founded in such a spirit. Jointly owned by a Christian Arab and the "Even ve Sid," the stone-producing company of the General Federation of Jewish Labor, the factory employs 40 workers, in a well-lit, airy workshop.

They all are members of the anti-Communist Israel Labor League, despite the fact that two years ago more than half of them still belonged to the Communist-run Arab Workers Congress.

United Jewish-Arab efforts in Nazareth are but a reflection of similar efforts in other Arab areas in Israel. Joint enterprises have been encouraged financially and morally in a number of towns and villages. There are, so far, 10 Arab producers' cooperatives with 218 members, who have paid in some 7,500 Israel pounds of their own capital and borrowed another 8,000 pounds from the Jewish-financed Bank for Arab Workers and Fellahin.

Products Marketed

There also are 11 Arab consumers' cooperatives with nearly 700 members who have made similar financial arrangements as the rest of cooperatives.

The General Federation of Jewish Labor has also directly assisted the establishment of a chain of cooperatives for marketing of Arab farm products. This group has 1,200 members in 25 Arab villages, and their products last year brought in 250,000 Israel pounds to the members.

In the educational field, too, Arabs and Jews are working together to fight ignorance — communism's important ally. The government elementary schools have expanded twofold since the time of the Palestine Mandate four years ago, bringing the number of pupils up to 2,400.

A number of young men who would have previously gone to the Beirut University are now studying at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem and at the Haifa Technion, one of them on an Israeli scholarship. This writer listened the other day to a lecture at the Israel Oriental Society in Tel Aviv, delivered by one of these Arab university students, in purest Hebrew.

While these joint efforts have helped to lessen the economic and political roots of communism, there is another side to the picture; the fact that no final peace agreement has been reached between Israel and the Arab states, and that 750,000 Palestine Arab refugees have not yet been settled, continue to help Communists stir up dissent.

Military Rule

Here in Nazareth the failure to achieve a final peace treaty is reflected in the Israel Government's reluctance to relieve the town of military rule, an inconvenience to the inhabitants, who have to ask for travel permits whenever they want to leave the area. Although permits are usually granted, Arab citizens resent having to apply for them.

Then, there is the question of the 2,500 Arab refugees who came to Nazareth from neighboring villages during the Arab-Jewish war four years ago. As their villages are far enough from the Arab borders, their return, local Arab leaders believe, would not represent danger to Israel's military security.

The Israel Government feels, however, that the systematic anti-Israel propaganda beamed at the Arabs of Israel might turn such villagers into a "fifth column." If final peace treaties with the Arab states were to be signed, then, the Israelis say, these anomalies would disappear and once again Communist attempts to exploit dissatisfaction would be blighted.

When this writer asked a group of Arabs here, who play an active part in the drive against communism, if they felt that enough had been done in this direction, one of them replied: "The great ocean is incessantly receiving the flow of many rivers. And yet, it never considers it has received enough."

Virgil Pinkley, editor and publisher of *The Mirror*, recently made a flying tour of the Middle East. Much of his time was spent in Israel, where he traveled extensively in the cities and countryside.

Mr. Pinkley wrote a number of dispatches reporting on what he saw. He also made tape recorded interviews with Israeli government leaders and citizens, which were broadcast on his regular daily commentary over the ABC West

Coast network. His *Mirror* dispatches are reprinted below.



Mr. Pinkley writes with an authoritative background of more than 20 years as a reporter, editor and commentator. Before becoming publisher of the newly created *Mirror* four years ago he was European vice-president of the United Press.

Mr. Pinkley writes with an authoritative background of more than 20 years as a reporter, editor and commentator. Before becoming publisher of the newly created *Mirror* four years ago he was European vice-president of the United Press.

now. Your skilled workers and technicians can be of tremendous assistance."

Sharett believes there is no likelihood of the East Germany government entering into reparations negotiations with Israel for sufferings inflicted on Jews. While he did not say so, I had the impression he believes the Kremlin masters of East Germany would never permit such discussions.

New Year Greeting

As our conversation ended I asked him whether he had any special message for Jews in America in connection with the Hebrew New Year.

"Yes, I have," he replied. "First, we must give thanks for the progress made during the year just closed. Our new state was made stronger and more prosperous.

"Secondly, our resolve during the year must be to assume our full responsibilities for helping Jews everywhere. The Jews have a continuing duty to aid less fortunate Jews. While we will welcome help from all, the main burden is ours."

(This is the second of a series of stories on Israel by Virgil Pinkley, editor and publisher of *The Mirror*, who recently spent a week there on his flying trip to Europe and the Middle East.)

JERUSALEM, Israel — A modern miracle appears to be in the making in Israel.

In four short years a new democratic nation with much promise has been carved out of these ancient Biblical lands. This dynamic young country is faced with innumerable and difficult problems in virtually every field of human endeavor, including sheer physical survival.

Events leading up to establishment of Israel as a sovereign state and a national home for Jews after 2000 years of wandering and persecutions plus subsequent events require far more

space than newspaper columns permit. In this and following articles, however, I will cover the important highlights and indulge in some personal observations and conclusions.

Israel's Geography

To orient these articles it should be remembered that Israel is at the eastern end of the Mediterranean.

The country is only 270 miles long and from 10 to 70 miles wide—a total size slightly smaller than the area of San Diego to Bakersfield or Santa Barbara and from Santa Monica to Los Angeles and Los Angeles to San Bernardino or Redlands. All Israel is not quite 20 times larger than the city limits of Los Angeles.

Jordan territorially extends into Israel in the shape of a kidney to the extent that this city is divided, with Jordan and the Arabs holding the Old City, which contains most of the holy places.

A finger of Jordan cuts the Old Tel Aviv-to-Jerusalem road and water pipelines. This forced the Israelis to build the "Highway of Courage." I drove along its excellent surface across the valley from Tel Aviv where, according to the Bible, Joshua commanded the sun and moon to stand still.

At one point through a deep pass there are the charred frames of convoys destroyed by the Arabs during the siege of Jerusalem. They are being left as memorials of the bitter fighting.

The Republic of Israel is hemmed in by the Mediterranean to the west and in all other directions by unfriendly Arab states such as Jordan, Egypt, Syria and Lebanon. There are no peace treaties with any of these nations following the war of independence, only armistices.

When the republic was proclaimed on May 14, 1948, there were some 650,000 Jews in what had been the Palestine Mandate. Since that time more than 700,000 Jews from 60 countries speaking 50-odd languages have arrived.

One of the cardinal principles of the government has been to

ISRAEL TELLS PEACE AIM IN MIDEAST TO PINKLEY

(This is the first of a series of stories on Israel by Virgil Pinkley, editor and publisher of *The Mirror*, who recently spent a week there during his flying trip to Europe and the Middle East.)

BY VIRGIL PINKLEY
Mirror Editor and Publisher

TEL AVIV, Israel — Israel is ready to negotiate peace treaties with neighboring Arab states and to play an important role in a Middle East defense command, Foreign Minister Moshe Sharett told *The Mirror* in an exclusive interview.

In a frank talk lasting nearly an hour, the Foreign Minister told me:

"While we are ready to grant concessions and make compromises there must be reciprocity from the Arab states. It takes two parties to make a bargain and each country involved in peace negotiations must sincerely desire peace and be willing to work and contribute to the same."

'Peace' Without Treaties

While Israel is at "peace" with Jordan, Egypt, Iraq and Syria, there are no peace treaties with these nations, which fought so bitterly several years ago when Israel won independence. Thus far only armistices exist.

Our talk, which took place in the Foreign Office here, convinced me that Sharett realizes that the prosperity of Israel and the entire Middle East depends on regional understanding and co-operation.

He knows that no one country in this area is self-sufficient. He realizes each needs the other for trade and business purposes and, possibly, for mutual defense someday.

Asked if he thought the recent meeting and statements issued by the Arab League menaced Israel, Sharett replied:

"I do not think any important new elements are involved. Such procedure follows the normal course of events."

Speaks Fluently

Friendly and an easy man to meet, Moshe Sharett speaks fluently, and thinks as a native, in eight languages. His speech is quick, certain and precise.

When we talked he had just returned from signing the reparations agreement with the West German government. His comments about Konrad Adenauer, German Chancellor, were statesmanlike.

"The reparations, Moshe Sharett added, will help Israel's difficult economy but they do not provide all the answer by any means. They will assist us but other solutions must be worked out."

Consisting of raw materials, machinery and finished products—but no hard cash—the repara-



"THERE MUST BE RECIPROCITY FROM ARABS" Foreign Minister Sharett tells stand on peace pacts.

tions of some \$700,000,000 will be paid in 12 or 14 years.

Reparations will further prime the economic pumps of Israel and will enable the state to undertake projects and programs which otherwise would not be possible.

Because Israel is a center of communications, with a fighting potential of high morale, Sharett believes the country should participate in the projected Middle East command.

No Formula

"We have no preconceived ideas or formulas but are perfectly willing to examine the situation and find a satisfactory agreement," he told me.

"Our first consideration, of course, must be for the welfare of Israel with emphasis on internal security and protection from any outside aggression. Further, we have important world-wide commitments to international Jewry which must be considered and honored."

Asked about the strength of the United Nations organization, which did much to create this nation, Sharett replied:

"It is the world's biggest and best bulwark against another global war. It is a common meeting ground of an exchange of many ideas so badly needed by men everywhere."

"Even if the east and west

don't agree in the United Nations, they at least continue to meet and talk. That in itself is worthwhile. In time the United Nations should grow in influence and strength. The ideal is sound and it certainly is worth working for."

Does Sharett think Jews in Russia will be permitted to come to Israel and find a permanent homeland?

"Unfortunately I do not, for some time to come," the Minister replied candidly. "This is a situation in which both parties must desire to reach a common end. I see no evidence that our brothers in Russia will be permitted to come here. This is indeed regrettable but I must be frank."

Praise for United States

"How can Americans be of greatest assistance to Israel?" I asked the dynamic Foreign Minister.

"Your nation already has been wonderfully generous," he declared. "Jewish Relief funds, subscriptions to our bonds and many other acts have helped us during trying days. You have been our staunch friends in all types of weather."

"Such help will be needed in the future, although I hope in time on a much smaller scale. We are proud and want to work our own way. We need from America now your business, industrial and agricultural know-



EVERYONE TOILS IN THE NEW ISRAEL. Worker wields pick to bury newly laid water pipe.

invite Jewish brothers to "come home" from the four corners of the globe. The world has never seen such immigration. Israelis have adopted the dramatic term of "ingathering of exiles" to describe this mass movement of peoples.

In 1919 the Jewish population of Palestine was barely 60,000. Subsequently there were five great waves of immigrations. From 1919 to 1923, 35,000 arrived. During the next seven years another 82,000 came, mostly from Eastern Europe. The Hitler regime and pogroms in Poland and elsewhere resulted in 225,000 Jews arriving here between 1931 and 1939 when World War II started.

In recent years the ethnic composition of the Israel immigration has changed greatly. Formerly many Jews who came here brought some wealth. Many of them were professional people or skilled craftsmen. This was especially true of Jews coming from Germany, Austria and France.

During the 16 months following the establishment of the state, the Middle East and North Africa accounted for 27.5% of the total. Many of these arrivals came with empty hands; they were workers with no special skills; many were undernourished or ill and illiteracy was high.

In less than two years "Operation Magic Carpet" evacuated over 45,000 Jews from their ancestral homes in Yemen. This gigantic airlift by El Al (national Israel airlines) fulfilled the old prophecy for the Yemenites that they would be carried home to the Holy Land on the wings of a huge eagle.

Recently "Operation All Baba" has transported 122,000 Jews from Iraq to this country.

Some of the Jews from Yemen had never heard a radio, seen an automobile, viewed a motion picture or knew anything about the 20th century until their arrival here. Many saw a doctor here for the first time.

There is growing criticism of unlimited immigration when the nation is so young and economic difficulties are numerous. Officials, however, stoutly defend a policy of "come one, come all." Israel was established, they contend, as a Jewish homeland. One official told me: "As long as a single Jew anywhere wants or needs to come here, the door must be open. If one person is refused admittance we shall have failed in our purpose."

Dr. Chaim Weizmann, President of Israel, expressed the Zionist attitude in his inspiring book "Trial and Error" by writing:

"After the war all that we asked for was simply the opportunity to save, by our own efforts, the remnant of our people. This was the sum total of our hopes.

"Every objective study of the immediate and long-range problem of European Jewry pointed to one solution: mass evacuation, as fast as economic absorption would permit, into Palestine."

From the time the Nazis came into power until the end of the war about 6,000,000 Jews were killed or beaten and starved to death. The world Jewry population is approximately 13,000,000.

It is estimated that there are perhaps 2,000,000 Jews, exclusive of those in Russia and behind the Iron Curtain, who might still want to come to Israel. There is little likelihood of the Kremlin permitting Russian Jews to come here. This viewpoint was confirmed to me during a long talk I had with Mr. Moshe Sharett, Foreign Minister.

At the moment, immigration has slowed down considerably and there does appear to be more screening of would-be arrivals.

Everywhere I go here, I am

reminded of Southern California from the standpoint of topography, climate, agriculture and vegetation. There is more humidity here than at home and the weather is somewhat warmer.

In the stores are locally grown oranges, lemons, limes, dates, grapes, watermelons, honeydews, apples, pears, peaches, plums, eggplants, avocados, bananas and corn. Here there are pepper trees, eucalyptus, hibiscus and oleanders.

Thorn bushes, camel's-thorn and Christ's-thorn correspond to California's cat's-claw and mesquite. The paloverde tree of Coachella Valley and other southwestern desert areas has its counterpart here in the shittah tree of Southern Israel, which is largely desert and known as the Negev.

Whether one is a Zionist, an orthodox or nonorthodox Jew, or a Christian as I am, one must be impressed by the spirit of this nation. It is a new phase of pioneering. There are many dangers, hardships and problems. Some of these will be discussed in following dispatches.

Israel Absorbs, Aids Newcomers

(This is the third of a series of stories on Israel by Virgil Pinkley, editor and publisher of The Mirror, who just spent a week there on his flying trip to Europe and the Middle East.)

BY VIRGIL PINKLEY, Mirror Editor and Publisher

JERUSALEM, Israel—Life for most immigrants arriving in Israel centers in the army, temporary work camps and a variety of unique and highly specialized types of farm or labor settlements.

The government has developed this pattern to absorb newcomers most quickly and economically.

Also, this program secures maximum security in a minimum of time for this new state and brings about a spirit of unity, a vital consideration when it is remembered that Jews from 60 countries—speaking more than 50 tongues—have come here.

The following gives an idea of how immigrants live during their first two years in Israel.

Most of the new arrivals come by ship or airplane. Few have any belongings except possibly a small bundle of personal effects. Once here they are submitted to physical examinations and are given various inoculations. Health is a prime consideration of the state.

The next stage finds the new citizen placed in a Maabarot, or transition camp. For those who spent years in Nazi horror camps or encountered similar treatment behind the Iron Curtain, the Maabarot comes as a disappointing surprise.

There seems little possibility for other arrangements as yet, however, in view of the great housing shortage and the large numbers of immigrants.

Gradual Conversion

The Maabarot first is a tent city. As materials and finance permit it is converted into a village of wooden or tin huts. In time it may become a permanent village with good housing.

Most of the Maabarots have no electricity or running water in the opening stages. I visited several Maabarots near Haifa, Nazareth and Jerusalem. Everywhere there was a babble of languages. Many of the newcomers have managed to get several chickens and here and there a goat or sheep. These fowl and beasts are staked out with a string or rope tied to a leg.

From the Maabarots the settlers move on to any one



EVERY BOY AND GIRL MUST SERVE TWO YEARS IN ARMED FORCES
The first year is devoted largely to basic military training plus lessons in Hebrew.

of labor, but also as a hirer of labor.

Well over 100,000 workers are hired in Histadrut-owned factories. Its "co-operatives" encompass 70% of the country's agricultural operations. This gigantic union is the largest banker, insurance company, publisher, ship operator, purchasing agent and retail food dealer in the nation.

Youths in Army

Most young immigrants go immediately into the army.

Every boy and girl 18 years of age or older must serve two years in the armed forces. They are given equal pay which amounts to pocket money over and above food, clothes, living quarters and transportation.

Immediately after the newcomer goes into the army or the Maabarot, he or she is given lessons in Hebrew. It is the common language of Israel. Official notices and radio newscasts, however, are made in Arabic and English in addition to Hebrew.

The first year in the armed forces is devoted largely to basic military training plus lessons in Hebrew and time spent growing vegetables and fruit. The army provides all its own vegetables.

During the second year the citizen may elect to become a member of the frontier settlement and a farmer. He still drills each week, but most of his time is spent developing agriculture. If he stays in service for the third year the time is spent in taking specialized courses leading to a business, industrial or professional career.

The army is one of the most democratic and unifying forces in all Israel. Its morale is tremendously high as the result of victory over neighboring Arab forces which outnumber the Israelites 50 to 1.

Danger of Attack

But there is always danger that the Arabs may attack again. From time to time there are border incidents. As a result, armed guards are maintained in frontier villages and farmers in these areas work with guns beside them.

Strenuous efforts are being made to buy and produce tanks, mobile artillery, and bring about more mechanization and fire power. A small air force is being built and there are paratroop outfits. The navy is a growing operation, too.

Israel today has the best army in the Middle East with the exception of Turkey. This fact plus Israel's strategic position makes this country of vital concern in Western European defense plans, especially when a Middle East command is established.

(The following is another of the dispatches on Israel by The Mirror's editor and publisher, Virgil Pinkley, who spent a week in the new republic during a trip to Europe and the Middle East.)

JERUSALEM, Israel—

More than 500 Jews from America participated with citizens throughout Israel on the eve of Yom Kippur in observing the traditional ceremonies of the Day of Atonement.

Yom Kippur, coming 10 days after the opening of the 5713th New Year, starts tomorrow evening at sunset and continues until Monday night. The faithful, wearing long caftans (white coats), will go to the sea and wells or cisterns throughout the nation to offer special prayers to cleanse themselves of sins of the past year.

Orthodox and unorthodox Jews will crowd synagogues in all parts of the new republic. Large numbers of Jews have come to the Holy City to observe Yom Kippur. But most of the holy places cannot be visited because they are in the Old City, which is controlled by Jordan and the Arabs.

Food Shortages Visible

Due to food shortages and rationing, the traditional Yom Kippur ceremony of offering fowl as sacrifices will be dispensed with.

Similarly, the week of feasting since the New Year has reflected the times. Dinners generally lacked meat and poultry because of shortages brought on by the constantly growing population which continues to swell from record immigration.

At present there is an abundance of vegetables and fruits. And, like everything here, they are expensive.

Meat, available only twice monthly, is usually frozen beef or mutton and not of especially good quality. Poultry is a luxury that most families can afford only several times annually.

As part of the observance of the New Year and Yom Kippur, Chief Rabbi Isaac Herzog has issued special prayers for the welfare of the State of Israel and for a prosperous and happy year for Jews everywhere. Prayers in local synagogues emphasize a request for another fruitful and fertile year.

In their prayers, citizens remember that a serious plague of locusts ravaging the Middle East a few months ago halted at the very borders of Israel. Many

considered it a modern miracle. Among worries which occupied Jews here during the past year was the poor health of Dr. Chaim Weizmann, beloved first President of the republic and a Zionist leader for years.

Otherwise, the past year has been busy and progressive for this new democracy being forged from a very old land. At year's end the government reshaped its fiscal policy to fight inflation. New reparations from West Germany are expected to bring down the cost of living somewhat.

A quick review of the country's development during the past year includes:

Some 40,000 Jewish immigrants arrived during the 12 months, swelling the total population to more than 1,610,000. Immigrants arriving since the state was established exceed 700,000. In 1951, about 7000 Jews left Israel.

During the past year the cultivated agricultural area increased from 3,500,000 dunams to 4,250,000 dunams. (Four dunams equal one acre.)

Electric output went up 20% during the year while cement production increased 16% and the milling industry gained 22%.

Other expansions included 58,000 more children in school, swelling the total to 312,000 pupils. Hospital beds increased by about 25%.

The new republic, in its fourth year, now has more than 800 approved business and industrial enterprises in production.

PINKLEY TELLS—

Jesus' Home Red Center of Israel

(This is the fifth of a series of stories on Israel by Virgil Pinkley, editor and publisher of The Mirror, who just spent a week there on his flying trip to Europe and the Middle East.)

NAZARETH, Israel—This city where Jesus spent 23 years of his life is now, amazingly, the center of Communist activities in Israel.

As I entered Nazareth, whose population is almost entirely Arab, I saw faded Communist slogans and the hammer and sickle insignia on walls which have been partially scrubbed out.

"Go Home Mountbatten," "Down with American Imperialists," "Long Live Stalin" and "Working People Unite" were some I noted not more than 50 yards from the Church of the Carpenter where Christ, Mary and Joseph lived when they returned from the flight into Egypt.

Here Jesus worked, taught and ministered. Within a radius of 30 miles most of the events chronicled in the New Testament took place. After Jerusalem, Nazareth is the most holy city of Israel.

Eight Communists

There are eight Communists in the Israel government of 258 members. Three of these are Arabs.

It interested me to learn how the Jews—always a minority race—would treat another mi-



ISRAELI PROBLEM—One of the major difficulties facing the infant nation of Israel is its minority groups. These proud Druses, displaying their national flag, represent the smallest Arab group in Israel.

nority group living in the heart of a Jewish state.

There are approximately 170,000 Arabs in Israel.

Of this number, 120,000 are villagers, 32,000 are townspeople and there are about 18,000 nomads. Some 69% are Moslems, 25% are Christians and 6% belong to the little-known tribe of the Druse.

In 1951, 70,000 Arabs registered to vote for members of the Knesset, as the government of the country is called. In 1948, Arabs voting numbered only 30,620.

Arabs ballot as Israel Democrats, Progressive Laborites, Agriculturists or Communists.

The position of the Arabs is an unusual and difficult one. In the first place, they are considered by many kinsmen in the neighboring states as "quillings."

Simultaneously, Jewish people wonder if they can be completely trusted and if any of them are serving as underground agents of the bordering states of Egypt, Jordan, Syria and Lebanon.

Arabs Loyal

Jewish government officials, however, told me that they accept Arabs in Israel as loyal citizens. For this reason, they have gone out of their way to make overtures of assistance.

For example, free public education is available to all Arab children, girls as well as boys. At first this caused great differences because many male Arabs are against educating the opposite sex.

Arab children are taught in Arabic with Hebrew as the second language and English added as an optional subject if the child desires. In most cases Arab youngsters learn all three languages.

Special emphasis has been given to mobile health units which tour the Arab areas giving gratis inoculations, making chest examinations to detect tuberculosis and providing dental treatment.

Government officials believe that as the Arabs are educated and their living standards improve they will be less likely to become converts to Communism. Here it is realized that the most fertile fields for Communism are where poverty and ignorance exist.

There is an Arab trade union

working closely with the Histadrut, the largest labor union in the country.

There is also an Arab trade union congress with about 2500 members, many of whom are Communists. It is on this latter group that special efforts are now being made.

Throughout Israel there are 102 Arab villages. Ownership of the land ranges from freehold to common village property divided up every two or three years. Efforts are being made to change the feudal characteristics, which have prevailed in Arab agriculture here for many centuries. The system has been almost entirely patriarchal.

To improve productivity of Arab farmers, mechanized equipment including tractors has been given or is sold on long-term loans. Also 85 Arab cooperatives to sell agricultural products have been formed.

Arabs Are Citizens

Full citizenship is granted to Israel Arabs. With this, complete religious freedom has been assured by the constitution. There is no established church in Israel, none enjoying legal privileges not accorded to other ecclesiastical bodies.

The Knesset in March, 1949, voted the following decree: "The state will provide for the religious needs of its inhabitants but will prevent compulsion in matters of religion."

Today there are more than 100 state-maintained schools for Arabs with 600-odd teachers and approximately 30,000 students, including 9000 girls. There are also 50 private schools under foreign missions and church institutions.

Coeducation and abolition of corporal punishment have been instituted. A new venture is the opening of night classes for adult Arabs.

While walking past the Church of the Carpenter, I noticed a sign pointing to the YMCA.

Climbing three flights of stairs to an old palace, I found the YMCA of Nazareth under the direction of Mr. Fred Thompson of Long Island, U.S.A. Arab boys were playing ping-pong, checkers, dominoes, listening to a newscast in English and reading American books in the library. I was conducted to Mr. Thompson's home nearby. He told me that the Nazareth YMCA has 300 youngsters and 325 young men as members. Fre-

quently when disputes break out in the city the YMCA is used as a neutral meeting place for discussions and settlements.

Almost daily, the local Communist newspaper attacks Thompson and the YMCA. The paper insists that Thompson is corrupting the character of young Arabs through the teachings of the YMCA and that he is "a menace to the Arab race."

Thompson and his associates hope to open other YMCAs in Arab towns, most of which are concentrated in the hills of Galilee, and the Negev, which is the southern desert area of Israel.

Many Arabs

There are sizable Arab populations, too, in Haifa, Acre, Jaffa, and in the new city of Jerusalem. There are, however, no Jews in the old city of Jerusalem, which is entirely controlled by Jordan and the Arabs.

Arabs serve in the army. A large number of policemen come from their race.

Based on what I observed and could learn, the Jews are making sincere and colossal efforts to give Arabs equal opportunities. This is especially impressive in view of the bitter war which was only recently concluded between the two peoples.

Fair-minded Israeli know that for centuries the land that has been converted into their state was the home of the Arab. Of course, it originally was Jewish-held.

Of the many difficult problems confronting this young republic, the Jewish-Arab relationship comes near the top of the list.

Perhaps its solution, which now appears to be in progress, will lead to an understanding between this country and its neighbors. If this comes about, a real contribution to peace can be made and there should be a general improvement in the living standards of all peoples living in the Middle and the Near East. The region must be considered as a whole economically and from a defense standpoint.

Certainly Israel needs the hinterland of the Arab states and they, in turn, can use to great advantage the industrial skills, the business know-how and the ancient culture of the Jews.

(This is the sixth of a series of stories on Israel by Virgil Pinkley, editor and publisher of The Mirror, who just spent a week there on his flying trip to Europe and the Middle East.)

TEL AVIV—Manufacturing and industrial activities are being accelerated in Israel despite some opposition from certain elements in the Zionist movement.

The government is aware of the necessity to develop agriculture fully to make certain this young and rapidly growing republic can feed itself and produce a more balanced type of economy.

It is understood, however, that land alone cannot provide an adequate living standard, especially as more and more immigrants arrive. Also, should the country ever be forced to fight again there would be great need for locally produced tools of war and ammunition.

Industrially Barren Area

From the eastern end of the Mediterranean to the China Sea there is little industrial production except in India. The Arab world with its 70,000,000 population produces little except oil, agricultural products and handicraft.

There is great need for modern industrial activity in the Near and Middle East. Israel, with its skilled craftsmen, experienced businessmen and geographical position, is ideally equipped.

For a week I saw new industrial developments. They are located in all parts of the coun-

try, even in the suburbs of the Holy City, Jerusalem. The idea behind this pattern is to have a balanced economy in all parts of the nation, build factories where workers already live to lessen housing and transportation problems, and for security reasons as well.

Nearly three-fourths of the nation's industry is located around this busy, hard-hitting city. There is an air of Detroit, Chicago or Los Angeles here. It is the city of the present, from a commercial standpoint. There are those, however, who predict that in time Haifa with its excellent port, oil refineries, huge cement and glass works, Kaiser-Frazer assembly plant, fertilizer works, iron pipe factory, steel rolling mills and General Tire and Alliance Tire and Rubber works will give Tel Aviv a battle for top honors.

Varied Activities

Textiles, manufacture of shoes, chemicals, precision tools and food processing plants and electrical equipment are among Tel Aviv's leading industries.

Philco has a big plant here and is producing a wide variety of electrical and household articles. The Kaiser-Frazer factory in Haifa is the first big American-type assembly operation in the country. It has been studied closely and new Israeli industries will be designed along similar lines. Some 6000 cars and trucks are turned out annually at the K-F plant, to be sold locally and shipped to Africa, Scandinavia and Middle Eastern countries.

The United States Export-Import Bank has made loans exceeding \$65,000,000 for development of industries in this country. More private money from abroad is being invested here, too.

The Swiss have built a watch factory at Ramat Gan. Nearby Nahariya was at first a beach resort. Now it has a growing industrial area and a current population of 50,000, which is expected to reach 100,000 within five years. It is now the center of the diamond industry, where many of the cutters and merchants who once lived in Amsterdam and Antwerp have come to reside.

Roughly 24% of the nation's population of 1,600,000 is employed in industry. Some 10% work in affiliated building trades, 17% in commerce and finance and 5% in transport and communications.

Many More Needed

The need for more industry and foreign investments is stressed frequently by government leaders. David Ben-Gurion, Israel's outstanding Prime Minister, recently stated:

"Without investments the state will perish."

Foreign Minister Moshe Sharett echoed the same belief by saying:

"The ground is burning under our feet. Private enterprise must be a central pillar of the Israel economy."

There seems to be a lessening of the dogma that everything must be Socialistic and rigidly controlled by the Histadrut (the full Hebrew name is Histadrut Haklalit shel Haovdim Ha Ivrim b'Eretz Israel, or General Federation of Jewish Workers in the Land of Israel). If agricultural and co-operative members are added to other laborers in the Histadrut the total membership approximates 90% of all workers.

Israel lacks iron and coal—two giants of industrial raw materials. Until recently the hydroelectric energy was limited. Between 1949 and 1951 electric power output increased 114%. Several large projects are now under construction to further augment supplies.

It is known that much metal and mineral wealth exists in the Negev, the desert area in the south. A constant search is being made to discover oil or natural gas. The Middle East, of course,



West, Russia Wooing Arabs

BY VIRGIL PINKLEY

Mirror Editor and Publisher
JERUSALEM, Israel—The entire Middle East is seething.

This vital area of great oil deposits and growing strategic military importance is undergoing extensive revolutions.

Leading problems include:

- 1—Will Arab governments carry but long-needed agrarian reforms and become more representative of the people?
- 2—Can Communism overcome the formidable barriers of the Islam religion and traditions of the centuries?
- 3—Will the promising young state of Israel be permitted to work and live in peace so sustained progress can be achieved?
- 4—Will Russia continue to stay out of Middle East lands physically, or will the temptation to get oil, seize more territory and gain control of key communication and transportation lines lead to aggressive military action?

These are not easy problems to solve. Until recently most of our attention, and that of Russia, too, has been concentrated on Western Europe, Pacific and Far Eastern situations. But the race between east and west is now on in the Middle East.

Our strongholds in these vast areas extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific along the Mediterranean, across Africa and bordering the Indian Ocean are Greece and Turkey. They are members of NATO. These nations have splendid armies, high morale and in the event of war they would fight well and bravely. Both oppose Communism vigorously.

In spirit Israel, Pakistan and India are on the side of democracy and the individual. On balance most of the Arab countries lean toward the west rather than Russia. But can we develop this favorable situation into a more positive one?

Most governments in the Arab states are not stable. The Egyptian crisis is still far from settled. Will Gen. Naguib, the strong man who forced King Farouk to flee his throne and country, be permitted to live and work? In Arab countries the dagger and assassination are not uncommon today.

There have been seven changes of government in Syria during the past year. The unhappy situation in Iran has become chronic. Riots and strikes are frequent in French-held colonies in North Africa.

Recent months have witnessed the assassinations of King Abdullah of Jordan, Gen. Razmara, prowestern Premier of Iran-Riad as-Sulh and Liaquat Ali Khan, among others.

Big estates, absent landlords and miserable living conditions plague most Arab countries, which have populations of 70,000,000. Pakistan, Turkey and Iran generally are not listed as strictly Arab states.

Communists take advantage of all these situations. They promise to divide up land which does not belong to them and over which they have no rightful claims. They preach the gospel of throwing out the American and British imperialists.

In Pakistan the Islam religion is the best defense against Communism yet found.

Here the agents of Moscow must work carefully and slowly.

If living conditions should improve somewhat it would be difficult to grab this nation other than by sheer, ruthless military aggression.

To succeed in its vast and complicated undertaking the state of Israel needs time, financial help from abroad, patience, much hard work and peace. There are strong religious differences with neighboring Arab states and even stronger economic divisions. Somehow, a formula must be found that enables at least business and trade contacts between Israel and Egypt, Syria, Lebanon and Jordan.

Israel Needs Peace

This area must be considered and operated as an economic whole. This will require compromise and genuine give and take on both sides.

For nearly 2000 years Arabs have lived in the Holy Land. Now the Jews have returned and established their independent state. It is understandable why the Arabs feel strongly about being driven from their land and villages, although at one time these were Jewish.

Israel, because of its size and lack of rich lands and basic raw materials, must have peace. Given such a condition there are excellent chances of this young nation becoming a strong and prosperous one. But, in my opinion, it must be treated in the world of today as a sovereign state and not alone as a sanctuary for Jewish people.

To prevent Russia moving into Middle East nations we and the west have extended the North Atlantic alliance. We have constructed numerous air bases in North Africa, on the island of Crete, in Saudi Arabia, and we have access to airdromes in Turkey and Greece.

The United States, Britain and France have proposed a Middle East command. Egypt rejected the idea. At first we attempted to promote this defense setup by working with the Arab states as a bloc. Now it appears we will attempt to work out individual agreements. This was the technique used by Dr. Ralph Bunche to bring to an end the war between Israel and the Arab nations.

Turkey can be extremely helpful in appealing to Islam leaders and peoples. Turks have actual experience of working with the Americans. They have discovered that no attempts are made to meddle in internal Turkish affairs, nor to make unreasonable requests.

Military Significance

Under the right conditions I think Israel would join a defensive Middle East command. This would be helpful to the west because of communications, transportation, growing industrial output and the geography of Israel. The country is at the crossroads of the world. So great has been the military significance of the area that the Biblical Apocalypse names it as the site of the last great battle among the nations before Judgment Day—Armageddon.

Everywhere I went in the Middle East I found a longing for peace. This attitude has not changed much during the centuries.

About 200 B.C. Arabia was being attacked from the sea. As the forces of King Antiochus approached, the chief of the Arab tribes sent the following message:

"Destroy not, O King, those two things which have been given us of the gods—perpetual peace and freedom."

TEL AVIV IS CENTER OF THREE-FOURTHS OF NATION'S INDUSTRY
Residents of the bustling coastal city watch fountain display at Dizengoff Circle.

straddles the greatest oil pool of the world known to us today.

The Dead Sea is a storehouse of valuable chemicals which are being exploited. It is estimated that the Dead Sea contains at least 22,000,000,000 metric tons of magnesium and 11,000,000,000 tons of sodium.

One of the most ambitious programs now under study to aid the nation industrially is the Mediterranean-Dead Sea Hydroelectric Power Project. The Dead Sea, lowest spot on the earth, is 1200 feet below the Mediterranean. By channeling waters from one sea to the other much electric energy could be produced.

During the past three years some 290 new industrial and business enterprises have been started in Israel. In 1951 new capital invested in industry totaled 150,000,000 Israel pounds or between \$200,000,000 and \$300,000,000, depending on the rate of exchange used.

Out of a total work force of 430,000 only about 3500, or slightly over 1%, are unemployed. The country is short of manpower, especially skilled workers.

Industrially, Israel slumbered for 2000 years while Jews were in exile all over the world. With their return western ideas and tastes have been brought back to these Biblical lands. Factories and cities are modern and attractive. Venetian blinds, porcelain fixtures, air conditioning, refrigeration and the finest in factory designs and equipment are seen everywhere.

Yes, Israel is on the march industrially.

(This is the seventh of a series on Israel by Virgil Pinkley, editor and publisher of The Mirror, who just spent a week there on his flying trip to Europe and the Middle East.)

JERUSALEM—To appreciate the Zionist emphasis on working and living on the land of Israel, one must understand 2000 years of Jewish history.

Dr. Chaim Weizmann, President of Israel, concludes his moving autobiography, "Trial and Error," on this theme:

"If the Jews center their activities on genuine values, whether in industry, agriculture, science, literature or art, then God will look benignly on His children who after a long wandering have come home to serve Him with a psalm on their lips and a spade in their hands, reviving their old country and making it a center of human civilization."

The goal of Zionism has always been to return to the Holy

Land, and within that aim has been imbedded the desire to return to the soil. During exile the Jew was torn from the land and frequently was forced to live within the bare walls of the ghetto. Zionism revived the hope of a formerly agricultural people being remarried to the soil.

Many Study in U.S.

Some nonorthodox Jews here believe too much emphasis has been placed of the soil by Zionists. All Jews here, however, agree that agriculture must be developed.

To improve agriculture many representatives are being sent abroad to study and observe, especially in America. California is their favorite State for this study and observation.

Flying from New York to London aboard an El Al Israel Constellation, I was seated next to Dr. M. R. Samisch of the Agricultural Research Station of the Hebrew University at Rehovot, near Tel Aviv. He had just finished four months at the University of California at Berkeley and Davis. He gave special attention to citrus and vegetable growing with emphasis on irrigation and fertilization. Out here much of the irrigation is carried out by overhead sprinklers.

Settlements Boom

During the first three years after Israel became an independent state in May, 1948, 360 agricultural settlements were started. During the previous 70 years only 270 such colonies had begun.

In 1948 Israel's farmers had 350 tractors but today the total is over 3000.

To secure more land the Jews have been draining swamps and preventing the shifting of sand along the coast by planting eucalyptus and pine trees.

Throughout the ages goats, sheep and camels had eaten virtually all the trees and shrubs in Palestine. When the British took over the mandate in 1919 there were less than 15,000 trees in all Palestine. Today there are millions of trees being planted in all parts of Israel, especially in barren regions and on hills. I saw more than two dozen nurseries for young trees during the five days I spent touring various parts of the country.

They Returned . . .

The Israel Declaration of Independence says in part:

"In recent decades they returned in their masses. They reclaimed the wilderness, revived their language, built cities and villages, and established a vigorous and ever-growing community, with its own economic and cultural life."

To develop agriculture here

has required a real spirit of pioneering. Much of the soil is barren. Water frequently was lacking. There were shortages of necessary tools and equipment. Many immigrants never had done manual labor.

Many had backgrounds similar to Paul Spier, a collective farmer I visited near Tel Aviv. At the age of 50 he came here in October, 1939, from Cologne, Germany. He had been a merchant and importer of British cloth.

In the beginning he made many mistakes. He also overworked and as a result had a heart condition.

Today he and his son farm 10 acres on an intensive basis. They have dairy cattle, poultry and vegetables, with asparagus being their specialty. He has done well and lives with his family in peace.

Incidentally, everywhere one goes in Israel the traditional greeting on arrival and departure in business or pleasure is Shalom—Peace.

Israel's biggest crop has been citrus. During the second World War and the war with the Arab states many orchards went unattended. To have a better balanced agricultural program other crops are being developed. Bananas and tobacco are among the leaders. Thus far bananas have sold readily at home and abroad and for excellent prices.

Until recently field crops have been favored because they require less capital and specialized knowledge and also because they filled stomachs more swiftly. As the country is short on meat, dairy products, eggs, grains and sugar, much of Israel's diet consists of fruit and vegetables. Food is rationed and expensive.

About 18% of the population gains its livelihood from the land. Some government experts believe this figure should be increased to around 25%.

In 1949 the country produced only about 50% of its food needs. Goal is to achieve at least 80%.

Eightfold Increase

Since 1948 cultivated dunams (there are four dunams in an acre) have increased from 500,000 to 4,250,000.

Agriculture in Israel is done on an intensive basis. The government exercises rigid controls in many respects and has allocated more than \$300,000,000 for the expansion of agriculture.

After one visits farms here and learns of the obstacles faced and overcome it is easy to understand the popular rural saying:

"He who does not believe in miracles of the land is not a realist."

AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL

342 MADISON AVENUE

TELEPHONE MURRAY HILL 2-1160

NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Cable Address: AMZIONIST

SPECIAL URGENT MEMORANDUM

NO. 41B

January 22, 1953

To the Local Committees
of the AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL:

Attached is a copy of a letter which we have just sent to the rabbis in your community. I urge you to impress upon them the need for holding the services we have suggested next Sabbath, January 30-31.

Similarly, do what you can to persuade Christian ministers in your city to designate their services on Sunday, February 1, to the same end.

Please inform us of the results of your efforts.

Cordially yours,

Jerome Unger
Rabbi Jerome Unger
Executive Director

JU:JK
Enc.

CONSTITUENT ORGANIZATIONS

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

AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL

342 MADISON AVENUE

TELEPHONE MURRAY HILL 2-1160

NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Cable Address: AMZIONIST

January 22, 1953

Dear Rabbi:

The stunning effect of the Prague trial has been heightened by what has since taken place in Eastern Germany and in Russia itself. What we are facing is the resurrection in the Soviet Union of classical anti-Semitism on a Nazi pattern — used as an instrument of terror at home and propaganda abroad.

A great deal has been said and written about this widening emergency. The American Zionist Council feels strongly that a call to synagogue leaders is of primary urgency. We therefore most earnestly urge you to devote the Sabbath Services on Friday and Saturday, January 30 and 31 (Chamisha Asar B'shvat) to dealing with this most recent assault on the honor and the lives of Jews. Traditionally used in the Diaspora as an occasion for dwelling on the significance of the rebuilding of Israel, we urge that in view of the crisis special prayers be offered, and that it be the subject of your sermon, extracts of which you should endeavor to have published in your local press.

Use your personal influence with Christian ministers in your community to have them refer in their sermons to the Russian threat and the Jewish danger particularly on next Sunday, February 1st, coinciding with your own Services.

Please inform us of your intention to cooperate with our suggestions. Give the widest publicity to the Sabbath Services in your community. Send us any newspaper clippings bearing on what takes place in your community.

Cordially yours,

Louis Lipsky

Louis Lipsky
CHAIRMAN

LL:LD

CONSTITUENT ORGANIZATIONS

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

AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL

342 MADISON AVENUE

TELEPHONE MURRAY HILL 2-1160

NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Cable Address: AMZIONIST

NO. 43B

February 4, 1953

To the Local Committees
of the AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL:

I.

The implications of recent events in Prague, in the Communist satellite states, and later in Moscow are now fairly clear. These developments of anti-Semitism directed by the Kremlin have aroused unprecedented protest and condemnation. The general reaction in the United States has been extraordinary in every way. One of the first voices heard was that of President Eisenhower.

The American Zionist Council has done its best in recent weeks to coordinate the Jewish reaction. Our first memorandum to you on Prague was sent on November 26, 1952; our December Bulletin contained an analysis of the situation in Prague and other information for your guidance; two press releases were issued expressing the Council's views on November 26, 1952 and January 14, 1953; our pamphlet -- "Public Opinion on the Prague Trial" -- was sent to you the last week in January.

The Council called a meeting of representatives of 35 Jewish organizations in New York on January 6. After a thorough discussion, an Ad Hoc Committee was appointed with power to prepare a program of action and to act upon it. This Ad Hoc Committee has had several fruitful meetings; although it has not yet finished its labors, it has arrived at several important conclusions:

1. It is agreed to make possible the publication and wide circulation of a joint statement of protest and condemnation by prominent American friends of the Jewish people on the anti-Semitism in the Soviet Empire.
2. It is considering ways and means of evoking a nation-wide petition on a large scale to be addressed to the United Nations.

CONSTITUENT ORGANIZATIONS

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

3. It has given consideration to the holding of Mass Meetings throughout the country. (The idea of a Mass Meeting in Madison Square Garden in New York at an early date under general auspices was considered and had to be abandoned because of the unavailability of the hall and other considerations.)

II.

It was decided, however, that under the sponsorship of the American Zionist Council and a number of the national Jewish organizations which participated in the Conference on January 6th referred to above, a Mass Meeting of protest and condemnation will be held in New York on Monday evening, February 16, at the Manhattan Center; and to call on all local Council groups to follow this same pattern of mass protest and condemnation.

You are therefore urged to organize your own local meetings at the earliest possible date to protest against and to condemn Soviet anti-Semitism. These meetings should be under joint auspices of Council and other participating groups if possible; if this is not possible, go ahead with the meeting with such cooperation as you can get.

It will be utterly impossible for the Council to provide the speakers that will be required for your meetings. They should be secured among American friends, Christians and liberals, as well as from the speakers' bureaus of the Zionist organizations.

Further information will be sent to you in due course. Please send us all your announcements, press notices, clippings, comments, as usual.

Cordially yours,

Louis Lipsky

Louis Lipsky
CHAIRMAN

LL:JK

AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL

342 MADISON AVENUE

• TELEPHONE MURRAY HILL 2-1160 •

NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Cable Address: AMZIONIST

No. 45B

February 10, 1953

To the Local Committees
of the AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL:

Life has once again published an editorial (Feb. 9, 1953 issue) hostile to Israel. Aware of the consistent policy of unfriendliness of Life, we dare not ignore this present instance of its unceasing campaign against Israel.

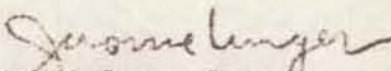
Mr. Louis Lipsky, Chairman, has sent an official answer for the American Zionist Council. We enclose a copy and advise that you and the greatest possible number of your Jewish and Christian friends write in similar vein. DO NOT USE MR. LIPSKY'S WORDS but you can use all the points he raises in his letter. A good plan would be to confine each letter to one or two of the points (or make any of your own).

WE ARE ANXIOUS FOR AN OUTPOURING OF MESSAGES TO LIFE.

If any references to, or comments on, Life's editorial appear in your local press, please try to have replies of your own also appear. Do not however give the editorial any unnecessary publicity.

Send us copies of letters that are dispatched from your community as well as any replies you may receive. It will also be significant for us to know the number of the letters that you are able to mobilize in this effort of ours.

Cordially yours,


Rabbi Jerome Unger
Executive Director

JU:hr
Enc.

CONSTITUENT ORGANIZATIONS

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

February 10, 1953

Mr. Henry R. Luce, Editor & Publisher
Life Magazine
9 Rockefeller Plaza
New York, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

It is ironic that the internationalization of Jerusalem, opposition to which is one of the very few points on which Jews and Arabs see eye to eye, should continue to preoccupy Life Magazine, as indicated in its editorial of February 9, 1953.

Jordan, which is the only part of the Arab world directly concerned, is just as implacably hostile to the internationalization of the old city of Jerusalem as Israel is to that of the new city. All proposals to internationalize Jerusalem are unrealistic, not merely because they go against the deepest feelings of the newly born Jewish State and the historic Jewish nostalgia with regard to Jerusalem, but because they are fundamentally based on nothing substantial whatsoever. Jerusalem as a city has never been internationalized in its history; it is incomprehensible why the question should be regarded as having taken on any urgency since the establishment of Israel.

The flimsiness of the case for internationalizing Jerusalem has misled your editorialist into making some curious misstatements. The Israel part of Jerusalem, for instance, is far from "stagnant." The city is growing unflaggingly and its general economy is uncontestedly improving.

Nor is it correct to say that the only real opponents of the internationalizing plans are Israel and Jordan. At the last General Assembly of the United Nations it proved impossible to collect the required 2/3 majority in order to reaffirm the principle of internationalization.

It is, indeed, particularly senseless to blame this on the United States, which in this case found itself at one with the majority of world opinion. It is not Truman's policy that was reflected in the proposed U.N. resolution to induce Arabs and Israel to negotiate peace -- it is Eisenhower's policy as well, and has been so expressed for the record. The reason the Soviet Bloc voted against this resolution is precisely because they knew that peace between Arabs and Jews will help to cement a Middle East defense organization, which is the last thing the Soviet regime would like to see. The Kremlin understands, as apparently your editorialist does not, that it is only in the context of Arab-Israel peace that a strong Middle East Regional Defense Organization is possible.

Mr. Henry R. Luce

-2-

February 10, 1953

It is significant that the only Arab States in favor of internationalizing Jerusalem are those that have no direct stake in it. It should be obvious by this time that the Arab spokesmen are merely utilizing the internationalization theory not because of any belief in it -- why indeed, as Muslims, should they have any interest in it? -- but because they regard this as a handy method of attracting sympathy for their own intransigence on all major issues.

As to the question of freedom of worship, why does your editorialist fail to mention that Israel has offered to place all the Holy Places in its part of Jerusalem under international control and has granted free access to these Holy Places to people of all religions? If Life is seriously concerned with these Holy Places why does it not point out that in this respect it is Jordan that is making difficulties and not Israel?

Your editorialist's concluding remark that the internationalization of Jerusalem "would not settle all the intricate problems of the explosive Middle East" is a masterpiece of understatement. Those problems would be limitlessly more complicated if internationalization were permitted to introduce a new source of festering, which aside from anything else would give the Soviet Union its first officially sanctioned foothold in the Middle East. In this respect it would be wiser to let sleeping dogs lie.

Yours sincerely,

Louis Lipsky
Chairman

LL:JK

AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL

342 MADISON AVENUE

TELEPHONE MURRAY HILL 2-1160

NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

NO. 46B

Cable Address: AMZIONIST

February 13, 1953

To the Local Committees
of the AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL:

During the past four years, the American Christian Palestine Committee has been conducting study tours to the Arab lands and Israel. More than a hundred Christian leaders from dozens of communities have participated on these tours. The response from those communities which cooperated in this project has consistently been one of high praise. Rarely has Israel received such fair and effective support among Christians.

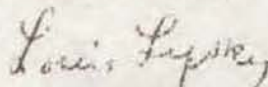
There are still many Zionist communities across the United States that have not helped send a local Christian friend. This is to be regretted, for it means that an effective Christian spokesman is not at hand when reports hostile to Zionism flood the area.

Perhaps I do not need to remind you that many difficulties lie ahead. There is still no peace between the Arabs and Israel; the Arab states are stepping up their propaganda campaign in America against the new state of Israel; the American Friends of the Middle East is launching an all-out, well-financed program. A great deal of unfriendly propaganda will have to be countered in the days ahead. An informed Christian spokesman will be an indispensable asset in such efforts.

The American Christian Palestine Committee reports that their first tour is scheduled to leave New York on April 7th; the second about June 15th. The cost, New York to New York, is to be approximately \$1350.00. Each tour will last approximately three and one-half weeks. Countries visited will be Greece, Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan, and Israel.

Won't you canvass your resources at once, and do everything possible to award either a total or a partial travel fellowship to some outstanding Christian in your community? If you have sent one in the past, you need not be convinced, I know, how important it is to send another this year, and strengthen even more your communal efforts on behalf of Israel. Let us know what you will be able to do as soon as you possibly can.

Cordially yours,



Louis Lipsky
Chairman

LL:alk

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AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL

342 MADISON AVENUE

TELEPHONE MURRAY HILL 2-1160

NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Cable Address: AMZIONIST

NO. 47B

February 25, 1953

To the Local Committees
of the AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL:

The first step in the broadening of the scope of the American Zionist Council was taken at a session of the Plenum of the Council last night at the Hotel Astor in New York. Attached is a press release containing the statement adopted by the Council, outlining several structural changes. These include the designation of a new Vice-Chairman, Mrs. Samuel W. Halprin, replacing Mrs. Moses P. Epstein who has served since 1949; the setting up of an Administrative Committee responsible to the Executive Committee. It is to be noted that the Executive Committee continues as heretofore, as does the Plenum.

As the implementation of the program promulgated last year in Jerusalem proceeds, we shall send you full and detailed information for your guidance.

Cordially yours,

Jerome Unger
Rabbi Jerome Unger
Executive Director

JU:HR
Enc.

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Avodah-Poale Zion) • Zionist Organization of America • Zionists-Revisionists of America

PRESS RELEASE

from AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL

342 Madison Avenue • New York 17, N. Y.
Murray Hill 2-1160

Constituent Organizations

Zionist Organization of America
Hadassah
Hapoel Hamizrachi
Mizrachi Organization of America
Labor Zionist Organization of America-Poale-Zion
Zionists-Revisionists of America
Progressive Zionist League (Hashomer Hatzair)
United Labor Zionist Party

426

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
February 25, 1953

AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL TO BROADEN SCOPE

PUBLIC RELATIONS BODY TO UNDERTAKE EXPANDED PROGRAM ON U.S. ZIONIST SCENE

NEW YORK - A decision to broaden the scope of the American Zionist Council was announced today by Louis Lipsky, Chairman, following a meeting of the Council's Plenum at the Astor Hotel.

The Council, which is the public relations representative of all national Zionist organizations in the United States, voted to proceed with the implementation of an agreement reached in Jerusalem last November which envisaged the expansion of the Council's program to include the coordination of Zionist participation in communal fund raising for Israel, the strengthening of Jewish and Hebrew education, youth work and Chalutzit (pioneering), and the deepening of Zionist interest and participation in Jewish community life.

The Executive of the Council will continue as heretofore with Mr. Lipsky as Chairman. Mrs. Samuel W. Halprin, former President of Hadassah, Women's Zionist Organization, has been named Vice Chairman of the Council, succeeding Mrs. Moses P. Epstein who has served since 1949. Three other Zionist leaders were appointed to serve as a Committee of Administration with the Chairman and Vice Chairman: Rabbi Irving Miller, President of the Zionist Organization of America; Rabbi James G. Heller, President of the Labor Zionist Organization of America, and Rabbi Mordechai Kirshblum, President of Mizrachi. The new Committee, which will serve for one year, will be responsible to the Council's Executive Committee, on which all Zionist groups are represented.

The implementation of the Jerusalem agreement will involve the transfer of a number of functions now carried out by the Jewish Agency. It is not intended to affect the autonomy of existing Zionist groups, Mr. Lipsky noted.



FULL TEXT OF AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL STATEMENT

The American Zionist Council, comprising all Zionist parties in the United States, has carefully considered the agreement arrived at in Jerusalem on November 22. This agreement envisaged the broadening of the scope of the Council to include, in addition to public relations, such functions as the coordination of Zionist participation in communal fund raising for Israel, the strengthening of Jewish and Hebrew education, youth work and Chalutzit, and the deepening of Zionist interest and participation in Jewish community life.

During the course of its deliberations the Council has noted that this program is not intended to affect the structural or ideological autonomy of existing Zionist groups. The Council has further noted the statements of authoritative spokesmen for the American Section of the Jewish Agency that the Agency is prepared to transfer several of the functions referred to in the Jerusalem Agreement to the Council as and when the latter is ready to receive them.

The American Zionist Council is now prepared to proceed with the implementation of the Jerusalem Agreement and will set up machinery to consider such changes in the structure of the Council as may be called for by the new conditions and the orderly transfer of functions from the Agency to itself.

The Council will continue to operate as heretofore under the Chairmanship and personam of Mr. Louis Lipsky. Mrs. Samuel W. Halprin has been named as Vice-Chairman. Serving with Mr. Lipsky and Mrs. Halprin as a Committee of Administration will be Rabbi Irving Miller, President of ZOA; Rabbi James G. Heller, President of Poale-Zion and Rabbi Mordechai Kirshblum, President of Mizrahi. This Committee will be responsible to the Executive Committee, on which all parties are represented, in all matters of policy and personnel, as well as in any other matters affecting the affairs of the Council. The Executive Committee shall be responsible to the plenum of the Council, which shall have the power of review and meet at stated dates every two months. This arrangement will be in force for one year, at the end of which it may be continued or revised.

AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL

342 MADISON AVENUE

TELEPHONE MURRAY HILL 2-1160

NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT TO MEMORANDUM NO. 48B

Cable Address: AMZIONIST

March 2, 1953

To the Local Committees
of the AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL:

The Associated Press on March 1 circulated to its member newspapers and radio stations the following dispatch from Washington:

"The Eisenhower Administration is reported ready to try a new approach in Middle East policy. It involves paying more attention to Arab countries and less to Israel. Top officials are reported convinced this change is necessary if the western bloc is to counter vastly-increased Russian pressure in that area.

"The new aim will be to treat all Mideast countries scrupulously alike and to avoid any special aid program or privileges for Israel.

"Under the Democratic Administration, the United States gave the infant Jewish republic more financial and technical aid than all the Arab states combined.

"A total of \$229,516,000 in loans, grants and credits was extended to Syria, Lebanon, Egypt, Iraq and Hashemite Jordan in the last seven years. In four years alone, Israel was allotted a total of \$276,517,000, much of it in the form of grants appropriated by Congress.

"Congress, which has been partial to Israel, could upset the new policy even before it gets started. Sen. Robert A. Taft (R-Ohio) among others, has been an enthusiastic advocate of aid to Israel. This could lead to a clash with top administration officials, including Secretary of State Dulles, who is known to believe that the Democratic policy toward the Mideast was all wrong."

This dispatch is sent to you in order to point up the seriousness of the attached memorandum. In writing to Secretary Dulles it will be useful for you to bear in mind the import of the AP story.

Sincerely yours,

Louis Lipsky
Louis Lipsky
CHAIRMAN

LL:LD

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Avodah-Poale Zion) • Zionist Organization of America • Zionists-Revisionists of America

AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL

342 MADISON AVENUE

TELEPHONE MURRAY HILL 2-1160

NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Cable Address: AMZIONIST

NO. 48B

March 2, 1953

To the Local Committees
of the AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL:

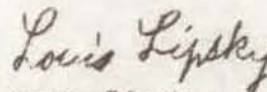
The Soviet Union's disruption of diplomatic relations with Israel makes it imperative that we renew our protest against proposed shipments of arms to the Arab states by the U. S. Government.

There is no doubt that the Soviet action greatly increases the danger confronting Israel, for it will encourage the Arab states in the belief that they can accomplish Israel's destruction. They will exploit the Soviet-Israel break in a propaganda attack on Israel in this country, and they will seek to extract concessions from our Government as a price for their support. Under these circumstances, a decision by the United States to make arms available to Egypt would embolden Egypt and her allies in their anti-Israel program. The Department of State has publicly disclosed that it is considering arms shipments to Egypt, although it makes the point that these arms will not be for use against Israel.

We enclose a copy of a letter sent this week to Secretary of State Dulles. You are asked to use this letter as a guide in framing your own appeal to the Department of State and in any public statement and letters to the press.

We assure you that it is a matter of great importance to intensify and broaden public reaction on the issue.

Yours sincerely,



Louis Lipsky
CHAIRMAN

LL:LD
Enc.

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• Mirrachi Organization of America • Progressive Zionist League-Hashomer Hatzair • United Zionist Labor Party (Achdut
Avodah-Poale Zion • Zionist Organization of America • Zionists-Revisionists of America

PRESS RELEASE

from AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL

342 Madison Avenue • New York 17, N. Y.
Murray Hill 2-1160

Constituent Organizations

Zionist Organization of America
Hadassah
Hapoel Hamizrachi
Mizrachi Organization of America
Labor Zionist Organization of America-Poale Zion
Zionists-Revisionists of America
Progressive Zionist League (Hashomer Hatzair)
United Zionist Labor Party

FOR RELEASE

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 3, 1953
(Simultaneously released in
Washington, D.C.)

Declaring that the Soviet break with Israel had gravely increased Israel's peril because it would embolden anti-Israel elements in the Arab world, the American Zionist Council today called upon Secretary of State John Foster Dulles to reply to the Soviet attack by strengthening Israel and to withhold arms from Egypt and other Arab states until they abandon their anti-Israel war.

In a letter signed by Mr. Louis Lipsky, its Chairman, the Council, which represents all Zionist organizations, submitted proposals to "strengthen the Middle East as rapidly as possible" in the light of the new Soviet threat to that area:

1) The United States should react positively to the Soviet attack by "re-affirming American friendship for Israel in order to disabuse the Arab states of any belief that the United States will be indifferent to their efforts to exploit the new Soviet attitude to destroy Israel."

2) This re-affirmation should be given "concrete expression through economic and military assistance to Israel, whose pro-democratic position has never been questioned and who finds herself under savage attack by the Kremlin because of it."

3) No arms should be made available to the Arab states so long as those states "persist in their refusal to make peace with Israel and thus facilitate Communist penetration of the area."

4) The Arab states should be permitted arms when they terminate their blockades and boycotts and negotiate peace with Israel, and if they are ready to agree to join in the defense of the free world.

"We believe that the program we advocate is more likely to bring about a coherent and effective system of regional defense than tentative improvisation which fails to deal with the basic problems in a positive and decisive way," Mr. Lipsky wrote.

The Zionist leader expressed the view that the Arab states will be impelled to extend their boycotts and blockades and to intensify the anti-Israel propaganda which they carry on in the United States, as a result of the Soviet rupture with Israel.

"If, in addition to all this, the United States and the United Kingdom now supply arms to Egypt or to any other Arab states, the prospects of a peace settlement in the Middle East will be jeopardized.

"It has been our view that the United States must reply to the Soviet attack on Israel by strengthening Israel. If the United States remains indifferent to Israel's plight, the lesson will not be lost on other democratic countries and on the Arab states. It would be ironic, in the extreme, if instead of giving an affirmative answer to Israel's long-pending request for arms, we should follow the Soviet Union's latest move by reinforcing the military strength of those who brazenly make a virtue of the fact that they are in a state of war with Israel."

It has been reported that the arms to be made available to Egypt would not be of a kind useful in a war against Israel. The Council commented that any arms placed in Egypt's hands would menace Israel because of Egypt's continuing and uncompromising belligerency.

"On the other hand," Mr. Lipsky continued, "if the arms to be sent to Egypt would be of no value in a war against Israel, then we assume they would be of no value in the larger cause of regional defense. This being the case, what purpose do they really serve? We are reluctant to believe that it is proposed to send arms to purchase the friendship of a dubious and unproved ally which has never manifested, either in the United Nations or any other forum, any genuine or enthusiastic sympathy for the purposes and principles which unite

AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL
342 Madison Avenue
New York 17, N. Y.

Office of the Chairman
LOUIS LIPSKY

February 27, 1953

My dear Mr. Secretary:

On December 30, 1952 I conveyed to the Department of State on behalf of the American Zionist Council, representing all Zionist organizations, our alarm over reports that our Government intended to make arms available to Egypt and other Arab states. Since that letter was written, you have assumed the responsibility for the direction of our foreign policy, and I now wish to register our views with you -- views which have been reinforced by intervening events. We refer specifically to the anti-Israel policy pursued by the USSR which has culminated in the Soviet Union's rupture of diplomatic relations with Israel.

This development has gravely increased Israel's peril. There is no doubt that those elements in the Arab world which remain determined to destroy Israel will be encouraged and emboldened by the attitude of the USSR. They will be impelled to extend their boycotts and blockades and to intensify the anti-Israel propaganda which they carry on in the United States. But if, in addition to all this, the United States and the United Kingdom now supply arms to Egypt or to any other Arab states, the prospects of a peace settlement in the Middle East will be jeopardized.

It has been our view that the United States must reply to the Soviet attack on Israel by strengthening Israel. If the United States remains indifferent to Israel's plight, the lesson will not be lost on other democratic countries and on the Arab states. It would be ironic, in the extreme, if instead of giving an affirmative answer to Israel's long-pending request for arms, we should follow the Soviet Union's latest move by reinforcing the military strength of those who brazenly make a virtue of the fact that they are in a state of war with Israel.

It has been suggested that the arms to be made available to Egypt would not be of a quality useful in a war against Israel. We do not presume to be military experts. But we submit that any arms now placed in the hands of Egypt are a direct menace to Israel because of Egypt's continuing and uncompromising belligerence. They will reward and feed that belligerence, and they will simultaneously give it new means of expression. On the other hand, if the arms to be sent to Egypt would be of no value in a war against Israel, then we assume they would be of no value in the larger cause of regional defense. This being the case, what purpose do they really serve? We are reluctant to believe that it is proposed to send arms to purchase the friendship of a dubious and unproved ally, which has never manifested, either in the United Nations or any other forum, any genuine or enthusiastic sympathy for the purposes and principles which unite the free world.

May we offer this summary of our views:

- (1) We believe that the new Soviet attack requires a positive reaction reaffirming American friendship for Israel in order to disabuse the Arab states of any belief that the United States will be indifferent to their efforts to exploit the new Soviet attitude to destroy Israel.

- (2) We submit that this reaffirmation of American friendship should be given concrete expression through economic and military assistance to Israel whose pro-democratic position has never been questioned and who finds herself under savage attack by the Kremlin because of it.
- (3) We oppose the shipment of arms to the Arab states as long as those states persist in their refusal to make peace with Israel and thus facilitate Communist penetration of the area.
- (4) We believe that the Arab states should be granted arms only upon their assurance that they will terminate their blockades and boycotts, and negotiate a peace with Israel, and only if the Arab states agree to join in the defense of the free world as provided in the Mutual Security Program.

Finally, we believe that the deteriorating world situation makes it imperative that we strengthen the Middle East as swiftly as possible. We believe that the program we advocate is more likely to bring about a coherent and effective system of regional defense than tentative improvisation which fails to deal with the basic problems in a positive and decisive way. We will be grateful to you for your consideration of our view on this matter, which is so crucial to the security of our own country and the entire community of freedom.

Sincerely yours,

Louis Lipsky

The Honorable
The Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.



AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL

342 MADISON AVENUE

• TELEPHONE MURRAY HILL 2-1160

• NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Cable Address: AMZIONIST

NO. 49B

March 4, 1953

To the Local Committees
of the AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL:

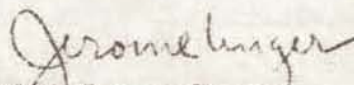
As you know, the Jewish Agency for Palestine has called a conference in Zurich, Switzerland to begin on the evening of March 10th of major Jewish organizations and communities throughout the world. The conference will consider the plight of eastern European Jewry and set forth the reaction of the Jewish people generally to the Communist campaign against Israel and the Jewish people.

It will be useful for the local Councils and other Jewish organizations as well as leading Jewish and non-Jewish personalities to send messages expressing solidarity and support of the Zurich conference. This will strengthen the work to be done there.

For your convenience we suggest that you send the messages to this office immediately. We will then transmit them by master cable to Zurich and save time and expense for the local groups.

Please send your message to us at once for transmission to Zurich.

Cordially yours,



Rabbi Jerome Unger
Executive Director

JU:JK

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AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL
342 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

MEMORANDUM

To Local Committees
of the AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL

Date March 5, 1953

From Rabbi Jerome Unger

AMERICAN JEWISH
ARCHIVES

SPECIAL NOTICE

Memorandum No. 49B cancelled. Cable received this morning postponing Zurich conference several weeks. Will send you more information later.

JU:LD

AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL

342 MADISON AVENUE

TELEPHONE MURRAY HILL 2-1160

NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Cable Address: AMZIONIST

NO. 50B

March 5, 1953

To the Local Committees
of the AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL:

On March 2, we sent you part of an Associated Press dispatch which predicted that the Administration is ready to try a new approach in Middle East policy benefitting the Arab states at the expense of Israel.

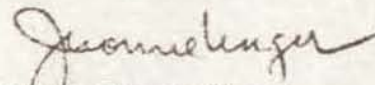
We believe that the impression created by this story calls for prompt reaction lest, unanswered, it lead to unfair inferences.

Louis Lipsky, chairman of the Council, has sent the enclosed letter to the Washington Post in connection with the AP dispatch. If the story appeared in your local newspaper, we ask that you send Mr. Lipsky's letter to the editor or write one of your own using Mr. Lipsky's letter as a basis.

We are also enclosing an article by Hanson Baldwin, military analyst for the New York Times, which appeared on March 3. This is sent to you as background information for your local use in the usual manner.

Please send us a report on your action and press clippings as they appear.

Sincerely yours,



Rabbi Jerome Unger
Executive Director

JU:JK
Encs.

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AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL
342 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK, 17, N.Y.

Office of the Chairman
LOUIS LIPSKY

March 4, 1953

Dear Sir:

This week you carried an Associated Press dispatch from Washington which stated that Israel had received more financial and technical aid from the United States than all the Arab states together. The article said that a total of \$229,516,000 in loans, grants and credits have been extended to Syria, Lebanon, Egypt, Iraq and Hashemite Jordan in the last seven years, while in four years alone Israel was allotted a total of \$276,517,000, much of it in the form of grants appropriated by the Congress. This arithmetical comparison is misleading.

It should be borne in mind that American aid is given as part of our program to strengthen the free world. Israel is a democratic country in need of assistance because its population has doubled and it lacks the resources to absorb its newcomers. It has asked for assistance, and has made clear that it is ready to assume the obligations of our Mutual Security Program.

On the other hand, the Arab rulers have not needed American aid and have been reluctant to ask for it because they are not ready to abandon their traditional neutrality which immobilizes them today as it did in World War II.

In one important respect there is a resemblance between the aid programs for the Arabs and for the Israelis. More than half of the funds made available to the Arabs -- about \$126 million -- was appropriated as part of America's contribution to the United Nations program for the relief and resettlement of 600,000 to 700,000 Arab refugees, most of whom left Palestine at the instigation of their leaders on the eve of the Arab invasion of that country. Similarly, about half of the money made available for Israel, or about \$120 million, has been used for the relief and resettlement of the more than 700,000 Jewish refugees who have been given sanctuary inside Israel since 1948. It becomes clear, therefore, that the United States has equitably apportioned aid between the Israelis and the Arabs, and has maintained a fair balance because the two peoples have been confronted with similar challenges and responsibilities in connection with refugee resettlement.

There is no evidence to support the inference that American aid has been given to Israel because of favoritism. Here is a new state which had to establish its government, institutions and industrial and agricultural economy from scratch. Simultaneously, it had to defend itself against invasion and economic blockades carried on by seven Arab states and, most important, it had to absorb more than 700,000 refugees in four years. It accomplished much of this through the sacrifices of its own citizens and the contributions of the American Jewish community.

But in 1951, when it was overwhelmed by a great migration of refugees from Iraq and other Arab states, Israel could no longer carry the burden alone, and it appealed for American assistance. Half of the aid which has been granted Israel is a \$135 million U.S. Export-Import Bank loan which

Israel must repay at an interest rate of 3½%. Most of the remainder, as stated, was voted by Congress for the refugee resettlement program, balancing the appropriation for the Arab refugees.

However, while Israel has been making rapid progress in the resettlement of its new citizens, the UN program to resettle the Arab refugees in the Arab countries has moved much too slowly because Arab leadership has unrealistically persisted in demands for repatriation, and the Arab states have not given the real cooperation necessary for the execution of the program and the best possible use of the funds that have been provided.

There are other differences.

While Israel has faced economic difficulties and has had an acute foreign exchange deficit, most Arab countries have had substantial dollar currency income from oil royalties, cotton crops, tourist trade and tolls from the Suez Canal. In fact, the Arab rulers who have been loudest in their complaint against American assistance to Israel are themselves the beneficiaries of many millions of American dollars derived from oil royalties, and the bulk of these funds is used not for the development of their economy and the advancement of the living standards of their peoples, but for the self-indulgence of their rulers.

These differences in attitude and need make it necessary to reject mechanical formulae in the allocation of assistance to the peoples of the Near East. The United States should continue to grant assistance where its dollars will work best for democracy and freedom. It should help the Near East as a whole and the component parts of it on their merits. This program will not be achieved if we penalize one country to please another, or if we condone obstructions to peace and cooperation in the entire region.

The Arab leaders still regard themselves in a state of war with Israel. They continue economic blockades and insist that American aid to Israel must be cut because it interferes with their program of impairing the foundations of the State of Israel. It will be a sad day for American foreign policy if we cut down a democratic country which stands with the democracies in the defense of the free world, in deference to the prejudices and passions and lack of vision of feudal pashas primarily concerned with the maintenance of their own privilege and their unreasonable vendetta against one of the struggling states in their region.

The Soviet Union is now making every effort to divide and disrupt the Near East. America's answer should be to unite it - and to do that it must help all the peoples in accord with their needs and with their ability to contribute to the defense of the free world.

Sincerely yours,

Louis Lipsky
Chairman

LL:MK

Editor
The Washington Post
Washington, D.C.

From
NEW YORK TIMES
March 3, 1953

MILITARY VOID IN MID-EAST

New Crisis in Iran Exemplifies Area's Power Vacuum and Political Instability

By Hanson W. Baldwin

The new crisis in Iran again emphasizes the political instability and military weakness of the Middle East.

Despite grandiose plans and large expenditures, the Western powers have made but little progress in filling the vacuum of power in this important crossroads between Europe and Asia. The past Russian caution, perhaps an index of Soviet weakness, in exploiting fully the long-drawn-out dissension in Iran and the weaknesses in the rest of the Arab states has now been succeeded by a frank and avowed anti-Semitic policy, epitomized in the Middle East by the break in relationships with Israel. Intensive Soviet attempts to win the Arabs by overt action and also by covert Communist control of Arab nationalist movements now seem certain.

To counter this, the Western powers still are hoping to establish a Middle East command, which would attempt to integrate all the national resources of the area into a common front against aggression.

But the difficulties in the way of a Middle East command still are huge, and without extensive British and United States and Turkish participation it could have, in any case, little meaning. There is, except for British troops in the area, very little military strength in the entire Middle East. Israel has a small, active military force that, fully mobilized, has considerable potential, more so than the armies of any of the Arab states, but it has little modern equipment and is, in no way, ready to cope with Soviet forces. Even though Israel is the most important of the indigenous Middle Eastern military powers, she will not participate with the Arab states, unless peace with the Arabs is made final, in a Middle East command. Nor will the Arabs enter such a command if Israel is a member.

Another major obstacle to the establishment of a Middle East command is Egypt's attitude toward the Suez Canal zone. The Egyptians have taken the position, subject perhaps to modification as negotiations continue, that all British troops must be withdrawn from the canal zone. Acquiescence in such a demand would probably cost more than the facade of a Middle East command would be worth.

Egypt alone does not have either the strength or the technical skills to defend the canal or to maintain and operate all of the canal's facilities or to maintain and operate the extensive British military and supply installations in the zone. The canal is truly an international waterway, used by all the great powers; to entrust its sole protection and operation to Egypt would risk much for the sake of little.

Moreover, the canal zone is the best remaining British base in the Middle Eastern area. Almost 70,000 British troops are now stationed there; their presence is almost the sole strength and stabilizing influence in an area devoid of military strength. Some of these troops could be moved to Cyprus, some perhaps to Jordan, but there is no other area so centrally situated and with such extensive military facilities. If the British leave Suez entirely, the step may ameliorate political

difficulties with Egypt; but the political gain will be outweighed by the military loss; the Middle Eastern area will become more of a power vacuum than ever.

A British withdrawal from Suez, even though it might lead in time to the establishment of a Middle East command, would not mean the substitution of Arab power for British power. Arab military power is weak and ineffective, and weakness, centrally commanded, does not spell strength. The importance of a unified command, national or international, has been stressed so often that we tend to mistake it for strength, yet, as of today, a Middle East command, could be at best a facade, a hollow shell. Such a command could have virtually no meaning unless British strength -- some of it in the Suez Canal zone -- were an important component of it, or unless American strength and Turkish strength substituted for British strength. Our policies in the Middle East, therefore, would weaken, rather than aid, our cause, if they should help to bring about total British withdrawal from the Suez zone or a general weakening of British power in the area.



AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL

342 MADISON AVENUE

TELEPHONE MURRAY HILL 2-1160

NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Cable Address: AMZIONIST

NO. 52B

March 23, 1953

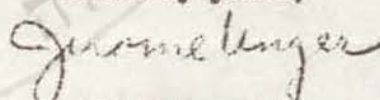
To the Local Committees
of the AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL:

AMERICAN JEWISH

Enclosed is a translation of a very interesting article that appeared in the Day-Morning Journal (New York Yiddish language newspaper) on March 19, 1953 dealing with issues and problems that are commanding our attention. You will find the observations in this article of service to you in your local communities. It will be useful to put it in the hands of those individuals and groups who mold public opinion and have important contacts.

If you cannot succeed in getting reprints or references to it in your local press, incorporate the article in letters to the editor. Send us reports on how you make use of this material. Additional copies are available to you on request.

Sincerely yours,



Rabbi Jerome Unger
Executive Director

JU:JK
Enc.

CONSTITUENT ORGANIZATIONS

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

Thursday, March 19, 1953

(translation from Yiddish)

EISENHOWER WILL ADHERE TO A POLICY OF FRIENDSHIP
TOWARDS ISRAEL

Republican leader, Bernard Katzen, who is close to the Administration and a friend of Secretary of State Dulles, states that there is no foundation for the rumors that America wants to appease the Arabs at the expense of Israel.

- An Interview with Bernard Katzen -

By BEINESH EPSTEIN

Recent rumors would have it appear that the present Administration in Washington has changed the American policy in the Middle East. According to these rumors, the Eisenhower Administration will aim to win the friendship of the Arab states, and that this will be done at the expense of the State of Israel. So widespread and persistent were these rumors in Jewish circles, especially in Zionist ones, that a near panic atmosphere has been created. "The Day - Morning Journal" has published a number of editorials relevant to this problem. Senator Lehman spoke about it at a Bonds for Israel Conference last week and also at another occasion. On the other hand, Senator Taft, the Republican leader of the Senate, stated publicly that the Republican Administration will continue the traditional policy of friendship of the United States towards Israel. Other Republican leaders declared themselves in a similar vein. So, what are the facts underlying the position of the Eisenhower Administration with regard to Israel?

In order to clarify this all-important problem, I approached the noted Jewish leader and prominent Republican, Mr. Bernard Katzen, for information. Mr. Katzen, a noted lawyer and Republican leader of long standing, and former president of the National Republican Club, occupied a prominent place in the campaign to elect Eisenhower for President. He is a friend of Governor Dewey,

of Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, and of a number of other leaders in the Administration. The Republican leaders greatly value his advice concerning problems that touch on Jewish interests, particularly in our relationship to Israel. At the celebration of the 60th jubilee of Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, Mr. Katzen was personally delegated by the Secretary of State to bring his greetings to the famous Zionist leader.

Informed Zionist circles are acquainted with Mr. Katzen's historic part in the diplomatic struggle to secure the Negev for the State of Israel. In the fall of 1948, when the Bernadotte Plan proposed the turning over of the Negev to the Arabs, the Truman Administration, headed by Secretary of State Marshall, gave its consent to the taking away of the Negev from Israel. Bernard Katzen, who then occupied the office of assistant to the Republican Campaign Chairman Herbert Brownell, the present Attorney General, in the Dewey campaign for President, was instrumental in helping to convince the Republican leadership of the injustice of the Bernadotte Plan and of the necessity to come out publicly in favor of the State of Israel. Towards the end of the Presidential election campaign of 1948, after Governor Dewey and his foreign policy adviser, Mr. Dulles (at that time a member of the United States Delegation to the UN) came out against the Bernadotte Plan and for the inclusion of the Negev within Israel's boundaries, President Truman found himself compelled to reverse the decision of his own Secretary of State who was in favor of the Bernadotte Plan. This event, now a part of recorded Zionist history, should be recalled as in some measure due to the energetic actions and the help given to Israel on the part of Mr. Katzen.

When I asked Mr. Katzen what he had to say regarding the restlessness and apprehension in Zionist circles concerning the attitude of the new Administration towards Israel, he remarked:

"Scepticism and apprehension are elementary necessities in a democracy. There is always a need for the public to be on guard so that those who govern us

follow the right path. I can very well comprehend the restlessness about America's attitude toward Israel. We know from experience that among our old entrenched diplomats in the Middle East there still prevails opposition to the State of Israel. In the past, friends of Israel often had to mobilize public opinion in order to offset the intrigues of certain anti-Israel elements in our diplomatic service. However, what worries me is the panicky atmosphere which seems to prevail because of a supposed turning away from Israel by the Republican Administration. It seems that somebody is interested in creating such an atmosphere, and this is not right and not good -- not for America and not for Israel."

Mr. Katzen became thoughtful and stated earnestly:

"I see that among those who take these rumors seriously there is also Senator Lehman. I have great respect for Senator Lehman. It is perhaps considerate on his part to call for alertness on the part of the friends of Israel. At the same time, it makes me wonder. I recall many occasions when Palestine and Israel were in real danger because of the machinations of certain elements in the Democratic State Department. Senator Lehman, I am sure, was then trying to stave off danger from the State of Israel. However, I never noticed such public expressions by him as his present ones. Isn't a bit of Democratic party politics behind it?"

"However, is it good for Israel to be used in America as an instrument in the partisan struggle between Democrats and Republicans? The Zionist leadership was always careful, and rightly so, to avoid becoming a part of internal American political rivalries. The support that Israel received here was not Democratic and not Republican, but American. The true friends of Israel must seriously attempt to hold on to the bi-partisan line."

When I drew Mr. Katzen's attention to President Eisenhower's statement to the son of Ibn Saud, that America will now attempt to correct the mistakes of the previous Administration and win Arab friendship, and that this is being inter-

puted as a prognosis of a pro-Arab and anti-Israel policy on the part of America, he expressed puzzlement. He said:

"This interpretation certainly stems from emotional and over-partisan thinking. In the first place, it must be understood that diplomatic protocol demands such a polite statement on the part of the President. Secondly, it is natural that America should really attempt to win the friendship of the Asian peoples, including the Arab states. However, why the inference that this friendship must be bought at the expense of Israel? The Arab states need American assistance on a wide range. A realistic and far-seeing American policy must be able to win the friendship of these peoples without relinquishing American ideals or her interests in other countries. At this point it is important to recall the many statements of President Eisenhower to the effect that it is necessary to make peace between the Arab states and the State of Israel, which is also the aim of the Government of Israel. We may therefore hope that this will have top priority on the agenda of President Eisenhower and Secretary of State Dulles.

"I would like to add that the public statement of President Eisenhower to Prince Faisal manifests that our President plays an open and honest policy, contrary to that of another President who sent Ibn Saud a confidential letter assuring him in secrecy that he would take into consideration the anti-Zionist Arab view concerning Palestine. Jews received public assurances and, on the quiet, the Arabs were encouraged in their anti-Jewish policy. This, I am convinced, will not happen with the Eisenhower Administration."

To my question, "How much truth is there in the repeated rumors that the Administration decided to change its policy to a pro-Arab orientation at the expense of Israel," Mr. Katzen replied:

"I am not aware of such a decision. As far as I know, such a decision is not in existence. I can also tell you that from a conversation which I had recently with a leading Israeli diplomat, I learned that the Israeli representatives have

complete confidence in the friendship of Secretary of State John Foster Dulles. In conversations that the Israeli representative had with Mr. Dulles and other American diplomats, he received definite assurances that President Eisenhower and his Administration were adhering to the Republican platform and their campaign pledges to give Israel financial and diplomatic support.

"President Eisenhower and his co-workers are honorable statesmen. They will not break their word to Israel and to the American public; particularly so since support for Israel is truly in the interests of America and her strivings to secure democracy and peace in the world. At this point it is pertinent to mention the assistance that Eisenhower gave after the war to the leaders of the underground Jewish emigration from Germany to Israel, notwithstanding the British protests and the dissatisfaction of our State Department. The same also is true of Mr. Dulles. If the Negev is now within Israel's boundaries, it is in a great measure due to the strong stand which Mr. Dulles took in favor of Israel.

"As to the rumors that America is giving up its pro-Israel policy, I share the opinion of Israeli diplomats that they are being spread purposely by opponents of Israel and of the Republican Administration. Among the permanent officials in the State Department there are undoubtedly left a number of opponents of a pro-Israel policy. These people, it seems, are attempting, through friendly newspapermen, to spread rumors that the present Administration supposedly decided to change its pro-Israel policy. In this way they seek to create a pro-Arab and anti-Israel atmosphere in the country, and to influence and force the Administration to really accept a policy advocated by the enemies of Israel. On the other hand, it would seem that Democratic politicians seek to foster an anti-Eisenhower mood among Jews and friends of Israel generally, through the spreading of rumors that the Administration is opposed to the Jewish state. In truth, however, nothing has happened to justify these rumors.

"I must say that I wonder at the acceptance of these rumors as truthful occurrences. Could people forget that the chief champions for the establishment

of a Jewish State and for support of the State of Israel have been Republican leaders and those who now shape the policies of the Eisenhower Administration. Jews should really be convinced of the friendship for Israel by such Republican leaders and policy shapers as Governor Dewey; Secretary of State Dulles; Senator Taft; Senator Ives; the former Senator from Massachusetts and now head of the American Delegation to the UN, Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.; Senator Bridges, President pro-tem of the Senate; Senator Wiley, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee; Senator Saltonstall, Chairman of the Armed Services Committee; the Senators Duff and Martin of Pennsylvania; Senators Smith and Hendrickson of New Jersey; Speaker Joseph Martin; Congressman Fulton of Pennsylvania; our New York Congressman, Jacob Javits; Harold Stassen, Mutual Security Administrator, and others. And how about Vice-President Richard Nixon? Senator Ives, in a conversation with me, was full of praise for Nixon's courageous and tenacious struggle for a pro-Israel plank in the Republican platform at the last national convention in Chicago. Could anyone claim that these leaders have suddenly forgotten their interest in Israel and are ready to go over to the camp of her enemies?"

In conclusion, Mr. Katzen made the following remarks:

"Friends of Israel must realize that the security of the Jewish State rests on the strength of the democratic world -- and first of all on the strength of America. The American policy concerning Israel must be part and parcel of the general American international policy. The American struggle against the Communistic designs to enslave the world is the cornerstone of American policy and serves the interest of all friendly nations, including Israel -- particularly so since Israel and the Jewish people lately have become a target for the Cominform. America and Israel are in actuality allies in the struggle against Communist aggression. Antagonistic and short-sighted elements must not be permitted to harm these relationships in the present serious international situation."

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AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL

342 MADISON AVENUE

TELEPHONE MURRAY HILL 2-1160

NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

NO. 54B

Cable Address: AMZIONIST

March 26, 1953

To the Local Committees
of the AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL:

According to present plans, the House of Representatives will recess from April 3 - 13 and the Senate may suspend for the Easter week-end April 3 - 7. Many members of Congress will be going home. This gives Zionist leaders an opportunity to meet their Representatives personally. If you have not had any recent conversations with your Congressman, these are the views that might be advanced:

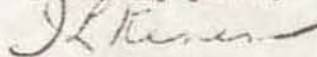
1. Peace between Israel and the Arab states should be given the highest priority. Our Government should try to unite and strengthen the Middle East, especially in view of the Soviet Union's recent break with Israel.
2. Our Government should respond impartially and fairly to the needs of Israel and the Arab states in accordance with its over-all program to lift living standards in under-developed areas.
3. Israel is now under added pressure because of the Soviet Union's break and it is therefore desirable that the American Government strengthen Israel militarily and economically. In our view the Administration should maintain its economic assistance program for Israel on the level of the last two years.
4. Pending a final peace settlement between Israel and the Arab states and in order to promote such a settlement, we urge that the Administration defer the sending of arms to any one of the Arab states.

Most of these matters are the concern of the Administration but Congress writes the final word with regard to economic and military aid to Israel and the Middle East. Your Congressman will therefore decide that question when he votes on the Administration's Mutual Security Program.

The aid program has not yet been submitted to Congress. The amount which will be recommended for Israel has not yet been made public. Nevertheless we believe that it will be helpful if you ask your Congressman to watch out for this legislation when it comes and make certain that the amount authorized for Israel is adequate to meet its pressing needs.

Would you please assume responsibility for this important undertaking in your community and let us know the outcome of your efforts and the reaction of your Congressman. It will help us greatly in formulating and carrying out our program.

Sincerely yours,



I. L. Kenen

Washington Representative

ILK:LD

CONSTITUENT ORGANIZATIONS

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

With the Compliments of the



AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL

342 MADISON AVENUE

NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

(Not printed at Government expense)

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 83^d CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Address Delivered by Hon. Herbert H. Lehman, of New York,
Before the Leadership Conference for State of Israel Bonds

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HERBERT H. LEHMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, March 11, 1953

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the Record remarks I made before the leadership conference for State of Israel bonds at the Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C., on Saturday, May 7.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

We meet tonight in a world torn with crisis and conflict. Trouble stirs all of mankind. In some areas, there is an uneasy peace. In others, there is war. Men fight—and die—for the control of patches of jungle, for naked hills, and for yards of shell-scarred ground. These very wars, although tragic and costly, are being fought to prevent bigger wars, to prevent total war. And everywhere the fear of total war fills with deep dread the hearts of thoughtful men.

But these local wars, plus the fear of total war, make up only part of the forbidding spectacle before us. Racial tensions and national prejudices rise up to new levels. The sacrifice of the flower of two generations, in World War I and World War II, is made to seem in vain by the reappearance of the same evils the world has twice spent itself to overcome.

After World War I, and again after World War II, we thought we had forever conquered inhumanity and barbarism.

But today again, in even faster rhythm, the same threat is back, this time directed not from Berlin, but from Moscow. And

again the world atmosphere is charged with dread and apprehension. Again brutality and savagery threaten to envelop the earth.

Again racial, religious, and national hates rise to full tide and the terrible crime of genocide is perpetrated before the eyes of mankind.

Once more, the cry of "Jew" is raised across the expanse of Central and Eastern Europe—a cry designed to appeal to dreadful memories of the remote as well as of the recent past.

It is interesting to note how widespread has been the world's sense of shock at the Soviet revival of anti-Semitism. In truth, the Jews are far from the first to feel the teeth of Soviet cruelty. Other minority groups and religious faiths have long been the objects of Soviet oppression and persecution. But the eruption of anti-Semitism behind the Iron Curtain has aroused a great new wave of fear and outrage throughout the world.

That reaction is more than sympathy for the Jews behind the Iron Curtain.

It is also recognition of the fact that persecution of Jews is an almost final symptom of a disease so deep that it signals danger for the entire free world. This is a threat not only to the Jews, but to the security and peace of all men and nations.

For if the Soviets are now ready to take up the hateful practices of Adolf Hitler, they may be ready to dare all in their desperate gamble for the domination of the world.

The purposes and designs of the Kremlin are always complex, and surely, in this case they include an appeal to hates and prejudices among Moslems of the Middle East. But it seems clear that this move, if it were simply a bid for Soviet popularity among the Moslem masses, would not be worth the trouble unless it were part of a master plan in which the current developments are merely first steps.

There is basis enough for a deep anxiety, on the part of all men for the next moves in the Soviet scheme of things.

In recent days, Josef Stalin, the long-time symbol of the Soviet tyranny, has been struck down. The world must wait to see what the effect of this mighty event will be. None of us truly know.

One thing is clear. We must prepare for the worst, while praying for the best. We must make our plans as if nothing had happened; we have some grounds for the fear that no immediate change for the better awaits us.

We must continue to act on current facts and present potentialities.

We know as a fact that persons of Jewish faith behind the Iron Curtain are in danger of their lives.

We know as a fact that the democratic Republic of Israel is in danger of its existence.

We know that the entire free world faces the threat of domination or destruction.

We know that the source of these immediate dangers is, to a major extent, in the Soviet Union, and that we must prepare to meet these dangers with every effort, energy, and resource at our command.

In some recent speeches I have referred to the further fact that the world confronts long-range problems of desperate seriousness and tremendous magnitude—problems of human rights—which would deeply concern us even if the Kremlin were to collapse. We must act on the basis of this fact, too. But tonight I shall not discuss this broader question. I merely refer to it for the sake of perspective. Tonight we are talking about immediate dangers. Tonight we are talking about the savage power which at this moment holds the knife at the throat of free mankind. Tonight we are talking about how this danger particularly affects the State of Israel and the security of the peace-loving world.

The existence of the State of Israel is one of the chief differences between the Nazi anti-Semitism of a decade ago, and the Soviet anti-Semitism of today.

For the victims of Nazi anti-Semitism there was little recourse but to endure or die. For the victims of Soviet anti-Semitism, there is the hope and prayer of escape to the welcoming arms of Israel.

249568—46137

Today the State of Israel is a fact of international life. It is one of the great facts of the present era as its creation was one of the great events of modern history.

This is true because it completes a historical cycle of more than 50 centuries. It is true because at last it gives rank among the nations to a historic people who have persisted although dispersed, pursued and persecuted through the ages.

But the creation of modern Israel is important for more than historic or sentimental reasons. It is vastly significant because it has introduced into the Middle East for the first time the dynamic elements of freedom and democracy. These elements can provide the impetus to bring the entire backward Middle East, with all its underdeveloped resources, into the progressive stream of the 20th century.

No, Israel is not just a Jewish state. It is, in fact, a universal idea—the idea of progress, of industry, of liberty, of equality, of individual dignity, and of asylum and assimilation for victims of prejudice and persecution, for the rootless and the disinherited, from all the quarters of the globe. It is the new crucible of the 20th century, from which a new nation is rising from a mixture of many strains and races, fused by the power of faith in the universal idea of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man.

This universal idea is needed in the Middle East like the seed of life itself. In the midst of all the passions of that troubled area, in a social structure within which the vast majority of the people are imprisoned in poverty and ignorance, Israel represents the idea of tomorrow in a world of yesterday.

In recent months there had been rising hopes that moderate leaders among the Arab peoples were coming to grips with reality, and would soon make necessary accommodations with Israel to achieve settlements leading to peace and then to cooperation in the best interests of all the people of this area.

There had even been evidences that some Arab leaders were beginning privately to consider means of working with Israel in common dedication to common problems, and that together an attack might be made on the common enemy—poverty, backwardness, and underdevelopment of the land and its resources.

But the Soviet Union wanted no such development. The Kremlin wants chaos, and not order; conflict, and not cooperation; backwardness, and not progress in the Middle East.

And so the Kremlin set off the wave of anti-Semitism behind the Iron Curtain, to stir up the witches' brew in the Middle East, in all that Moslem land mass from Algiers to Aden, as well as in the Western World. The Soviets found occasion to break off relations with Israel, and the plan was laid for Israel to be isolated.

As yet, events have not fulfilled all the Soviet anticipations. But the Kremlin's plan has been far from a failure. There are already forces in America which are prepared to snatch at the bait on the Communist hook, and by sacrificing Israel, to enter into competition with Soviet Russia for the favor of the Arab States.

We already hear well-based reports of a change in the United States policy, of a program to woo the favor of the Arab leaders by, among other things, reducing our Government's assistance to and support of Israel.

This is a deadly serious possibility, and I do not doubt that such a course would produce deadly serious results. We must brace ourselves to oppose such a policy, with all our strength, not as Jews but as Americans, as men and women dedicated to freedom, to democracy and humanity.

Our Government must continue to give every proper aid and support to Israel. Our positive leadership must be exerted to bring peace and stability to this entire area, and not to refresh Arab hopes for the collapse of Israel, and for renewed war against her.

Those who propose that we give arms to certain Arab States, without sure guarantees of settlements with Israel leading to peace, and the strengthening of the entire area against Soviet designs, are playing fast and loose with the interests and security of America, and with the cause of democracy, itself.

I favor increased aid to the Arab States—economic aid—along with increased aid to Israel, but I shall ask for assurances from the administration that this aid will be accompanied by a diplomacy aimed at bringing peace, and not war, to this area.

249568—46137

The Arab peoples need our help. Their economic status needs vastly to be raised. But the prime object of the Arab leaders should be to wage all-out war against poverty, illiteracy, and economic serfdom—and not against Israel and the cause of democracy.

The State of Israel can, despite its own trials and problems, greatly help in raising the standard of living throughout the Middle East. Israel can and must make its full contribution to mutual understanding, to peace and prosperity in this area. But the road to peace in this area does not run by way of matching Israel against the Arab States. That way leads to war and to the destruction of all that has been achieved. That way marks the killing of the dream.

Nor can we of Jewish faith in this country be content merely to urge our Government to follow a correct policy in the Middle East, and to extend official aid to Israel.

As Jews, we have a deep personal responsibility, not only to maintain our private support of Israel but to increase it.

No man knows how soon, if at all, the prison gates which lock in the 2,500,000 Jews in Eastern Europe may be opened. No one knows how many of those Jews will succeed in escaping the charnal house.

We know, of course, that all who escape will be welcome in Israel. But Israel has barely yet made provision for the million Jewish refugees who have reached her shores in the past 4 years. New preparations must be made to receive the new refugees, in whatever number they come.

The economy of Israel must continue to be strengthened to receive this impact, as well as the impact of other frightening events which may lie in store.

This places Israel bonds in a decisive position for 1953. The investment in Israel bonds by hundreds of thousands of Americans in 1952, to an amount of \$160 million, has played its vital part in the progress Israel has made, in the face of heavy economic difficulties.

Long-range programs have been gotten under way, carrying forward the promise of economic progress and viability. Copper and phosphate mines in the Negev have been opened up. Today new roads wind through the sandy wastes, broken here and there by

the green oases of growing settlements, into areas where rich resources hold promise of successful development. Water pipes inch out from newly built reservoirs, carrying the pledge for fertile fields. New factories hum and others rise throughout the land.

All this and much more reflect the past and prospective purchases of Israel bonds.

I want to say here and now there is no conflict between Israel bonds and the United Jewish Appeal. I stand before you both as a contributor to UJA and as a purchaser of Israel bonds. Israel needs both. She has shown herself worthy of both. She merits free gifts. She cries for generous investment. The gifts assure life today. The investments carry hope for tomorrow.

We cannot stint ourselves in this cause. The clock must not be permitted to turn back. We dare not wait until blood flows before our heartstrings are touched to the point of increasing our contributions and investments in Israel. Investment today will reduce the need for contributions tomorrow.

It is not only a matter of emergency. Emergency, as far as Israel and the world are concerned, will be with us for a long time. We must give to save lives, but we must also give to build for the future. The structure that is being built in Israel houses the hopes, not only of the Jewish people but for the cause of democracy in the Middle East. An investment in Israel bonds is an investment in freedom, in security and peace for America, as well as for Israel.

Next month will mark the fifth anniversary of the new State of Israel. That birthday should be celebrated throughout Amer-

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ica, as throughout the free world, by investments in the future of Israel.

Through the years I have had occasion to become acquainted with the leadership of the Jewish communities in the United States. They have never failed to respond to the call for action. I know they will not fail now or in the months and even years ahead. They must be mobilized for continuing action.

We must all be prepared for a long pull. The challenge we must meet is a continuing one. Our hearts must be strong and our purpose firm to carry through for whatever period is necessary.

There is an old Slavic proverb which says, "Pray to God, but keep rowing to the shore."

We must keep rowing and row harder and harder. We must exert ourselves on many fronts and in many causes. Each one calls for our dedication. But each one is part of a whole and the whole is the sum of its parts.

It has been written that if God be for us who can be against us?

And the Lord once said to Israel, "I will make of thee a great nation and I will bless thee and make thy name great."

The Lord made this promise on many occasions. He added, of course, that Israel must, by its own acts, deserve this inheritance.

When the Lord promised greatness, he did not mean a nation great in wealth or power or size, but a nation strong in faith and resplendent in righteousness.

This prophecy will be fulfilled. We of common faith must do our part to give substance to this sacred pledge made 6,000 years ago.

249568-46137

(Not printed at Government expense)

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 83^d CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Address by Hon. Robert A. Taft, of Ohio,
at National Leadership Conference for
State of Israel Bonds

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HOMER FERGUSON

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, March 27, 1953

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the Record an address delivered by the senior Senator from Ohio (Mr. TAFT) on Sunday, March 8, 1953, before the National Leadership Conference for the State of Israel Bonds. The address by the Senator from Ohio, in which he discussed the role of Israel in the development of a strong Middle East, deserves wide attention.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

STATE OF ISRAEL BONDS

Mr. Chairman, Mr. Ambassador, good friends of mine in the United States and from other countries, I am very much touched by this presentation. When I was invited to come, I said I would like to stop in and express my appreciation of the work of the independence bond drive and the necessity for continuing that drive. But I certainly had no idea of such a very generous statement and generous presentation as had been made by Secretary Morgenthau.

It is a pleasure to find myself with him again. We were often together. We sometimes differed, but, in general, it is a pleasure to testify to his great services when he was part of the Government of the United States.

As I say, I have come today to urge upon you the continuation of this drive. A drive to provide funds to keep the State of Israel on a sound economic and fiscal foundation. This is necessary if it is going to be the success which it can become.

Why do we Americans take an interest in Israel? I think we support Israel because we have always been great supporters for any cause of freedom throughout the world.

Through our entire history, whether or not the government itself has been neutral, the American people have arisen always to sup-

port the cause of freedom in other countries. In the case of the South American Republics, in the achievement of freedom for Greece, in the liberation of Cuba, and in many other instances, we have always sympathized with those who have attempted to secure their own freedom.

We supported the state of Israel because that seemed to be the only practical method of securing freedom for millions of Jewish people throughout the world.

The persecution which had taken place in many countries made it obvious beyond doubt that if the Jews were in fact to be free, they had to have a country in which they themselves could work out their own salvation.

I think that is emphasized today by the turn of the Russian Government against the Jews, to whom they had been friendly at one time. The Jews in other countries where despotism existed found that they could not hope to achieve freedom in those countries. So it was necessary to find a place where they could be free, and that place was promised them after the World War.

We joined the British in promising a Jewish national home—and I always thought it was a complete misrepresentation, a complete avoidance of that promise to say that a Jewish national home was to be kind of an "old man's home" in Palestine that was run by somebody else.

It was always clear that it meant an independent state in which there were a majority of Jews. I have supported this movement from the beginning.

Of course, I think that Israel has done us a great service.

We had the problem of settling and resettling many people who had been driven from their homes in the World War. This very difficult and expensive job has been taken off our hands to a large extent by the State of Israel, in settling permanently a large number of the people who otherwise would be a charge upon the entire world.

So I think they are entitled to turn to us for assistance and reimbursement in that tremendous task that they have undertaken for the entire world.

I believe they are entitled to aid on the basis of the accomplishments that they have achieved. A lot of the aid we have given elsewhere has been wasted. I never heard anyone say that 1 cent of money that has gone to Israel has been wasted.

The people in that government have used it and used it effectively, used it to create and build up the economy of a great nation.

We who have long advocated the reestablishment of the national Jewish homeland were confident that the new state would prove to be not only a sanctuary for homeless Jewish refugees, but also a bulwark of freedom in the Near East.

In the 5 years of its existence, the State of Israel has put into practice its faith in liberty. It has given clear evidence of its determination to resist regimentation from within, physical aggression from without.

The intensity and reality of that hatred have been demonstrated by the Soviet Union itself. In breaking off diplomatic relations with Israel, the Soviet Union has taken the step which is considered in many instances the most likely preliminary to war.

Of all the countries on the frontier of the Iron Curtain, Israel has been selected as the object of special Communist attack.

The Soviet Union has come to understand that this small state is one of the strongest blocks to Soviet penetration and Communist penetration and aggression in the crucial Middle East.

Our reply to this attack on this little country is the continuation of our policy of assistance to strengthen the State of Israel to carry out its proper purposes.

Israel must be able to accept those refugees who may succeed in escaping from behind the Iron Curtain. It must consolidate itself economically and meet the critical problems arising out of the great migration of the last 5 years.

It must be prepared, should such a necessity arise, to make a decisive contribution to the defense of the free world.

Against this background of tension and crisis in the Middle East, the National Leadership Conference, dedicated to the task of consolidating and strengthening the economy of Israel assumed special significance, and it is for that reason that I was happy to accept the invitation to appear here. Whenever a nation is threatened, its economy is the foundation of its power for defense.

During the last 2 years I have taken an active part in the Congress to assure financial assistance from the United States Government to the State of Israel. Throughout that period I have been encouraged by the fact that the people of Israel and Israel's friends in this country have themselves made a decisive contribution to help build Israel. I cannot overemphasize the importance of the contribution that you have made to this partnership, and I am glad, therefore, today to pay special tribute to the major role which the Israel independence bond drive has played in this connection.

Today half a million Americans, Christians as well as Jews, have subscribed to approximately \$160,000,000 in Israel bonds. The very nature and purpose of these bonds have made them a popular issue in every sense of the word. A large number of indi-

viduals have subscribed in order to demonstrate their interest in the maintenance of freedom and in the success of a free people. The funds raised through the Israel bond campaign are being invested in every major aspect of the country's economic life. Israel bonds are building up industrial and agricultural production, through the development of old and the establishment of new industries which have been in large extent in the hands of our friend, the Minister here, who is with us today.

American investors in Israel bonds are also making possible the development of electric power, the establishment of new irrigation projects to increase the area under cultivation, construction of new railroads, and the exploitation of newly discovered mineral resources. They have set a great example to the world as to how an undeveloped country can itself develop industry and can build up its economic strength. Americans admire those who help themselves. When we embark on a program of foreign aid, we stress that it is dependent on a determination of the people to help themselves. The Israel bond issue was designed to serve that purpose.

I understand that the underlying objective of the Israel bond campaign is to assure economic independence for Israel in the course of the next few years. Israel has the manpower, the skill, and the natural resources to stand on its own feet. However, the Israel bond issue must supply the investment capital to bring the economic potential of the country to full use. The experience which the United States Government has had in connection with such loans as the Export-Import Bank has granted to Israel demonstrates that the people of Israel are a good business risk. Americans investing in Israel bonds are investing in a people that is making good economically and politically.

The situation in the Near East is certainly difficult enough today. We want in the Near East to secure a united front against Soviet aggression which points in that direction.

I have been made chairman of a Subcommittee on the Near East of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and in a way, therefore, a part of the administration, on whose policies I hope I may have some effect.

For the same reason, I beg of you a period of tolerance and consideration for what the administration policy may be.

I think that few people realize the tremendous difficulty of the task undertaken by the Eisenhower administration, which has now been in office a period of about 50 days. I don't suppose anybody in the history of the world ever tried to take over such a tremendous organization, one with 2,500,000 employees, a budget of \$78,000,000,000, and an army of 3,500,000 people.

The Government organization they are taking over is 10 times the size of what it was in 1933, the last time that there was a

substantial change of administration. It is also true that the administration, starting a clean sweep, so to speak, has appointed men who have had little experience in Government organization, and they have to learn their job. It is difficult to go in with an entire force that has been there for many years and try to get to the truth of what the particular department is doing and what policies must be decided. And with the number of different decisions that have had to be made, I am surprised as much progress has been made as had been made.

Then there are those who are left over from the last administration. Somebody said to me the other day that he thought that if the Republicans in the next year could infiltrate the Truman administration as much as the Communists have done, they would be doing well.

It is a great organization that moves on like a juggernaut, and it takes time to develop the policies which are necessary, whether you wish to change past policies or confirm those policies of the past administration which you wish to continue. This is especially true if we seek to confirm them but with the determination to do it our own way.

Of course, in the Near East, I think it is clear that we must achieve a clear and definite understanding on peace between Israel and the Arab States as to the boundaries, as to the settlement of Arab and Jewish refugees, and as to communism, and we must

build up a determination to achieve a strength that will be in fact a resistance to communism in a spot which is a pretty soft spot compared to the other places throughout the world where Communist aggression may be feared.

But above all, it is to your interest and ours that we achieve an abiding peace in the Near East upon which economic progress and life may go forward. Regardless of what the differences may be on these questions of policy, one thing is certain: Every purpose I can think of in American policy is served by a strong economy for Israel, making its government permanent and strengthening its government. That is the kind of policy which these bonds are undertaken to assure.

The economic strength of the Arab states should also be our concern and can be built up by American aid or in other ways. But aid to Israel is certainly no refusal of aid to other states in the Near East and cannot be resented as such.

The increased strength that Israel can acquire from this bond issue is a strength against communism.

It is a contribution to freedom for the entire world. It is a service to millions of Jews who can find asylum only in Israel.

Certainly, the economic strength of Israel cannot hurt the Arabs. It can only, in the end, help them.

Certainly, the economic strength of Israel can provide a bulwark against communism in that section of the world.

249563—46145



AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL

342 MADISON AVENUE

TELEPHONE MURRAY HILL 2-1160

NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Cable Address: AMZIONIST

NO. 51B

March 20, 1953

ISRAEL'S FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF INDEPENDENCE

To the Local Committees
of the AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL:

The Fifth Anniversary date of the State of Israel (Yom Haatzmaut) falls this year on April 20, beginning of course the preceding evening. The occasion deserves a worthy and useful celebration especially this year, in view of the great difficulties through which Israel is now passing.

The American Zionist Council brings the date to your attention at this time in order that you may begin planning to make adequate use of the occasion.

It should be borne in mind, however, that owing to the heavy pressures that prevail on the economic life of Israel, it is the intention of both the United Jewish Appeal and the Israel Bond Corporation to utilize the anniversary to arouse among American Jews, and especially among Zionists, a larger and deeper participation in these practical enterprises in honor of the occasion.

Therefore your planning should include if at all possible the joining of your local anniversary celebration with these auxiliary objectives as they may appeal to you.

Specifically, we recommend:

First: A community-wide celebration should be arranged for this date or any date near it. The sponsorship of as many organizations as you may be able to obtain should be sought, including local Jewish Community Councils. Prominent Jews and Christians of your areas should be invited to participate. Appropriate musical selections should also be used and press coverage for the meeting before and after should be arranged.

At this time we are not suggesting any specific resolutions or statements to come from the meeting. We shall be in touch with you again pending developments regarding this phase of the situation.

CONSTITUENT ORGANIZATIONS

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

Second: Make preparations now to have your local radio or TV station devote air time to Israel's Fifth Anniversary. The program can take the form of a straight talk or an interview or, if your community possesses musical talent of an Israeli character, add that to the program.

The American Zionist Council is making approaches to various radio and TV networks to incorporate certain Israeli ideas into existing network shows. We have every hope of succeeding. Undoubtedly much of the material emanating from the networks will be carried by your local stations. It is important therefore to let us know as soon as you have secured air time from your local stations.

Third: Let your local radio commentators know of the approaching event and suggest to them that it would be appropriate for their news commentary to be devoted to the Middle East and especially to Israel's Independence Anniversary. We shall be sending you helpful appropriate material.

Fourth: In your contacts with editors and publishers, please suggest to them that a congratulatory editorial would be in order on Israel's Fifth Independence Anniversary.

Fifth: Your contacts with the Christian community should remind our Christian friends, particularly the ministers, of the forthcoming date, and their cooperation should be sought.

Sixth: Program Chairmen of local civic bodies should also be alerted to the anniversary date and if possible local Jewish Zionist leaders should be scheduled to appear before various Christian groups during the week of April 19.

Please let us know of your action in these matters. More information will be provided to you shortly including suggested editorials, radio columns, ideas for speakers, and an Independence Day Proclamation.

Sincerely yours,

Jerome Unger
Rabbi Jerome Unger
Executive Director

JU:JK

LAW OFFICES
BENJAMIN LUDLOW
2710 GIRARD TRUST BUILDING
PHILADELPHIA 2, PA.
RI 8-1418

March 23, 1953

Dear Dr. Friedman:

This morning I have your letter of March 20th. I should be the one to apologize for imposing upon your busy time.

While I regret very much that you have no notes on your sermon about Dr. Slonimsky, I should like to congratulate you upon your method of delivering sermons. Any day I'll take that type of talk in preference to the reading of the written word. After all the "occasional flash of fire" to which you modestly refer is what we laymen need in our daily lives.

Your appraisal of our mutual friend is one which I shall read with great pleasure to his assembled classmates upon the occasion during the coming June of our 52nd anniversary. You can see that we are getting along towards "middle age"!

Again, my apology for imposing upon your crowded time and my wish to you across the States, -

MORE POWER TO YOU!

BL:E

Rabbi Herbert A. Friedman
2419 E. Kenwood Blvd.
Milwaukee 11, Wisconsin

Sincerely,

Benjamin Ludlow

Israel to Parcel Out Land to Arabs

By Francis Ofner

Special Correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Jerusalem

Farm holdings will be distributed to thousands of Arabs in Israel who were deprived of their land for years as a result of wartime requisitions, according to a new Land Acquisition Law recently passed by the Knesset (Israel's Parliament).

This law ends a painful heritage of the Israeli-Arab War four years ago, when frontier farmland, abandoned by Arab owners, was seized by the Israel authorities. Security considerations prevented restitution in many cases, even after the owners returned from the neighboring Arab countries.

Land Share Disclosed

According to the new law, fellahen, or working Arab farmers, will receive substitute land not far from their former homes. However, big landowners, who did not work their land, will receive money instead of farmholdings.

Thus, correcting an anomaly of the war, the new law also results in a kind of agricultural reform. The absentee landowner, a characteristic of Arab farming, will mostly disappear, and the fellahen will no longer be dependent on him.

The last Israeli Government census of Arab agriculture in 1950, disclosed that although the average farm is 38 dunams (9½ acres), more than half of Arab farmland was still concentrated in the hands of less than 5 per cent of Arab landowners. The fellahen were in many cases compelled to lease land from the effendi, who often has become the

unquestioned boss of the village.

Several small groups of displaced Arabs were already settled by the Israeli Government into permanent quarters, prior to the new Land Acquisition Law. This writer recently attended the inaugurating ceremony of such a group of some 50 families of the El Jarushi tribe, formerly from a village near Gedera, who were given land in a new village near Ramleh. Each family received a one-room brick house, on a site containing two dunams of olive trees, and in addition, eight dunams of irrigated land nearby.

Move Hailed

Two Israeli Cabinet members, Foreign Minister Moshe Sharett and Minister of Agriculture Peretz Naftali, spoke to the new Arab settlers. "We are carrying out this policy undeterred by the turbulence on the borders or by the obstinate refusal of the neighboring states to make a peace," Mr. Sharett said in fluent Arabic. He concluded by adding that he saw the village "as the healing of one of the wounds of the war and the beginning of a new life based on internal harmony, loyal citizenship, and productive work."

Sheikh Yousef El Jarushi, head of the subtribe, said that its settlement in new quarters, at a time when thousands of Jewish immigrants were still living under canvas, showed an attempt to equalize the position of Jews and Arabs.

The new Land Acquisition Law was not welcomed by all. Communist Arab as well as some non-Communist Arab deputies in the Knesset, voiced opposition to the new law.

Low Price Charged

Communist Tewfik Toubi read a general declaration that the Communist Party "and the peoples of Israel would not accept the new law."

Anti-Communist Massoud Kassim of the Arab Democratic List (close to the ruling Mapai Labor Party), himself a big landowner, objected to the low price fixed for compensation of land. According to Mr. Kassim, the clause fixing the maximum compensation for arable land at 25 Israeli pounds a dunam, which was paid by the Jewish National Fund in 1950, was an unrealistic one. Today, this land was worth ten times more, he said.

As a result of Israel's rocketing inflation, Mr. Kassim's claim seems to some extent justified. However, government sponsors of the new law point out that it has to be viewed against the background of Israeli efforts to match the requirements of the country's security and yet do justice to the original owners of requisitioned lands. Israeli Government experts stress that whatever its shortcomings, this new law is an additional step toward settling outstanding property problems of Arabs in Israel.

Three years ago, the government began releasing urban property of Arabs, who, during the war, left the country and later returned legally. This is being followed up by similar measures in rural areas.

Experts estimate that the total value of compensation to be paid to urban and rural Arab owners will reach the sum of 15 million Israeli pounds—a substantial burden on the hard-pressed Israeli economy.

AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL

342 MADISON AVENUE

TELEPHONE MURRAY HILL 2-1160

NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Cable Address: AMZIONIST

NO. 56B

ISRAEL'S FIFTH ANNIVERSARY

To the Local Committees
of the AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL:

April 10, 1953

For the occasion of Israel's Fifth Anniversary we have prepared a 30-minute recording of a World Salute to Israel for use by radio stations. This program consists of brief tributes by outstanding United Nations personalities including Lester B. Pearson, President of the General Assembly, Dr. Ralph Bunche, General Carlos Romulo of the Philippines, Sir Percy Spender of Australia, and others.

American personalities featured are Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas, Speaker of the House Joseph Martin, Senator Leverett Saltonstall, Senator Guy Gillette, George Meany, President of the AFL, and Walter Reuther, President of the CIO. Appropriate music and narration round out the production. Ambassador Eban of Israel speaks in response to the tributes.

We are making this recording available to radio stations throughout the country for airing any time between April 20 and April 30. We ask that you approach the program manager or public affairs director of your local station to provide air time for this 30-minute program. As soon as you have received an affirmative response, please wire us and the record will be sent either to you or to the station, as you direct.

Please approach the stations in the order of their local prominence and effectiveness for this purpose. In speaking to the radio executives it might be helpful for you to bear in mind that they would be more likely to carry the program should you be in a position to provide a mailing to the Jewish community and an appropriate advertisement in the local newspaper. Arrangements should be made by you for such a mailing and advertisement.

Attached is a listing of radio and television programs devoted to Israel's Fifth Anniversary. A more complete list will be sent to you within several days. Please call these programs to the attention of our friends in your city.

* * *

Syndicated material and photographs pertaining to Israel's Fifth Anniversary have been sent to local newspapers all over the United States. See your editor in order to make sure that this material is printed in your local paper. Please send us clippings of whatever appears.

Sincerely yours,

Jerome Unger
Rabbi Jerome Unger
Executive Director

JU:JK
Enc.

CONSTITUENT ORGANIZATIONS

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

LISTING (INCOMPLETE) OF RADIO AND TV PROGRAMS UTILIZING SPECIAL MATERIAL
HONORING ISRAEL'S FIFTH ANNIVERSARY

NETWORK RADIO PROGRAMS

SOUTH TO THE SEA - Special Israel Independence Day Program presented by CBS featuring a dramatization of the development of the Negev. (Prepared with assistance of American Zionist Council.)

WCBS Network - Sunday, April 19 - 10:00-10:30 P.M.

SALUTE TO ISRAEL'S FIFTH BIRTHDAY - Hon. Abba Eban of Israel and U. S. Senator Styles Bridges share this speaking program. Presented by NBC in cooperation with the American Zionist Council

WNBC Network - Monday, April 20 - 10:00-10:15 P.M.

THE ETERNAL LIGHT - Devotes its May 3 program to Israel's Independence.

Dramatization of Zelta Popkin novel, "The Quiet Street", story of the siege of Jerusalem. Finale remarks by Mrs. Rose Halprin, Vice Chairman, American Zionist Council.

WNBC Network - Sunday, May 3 - 12:30-1:00 P.M.

MESSAGE OF ISRAEL - Rabbi Jonah Wise will devote his sermon to the occasion.

WABC Network - Sunday, April 19 - 10:00-10:30 A.M.

ARTHUR GODFREY SUNDAY HOUR - Godfrey gives salute "to a brother nation . . . the free State of Israel . . ."

WCBS Network - Sunday, April 19 - 4:30-5:30 P.M.

NETWORK TV PROGRAMS

AND IT CAME TO PASS - Produced by NBC, in cooperation with the State of Israel. Features Melvyn Douglas and Ezio Pinza.

WNBT Network - Sunday, April 19 - 3:30-4:00 P.M.

TOAST OF THE TOWN - Ed Sullivan Variety Show - Sullivan will pay tribute to Israel.

WCBS-TV Network - Sunday, April 19 - 8:00-9:00 P.M.

WHERE WAS I? - Panel Quiz Show centering around guest personalities and places they have visited. Guest participant is Mrs. Rose Halprin and the country is Israel.

WABD - Dumont TV Network - Tuesday, April 21 - 9:00-9:30 P.M.

WHAT'S MY BID - John Reed King will pay brief tribute to Israel at the end of program. (This is final show of series and accounts for early date.)

WABC-TV Network - Saturday, April 11 - 7:30-8:00 P.M.

THE WEEK IN RELIGION - Rabbi Joseph Lookstein interviews Mrs. Judith Epstein and Rabbi Mordecai Kirshblum. Devoted to Israel.

WABD - Dumont TV Network - Sunday, April 19 - 5:00-5:30 P.M.

HOWDY DOODY - Children's show. Short film clip of child care in Israel.

WNBT Network - Monday, April 20 - 5:30-6:00 P.M.

NOTE: ALL TIMES LISTED ARE EASTERN STANDARD TIME. ALSO BEAR IN MIND THAT MANY NETWORK SHOWS, PARTICULARLY ON TV, ARE CARRIED IN DISTANT CITIES ON A DELAYED BASIS.

AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL

342 MADISON AVENUE

TELEPHONE MURRAY HILL 2-1160

NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Cable Address: AMZIONIST

NO. 59B

April 17, 1953

ISRAEL'S FIFTH ANNIVERSARY

To the Local Committees
of the AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL:

WORLD TRIBUTE TO ISRAEL: The enclosed press release is issued in connection with the New York City broadcast (WCBS) of WORLD TRIBUTE TO ISRAEL, our 30-minute documentary program in honor of Israel's celebration. 130 radio stations throughout the country will be airing this program during the week of April 19. If the "TRIBUTE" is scheduled for your community, please use this press release as the basis for a news story for your local paper. We will appreciate your sending us clippings of any publicity.

We also enclose a supplementary list of radio stations which will utilize this program during the week of April 19.

* * *

ISRAEL'S FREEDOM BALLAD: The Premiere Performance of this 25-minute musical drama of Israel's first five years featuring the Robert Shaw Chorus will be broadcast over the ABC Network (excluding New York) from 10:35-11:00 P.M., E.S.T. on Tuesday, April 21. Local stations affiliated with a network are not obligated to carry a network public affairs program, although very often they do. It would be helpful, therefore, for you to contact your ABC station or program manager so that he will be more inclined to carry it. (This program will be heard in New York City on WABC, Sunday, April 26 at 2:30 P.M.)

* * *

ADDITIONAL RADIO AND TV ARRANGEMENTS: We append a listing of additional radio and TV programs which will utilize material of interest on Israel during the next several days.

* * *

ACTIVITIES BY RELIGIOUS GROUPS: In addition to information given to you previously about religious activities in connection with Israel Independence Day, Hapoel Hamizrachi of America has mailed to Rabbis and its member branches a suggested Synagogue order of service, based on the service prepared by the Chief Rabbinate in Israel.

Sincerely yours,

Jerome Unger
Rabbi Jerome Unger
Executive Director

JU:LD
Encs.

CONSTITUENT ORGANIZATIONS

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

THIS LIST OF 43 STATIONS SUPPLEMENTS THE PREVIOUS LIST OF
85 STATIONS WHICH ARE CARRYING "WORLD TRIBUTES TO ISRAEL"

(as of 3:00 P.M., April 17)

Birmingham, Ala.	WSGN	Kansas City, Mo.	WDAF
Phoenix, Arizona	KOOL	St. Joseph, Mo.	KRES
" "	KPHO	St. Louis, Mo.	check local listing
Los Angeles, Calif.	KFWB	Manchester, N. H.	WFEA
Denver, Colorado	WFEL	Trenton, N. J.	WPIR
Pueblo, Colorado	KCSV	" "	WBUD
Hartford, Conn.	WDRG	Glens Falls, N. Y.	WWSG
New Haven, Conn.	WAVZ	Asheville, N. C.	WLOS
Torrington, Conn.	WLGR	Durham, N. C.	WPIK
" "	WTOR	Kinston, N. C.	WFTC
Washington, D. C.	check local listings	Sandusky, Ohio	WLEC
Atlanta, Ga.	" " "	Ashland, Oregon	KWIN
Peoria, Ill.	WEEK	Salem, Oregon	KOCO
Terre Haute, Ind.	WBOW	Bloomsburg, Pa.	WHIM
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	KCRG	Chester, Pa.	WPWA
Arkansas City, Kansas	KSOK	Philadelphia, Pa.	WPEN
Alexandria, La.	KSYL	" "	check local listing
Boston, Mass. (Yankee Network)	WNIAC	Pottsville, Pa.	WPPA or WPAH
" "	WBZ	Ogden, Utah	KVOG
" "	WEMS	Arlington, Va.	WARL
Greenville, Miss	WGUM	Racine, Wisconsin	check local listing

ADDITIONAL RADIO AND TV PROGRAMS TO WATCH FOR:

WALTER WINCHELL: -- Will pay tribute to Israel on Sunday evening,
April 19.

ABC-TV Network: 6:45-7:00 P.M., E.S.T.

ABC Radio Network: 9:00-9:15 P.M., E.S.T.

NEWS PROGRAMS: -- A number of news commentators -- both on TV and
Radio -- will carry tributes to Israel by prominent United
Nations and American personalities. (These programs will
utilize the original films or voices of the personalities).

NEW YORK AREA: -- The TEX AND JINX program will feature a recorded
roundup of Israeli personalities as well as Americans who have
visited Israel recently.

WNBC (Radio) Monday, April 20 -- 8:30-9:30 A.M., E.S.T.

* * *

PRESS RELEASE

from AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL

342 Madison Avenue

New York 17, N. Y.

Murray Hill 2-1160

Constituent Organizations

Zionist Organization of America

Hadassah

Hapoel Hamizrachi

Mizrachi Organization of America

Labor Zionist Organization of America-Poale Zion

Zionists-Revisionists of America

Progressive Zionist League (Hashomer Hatzair)

United Zionist Labor Party

FOR RELEASE: TUESDAY MORNING
APRIL 21, 1953

UN, US LEADERS HAIL ISRAEL'S ROLE IN FREE WORLD

Radio Tribute to State's Fifth Anniversary Presented by American Zionist Council

Israel's significance to the free world and the importance of achieving peace in the Middle East were underscored by United Nations diplomats and American leaders during "A World Tribute to Israel," broadcast last night (Monday, 11:30 p.m.) over Radio Station WCBS, New York. (More than 120 radio stations throughout the country will carry the Tribute this week).

Joining in the salute to Israel's fifth anniversary were:

Lester Pearson, President of the UN General Assembly; Dr. Ralph Bunche, Director of the UN Trusteeship Division; the permanent heads of a number of UN delegations, including Gen. Carlos P. Romulo of the Philippines, Ambassador Abba Eban of Israel, Sir Percy Spender of Australia, Ambassador G.P. Jooste of the Union of South Africa; and Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas; Cong. Joseph W. Martin, Jr., Speaker of the House; Senator Guy Gillette of Iowa; George Meany, President of the American Federation of Labor; and Louis Lipsky, Chairman of the American Zionist Council, which presented the program.

"No nation has given a more gallant or inspiring example of willingness to face up to its fundamental problems and its national and international responsibilities than Israel," Mr. Pearson declared. "There cannot, however, be stability and security in Israel, in spite of the efforts of its people, until better relations exist with its Arab neighbors."

Emphasizing that peace in the Middle East is vital to peace in the larger

(more)

-3-

world, Dr. Bunche, who served as UN Mediator in the Palestine dispute, pledged that the UN will persevere in its efforts to help Arab and Jew settle all outstanding differences.

The establishment of Israel - the first new state to come into being under the aegis of the UN - was described by Gen. Romulo as "a great triumph of the new international order represented by the United Nations - a triumph of law, of justice and of the peaceful settlement of those disputes and conflicts between nations which in the past might have deteriorated into a prolonged and general warfare."

Justice Douglas pointed out that Israel has brought to the Middle East an economic, social and political system unknown to the area in recent years. "That is the great significance of Israel to the free world today, because the governmental experience that has flourished in Israel will have a profound effect in the years ahead," he said.

Representative Martin praised the pioneer efforts of Israel's people.

"We in the free world stand by them in their troubled years ahead," he stated. "In spite of all the obstacles in her path, we know that Israel will grow and prosper and continue to keep alive the traditions of liberty to which she dedicated herself five years ago."

Similarly, Senator Gillette warned that Israel still lives "in a precarious position, but I have confidence that her government and her people will manage to survive and prosper, come what may. The spirit of the new Israel is indomitable. And the will of the people to create a flourishing civilization in the desert will not be stayed."

Responding to the tributes, Ambassador Eban asserted that Israel aspires to peaceful relations with its neighbors, and expressed gratitude for the generous assistance of the United States to Israel which reflects "the deep community of purpose which we pursue together in the world." He voiced the hope that international opinion will cause all governments in Europe and elsewhere "to recoil permanently from anti-Jewish incitement. Israel will

(more)

continue to be vigilant in defense and advocacy of Jewish honor everywhere, and to welcome normal relations with all its fellow members of the UN."

On behalf of the entire Zionist movement in the United States, Mr. Lipsky pledged continued assistance to the people of Israel.

"The tasks of achieving economic and political security; of integrating hundreds of thousands of immigrants, both culturally and economically; of establishing peaceful relations with her neighbors and friendly relations with nations throughout the world, place a heavy burden on Israel," he declared. "To the extent that we American Jews can lighten that burden we serve not only our fellow Jews, but our American ideals."

In other statements included in the World Tribute, Sir Percy Spender of Australia spoke of the "great humanitarian venture" which his country and Israel have undertaken in the reception, accommodation and settlement of thousands of migrants from other countries.

"We have given them not only a new home, but new hope in the world," he said.

Mr. Meany described Israel as "a fortress of human freedom which has earned the right to take its place in the world community of free nations."

Ambassador Jooste underlined the fact that Israel's establishment was made possible by the friendship of the nations of the world, and he forecast the strengthening of relations between South Africa and Israel.

AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL

342 MADISON AVENUE

• TELEPHONE MURRAY HILL 2-1160

• NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Cable Address: AMZIONIST

April 22, 1953

Rabbi Herbert Friedman
Temple Emanuel
2419 East Kenwood Blvd.
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Dear Rabbi Friedman:

The enclosed information is for your
attention.

Sincerely yours,

Harry A. Steinberg
Harry A. Steinberg
Assistant Executive Director

HAS/nes
Enclosures

CONSTITUENT ORGANIZATIONS

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

AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL

342 MADISON AVENUE

TELEPHONE MURRAY HILL 2-1160

NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Cable Address: AMZIONIST

NO. 56B

April 9, 1953

ISRAEL'S FIFTH ANNIVERSARY

To the Local Committees
of the AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL:

This Memorandum is a follow-up to the March 20 Memorandum (No. 51B) wherein we called your attention to the forthcoming Fifth Anniversary of Israel's Independence occurring on April 20. We trust that you have already taken the necessary steps to make appropriate use of this occasion in accordance with the suggestions in that Memorandum.

As an additional measure, we urge you to contact the managing editor or feature editor of your local press and arrange for one of your most prominent Zionist leaders to be interviewed. Such an interview should be tied in with Israel's anniversary, thus giving the event local color.

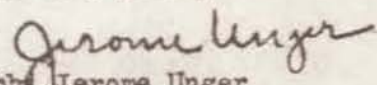
Enclosed are sample editorials and background material for commentators, ministers, speakers and other molders of public opinion. Please try to have an editorial printed in your local press, using one of these articles or basing it on them. It will also be useful to have letters to the editor written by influential citizens. The enclosed items will provide the source material for such letters.

A number of the popular Radio and TV programs will join in the tribute to Israel by utilizing material and personalities associated with Israel. Within a few days we shall send you a listing of these programs so that you may call them to the attention of our friends in your community and area.

Keep us informed of all steps you take and please send us press clippings pertinent to the same.

With all good wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,


Rabbi Jerome Unger
Executive Director

JU:JK
Encs.

CONSTITUENT ORGANIZATIONS

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

AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL

342 MADISON AVENUE

TELEPHONE MURRAY HILL 2-1160

NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Cable Address: AMZIONIST

NO. 57B

April 14, 1953

ISRAEL'S FIFTH ANNIVERSARY

To the Local Committees
of the AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL:

To create the most favorable impression of Israel in the United States, the American Zionist Council is utilizing the forthcoming Fifth Anniversary Celebration to tell Israel's story via every possible public relations medium.

UTILIZATION OF RADIO AND TELEVISION:

Using the fields of radio and television on a scale greater than ever attempted by us before, we have been able to place speakers and material of significance to Israel on all types of programs. This effort has not been confined to serious programs; we have broadened the scope of our work to appeal to those not normally reached. Accordingly, we have devised ways and means of presenting our material to listeners of variety programs, quiz shows, women's and children's programs, etc., etc.

The attached listing will indicate the scope of our effort. (The present listing, although by no means final, supersedes the one submitted on April 10.) We urge you to bring these programs to the attention of our friends, and in the case of special programs devoted entirely to Israel, to the attention of the general public as well through publicity and advertisements. Keep us informed of your action.

UTILIZATION OF NEWSPAPERS:

Much of our material, including photo layouts, feature stories, and editorials, will be appearing in newspapers throughout the country. Some of the material, such as the photo layout in the "New York Herald-Tribune" of April 11, has already begun to appear. Please watch for these photographs and printed items and let us have clippings. It is important that we receive this matter in order to be able to judge the effectiveness of various photo and feature services in connection with our future work.

Sincerely yours,

Jerome Unger
Rabbi Jerome Unger
Executive Director

JU:QNS
Enc.

CONSTITUENT ORGANIZATIONS

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

THE FOLLOWING ARE SPECIAL PROGRAMS EITHER PRODUCED BY
THE AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL OR PRESENTED WITH ITS COOPERATION

(Prepared as of April 14, 1953, A.M.)

WORLD TRIBUTE TO ISRAEL

Produced by the American Zionist Council - An up-to-the-minute documentary featuring brief tributes by noted United Nations and American personalities. These include: Lester B. Pearson, President of the General Assembly; Dr. Ralph Bunche, Director of Trusteeship Division, United Nations; the Permanent heads of various delegations including General Carlos P. Romulo of the Philippines; Sir Percy Spender of Australia, and G. P. Jooste of South Africa.

U. S. Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas; Speaker of the House Joseph Martin; Senator Guy Gillette; and George Meany, President of the AFL. Mr. Louis Lipsky speaks on behalf of the American Zionist movement. Ambassador Eban of Israel replies to the tributes.

This 30-minute recording is available to radio stations throughout the country. As of this writing, it is anticipated that approximately 100 stations will carry this program during the week of April 20.

ARCHIVES
* * * *

NETWORK RADIO PROGRAMS

ISRAEL'S FREEDOM BALLAD - Premiere performance of a special Israel Independence Day Program. The most stirring musical saga of the birth of Israel yet to be written. Features the Robert Shaw Chorale. Presented by the American Zionist Council. (ABC Network not including WABC, New York. Watch papers for date of New York broadcast.)

ABC Network - Tuesday, April 21 - 10:35-11:00 P.M. - E.S.T.

SALUTE TO ISRAEL'S FIFTH BIRTHDAY - Hon. Abba Eban of Israel and U. S. Senator Styles Bridges share this speaking program. Presented by NBC in cooperation with the American Zionist Council.

NBC Network - Monday, April 20 - 10:15-10:30 P.M. - E.S.T.

SOUTH TO THE SEA - Special Israel Independence Day Program presented by CBS featuring a dramatization of the development of the Negev. Prepared with the assistance of the American Zionist Council.

CBS Network - Sunday, April 19 - 10:00-10:30 P.M. - E.S.T.

THE ETERNAL LIGHT - The Jewish Theological Seminary devotes its May 3 program to Israel's Independence. A dramatization of the Zelda Popkin novel, "The Quiet Street", the story of the siege of Jerusalem. Finale remarks by Mrs. Rose Halprin, Vice Chairman, American Zionist Council.

NBC Network - Sunday, May 3 - 12:30-1:00 P.M. - Eastern Daylight Time

NOTE: ALL TIMES LISTED (EXCEPT THE ETERNAL LIGHT) ARE EASTERN STANDARD TIME. ALSO BEAR IN MIND THAT MANY NETWORK SHOWS ARE CARRIED IN DISTANT CITIES ON A DELAYED BASIS.

ADDITIONAL SPECIAL PROGRAMS

AND IT CAME TO PASS - A musical narrative program, produced by NBC and the State of Israel. Feature Ezio Pinza and Melvyn Douglas.
NBC-TV Network - Sunday, April 19 - 3:30-4:00 P.M. - E.S.T.

MIRACLE: YEAR FIVE - A UJA Program features film footage recently taken in Israel.
Dumont TV Network - Sunday, April 19 - 7:30-8:00 P.M. - E.S.T.

A STANDARD OF LIVING - Radio presentation of UJA. Features Danny Kaye.
NBC Radio Network - Sunday, April 19 - 7:00-7:30 P.M. - E.S.T.

* * *

THE AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL HAS ARRANGED FOR SPECIAL MATERIAL TO BE INCORPORATED INTO THE FOLLOWING NETWORK PROGRAMS

NETWORK TELEVISION

WHAT'S YOUR BID - A brief tribute to Israel was carried on this program on Saturday, April 11. We announce this program again for the benefit of those communities where it is carried on a delayed basis.
ABC-TV Network - Saturday, April 11 - 7:30-8:00 P.M. - E.S.T.

TOAST OF THE TOWN - Ed Sullivan Variety Show - Sullivan will pay tribute to Israel.
CBS-TV Network - Sunday, April 19 - 8:00-9:00 P.M. - E.S.T.

NEW YORK TIMES YOUTH FORUM - Discussion of Israel on program topic: "The Rising Tide of Nationalism" with tribute paid by Miss Dorothy Gordon, Moderator.
Dumont-TV Network - Sunday, April 19 - 6:00-7:00 P.M. - E.S.T.
(This program will be repeated on WQXR, New York, and its regional network - New England - on April 25, from 10:15-11:15 A.M. - E.S.T.)

FRED WARING SHOW - Waring will salute Israel. There will also be two songs and production numbers - "Song of Galilee" and "Song of Israel".
CBS-TV Network - Sunday, April 19 - 9:00-9:30 P.M. - E.S.T.

HOWDY DOODY - Children's show. Short film clip of child activity in Israel.
NBC Network - Monday, April 20 - 5:30-6:00 P.M. - E.S.T.

WHERE WAS I? - Panel Quiz Show centering around guest personalities and places they have visited. Guest participant is Mrs. Rose Halprin and the country visited was Israel.
Dumont TV Network - Tuesday, April 21 - 9:00-9:30 P.M. - E.S.T.

BARRY GRAY - Will pay special tribute to Israel, using photographic material
Dumont TV Network - During week of April 20 - 11:00-11:15 P.M. - E.S.T.

NETWORK RADIO

MESSAGE OF ISRAEL - Rabbi Jonah Wise will devote portion of his sermon to the occasion.

ABC Network - Sunday, April 19 - 10:00-10:30 A.M. - E.S.T.

ON THE LINE WITH BOB CONSIDINE - Will incorporate material on Israel in his analysis of the news.

NBC Radio Network - Sunday, April 19 - 3:30-3:45 P.M. - E.S.T.

ARTHUR GODFREY SUNDAY HOUR - Godfrey gives salute "to a brother nation ... the free State of Israel ..."

CBS Radio Network - Sunday, April 19 - 4:30-5:30 P.M. - E.S.T.

KALTENBORN SPEAKS - H. V. Kaltenborn will include news items in broadcast.

NBC Radio Network - Monday - April 20 - 6:00-6:15 P.M. - E.S.T.

also - Saturday-April 25 - 6:00-6:15 P.M. - E.S.T.

NEW YORK TIMES YOUTH FORUM - Discussion of Israel on program topic: "The Rising Tide of Nationalism" with tribute paid by Miss Dorothy Gordon, Moderator.

WQXR and its Regional Network - Saturday, April 25 - 10:15-11:15 A.M. - E.S.T.

LOWELL THOMAS - Human interest story in connection with observance of Israel's celebration.

CBS Radio Network - Week of April 20 - 6:45-7:00 P.M. - E.S.T.

A.P. RADIO NEWS - This radio news service is supplying its 1100 subscriber radio stations with appropriate news material.

* * *

NEW YORK AREA TELEVISION

MIDDAY CHAPEL - Interview with Avraham Harman of the Israel Consulate.

WABD-TV - Friday, April 17 - 12:45-1:00 P.M.

PET PARTY - Salute to the children of Israel by Jean Alexander.

WABC-TV - Saturday, April 18 - 5:15-5:30 P.M.

THE WEEK IN RELIGION - Mrs. Judith Epstein of Hadassah, and Rabbi Mordecai Kirshblum of Mizrahi, will be interviewed by Rabbi Joseph H. Lookstein. The five years of Israel's progress will be reviewed in the light of its religious and political backgrounds.

WABD-TV - Sunday, April 19 - 5:00-5:20 P.M. - E.S.T.

NANCY CRAIG TIME - She interviews Israeli singers and musicians.

WABC-TV - Monday, April 20 - 2:30-3:00 P.M.

HERB SHELDON SHOW - This show has an appeal for mothers and children. Jack Brass, a typical Israeli father, will sing Israeli songs and talk about previous Independence Days in Israel.

WNBT-TV - Monday, April 20 - 12:00-1:00 P.M. (Also see radio page.)

ASK THE CAMERA - Short film of child care in Israel, with special salute to Israel.

WNBT-TV - During week of April 20 - 6:00-6:30 P.M.

SENSE & NONSENSE - A team of Israeli students will participate.

WNBT-TV - Early in May - 6:00-6:30 P.M.

* * *

NEW YORK AREA - RADIO

FIFTH ANNIVERSARY SALUTE TO THE STATE OF ISRAEL - Two-hour recorded show.

Narration by Sam Jaffe. Statements by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Dr. Nahum Goldmann, Dr. Israel Goldstein, Senator Herbert Lehman, Rabbi Mordecai Kirshblum, Rabbi Jerome Unger and Mr. Charles Bick.

WLIB - Sunday, April 19 - 4:00-6:00 P.M.

THIS IS NEW YORK - Bill Leonard interviews Ambassador Eban.

WCBS - Monday, April 20 - 9:00-9:30 A.M.

LUNCHEON AT SARDI'S - Tom Slater interviews Don Kurzman, Middle East correspondent.

WOR - Monday, April 20 - 12:45-1:30 P.M.

HERB SHELDON SHOW - See television page.

WNBC - Monday, April 20 - 1:30-2:30 P.M.

ELEANORE LEVINSON - Interviews Mr. Louis Lipsky

WLIB - Monday, April 20 - 5:15-5:30 P.M.

THE HUMAN SIDE OF THE NEWS - Lyle Van Interviews Harry Zinder of the Israel Consulate.

WOR - Monday, April 20 - 6:00-6:15 P.M.

ANSWER MAN - Spot question on Israel.

WOR - Monday, April 20 - 7:20-7:30 P.M.

TEX AND JINX - Tex and Jinx interview Golda Myerson, Israel's Minister of Labor.

WNBC - Either April 23 or 24 - 8:30-9:30 A.M.

* * *

YIDDISH LANGUAGE PROGRAMS

MEET MIRIAM KRESSYN - Interview with Mr. Louis Segal, Executive Secretary, Farband - Labor Zionist Order.

WEVD - Wednesday, April 15 - 12:30-12:45 P.M.

MEET MIRIAM KRESSYN - Interview with Rabbi Mordecai Kirshblum, President of Mizrahi Organization of America.

WEVD - Monday, April 20 - 12:30-12:45 P.M.

* * *

ACTIVITIES BY RELIGIOUS GROUPS

Rabbi Mordecai Kirshblum, president of the Mizrahi Organization, announced that 1500 orthodox synagogues will participate in a special observance of the Fifth Anniversary of the State of Israel. Mizrahi prepared this program in consultation with the Chief Rabbinate of Israel.

AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL

342 MADISON AVENUE

TELEPHONE MURRAY HILL 2-1160

NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

NO. 58B

Cable Address: AMZIONIST

April 15, 1953

ISRAEL'S FIFTH ANNIVERSARY

Subject: Radio Record - WORLD TRIBUTE TO ISRAEL

To the Local Committees
of the AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL:

As of this writing, we have received requests for the radio recording - WORLD TRIBUTE TO ISRAEL - to be sent to 85 stations throughout the country, which plan to use it during the week of April 19. As you know, WORLD TRIBUTE TO ISRAEL is a 30-minute documentary into which has been incorporated tributes by distinguished personalities of the United States and the United Nations.

The attached listing will interest you. If your local station is not represented on this list, it is important that you contact at once the Program Manager or the Public Affairs Director of one or more of your local stations and offer this program to him. Should the station indicate that it plans to use this program, please wire us immediately, informing us of the station and the person to whom the record should be addressed. These records will be shipped by Air Express, to reach them quickly.

If your local station does appear on the attached list, it would be desirable for you to contact the program manager and let him know of your interest. Manifestation of interest on the part of the Jewish leadership will be of importance in securing the best possible air-time.

* * *

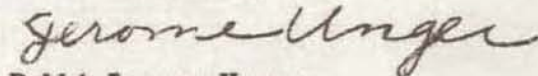
The response by the Chairmen and the radio stations to our announcement of the availability of this program has been remarkable. You may be interested in a report from Tulsa, for example, where the three major stations in that city are carrying the tribute simultaneously, thus blanketing the air.

* * *

Also enclosed are names of additional radio and TV programs supplementing the list sent to you on April 14.

JU:QNS
Encs.

Sincerely yours,



Rabbi Jerome Unger
Executive Director

CONSTITUENT ORGANIZATIONS

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

RADIO STATIONS CARRYING "WORLD TRIBUTE TO ISRAEL"

<u>STATES</u>	<u>STATIONS</u>	<u>STATES</u>	<u>STATIONS</u>
ARKANSAS		NEBRASKA	
Little Rock	KLRA	Lincoln	KFOR
		Omaha	KBON
CONNECTICUT		NEVADA	
Bridgeport	WICC	Las Vegas	KRAM
Danbury	WLAD		
Meriden	WDMW	NEW HAMPSHIRE	
Stamford	WSTC	Claremont	WTSV
Waterbury	WBRY	Portsmouth	WHEB
FLORIDA		NEW JERSEY	
Bradenton	WTRF	Atlantic City	WMID
Fort Lauderdale	WFTL		
Miami Beach	WKAT	NEW MEXICO	
Orlando	WLEO	Albuquerque	KOAT
Sarasota	WSPB		
GEORGIA		NEW YORK	
Augusta	WGAC	Albany	WPTR
Brunswick	WMOG	Amsterdam	WCSS
Macon	WMAZ	Elmira	WELM
Thomasville	WKTG	Ithaca	WHCU
		Kingston	WQNY
IOWA		Liberty	WVOS
Des Moines	KWDM	New York	WCBS
Mason City	KSMN	Niagara Falls	WJUL
KENTUCKY		Peekskill	WLNA
Lexington	WLAP	Rochester	WHAM
		Schenectady	WGY
LOUISIANA		Troy	WTRY
Baton Rouge	WLCS	Utica	WIBX
" "	WJBO	Hempstead, L.I.	WHLI
MAINE		NORTH CAROLINA	
Bangor	WABI	Durham	WDNC
Lewiston	WCOU	Fayetteville	WFNC
		Greensboro	WCOG
MARYLAND		NORTH DAKOTA	
Annapolis	WANN	Fargo	WDAY
Baltimore	WCAO		
Cumberland	WTBO	OHIO	
MASSACHUSETTS		Cleveland	WTAM
New Bedford	WNEH	Cincinnati	WLW
Pittsfield	WBRK	Lancaster	WHOK
Taunton	WPEP	Springfield	WIZE
Fall River	WALE	OKLAHOMA	
MINNESOTA		Tulsa	KVOO
Minneapolis	KEYD	"	KTUL
		"	KRIG
MONTANA		OREGON	
Great Falls	KFBB	Portland	KGW
Butte	KOPR		



STATES

STATIONS

PENNSYLVANIA

Easton	WEST
Philadelphia	WHAT
Pittsburgh	KQV
Scranton	WQAN
Stroudsburg	WVPO
Wilkes-Barre	WBRE
Williamsport	WWPA

RHODE ISLAND

Providence	WPRO
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TENNESSEE

Knoxville	WBIR
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TEXAS

Houston	KXYZ
San Antonio	WOAI
Texarkana	KTFS

UTAH

Salt Lake City	KSL
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VIRGINIA

Roanoke	WDBJ
"	WSLS

WASHINGTON

Walla Walla	KUW
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WEST VIRGINIA

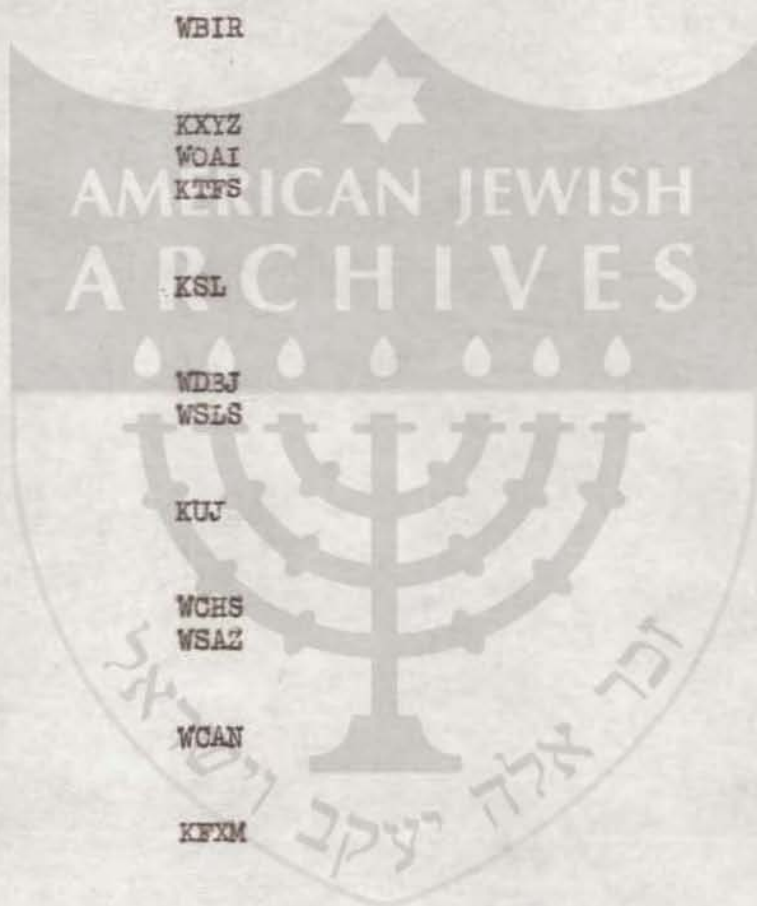
Charleston	WCHS
Huntington	WSAZ

WISCONSIN

Milwaukee	WCAN
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CALIFORNIA

San Bernardino	KFXM
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(INCOMPLETE)

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF RADIO AND TELEVISION PROGRAMS
IN CONNECTION WITH ISRAEL'S FIFTH ANNIVERSARY

NETWORK TELEVISION

BROADWAY TO HOLLYWOOD - Variety Show. Mrs. Eliezer Doron, wife of the Israel Consul in New York, will be interviewed by Bill Slater.
Dumont TV Network - Thursday, April 16 - 8:30-9:00 P.M. - E.S.T.

TELENEWS - Newsreel service covering 125 television stations - utilizing speeches by Dr. Ralph Bunche, Speaker of the House Joseph Martin, and Lester B. Pearson, President of the General Assembly. Used in metropolitan New York by WCBS.
125 TV stations - Monday, April 20 -

PROLOGUE TO THE FUTURE - Salute to Israel - Interview with Mrs. Harry Zinder, wife of the Press Officer, Israel Office of Information; and showing of "The Great Road", Hadassah film.
NBT Network (excluding metropolitan N.Y.) - Thursday, April 23 -
10:30-11:00 P.M. - E.S.T.

KIDS & COMPANY - An original dance production number with 14 teen-agers and a Salute to Israel.
Dumont TV Network - Saturday, April 25 - 11:30-12:00 noon. - E.S.T.

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NEW YORK AREA - RADIO

GEORGE HAMILTON COMBS - Will interview Colonel Chaim Herzog, military attache of the Embassy of Israel.
WABC - Thursday, April 23 - 10:15-11:00 A.M. - E.S.T.

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YIDDISH LANGUAGE PROGRAM

FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF ISRAEL PROGRAM - Mr. Ben Basenko will interview Mr. Baruch Zuckerman, member of the Executive of the Jewish Agency
WEVD - Monday, April 20 - 4:00-4:15 P.M. - E.S.T.

AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL

342 MADISON AVENUE

TELEPHONE MURRAY HILL 2-1160

NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Cable Address: AMZIONIST

NO. 60-B

April 28, 1953

To the Local Committees
of the AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL:

Enclosed are two items which are sent to you for background information and for your use in your contacts with those who mold public opinion in your community.

Additional copies of the reprint from the Christian Science Monitor are available.

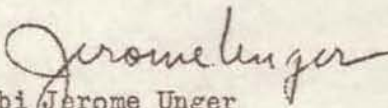
Our suggestion is that you provide your editors and radio commentators with this material. It is not necessary to send letters to the editor on either of the subjects dealt with by the enclosed material unless the issues arise. On the other hand, in your frequent contacts please do find the opportunity to make reference to both subjects.

If anything appears in the press with regard to these matters please send us clippings.

Keep us informed of the use you make of this material.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely yours,


Rabbi Jerome Unger
Executive Director

JU:LD
Encs.

CONSTITUENT ORGANIZATIONS

Hadassah, Women's Zionist Organization of America • Hapoel Hamizrachi • Labor Zionist Organization of America-Poale Zion
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U.N. TELLS ARABS TO IGNORE ANTI-ISRAEL MOVE BY ARAB STATES

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., April 12. (JTA) -- The United Nations Palestine Conciliation Commission today issued a statement urging Arab refugees to disregard the advice of the Arab governments against applying to Israel for the release of their blocked accounts in Israel banks.

"It is the earnest hope of the Commission that applications will be promptly submitted by account holders so that needy account holders in particular may receive payments under this first instalment as rapidly as the technical work of verifying claims by the banks can be completed," the statement said. "By so doing, the refugees will not, in the opinion of the Commission, prejudice whatever other claims they may have nor will the payment of the first instalment in any way prejudice the claims of the owners of accounts to the balance of their accounts."

The Commission announced that it has decided to send John Reedman for a short period to the Middle East to observe and report on the progress of the release scheme. Mr. Reedman acted for the Commission in a consultative capacity during the technical discussions which preceded the agreement for release.

Turning to the allegations made by the Arab governments against Israel and of Israel's reply to these allegations, the Commission statement detailed the manner in which Israel had a number of banks with offices in the Middle East act as its agents, and added that the "Palestine Conciliation Commission is pleased to have played a part in initiating and assisting the Government of Israel and the banks concerned to reach this agreement, since it will benefit many refugees." The Commission noted that the agreement for the total release of all blocked accounts owned by refugees in banks located in Israel was unconditional, subject only to the availability of foreign exchange, and stated:

"The Commission has taken note of recent allegations that the Government of Israel has imposed a 10 percent levy on the accounts of refugees to be paid out, as well as allegations that accounts of refugees of more than 500 pounds have been transferred to the Custodian of Alien Property which, it is alleged, constitutes confiscation.

"The Commission has been officially informed by the Government of Israel that accounts of refugees have not been made subject to the 10 percent levy on bank accounts over 50 pounds in Israel, and that the transfer of accounts of over 500 pounds to the Custodian of Alien Property was for the technical purpose of facilitating the release of funds to account holders.

"The Commission regards the release of the blocked accounts as an important step towards the settlement of differences existing between Israel and her neighbors and believes that speedy implementation of the release and payment will have the immediate effect of alleviating the condition of the refugees."

Israel Stand on Release of Arab Accounts Clarified

The Israel delegation at the UN, commenting on a communique by the Jordan Government last week attacking the program for returning blocked Arab accounts, said:

"1. The release of these funds by the Government of Israel was only authorized as an act of good-will and there is no desire to force them upon anyone. This action by the Israel Government was taken at the instance of the Palestine Conciliation Commission and was warmly welcomed by that body in its report to the present session of the United Nations General Assembly as an important step towards alleviating the plight of the Arab refugees and as a contribution to the improvement of relations between the Arab states and Israel. This action was equally welcomed by the delegations of a large number of member states of the United Nations.

"2. If what was intended to be an act of good-will is to become a source of contention there would seem to be little point in diverting urgently needed foreign currency for transfer to a country which regards the allocation as undesirable, refuses to recognize Israel's existence and continues to act on the assumption, repeatedly refuted by the United Nations, that a state of war exists between it and Israel.

"3. With regard to the specific allegations contained in the Jordan Government's communique, these are completely unfounded and have been refuted in detail by the spokesman of the Israel Foreign Ministry and by the Palestine Conciliation Commission, in a statement issued to the press.

"4. The obvious motive of the Jordan Government's warning to the Arab refugees not to seek recovery of the released funds is revealed by its statement that applications for such a release would imply recognition of the State of Israel. Once again the plight of the refugees is being made a pawn in the economic and political warfare being conducted by the Arab Governments against Israel with callous disregard to the interests of the refugees themselves."

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AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL

342 MADISON AVENUE

• TELEPHONE MURRAY HILL 2-1160 •

NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Cable Address: AMZIONIST

April 29, 1953

Rabbi Herbert Friedman
Temple Emanuel
2419 E. Kenwood Blvd.
Milwaukee 11, Wisconsin

Dear Rabbi Friedman:

At a Public Affairs Conference held at Principia College at Elsah, Ill. (near St. Louis, Mo.) on April 17-19, Senator Alexander Wiley (Rep.) of Wisconsin, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, replied to attacks on Israel by Arab propagandists as follows:

"Look at that little strip of land [pointing to a map of the Middle East] along the coast (Israel), with 800,000 refugees waiting to get in, and then look at all that territory of the Arabs. That's all I'm going to say on that subject or I'll be accused of being pro-Israel or of being a Jew. I'm neither. I'm just a man who believes the mistakes of the world weren't all created by America."

The St. Louis Post-Dispatch of April 19 reported further that "Senator Wiley took sharp issue yesterday with assertions that American foreign policy in the Middle East has shown a pro-Israel bias. He replied to charges of American favoritism made by two previous speakers. They were Farid Hanania, professor of political science and law at the American University at Beirut and now visiting professor of foreign affairs at University of Virginia, and Philip K. Hitti, chairman of the department of oriental languages and literatures at Princeton University. 'United States foreign policy is not pro-Israel', Senator Wiley declared. 'It is not anti-Arab. The United States is merely pro-freedom and pro-peace.'"

Although we do not have the full text of Senator Wiley's address, we have seen enough in the press clippings to indicate that the Senator made a forthright pronouncement in defense of

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Israel. As a matter of fact, in a number of addresses in recent weeks, Senator Wiley has been making rather positive statements concerning Israel, pointing to the unfairness and indifference to justice of the Arab States in their hostility to Israel.

It is our suggestion that his constituents in Wisconsin write to Senator Wiley as individuals and as groups, commending him for his statements and for his position. Please arrange through your local Council and colleagues to have this done, securing the widest cooperation of all groups in your community.

We shall appreciate receiving copies of your letters and replies received.

JU:LD

AMERICAN JEWISH ARCHIVES
Cordially yours,

Jerome Unger
Rabbi Jerome Unger
Executive Director



AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL

342 MADISON AVENUE

TELEPHONE MURRAY HILL 2-1160

NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Cable Address: AMZIONIST

NO. 61B

April 29, 1953

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES: ISRAEL'S FIFTH ANNIVERSARY

To the Local Committees
of the AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL:

"World Tribute to Israel" -- This 30-minute recording has been placed with 165 radio stations throughout the country either by direct request from the station in response to our offer or through our local Chairmen. Reports indicate that it has received a most favorable reception. Please let us know whether your station has used it. If it has not, please remain in touch with your station or program manager, so that this is done. (Attached is a listing of those stations to which the recording was sent.)

Our NBC broadcast, featuring Ambassador Eban and Senator Bridges, was well received throughout the country. Many requests have been received for copies of their addresses.

In connection with "Israel's Freedom Ballad", which was used on April 21 over the facilities of ABC Network, please let us know whether your ABC station carried this program.

* * * *

Over 90% of all radio and television programs which had agreed to the inclusion of material of significance on Israel, materialized as announced. In addition to those previously listed, several others developed. Among these were the Morey Amsterdam NBC-TV Network program, the Elmer Davis broadcast over the ABC Network, and the tribute of the National Council of the Churches of Christ on "The Week in Religion".

* * * *

We wish to congratulate our Chairmen in the communities for all that they have done in stimulating editorials in the local press. Your action was a splendid supplement to the "canned" editorials and features distributed by the Associated Press and NEA. Please send us clippings of printed items as well as any photos which appeared in your local newspapers.

Sincerely yours,

Jerome Unger
Rabbi Jerome Unger
Executive Director

JU:QNS
Enc.

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LIST OF 165 RADIO STATIONS WHICH CARRIED "WORLD TRIBUTE TO ISRAEL"

<u>STATE</u>	<u>STATION</u>	<u>STATE</u>	<u>STATION</u>
ALABAMA		ILLINOIS	
Birmingham	WSGN	Peoria	WENK
"	WAPI		
Mobile	WKRK	INDIANA	
		Terre Haute	WBOW
ARIZONA		IOWA	
Mesa	KTYL	Cedar Rapids	KCRG
Phoenix	KPHO	Des Moines	KWIM
"	KOOL	Mason City	KSMN
Tucson	KOPO		
ARKANSAS		KANSAS	
Little Rock	KLRA	Arkansas City	KSOK
CALIFORNIA		KENTUCKY	
Los Angeles	KFWB	Frankfort	WFKY
Hollywood	KBLA	Lexington	WLAP
Napa	KVON		
San Bernardino	KFXM	LOUISIANA	
		Alexandria	KSYL
COLORADO		Baton Rouge	WLCS
Denver	KFEL	" "	WJBO
Pueblo	KCSJ	New Orleans	WVL
CONNECTICUT		MAINE	
Bridgeport	WICC	Bangor	WABI
Bristol	WBIS	Lewiston	WCOU
Danbury	WLAD		
Hartford	WDRC	MARYLAND	
Meriden	WMW	Annapolis	WANN
New Haven	WAVZ	Baltimore	WCAO
Norwich	WICH	"	WCBM
Stamford	WSTC	Cumberland	WTBO
Torrington	WTOR	Hagerstown	WARK
"	WLCR		
Waterbury	WBRY	MASSACHUSETTS	
WASHINGTON, D.C.	WDCO	Boston	WMS
		"	WBZ
		"	WNAC
FLORIDA		Brockton	WBET
Bradenton	WTRF	Fall River	WALE
Ft. Lauderdale	WFTL	Greenfield	WHAI
Miami Beach	WKAT	Holyoke	WHYN
Orlando	WDBO	New Bedford	WHBH
Sarasota	WSPB	North Adams	WHNB
Tampa	WDAE	Pittsfield	WDRK
		Taunton	WPEP
GEORGIA		MICHIGAN	
Atlanta	WSB	Detroit	WJBK
Augusta	WGAC		
Brunswick	WMOG	MINNESOTA	
Macon	WMAZ	Minneapolis	KEYD
Savannah	WSAV		
Thomasville	WKTG		

<u>STATE</u>	<u>STATION</u>	<u>STATE</u>	<u>STATION</u>
MISSISSIPPI		NORTH CAROLINA	
Greenville	WGVM	Asheville	WLOS
		Charlotte	WSOC
MISSOURI		Durham	WTIK
Kansas City	WDAF	"	WDNC
St. Joseph	KRES	Fayetteville	WFNC
St. Louis	KSD	Kinston	WFTC
		Greensboro	WCOG
MONTANA		NORTH DAKOTA	
Butte	KOPR	Fargo	WDAY
Great Falls	KFEB		
NEBRASKA		OHIO	
Lincoln	KFOR	Cleveland	WTAM
Omaha	KRON	Cincinnati	WLW
		Lancaster	WHOK
NEVADA		Sandusky	WLEC
Las Vegas	KRAM	Springfield	WIZE
NEW HAMPSHIRE		OKLAHOMA	
Claremont	WTSV	Norman	WNAD
Keene	WKNE	Tulsa	KVOO, KTUL, KRMG
Manchester	WFEA		
Portsmouth	WHEB	OREGON	
NEW JERSEY		Ashland	KWIN
Atlantic City	WMID	Portland	KGW
Ashbury Park	WJLK	Salem	KOCO
New Brunswick	WCTC		
Trenton	WTTM	PENNSYLVANIA	
"	WBUD	Bloomsburg	WHLM
		Chester	WPWA
NEW MEXICO		Easton	WEST
Albuquerque	KOAT	Erie	WLEU
		Lewiston	WMRF
		Philadelphia	WIP
		"	WPEN
NEW YORK		"	WHAT
Albany	WPTR	Pittsburgh	KQV
Amsterdam	WGSS	Pottsville	WPPA or WPAM
Elmira	WELM	Scranton	WQAN
Glens Falls	WWSC	Stroudsburg	WVPO
Hudson	WHUC	Wilkes-Barre	WILK
Huntington, L. I.	WGSM	Williamsport	WWPA
Ithaca	WHCU		
Kingston	WKNY		
Liberty	WVOS		
New York City	WCBS	RHODE ISLAND	
Hempstead, L. I.	WHLI	Providence	WPRO
Niagara Falls	WJLJ		
Patchogue, L. I.	WALK	SOUTH DAKOTA	
Peekskill	WLNA	Aberdeen	KSDN
Rochester	WHAM		
Schenectady	WGY		
Troy	WTRY		
Utica	WIBX		
New York City	WLIB		

STATE STATION

TENNESSEE

Chattanooga WAPO
Knoxville WBIR

TEXAS

Beeumont KRIC
Houston KXYZ
San Antonio WOAI
Texarkana KTFS

UTAH

Ogden KVOG
Salt Lake City KSL
 KDYL

VIRGINIA

Arlington WARL
Roanoke WDBJ
Richmond WLEE
Roanoke WSLS

WASHINGTON

Walla Walla KUJ

WEST VIRGINIA

Charleston WCHS
Huntington WSAZ
Wheeling WKWZ
Weirton

WISCONSIN

Racine WRJN
Milwaukee WCAN
Waukesha WAUX



AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL

342 MADISON AVENUE

• TELEPHONE MURRAY HILL 2-1160 •

NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Cable Address: AMZIONIST

NO. 62B

May 5, 1953

To the Local Committees
of the AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL:

The Eisenhower Administration today submitted a \$5.8 billion Mutual Security Program for 1953-54. It asks for authority to spend \$194 million in the Near East for economic development, for relief and rehabilitation of refugees, and to maintain economic and political stability.

While the bill does not earmark any sums for any particular country or purpose in the area, we have reason to believe that a fair amount will be allocated to enable Israel to meet her urgent needs. On this assumption, we urge support of this overall authorization.

The Administration is proposing to spend \$469.2 million for military aid for the Near East. Important safeguards have been written into the bill. Please note them. No military assistance may be furnished to any country unless it has agreed that the materials, equipment and services will be used solely for internal security, legitimate self-defense or area defense. Further it must agree "that it will not undertake any act of aggression against any other nation," and that it will comply with the requirements of the Mutual Security and Mutual Defense Assistance Acts. These reservations indicate that the Administration is aware of the dangers of sending arms to the Arab states and that it may take the view that the distribution of arms in the area might itself be an effective instrument to promote peace.

Thus, in his testimony, Secretary of State John Foster Dulles told the Congress today that the Administration wishes to undertake limited military aid programs to the countries of the Near East "which will contribute to their internal security and will assist in programs which will bring about peace between Israel and the Arab nations, and in establishing a regional defense organization."

*

It is our task to mobilize public opinion in support of the Mutual Security Program as a whole and the authorizations for economic and military assistance to the Near East in particular. We wish to enlist your active support to ensure widespread public understanding and sympathy for this program.

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There will be opposition to the Mutual Security Program in the Congress. There will be strong efforts to cut the program substantially, as was the case in 1951 and 1952. Once again it will become important to urge members of Congress to support the economic and military aid program for the Near East as it has been presented by the Administration.

It will take several weeks before the committees of Congress complete their hearings on the measure. It is advisable, however, that you begin now to approach your Congressmen. Friends of Israel, Christians and Jews, should be asked to write letters to their Senators and Representatives without delay. This is particularly urgent if your Congressman is a member of the Senate Foreign Relations, the House Foreign Affairs, or the Senate Armed Services Committee, for these committees are considering the legislation now. (Lists of these committees are enclosed.)

Your efforts should not be confined to letter writing. If your Congressman has given you no indication of his attitude toward American assistance to Israel and the Near East, you should, in consultation with other leaders of your community, arrange for an early approach to ascertain his views. Such a meeting may be extremely helpful, for you may be in a position to answer questions which may be in his mind about the validity of the program and to clear away any doubts that he may have.

We do not believe it necessary at this point to enter into any extended discussion on the reasons why we think this program merits support. You have been provided with much material on these lines in the past.

We would recapitulate the arguments in brief as follows:

This program will:

1. Help Israel complete its humanitarian task of resettling the more than 700,000 refugees who have found sanctuary in the new State.
2. Help the UN program to resettle a similar number of Palestinian Arab refugees in the Arab states.
3. Raise living standards and improve the health of large numbers of men, women and children in the Arab countries and give them a stake in freedom and an incentive to defend it.
4. Strengthen the defenses of the Near East. Israel is the one country in its neighborhood which has declared its readiness to contribute to the defense of the free world.
5. Give concrete expression of American friendship to all the peoples of the Near East and encourage them to negotiate a peaceful settlement of their differences.

It is important that you keep us informed of your activities in this connection and that you send us copies of any letters which you receive from your Congressman or any other expression of his views on American aid to Israel and the Near East.

Sincerely,
Louis Lipsky
Louis Lipsky
CHAIRMAN

LL:LD
Enc.

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Homer Ferguson (Mich.)
William F. Knowland (Calif.)

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Theodore Francis Green (R.I.)
J.W. Fulbright (Ark.)
John J. Sparkman (Ala.)
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Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.)
Mike Mansfield (Mont.)

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AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL

342 MADISON AVENUE

• TELEPHONE MURRAY HILL 2-1160 •

NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Cable Address: AMZIONIST

No. 63B

May 15, 1953

To the Local Committees
of the AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL:

The attached excerpt from an address by Prime Minister Sir Winston Churchill in the British House of Commons on May 11 is of particular interest to all of us. It has been reported only inadequately in the American press.

We are sending it to you not only for your information but in the hope that you will use every effort to give Sir Winston's remarks the widest possible publicity in your own local press and wherever you have an occasion to project it.

I should appreciate very much your sending me any clippings from your press and reports on how you are able to make use of this material.

Cordially yours,

Jerome Unger
Rabbi Jerome Unger
Executive Director

JU:JK
Enc.

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Avodah-Poale Zion) • Zionist Organization of America • Zionists-Revisionists of America

EXCERPTS FROM AN ADDRESS BY
PRIME MINISTER SIR WINSTON CHURCHILL
IN THE BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS, MAY 11, 1953

Another most important factor in the Middle East is the State of Israel. Ever since the Balfour Declaration of 1917 I have been a faithful supporter of the Zionist cause. I have, of course, had periods of deep pain when shocking crimes were committed against our officers and men by the extreme factions in this intense and complex Jewish community. But when I look back over the work they have done in building up a nation, in reclaiming the desert, in receiving more than half a million refugees hunted by terror from Europe alone, I feel that it is the duty of Britain to see that they get fair play and that the pledges made to them by successive British Governments are fulfilled.

Fortunately for them they have formed the best Army in the Levant and, as the House will remember, they successfully repulsed the combined attack which was made upon them by their neighbors and Egypt four years ago. It is very unfortunate that no peace has been made between them and the Arab States, with whom their fortunes are interwoven. Nothing that we shall do in the supply of aircraft to this part of the world will be allowed to place Israel at an unfair disadvantage.

We earnestly hope that the problem of Arab refugees will receive continuous attention and the unfortunate and, particularly, peculiarly untimely, bickering which has broken out between Israel and Jordan will be brought to an end with mutual advantage to both sides. I had a lot to do with the interests and the formation of both these States more than 30 years ago, and I believe that they have both great services to render each other by living together as good neighbours.

I had hoped very much that King Abdullah and Dr. Weizmann -- two men I knew and honoured greatly -- might have come together, but death has removed one and assassination the other. But perseverance and good neighbourliness is not a policy with which anyone can find fault. Therefore, I hope and trust that the Arab States will come to peace with Israel, and I earnestly pray that the great Zionist conception of a home for this historic people, where they live on the land of their ancestors, may eventually receive its full fruition.

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AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL

342 MADISON AVENUE

• TELEPHONE MURRAY HILL 2-1160

• NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Cable Address: AMZIONIST

May 18, 1953

Rabbi Herbert A. Friedman
Temple Emanu-el B'ne Jeshurun
2419 East Kenwood Boulevard
Milwaukee 11, Wisconsin

Dear Herbert:

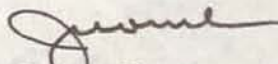
We are deeply grateful to you for sending us copies of your exchange of correspondence with Senator Wiley regarding his talk at Principia College.

We are all greatly heartened to note that we have such a staunch friend in the Senator and his remarks were really most effective in counteracting all the pro-Arab statements that were made at this conference.

It is good to know that you have a fine relationship with the Senator, and it is always good public relations to express appreciation to any friend of Israel. We certainly need to have their support, and we should let them hear our sentiments whenever they are so sympathetic as the Senator is to our movement.

With all good wishes and kindest regards, I am

Sincerely,


Rabbi Jerome Unger
Executive Director

JU:WNS

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Avodah-Poale Zion) • Zionist Organization of America • Zionists-Revisionists of America

Interview With Ben-Gurion

Israel Won't Expand, Seeks Pact With Arabs

By Homer Bigart

By Wireless to the Herald Tribune

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TEL AVIV, May 9.—Premier David Ben-Gurion declares that Israel is willing to set at rest permanently Arab fears of a possible Israeli expansion, whenever the Arab states are willing to talk peace.

With Secretary of State John Foster Dulles' fact-finding mission to the Middle East scheduled to arrive Wednesday, Mr. Ben-Gurion told this reporter that Israel is willing to guarantee "for 100 years" its existing frontiers with the Arab bloc.

Repudiating a small extremist group which clamors for the return of the Old City of Jerusalem, now held by the Arabs, and for the eastward expansion of Israel to the former River Jordan-Dead Sea frontier of Palestine, Mr. Ben-Gurion said Israel has room enough for development within its existing area.

"We are not seeking any military adventures," he said. "We want peace for several reasons. First, we want peace for its own sake. We know what war is like. Second, we need peace to build up the country and settle more immigrants. Third, we want to play our part in developing the whole area and bringing it to a better life."

Despite Israel's serious economic plight, Mr. Ben-Gurion said the five-year-old nation is willing and anxious to receive the 2,500,000 Jews remaining behind the Iron Curtain. Two million of them could be settled in the Negev (Israel's arid southern area), he said. There is no question of living space, he insisted.

Impatiently he brushed aside a question whether Israel's economy, obviously strained by the task of absorbing 700,000 immigrants since statehood was achieved in 1948, could bear another heavy influx.

"What do you mean, can we afford it?" he demanded. "It's



Herald Tribune—United Press
David Ben-Gurion

like asking parents if they can afford to bring up their children. It isn't a question of whether we can afford or not afford. The main purpose of our existence as a nation is to bring in fellow Jews.

"Of course, we have difficulties. I don't know of any period in our long history in which we haven't had difficulties. Difficulties are part of living."

Asked if he was optimistic over the chances of peaceful relations with the Arab states, he said: "Well, I'm optimistic peace depends on us, less so peace depends on the Arabs."

"There have been a number of border incidents recently,

happens if these incidents continue?" he was asked.

Arms for Arabs?

"Things cannot be allowed to go on like this," he replied. "These incidents arise from marauders who come into Israel from Arab countries. The governments of those countries could prevent such incidents if they wished."

To a question whether, in planning Middle East defense, it isn't necessary to remember that there are millions of Arabs and only 1,500,000 Israelis, he replied: "It isn't numbers of straight statistics that fight. It is people who fight. The Arabs will not take up arms against the potential enemy which America may have in mind. But they may take up arms against us."

"So you don't see any point in giving the Arabs arms?"

"No, no point at all," he said.

Mr. Ben-Gurion said he could not discuss what topics his government might bring up during

talks with Mr. Dulles on Wednesday and Thursday. However, Israel is expected to caution against any crystallization of Middle East defense plans before an Arab-Israeli peace is assured.

There is little enthusiasm here over the suggestion that the Western powers proceed with a Middle East defense organization of the Arab states, excluding Israel, while the United States at the same time offers a bilateral arrangement for the security of Israel. Such an arrangement, most observers believe, would only tend to perpetuate the Arab-Israeli split.

Israel is willing to make a number of concessions, including payment of compensation for Arab properties, and might even be persuaded to take back a small number of Arab refugees. But opinion here is dead set against receiving Arabs in numbers large enough to be considered a threat to internal security.

MAY 11, 1953

Mr. Ben-Gurion's Offer

With Secretary of State Dulles and his fact-finding mission beginning their tour of the Middle East, considerable importance must be attached to the statement on Arab-Israeli relations just made by Premier David Ben-Gurion. Israel's leader told Mr. Homer Bigart, this newspaper's correspondent, that the new state is prepared to guarantee its present borders "for 100 years," which means that it seeks no territorial expansion at the expense of its Arab neighbors despite the fact that it is prepared to absorb several millions more of European Jews.

Arab fears of Israel's expansion, whether genuine or professed, are a prime factor in maintaining the military tension of the Middle East at a high level. Yet the causes cited by Mr. Ben-Gurion as underlying Israel's desire for peace are impressive indeed. The nation has its hands full trying to preserve orderly economic processes; absorbing the new migrants and building essential civilian facilities is a full-time job. Established with the benevolent aid of the United Nations, Israel is hardly likely to throw away the international good will she has won with the adventures. Naturally, other factors, such as the Arab refugee problem, help maintain the truculence of Israel-Arab relations. Yet there is every reason to believe that these could be systematically solved if both sides were to meet in sincere deliberation. The entire world would benefit if the Arabs were to respond in kind to the conciliatory proposal set forth by Israel's Prime Minister.

AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL

342 MADISON AVENUE

• TELEPHONE MURRAY HILL 2-1160 •

NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Cable Address: AMZIONIST

NO. 64B

May 18, 1953

To the Local Committees
of the AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL:

Enclosed is a reprint from the New York Herald Tribune of Sunday, May 10th, and an editorial from the same newspaper of May 11th. We believe that you will find this material useful in your public relations work in your communities.

Please give it the widest possible circulation through the local press, radio and your other outlets. Keep us informed of what you do with this material and send us any clippings that may result.

Sincerely yours,

Jerome Unger
Rabbi Jerome Unger
Executive Director

JU:JK
Enc.

CONSTITUENT ORGANIZATIONS

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

AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL

342 MADISON AVENUE

• TELEPHONE MURRAY HILL 2-1160 •

NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Cable Address: AMZIONIST

NO. 67B

July 2, 1953

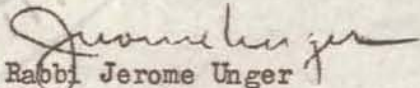
To the Local Committees
of the AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL:

We are sending you the attached notes on the current border tension between Jordan and Israel. It would serve a useful purpose if you will make them available to your newspaper and radio friends for their guidance. They will also be useful for your own information in discussing this situation as well as in seeking to clarify public opinion on this matter.

Please send us any press clippings or other results of your action in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

JU:JK
Enc.


Rabbi Jerome Unger
Executive Director

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Avodah-Poale Zion) • Zionist Organization of America • Zionists-Revisionists of America

NOTES ON JORDAN-ISRAEL BORDER TENSION

On June 29, 1953 it was announced that General Staff officers from Israel and from Jordan met in Jerusalem in order to stop the infiltration of Jordanian marauders into Israel. Although the Jordanian officers agreed to attempt to stop this infiltration, with assistance provided by Israel in the form of swift information concerning the activities of marauders on the Israel side of the border, the situation has been so serious for so long that this agreement may prove to be no more than a breathing spell.

Over the past two years, an increasing wave of acts of violence has affected the Israel-Jordan border, with little indication hitherto that the Jordan authorities had taken or were prepared to undertake the necessary steps to stop these outbreaks.

Thus in 1952, Arab marauding, mainly from across the Jordan border, created 3,742 incidents along the Israel border. These incidents included 874 cases of theft, 43 cases of robbery with violence, 1,395 cases of attempts to steal and some 395 attacks on the Israel defense forces. As a result of these incidents in the course of the year, Israel sustained losses amounting to 59 killed, 74 wounded and 35 prisoners and approximately \$3,000,000 worth of damage to facilities and installations.

During 1953, Israel has continued to be the object of murders, attacks and acts of violence and sabotage which have been carried out by Arab infiltrators mainly based on Jordan-controlled territory. In the period from January 1, 1953 to April 30, 1953, Israel experienced at the hands of Arab marauders and soldiers 6 murders, 6 cases of sabotage, 7 cases of minelaying, 146 armed clashes, 14 cases of robbery, 504 cases of theft and 118 attempts at theft. Israel losses in this period amounted to 15 dead, 46 wounded and 13 abducted.

The months of May and June showed no reduction in the number of incidents. On the contrary, the situation has rapidly deteriorated to one in which the vio-

lence and acts of sabotage being carried out by infiltrators, marauders and saboteurs are obviously organized and coordinated. An analysis of the attacks on various Jewish settlements in the month of June which included the blowing up of houses, the indiscriminate murder of the inhabitants of villages such as Beit-Naballah, Beit Arifa, Beit Arif B, Tirat Yehuda, Kfar Hess and Mishmar Avalon and the throwing of hand grenades, indicate coordination and organization of a type beyond the normal activities of day to day infiltration.

In the month of June the Jordan-Israel Mixed Armistice Commission condemned the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan for:-

(A) Attacks on three settlements -- Beit-Naballah, Beit Arif A and Beit Arif B, on May 26, during which houses were blown up, one Israeli was killed and five were wounded.

(B) On June 3, for armed penetration, illegal cultivation of Israel land, and the opening of fire in the area of Duwayme on May 26-28.

The Mixed Armistice Commission further called on Jordan to take appropriate action to prevent its citizens from illegal cultivation of Israel lands.

(C) On June 8, for penetration of Arab Legion patrols into Southern Jerusalem and wounding two Israelis on June 7th.

(D) On June 10, for attacking Tirat Yehuda, throwing hand grenades and killing one Israeli, and for blowing up a house on June 9th.

The Mixed Armistice Commission furthermore called on Jordan to take immediate steps to stop further acts of hostility.

(E) On June 11th, for attacking Kfar Hess, blowing up a house killing a woman and wounding her husband.

The Mixed Armistice Commission called on Jordan to take immediate action in order to put an end to attacks "which have caused dangerous tension between the two sides."

On June 8, 1953, on Israel's initiative, the Local Commanders' Agreement between Israel and Jordan was renewed. After this Agreement was signed there was a renewed outburst of organized terrorism and murder by Jordanian marauders.

I. L. KENEN
3636 SIXTEENTH STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON 10, D. C.
NORTH 7-0765

WASHINGTON REPRESENTATIVE
AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL

July 6, 1953

Dear Friend:

Congress is expected to complete action on the Mutual Security Program authorizations this week, but the Senate and House Appropriations Committees have begun hearings to determine how much of the amounts authorized should be appropriated at this time. Both Committees may recommend substantial reductions.

AMERICAN JEWISH

Accordingly, will you please write or wire Senator Joseph R. McCarthy, member of the Senate Committee, urging him to favor the full appropriations for economic assistance for the Near East, as recommended by the Administration. Send a similar plea to Congressman Glenn R. Davis and Helvin R. Laird, members of the House Committee, if you live in their districts or know them. Please ask others to join you in this effort.

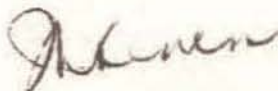
It is suggested that you concentrate on economic assistance, since it is imperative to raise living standards and to stabilize the economies of the Near East if the area is to be made secure from aggression.

Your letters should acknowledge Senator McCarthy's past friendship for this cause and encourage him to continue his support. Congressmen Davis and Laird have opposed the Mutual Security Program, but they nevertheless should be urged to give favorable consideration to the appropriations for the Near East. Congressman Davis is of special importance because he is a member of the foreign aid sub-committee.

Can you take prompt action since Congress is expected to complete its work within a fortnight.

With appreciation for your cooperation,

Sincerely,



BY ZIONIST STAND HERE

Syrian Envoy Stirs Omit-Politics Move

A recommendation is being made that the Southern Federation of Syrian Lebanon-American Clubs omit diplomatic representation at future conventions because of remarks the Syrian ambassador made in Houston last week.

Dr Farid Zeineddine, Syrian ambassador to the United States since December, disregarded the wishes of the federation when he criticized the Zionist movement while he was in Houston to speak at the federation's convention, K. E. Antone, chairman of the executive board of the federation, said Tuesday.

MR ANTONE SAID he is wiring members of the board throughout the South asking them to approve his recommendation that in the future no diplomatic representation be invited to the conventions.

He said he knew that all of the board members are in favor of the recommendation and he will try to implement it at a meeting of the officers and the board in February in Biloxi, Miss.

The views of Dr Zeineddine do not represent the views of the Southern Federation and Dr Zeineddine was asked to leave politics out of his address here, Mr Antone said.

"LEST THERE be any further misunderstanding about the position of us Americans of Lebanese and Syrian ancestry in Houston in relation to the Palestine situation, let me emphatically reiterate that the views of the Syrian ambassador to the United States, Dr Farid Zeineddine, as enunciated in his press interview here last week, in no way represent the views of the Southern Federation nor that of us Houstonians," Mr Antone said.

"In our invitation to Dr Zeineddine, as contained in my letter of May 11, I said, '... we would like to suggest that your talk be compatible with the Southern Federation's policy of non-partisanship.

"We do not want to antagonize those of our friends who are of the Jewish faith, and I know that you can put our cause to good advantage by handling this matter in the delicate manner which it deserves."

"WE ARE UNHAPPY that the

ambassador disregarded our wishes and made us appear as protagonists," Mr Antone said Tuesday.

"Our federation constitution specifically prohibits political or religious activities or discussions.

"And as Americans and Christians we hold the greatest admiration and highest respect for our Jewish friends and we do not want this hapless incident to affect our friendship of long standing.

"In fact, at our Miami convention in 1952, one of our guests of honor was the rabbi of a Florida synagogue."

Mr Antone said that if the organization should ever point with pride to any of its aspirations as Americans beyond that of its ordinary allegiance, it would be "exclusively in the direction of our present efforts to try to influence the inhabitants of Lebanon and Syria to maintain their ties with the free world as against the Communist bloc. We stop there."

MR ANTONE, WHO was general chairman of the convention, said that Ambassador Zeineddine replied to his letter of invitation and said he would speak about relations of countries of the Near East with the United States.

Mr Antone said he felt that Dr Zeineddine did not respect the wishes of the federation members.

He said the ambassador was asked, but not required, to supply an advance copy of his speech, but he did not supply one.

Dr Zeineddine, as ambassador to both the United States and Mexico, was on his way to Mexico City when he came through Houston, Mr Antone said.

● **MEXICO CITY—(P)—**The Syrian ambassador to the United States and Mexico said Tuesday night the newspapers in Houston misrepresented his statements on Zionism made during a news conference.

Dr Farid Zeineddine said the newspapers were "not exact" in quoting him and that although the published interviews were generally accurate, they gave the wrong impression because they did not carry his qualifying phrases.

Syria Envoy's 'Blast' At Zionists Flayed

"Criticism of the Zionist movement" by the Syrian ambassador to the United States while he was a guest here last week of the Southern Federation of Syrian Lebanon American Clubs was flayed Wednesday by the federation's executive board chairman.

Remarks made by Ambassador Farid Zeineddine led to a proposal by K. E. Antone, executive board chairman, that the federation hereafter have no diplomatic representation at its conventions.

The ambassador, in Mexico City Tuesday night, told the Associated Press that Houston newspapers were "not exact" in quoting him, and that although the interview reports were generally accurate, they gave the wrong impression because they did not carry his qualifying remarks.

Reporters from The Chronicle and Post interviewed the ambassador last Friday afternoon in the presence of several members of the federation, including the president and the executive board chairman.

Chairman's Statement

Mr. Antone said Wednesday:

"Lest there be any further misunderstanding about the position of us Americans of Lebanese and Syrian ancestry in Houston relating to the Palestine situation, let me emphatically reiterate that the views of the Syrian ambassador, as enunciated in his press interview here last week, in no way represent the views of the Southern Federation nor that of us Houstonians.

"Our constitution specifically prohibits political or religious discussions. And as Americans and Christians we hold the greatest admiration and respect for our Jewish friends, and we do not want this hapless incident to affect our friendship of long standing."

"Innocent Bystanders"

Mr. Antone's statement added: "In so far as I am concerned, I am recommending to the executive board of the federation that we have no diplomatic representation at future conventions. We are only innocent bystanders."

Mr. Zeineddine, who also serves as ambassador to Mexico, maintained that he broke no promise, the Associated Press reported.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, 1953

(Not printed at Government expense)

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 83^d CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Minorities in the Arab World

REMARKS

OF

HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 9, 1953

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, it is my belief that the following article which appeared in the *Alliance Review* of June 1953 will prove most enlightening:

MINORITIES IN THE ARAB WORLD

(By Dr. Joseph B. Schechtman)

I

The problem of minorities in the Arab world is as old as Islam itself. When Mohammed's warriors, some 1300 years ago began to conquer increasingly large portions of Asia, Africa, and Europe, they had to establish some procedure for dealing with the subjugated populations. As codified in the 11th century, this pattern distinguished between believers in Islam and infidels. Christians and Jews, as "People of the Book," and receivers of some form of divine revelation were placed between these two groups. They escaped the tragic fate of other non-Moslems who refused conversion and were either exterminated or enslaved. The "People of the Book" were tolerated under Islamic rule and were permitted to practice their own religions with certain restrictions. Their status was defined as that of *dhimmi*, a person protected by covenant.

The degree of this Arab-Moslem tolerance has been largely overestimated, and a most unrealistic idyllic picture is often presented even now of the position of religious and racial minorities under Arab rule.

The fundamental Islamic concept is that of government by God, who uses Moslems as

his instruments, all others being subject to the Moslems. "Moslems may be very tolerant," W. Wendel Cleland of the United States Department of State, who taught sociology for a time at the Cairo School of Social Work, aptly said, "but it is the tolerance that comes from a proud conviction of vast superiority."¹

In fact, heavy restrictions have been imposed on *dhimmis*. The victorious Arabs did not, as a general rule, force Islam on the conquered populations, but they did make the non-Moslems citizens of lower class.

Restrictions imposed on minorities were many and diversified. Transgression of some of them meant the withdrawal of protection by covenant, and made capital punishment possible. But even some of the minor rules, transgression of which led only to fines and other penalties, were in their nature both discriminatory and humiliating.

Dhimmis were also required to pay a head tax and land tax and were further taxed for the upkeep of the Arab armies. Cleland believes very realistically that the substantial revenue from these taxes restrained the Moslem rulers from encouraging mass conversion to Islam with a consequent loss of income.²

While some of the features of this code have fallen into disuse with the passing of centuries and the introduction of Western codes in much of the Islamic world, it still continues in Arab countries where Islam is the religion of the State—in Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, and, to a certain extent, in Syria. The U. N.-sponsored

¹ W. Wendel Cleland, "Islam's Attitude Toward Minority Groups" in *Islam and the Middle Eastern World*, Washington, D. C., 1951.

² *Ibid.*

new Arab state of Libya has also established Islam as its official religion.

When Arab domination in the Moslem-conquered countries was replaced by Turkish rule, Christian and Jewish minorities in the Ottoman Empire for some 400 years lived under the most remarkable regime of the "Millet." Each religious group formed a community of its own, within the state and coterminous with it, managing its own affairs autonomously, under the general authority of the Sultan. At the beginning of the century, there were in the Ottoman Empire 15 such fully autonomous religious communities—14 different Christian groups and 1 Jewish. They had their own schools where the teaching of Turkish was not obligatory, retained their own language and customs, and were free to maintain their identity.

With the dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire and the emergence of a series of independent Arab States, new problems arose for the minority groups who found themselves in the territories of these Arab States. They present a multicolored and complicated variety. According to Albert Hourani's recent study,² there are now at least two dozen different religious, linguistic, and ethnic minorities in the Arab world, totaling 7.5 million out of a total population in this area of some 28 million. In other words, every fourth human being in the Arab countries belongs to some minority group. In 1947, when Hourani's book was published, the main components of this total were:

Christian minorities.....	2,500,000
Various unorthodox Moslem religious sects.....	3,000,000
Various linguistic minorities.....	1,250,000
Jewish minorities.....	750,000

II

As far as the Jewish minorities are concerned, the picture has changed considerably since 1946. At that time, and for some years to come, their plight was rightly considered the most tragic and explosive. Particularly tense and dangerous was the situation in Yemen, Iraq, Lybia, Syria, and Egypt, and an article on minorities in the Arab world inevitably had to be devoted predominantly

to the description of their fate. Now this writer can largely spare his readers this sad chapter, because most of these countries have in the meantime become practically Judenrein.

More than 50,000 Jews of Yemen, who lived in medieval slavery and humiliation, braved the desert to reach the British Crown colony of Aden; from there they were transferred by airlift—the famous Magic Carpet Operation—to Israel. Hardly more than a thousand Jews are believed to remain in San'a and in some outlying Yemen districts. More than 120,000 Jews of Iraq were also airlifted to Israel during 1950-51, leaving a remnant community of 5,000. While the 1945 census registered 29,000 Jews in Syria, only some 2,000 to 3,000 now live precariously in this strife-ridden republic. Thirty-five thousand Libyan Jews are already in Israel, only 3,000 remaining in that country. In addition, 27,000 Egyptian Jews have emigrated since 1948. About 50,000 still remain.

Almost four-fifths of the Jews of these five Arab countries have left within the last 3 years—eloquent testimony of the unbearable conditions under which they lived.

Jordan and Saudi Arabia never had any Jews.

Let us consider the case of the 500,000 Jews in North Africa, 470,000 of whom are in the three French-controlled territories. There is considerable difference in political status, economic position, living conditions and degree of security between the 140,000 Jews of Algeria who became French citizens 80 years ago, the 105,000 Jews of Tunisia where the Bey is still their nominal sovereign, and the 225,000 Moroccan Jews, many of whom live under almost medieval conditions. On the whole, however, the Jews in the entire area stand between the anvil of the French settlers and officials, and the hammer of the native Arab and Berber population. If the French control over North Africa is greatly weakened the very lives of the Jews residing in these areas may be in danger.

Keen observers of the North African scene do not accuse the entire leadership of the North African nationalist movements of deliberate anti-Jewish designs; but their view is that nationalism in this intensely Moslem area is almost automatically accompanied

² A. H. Hourani, "Minorities in Arab World," London-New York-Toronto, 1947.

by militant xenophobia and by mounting religious bigotry.

III

The plight of the Christian minorities is best illustrated by their position in Iraq, Egypt, and Syria.

Iraq began its statehood under the British mandate with a very liberal declaration by the newly elected King Faisal I: "There is no meaning in the words 'Jews,' 'Moslems,' and 'Christians' in the terminology of patriotism. There is simply a country called Iraq, and all are Iraqis." Before Iraq was granted full independence in 1923, the Iraqi Government submitted to the League of Nations a declaration of guaranties on matters of international concern. Ten of the 16 articles of this declaration dealt with minorities and provided for their full equality before the law. But the very first year of Iraq's independence was marred by a wholesale massacre of the small Nestorian (Assyrian) minority by regular Iraqi troops. Sixty-five villages were burned, 600 persons were murdered. Lt. Col. A. S. Stafford, British administrative inspector in Iraq, gives a blood-curdling eyewitness account of the massacre:

"Machine gunners set up their guns outside the windows of the houses in which the Assyrians had taken refuge, and fired among them until not a man was left standing in the shambles. Women were ripped open with knives and then made sport of while they were in a state of agony. Little girls of 9 were raped and burned alive." (Lt. Col. A. S. Stafford, *The Tragedy of the Assyrians*, London, 1925.)

The remnants of the Assyrians repeatedly petitioned the now defunct League of Nations to transfer them to some other country where they could live a secure and constructive life. Decisions to this effect were taken by the League. Projects of resettlement in Syria, Brazil, British Guiana, and Tanganyika were studied and abandoned. The Assyrians are still in Iraq, living dangerously, permanently threatened with annihilation.

Less tragic in this respect has been the fate of the Armenians in the Middle East. In 1916 Soviet Armenia issued a call for repatriation of scattered Armenian minority groups. More than 80,000 Armenians in Syria, Lebanon, Iraq, and Egypt left for

Armenia in 1946-48. Their explanation for this mass migration was that they did not see either future or security for themselves in the Arab world.

The most numerous—and till very recently the least known—Christian minority in the Arab world are the 1,085,000 Copts in Egypt, 7 percent of the country's population. Their plight deserves close attention.

The Copts are no newcomers to Egyptian soil. Almost 200 years before the Arabs conquered Egypt in the 7th century, the ancestors of the modern Copts had constituted themselves a monophysite Christian church. The Copts, like the Jews, were tolerated as a "protected" minority, subject to various disabilities and liable to special taxes imposed by their Arab rulers. They lived in their own semifortified walled quarters in Cairo or Old Cairo, as well as in the country or desert dahirs, strictly segregated from the Moslem majority.

British occupation (1882-1922) gradually abolished this segregation. Walls and gates were thrown down or disused. The Copts began to mix and live freely among the Moslems. Their children began to attend the same schools as Arabs. Competent observers assert that the best Arabic in Egypt is now spoken, not by Egyptian Arabs but by the Copts and the Jews.

When Zaghlul Pasha launched the revolution of 1919, Copts and Moslems alike responded enthusiastically to his call. One of the most popular slogans of the Wafdist movement was: "Long live the crescent and the cross." In fact, more than half the Wafd Party were Copts.

In 1922 Egypt became independent. The constitution of 1923 grants the Copts equal rights with all other Egyptian citizens. They are no longer subject to open discrimination.

In the 3d decade of the 20th century, however, the seemingly united body of Egyptian society was undermined by mounting Moslem religious fanaticism which found its most violent expression in the Moslem brotherhood. In the next decade disunity was accentuated and strengthened by Egypt's adherence to the Arab League with its racist pan-Arab policy. Being neither Moslems nor Arabs, the Copts felt themselves reduced to a position of an isolated minority group which was increasingly discriminated against.

The Coptic minority is deeply unhappy under the Arab-Moslem regime. The Copts feel uneasy, oppressed and without a future in the land of their ancestors. Coptic leaders have been most outspoken in their complaints against the disabilities they are suffering under the Arab rule.

On September 24, 1951, the Cairo Coptic weekly, *Al-Manarat Al-Misriat*, forcefully summarized the main Coptic grievances:

"The Copts are considered foreigners in their own country by the government which fired them from every public civil office and forbade their return. The government ordered the foreign companies doing business in Egypt to employ only Egyptians, and interpreted the word Egyptian to mean only the Moslem.

"It was not enough to threaten the Copts with the loss of their means of livelihood. They are also forbidden freedom of worship. No new churches can be built and no repairs of existing churches can be made except under impossible conditions that even the most savage barbarian people could not impose."

The *Al-Manarat Al-Misriat* concludes: "The Copts are determined now to demand security for their rights to life, belief, property and honor. If the country closes its ears to their demands, they must follow another road in order to arrive at a guarantee of their whole existence."

What is the "other road" hinted at by the Coptic spokesman? It leads in two different directions.

The first is the traditional way: the most energetic world-wide protest, to organize a special Christian conference, to "demonstrate and parade before every embassy, Christian and Moslem. * * * We will go to America, if necessary, to make the Christian world a witness to our fate," states an editorial in the *Al-Manarat Al-Misriat*.

The editorialist still believes that through protests the position of the Copts in Egypt can eventually be normalized.

A more pessimistic and radical view is taken by another editorial which advocates a different solution to the Coptic problem. The editorialist, a dean of the Coptic church, foresees the inevitability of a forced exodus of the Copts from Egypt. He recalls "the ancient exodus of the sons of Israel from

tyranny in Egypt, when they left a great, rich land, a land of plenty, happiness, and civilization, for a barren desert.

"If we are thrown out of Egypt, the land of our forefathers, will Israel permit us to take refuge in the Sinal desert of our land? Or will they stand before us, forbidding us to rest our feet on the edge of the desert, while our countrymen press us from the rear and we find no heart with pity.

"Some say that Israel may welcome the Copts if they are thrown out of Egypt and make their home in Sinal, because Israel will understand what good neighbors the Copts are. Together they might exploit the desert which would become the land of the Copts, its natural owners." (*Al-Manarat Al-Misriat*, February 19, 1951.)

This somewhat fantastic vision is characteristic of the desperate mood of the Coptic minority.

At the turn of the year 1951-52, when the mounting wave of anti-British feeling degenerated into an indiscriminate intense hatred of everything non-Moslem and non-Arab, even the physical safety of the Copts was endangered.

The *New York Times* of January 6, 1952, reported that riotous Moslem crowds had stormed into a Coptic church at Ismailia and almost completely destroyed it. The church's headle was murdered.

IV

When Syria achieved independence from the last remnants of the French mandatory regime, her Christian minorities watched with deep apprehension.

As early as 1942, Prof. William F. Albright, head of the Oriental Seminary at Johns Hopkins University, who had had intimate contact with many Christian Arabs, revealed the intense fear of the Christian population in Syria at the possibility of becoming a minority in a Moslem-ruled State: "The Christians of Syria have no more confidence in their eventual future as a minority in a Moslem State than the Nestorians of Iraq or the Copts of Egypt, both of whom are hated and despised (quite unjustly) by the Moslem."⁴ Very soon the Christian began to experience the disadvantages of their minority status.

⁴F. W. Albright, *Japhet in the Tents of Shem*, Asia, Dec. 1942.

American intelligence sources in the Middle East reported in May 1944 that "there has been an increase in Moslem fanaticism throughout Syria, and several serious anti-Christian outrages have occurred."⁵ The situation hardly improved in 1945.

In the Jezirah district in northern Syria, where persecuted Christian minorities (Armenian, Chaldeans, and Assyrians) from Iraq and Turkey were encouraged in 1924 by the French authorities to settle, about 130 Assyrian families and about 30 Chaldian Catholic families were forcibly removed to Lebanon as refugees by army vehicles. Some 20,000 Christians were said to have fled Syria for Lebanon by November 1935. In 1946 the Servizio Informazioni della Chiesa Orientale, Beirut, reported the emigration of thousands of Catholic refugees to Lebanon.⁶

Considerable friction developed in connection with the draft of a new Syrian constitution. Article 3 of the draft text stated that "Islam is the religion of the Syrian State." Christian leaders insisted that this clause would result in their being made subject to Mohammedan civil law in matters of personal status, as Islam is not only a religious creed but also a civil code. A conference at Homs of representatives of the various Christian sects of Syria decided unanimously to ask all Christian deputies in the Syrian National Assembly to resign if article 3 of the constitution was adopted by the assembly. The Syrian Orthodox Patriarch in Damascus, Alexdros Tahar, attacking the idea of an Islamic state religion, said: "Syria belonged to the Christians before it belonged to the Moslems. This time we are not going to embrace Islam in order to be safe in Syria. Either we will leave Syria to the Moslems and go into exile, or else Syria must belong to all Syrians alike, and Islam will not be the official religion of the state as they are trying to make it."⁷

Faced with this violent opposition, the assembly dropped the original version of article 3. It decided, however, that the religion of Syria's president must be Islamic. In addition, clause No. 8 of the preamble of the constitution was worded as follows:

⁵ Political Intelligence Centre Middle East, Fortnightly Summary, May 16, 1944.

⁶ Osservatore Romano, July 6, 1946.

⁷ Al-Isaah, New York, Apr. 14, 1950.

"As the majority of the people professes Islam, the state declares its attachment to the Islamic religion and to its high ideals."

Article 36 of the constitution declared the teaching of the Islamic religion obligatory in Syria's public schools.

Even in Lebanon, which is the only Arab state with a Christian majority, the Christian population feels uneasy and unhappy because this majority of theirs is a very slender one.

On December 31, 1943, Lebanon was 53 percent Christian and 46 percent Moslem. When in 1945, with the withdrawal of the French mandatory power, Lebanon became a fully sovereign state, free to shape its own destiny, the newly elected President of the Republic, Bechard Khoury, and its successive governments, brought Lebanon into the Arab League, whose other members are Islamic states under theocratic governments.

v

Far from enviable also is the plight of non-Christian groups, such as the Kurds and the Berbers, living among the Arabs.

The Kurds, like the Arabs, are Moslems. They constitute, however, a distinct ethnic group, and speak an Indo-European language of the Iranian type. Their territory is divided among Turkey, Iran and Iraq, and in none of them can the Kurds be regarded as integrated into the body politic. Between 1922 and 1943 they staged 2 major revolts in Turkey, 3 in Iran and 5 in Iraq. In Iraq they invariably inflicted crushing defeats on the Iraqi armies, and the Arab domination over this proud and militant race was preserved every time only by the intervention of the British air force, which ruthlessly strafed and destroyed Kurd villages and forced the insurgents into submission. As late as August 1945, Mulla Mustafa, political chief of the Barzani clan, with his 5,000 men, defeated Iraqi infantry and police troops supported by 25 planes. Then the RAF intervened, destroying 55 villages. The revolt was liquidated. The Iraqi Government took revenge in 1948 when martial law was proclaimed. Ten thousand Kurds were thrown into concentration camps, together with thousands of Jews arrested as "Zionists."

The Berbers of Morocco are also Moslems, but they are of a different origin (Hamitic) and have retained their own unwritten lan-

guage and customs, to the exclusion of Koranic law in matters of personal status. Indigenous inhabitants of North Africa, they were subjugated by Arab invaders in the eighth century C. E. They still constitute over two-thirds of the population of Morocco, however, and are concentrated in the mountainous districts of the Middle, the Great, and the Anti-Atlas, as well as in the plains of the Sous to the south. Arab elements—and the mixture of the two races known as the Moors—which form only about one-third of the population, prevail in the towns and the fertile plains of the west and north, as well as in some of the more arid semidesert plains of eastern Morocco. They have an influence out of proportion to their numbers.

The French administration consistently endeavored to protect the Berbers from artificial and forcible Arabization. The French policy, inaugurated by Marshal Lyautey, tended to provide the Berbers with schools of their own and did not encourage them to learn Arabic. The so-called Berber Dahir of May 16, 1930, crystallized this policy by giving legal sanction to the customary laws of the Berber tribes and placing them under French penal code for serious crimes.

Moroccan Arab nationalists bitterly resent and attack these safeguards of Berber language and institutions. They accuse the French of trying to keep the country divided.

The Berbers have no illusions whatsoever as to their plight should the Arab "Istiqlal" (Independence) Party succeed in getting rid of the French and establishing an Arab-dominated sovereign Morocco. Their cultural and spiritual identity, their distinctive way of life, would be suppressed by the Arab minority, as was the case for 12 centuries before France entered the Moroccan scene.

It is this writer's considered opinion that unless and until a radical change takes place in the entire social and spiritual climate of the Arab world, there is no satisfactory solution to the problem of non-Jewish minorities in the Arab Middle East.

The peculiar mixture of growing Moslem religious fanaticism—as strikingly represented by the powerful and dynamic Moslem Brotherhood in Egypt and its subsidiaries in other countries—on the one hand, and militant Arab nationalism on the other hand, leaves no visible living space for groups which are either not of Islamic faith or not of Arab origin, or both. The position of such

groups becomes increasingly untenable. They feel desperately insecure.

In this mood, some Christian groups (the Assyrians, Copts, Armenians, and Syrian Christians) begin to think in terms of mass emigration, of following the Jewish pattern of wholesale departure. But for most of them this is wishful thinking. There is no country to which they could go, no Israel of their own which would be willing and eager to receive them. They will have to stay where they are, unhappy, frustrated, often bitter. No less unhappy, frustrated and bitter are the million Moslem Kurds who are increasingly losing hope for the fulfillment of their dreams of unification and statehood.

This state of mind renders all of them extremely susceptible to Communist penetration.

To many minority groups, communism appears at times to offer material and political prospects which contrast sharply with the frustrations arising from their present inferior position. Traditional rivalry between the Greek Orthodox Church and the various Christian denominations which are linked with Rome, has made some followers of the Greek Orthodox faith particularly receptive to renewed Russian support. Since 1945, the Soviet Union has most skillfully utilized this advantage. Exploitation of nationalist sentiments has also won many Communist sympathizers.

In February 1952 Mr. A. Richards, director of the Friends of Lebanon Society, announced that he had approached the United Nations with a request "to issue a bill of rights granting protection to all Christians in Asia Minor or wherever they are imperiled." (Santa Fe Mexican, February 1952.)

Events of the last 30 years have demonstrated convincingly the inadequacy of international protection of minorities as a solution to the minorities problem in Europe. There is no reason to believe that it would prove more effective in the Arab Middle East. Mr. Richards himself defines the purpose of his appeal to the United Nations as an attempt to "bring to the attention of Christians conditions which exist in the Arab States and to solicit their spiritual support." This aim, if pursued consistently and energetically, may hold some promise of at least partially damming the mounting wave of anti-Christian discrimination.

I. L. KENEN

3636 SIXTEENTH STREET, N. W.

WASHINGTON 10, D. C.

NORTH 7-0765

URGENT

WASHINGTON REPRESENTATIVE
AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL

July 27, 1953

Dear Friend:

You will be pleased to know that the Senate Appropriations Committee voted Saturday evening to restore a substantial part of the Mutual Security Program cut by the House last week.

Among the funds restored was a \$20 million appropriation which the House had cut from special economic assistance to the Near East, i.e. Israel, the Arab states and Iran. Accordingly, that appropriation now stands at \$140 million, as originally requested by the Eisenhower Administration.

To make this restoration possible, the Senate Committee simultaneously reduced the arms appropriation for this region by \$20 million, an action which reflects opposition in Congress to the premature supply of arms to the Near East.

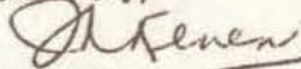
In addition, the Committee restored technical assistance funds for the Near East and other regions, as well as much needed appropriations for UN technical assistance and UNICEF.

The Senate will take up the Mutual Security Program on Wednesday and may vote that day. Upon receipt of this letter, will you please arrange to send telegrams urging your Senators to vote for the Mutual Security Program as recommended by the Senate Appropriations Committee and to oppose any further reductions. This is important because there is strong opposition to the Program, and your Senators will be receiving many negative telegrams.

If your Senator is a member of the Senate Appropriations Committee, your telegrams should congratulate him and thank him for the Committee's commendable decision. The list is attached.

We will be grateful for your prompt cooperation. Time is short. Please act at once.

Sincerely,



I.L. KENEN

Washington Representative

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

Styles Bridges, N.H. (Chairman)	Carl Hayden, Ariz.
Homer Ferguson, Mich.	Richard B. Russell, Ga.
Guy Cordon, Ore.	Pat McCarran, Nev.
Leverett Saltonstall, Mass.	Dennis Chavez, N.M.
Milton R. Young, N.D.	Burnet R. Maybank, S.C.
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Edward J. Thye, Minn.	Lister Hill, Ala.
Joseph R. McCarthy, Wisc.	Harley M. Kilgore, W. Va.
Karl E. Mundt, S.D.	John L. McClellan, Ark.
Margaret Chase Smith, Me.	A. Willis Robertson, Va.
Henry C. Dworshak, Idaho	Warren G. Magnuson, Wash.
Everett McKinley Dirksen, Ill.	



AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL

342 MADISON AVENUE

TELEPHONE MURRAY HILL 2-1160

NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Cable Address: AMZIONIST

NO. 71B

July 24, 1953

To the Local Committees
of the AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL:

I take pleasure in sending you the enclosed reprint
of news items from The Houston Post and The Houston Chronicle.

I believe that the attitude taken by the leadership of
the Southern Federation of Lebanese-Syrian American societies
is a heartening illustration of what we always knew to be the
viewpoint of American Christians of Lebanese and Syrian origin.

We have already seen similar demonstrations of friendship
to Israel on the part of many of these American citizens and
we hope that our fellow-Jews wherever they are will bear this
fact in mind in any future relations with their compatriots
of Lebanese or Syrian descent.

Our local Zionist Councils can be most helpful in send-
ing us the names and addresses of prominent local citizens
of Lebanese and Syrian origin in their respective communities.

Sincerely,

Louis Lipsky
Louis Lipsky
CHAIRMAN

LL:LD
Encs.

CONSTITUENT ORGANIZATIONS

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

I. L. KENEN
3636 SIXTEENTH STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON 10, D. C.
—
NORTH 7-0765

WASHINGTON REPRESENTATIVE
AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL

June 15, 1953

To the Local Committees
of the AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL:

The House of Representatives plans to debate the Mutual Security Program this week.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs has completed its study of the Bill and has cut \$476 million, reducing the total aid program to \$4.998 billion. It cut \$100 million from the military authorization for the Near East reducing it to \$305 million, but retained the full \$194 million recommended for economic assistance to that area.

The Bill will be attacked on the Floor where further efforts will be made to reduce the entire Program.

Accordingly, upon receipt of this letter, will you please arrange to have a number of letters and telegrams go to your Congressmen urging them to vote for the Mutual Security Program and, in particular, to support the full authorizations for economic and military assistance to the Near East?

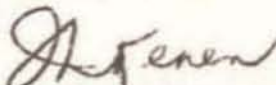
* * *

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has also completed action on the Bill and has cut only \$162 million from the total Program, reducing it to \$5.312 billion. This Committee approved the military and economic allocations for the Near East as originally recommended by the Administration. However, since the Senate Armed Services Committee intends to consider the measure this week, it is expected that the House will act before the Senate.

We therefore urge you to concentrate your efforts at this time to ensure a favorable vote in the House. If you receive any reaction from your Congressmen, please let us know.

With appreciation for your cooperation.

Sincerely,



I. L. Kenen
Washington Representative

ILK:LD

PRESS RELEASE

from AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL

342 Madison Avenue • New York 17, N. Y.
Murray Hill 2-1160

Constituent Organizations

Zionist Organization of America
Hadassah
Hapoel Hamizrachi
Mizrachi Organization of America
Labor Zionist Organization of America-Poale-Zion
Zionists-Revisionists of America
Progressive Zionist League (Hashomer Hatzair)
United Labor Zionist Party  426

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

ZIONIST COUNCIL TO CONVENE NATIONAL ZIONIST CONFERENCE

- - - - -

New York, June 16 -- The American Zionist Council, meeting in plenary session with representatives of all Zionist organizations present, decided to convene an Assembly of all Zionist groups in the United States to be held in New York beginning December 5, 1953 (during the week of Chanukah).

A new era in the Zionist movement since the establishment of Israel necessitates careful thought and planning for the future. This Assembly will include delegates representing all points of view within the movement and will be based upon the widest geographical distribution. It will consider problems of common interest to the whole movement such as the extension of public relations work, Jewish and Hebrew education, the Youth movement, the deepening of Zionist interest and participation in Jewish community life. The Assembly will seek to achieve common action in all of these areas. Detailed plans are now being drawn to implement this decision and will be announced in the near future.

--30--

#456 - 6/16/53

PRESS RELEASE

from AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL

342 Madison Avenue • New York 17, N. Y.
Murray Hill 2-1160

Constituent Organizations

Zionist Organization of America
Hadassah
Hapoel Hamizrachi
Mizrachi Organization of America
Labor Zionist Organization of America-Poale Zion
Zionists-Revisionists of America
Progressive Zionist League (Hashomer Hatzair)
United Labor Zionist Party

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

ZIONIST COUNCIL WARNS AGAINST ARMING ARAB STATES

NEW YORK -- June 23 -- The American Zionist Council today warned that the defense of the Near East would be gravely prejudiced if arms were made available to the Arab states at this time, in view of the continuing refusal of the Arab states to make peace with Israel, their blockade and boycott and the recent belligerent declarations of Arab leaders opposing any kind of settlement.

The Administrative Committee of the Council, which represents the entire Zionist movement in the United States, issued its statement following a meeting at 342 Madison Avenue this morning, in the wake of published reports from Washington that the U.S. Government planned to give arms to some of the Arab states.

The Council urged that military assistance to the region should be limited to installations such as airports, communications and harbors. It suggested the establishment of a new link between the Mediterranean and Red Seas over the southern part of Israel to provide an alternative route to the Suez Canal, should that channel become inoperative because of military or political developments.

The following is the full text of the Council's statement:

"The American Zionist Council has held the view that it is important to improve the defenses of the Middle East and therefore has favored the Mutual Security Program and provision for both economic and military assistance to that area.

(more)

"However, in view of the continuing refusal of the Arab states to make peace with Israel, their blockade and boycott and the recent belligerent declarations of Arab leaders opposing any kind of settlement, we believe that the defense of the area would be gravely prejudiced by making arms available to the Arab states at this time.

"Any military assistance in this region should be limited to installations to strengthen its defenses. We urge such projects as the development of airports and harbors, the building of roads and other communications and the establishment of a new link between the Mediterranean and Red Seas over the southern part of Israel to provide an alternative route to the Suez Canal, should that channel become inoperative because of military or political developments."

#457 - 6/23/53



AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL

342 MADISON AVENUE

• TELEPHONE MURRAY HILL 2-1160 •

NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Cable Address: AMZIONIST

NO. 66B

June 29, 1953

THE EGYPTIAN BLOCKADE OF THE SUEZ CANAL

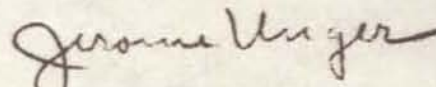
To the Local Committees
of the AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL:

One of the major obstacles to the lessening of tension in the Middle East at the present time is the continuing illegal blockade of the Suez Canal by the Egyptian Government in defiance of the United Nations. The blockade, which began in 1948 during the Arab war against Israel, is still being maintained in spite of the armistice between Egypt and Israel. It is an impediment not only to the economic development of Israel, but to the interests of all maritime powers (including the United States which sends ships with an aggregate of ten million tons annually through the Canal), to whose unfettered use of its facilities the waterway was permanently dedicated by international treaty.

Please bring the enclosed study, "The United Nations and the Egyptian Blockade of the Suez Canal," prepared by a distinguished committee of international jurists and made available to us by them, to the attention of your local and regional bar associations, chambers of commerce, editors and radio commentators and all molders of public opinion. Additional copies are available.

Keep us informed of your use of this material and send us reactions received as well as any clippings from the press and other comments.

Sincerely yours,



Rabbi Jerome Unger
Executive Director

JU:JK
Enc.

CONSTITUENT ORGANIZATIONS

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

P R E S S R E L E A S E

LAWYERS COMMITTEE ON BLOCKADES
76 Beaver Street
New York 5, N. Y.
Haim Margalith, Chairman

FOR RELEASE: Tuesday, June 30, 1953

**LAWYERS COMMITTEE CITES EGYPTIAN BLOCKADE OF SUEZ CANAL
AS VIOLATION OF INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS**

- - -

LEGAL GROUP ANALYZES SUEZ BLOCKADE IN STUDY SUBMITTED TO AMBASSADOR LODGE

- - -

A study which concludes that Egypt's blockade of the Suez Canal runs counter to its obligations arising from international conventions and practices and the Egyptian-Israeli Armistice Agreement, as well as its obligations as a member of the United Nations, was presented yesterday by the Lawyers Committee on Blockades to Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., head of the United States Mission to the United Nations and President for June of the Security Council.

According to Haim Margalith, Chairman of the Committee on Treaties of the Consular Law Society, who is heading the Lawyers Committee on Blockades, the study was initiated shortly after the Security Council, in the summer of 1951, devoted several weeks to a thorough discussion of the problems involved. The Committee's conclusions are based on its analysis of these problems from a legal point of view.

The sponsoring committee is composed primarily of members of the New York Bar who are interested in the field of international law and in the work of the United Nations. A number of distinguished international lawyers, jurists and professors of law served on an advisory panel for the study.

SUMMARY

In its detailed analysis of the blockade, the Lawyers' Committee stated:

- "1. Egypt's interference with the passage of goods through the Suez Canal runs counter to:

(more)

- a. The Suez Canal Convention of 1888.
- b. The Egyptian-Israel General Armistice Agreement.
- c. The Charter of the United Nations.
- d. Decisions of Organs of the United Nations.

- "2. The failure of members of the United Nations to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council, as required by Article 25 of the Charter, can only lead to a weakening of the Organization as an instrument for the preservation of peace.
- "3. The situation described in the present study calls for action to reduce tension in the Middle East and to prevent a threat to the peace from developing in that area.
- "4. Termination of the blockade of the Suez Canal would constitute a step toward peace in which Egypt itself has made its interest known, and which is vital for the welfare of its own people as well as for the welfare of the peoples of the entire region.
- "5. In the event an early settlement of the controversy is not reached, and Egypt persists in interfering with the passage of goods through the Suez Canal, appropriate steps ought to be taken by the Security Council with a view to implementing its resolution of September 1, 1951."

Present Status

Egypt originally imposed the blockade early in 1948, when Israel and Egypt were engaged in hostilities. It has continued the blockade throughout the period of the Armistice Agreement which was concluded between Egypt and Israel on February 24, 1949, and is still in effect.

Egypt has refused to be bound by a resolution of the Security Council calling upon it to terminate the blockade, and has continued to restrict traffic to Israel, visiting and searching ships of various nationalities in transit through the Canal, seizing and condemning commodities found aboard that by decree have been defined as contraband.

Conventions and Practices

The original concession granted in 1856 to the French-controlled company that built the Suez Canal stipulated that it should be open to all vessels at all times.

(more)

In 1875 the British Government bought the Khedive's shares of the Suez Canal company, representing nearly half of all shares issued, and gradually assumed responsibility for the protection of the Canal. After Britain had suppressed the revolt led by Arabi Pasha against the Khedive and occupied Egypt in 1884, it initiated negotiations that culminated in 1888 in the signing at Constantinople of the "Convention Respecting the Free Navigation of the Suez Maritime Canal." This was subsequently ratified by the principal European powers interested in the Canal, including Turkey, of which Egypt was nominally still a part.

The convention provided that the Canal "shall always be free and open in time of war as in time of peace, to every vessel of commerce or of war, without distinction of flag...the Canal shall never be subjected to the exercise of the right of blockade."

Egypt succeeded to Turkey's obligations with respect to the Canal after it became independent of Turkey. The 1936 Treaty of Alliance between Great Britain and Egypt reaffirmed the international status of the Canal.

The Armistice Agreement

Egypt maintains that the armistice agreement signed at Rhodes is a mere suspension of hostilities, leaving belligerent rights intact. Israel maintains that the text of the agreement makes it clear that the agreement is not a mere suspension of hostilities but a permanent and irrevocable renunciation of all hostile acts.

While the agreement is silent on the specific subject of blockade, it does prohibit "aggressive action by the armed forces, land, sea or air." Dr. Ralph Bunche who, as United Nations Acting Mediator, negotiated the agreement, declared in his report of July 26, 1949, that the Egyptian restrictions on shipping were contrary to the agreement.

(more)

Similarly, Lieut. Gen. Riley, former United Nations Chief of Staff of the Truce Supervision Organization, has said:

"The action of the Egyptian authorities in this instance is, in my view, entirely contrary to the spirit of the General Armistice Agreement and does, in fact, jeopardize its effective functioning."

United Nations Action

The resolution adopted by the Security Council on September 1, 1951, drew attention to the pledges in the Armistice Agreement "against any further acts of hostility between the parties."

It noted that the Egyptian Government had not complied with the plea of the UN Chief of Staff to desist from interfering with the passage through the Suez Canal of goods destined for Israel. It stated that neither party could reasonably assert that it was actively a belligerent or requires to exercise the right of visit, search and seizure for legitimate self-defense. It called upon Egypt to terminate the restrictions on the passage of international commercial shipping and goods through the Suez Canal wherever bound and to cease all interference with such shipping beyond that essential to the safety of shipping in the Canal itself and to the observance of the international conventions in force.

Nevertheless, Egypt continues to enforce the restrictions on the passage of ships and goods through the Suez Canal.

In addition to the Chairman, Mr. Margalith, the Committee for the study includes Joseph G. Blum - of the law firm of Blum and Jolles; Ralph Bosch - President, Pan-American Bar Association; Bartley C. Crum - former member of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry on Palestine; Walter E. Dillon - President, Bronx County Bar Association; - Phanor J. Eder - President, American Association for the Comparative Study of Law; Irving J. Engel - Engel, Judge, Miller and Sterling; Victor C. Folsom - Foreign Counsel, Sterling Drug, Inc.;

(more)

Ludlow S. Fowler - Battle, Fowler, Neeman, Stokes and Kheel; Bernard A. Grossman - President, Federal Bar Association of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut; Pieter J. Kociman - Abberley, Kociman and Amon; Sydney A. Luria - Carb, Reichman and Luria; Jacob E. Max - Inter-Group Vice President, Academy of International Law; Nathaniel S. Rothenberg - Telsey, Lowenthal, Rothenberg and Mason; Harold Smith - President, American Foreign Law Association; William G. Symmers - Dow and Symmers.

The Advisory Panel for the study includes Prof. Joseph T. Arenson, New York Law School; Prof. Edgar Bodenheimer, University of Utah College of Law; Prof. Geert de Grooth, School of Law, University of Leiden, The Netherlands; Prof. Clyde Eagleton, New York University, Director, Program of Studies in United Nations and World Affairs; Prof. Arthur Lenhoff, University of Buffalo Law School; Prof. Oliver J. Lissitzyn, Columbia University School of Law; Prof. Edward D. Re, St. John's University School of Law; Prof. Oliver Schroeder, School of Law, Western Reserve University; Prof. Angelo Piero Sereni, School of Law, New York University, University of Ferrara, Italy; Prof. Louis S. Sohn, Harvard University Law School; Prof. Quincy Wright, University of Chicago School of Law.

6/24/53

EDITORIAL

Reprinted from THE LONDON TIMES
Monday, August 3, 1953

Jerusalem

MR. DULLES has rebuked the Israel Government for transferring its Foreign Ministry from Tel-Aviv to Jerusalem, further saying that the move is embarrassing to the United Nations and ill-timed because of existing tensions in the Middle East. The Israel Government has retorted that Jerusalem has been its capital for more than three years, and that it cannot indefinitely separate the Foreign Ministry from Parliament and from the rest of the Government. These exchanges, even though they seem unnecessarily acrimonious in tone, may do good if they focus the attention of the United Nations on the anomalous position which has grown up over Jerusalem.

Starting from 1947, successive resolutions of the General Assembly have committed the United Nations to the position that Jerusalem, because it is the Holy City of three great Faiths, ought to be organized as a *corpus separatum* under international administration. Although events have long made such a plan impracticable, if only because Jewish Jerusalem and Arab Jerusalem have become integral parts of Israel and Jordan, inhabited by people who would fight rather than transfer their allegiance to an international authority, all attempts to persuade the General Assembly to modify its plan have so far failed. There is a growing feeling that the real object of the United Nations would be fulfilled by a system of international supervision and custodianship of

the Holy Places without setting up a *corpus separatum* under international sovereignty; but the Arab States—with the exception of Jordan—have from time to time lined up with countries under Roman Catholic influence to defeat any modification of the original plan, which would require a two-thirds majority in the General Assembly. The Arab States are reluctant to condone what they regard as Israel's defiance of the United Nations; many Christian countries dislike seeing Christian Holy Places under the territorial sovereignty of two non-Christian Powers.

The result has been deadlock. The emotional hold which Jerusalem has over Jewish affections makes the Jewish City the only possible capital for Israel. Jordan is equally attached to the great Muslim shrines of the Old City. Both countries are willing—as they have shown—to give pilgrims every possible facility, and, indeed, to allow some form of international supervision over the actual Holy Places if the United Nations so wish. But further than this neither can go. The inconveniences resulting from the formal commitment to the present plan will grow. The United Nations should re-examine the position of Jerusalem in the light of existing facts and decide what, if any, further safeguards are necessary to protect the religious interests which give the Holy City its unique place among many races and creeds.

I. L. KENEN
3636 SIXTEENTH STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON 10, D. C.
—
NORTH 7-0765

WASHINGTON REPRESENTATIVE
AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL

August 6, 1953

Dear Rabbi Friedman:

Congress has completed action on the Mutual Security Program for 1953-54 and has again provided generous assistance to help Israel meet her pressing economic problems.

As finally approved, the Program provides \$135 million for economic assistance to Israel, the Arab states and Iran -- a reduction of \$5 million from the amount originally requested by the Administration. Thus, while the total Program was cut by 17%, the appropriation for Near East economic aid was reduced only 3.5%. At the same time, Congress slashed an appropriation for military assistance to Israel and the Arab states from \$100 million to \$30 million -- a reflection of widespread Congressional opposition to arms in advance of peace.

I write this letter to thank you for your own effective contribution to this effort.

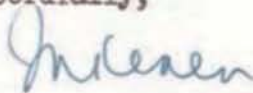
The consideration extended to Israel by the Administration and Congress indicates an appreciation of the problems confronting Israel and, at the same time, gives eloquent expression to American goodwill for the young Republic. This friendship for Israel is shared by Americans in every sector of opinion -- Christian and Jewish, Zionist and non-Zionist. Its maintenance depends on people like yourself.

During the Congressional recess, while your Representative and Senators are at home, it might be helpful to arrange for a personal meeting, not only to thank them if they supported the Mutual Security Program, but also to discuss problems of the Near East and to clarify any issues which may have arisen because of the propaganda stimulated by proponents of the Arab cause.

I will be grateful if you will write to me of the outcome of any such meetings. Please let me know if I can be of any help in this connection.

Once again, warmest thanks to you for all that you have done.

Cordially,



Rabbi Herbert A. Friedman
Temple Emanu-El B'nai Jeshurun
2419 East Kenwood Boulevard
Milwaukee, Wisc.

AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL

342 MADISON AVENUE

TELEPHONE MURRAY HILL 2-1160

NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Cable Address: AMZIONIST

NO. 72B

August 7, 1953

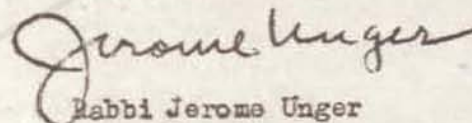
To the Local Committees
of the AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL:

We should like to draw your attention to an important editorial on the future of Jerusalem, which appeared in the LONDON TIMES of August 3, 1953.

You will note that this influential British newspaper, which frequently reflects governmental views, strongly advocates recognition of the status quo in Jerusalem and also sympathetically favors the Government of Israel's proposals for functional internationalization of the Holy Places.

It would be extremely valuable for you to draw this editorial to the attention of local editors, columnists and radio commentators and other molders of public opinion in your community. We should be grateful to learn of their reactions. Please keep us informed.

Sincerely yours,



Rabbi Jerome Unger
Executive Director

JU:JK
Enc.

CONSTITUENT ORGANIZATIONS

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

AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL

342 MADISON AVENUE

• TELEPHONE MURRAY HILL 2-1160 •

NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Cable Address: AMZIONIST

NO. 73B

August 21, 1953

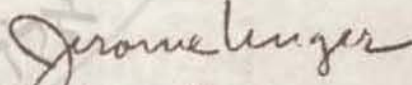
To the Local Committees
of the AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL:

We enclose a reprint from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of an article by Dr. Joseph B. Schechtman on "Minorities in the Arab World". It is sent to you for your information and general use in contacts with the press, radio, writers, columnists and Christian friends.

This article will help you to answer questions that may arise and can form the basis of discussions of the problem as well as letters to the editor. It would be useful to place it in the hands of those in a position to mold public opinion.

Please inform us of any use you make of this material. Additional copies are available on request.

Cordially yours,


Rabbi Jerome Unger
Executive Director

JU:JK
Enc.

CONSTITUENT ORGANIZATIONS

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

ELIASHIV BEN-HORIN

Attache of the Embassy of Israel to the U.S.

Mr. Eliashiv Ben-Horin was born in 1921 in Scenowice, Poland, and was educated and lived in Germany until 1935, when he settled in Palestine.

During the Second World War he served with the British Army. After his release from the Army he resumed and completed his studies at the Government Law School in Jerusalem.

During 1947-1948, he was Regional Director of the Government of Palestine Resettlement Office for ex-servicemen.

In the period 1948-1950, Mr. Ben-Horin served as Captain GHQ, in the Israel Defense Army.

In 1950-1951, he was Principal Assistant Director, West European Division, Israel Foreign Ministry, and in June, 1951 appointed Adviser to the Israel Permanent Delegation to the United Nations.

Mr. Ben-Horin is married and has one child.

Mr. Ben-Horin assumed his duties as Attache of the Embassy of Israel to the United States of America, effective January, 1952.

GUIDE FOR CONTACT PROCEDURE

1. SERVICE AND CIVIC CLUBS

Contact the Program Chairman of your Rotary, Kiwanis, Lions, Exchange, Jr. and Sr. Chambers of Commerce, City Club, American Association of United Nations, Council on Foreign Relations, World Affairs Council, etc.; advise him that Mr.....(title), will be available to address their membership on (date).

2. UNIVERSITIES

Contact the chairman of the Political Science, Government, History, and International Relations Departments to see whether they can arrange a joint meeting for the speaker. In order to reach out to the entire student and faculty bodies, the Dean of Student Activities should be contacted. He can arrange for an Assembly Meeting. If you should run into difficulty and find that you cannot get the cooperation of the Social Studies Division, or an Assembly meeting, then contact the chairman of the International Relations Club, Students for Democratic Action, World Affairs Council (groups which meet on the campus), and ask them to jointly sponsor a meeting.

3. WOMEN'S CLUBS

Contact the Program Chairman of the American Association for University Women, Council of Churchwomen, League of Women Voters, Business and Professional Women's Club, Federation of Women's Clubs, etc.; try to schedule the speaker to address their membership or board meetings.

4. CHURCHES

Contact a friendly minister to schedule the speaker to address a regular or board meeting of the Ministerial Association. If this is not feasible, then arrange an informal meeting with 5 or 6 ministers.

Contact your leading liberal minister to arrange for an evening church meeting for the speaker. Most of the churches devote special evenings for forums and also have young people's night where a guest speaker is always welcome.

5. PUBLIC RELATIONS WITH THE PRESS

It is highly desirable to set up an informal meeting with publishers, editors, special feature writers, etc. for a background talk on the Middle East situation. Such a get-together affords an opportunity for free and frank exchange of views and

has proved most helpful in the past in winning over moulders of public opinion. This meeting should be arranged several weeks prior to the arrival of the speaker. There should be no publicity in connection with such meeting.

6. PUBLICITY

Advance Publicity - About two weeks before the speaker's arrival, an overall release should be sent to the press, giving biographic data and listing speaking engagements. This will arouse the interest of the press people to interview the speaker.

Press Interview - Arrangements should be made with the press to interview the speaker at his hotel on the morning of his arrival; if possible, have a photographer present.

Coverage of Talks - Arrangements should be made for press coverage at meetings.

7. RADIO AND TV INTERVIEWS

Contact the Program Director of your local radio and TV stations to arrange for an interview program of 15 minutes if possible. There are a number of both daytime and evening commentators, men and women, who are always happy to interview visiting personalities.

NOTES:

1. In approaching clubs, churches, colleges, and organizations, you may emphasize that no honorarium or expense is involved. These groups are accustomed to pay fees for speakers and are only too happy to cut down on their budgets.
2. It is important that you immediately contact the above-mentioned groups since their programs are arranged several months in advance.
3. In the case of radio and TV, contact should be made from 10 days to two weeks prior to the arrival of the speaker.
4. Your local press should be notified 3 or 4 days in advance that you wish to arrange a press interview with the speaker.

AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL

342 MADISON AVENUE

• TELEPHONE MURRAY HILL 2-1160

• NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Cable Address: AMZIONIST

September 8, 1953

Rabbi Herbert Friedman
Temple Emanuel
2419 E. Kenwood Blvd.
Milwaukee, Wisc.

Dear Herb:

The enclosed copy of a letter sent to Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Rabinowitz is self-explanatory.

I would greatly appreciate your giving Mr. and Mrs. Rabinowitz your cooperation in making the necessary arrangements for a meeting at the University of Wisconsin.

We know that you understand the importance of this public relations program and that we will be able to count on your support.

With kindest regards and best wishes for a happy New Year, I am

Sincerely yours,

Jerry
Rabbi Jerome Unger
Executive Director

JU:WLD
Enc.

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

AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL

342 MADISON AVENUE

TELEPHONE MURRAY HILL 2-1160

NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Cable Address: AMZIONIST

September 8, 1953

Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Rabinowitz
1120 Drake
Madison, Wisconsin

Dear Friends:

I am writing to you in your respective capacities as President of the IOA District and Public-Relations Chairman of Hadassah, with regard to a special project.

A vast amount of misrepresentation about Israel continues to be directed to the American public through various channels. The American Zionist Council is intensifying its efforts on the community level in order to dispel misunderstanding. It is important that the American people receive accurate information on Israel's position in the Middle East and its importance to the United States.

One of the best ways to accomplish this is to make available qualified speakers on the Middle East and Israel to civic, public service (consult attached guide), academic, and church groups. The Israel Office of Information informs us that Government of Israel representatives in this country will be prepared to accept invitations from groups such as these. Mr. Eliashiv Ben-Horin, Attache of the Embassy of Israel, whose biography is enclosed, will be prepared to visit your community and accept speaking invitations on Thursday and Friday, October 29 and 30.

I do hope you will take whatever steps are necessary to see to it that a worthwhile program is arranged for Mr. Ben-Horin, enabling him to meet the most influential members in your community. We are most anxious that you concentrate all your efforts in arranging for Mr. Ben-Horin to address a convocation meeting at the University of Wisconsin. As you undoubtedly know, the American Friends of the Middle East have been very active on college campuses and such a meeting will afford us an opportunity to counteract the anti-Israel propaganda that they have spread.

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Zionists-Revisionists of America

Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Rabinowitz

September 8, 1953

May I also suggest that you arrange an informal gathering at which leading citizens may be able to obtain background information on Israel.

Please advise as early as possible what plans you have for Mr. Ben-Horin's visit. The dates selected for your community will allow us to make the fullest possible use of his time, as we are also scheduling him for other cities in your area. Later on we shall send you photos or mats for publicity purposes.

Sincerely yours,

JU:WLD
Encs.

Rabbi Jerome Unger
Executive Director

cc: Rabbi Herbert Friedman



AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL

342 MADISON AVENUE

• TELEPHONE MURRAY HILL 2-1160 •

NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Cable Address: AMZIONIST

NO. 75B

September 3, 1953

To the Local Committees
of the AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL:

We are enclosing an exchange of correspondence which took place recently in the columns of the New York Herald-Tribune, which illustrates the effectiveness of a timely and well constructed letter to the editor. We send it to you for your information, help, and guidance in your public relations activities in your community.

Sincerely yours,

Jerome Unger
Rabbi Jerome Unger
Executive Director

JU:JK
Encs.

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Avodah-Poale Zion) • Zionist Organization of America • Zionists-Revisionists of America

From
New York Herald-Tribune
August 11, 1953

AMERICAN JEWS AND ISRAEL

To the New York Herald-Tribune:

Let us not be alarmed by the reports from Geneva about the relationship of American Jews to the State of Israel or by the explanations which followed the original speeches. Nothing new has happened, nothing new has been said. If we only recall the true and unchangeable purposes of the Zionist movement, we shall see that nothing but good has come, and can come in the future, from the realization of the Zionist blueprint. A correct understanding of the Zionist movement's aims will make every Jew eager to see it realized in full, because its chief aim is to confirm and to stabilize the Jew in his citizenship wherever he may live, and not to threaten it or to becloud it; while non-Jews in every country, particularly in the democratic lands, should welcome the success of Zionism precisely because it clarifies relationships that have badly needed clearing up for more than a century. Above all, one thing must be made plain -- no Zionist seriously regards Jews outside of Israel as being Israelis in exile.

What we Jews have done in the Zionist movement is exactly what any other healthy people would have done were they the victims of the same historical-political accident that happened to us. There is a deep and powerful instinctive feeling among all peoples, and nowhere so strongly as in the democracies, that a newcomer cannot be accepted as a bona fide and complete citizen unless he can point to the state where his own race is master in its own home and say: "Over there is the state of my own stock; I am free to be a citizen there if I want to be; therefore, if I come to you, it is because of my own choice and preference."

Swedes have had no trouble in becoming Americans, because there is a Sweden; Hebrews have had trouble, though they may not have been willing to admit it, because there has been no Hebrewland; now, because there is an Israel, Hebrews can for the first time look forward to acceptance as complete Americans (or Englishmen or anything else). The more we do for Israel and the stronger and more independent she becomes, the stronger and clearer becomes our own citizenship in the United States. Those who say that Zionism and the creation of Israel and our loyalty to its needs have caused anti-Semitism are wrong; the success of Zionism and Israel will put an end to anti-Semitism. A "Zionist" is not an Israeli in exile or necessarily a future Israeli; a Zionist is a person who is convinced that the health of the world and of its peoples demands that there be a healthy state for every racial stock, so that the peoples of all stocks may move freely among one another -- and that, being a Hebrew, his contribution to this ideal is to help create a strong Hebrew state, regardless of whether he or his descendants ever go to live there.

In other words, we are American citizens of the Hebrew stock and of the Jewish religion; Israelis are Israel citizens of various stocks and of various religions -- there is no political tie between the two, between us and them. In helping to build Israel, we are doing our duty as Hebrews, as Jews and as Americans. Nowhere is there any conflict of purposes or loyalties.

A. H. Sakier
New York
August 3, 1953

From
New York Herald-Tribune
September 1, 1953

THE ZIONIST PROGRAM

To the New York Herald-Tribune:

As a political scientist on a short visit to your country from across your northern border, I wish to commend you for having published in your paper (August 11) a remarkably lucid and helpful analysis of the Israel situation, over the signature of one A. H. Sakier. I cut it out at the time, and have just re-read it; it is, in my opinion, the first time that there has appeared an understandable reason for the Zionist program, from the Christian point of view. I confess that I am one of many Christians who have not been too friendly to that program, partly because we thought it unjust to the Arabs, partly because we consider it a step backward in a world struggling to internationalize itself, and partly because we feared that it would have the effect of intensifying that very feeling against our own fellow-citizens of the Jewish faith, not only on both sides of the border, but everywhere.

However, it seems to me that any fair-minded person must accept Mr. Sakier's analysis, and that to give moral support to the people who are building the State of Israel is to ratify a constructive effort that will substitute a healthy area in the world picture for an unhealthy one.

I was especially impressed by the power of the argument which proves that the existence of a state of the Hebrews is essential not only to the creation of good relations between Christian citizens and their Jewish fellow-citizens in all countries, but also to the existence of a genuine citizenship in those countries for people of the Hebrew race and Jewish faith who don't choose to be citizens of Israel. Thank you once more.

Francis Wood
Harriman, N. Y.
August 27, 1953

AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL

342 MADISON AVENUE

• TELEPHONE MURRAY HILL 2-1160 •

NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Cable Address: AMZIONIST

NO. 77-B

September 15, 1953

To the Local Chairmen
of the AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL:

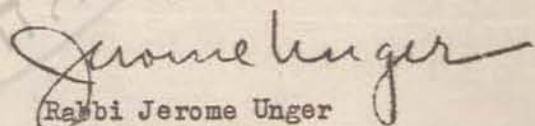
AMERICAN JEWISH

Attached is a reprint of an article from a recent issue of LAND REBORN, publication of the American Christian Palestine Committee. A forthright statement by a distinguished Christian educator, it deals with the American Council for Judaism. We send it to you for your information and use locally.

This article will be particularly interesting to editors, commentators, educators and Christians as well as to some Jews in your community. Please make full use of this material. Additional copies are available on request.

We shall appreciate your informing us of the use you make of the article.

Sincerely yours,


Rabbi Jerome Unger
Executive Director

JU:JK
Enc.

CONSTITUENT ORGANIZATIONS

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THE FINE EDGE OF IRRESPONSIBILITY

By Charles Turck

Dr. Turck is president of Macalester College, St. Paul, Minnesota.

As a non-Jew who has watched recent Jewish history with profound admiration, I find it difficult to understand the American Council for Judaism, a small Jewish group which continuously attacks American Zionists, Zionism and Israel. The situation is not unlike the condition that prevails in American Protestantism, where the National Council of the Churches of Christ, representing 34,000,000 members, is continually denounced by a relatively small body representing not more than 2,000,000 members of various sects.

The American Council for Judaism represents only a tiny fraction of the number that represents Zionists. The Council at the present time claims to speak for 15,000. The Zionists in America number in the hundred thousands and, if friends and supporters were counted, in the millions. The point of view of the Council has been repudiated by the vast majority of American Jews, including the Central Conference of American Rabbis and the laymen group of the American Jewish Committee. Yet the Council in its public statements claims to reflect the thinking of American Jewry as a whole.

As early as 1946, two years before Israel's establishment, Mr. Lessing W. Rosenwald, President of the Council, testified before the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry that his membership "rejected the Hitlerian concept of a Jewish State." Those were strong words then; and in the light of the thousands of men, women and children who would now be dead or still languishing in DP camps were it not for that State, cruel words. The Council's spokesmen still use strong words, and I fear, words equally on the fine edge of irresponsibility.

When Zion was reborn the Council did not close down, as logic might have dictated. Rather, it continued to combat what it described as Jewish "nationalism" and insisted, as it insists today, upon an exclusively "religious" interpretation of Jewish life.

What precisely does this mean? It means that Jews may be permitted to gather for religious purposes, but the moment they gather to discuss their condition as Jews -- and move toward improving that condition -- they become guilty of Jewish "nationalism," and the world must be warned against them.

This strikes me as absurd. I cannot, being a non-Jew, enter on the question as to whether the Jews are a religion or a people. As a descendant of Holland Dutch immigrants to America in the 17th century, I might question whether my fellow Dutch Americans are a religion (Presbyterian or Dutch Reformed) or a people. It seems to me we are BOTH. But the important point as regards the Jews certainly is that the rest of the world treats them as a people. Some six million were massacred because they were Jews, part of the Jewish people. Those sought out and killed included even those who had embraced Christianity; they were hunted and killed as members of the Jewish people.

The American Council for Judaism insists that there is no such thing as an American Jewish Community. Yet the Council itself speaks for a minority of the American Jewish Community. If the Council has the right to meet, to discuss its affairs and take action as a Jewish group, why then cannot the Zionists, the vast majority of Jews, meet together, discuss their affairs, take their action, and speak for their group? I cannot follow a reasoning which asserts that the majority voice of American Jews is not authentic but the minority voice is.

Recently the Council, in a memorandum to the State Department, charged that American Jews are in a "quasi-legal" position, citing the fact that Arab countries refuse to issue visas to them. This is a curious interpretation. For is not the problem of visas part and parcel of the general Arab governmental attitude toward Israel? It is a disability suffered by Jews because the Arabs wish it so.

Years ago Czarist Russia refused to issue visas to American Jews. Our Government then did not take the stand that Jews should become something other than Jews, should rise up and deny their existence. Our Government promptly abrogated a commercial treaty with Russia. It placed the blame where it belonged.

The Council, expanding on its well-worn theme of "dual allegiance," speaks harshly of the fact that Jews may enter Israel by right, and adds that young American Jews are being "lured" there. As a matter of fact, no American Jew must go, or even needs to go to Israel. He is not compelled and he is not "lured." The right of emigration is one of the basic rights of civilized men, and the United States Government from its earliest diplomatic exchanges with foreign powers to this day has insisted on that right. If there are American Jews who wish to go to Israel, why should this right of emigration be denied to them because they are Jews? Why should their exercise of the right be misrepresented as diminishing the status of those Jews who do not wish to go?

The charges of the American Council for Judaism are not consistent with common sense; they do not accord with the experience of the Jewish people or the history of other races. Persons are people, not merely religious believers. To profess otherwise seems to me a fundamental misunderstanding of the nature and dignity of the human personality.

AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL

342 MADISON AVENUE

• TELEPHONE MURRAY HILL 2-1160 •

NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Cable Address: AMZIONIST

NO. 78B

September 16, 1953

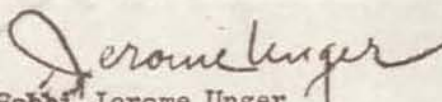
To the Local Committees
of the AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL:

Recently Mr. Alfred M. Lilienthal, a New York lawyer and advocate of the American Council for Judaism line, made a tour of the Middle East. He has already spoken of his reactions in London. Unquestionably he will return to the United States to carry on the anti-Israel propaganda work that he has been doing in the past.

I am writing to you in advance in order to alert you. If there are any scheduled appearances of Mr. Lilienthal in your community, let us know immediately. Watch for any newspaper items or radio broadcasts and inform us.

We do not of course have his itinerary nor do we know for certain that he will make extensive trips but we want to be on guard.

Sincerely yours,


Rabbi Jerome Unger
Executive Director

JU:JK

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AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL

342 MADISON AVENUE

• TELEPHONE MURRAY HILL 2-1160 •

NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Cable Address: AMZIONIST

A-8

NO. 93B

December 10, 1953

To the Local Committees
of the AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL:

I am enclosing a reprint of an editorial which appeared in the Dayton (Ohio) DAILY NEWS of December 5th. It is a good piece and is sent to you for your information and use in your local efforts to maintain a favorable climate of opinion respecting Israel.

Please keep us informed of whatever use you make of it and send us any clippings from your local press if it is printed or forms part of letters to the editor which you can arrange to send.

Cordially yours,

Jerome Unger
Rabbi Jerome Unger
Executive Director

JU:LD
Enc.

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Editorial
THE DAYTON DAILY NEWS
Dayton, Ohio
December 5, 1953

FAULT OF THE BLOCKADE

The firing by Egyptian shore batteries on an American freighter loaded with wheat for Palestine refugees in Jordan ought to dramatize something more than an offense against the American flag.

It ought to dramatize also the illegality of the blockade which Egypt has thrown up against Israel.

The Egyptian gunners fired on a shipload of wheat destined for one of their Arab allies under the evident misapprehension that it was bound, not for the Jordanian port of Aquaba at the head of the Red Sea, but for the nearby Israeli port of Elath. The government of President Naguib will find it easy, therefore, to render the proper apologies. Since the aim of the artillerymen was bad, there will probably be no question of indemnities.

But an attacker's offhand apology: "Sorry, I was shooting at the wrong guy," does not excuse that kind of gunplay. Since the Egyptian blockade has no standing in international law, the offense would have been just as great had the American freighter actually been bound for Elath.

The fact is, not only was the shooting an unfriendly act, but it was performed in an unlawful endeavor to strangle the economy of a neighboring nation. Two years ago the United Nations, by resolution, declared Egypt's Red Sea-Suez blockade of shipments destined for Israel to be a violation of international law. The violation has continued and the U.N. has done nothing further about it. In contrast to the harshness of the resolution the General Assembly has just passed in condemnation of Israel's raid on the Jordan border town of Kibya, the rebuke to Egypt two years ago apparently was little more than a slap on the wrist.

The incident in the Red Sea yesterday presents an occasion for the U.N. to move in on the illegal blockade as it has failed to do forcefully up to now. It would be wholly proper for the U.S. delegation, in defense of American shipping as well as in defense of the larger principle involved, to raise the question in the General Assembly before it recesses for the Christmas holidays.

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AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL

342 MADISON AVENUE

• TELEPHONE MURRAY HILL 2-1160 •

NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Cable Address: AMZIONIST

A-8

NO. 12-C

February 10, 1954

To the Local Committees
of the AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL:

During the past week or so there may have appeared in newspapers in your area a series of articles by Associated Press correspondent, Lynn Heinzerling, on current Arab-Israel tensions. Mr. Heinzerling endeavored to present a reasonably fair balance in reporting both sides, but inevitably his articles contained some omissions.

If the Heinzerling articles appeared in your press, we suggest that you make use of the enclosed text of a letter by Rabbi Elihu Schagrin of Binghamton, New York, which actually appeared in the Binghamton Press, February 5th for the purpose of preparing a letter to your own local editor by way of clarifying the points raised by Mr. Heinzerling.

Please keep us informed.

Cordially yours,

Jerome Unger
Rabbi Jerome Unger
Executive Director

JU:JK
Enc.

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Letter to the Editor
Binghamton Press
Binghamton, New York
February 5, 1954

ARABS BLAMED FOR REFUGEE PROBLEM

To the Editor:

I am writing in reference to the articles about the Arab refugees, by Mr. Lynn Heinzerling, which appeared in recent issues of --- . While the presentation by Mr. Heinzerling is well balanced, it unfortunately omits several pertinent matters which I think are important.

The origin of the Arab refugee problem is found in the not-to-be-overlooked fact that the Arab nations, in defiance of the will of the United Nations, invaded Israel soon after the withdrawal of the British troops in May, 1948. It should not be forgotten that Israel came into existence by the will of the United Nations as the culmination of a series of plans for that territory, beginning in World War I when Feisal, the representative of the Arab peoples and later King of Iraq, agreed with the Allied Powers to the ultimate establishment of Palestine (which includes what is now the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan) as a Jewish national home.

And it also should not be forgotten that the State of Israel did not invade the Arab nations, but the Arab nations invaded the sovereign territory of the State of Israel. This invasion was continued even after the United Nations, for the first time in its history, declared the invasion by the Arab nations "a breach of the peace."

The Arab refugee problem came into being for two principal reasons. One, was the war itself, started and carried on by the Arab nations themselves. Two, because the Arab residents of the new state were ordered to leave the country by the Arab Higher Committee. Mr. Clarence E. Pickett, of the American Friends Service Committee, among others, testified that the Arab radio in Ramallah called upon the Arabs to get out of the country, promising them that they would return in a short period of time to kill all the Jews and take possession of their property.

Those who resisted this pressure remained in the new state today are equal citizens of the State of Israel and are living happy, free and peaceful lives. It is interesting to note that no one has ever accused Israel of driving out the Arabs during or after the war.

Another fact that does not appear in the article is that at the request of the United Nations last spring the State of Israel has offered payment for Arab property held by the Custodian of Absentee Property. But the refugees have been told by the Arab governments not to request payment -- for to do so would acknowledge the existence of the State of Israel.

It is here that we come to the key to much of the problem: Arab refusal to accept the existence of the State of Israel. How disturbing this element is is found in the assassination of the late King of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, when it appeared that he might be receptive to talks with Israel.

Knowing all the facts involved, including the conclusion one draws from Mr. Heinzerling's article that the Arab nations themselves are doing very little for the refugees, one wonders if the Arab nations are really interested in the Arab refugees except as these unfortunate refugees may be used for propaganda purposes in the war against the State of Israel.

/s/ RABBI ELIHU SCHAGRIN.

I. L. KENEN

3636 SIXTEENTH STREET, N. W.

WASHINGTON 10, D. C.

NORTH 7-0765

302 Beechwood Rd.
Alexandria, Va.

WASHINGTON REPRESENTATIVE
AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL

302 Beechwood Road
Alexandria, Va.

March 8, 1954

Dear Friend:

Last fall, Representatives Lawrence H. Smith of Wisconsin and Winston L. Prouty of Vermont made a special study of the problem of the Arab refugees.

Their recently published report to the House Committee on Foreign Affairs is an objective and outspoken statement which should be widely read.

We call your attention to the recommendations which appear on pages 5 and 9. In particular, we would emphasize the statement that

"The United States should serve notice that it will not support the return of the Arab refugees to their former homes within the boundaries of Israel under existing conditions"

as well as the declaration that

"The United States should press for a lifting of the blockade of Israel by the Arab states".

The report is an effective answer to those who seek to shift the responsibility for the solution of the Arab refugee problem from the Arab states to Israel and the United States. Its findings should be publicized and quoted wherever possible. Copies should be put in the hands of persons especially interested in the problems of Arab-Israel relations. It is one of the clearest statements on record.

Please write if you need additional copies.

Cordially,

I. L. Kenen

Enc.

AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL

342 MADISON AVENUE

TELEPHONE MURRAY HILL 2-1160

NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Cable Address: AMZIONIST

A-8

NO. 28-C

March 25, 1964

To the Local Committees
of the AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL:

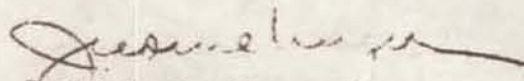
The American Friends of the Middle East have recently launched a fund-raising campaign for the rebuilding of the village school at Kibya "to replace the one American-made shells demolished". If the purpose of this project were solely humanitarian, no fault could be found with it, but there can be no doubt that under the auspices of the AFME the campaign will be used to stimulate and excite anti-Israel sentiment.

In its campaign material AFME alleges that "shell casings found around the scene of the massacre had U. S. identifications". There is absolutely no evidence to support this charge and in his official report of the incident Maj. Gen. Vagn Bennike, Chief of Staff of the Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine, makes no reference to any such markings. It is, therefore, to be assumed that this charge has been deliberately injected into the campaign for dishonest propoganda purposes.

AFME has sent out a circular letter to newspaper and magazine editors requesting comment on this project, and it is possible that editorial references may appear in your area. We ask you to watch for these, and to take appropriate corrective action. The background and informational material that we have sent you will assist you in doing so.

Please keep us apprised of any developments in this matter. Any request for aid on your part will receive our immediate attention.

Cordially yours,



Rabbi Jerome Unger
Executive Director

JU:LD

CONSTITUENT ORGANIZATIONS

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

AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL

342 MADISON AVENUE

TELEPHONE MURRAY HILL 2-1160

NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Cable Address: AMZIONIST

A-8
NO. 33-C

April 13, 1954

To the Local Committees
of the AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL:

ISRAEL'S SIXTH ANNIVERSARY

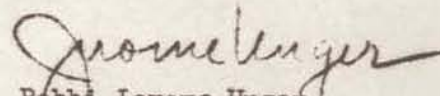
Enclosed is a draft of a suggested Mayor's Proclamation in connection with the forthcoming celebration of Israel's Sixth Anniversary.

We send it to you in the hope that through your associations and friends you may be able in many communities to have the local Mayors adopt these or similar resolutions.

Please do keep us informed of whatever steps you take in this regard and the results thereof. Naturally, give the issuance of any such proclamation the widest possible publicity.

With warm greetings for a joyous Passover,
I am

Sincerely yours,



Rabbi Jerome Unger
Executive Director

JU:JK
Enc.

CONSTITUENT ORGANIZATIONS

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

AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL

342 MADISON AVENUE

TELEPHONE MURRAY HILL 2-1160

NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Cable Address: AMZIONIST

NO. 35-C

April 20, 1954

To the Local Committees
of the AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL:

ISRAEL'S SIXTH ANNIVERSARY

Requests for the American Zionist Council's radio production "A Birthday Call to Israel" (originally entitled "Friends and Neighbors") have been gratifying. However, there are still many stations which could be urged to salute Israel through this dramatic production.

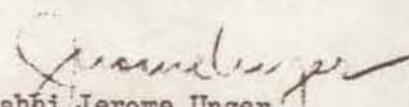
If you find that your local stations are not included in the accompanying list, please ask that they send for a tape. We are sending you herewith a brief outline of the story.

Independence Week (May 2 through May 9) is not too far off. We urge that you ask your stations -- if they have not already done so -- to let us know immediately if they can use this program. It runs slightly less than a half hour and was written and produced especially for the Sixth Anniversary.

We shall send you shortly a listing of those radio and TV anniversary programs which will emanate from New York -- many on national networks.

Please keep in touch with us as your local celebration plans develop.

Sincerely yours,


Rabbi Jerome Unger
Executive Director

JU:LD
Enc.

CONSTITUENT ORGANIZATIONS

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

AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL

342 MADISON AVENUE

• TELEPHONE MURRAY HILL 2-1160 •

NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Cable Address: AMZIONIST

For Station Promotion and Publicity

A BIRTHDAY CALL TO ISRAEL

"A Birthday Call to Israel" has been produced by the American Zionist Council for use during the week marking the Sixth Anniversary of Israel's Independence. The actual date of the Anniversary is May 6, but the week from May 2 through May 9 will be devoted to commemorating the event.

The half-hour dramatic presentation utilizes the actual voices of Americans and Israelis in all stations of life. From the oil-fields of Oklahoma, a bookshop in Jerusalem, a settlement in the Negev, a children's village in Raanana, and an office in New York, people in both countries join in an expression of friendship. The production is interspersed with music and a narration.

It was written by Marc Siegel and produced by Robert H. Segal.

CONSTITUENT ORGANIZATIONS

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



LIST OF RADIO STATIONS WHICH WILL CARRY "BIRTHDAY CALL TO ISRAEL"

<u>STATE</u>	<u>STATION</u>	<u>STATE</u>	<u>STATION</u>
ARIZONA		NEVADA	
Phoenix	KPHO	Las Vegas	KRAM
"	KOOL	Reno	KOLO
COLORADO		NEW HAMPSHIRE	
Denver	KFEL	Claremont	WTSV
Pueblo	KGSJ	Portsmouth	WHEB
Trinidad	KCRT		
CONNECTICUT		NEW JERSEY	
Danbury	WLAD	Atlantic City	WMID
Stamford	WSTC	Asbury Park	WJLK
Waterbury	WBRY	New Brunswick	WCTC
		Vineland	WWBZ
FLORIDA		NEW YORK	
Orlando	WDBO	Amsterdam	WCSS
ILLINOIS		Liberty	WVOS
Peoria	WEEK	Rochester	WHAM
		Schenectady	WGY
INDIANA		Utica	WIBX
South Bend	WSBT	OHIO	
Terre Haute	WBOW	Sandusky	WLEC
KANSAS		OKLAHOMA	
Arkansas City	KSOK	Tulsa	KVOO, KTUL, KRMG, KFMJ
KENTUCKY		OREGON	
Frankfort	WKY	Portland	KGW
LOUISIANA		PENNSYLVANIA	
Baton Rouge	WLCS	Lewiston	WMRF
" "	WJBO	Pittsburgh	KQV
MAINE		VIRGINIA	
Bangor	WABI	Roanoke	WDBJ
Lewiston	WCOU		
MASSACHUSETTS		WEST VIRGINIA	
New Bedford	WNBH	Huntington	WSAZ
Taunton	WPEP	Weirton	WEIR
MINNESOTA		WISCONSIN	
Minneapolis	KEYD	Milwaukee	WCAN, WTMJ
MONTANA			
Butte	KOPR		
NEBRASKA			
Lincoln	KFOR		
Omaha	KBON		

AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL

342 MADISON AVENUE

TELEPHONE MURRAY HILL 2-1160

NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Cable Address: AMZIONIST

NO. 38-C

April 28, 1954

To the Local Committees
of the AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL:

ISRAEL'S SIXTH BIRTHDAY

Enclosed you will find a listing of those radio stations which have requested the recording, "A Birthday Call to Israel" and the TV stations which plan showing the film "This is Israel" during Independence Week.

If your local radio station is not included in the list of those planning to use "A Birthday Call to Israel", please contact them immediately and let us know by wire so that we can ship them the tape at once.

We are also listing those radio and TV programs which will emanate from New York, many on nationwide networks. This is necessarily a preliminary list — more programs will undoubtedly be added in the next few days.

Please find out when these radio and TV programs will be on the air in your communities so that you can alert your membership.

Cordially yours,

Jerome Unger
Rabbi Jerome Unger
Executive Director

JU:LD
Enc.

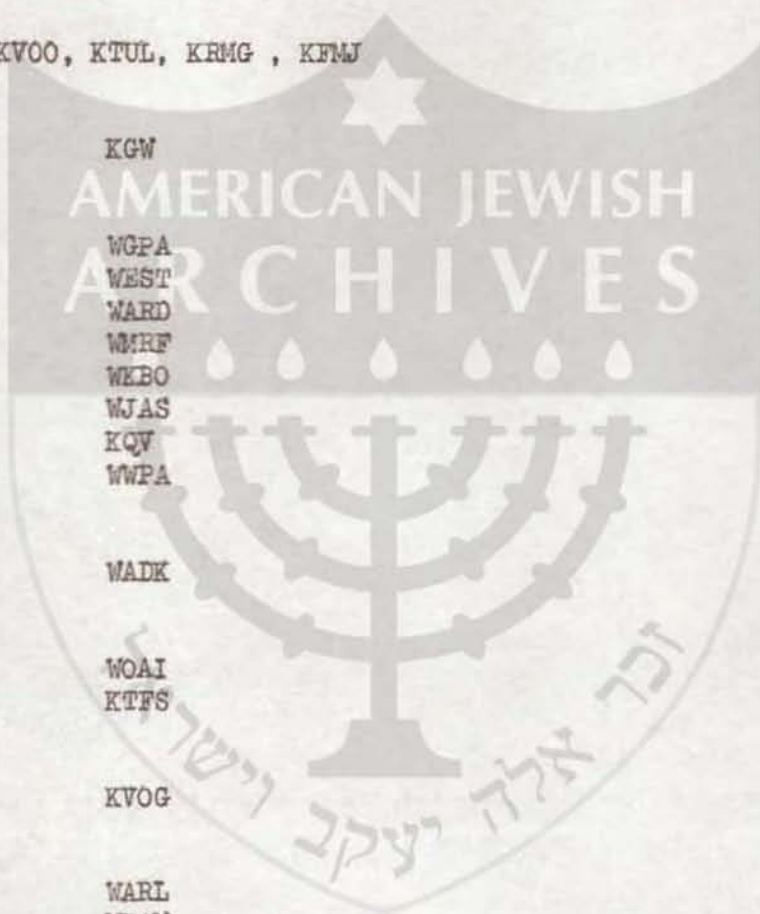
CONSTITUENT ORGANIZATIONS

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• Mizrahi Organization of America • Progressive Zionist League-Hashomer Hatzair • United Zionist Labor Party (Achdut
Avodah-Poale Zion) • Zionist Organization of America • Zionists-Revisionists of America

LIST OF RADIO STATIONS USING "A BIRTHDAY CALL TO ISRAEL"

<u>STATE</u>	<u>STATION</u>	<u>STATE</u>	<u>STATION</u>
ARIZONA		MAINE	
Phoenix	KOOL	Bangor	WABI
"	KPHO	Lewiston	WCOU
CALIFORNIA		MARYLAND	
North Hollywood	KBLA	Baltimore	WCBM
Petaluma	KAFP	Hagerstown	WJEJ
San Bernardino	KFXM		
Los Angeles	KFVD	MASSACHUSETTS	
		New Bedford	WNBH
		Taunton	WPEP
COLORADO		MICHIGAN	
Denver	KFEL	Grand Rapids	WOOD
Pueblo	KOSJ	Detroit	
CONNECTICUT		MINNESOTA	
Danbury	WLAD	Minneapolis	KEYD
Norwalk	WNLK		
Stamford	WSTC	MISSOURI	
Waterbury	WATR	St. Joseph	KRES
"	WBRY		
WASHINGTON, D.C.	WCFM	MONTANA	
" "	WOL	Butte	KOPR
FLORIDA		NEBRASKA	
Miami	WMIE	Omaha	KBON
Miami Beach	WKAT		
Orlando	WDBO		
ILLINOIS		NEVADA	
Decatur	WDZ	Las Vegas	KRAM
Peoria	WEEK	Reno	KOLO
"	WIRL		
INDIANA		NEW HAMPSHIRE	
Muncie	WLBC	Claremont	WTSV
South Bend	WSBT	Manchester	WFEA
Terre Haute	WBOW	Nashua	WOTW
Fort Wayne	WKJG	Portsmouth	WHEB
IOWA		NEW JERSEY	
Des Moines	KWDM	Asbury Park	WJLK
Fort Dodge	KVFD	Atlantic City	WHID
Mason City	KSMN	New Brunswick	WCTC
		Vineland	WNBZ
KANSAS		NEW YORK	
Arkansas City	KSOK	Albany	WPTR
Wichita	KANS	Amsterdam	WCSS
KENTUCKY		Glens Falls	WWSC
Frankfort	WFKY	Hudson	WHUC
		Jamestown	WJTN
LOUISIANA		Liberty	WVOS
Baton Rouge	WLCS	Rome	WKAL
" "	WJBO	Rochester	WHAM
Alexandria	KALB or KSYL	Schenectady	WGY
New Orleans	WDSU	Utica	WIBX

<u>STATE</u>	<u>STATION</u>
NORTH CAROLINA	
High Point	WMFR
Charlotte	WSOC
OHIO	
Akron	WHKK
Dayton	WING
Toledo	WTOD
Sandusky	WLEC
Youngstown	WFMJ
OKLAHOMA	
Tulsa	KVOO, KTUL, KRMG, KFMJ
OREGON	
Portland	KGW
PENNSYLVANIA	
Bethlehem	WGPA
Easton	WEST
Johnstown	WARD
Lewistown	WRF
Harrisburg	WEBO
Pittsburgh	WJAS
"	KQV
Williamsport	WWPA
RHODE ISLAND	
Newport	WADK
TEXAS	
San Antonio	WOAI
Texarkana	KTFS
UTAH	
Ogden	KVOG
VIRGINIA	
Arlington	WARL
"	WEAM
Falls Church	WFAX
Roanoke	WDBJ
Richmond	
WEST VIRGINIA	
Weirton	WEIR
Huntington	WSAZ
WISCONSIN	
Kenosha	WLIP
Milwaukee	WCAN
"	WTWJ



LIST OF TV STATIONS USING FILM "THIS IS ISRAEL"

<u>STATE</u>	<u>STATION</u>	<u>STATE</u>	<u>STATION</u>
CALIFORNIA		PENNSYLVANIA	
Long Beach (check with Minnie Cohn, Temple Sinai)		Easton	WGLU
Los Angeles (check with AZC of L.A.)		Johnstown	WJAC
		Lancaster	WGAL-TV
		Philadelphia	WFIL
CONNECTICUT		Pittsburgh (check with H. H. Kimel Pittsburgh Zionist Dist.)	
New Haven	WNHC-TV		
FLORIDA		RHODE ISLAND	
Hallandale	WITV-TV	Providence	WJAR-TV
Miami	WTVJ-TV		
INDIANA		TEXAS	
South Bend	WSBT-TV	Dallas	KRLD-TV
		"	WBAP-TV
LOUISIANA		San Antonio (check with Henry Brenner)	
New Orleans	WDSU-TV		
MICHIGAN		VIRGINIA	
Detroit (check with Jewish Community Council)		Richmond	WTVR
Grand Rapids	WOOD-TV		
NEBRASKA		WISCONSIN	
Omaha (check with Paul Zeret, Fed. of Jewish Service)		Milwaukee	WTMJ-TV
		GEORGIA	
NEW YORK		Atlanta	WAGA-TV
Binghamton	WNEF-TV		
Buffalo	WBEN-TV		
Rochester	WHAM-TV		
Schenectady	WRGB		
NORTH CAROLINA			
Charlotte	WBTV-TV		
Greensboro	WBTV-TV		
OHIO			
Cincinnati	WCPO-TV		
Columbus	WTVN		
Dayton	WHIO-TV		
Toledo	WSPD-TV		
Columbus	WBNS-TV		
OKLAHOMA			
Tulsa	KOTV		
"	KCEB		

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LISTING OF RADIO AND TV PROGRAMS UTILIZING SPECIAL MATERIAL
HONORING ISRAEL'S SIXTH ANNIVERSARY

RADIO PROGRAMS

- THE ETHERAL LIGHT - Greetings from Ambassador Eban following dramatic presentation (THE SMALLEST SHIP IN THE WORLD) dedicated to Israeli Navy.
WNBC Network - Sunday, May 9 - 12:30-1:00 P.M.
- SPECIAL SIXTH ANNIVERSARY SHOW - Dramatic Presentation. "NIGHT MAIL FROM ISRAEL"
WCBS Network - Thursday, May 6 - 10:30-11:00 P.M.
- BILL STERN - Salute to Israel
ABC Network - Thursday, May 6 - 6:45-7:00 P.M.
- ART FORD - Interview with Mrs. Zena Harman; also recordings of Israeli music.
WOR - Monday, May 3 - 9:05-9:30 A.M.
- H.V. KALTENBORN - Spot Announcement
NBC Network - Saturday, May 8 - 6:15-6:30 P.M.
- MARTIN AGRONSKY - Analysis and Greetings.
ABC Network - 8:00-8:15 A.M. (Check local listing for date)
- TAYLOR GRANT (Headline Editions) - Tape-recorded interview with Arab member of the Knesset.
ABC Network - 10:00-10:15 P.M. (Check local listing for date)
- MARTIN BLOCK - Spot Announcement.
ABC Network - Thursday, May 6 (Check local listing for time)
- JOHN WINGATE - Spot Announcement.
WNBC - Check local listing for day and time.
- WEVD - Spot Announcements throughout the day (Maybe interview)
Thursday, May 6.
- WLIB - Spot Announcements throughout the day. (Maybe interview)
Thursday, May 6.

TV PROGRAMS

- MAGIC COTTAGE - Birthday greetings - Picture of Israeli children lighting candles on the cake.
ABD Network - Thursday, May 6 - 6:00-6:30 P.M.
- FRONTIERS OF FAITH - Dramatic Presentation: "THE CAMEL AND I" (with Sam Levene)
NET Network - Sunday, May 9 - 1:30-2:00 P.M.
- HOWDY DOODY - Film showing Israeli children at the Zoo, background commentary.
NET Network - 5:30-6:00 P.M. (Check local listing for day)
- MID-DAY CHAPEL - Interview of Mrs. Zena Harman by Rabbi Joseph Polish.
WABD - Friday, May 7 - 12:45-1:00 P.M.
- H.V. KALTENBORN - Story
NBC Network - Thursday, May 6 - 7:00-7:30 P.M.

TV PROGRAMS (Continued)

CAMERON CORNELL - Guest Interview.

WABD - Thursday, May 6 - 12:30-12:45 P.M.

STRIKE IT RICH - Quiz Show. Questions on Israel.

WCBS - Wednesday, May 5 - 9:00-9:30 P.M.

BIG PAY-OFF - Quiz Show. Questions on Israel.

WCBS- 3:00-3:30 P.M. (Check local listing for day)

FAYE EMERSON - Guest Interview or mention.

WNBT - 6:30-7:00 P.M. (Check local listing for day)

JOHN TILMAN - Mention

WPIX - Friday, May 7 - 11:00 P.M.

MARTIN AGRONSKY - Analysis and Greetings.

ABC Network - Sunday, May 9 - 3:45-4:00 P.M.

STEVE ALLEN - Spot Announcement. Will play Israeli music.

NBC - Monday, May 10 - 11:20-12:00 Midnight.

DOUGLAS EDWARDS - Spot Announcement.

CBS Network - May 7 or 10 - 7:30-7:45 P.M.

MOREY AMSTERDAM - Spot Announcement.

NBC - 1:00-1:30 P.M. (Check local listing for day)

FOOD FOR THOUGHT (With Virginia Graham) - Spot Announcement.

WABD - 12:00-12:30 P.M. (Check local listing for day)

ABC NETWORK - Show Film: "THIS IS ISRAEL"

Sunday, May 9 (Check local listing for time)

ABC NETWORK - Show Film: "THIS IS ISRAEL"

Sunday, May 9 - 9:45 A.M.

WOR - Show Film: "THIS IS ISRAEL"

Sunday, May 9 - 6:15 P.M.

RADIO (Additional)

AP RADIO NEWS - Special story on Israel's Sixth Anniversary in its news

service; to be carried over 2,000 local stations.

Thursday, May 6 (Check local listing for time)

NOTE: ALL TIMES LISTED ARE EASTERN DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME. ALSO BEAR IN MIND THAT MANY NETWORK SHOWS, PARTICULARLY ON TV, ARE CARRIED IN DISTANT CITIES ON A DELAYED BASIS.

AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL

342 MADISON AVENUE

TELEPHONE MURRAY HILL 2-1160

NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Cable Address: AMZIONIST

AA
NO. 29-C

April 1, 1954

To the Local Committees
of the AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL:

ALERT: TRAVELING ARAB PROPAGANDIST

Dr. Nejla Izzeddin, author of the recently published book The Arab World, is presently on an extended lecture tour of the United States under the auspices of the American Friends of the Middle East. Her present itinerary includes talks in New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Illinois, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Texas.

Please be on the alert for her appearances and do whatever is necessary locally to counteract the effects of her talks. Articulate and effective members of the Jewish community should be asked to be present at her lectures and to participate in the discussion period should it be necessary. In some communities she is speaking under the auspices of the American Association of University Women. Since it is inconceivable that the American Friends of the Middle East would make a major project of Dr. Izzeddin's tours without insuring its utilization for anti-Israel propaganda, it is necessary to be prepared for the usual kind of propaganda emanating from that group. If Dr. Izzeddin speaks as well as she writes, she could very well turn out to be the most formidable weapon yet introduced from the arsenal of Arab propaganda. Certainly the host organization sponsoring her in each community, particularly groups known to be neutral bodies, should be apprised of the position of AFME and arrangements made for a pro-Israel speaker to appear before the same audience.

Please inform us at once should any notices appear in your local paper with respect to Dr. Izzeddin's appearances. We would also appreciate a full report of her talks.

Enclosed is additional biographical material relating to Dr. Izzeddin, as well as a brief analysis of her political line.

Sincerely yours,

Jerome Unger
Rabbi Jerome Unger
Executive Director

JU:LD
Enc.

CONSTITUENT ORGANIZATIONS

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

NOTES ON DR. NEJLA IZZEDDIN

Dr. Nejla Izzeddin, Vassar College graduate, is the first Arab woman to hold a Ph.D. degree. She is the author of *THE ARAB WORLD*, which the History Book Club has been recently offering. Dean Hocking of Harvard has written the foreword and he is, as is well known, one of the luminaries of Christian theology and of the pro-Arab front in the English speaking world.

The book is elegantly and deftly written with an air of noble persuasiveness. It is perhaps the most eloquent rationale in its field of the status quo in the Arab world. It is all the more effective because Dr. Izzeddin does make some gestures towards the goals of progress and reform.

The chapter on Israel is a tour de force of the neatest kind of refined propaganda. She even wrenches Dr. Weizmann out of context to "prove" that even the mildest kind of Zionists are expansionists in outlook and pose a threat to the integrity of the Arab world.



PRESS RELEASE

from AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL

342 Madison Avenue • New York 17, N. Y.
Murray Hill 2-1160

Constituent Organizations

Zionist Organization of America
Hadassah
Hapoel Hamizrachi
Mizrachi Organization of America
Labor Zionist Organization of America-Poale-Zion
Zionists-Revisionists of America
Progressive Zionist League (Hashomer Hatzair)
United Labor Zionist Party

428

17-8
FOR RELEASE: At 9:00 P.M., E.D.T.
Thursday, April 29, 1954

Rabbi Irving Miller, Chairman of the American Zionist Council, issued today the following statement on behalf of the Council, which represents a combined membership of 750,000 American Jews:

It is shocking to learn that on the occasion of its annual convention in Philadelphia, the American Council for Judaism has allowed its antagonism towards Israel to bring it to the low point of soliciting and making public messages of greetings from the most notorious enemies of Israel and the Jewish people. Among those who have congratulated the American Council for Judaism are Dr. Charles Malik of Lebanon, spokesman of the Arab bloc at the United Nations in its unremitting campaign of slander and misrepresentation against the State of Israel and its American friends, and Mr. Rashid Murad, Consul General of Egypt in New York.

These and other Arab leaders have repeatedly proclaimed in recent years their determination to destroy a State called into existence by the collective will of the United Nations.

For a long time the vast majority of American Jews have recognized that the American Council for Judaism, a fractional political group masquerading as a religious movement, has by one means or another sought to hamper the establishment and later the development of the Democracy of Israel. This is the first time, however, that a body of Americans, professing to be Jews, has publicly

(more)

aligned itself with enemies of Israel and the Jewish people. This disgraceful and humiliating spectacle will meet with the contempt it deserves from American Jewry and the great body of the American public which has sympathized with and labored in behalf of the restoration of Israel in its ancient homeland.

Against this background, we deeply regret that a number of distinguished Americans whose friendship and support for Israel have long been a matter of public record, have unwittingly associated themselves with a body of the character of the American Council for Judaism.

#479 - 4/28/54



711
Route 8, Box 61
Milwaukee 13, Wisconsin
May 19, 1954

Rabbi Herbert Friedman
3431 North Lake Drive
Milwaukee 11, Wisconsin

Dear Rabbi Friedman:

Please accept the sincere thanks of the Men's Club at Perseverance Presbyterian Church for the friendly, thought provoking and informative message you brought to us last Thursday evening. Your appearance, direct method of approach, personality and other attributes were certainly far removed from what the majority of those present expected to see or hear in a Rabbi. Frankly, even I was surprised as my picture of a Rabbi has always been a short, long-frosted gentleman with flowing beard, heavy horn-rimmed glasses and skull cap. In fact, I think you would make an excellent Presbyterian Pastor if we could change a few fundamental beliefs which we both have.

The first part of your message which was in the form of a sermon resulted in a lot of re-examination of viewpoints held by many of those present, and the interesting talk on first-hand experiences in the Holy Land made all of us feel that we had been there ourselves.

I do hope that our paths cross in the future, and again I want to express my sincere personal thanks for a job well done. If the opportunity ever presents itself that I may reciprocate, please call on me.

Sincerely,

Howell Pritchard

W. Howell Pritchard:m

AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL

342 MADISON AVENUE

TELEPHONE MURRAY HILL 2-1160

NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Cable Address: AMZIONIST

NO. 47-C

June 1, 1954

To the Local Committees
of the AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL:

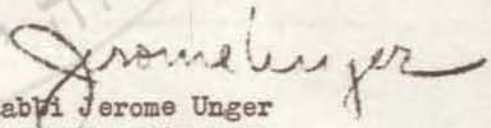
"TERROR IN RUMANIA"

The attached editorial, bearing the above heading, appeared in the NEW YORK TIMES, May 29, 1954. It underlines the fundamental hostility of Communism towards Zionism.

Please bring it to the attention of newspaper editors and molders of public opinion in your community. Additional copies are available upon request.

Keep us informed of any action you take and send us any reprints or reference to this editorial.

Cordially yours,


Rabbi Jerome Unger
Executive Director

JU:JK
Enc.

CONSTITUENT ORGANIZATIONS

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Editorial from
THE NEW YORK TIMES
May 29, 1954

TERROR IN RUMANIA

Recent revelations regarding the reign of terror conducted by the Communist Government of Rumania against Zionists there have shocked many in the free world. Communists in Israel, faced by the news that 200 Zionist leaders in Rumania have been imprisoned, have been reduced to the absurdity of saying that no one has ever been imprisoned for his opinions in a Communist state, and that the whole matter is merely an instance of "United States psychological warfare."

For those who have followed the history of the Soviet and Communist attitude toward Zionism over the past decades, since before even 1917, this news comes as no surprise. To Communists, Zionism is merely another form of "bourgeois nationalism" which must be combated just as Moscow combats, for example, the desire of Ukrainians for liberty. In the Nineteen Twenties and Nineteen Thirties tens of thousands of Zionists were sent to Soviet slave-labor camps, and the numbers of these slaves were multiplied still further when the Soviet seizures of Eastern Poland and the Baltic states greatly increased the Jewish population in the Soviet Union.

In Rumania, as in other Communist countries, all those who work for freedom and for release from Muscovite bondage are "traitors." The Zionists now being punished for their efforts to free Jews from the general enslavement that is Rumanian life today are martyrs in the common struggle against oppression. The free world must seek their release, as part of the effort to support all friends of freedom -- of all nationalities, cultures and religions -- behind the Iron Curtain.

* * *

AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL

342 MADISON AVENUE

TELEPHONE MURRAY HILL 2-1160

NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Cable Address: AMZIONIST

NO. 59-C

October 21, 1954

To the Local Committees
of the AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL:

I enclose a press release issued by Rabbi Irving Miller, Chairman of the American Zionist Council, dealing with a recent appeal of the American Council for Judaism to Congressmen of the United States to ignore wide-spread protests against the shipment of arms to the Arab states. We believe that you will find the points made in Rabbi Miller's statement of significance and use in your communities.

If the statement has not been printed locally, please try to secure publication. If you cannot print it as a news item, attempt to secure its publication through a letter to the editor.

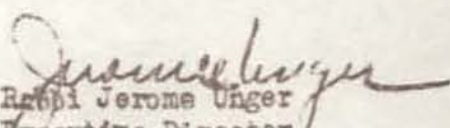
Please share the views expressed in this statement with as many people in your community, particularly Christians, whom you are able to contact.

In the very near future we shall release a pamphlet dealing with the American Council for Judaism. This will supplant the previous brochure, "A Governor Writes a Letter to a Citizen", which featured Maryland's Governor Theodore R. McKeldin's notable reply to the American Council for Judaism. As soon as our brochure is ready, we shall be able to supply it to you in quantity to permit the widest circulation. You may already be aware of how many copies you may need locally. We should appreciate any indication of your local needs in advance of printing.

With cordial regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

JU:JK
Enc.


Rabbi Jerome Unger
Executive Director

CONSTITUENT ORGANIZATIONS


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

PRESS RELEASE

from AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL

342 Madison Avenue • New York 17, N. Y.
Murray Hill 2-1160

Constituent Organizations

Zionist Organization of America
Hadassah
Hapoel Hamizrachi
Mizrachi Organization of America
Labor Zionist Organization of America-Poale-Zion
United Zionists-Revisionists of America
Progressive Zionist League (Hashomer Hatzair)
United Labor Zionist Party 

FOR RELEASE: Friday (October 22)
A.M. and P.M. Papers

Rabbi Irving Miller, Chairman of the American Zionist Council, yesterday attacked the American Council for Judaism for its endorsement of the United States' decision to send arms to the Arab states.

In a statement issued at his office at 342 Madison Avenue, New York City, Rabbi Miller pointed out that the Council for Judaism's favorable attitude towards the arms program is harmful to the best interests of America. "Not a single Jewish organization supports this policy except the Council for Judaism," Rabbi Miller declared.

His statement follows:

The American Council for Judaism, which has consistently distinguished itself since its beginnings by a policy of open hostility to the State of Israel and the Jewish people, has now begun a campaign intended to convince the Congress that it should ignore the protests of Jewish and non-Jewish groups who are alarmed at the threat to Middle East and world peace posed by the sending of arms to the Arab states.

This campaign comes from a group which, by its own admission represents a maximum membership of only 15,000 -- in contrast to the over 750,000 membership of the eight Zionist organizations of the United States. It is significant that every Jewish organization -- Zionist and non-Zionist -- has condemned its activities as being inimical to the welfare of this country, the State of Israel and the Jewish people as a whole. The American Council for Judaism is publicly supported by such figures as Gerald L. K. Smith, Conde McGinley, Merwin K. Hart,

(more)

Leon deAryan, and other leaders of the professional hate organizations, whose pro-American Council for Judaism statements are a matter of public record. I believe that loyal Americans would not wish to be identified with the views of an organization which has received such un-American backing.

I think it essential to point out that the question of shipping arms to the Arab states is not a mere partisan interest of the Zionist movement -- it is a matter vital to American interests generally and to the cause of world peace.

The Arab states, which openly declare that they are in a state of war with Israel, have repeatedly expressed their determination to extirpate that country by any and all means at their disposal. They have stated repeatedly that they will not discuss anything at all on any question as long as the State of Israel has not been liquidated.

The American Council for Judaism, for reasons of its own, may approve of sending weapons to these states. We do not -- and we do not as Americans and as Jews. Sending arms to nations who advertise their determination to use them against Israel is little more than subsidizing aggression and setting a premium on war mongering. It can only heighten the tension afflicting the entire Middle East to an explosive degree and prepare the way for possible Communist intervention.

This policy is not only anti-Israel -- we regard it as being harmful to the best interests of America.

Not one single Jewish organization supports this policy -- except the American Council for Judaism.

AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL

342 MADISON AVENUE

TELEPHONE MURRAY HILL 2-1160

NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Cable Address: AMZIONIST

NO. 61-C

December 3, 1954

To the Local Committees
of the AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL:

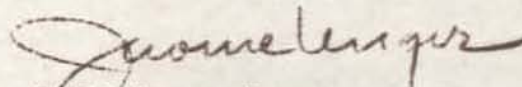
Mr. Ray Tucker, a Washington correspondent, has made some statements in a review of the Congressional elections published in his column distributed by the McClure Syndicate, which requires an answer. If a column by Mr. Tucker entitled "Pro-Israelis Sway the Election" has appeared or appears in your local newspaper, we recommend that a letter to the editor be sent commenting on it. To that end we are enclosing a suggested draft of such a letter which we hope you will send over a suitable signature or signatures of responsible citizens. Do not send the letter, of course, unless Mr. Tucker's syndicated column appears.

If you send the letter, please inform us and also send us copies of its printed form.

* * *

We are enclosing for your information and local distribution a good editorial which appeared in the Washington, D. C. POST on November 13 dealing with arms for the Arabs. We suggest that this be placed in the hands of editors and others in a position to mold public opinion. If no other way of calling it to the attention of such people is at hand, a letter to the editor referring to it or incorporating some of its sentences would be useful. This editorial should be used of course not to stir up discussion or controversy but only if the occasion arises.

Cordially yours,



Rabbi Jerome Unger
Executive Director

JU:JK
Encs.

CONSTITUENT ORGANIZATIONS

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Avodah-Poale Zion) • Zionist Organization of America • United Zionist-Revisionists of America

The Washington Post

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1954

Arming the Arabs

A wisecrack around these parts is that the Administration's Middle East policy is based on giving the Arabs enough arms to fight Russia, but not Israel. Iraq has received a consignment and, though arms were not included in the economic agreement which has just been concluded with Egypt, this omission was not due to any qualms on the part of the Administration. It was due to the fear of the patrioteers in Cairo that thereby they might get in the toils of an American imperialism after having just become independent of the British.

The policy of arming the Arabs leaves Israel in a state of alarm. The Israelis cannot be blamed for their misgivings. Egypt has made no bones about a future reckoning with Israel. She keeps the Suez Canal closed to shipping for Israel in defiance of the United Nations. Yet the American economic arrangement with Egypt, like the British agreement to relinquish the Suez base in which America played a third party role, contained no assurances from Egypt about her pacific intent. The latest trouble to be charged against Egypt is in Algeria; it is said that incendiary broadcasts from Cairo was in part responsible for the riots.

Apparently the American policy toward the Middle East is still in process of crystallization. It is said that the Eisenhower Administration wants to rectify a balance which had been tilted in favor of the Israelis. Granted, for the sake of argument, that there had been such a tilt, surely balance is not restored by going to the other extreme. Nor is there any sense in providing arms to countries which are in a state of war with countries with which America is at peace.

Wise policy consists of a striving for a peaceful settlement between Israel and her neighbors. Israel has indicated her willingness to come to terms, but not the Arabs. A step in a peaceful direction would be to quit appeasement and, if it is impossible to insist upon fulfillment of U. N. resolutions, then to sign a mutual defense pact with Israel.

MR. RAY TUCKER AND "THE JEWISH VOTE"

In a recent "National Whirligig" column, distributed by McClure Syndicate, Mr. Ray Tucker, the Washington correspondent, conducted his own special post mortem examination of the Congressional elections. Mr. Tucker, an old friend of the American Council for Judaism which itself is no friend of Israel, concludes on the basis of "estimates by politicians" (color and kidney unspecified) that "a vast majority of the Jewish vote" in large and small cities went to the Democrats because of the alleged "pro-Arab and anti-Israel policy" of the Republican administration. To this factor Mr. Tucker ascribes Harriman's victory over Ives in the New York gubernatorial contest and possibly Ribicoff's over Lodge in neighboring Connecticut. For the first time in history, Mr. Tucker discovers a Connecticut Jewish vote as potent as the New York Jewish vote, the bête noire of the late Ernest Bevin and the present Archbishop of York. Mr. Tucker does not, however, explain why Republican Jacob Javits beat Democrat Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., unless maybe to hint that Javits, the Republican, benefited from a switch by his Democratic co-religionists. But if Jews voted for Democrats, because they are opposed to the Administration's Middle East policy, but voted too for Jewish Republicans, who it may be presumed support it, then Mr. Tucker's logic becomes nonsense.

Mr. Tucker makes a great to-do over the fact that American Jews are actively sympathetic with the problems of Israel and have canvassed Administration and Congressional quarters with their point of view. They do so, first and last, as American citizens freely exercising their right to express their opinion on national issues. If at any time they are at variance with current government policy, they have as much right as any other group of American citizens to make known their concern over its course. Governments can make mistakes, and free and unfettered criticism of private citizens make possible their correction.

A Test of Arab Unity

REALITY has finally caught up with the Arab League, which began as a mere propaganda device of the British Government. The recently projected pact between Turkey and Iraq has brought to a head all the festering sores that have long been ripening beneath the rhetoric of Arab politicians concerning their "unity," and exposed all the latent rivalries between the eight states of the League—dynastic, regional, and social.

Desperate attempts are being made, to be sure, to plaster over the yawning cracks in the facade of the League, but nevertheless an immediate and violent reaction has come from the Egyptians. With characteristic surliness the Egyptian leaders have threatened to leave the Arab Collective Security Pact—the only practical rationale of the Arab League—if the so-called defensive alliance with Turkey is signed by Iraq.

This would, of course, annihilate the League. However defective, Egypt is the only real state of all the eight members of the League, and her departure would leave nothing in the League whatever but the ramshackle contrivances formed out of the debris of the First World War and called "states" by polite international fiction.

Quite apart, however, from feuds and factional rivalries, it has always been clear to any impartial student of the Middle East that the Arab League could only continue its existence precisely because the "unity" of the Arab world is for the time being a chimera. It was because the interests of the Arab League were so diverse that it came into being. Its "unity" in fact has never been anything more than an alliance based on negation—anti-Zionist, anti-British, anti-French, and even anti-American.

If it may legitimately be said that the Arab nationalism itself coagulated around hostility, first to the Turks and then to the Zionist Movement, then all the more so has the Arab League been no more than a vehicle for rancor against the State of Israel.

Effect on Israel

The only serious note in this whole affair may turn out to be its effect on Israel. It is just because the disunity within the Arab League has been exacerbated by the Turkish pact that the Arab leaders may attempt to strengthen their "unity" and rediscover the Israel question. Since the State Department is going ahead with its program of giving the Arabs arms, the possibility of renewed hostilities against Israel is bound to add to the alarm of Israel and its friends.

For the world at large, the only comment that could be made, were the Arab League to go like other plans of mice and men, would be "good riddance." It has never been anything more than an ad hoc contrivance of political cliques in the British Colonial Office and the Arab capitals. While talking about "unity," it has in fact obscured the authentic needs of all the various peoples it has claimed to represent. By pretending to live up to a false ideal of unity, on the level of Governments in fact deeply diverse, it has deflected the attention of potentially thoughtful Arabs, Egyptians, and Arabic-speaking Christians—in fact the entire mosaic of Middle Eastern society which can only be called "Arab" by an effort of far-fetched propaganda—from the real issues which should preoccupy them. Egypt, if freed from the artificial bondage of the Arab League, will be able to devote itself to its real interests, all of which lie in its African hinterland and in the Mediterranean area—not in the Arab Peninsula. The Maronites of Lebanon, as indeed the Arabic-speaking Christians throughout the Middle East, will be able to revert to a more normal posture in international affairs than their inherently grotesque association with the Moslem world.

The decks, in short, will be cleared for action of a more constructive kind, and if the evaporation of the Arab League accomplishes that, it will have had at least one beneficial effect.

Opinion

Trouble in the Middle East

The execution by the Egyptian Government of two Jews convicted of spying for Israel is a setback to orderly processes in the Middle East. Whatever the evidence submitted against the accused men, there are indications that the hasty executions—which took place only five days after sentencing—stemmed as much from Egyptian political considerations as from the demands of justice. Prime Minister Sharett of Israel has accused the Egyptian Government of using the executions as a means of strengthening itself both at home and among the nations of the Arab League. And while the Egyptians may well have been convinced of the guilt of the accused, the timing and the severity of the sentences seem deliberately calculated to produce an effect.

For Egypt apparently is faced with dissension within the Arab League, whose leader she has been. Iraq, one of the League's more powerful members, has sidestepped the other Arab States by deciding to sign a defense agreement with Turkey. This move brings Iraq closer to the West, which has firm ties with Turkey; it also is a challenge to Egyptian leadership of the League.

The truth is that the Arab League, whatever its original intent, has served principally as a vehicle—a rather unsuccessful vehicle—for Arab resentment against Israel. Turned to humanitarian and economic uses, it might prove a force for tremendous good in a backward and impoverished section of the world. In its present form, its demise would be no great loss. But dissension and wrangling within it carry grave danger to the Middle East, where peace today exists precariously.

NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE, Feb. 2

BOOKS OF THE DAY

The Middle East: 1945-1950, George Kirk, Royal Institute of International Affairs, Oxford University Press, New York, \$7.50

A Challenge to the Arabs, Mahmoud M. Awad, Pageant Press, New York, \$2.50

Life in A Kibbutz, Murray Weingarten, The Reconstructionist Press, New York, \$3.25

Mr. George Kirk is possibly the leading British historian of the contemporary Middle East. In his previous works he has shown a marked anti-Zionist bias. In his book on the Middle East during World War II he expressed views that were distinctly anti-Semitic, and the book received such a hostile reception from liberal-minded people that it had to be withdrawn and the offensive passages deleted. Happily Mr. Kirk's latest volume, *The Middle East: 1945-1950*, is much more balanced.

Although Mr. Kirk's book, *The Middle East: 1945-1950*, surveys developments in the whole area, about half the book is devoted to the Palestine question and it is with this aspect of the book that we are concerned in this notice. Mr. Kirk reviews the Jewish activity for the Jewish State from the end of World War II until the 1950 tripartite declaration in which the United States, Great Britain and France guarantee the frontiers of Israel. While Mr. Kirk is reconciled to the existence of the State of Israel, his sympathies are clearly on the side of the Arabs. Throughout the work he is defending the position adopted by Britain as the only one possible.

Mr. Ben-Gurion is acknowledged by Mr. Kirk as the only Middle East personality of this postwar period to have any stature. Nevertheless Mr. Kirk's previously expressed hostility to Israel is apparent throughout the volume. For example, the admittedly horrible Deir Yassin massacre of 1948, in which an Arab village was attacked and its inhabitants murdered, is given full play. But the Arab attack on the medical convoy to the Hadassah Hospital in April, 1948 is conveniently underplayed. Indeed Mr. Kirk suggests that in reality it was an army

convoy travelling in disguise as a medical unit.

Annoyed as Mr. Kirk is with Israelis, he is possibly more angry with the United States. Repeatedly British and American policies in the Middle East are in conflict. Nowhere is this more apparent than over the Palestine issue. Instead of assuming that possibly the Americans have a legitimate difference of opinion from the British, Mr. Kirk believes that American leaders from Mr. Truman down were constantly pandering to the Jewish vote in order to ensure the election of the Democratic Party to Congress. However, Mr. Kirk is sometimes hard pressed to maintain this thesis and, when dealing with the late Senator Taft's support for Zionism, he suggests that he was a supporter of the terrorist Irgun Zvai Leumi.

It is regretted that the history of the Middle East during this crucial period has been entrusted to a man with biases such as those possessed by Mr. Kirk, for the imprint of Chatham House has given his views an unwarranted sanctity.

Mr. Awad is a Palestine Arab now studying in California. His book, which in large measure is poorly written and elementary in its approach to Middle Eastern problems, is nevertheless of special interest as it reflects the point of view of a growing number of the younger Arabs.

As the title of the book indicates, Mr. Awad is presenting *A Challenge to the Arabs*. The present backward stage of the Middle East presents the Arab States with both a challenge and an opportunity. Mr. Awad argues that the present backwardness of the Middle East is the responsibility of the imperial powers and corrupt Arab leadership. Now that the Arab States have largely obtained independence, and now that they are in the process of deposing selfish regimes, the Arabs must concentrate on developing the resources of the area, both human and material. Mr. Awad looks forward to the time when a unified Arab nation will be established with one centralized government concerned with the general welfare of all the Arab people. There is an impossible messianism in the approach of Awad.

It is unlikely that for a long time to come any of the independent Arab States will agree to surrender sov-

eignty to a wider authority. Indeed there is still a very long way to go before the Arabs and their leaders achieve any political responsibility. It will be a long time before Arabs concern themselves with the real problem of development. But it is a happy development that a young Arab, himself a Palestine refugee, can write a book on the Middle East and not lose his temper over the Arab-Israel issue.

Life in a Kibbutz, written by Murray Weingarten, a young American member of kibbutz Geshet Haziv, is a well-balanced account of the why and how of agricultural collectives in Israel. The author discusses, as dispassionately and objectively as possible, the reasons that impelled him to leave America—which he found "far from being an unbearable place to live in"—for a small farm near the Lebanese border. Some of these factors are verbalized as a desire to be part of the mainstream of Jewish history; the need to participate personally in creating a new form of society; and the determination to lead a fuller, freer life than as a minority member in a majority culture.

Although this subjective thread runs through the book, the body of the work discusses the mechanics of a collective settlement in Israel—how it is governed, the division of labor, education, and economic management. In every case the problems which have arisen—both those which have been solved and those seeking solution—are assessed, and although the author admittedly believes in the kibbutz as a way of life, his is an attempt to explain, rather than to persuade.

BULLETIN

Vol. 6

No. 2

Adar, 5715 — February, 1955

Published by the
American Zionist Council

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



THE MIDDLE EAST



ADNAN MENDERES



GAMAL ABDEL NASSER



NURI ES-SAID

Angry Words, Tempers Lost Over Turkish-Iraq Pact

Turkey

MR. Menderes said Turkey and Iraq had opened "a new area for the common good of all the Middle East and the entire community of peace-loving nations" by signifying their intention to sign the pact.

He added: "We wish to achieve not bilateral but multilateral cooperation, and this is proof of the importance we attribute to all Arab peoples."

THE NEW YORK TIMES, Jan. 15

A matter of some concern to the Arabs is the growing financial exchange between Israel and Turkey; as the financial crisis now existing in Turkey increases, the Israel position here tends to strengthen. It is only natural that the Arabs here should feel apprehension. An understanding with Turkey will demand guarantees that Turkey will in no way be a party to Israel blockade evasion.

THE EGYPTIAN ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL REVIEW, Jan., 1955

Turkey's pro-Government party newspaper *Zafer* charged that Saudi Arabia "has taken a place in the caravan of those seeking to sabotage security and stability in the Middle East." This was an allusion to the desert kingdom's support of Egyptian efforts . . . against Iraq.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, Feb. 15

Egypt

THE motive behind Egyptian policy is Colonel Nasser's anxiety to prevent any split in his junta; some of its members are averse to even the remote link with the West implicit in condoning an Arab League member's alliance with a NATO state. But Colonel Nasser, even if anxious on this score, has handled his diplomatic problem with needless churlishness, and what is worse—without regard for the importance of educating Egyptians to behave in an adult way.

THE LONDON ECONOMIST, Jan. 29

"But what about Israel?" I asked. Premier Nasser firmly replied that he was not prepared to enter into any kind of negotiation at present. He has small respect for the hysterical attitude of some Arab governments, especially the Syrian; but it is quite clear that as a matter of deliberate policy he is excluding this topic from the agenda for 1955... Asked whether a state of undeclared war was not dangerous, he replied that in his view Israel does not constitute a military menace to Egypt today. He added: "The Israelis will destroy themselves if they go on spending 60% of their budget on armaments. We are not going to make that mistake here."

Interview with R. H. S. CROSSMAN, THE NEW STATESMAN AND NATION, Jan. 22.

Iraq

IRAQI premier Nuri es-Said emphatically told the Chamber of Deputies in Baghdad on Feb. 6: "We will sign the treaties that safeguard our safety and that of the Arab States. Defense arrangements we are planning will relieve Iraq of the necessity of asking assistance of foreign troops in case of attack."

NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE, Feb. 7

Jordan

A Jordan Foreign Ministry spokesman said at Amman today that the Arabs opposed the Iraqi-Turkish pact "because Turkey is an ally of Israel."

NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE, Jan. 19

Lebanon

Asked his opinion of the Arab collective security pact, Premier el-Solh of Lebanon replied:

"It is quite adequate to defend us in this small area against a small country (the phrase was understood by listeners to refer to Israel), but I do not think it quite sufficient for defense against attack by a major power."

THE NEW YORK TIMES, Jan. 22

Syria

It was pointed out that . . . both Syria and Lebanon would probably feel safer in alliance with Iraq and Turkey than in alliance with Egypt against Turkey.

LONDON TIMES, Feb. 8

WHAT THEY SAY

U. S. in Middle East



DANIEL A. POLING

I believe we have now reached the point at which American diplomacy must make a forthright effort to convince the great Arab countries that Israel is in the Middle East to stay and to stay as a *good neighbor and friend*. Surely on our record we are entitled to advance this point of view without being subjected to abuse and recrimination. Or at least we can hope that such abuse and recrimination will not deceive our Arab friends.

It will avail us little if, in the rear of our position of strength from Turkey to Pakistan, we simply tolerate the continuation of the present hot-and-cold war on the Arab-Israel frontiers. I believe we should take steps to make it possible for both the Arab States and Israel to play their part in the defense of the Middle East by supplying them with arms and technical military assistance. But it would be criminal folly to do so before the uneasy armistice along these borders has been replaced by a genuine peace. You don't give a gun license to a man who keeps on saying he's going to shoot his neighbors before he has a go at the burglar!

If we have greatly aided Israel, we have also given Nasser a great diplomatic prize in the British evacuation of Suez. We can help him in his high purpose to turn the Valley of the Nile into an earthly paradise for its up-to-now impoverished and diseased peasantry. On the other hand, we must not risk making it possible for

Egypt or any other country to engage in military adventures at the price of both Egypt's welfare and the security of the Middle East.

At this stage of our relations with Egypt, I am convinced that we have every right to seek the termination of the Egyptian blockade of the Suez Canal and the sea approaches to Israel, and to secure the restoration of the freedom of shipping which has been a cardinal feature of American policy since our own War of Independence.

DR. DANIEL A. POLING, THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE, Feb., 1955

Turkey's Role

The Turks are on fairly good, if somewhat formal, terms with Israel. In their new relations with their Arab neighbors, they could do unobtrusive and most useful service to the cause of stability in the Middle East if they could bring about recognition of the fact that some *modus vivendi* in Arab-Israel affairs is now urgently necessary.

TIME AND TIDE, Jan. 22

"The reinforcement of friendship between Turkey and the Arab countries constitutes the first means of defense against the great common danger that threatens us all, but this is by no means sufficient," Prime Minister Adnan Menderes declares.

The statement may be interpreted as clear notice that Turkey rejects the proposition of a regional alliance based upon the Arab League, and perhaps a warning that the League itself is an anachronism in today's world and is serving no better purpose than a rallying of Moslem opposition to the presence of the Jewish State of Israel in the area.

Turkey, a member of NATO and the most powerful voice in the Middle East, has given its neighbors sage counsel.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS, MORNING STAR-TELEGRAM, Jan. 3

"If there is any country in the world where there is the least amount of anti-American feeling, it is Turkey," Dr. Kasim Gulek, secretary general of the Republican People's Party in Turkey, stated in an interview in New York on Feb. 9. "You can rely on us as a bastion of democracy."

THE NEW YORK TIMES, Feb. 10

Middle East Defense

The loss of the war with Israel diminished Egypt's prestige. And now the Arab States are drifting into new associations, away from the ancient tribalism and religious fanaticism upon which Arab nationalist leaders have played. . . .

Egypt was a big frog in a little puddle for a few years. But she did not have the resources really to distinguish herself. The old Moslem battle flag is a bit tarnished.

The Arab League may meet; it may hear passionate orations about Arab unity; it may hear Egypt threaten to withdraw from the frail and unsubstantial union altogether.

But political realism dictates a more reliable kind of partner for the little Arab nations. And it will be very surprising if Syria and Lebanon and Jordan do not find new alliances.

WORCESTER, MASS., EVENING GAZETTE, Jan. 20

A Middle East alliance is utterly worthless to us unless the governments composing it are stable. Look at the two governments we have chosen to aid with arms. Iraq changes its governments far oftener than its citizens change their clothes. There is no stability in the country and no guarantee that one regime would keep agreements made by another. Egypt is in even worse shape. In these countries it is the custom to voice protests against the United States by throwing rocks at our embassies or by wrecking our information centers. Not so with Israel. Israel's is a government of law and its word is dependable.

GLENS FALLS POST STAR, Jan. 20

Iraq cannot be regarded as a very dependable ally, for Nuri's Government cannot continue indefinitely. Egypt will be strengthened in its aversion from agreements with the West. But the making of the Iraq-Turkey alliance advertises that the centers of stability in the Middle East are the non-Arab countries—Turkey, Pakistan, Israel. The belief that a solid structure can be created out of the Arab countries is a survival of the unfortunate ideas which prevailed in the time of Ernest Bevin.

THE MANCHESTER GUARDIAN WEEKLY, Feb. 3

Suez Canal

With the recent physical blockade of Suez against all shipping, Cairo's chickens came home to roost, although only temporarily. This blockade, of course, only lasted four days, long enough to clean out the debris of the fallen bridge and salvage the trapped vessel. But it has left behind it a silent, symbolic urgency of removal of the other blockade—the unjust attempt by Egypt to deny Israel rightful use of an international waterway.

DAYTON, OHIO, NEWS, Jan. 6

The clear sense of a majority of the members of the United Nations Security Council is that Egypt should abide by the spirit of the agreement which long ago declared the Suez Canal an international waterway . . .

The government of Colonel Nasser in Egypt would reflect credit on itself and aid the economy of the Middle East if it would relax the barriers it has imposed on shipping through this important world trade artery.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, Jan. 17

Even if the Egyptians were branded as treaty breakers, what would deter them from continuing on their course of hostility to Israel? Onlookers are forced to the conclusion that the major users of the Canal will take no action, other than making justified but ineffectual speeches such as that of Sir Pierson Dixon at the UN this week. To make their protests effec-

tive, they would need to be ready to impose a boycott, to build an alternative canal, or to devise such sanctions as to deny Egypt loans and grants. It is depressing, but realistic, to have to record that all practical courses are so fraught with drawbacks that they are unlikely to be adopted on behalf of Israel.

THE LONDON ECONOMIST, Jan. 8

Israel

As far as territory and population are concerned, Israel is a small country. But it occupies a strategic place in the Middle East, and its history adds up, in Mr. Eban's words, to a "spiritual adventure" that fits in with "the universal vision of fraternity and peace." Certainly, given a good settlement of the bitter differences still existing between itself and the Arab States, it can be counted upon to continue contributing significantly to the civilization of the free world, Christian and non-Christian alike.

WASHINGTON, D.C., STAR, Jan. 13

In Israel, the 190,000 Arabs still living there are enjoying the highest standard of living of Arabs anywhere, Dr. Reuben K. Youngdahl (Lutheran minister recently returned from a visit to Israel) said. He recalled a conversation with an Arab in Jerusalem who told him, "Why should I leave the country? I've got it better than ever before."

THE MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., STAR, Jan. 11

Afro-Asian Conference

We cannot help wondering why the Prime Ministers of India, Ceylon, Pakistan, Burma and Indonesia were so very careful to leave out of the invitation list all the African and Asian nations whose relations with their neighbors and with one another are most conspicuously in need of disentangling. To plan a conference for the promotion of peace and good will on these two tortured continents and leave Israel, North and South Korea, Formosa and the Union of South Africa out of the invitation list is a little like planning a production of Hamlet without the Prince of Denmark . . .

Are we to believe that not all the trouble in Asia and Africa is caused by colonialism, imperialism and plain meddling and that there are some problems that even the Prime Ministers of India, Ceylon, Pakistan and Indonesia do not know how to solve?

RICHMOND, VA., NEWS-LEADER, Jan. 8

Arab Refugees

Although many refugees declared to me that their dearest wish was to be repatriated, I am inclined to think that most of them would prefer to remain in Jordan rather than undertake another move.

From Report by DR. EDITH SUMMERSKILL, M.P., LONDON STAR, Jan. 27

AMERICAN FRIENDS OF THE MIDDLE EAST

NOTABLE organized strength displayed by Zionism in the 1954 congressional campaign has moved pro-Arabs in America to organize.

At the annual conference of the American Friends of the Middle East, held in New York, Jan. 27-28, Mr. Garland Hopkins, executive vice-president, proposed that the pro-Arab segment of Americans set up an organization that "can speak effectively on the public level" in Washington.

Mr. Hopkins estimated that there are approximately 120 Congressmen in the new Congress who signed pro-Zionist pledges after being lobbied in the campaign, and said the pro-Arabs should seek to enlist the support of legislators from rural and small town areas now subjected to Jewish pressures in behalf of Israel.

Though the Arab point of view has had a better reception in the execu-

tive branch of the government under the Republicans than in Roosevelt days, the grass-roots discussion here indicated that Zionism is gaining headway on Capitol Hill.

The American Council for Judaism, a national organization of anti-Zionist Jews, has joined AFME in its attack on American Zionism.

The Zionists have established in Washington the American Zionist Committee for Public Affairs, which is not tax exempt and can lobby.

Miss Dorothy Thompson, well-known columnist, and the Rev. E. L. R. Elson of the National Presbyterian Church, President Eisenhower's pastor, are president and chairman of AFME, respectively. The organization is reputed to be supported partially by money from American oil companies in the Middle East.

One of the big American issues

concerning the Middle East today involves contemplated contribution of American arms to the Arab countries against the will of the Israelis.

There was much applause for a banquet declaration by Representative James P. Richards (D) of South Carolina, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, that "it behooves Congress to be scrupulously fair" in the Mideast where, he said, arms aid is needed by Iran, Iraq, and Syria to build the line against Communism.

Mr. Richards assailed Zionists and others for what he said was putting allegiance of a foreign power above the welfare of the United States and praised the Eisenhower administration for its stand in the Mideast.

From report by MARY HORNADAY, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, Jan. 29

THE STATE OF ISRAEL

Bonds of Friendship



EDWARD B. LAWSON

EVERY day with you, I come face to face with the problems of Israel's rebirth. They are big problems. But I am convinced that you have a big people to cope with these problems—people big enough in spirit, in energy and intelligence and courage, to build Israel into the sturdy member of the family of free nations that you want her to be. Israel is destined to play an important role on the world's stage . . .

If there is one message that I can bring to you tonight which should carry some measure of reassurance to the people of Israel, it is that my Government in formulating its worldwide foreign policies is giving serious consideration and thought to Israel and its important position in this world area. Those precepts of character which make for a strong nation, which I very briefly mentioned as prevailing in Israel, are fully recognized as we consider our foreign policies and in particular our relations with your country. There can be no justification for any fears that high-level interest in Washington is reserved for other world areas and for other and larger countries than Israel. There has been clear and unmistakable evidence to the contrary . . .

United States-Israel friendship plays an important part in the free world. Together we can supply the leadership required to bring peace so sorely needed in this part of the world. Israel is in a forward position in that respect.

Leadership in all fields of human betterment—not only in government, but also in organization and management, in science, the professions, and the arts—is a proven quality of the Jewish people. Your talent in these matters is outstanding. It can be most effective.

Added to this is the unique tradition handed down to you from ancient times. The first people in history to call for justice in man's dealings with his fellow men were the prophets of Israel. Their ideas helped lay the foundations upon which the United States grew into a living democracy, for these ideas were woven into our Declaration of Independence and our Constitution. Thus, you and I are bound together in a great venture—a great ideal. And we will, I am sure, be joined by others. To this venture I look forward with the greatest of interest and pleasure.

U.S. AMBASSADOR EDWARD B. LAWSON, Tel Aviv, Dec., 1954

Arabs in Israel

The first Arab magistrate to be appointed since the establishment of the Jewish State, on Jan. 25 made the declaration of allegiance before President Ben-Zvi.

The new magistrate, Mr. Tewfiq Ktali, was born in Nazareth and is 43 years of age. He is a member of the Greek Orthodox Church.

Nine Bedouin sheikhs were installed as judges in Beersheba recently.

The tribal courts deal according to Bedouin tribal law with cases not covered by the civil or criminal codes. The courts have the authority to impose sentences up to three months in prison, or a IL. 50 fine, or both.

My hopes are that "the Crescent and the Shield of David will cooperate in the future as on this day," declared Sheikh Tewik al-Aslaha from Um-el-Fahum, at the dedication of the new mosque in that village located in central Israel.

The mosque was built by the members of the village in cooperation with the Ministry of Religious Affairs.

A year ago, a new mosque in the town of Musmus, also in central Israel, was built. Neither town had previously had a mosque.

Reclaiming the Land

Israel reclamation engineers are taking the advice of the preacher of Ecclesiastes and making this year "a time to gather stones together." The result is that broad bands of terraced fields are appearing on hills that seem to forbid modern agriculture.

An enormous steel plow drawn by a tractor uproots boulders. Men shuddering over air hammers crack up the stones. Walls are piled along the contour lines. The tractor works over the slope again, spreading soil. A new field has come into existence, dark red and bordered with a rose-tinted wall.

This is the doing of the Jewish National Fund, the Zionist institution that holds in trust about 1,000,000 acres in Israel. The fund reclaims rocky ground for existing settlements and also clears the way for new ones.

The primary purpose is to establish a chain of communities along Israel's border. More farmers along the line mean fewer soldiers are needed there.

Work is being pressed in the Jerusalem Corridor, the part of Israel that cuts a wedge between the Judean and Samarian hills. Shima Golowiejczyk is in charge of the fund reclamation in the area.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, Jan. 29

Israel Broadcasts

Kol Zion la-Golah, radio station in Jerusalem, has introduced a new series of programs. Experts on various aspects of life in Israel will be on hand to answer questions sent in.

The first program featured one of the lecturers in geography at the Hebrew University. Other broadcasts will present, among others, a photography expert, a sociologist, a philatelist and a geologist.

Japan will soon hear its first Hebrew broadcast in a special program introduced by Israel's Minister of Education and Culture, Professor Benzion Dinur. Professor Dinur's address will be delivered in Hebrew and translated into Japanese by an Israel official in Tokyo. Songs on the program will also be translated.

This broadcast follows a similar program of Japanese music and songs, with an introduction by the brother of Emperor Hiroshito, which was heard over Israel's radio recently.

COUNCIL NOTES

American Zionism in Action

ANY lingering doubts held by faint-hearts and wisecracks about the continued vitality of the Zionist Movement in the United States have been completely dispelled during the past few months by the series of regional conferences sponsored by the American Zionist Council in Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and Atlanta. These meetings were eagerly attended by thousands of Zionists drawn not only from the larger metropolitan centers themselves, but also from scores of smaller communities across the nation.

Times have altered drastically since the dramatic days of 1948-49. It was hard to live on the high plateau of continued exertion. Eventually there had to be an inevitable descent to a less rarefied, perhaps less exhilarating air of steady day-by-day activity which sought as its only reward a sense of accomplishment, not always visible on the surface. New times set new tasks, and it is a tribute to the maturity of American Zionism that it was able to adjust itself to the changing pattern of events with such little dislocation of its major efforts on behalf of Israel's well-being.

We have now entered a period of clearly defined areas of activity between the American Zionist Council and the American Zionist Committee for Public Affairs. Their cause is common, but their spheres of operation are separate. We believe that the Zionist community at large now appreciates the wider range of opportunity now available through participation in the work of both these instruments of contemporary American Zionism. While AZCPA appropriately devotes its efforts in Washington and elsewhere to clarification of the political aspects of the relationship between the United States and Israel, AZC is now engaged in the long-term tasks of education, information and organization, which are the sole means of building bridges between America and Israel. Responsible Zionists everywhere clearly recognize that they are no longer called upon to respond to sudden emergencies and then to lapse into interludes of inactivity. During the past few years, Arab and pro-Arab propaganda in the United States has been widely disseminated and its effects have not been negligible. Its operations require an unceasing vigilance on the part of Zionists.

Among a new generation of Jewish youth, which was too young to have consciously experienced the stimulus of Zionist action seven years ago, lies a great field for expanded effort. The formation of the Student Zionist Organization under the auspices of and with the active encouragement of AZC is a notable milestone on the road to a revitalized Zionist community. But it will require the close affection and assistance of veteran Zionists, who are prepared to learn as well as to teach, to enable it to reach its full potential.

The American Zionist Council does not seek to supplant or to override the necessary and useful organizational forms into which the movement as a whole has evolved as a matter of historical record. Many roads lead to Zion and each Zionist adheres to that tradition and outlook which best suit his or her ideals. But the capacity for common action, without respect to party affiliation, is a valuable achievement which should be maintained at all costs. It is encouraging that recent regional conferences have revealed continued close collaboration between Zionists of all groups. The maintenance of this cooperation is an indispensable prerequisite for the well-being of the movement.

Atlanta

More than 400 delegates attended AZC's Southern Regional Conference at the Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 5 and 6. The following states were represented: Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, N. and S. Carolina, Oklahoma, Tennessee and Texas.

Speakers at the plenary session on Saturday evening included Mrs. Samuel W. Halprin, vice-chairman of the Jewish Agency for Palestine; Mr.

Harry Torczyner, chairman of the ZOA's Commission on Israel and the Middle East; Mr. Virgil Van Street, former legal counsel and policy adviser to the U. S. Foreign Operations Mission in Israel; and Dr. Carl Hermann Voss, executive chairman of the American Christian Palestine Committee. Mrs. Sidney Q. Janus, Atlanta's AZC chairman, presided. Due to illness, Rabbi Irving Miller, national AZC chairman, was unable to attend.

Mrs. George Chait of Atlanta Ha-

dassah, who served as conference chairman, delivered the opening remarks, and Mr. Barney Medintz, president of the local Jewish Community Council, greeted the delegates.

Mrs. Halprin, who had just returned from Israel, told the session:

"There is a growing awareness on the part of Israelis, as there is on the part of Americans of all faiths, that the struggle for freedom, whose achievement everywhere is the purpose of their common striving, has practical as well as ideological significance. It is increasingly becoming the responsibility of governments and peoples of all free countries to view their domestic and foreign policies in the light of strengthening freedom wherever it exists."

Mrs. Halprin said that all Israelis were deeply grateful for the practical support of the American Government expressed in grants-in-aid and technical assistance to help their economy, and for the generosity of American Jewry expressed through UJA, Bonds, Hadassah and other organizations participating in the economic upbuilding of Israel.

Role of Zionist Movement

They look to the Zionist Movement, she explained, to generate that kind of understanding of Israel's needs and aspirations which will inspire a number of young men and women personally to participate in the building of this new democracy.

In his address Mr. Torczyner said that "the sending of arms to the Arabs might well set off a conflagration in the Middle East, which would involve the United States. Weapons are not prizes, premiums or toys.

"There is no doubt that the Administration has sympathy for Israel. The mission of Ambassador Eric Johnston is a step in the direction of a constructive Middle Eastern policy. The Administration, however, cannot remain deaf to the repeated vociferous statements of the Arab overlords that co-existence with Israel is not possible. It is certainly aware that Israel is an outpost of the West."

After describing the work of the United States Operations Mission in Israel, Mr. Van Street stated that the Israelis will need outside help from

world Jewry and particularly from American Jewry for sometime.

"Israel," he said, "must succeed. If she does not, it will redound to the disadvantage of Jews everywhere. A few Americans, I find, are bothered about the problem of 'dual allegiance'. It stems principally, I believe, from a fear of possible criticism if they work for the support of Israel. I do not consider such a position as sound because our own Government has assisted Israel to a very appreciable degree, and in helping Israel, you are certainly on the same side with our Government.

"Israel has been reborn but you must assist valiantly in holding up her arms until the going eases."

Dr. Voss made an appeal for peace between Israel and the Arab lands, predicting that, with the end of hostilities, Israel would become "a laboratory for other peoples in nearby lands, a pilot plant of the free world.

"Peace in the Middle East, a prerequisite for peace in the world," he said, "is the key to the future of the Arab States and of Israel. Only then can Israelis and Arabs, with the aid of the United Nations, effectively wage a common battle against the ills of that wide region: poverty, disease, illiteracy, religious conflicts, primitive theocracies, the exploitation of man by man."

The specific activities of the organization were described at a "workshop session," on Sunday, Feb. 6, by Rabbi Jerome Unger, AZC executive director. Presentations were also made by Dr. Voss and Isaiah L. Kenen, executive director of the American Zionist Committee for Public Affairs. The discussion from the floor which followed was summed up by Mrs. Halprin. Mrs. Morris Frank, president of the Southeast Hadassah Region, greeted this session, which was chaired by Mr. Leo R. Burson, president of the ZOA Southeast Region.

Speakers

Mrs. Ida Davidowitz, drama critic of the *Jerusalem Post*, has arrived in the United States on a good-will tour which is being conducted under the auspices of AZC.

Mrs. Davidowitz will address women's groups, councils of church women and drama departments of universities in the Midwest. She will speak on the theater in Israel in the following communities: Toledo, Dayton, Columbus, the Tri-Cities, Chicago and Peoria.

Reception to Israelis

The American Zionist Council invited the Zionist leadership of the New York Metropolitan Area to a reception on Monday evening, Feb. 7, at the Hotel Astor, in honor of Simon Halkin, professor of Modern Hebrew Literature at the Hebrew University, and Reuven Avinoam, noted poet, essayist and educator.

Recommended Literature

AZC has just issued a revised edition of *The Middle East in Facts and Figures*, the four-page fact sheet originally published in March, 1954. It contains statistics on area, population, land cultivation, education, health, income and land distribution, oil royalties, etc., and is available at the Council office without charge.

False Witness, a 16-page pamphlet which AZC has issued on the record of the American Council for Judaism, has received an enthusiastic response in the communities. It sets forth in concise form the views of the Council for Judaism on various occasions as well as its relationship to the American Jewish community as a whole.

The pamphlet is a handy reference book and is being distributed by AZC free of charge.

Peace and Economic Development in the Near East, a 34-page brochure issued by the American Zionist Committee for Public Affairs, presents official and unofficial views of Americans on the question of arms to the Arab States. AZC is distributing this pamphlet without charge.

The Council has recommended to its local groups Trygve Lie's recent book, *In the Cause of Peace*, which contains a significant chapter on the

Palestine question. This volume is available at the office of the Council at a discount rate of \$3.75.

An encouraging report of Israel's struggle with the desert is told by Ritchie Calder, science editor of the *London News Chronicle*, in *Born of the Desert*, a booklet available at the Council office at \$.15 per copy.

Tercentenary

AZC commemorated the American Jewish Tercentenary with a program at Hunter College, New York, Feb. 21.

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, honorary AZC chairman, spoke on the impact of Zionism on Jewish life in the United States.

The program also included a documentary dramatization, with choral and dance presentations.

Rabbi Irving Miller, AZC chairman, presided.

Protest

The following telegram was sent by Rabbi Miller, AZC chairman, to the Egyptian Ambassador in Washington, D.C., on Feb. 1:

"In the name of 750,000 American Jews associated with me in the American Zionist Movement, I wish to express my shock and horror at the brutal sentences of death and lengthy terms of imprisonment imposed and carried out by your Government against Egyptian Jews after a trial prejudiced by torture and distorted by propaganda. Your Government has seen fit to reject the counsels of clemency and justice voiced by governments and individuals throughout the civilized world. It stands condemned in the eyes of all mankind for its brutal disregard of human decency."

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NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Cable Address: AMZIONIST

March 25, 1955

NO. 18-D

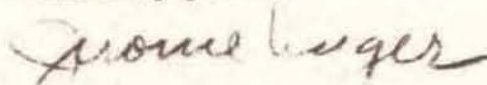
To the Local Committees
of the AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL:

We enclose excerpts from an address which Governor W. Averell Harriman of New York made on March 24, 1955 at the opening dinner of the United Jewish Appeal Greater New York Campaign. This forthright statement on America's policy in the Middle East and warm expression of sympathy for the true identity of Israel and American interests is significant primarily because it summons America to its full moral leadership in an issue fraught both with danger and with high potential for peace.

This statement deserves the widest possible circulation. Release it to the local press either as a press release or as a letter to the editor; discuss it or give it to editors, commentators, clergymen and all molders of public opinion in your community. Send us anything that may appear in print in connection with it and please keep us informed of the reaction in the community and among the leadership.

On March 17th Rabbi Miller in Memorandum 16-D called for meetings in order to bring the full import of the Washington Conference held on March 5th and 6th and the unanimous Declaration on the part of 20 major Jewish organizations emanating therefrom to the attention of a wide public. Governor Harriman's statement should bolster your effort in arranging such a meeting. I hope by now plans in your community are under way to arrange for it. Please keep us informed.

Sincerely yours,



Rabbi Jerome Unger
Executive Director

JU:JK
Enc.

CONSTITUENT ORGANIZATIONS

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

EXCERPTS FROM

ADDRESS BY GOVERNOR AVERELL HARRIMAN (NEW YORK)

1955 INAUGURAL DINNER OF THE U.J.A. OF GREATER NEW YORK

HOTEL PLAZA - MARCH 24, 1955

In my own mind there is no question but that the moral position maintained by the United States in the eyes of the world has become one of the most important factors affecting the issue of peace or war. If a large part of the world stands together -- firm, strong, impervious to disaffection or subversion -- it is far less likely that the Soviet Union will risk war. For my own part, I have faith that if the free world stands together we can avert the unthinkable horror of another world war. But whether the free world stands together depends in large part upon whether the other nations trust us and respect our moral position.

I am not happy, therefore, to observe that the moral authority of our country has markedly declined in recent years. We must ever bear in mind that in today's circumstances our dominant economic and military strength has thrust upon us a role of leadership -- whether we desire it or not. And our conduct as a world leader cannot be just tolerably good; it has to be very good.

It is necessary today that we give a firm and consistent lead in foreign affairs...

What I have been saying has a special importance for the United States because of our leading position. But it applies equally to all free nations. All of us live in the same small world under the same shadow of destruction, and an irresponsible act committed by any nation shakes the entire edifice of peace and freedom.

In this connection I would like to consider with you for a moment the situation in the Middle East. The State of Israel long ago became an established fact. It is a going concern recognized by the United Nations, and its frontiers and armistice lines were in effect underwritten by the United States, Great Britain, and France in the Tripartite Declaration of May 25, 1950. But it is an armistice

(more)

that prevails in the Middle East -- not peace. We have all been distressed to read of the continuing acts of violence, the retaliation, the counter-retaliation, that keep the whole area -- indeed, the whole world -- in a state of tension at a time when a force hostile to all is on the periphery, taking full advantage of the situation and prepared to take more. It is perfectly plain that war and continued hostility will accomplish nothing except disaster for all. It is equally clear that all the countries of the Middle East need a stable peace in which to solve the towering economic, political, and social problems that beset them.

The State of Israel, it seems to me, has a special responsibility for living strictly according to the moral code upon which it was established and according to the spirit and principles of the United Nations Charter. It would seem to have a special duty, while guarding its borders, to prevent acts of provocation and retaliation by its own citizens. For Israel is not alone. Responsibility for its defense is shared by major western powers, by the United Nations, and by the conscience of mankind. I would therefore appeal to all the members of the Jewish community here to use their influence on behalf of a policy of patience and restraint

At the same time, I think it is highly important that the people of this country keep in mind clearly the conditions in which Israel is forced to live. Israel is surrounded by countries that do not recognize her existence -- even her right to existence -- countries which appear to wish to bring about her destruction, and which are still in a technical state of war with her. Virtually the whole of Israel is a frontier. The new citizens of the new Israel work to make the deserts bloom amid constant danger of attack from marauding Arab bands. These bands are encouraged by the hostility shown toward Israel by the leaders of their governments. This is nothing new. It has been going on for years. So the frontier families of Israel lead their daily lives faced with the possibility of terror and all too often forced to experience its reality. In such an atmosphere it is difficult indeed for these men and women always to demonstrate tolerance and always to

(more)

remember that their reliance for protection must be on distant forces.

The nub of the matter, I must repeat, is really the failure of Israel's neighbors to accept the fact that Israel exists and will continue to exist, that it will be defended if necessary with overwhelming outside help. And one of the reasons why Israel's neighbors have failed to accept these facts and negotiate a stable peace is that the Administration in Washington has not taken the lead in convincing the Arab states that these facts are inescapable and irreversible, that we mean to discharge our obligations to the United Nations with respect to Israel, and that we mean precisely what we said in the Tripartite Declaration of 1950. This has been my view for some time. I have therefore been concerned that the Secretary of State, choosing the occasion of the Gaza incident, has further postponed the reaffirmation and extension of the guarantees of the 1950 declaration. This would appear a time for affirmative action that would contribute to stability, instead of negative action that leads to further instability in an already explosive situation.

Given a peaceful settlement, given the possibility that the weight of armaments and strife can be lifted, there is so much that is constructive to do throughout the Middle East, so much that desperately needs to be done. And I have no doubt that the United States and the United Nations would do what is necessary to help get it done. Colossal human problems that have been untended throughout history exist there alongside resources that could be developed to make solutions possible.

We live in a time of great anxiety -- a moment unique in human history. For at this moment man has uncovered a power capable of almost unlimited destruction, and has not yet learned how to live with his new knowledge so that it will not endanger human survival.

Would it not be a great lesson for all mankind -- an inspiration and a source of hope -- if from the land which cradled the religions of the Western

(more)

world should come a demonstration of the ability of men to live in peace, as in the prophecy of Isaiah, "nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more."

It is the high privilege of the people of Israel to inspire such a demonstration. It is our privilege -- yours and mine -- to help them to this noble goal.

AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL
March 25, 1955

