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Series H: United Jewish Appeal, 1945-1995.

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University Study Mission. 1970-1971.

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STUDENTS' MISSION ITINERARY

December 20th to December 29th

Monday, December 20th

Arrival by LY 200
Transfer to Jerusalem
Visit the Western Wall
6:45 p.m. Dinner at Tirat Bat Sheva Hotel
8:00 Mr. Louis Pincus, Chairman of the Jewish Agency,
at the Jewish Agency.

Overnight Intercontinental Hotel

Tuesday, December 21st

7:00 a.m. Breakfast
11:00 Depart for visit to the Old City
12:30 p.m. Visit Yad Vashem, Military Cemetery
2:30 Lunch at hotel
7:00 Study Poverty Problems
Dinner with Maj. Gen. Shaul Rosolio of the
Israeli Police, at the Eden Hotel

Overnight Intercontinental Hotel

Wednesday, December 22nd

7:00 a.m. Breakfast
10:30 Depart for visit of Ramat Eshkol and Ammunition Hill
11:00 Visit the Knesset
1:00 p.m. Meet with Member of Knesset
2:30 Lunch at hotel
Herbert A. Friedman, Executive Vice Chairman,
United Jewish Appeal, at the Eden Hotel
7:30 Visit Israel Museum
Dinner with Mr. Simcha Dinitz, Political Advisor
to the Prime Minister, at Tirat Bat Sheva

Overnight Intercontinental Hotel

Thursday, December 23rd

6:30 a.m. Breakfast
Leave hotel for Safed via Jericho, Jordan Valley,
Beit Shean
Visit Kibbutzim along the 'Hot Line' (Tirat Zvi
and Kfar Ruppin)
Lunch at Tiberias, at the Lido
Drive along the Sea of Galilee to Safed
Visit the old town and its Artists' Colony
7:30 p.m. Dinner with Lt. Col David Nahari, I.D.F.

Overnight Rakefet Hotel

Friday, December 24th

7:00 a.m. Breakfast
Leave hotel for Tel Aviv
Drive up to Golan Heights
10:00 Visit Army Stronghold
Drive along the Golan Heights to Ein Gev for lunch
Drive to Tel Aviv
Dinner and evening free

Overnight Tower Hotel

Saturday, December 25th

F R E E

Overnight Tower Hotel

Sunday, December 26th

6:00 a.m. Breakfast
6:30 Leave hotel for Masada
Climb Masada
Lunch at Nof Arad
Return to Tel Aviv
Dinner and evening free

Overnight Tower Hotel

Monday, December 27th

7:00 a.m. Breakfast
8:00 Depart for JDC Malben
9:00 Visit JDC Malben at Pardess Hanna and meet with
Mr. Harold Trobe, Director General, JDC
10:30 Visit Absorption Center at Pardess Hanna and meet
with newcomers
1:00 p.m. Visit and lunch at Haifa University
Meet Arab Jewish Institute members for discussion
Visit City of Haifa
Return to Tel Aviv
7:30 Dinner with Mr. Yeshayahu Levi, Director General,
Ministry of Defense

Overnight Tower Hotel

Tuesday, December 28th

7:00 a.m. Breakfast
7:30 Depart for Ashdod
8:30 Visit ORT Nautical School at Ashdod
Drive to the Air Force Base
10:30 View Take offs and landings
Return to hotel for lunch
Afternoon free
8:00 p.m. Closing dinner with Mr. Zelig Chinitz, Israel
Representative of the United Israel Appeal, Inc.

Overnight Tower Hotel

Wednesday, December 29th

Leave hotel for Lod Airport for departure

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ADDRESS BY

HERBERT A. FRIEDMAN

EXECUTIVE VICE-CHAIRMAN U.J.A. (ISRAEL)

TO THE MEMBERS OF

U.J.A. STUDENTS MISSION

22.12.71

C O N F I D E N T I A L
NOT FOR GENERAL DISTRIBUTION

22-12

Paul Korda

Last year, just about exactly at this time, I was the representative to this student leadership mission, from Michigan State University, and just as you, we were introduced to the Mission, what it's about, at the International Hotel in New York. We were told about the purpose of UJA and our role in assuring the continuity and the survival of our people. And the person who, in a very forceful and commanding voice that has, over the years, become his trademark, presented the message of the UJA, the message of our people. It was none other than the person that we are very fortunate to have with us today, Mr. Herbert Friedman. He would like me to dispense with all the baloney. Without further ado, then, Mr. Friedman.

Herbert Friedman

I didn't mean to bug Paul. He was doing very well, but suddenly something struck my ear.

This is not a microphone, so it has nothing to do with amplifying volume. It is for a tape recorder. Anybody can't hear just yell or put your hand up. There are no microphones on any of the tables, so when we get to the part of your asking questions, I'll turn this thing around and hope it will catch you, because they want to get everything. So, when you ask questions, talk up and we'll try to catch it instead of bothering to wire up a whole lot of microphones.

Paul had a very nice, formal, elaborate introduction for me prepared and that is what I was trying to kill, because you don't care nothing about all this biographical data of the last 25 years. It is not important. Just a few facts so that you know who I am and you know into what kind of setting to place me. For 14 years of my life in two separate congregations in Denver, Colorado and in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, I was a practicing rabbi. That's for the guy with whom I was having a conversation about what are the duties of a rabbi. I guess I was no good either on that personal side. I guess I just wasn't. For three years I served in the United States Army in Germany at the time of World War II and for two of those three years, I served in the Haganah, which was the illegal underground organization of the Jews prior to the establishment of the State, in which we were trying to fight for our independence from an underground position. So, I have authentic credentials as a revolutionary.

I worked for eight years in the United States as a volunteer speaker on behalf of the UJA, which meant that while I was a rabbi in those two respective congregations, I used to run around from city to city, making speeches, trying to explain the Jewish position, whether it was in Morocco or in Rumania or Palestine before it was Israel. Years and years and years I kept trying to explain to audiences the need for supporting the survival of the Jewish people

by the one means we had at our disposal, which was money.

Money is power, and don't you ever forget it. And power is what you need to stay alive and don't ever forget that.

Then for 17 years, I was the professional head of the UJA and ran the whole UJA for the whole United States of America. About a half year ago, my family and I moved here to settle here for good which is what I've been wanting to do for a long time anyhow. And now, I can't really say that I am running the whole UJA because most of my staff is still over there in America, and I have to say that even though I retained the same position in the UJA, I don't have the same control of the day by day operations. But what I do have is policy making role and setting general directions and guidelines and doing a whole series of other things. So, we live here now, and we love it very much and every time a group of you come over, I look forward to it with a great deal of anticipation and joy. Because then we can have a real clash of wits and a real contest of will and a real good fight and then we see how many can be converted in the process.

Converted to what? Oh, very simple, very simple. Moshe Dayan gave the answer to that. When somebody said to him in a meeting, What do you want from us? So, he came up quick as a flash, unless he had spent the whole previous night not worrying about the war, but worrying about finding this one sentence, I don't know. But it came out so quickly that I think it had to be spontaneous. He said, What do I want from you. I just want you to feel Jewish, and if you do, then you'll know what to do when any Jews are in trouble. Not a bad answer. Feel Jewish. Which is a kind of short hand way of getting deep into the soul and into the heart and asking for a kind of commitment which is permanent and to the core of your being. It is a simple thing to say I want to convert to the feeling Jewish. But, those words really describe everything. If you achieve that condition, like achieving nirvana, what does Mr. Hara Krishna want you to reach, where does he want you to get to? He wants you to get to nirvana. What the hell is nirvana except a total feeling of total commitment toward a certain point of view.

What we're looking for is a total commitment to the point of view of Jewish survival. We think, if we analyse Jewish history properly that Jewish survival is centered here. Here. So, that is where the sparks will start. Somebody will disagree and we'll get going. But that's good, out of all the controversy will come some movement.

There is never any movement without friction. Car can't move on the ice, can it? Wheels have got to move on a road and there has got to be friction. Friction produces motion. So, I like friction, and I like arguments. I like discussions, but there is only one thing I don't like. Let me warn you in advance. I don't

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like argument for the sake of argument that doesn't come to a conclusion, the kind of intellectual jockeying, sparring around, where you show your facility in taking both sides of a question with equal impartiality and displaying a virtuosity to defend either side equally well is something that leaves me cold. I'm too far along for that. Because that is just trickery and cleverness. I'm interested in argument for the sake of reaching a conclusion that either you persuade me or I persuade you and both of us have gained in the argument. Most arguments that kids have are just going around and around in circles and at the end of an hour, so what. That is a painful waste.

OK. So what I'd like to do here today is talk to you a bit about some things which I think are important and then quit that and let you ask questions about things you think are important. I would hope that they would turn out to be the same things. I'd like to take a moment to tell you what room you're in. See that picture? You're in a room which is named after the man who is holding his hand up. He is holding his hand up, taking the oath of office. His name is Chaim Weizman, and the oath of office that he is taking is that of the first President of this State. That occurred in this room, this room is therefore called the Weizman Room. The room looks different than it did in that picture. I think that was more handsome. This is more international, faceless, modern. International meetings are held in this room. That room had character. This room has simply got facilities.

Weizman was taking the oath of office which was being administered to him by a little man with a moustache -- this is being recorded so I can't say what I think he looks like. The first police uniforms of the State are there. The guys are looking very self-conscious in their uniforms. And the fellow with the sort of Charlie Chaplin moustache in the second row, looking over his shoulder, his name was Moshe Sharret. He was for many years Foreign Minister of Israel and also for many years, Prime Minister. He is the only Prime Minister of Israel I see in that picture. Ben Gurion isn't there in the picture. I guess he wasn't there at the ceremony. That's alright, because there was a nice feud between him and Weizman. Ben Gurion never left room on the Declaration of Independence for Weizman to sign his name and Weizman never forgave him for it. These are the little tidbits of history that you have to know about. Weizman was in London when the Declaration was signed and everybody said well, Ben Gurion could have waited a couple of days for Weizman to get here. And Ben Gurion said, I couldn't wait a couple of minutes. That's all there is to it. We had to declare the State of Israel, sign the Declaration and if he wasn't here, he wasn't here. He got to be elected the first President later, so what. So, when he got to be sworn in as the President, he said, well, I guess if Ben Gurion can't come, he can't come. So what. Not that there was any great or tremendous

hatred between them, but you have to understand, and I'm telling you this story for a reason, that these are human beings and not mythological figures. Human beings act like human beings sometimes. So, let's forgive them for their weaknesses.

Ben Gurion isn't in the picture. Eshkol, who was a Prime Minister later, isn't in the picture. Golda, who is the Prime Minister today, isn't in the picture. So, that's why I pointed out Sharret.

That's where you are in this room. This room is located in a building. The building is called the Jewish Agency Building and the Jewish Agency is the name of the organization which existed to take care of this country, before there was a State. It was a State only in the year 1948. What happened in 1947 or 1946, I mean nobody here was born then, so you don't really care, probably. But, something was going on in 1944, 46? Somebody was running this place. Well, the British were running this country and they were running it because they were given charge of it, by the League of Nations after World War I. The British came here about 1920 and they were here until 1948 and they were running it, but they were running it as a mandatory government. Who was really running the affairs of the Jews? There was a shadow underground -- that's not really right, because it wasn't really underground. It was overground. It was known. It was a public body called The Jewish Agency and it consisted of a bunch of guys, they were like the Jewish committee in charge. The British authorities worked with them. The only thing that was underground about them was their army. The army of the Jewish Agency that was underground was called the Haganah.

The rest of the Jewish Agency was above ground. The Jewish Agency worked to represent Jewish interests and the Jewish Agency prepared itself for the day when this country would become independent, that the British would leave, that there would be a free and sovereign Jewish State and somebody would have to rule it and be its government. So, the Jewish Agency was really, for 20 odd years, the shadow government of this country, waiting for the moment when Jewish independence would be achieved.

The Chairman of the Jewish Agency was Mr. Ben Gurion. He then became the Prime Minister of the Government. The Chairman of the Political Committee of the Agency was Mr. Sharret. He then became the Foreign Minister of the government. The Chairman of the Finance Committee was Mr. Kaplan. He then became the Minister of Finance of the government. So, all the guys who held positions in the Jewish Agency, when the British left and the Jewish Agency surfaced and became the government, they switched over from being Jewish Agency officials to government officials.

This building then is the Jewish Agency Building. It was the headquarters of the Jewish State before there ever was a State. The building therefore has an historic significance and this room has very historic significance.

Let me come directly, right now, to one immediate question you could have and say, Well, alright, all that was before the State. Why do you need a Jewish Agency still in existence today, 23 years after the State has been established. Good question, isn't it? Lots of people ask it. And don't really know what the answer is. The answer is this. The Jewish Agency today performs functions which the government cannot do. That is why you still need it. You say what functions? Well, I'll give you two examples. No. 1, it receives all the money that we raise. The money can't go from the UJA in America to the State of Israel. It is illegal to do it that way. The government of the United States doesn't allow it. The government of the United States says you people cannot send your money directly to a foreign government. You're American citizens. You can raise the money if you want, to help Jews if you want. Send it to Israel if you want, but you can't send it directly to the government of Israel or its not tax deductible - there is no permission for tax deduction according to the rules of the United States Treasury. So, the Jewish Agency is the organization that receives the money. That is one purpose and that is why you need the Jewish Agency.

I'll give you a second example. The Jewish Agency handles immigration of Jews from different countries into Israel. Why can't the government do it? Take Morocco. Morocco is a country that is part of the Arab League, and the government of Israel has no Ambassador in Morocco. The Government of Israel can't do any dealings inside Morocco for Moroccan Jews, right? So, the Jewish Agency has a department of immigration. The Jewish Agency is not the government. The Jewish Agency sends some guys into Morocco and works with American organizations that are in Morocco, gets people out, brings them over here, has the money to spend on it. So those two examples give you the function of the Jewish Agency right in a nutshell.

You need an organization that can receive the money and then that can take the money and can spend it on the purpose of getting Jews out of different countries. The government of Israel has no ambassador in Moscow. So, who handles the whole movement of Russian Jews. Inside Russia, the Dutch Embassy does. If you kids ever want to visit Holland, do so, with love and blessings, because Holland is the most wonderful country in terms of its attitude in terms of Jewish problems and Jewish needs and Jewish difficulties. The little tiny Dutch Embassy in Moscow is snowed under with all these Jewish, these Russian Jews who are succeeding in getting out. I'll tell you about that in a minute. O.K. So

they get their papers. The Dutch Embassy processes it. People get on an airplane and they go where? They go to Vienna. Who picks them up in Vienna. The same Jewish Agency. It arranges planes, arranges hostels, a place to sleep overnight. Food, the whole bit. Finally gets them over here.

When you finally get them over here to Israel, then the government finally takes them over. Now, all this is kind of boring, except that it really isn't, because these organizational problems are part of the knowledge which you require in order for you to do your work effectively.

I'd like to go back for a moment to that period that I described as the Haganah period in Germany at the end of World War II. I'd like to tell you a bit about that in order to try to explain to you one very simple thing. What you guys have got to understand is that when you are dealing with the question of life or death for the Jewish people, you are dealing with something which you, and only you and nobody else is ever going to do anything about.

I'm not paranoid. I don't think I look it and I don't think I act it. But after a lot of experience, I've come to one very simple conclusion. When we're in a bind, we get a lot of sympathy and no action. When we're not in a bind, and things are going so-called normally, we don't even get a lot of sympathy. Not that we need it. I don't know how to find the words to make real to you the emotional impact of Hitler and the Holocaust. I'm pretty good with words, but nobody can find the words, not Eli Wiesel who writes them or orators who speak them. I don't think anybody can find the words to describe what it meant to live through those years in Europe, in bitter cold Poland or Russia or Germany and watch, slowly, steadily, systematically, like a factory produces so many cars every day, and every day that so many Jews shall be destroyed. Every day. Every day. And if you don't kill your quota of Jews for that day, then all hell breaks loose, up and down the line of bureaucracy. Himmler starts screaming up at the top line, Not enough Jews were killed this month, and from Himmler down to Eichmann and from Eichmann down to every guy until it reaches the bottom. And it is unbelievable. What are all the bureaucrats excited about in their offices? They're reading reports in the paper, that this month only 100,000 Jews were killed when the quota calls for a million. How in God's name are you going to kill all the Jews if you're going so Goddamned slowly.

Now the factory was at work week after week and month after month and year after year and your fathers and mothers were alive on this earth, even though you weren't. And I was alive on this earth and there was no Jew who was alive on this earth during this period, who can fail to carry with him to the grave, the guilt for the death of his brother and sister about which he did nothing.

It doesn't make any sense to condemn the past generation for doing nothing, because I never believed in crying about spilt milk. There is no point in recriminations about the past. What there is is the point of trying to understand what happened and why it happened so that we can make sure it doesn't happen again. It's very simple.

The Jews of the United States were asleep. Just plain asleep. Some were worried, there were a few leaders, one man by the name of Steven Wise. He was the great voice of conscience of American Jewry. Everytime he wanted to try to propose something, the others on the committee always told him why it wasn't practical, like the Welfare Fund Committee tells you something is a bum idea and it won't work. There is always a guy to say that something is a bum ideal. There are very few guys who produce creative suggestions. He wanted to organize a boycott against Germany in 1933 to break Germany economically. Other Jews said, No, no, don't do that. It will get Hitler sore. As though Hitler wasn't already devoted to the death of the Jews. But you had to be careful not to get the lion more irritated.

American Jews were essentially asleep and impotent. Nobody gave a damn. And I say that is not being paranoid, that is just being a fact. Roosevelt was asked over and over again for permission for the 8th Air Force in Italy to be allowed to go in and bomb Auschwitz. So, the smart-ass answer from the War Department was, Well, if we bomb Auschwitz, then we'll kill all the Jews in it. And the answer was, That's right. 20,000. 30,000. But if you bomb the factory they won't be able to kill a million. Because they'll never be able to get it rebuilt. So, after we answer him that way, he comes back with another answer that it is too far to go, which is a bunch of hogwash, because the 8th Air Force was going all the way deep into the oil fields in Rumania. Which was farther to go than Auschwitz. (The death factory went rolling merrily on consuming its quota every day.

Churchill, who called himself a big Zionist, couldn't care less. Jews, Jews? The only Jews in the world who tried to do anything were the Jews living here in Palestine. What they tried to do was form an army to fight under the Jewish flag, with the British Army, against Hitler, so that at least they would have a feeling that they were doing something to lift up their hands to help their fellow Jews who were in camps in Europe. Churchill stalls and stalls year after year after year, before giving permission finally in 1945 the year the war finally ended, he gave permission to have a Jewish brigade, which was attached to the British Army in Italy. Thank you very much.

And our friend the Pope. The Pope sat around in 1938 and made a deal with Hitler. The Pope signed a treaty with Hitler. The

Concordat. Did you know that? And Stalin. Listen, he was very busy trying to liberate all of Europe so that he could later swallow it. No morality there. A first class anti-Semite from Georgia. The same Georgia from which this month a couple of thousand Jews have come to Israel.

No. No. Just listen and learn very carefully from the lessons of history. Nobody, nobody lifts a finger in the clinch. Help yourself or you perish. The lesson is just as simple as that. It is not some new lesson to be learned from World War II experience. That lesson came all the way down from the Crusades and the auto de Fe of the Inquisition and blah, blah, blah. If you know your Jewish history ... the only trouble is you don't. If you don't know your Jewish history, that is something you have to do. Everybody has got to make a problem for himself in the year ahead. Read one book, not two, or three. One book on Jewish history. Will you? Any one. Sachar, Roth, Dubner, I don't care. One book on Jewish history. So, when somebody throws a lecture at you and refers to Crusaders and the Inquisition, it will click in your mind and You'll know what he's talking about. Because we'd be here all day if I tried to explain every reference.

This period burned itself into me forever, and I never was the same person thereafter. The war finished in 1945 and I stayed two more years until the middle of 1947, working. And our task in the underground was that we were trying to move Jews across borders, illegally, against all the powers of the world. Who didn't really care much about what happened to Jews. We tried to move them down to the Mediterranean on ships to get them to this country, in that period which you may remember when the British were trying to stop the ships from coming to this country and we were trying to break through the British blockade. Most of the time, we didn't. People got caught. Ships got caught and people got put on Cyprus behind barbed wire. Or the people got sent back to Germany, behind barbed wire.

It was a period when the Jewish people were at its weakest point because we had just lost a third of our members to Hitler. A third of the Jews in the world were killed. And he was well on his way to getting all the rest. At the moment when we were the weakest target, that was the moment when we made the supreme effort to try to win our independence. And if you can understand anything about miracles, you've got to believe that the years 1945-1948 were the years of the greatest miracle that ever took place anytime, anywhere in Jewish history, and I'm not sure, but I don't even include Mt. Sinai in that sentence. Because if we had not been formed as a nation at Sinai, we would have been formed at some other mountain by some other leader at some other time. We were a nation already a long time earlier, under

Abraham. So, the forming of us into a nation, which is what took place at Mt. Sinai, while it was a great and cataclysmic event, transcendental, I think you could argue the case that maybe what happened in 1945-48 was even greater. Because in 1945 we were bleeding, from six million pores. In 1948, we stood up on our feet, and said, We are the Third Jewish Commonwealth, reborn. And we shall live again. The moment we chose to say that was not when we were at our strongest but when we were at our weakest.

If we're living here today 23 years later to tell the tale, it is because there was a miracle involved in the creation. I don't mean a miracle in any kind of supernatural sense. I mean a miracle in a natural sense. We grasped that moment in history and intuitively understood what to do with it. I think the conscience of the world was at stake, partly. Partly, they were embarrassed, Let's use a polite word, at what they had done to us. I think that when the moment came to make retribution, 33 countries in the world voted that we should have the right to have a State of our own, but even so, there were 13 countries that voted no. Their conscience wasn't too active. We made it by a vote of 2. I don't know if you know that. Two. Two. It's ridiculous. We made it, I'm utterly convinced, not because some powers voted in the United Nations, in Flushing Meadows, but we made it because of the persistence, the persistence, and here's the lesson, by which we refused to lie down and die. We were dead, for all intents and purposes. European Jewry was dead, American Jewry was weak and dormant, flaccid and unproductive. What the hell else was there. Russian Jewry was in prison.

We were dead and in 1945 the Jewish people said, No, not dead. We're alive. And to prove it to you, we're going to declare our own State. The creation of the State of Israel was the answer to Hitler. Out of death came life. Out of blood came life. Every person in this room was born in blood. Can't be born without it, not even in a Caesarean. Death means blood. The question is how much? Can you afford to bleed more. And do you maybe bleed yourself to final death. These were the questions in 1945, 1946 and 1947 before that gamble took place, we knew we had only one thing to do and that was to try and save the life of every Jew who Hitler had not destroyed. There was only one way to save them and that was to bring them here. Because, even though this place wasn't a free Jewish land in 1945 or 1946 or 1947, still we knew that we were going to make it that way, one fine day. If we got Jews over here, at least even though there would still be somebody else running the place, like the British, nevertheless, if the Jews would be here, they would be safe. That was the dream.

So, believing that we would win our independence, and in the meanwhile, prepare for that by getting every Jew we could get over here. And by the way, in the process of getting them over here, we also

created enough rumpus on the Mediterranean Sea to gain ourselves a lot of favourable publicity to push the U.N. vote the way it finally pushed. You know what really finally pushed the U.N. vote in November of 1947? It was an episode with a ship called the "Exodus" in July of 1947, a few months earlier. And the British made a mistake, because when we loaded that ship, and that was the last one that I had anything to do with, in a small French port, near Marseilles, and put 4,500 people on board. She was a flat-bottomed ferry boat that used to sail across the Chesapeake Bay from Wilmington to someplace. Imagine sailing that across the ocean, without a keel. And imagine ripping the guts out, where you put automobiles in the ferry boat and putting in planking. Two toilets, 4,500 people. There were some guys who didn't get a chance to go once in the ten days. No joke. Hungry, vomit, I mean that thing was a mess.

You know what the British sent after her? They sent the biggest battle cruiser they had, the Ajax. The Ajax was the pride of the British fleet. It had sunk the Graf Spee off the coast of Montevideo earlier in the war. The Ajax is out after the Exodus. She was hanging off there and she's waiting and waiting and doesn't touch the ship while she's inside French waters, but after we had this huge, heroic Jewish crew loaded and the ship sailed, the Ajax followed her for 12 days. Off the coast of this country, then Palestine, the Ajax came in with her big steel prow, and she kind of nudged her and she almost split her in half. When the British Marines came down the ropes and boarded and there was a fight and a couple of kids were killed and the D.P.'s we called them in those days, "Displaced persons" if you ever heard that term, fought back with all the cans of kosher corn beef and everything else that they had on board that they threw at the British sailors.

Soon, the Haganah commander of the ship was ordered to surrender, by radio from the shore, and he did, and he dispersed his crew in all the hiding places, down in the bilge and in the false walls and so forth, because when the British captured the ship, we didn't want them to capture the Haganah crew. So, all that what happened is that when they tied the ship up at Haifa harbour and took the people off board and moved them over to three British prison ships, the Exodus remained tied up. About 48 hours later, the boys crept out from in between all the places and jumped overboard and swam ashore and the crew was intact.

The Jews were not taken to the island of Cyprus. That would have been too easy. The Jews were told they were going to be taken back to France from where the ship sent sail. And when they got to France, they refused to get off and they pulled a hunger strike. And the British went up the wall, because they couldn't persuade the French to use force. The French said, Listen, you can't drag the people off by force. So, the British said, OK. Teach them

a lesson once and for all. Back to Germany. Take those ships back up through the Channel, back up to the port of Bremerhaven, take the three shiploads of people back into the concentration camp at Bergen-Belsen.

Now, anybody who puts Jews back into concentration camps at Bergen-Belsen has blown his mind. And that, in the month of August, is when the British lost the ball game, because world public opinion swung against them. September, October, November, the vote came in. O.K. Let the Jews have their own damn State. Of course, they gave us exactly nothing. Because what the Arabs said, was if there is a vote in favour of an independent Jewish State, then we will fire, and the vote took place on the 29th of November and on the morning of the 30th of November, they started firing. Nobody remembers his name anymore, but the Arab guerilla, Fauzi Be-Kaukji Effendi got his armies together and went tromping into Mishmar Ha'Emeq, a kibbutz south-east of Haifa. He got in that far.

The war of guerilla fighting went on from November 1947 until May 15, 1948. May 15, 1948 was a Shabbat. That was the day, by which according to the U.N. vote, the British were to leave. On Shabbat, nothing was going to be done, as far as the Jewish authorities were concerned, so on Friday, May 14, in an Art Museum in Tel Aviv, the members of the Jewish Agency were gathered together Friday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, just before Shabbat, and Ben Gurion, read the Declaration of Independence, proclaimed the name of the State, the shofar was blown, Shabbat fell Friday afternoon, Saturday, the 15th at the stroke of noon, the British High Commissioner, Sir Alex Cunningham, sailed out of the Port of Haifa, on a cutter, for his destroyer. Down came the British flag. He gave his last salute, climbed aboard, turned his back and they sailed to sea. That same day, Shabbat, the 15th of May, the first immigrant refugee ship sailed into the same Haifa harbour with over 5,000 people on board, coming from the camps in Europe, and if you ever want to see dramatized the liberation and the meaning of freedom, what Jews couldn't do the day before, namely, sail into this place freely, without having a British certificate, to permit them to land, the next day they didn't need any certificate to permit them to land. The keys to the door were in our own hands. They landed. Nothing more complicated than that. That's it.

That same Shabbat, not guerilla Arab armies, but regular Arab armies from all the neighbouring states started their invasion and that war went on for months and months and months, until Mr. Ralph Bunche performed his miraculous deed, for which he got the Nobel Peace Prize, of so-called bringing the war to an end, with an armistice treaty.

Do you know the first War of Independence of this country isn't

over yet. All we've got is an armistice from 23 years ago. We haven't got a peacy treaty. We haven't had a peace treaty since. We're just not about to get one. It doesn't look to me as if anybody is going to be willing to sign one. I don't know if we'll have to fight 23 more years to get one. I'm not kidding.

This is what you kids have to understand. What you guys have to understand is that the war for the independence of this country is still being fought. It is not the Sinai campaign of 1956 or the Six Day War of 1967, or the war of attrition of 1970. You can give all different names to it and all different dates to it that you want. A hundred years from now, nobody will remember it. A hundred years from now, you know what this is going to be called? This is going to be called The Period of The Wars of the Jews. It could be a 50 year war, it could be a 30 year war. It is going to be called The Period of The Wars of the Jews, of the winning of independence. And you people are still involved in the middle of the fighting of that war. You do not have yet on your hands an independent, free, peaceful State of Israel. You have a State of Israel which is free from the citizens who live in it, independent as far as taking Jews from the outside.- It's free and it's independent, but it is not at peace.

This is not warmongering. This is describing a condition. We have a cease-fire, that has been going on for 14 months. The cease-fire is about to be broken. Fire is about to start again. As fire starts again, we will try to put it out again. You weren't in the country a few days ago, when the Chief of Staff made a very big speech. He said, if Egypt starts to war again, I would like the public to know what our objectives are. Our objectives are to try to regain a state of cease-fire. Did he say our objectives are to conquer Cairo? Did he say our objectives were to conquer Damascus? He said, Our objective is, if they start to fire, our objective is to get back to a condition of cease-fire.

I should like to tell you why and then I'd like to quit and open it up and ask questions. Why is the objective of Israel to return, or to remain in a condition of cease-fire. Because it is the best condition we can have until we have pece and we're not going to have peace for a long time, because peace involves recognition. And no Arab countries are about to recognize us. They didn't vote for our existence 23 years ago and they don't recognize our existence today. As far as they are concerned, they would like to obliterate our existence and wish we weren't here. As far as they're concerned, they have one historical parallel which serves them and that is the Crusades, when they said that the Christians came from Europe. After Richard the Lion-Hearted was an Englishman and who were the other Crusaders? French, German, Austrians, Christians, they came from Europe and they tried to conquer the Holy

Land. Ha. ha. We beat them. How long did it take us? Only 200 years.

King Salah E-Din, Saladin sent Richard the Lion-Hearted home with his tail between his legs. So, what the hell, we've only been fighting the Jews 23 years. They are in no hurry to make peace with us. They have no intention of making peace with us. Our objective therefore, is at least let's not make war. At least nobody gets killed. That's our objective. Our objective is to cease-fire. No fire. No killing.

Then again, you know why? In the 23 years of existence of this country, 10,000 men have given their lives in all the wars and in all the shootings between the wars. Lot of dead. You know what I mean. Let me give an example. America has roughly a population a hundred times the size of Israel. One hundred times the size. If there have been 10,000 dead in Israel, you know what that would have meant in terms of the population, it would have meant a million dead in America. You know there haven't been a million dead in America in all the wars America ever fought in 250 years. Look at Vietnam. Vietnam tore America apart. Remember the arm bands with the numbers on them when it got to be 40,000 - 45,000. 45,000 dead in Vietnam. Shocking. Horrible. Caused one President to lose. Might cause another President to lose. Well, he might be all pulled out by the elections. You kids rocked the American government right to its foundations. Because you protested against a war that took such life. 45,000 dead. World War II, 200,000. What do you think would be the effect in America if there were the equivalent of a million soldiers dead? Well, that is what 10,000 means in this country. It is that much smaller. The same ratio.

No. No. No more dead. No more dead. By next week there may be again more dead, if fire breaks out again. We don't want. There is nothing to gain. We're not trying to go anywhere. Nothing we want. We want to have somebody sign a peace treaty. If they don't want to, we'll live without it. Stop shooting. Why have we learned with such extraordinary skill to shoot back so well? Question ever dawn on anybody? How the hell have we got the best air force in the world? Its not a chauvinistic statement or a jingoistic statement. It is a fact. Why has that fact developed. Why have you got an army here which is considered to be one of the best fighting armies in the world? Because it was built up in order to defend this country against attack. Attack. Attack.

The world was surprised in 1967. You heard the cliche over and over again. Oh, we didn't think Jews could fight that way. Anybody can fight that way when his life is constantly in danger

and he decides finally that he will train himself in order to be able to defend himself. The Hottentots could do it if they had to, if they wanted to.

This country is like a little Sparta, with every citizen trained. I'll tell you something if you know anything about your ancient Greek history. Sparta is no good. No, Sparta is no way for any country to be. Athens. Philosophy, poetry, music, public debating, the greatest skill that developed in Athens, democracy. We have to be both Athens and Sparta at the same time. That is the magic and the miracle and the mystique that is Israel. Israel fights her wars for survival and at the same time, the symphony orchestra is sold out. It plays the same concert nine times in a row, they must be bored to death, but more and more people want tickets, so they play it over and over again, and each time they sell it out, 3000 seats, so 27,000 come to hear the concert. Then they can go and play the second series. More bookshops here per square foot than anyplace on earth. Russian immigrants coming in. The Minister of Finance says if we got no room for them next year, if we can't build enough houses, then I am calling on Israeli citizens to volunteer to take Russians into their own homes. Each one who has a big enough house to take a family in and we promise you, we won't let them stay more than a year. Get those guests out at the end of a year. I mean, this is Athens, and at the same time, if you'd been here yesterday and looked at yesterday's newspaper, you would have seen the three or four leading generals of this country standing on the edge of the Canal, because we expect trouble there any day. That is Sparta. But Athens and Sparta going on absolutely simultaneously. It is the most fantastic creative outburst of optimism and faith and capacity and creativity.

Every single kid who calls himself a Jew should be thrilled to the marrow of his bones that he belongs to this people which is capable of this. This isn't the nothing people, boy. This is the most something people that is. Based purely and simply upon performance. Not boasting. Performance. Jewish kids get thrilled by things. They get thrilled by Dylan because he is the best performer in the business. He thrills you more than some second rate or third rate or fourth rate. The Jews are the greatest creative performers in the world. That thrill goes through a certain number of us, fails to reach a certain number of other kids. It just fails to reach them. They just don't feel that way. The trick is that you kids who are called the leaders in this business, and I don't call you the leaders, because I don't know, but somebody calls you a leader, because you're here. You took up a seat on that marvelous flight and you are taking up a seat in this historic room. You are leaders. It is up to you to get this vibration across. This thrill. The feeling of participation in the magnificent people whose existence stretches back to the beginning of time and whose

far end will stretch, I can assure you, to the farthest end of all recorded human history. And in between, we will continually throw out our Einsteins and our Freuds and our Marxes --- and our Dylans, and that is the job of a creative people. To provide sparks for other people. It is your job as leaders, to keep the message alive of what the purpose is all about. And what Israel has to do with it is being the center of existence of the Jewish people. And what Jewish kids in America or England or Canada or wherever you are, where ever you live, should do about it.

Or, if you don't want to do that as leaders, then just be followers. That's all. Let somebody else tell you what to do. But if you're really leaders, you tell them what to do. Organize them. Don't anybody whine at me. I don't like to hear whiners about they don't listen. Kids don't want to hear the message and kids are turned off and you can't get 30 people to a Hillel meeting and --- I don't want to hear whining. There are 400,000 Jewish kids on American college campuses today and by God, if you can't go out and win the hearts and minds of half of them then you ought to abdicate. Let somebody else be the leader. I think you can. I think you want to. I think that is why you're here. I think what we can do on this trip is give you a little extra ammunition to do your job well as leaders. Leaders who should stir up the rest of the Jewish kids for devotion to the cause of Israel. The people of Israel are Russian Jews. The people of Israel are American Jews. The people of Israel are Israeli Jews. All Jews are Israelis. All Israelis are Jews. We are indistinguishable one from the other. You happen to live in a geographical place called America. I happen to live in a geographical place called Jerusalem. What unites us is much more than what separates us. What separates us is a few thousand miles of geography. That is all. What unites us is a few thousand years of history.

The history that unites us is much stronger than the geography which divides us. Think about it. So, one people united, we can make Israel safe and strong here in the State of the land and we can make the children of Israel safe and strong anyplace they live anywhere on earth. That is what the ball game is all about. Thank you very much.

Now, I talked for an hour, non-stop. That is a long time for anybody to listen. So, if you want to take a stretch, we can, or if you want to start asking questions we can. Or we can do both at the same time. Stretch and who has the first question.

Alright, the first question is, can I explain the relationship between the Jewish Agency and the J.D.C.? The answer is yes.

The Jewish Agency takes care of the immigration of Jews here into Israel, in the settlement and their absorption. Everything inside Israel. The J.D.C. is an organization that was formed 54 years ago. It takes care of Jews outside of Israel as well as inside. The Joint Distribution Committee has a program of around 20 million dollars worth of spending. It spends money on Jews in Morocco, Iran, France, Turkey, sends packages inside the Soviet Union. Rumania, almost 2 million dollars in Rumania for Jews who live there. It also has a program inside Israel, here under a different name called Malben, which spends about six million dollars on the victims of Hitler who are still alive and whom we have to ease gently to the grave.

There are people seventy-eighty years old, broken, many of them. They are what Hitler left. And they are here and they have to be taken care of in a dignified way. So, the Joint Distribution Committee really takes care of Jews in the countries of their residence, plus the one exception of taking care of some Jews here in Israel.

The Jewish Agency has nothing to do with Jewish communities in their countries of residence. It only has to do with immigration, initial and absorption here. Clear distinction. No duplication of money. We take very good care of that. There is never any duplication. You don't have two organizations doing the same job.

Lillian Ancis, Stern College: One thing on a college campus -- is the extent to which the Arabs and the Arab sympathizers have been able to have their propoganda spread. Can you suggest any moves and any financial support that we can get to react to this propoganda. Can you give some suggestions on how to counteract this?

Friedman: The Arab propoganda? I understood you up to that point. At that point, I suddenly lost you. If you talk about Arab propoganda on the campus, and you ask how to combat that, the only answer to propoganda is counter-propoganda. If they bring a good speaker, you bring a good speaker. It isn't a question of just money. It never cost any money to bring a speaker to campus. If you're talking about speakers, or if you're talking about films. None of the things that are usually done by the Arabs require an awful lot of money. It is the availability of people, not money that is important to do the job, that I have found to be true over and over again. I found folks who say to me, I know a state, lots of Arabs at Grinnel College, you know, in Iowa, for instance. We can't get the Jews or the Israeli kids who are here at Grinnel to stand up and give public lectures and answer back the way the Arab students do. OK, I

don't know why, but that may have been a problem on that campus. Personnel is always the question. Not money. The best answer to Arab propoganda is Israeli propoganda.

Now, if you say well, they get a thousand people out to listen to their side of the story. We can get only 50 people out to listen to our side. Tell our side to 50. So, I don't know what the desperation is about that. That is just a matter of programming, good sense, trying to figure out should you answer back the next day, or should you sit a month and bring somebody else to campus. It is a matter of strategy and tactics. I don't know why it should be difficult.

When you got to the second question, of the fact that you think that Arab propoganda acts negatively against a Jewish campaign for raising money for Israel, this I don't understand at all. Because, you are telling me, that some Jewish kids won't give money to the campaign because they were swayed by Arab propoganda? If you are saying that that is so, then you just go one by one to those kids, like we were talking about at the luncheon table today. The best way you make a campaign is by personal visit, and by personal visits, one by one, cover as many visits as you can, try to win them over and you have to answer the arguments of the Arab propogandist. If a kid says to you, I won't give you any money for the campaign because I heard the Arab propogandist say that the Jews want to make war, they want to conquer Cairo, you have to answer that kid, to get his \$10.00. How are you going to answer him? By getting Abba Eban to come and make a speech? No. You make the speech. I'm serious about it. I'm not joking. I always believe, maybe this is the long, old military training of mine, I believe that the commander gets out on the field, does his job with as many troops as he's got behind him to do it with and that means you visit and you see as many people as you can. You get out. You answer back the propaganda as you know best to do and don't look for any miracles.

Now, I'd like to ask you a question. Have you actually, truthfully, seriously, run across kids who said they won't give money because of something that some Arab told them?

Answer inaudible

And did these kids at Brown say where they had run into these kids that refused to give money. Could I ask you for a show of hands on the question? I would like to put the question this way. How many people in this room, on the basis of personal experience, you heard about it at another school, you admit you have no personal experience. That is still second-hand. How many people have had first hand experience with any Jewish kids saying they won't give any money to the campaign because of what they heard from what you

call "Arab propagandists"? Sixteen. So that has to be about a quarter, 25 of you. OK. That is a very damning indictment.

I think the only answer to it is that when you know, or you ask the kid to give money to the campaign and the kid says no, and when you ask why he gives you an Arab argument, then it is your job to nail him right on the spot. And if you can't convince him, then he wins.

Judith Mandelkorn, Ohio State University: I would like to know how dependent the State of Israel is on the funds raised in the United States.

Friedman: The question is, how dependent is Israel on the funds raised by the UJA in the United States. If you saw this morning's newspaper, right on the front page of this morning's newspaper, there was a big article saying that because of a larger aliyah, than was expected, more Jews coming from Russia and because of less money coming from the UJA than was expected, the budget for next year, is completely out of whack. I can't give you a better answer to your question than that. How dependent? Very, very dependent. Very dependent. The treasurer of this country, Mr. Sapir, this morning, in a way it was a terrible attack on the UJA, I think there is going to be a blistering bunch of cables arriving from New York by tomorrow. Of course, he didn't mean it that way, he'll say. He said, you only raised 300 million. You said you were going to raise 400 million. You're a hundred million dollars short. Look at what a hole that leaves us in. Very dependent.

Judy: Well, would you say then, in other words, that Israel could not function as a state, the civil service and everything without this large sum of money from the States?

Friedman: Well, when you say the social services, yes, I would have to agree. Because, you see, so much of the money of the country that it takes from its own citizens by taxes, is going now for the war. The war is consuming so much money in Israel. Again, I'll give you figures. Do you know what GNP means? Gross national product. That is the total value of the economy of the whole country. In America at the height of the Vietnam war about 10% of the gross national product was being devoted to the war. Here in Israel, almost 30% of the GNP goes to war. Do you realize what that means? Unbelievable drain on this economy. So, when she says social services, after you finish paying for the war, there is almost no money left for anything else. And the social services of education, health, welfare, care of the poor, all of those things, all depend upon our money. I would say totally depend. I mean the universities in this country cost about 80 million dollars a year to run. The government used to have the money to give it to them. The government hasn't got the money

because of the war. We're putting the money in. The UJA is. If we didn't, the universities would close down. It couldn't be more simple. Or that much money would have to be taken away from the war. Then you run a danger of risking the security of the country. It is a very tough choice. Our money is indispensable to the social service.

Kim Dramer, Boston University:

Friedman:(repeats question): I think I lost you somewhere in the convolutions of your grammar, but let me ask you if this is the point that you were trying to make. Were you trying to make the point that Jewish, or political organizations on the campus, with lots of Jewish kids in it, SDS, fronted for the Arab propoganda line. They expressed the Arab propoganda line.

Are you saying this, that some Jewish kids are confused, from a political point of view, they want to support, let's say the Young Socialist League, but because the Young Socialist League is anti-Israel, and the Jewish kids are pro-Israel --- are you describing a condition to me where lots of Jewish kids are caught up in a conflict? OK.

All I can answer is this. If a Jewish kid is a member of SDS, let's take that, because that is dead. Anything we say about the dead doesn't count. If a Jewish kid wanted to be a member of the SDS and yet, because of its other position on, let's say Biafra, or any question, he wants to be tied up with the SDS because that is what he believes, that is his image, that is the way he wants to look, but he is conflicted, because the SDS is anti-Israel. So, this poor Jewish kid has lived in conflict for a couple of years. I believe the SDS is dead, so that conflict is solved. But tomorrow something else will pop up. What I'm trying to say to you, I don't know why you're shaking your head, is that in a question of conflict of loyalty on the question of a pro-Israel position, no Jewish kid can exist unless he is completely schizophrenic, inside of any organization that has an anti-Israel position, if he wants to take a pro-Israel stand. He can't. He has either got to give up his pro-Israel position and join the Arabs, or he has, unfortunately, to divorce himself from them and stick with his pro-Israel position, hoping that they'll get some sanity and that he can be reunited with them. There is no other way. For so many years, you kids have tried to walk the tight-rope on this and find a way. Well, time really takes care of it. When I said that the SDS is dead, time took care of that.

Jordan Tannenbaum, Brandeis University: I think there exists a dichotomy between the Israeli Jew and the Diaspora Jew. I think that in spite of the fact that we have a history which unites us, and a geography that divides us, we do have the last 23 years of

a different history. Speaking with kids on campus who have been to Israel, many of them are turned off because they find it so hard to be accepted here. How do you look at this problem?

Friedman: The question had to do with the sociology of the Israeli closed society. A lot of kids who come here to live for six months, or three months, or a year go back home and they are turned off because it is so hard for them to crack into Israeli society. They are 100% right. It is hard to crack in. There isn't any question about it. This is the most introverted, convoluted, closed society I have ever seen in my life. (In a way, that may be one of its strengths, I don't know. I'm not sure.)

They are wrong to be turned off by that fact. They have to be mature enough and intelligent enough to realize that that is the way it is. That is a liability, a disadvantage of this society, and they have to ask themselves the question whether there are enough other advantages to compensate for that, to induce them to come to live here. That was the way we made our own personal decision. Sure, it is a condemnation. This is the hardest society in the world to crack. It has something to do with language, but not altogether, because even though you learn enough Hebrew to go gargling along, you still have to fight the psychological acceptance of the outsider and the insider.

But that shouldn't be enough to turn them off.

Debbi Berman, Oklahoma:

Friedman: She is reporting that there are lots and lots of Arab students at Oklahoma, because of the oil. They come from the Arab countries to study. What she is saying is the best way to combat Arab propoganda is to create Israeli propoganda. This is its own best answer, which is simply what I tried to say before. She is simply saying that it works. If you set up an Israel Week or an Israeli Fair or an Israeli program with a lot of tables around, a lot of booths, people learn things they never knew before. They pick up brochures, they listen to speakers, they see films. They learn things. Most kids, if you want to know, are open minded, and when they listen to another side of the story, they are swayed and they have some facts with which to counter-balance the other impression. The best way to combat propoganda is with counter-propoganda.

Amy Lavin, Ohio State: You can't whitewash the problems of Israel. Some of those we have spoken to have done this. We should admit the problems we have. It sounds fishy to me.

Friedman- She says that you cannot answer propoganda with propoganda, that is by whitewashing the problems that exist in Israel. Propoganda is not whitewashing problems.

She says (I'm speaking for the record) the people they have spoken to so far have denied the problems that exist. Have whitewashed the problems.

Lavin: We asked about Black Panthers. I can't quote exactly because we have not slept in three days. The Minister of Police told us that there are no problems with the Panthers and no juvenile delinquency.

Friedman: Let me try to get to the bottom of what you're saying, Amy. You're saying that the best way to answer propaganda is with counter-propaganda. Counter-propaganda doesn't mean whitewashing. You're wrong about that. Now, hold it. You're mixing up two separate subjects. Let's leave alone the question of propaganda and counter-propaganda. Let's leave alone the question of propaganda and counter-propaganda. Stop. Period. Paragraph. Change the subject.

You have raised a new subject. What you are saying is, I think, in the time you've been here, you've asked somebody some questions about something, and you're gotten what you feel are fishy answers. You referred to two subjects, Black Panthers and juvenile delinquency. I'd like to stop now, and try to find out from you, what did you ask about that and what answer did you get about that. I'll tell you very simply, from me you won't get any kind of whitewashing.

You were with Rosolio last night. OK. Very authoritative and a very knowledgeable man. What did you ask him?

All right now, let's take the two things. As far as the second question is concerned, he ought to know. He is a policeman. He is also a factual man. If he says that the delinquency problem is small, you can believe it. You can take that as gospel truth, because he knows how many kids get arrested and for what offences. It is all on his desk. There is no disputing that. In this country, juvenile delinquency, consists, up to now, mostly of breaking windows, stealing bikes, a tiny bit of stealing automobiles is just beginning now. If a dozen cars get stolen that already gets serious. Almost nothing of crimes of violence, mugging, rape. Almost no drug business. They are very strict on drugs in this country by the way. I should have mentioned it at the beginning. I'd like to say this very straight, simple, no baloney. This is a United Jewish Appeal group. You people are free citizens. I'm not going to tell you what you do in your private life. If you want to smoke, you smoke. But, the following are the conditions that apply to United Jewish Appeal Official Study Missions of Americans in this country:

1. If you are obviously inattentive, because you are obviously spaced-out, you are obviously going to be asked to leave this group. The clue to this sentence is the word "obvious". Anybody sitting there like that, he is going to be invited to go home. H O M E.
2. If you bother anybody else, if you annoy anybody else, you interfere with anybody else, that means you are not just exercising your own personal rights. You are interfering with somebody else's sovereign right. And that is a no-no. You'll be invited to leave.

So, what it all boils down to is, if you want to go to the john between 3 and 4 a.m., that is your private time. Goodbye Charlie. Then if the police get you -- we were talking about police and that is what reminded me, the rules in this country are very strict. Very strict. Let's not get into any arguments about whether they are right or wrong or permissive or not permissive. I'm not interested in any of that. These are their rules and that is what we live by. Four months in the clink and deportation.

We've had some messy experiences in the past. Two summers ago we had a UJA student mission and we were much too permissive and we, that is the people in charge, and we decided the hell with it. We would live by the minimum rules of the country and those are the minimum rules of this country and those are the rules that apply to this Mission.

Now, as far as the Black Panther business. You were getting a different sounding from somebody here who was disagreeing with your analysis of what Rosolio said. Does anybody else want to offer an analysis of what Rosolio said and then I would like to give you my answer to the question and then I would like to give you my answer to the Black Panther problems in this country.

But first, I don't want him to be misquoted or misunderstood by the group. So, did you have something to add to what he said?

Harvey Altman, S.U.N.Y. Buffalo: The Police Commissioner agreed with what Panthers were doing but he had to act against it. I agree with Amy that we have to speak the truth and recognize Israel's faults.

Friedman: Amy, that is all together different from what you said, girl. That is very different from what you said. Now, Harvey, finish up.

Altman: to people in America, what we cannot do is to white-wash the problems. We have to speak the truth about them and

recognize the faults. I think that relates back to what we were talking about earlier. I would like to say something about that.

Friedman- Hold it, if you will and let's get back to that. Let's clean this one up while we're still on it. I don't agree with whitewashing. When the man said that this is a closed society, that is an indictment. I didn't try to defend it, I agreed with it. When you guys get to know me better, you'll know that I talk very straight. Now, here is the Black Panther business as far as I can give it to you, trying to reduce it to a nutshell. Always, when you have a complicated problem, maybe you shouldn't simplify it too much, but let me just try.

First of all, they took the name Black Panther by their own admission, they took that name in order to get newspaper attention. They knew that it was a red flag name. They knew what Black Panther meant in the United States. It meant activist. It meant somebody who is going to get out on the street and run a parade, run a riot, run a demonstration and raise hell. So, they knew that they would get attention. If they called themselves the Association of Sephardic Immigrants of Lower Rehavia who would listen to them?

A sidelight of that whole business about the name is that when it was pointed out to them that the Black Panthers in the United States are anti-semitic and anti-Israel, which they are, from their top leadership down, these kids split and took a different name, Black Panther (Blue and White) in order to make damn sure that everybody in this country knew that they are patriotic Israelis. Kind of cute, I think.

Now, the name was taken for publicity purposes. The objectives were to bring to the attention of the public the conditions of poverty and over-crowded housing in which a large proportion of this population lives, which is true. And they added to it the charge that the poverty stricken and slum-dwelling portion of the population is all Sephardic and therefore discrimination is being practiced. That was their charge. O.K.

You ask, is a large proportion of this country poverty-stricken? Yes. 250,000 people in this country out of the 2½ million people are living below what is called the Social Welfare Department, specifically by a man named Katz, who is the Director of the Social Security Institute what we call in America, Social Security. Katz, a trained social worker defined the poverty line to be \$ 25.00 per person per month. OK. You've got a family with 4 people. Four people are going to live on \$ 100.00 a month. You can't live on \$ 100.00 a month. That is 420 pounds. Your lunch costs 15 pounds. Ten percent of the people in this country are living at that level.

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That's not whitewashing or denying anything. That's a fact. You can say 90% of the people have made it. They're above the poverty line, only 10% of the people are below. That's like saying is the glass of milk half empty or half full? I'm giving you the facts. These are the facts. You say you want to be armed by the facts in order to be able to answer.

Number two about overcrowded housing. There are 60,000 families in this country. That is the same 250,000 people. 60,000 families, a quarter of a million people living in overcrowded housing. What is defined as overcrowded housing? When you have a density of more than three persons to a room. In other words, if you have six people in a family, a father, a mother and four kids. They're trying to live in two rooms. The little kitchen doesn't count and the little toilet doesn't count. You've got two rooms and six people trying to live there. Eat, sleep, fornicate, defecate, everything in two rooms. Day and night. Six people on each others heads. All the time. That's overcrowding. And that is going to breed all kinds of things. That's going to cause the kids to runaway from home. That's going to cause the father to run away from home. That's going to send a 16 year old girl out on the street. Prostitution. I don't know why you didn't discuss that with the police. Prostitution is beginning in the city. Not a lot, but it's beginning. It's beginning in those areas where the girls are running out of these overcrowded homes. What have they got to sit in the house for? Where are they going to go? And the best thing, is if you've got to go out on the street, you might as well go out on the street and earn a buck.

They're going over to East Jerusalem and they're offering their services to the Arabs who live in East Jerusalem and to the tourists who find their way to East Jerusalem and that's the place. Don't anybody ask me for a place, a street, a number, an address.

Now, both of these problems of not enough money to live on and overcrowded housing so that the family life is really hell, apply to about 10% of the population, are so far actually true. But where the Panthers come in, they say, And the only people living this way are Sephardic people and therefore because it is all Sephardic people who are poor, that means that there is discrimination in this country against Sephardic people. Then, once they get themselves worked up in a big charge of discrimination, they say, And by the way, why the hell isn't there some general in the Army who is Sephardic. By the way, why the hell isn't there some Minister in the Government who is Sephardic. And by the way, this proves that there is discrimination against the Sephardi. All up and down the line.

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Now, that is an argument which is a reductio ad absurdum. The fact of the matter is that there is no discrimination in this country, as you and I understand discrimination, which means on the part of the government or the city authorities. At least, I always understood discrimination to be where there is a law that you couldn't ride in the front of the bus if you were black. After that law got repealed, then there was no discrimination on the part of the municipality. Then there was only discrimination left in the hearts of your fellow bus travellers. But if you wanted to sit in the front seat, you sat in the front seat. You took a chance. Somebody might throw a brick at you. Somebody might make a nasty crack at you, but legally there was no discrimination.

Now, in Israel it is ridiculous to talk about discrimination between Ashkenazi and Sephardi. That is ridiculous. It doesn't exist. It doesn't exist either as government policy or municipal law. Prejudice, undoubtedly exists, in the hearts of the people. I live near a little development town of immigrants called Ora Akiva, a little village, about 8,000 people. Half of them are Moroccans and Tunisians, half of them are Rumanians. I went into a shop in that town the other day to buy a jacket. The store-keeper was a Rumanian. My father-in-law said, Do you go to a synagogue here. He said, Yes. He asked, Do you go to the same synagogue with the Sephardim? And the guy looked at him and said, Are you crazy? So, this Rumanian who has lived in this village for 21 years has prejudice in his heart against his fellow townspeople from Morocco. I'm sure of it. But so what? What are you talking about? Talking about some kind of society in heaven where every man is pure in his heart? No.

People here aren't any saintlier than anyplace else. I use many words to describe them. I call them brave and heroic and creative, but I never called them saintly, did I? They aren't. Don't make the mistake of thinking that they are. But, there is no discrimination in this country. Not by law, not by government decree. There may be prejudice in people's hearts. I tell you what there is in this country, which accounts for why so many of the people living in this over-crowded houses are Moroccans or Iraqis or Yemenites. There is a reason for it.

The reason is not discrimination. The reason is, well, chronology, education, vocational skills, and a little bit of luck all rolled up together. I think the most important of all these is chronology. I'll tell you what I mean by it very simply. A Moroccan who is living today in 1971 in the same house or apartment that the Jewish Agency gave him in 1950, twenty years ago, is living in a rotten, crummy and by now, slummy building. Is every Moroccan who came into this country in 1950 living that way? Hell no. 90% have pulled themselves up by their bootstraps. Whose left behind? Always the weakest. Always the least educated. Always the least

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educated. Always the least skilled. Who are the poverty-stricken? Always the handicapped. Always the unskilled, the uneducated, the illiterate.

If every Moroccan who came into this country in 1951, who got that little apartment of 350 square feet, was still living in it, but every Pole, every Russian, every Englishman, were in 700 square feet, then you could say, What the hell is this? This is discrimination. That is not the case. Many people who came in 1951 and got the apartments that were available in 1951 have long since managed to escape from them and get into something bigger.

The people who came in 1971, whether they are Russians, or Moroccans, don't get 350 square feet of space anymore. They get 750 feet of space. It doesn't matter whether they are Sephardic or Ashkenazi. The immigrant of the class of 1971 gets a certain kind of housing and the immigrant of the class of 1951 got a certain kind of housing and each one got what the country could afford to give him at the time.

To me, the most clinching argument of the whole thing is not the Moroccans who came in 1951. Remember I told you about that first ship that came in in May 15, 1948? Where did all those people go? You know where they went? Tents. Not houses, at all. Do you know that we had a year, 1949-50, a quarter of a million people living in tents in the area of what is now the lower slums of the city of Haifa? And who were they? Were they Sephardim? No, they were Ashkenazim. They were Polish and Hungarian and Russian Jews from the camps of Europe. And they went into whatever was available at that time.

Housing in this country, to a very great extent, I say, is a matter of the chronology of when you come. That's what you get. Now, the trick is to climb out of it if you can and who can't climb out of it is the guy who hasn't got the skill to get a better job, hasn't got the education to get the better job, remains a poor struggling devil all his life. By the way, if you think that the whole quarter of a million Jews who were in that condition are Sephardim today, you're wrong. They're not. There are plenty Ashkenazim among them as well. I've seen them.

So, you have to separate the two things. This is what is wrong with the Black Panther business. Their argument that there is poverty in this country is correct. And thank God, that they exploded the way they did and brought it to everybody's attention. Their argument that this poverty is a function of discrimination is wrong. That's all. Those are the two answers to the question. Those are the facts.

Hanna Sanford, Washington University: In terms of the timing, why couldn't people who came earlier be upgraded and get better housing?

Friedman: The question always comes up, why not first in, first out. Why can't the people who come in 1951 be upgraded, moved into the bigger houses that are now available and the people who are coming in 1971 begin at the bottom of the ladder and let them go into the old houses which would be vacated.

It's a purely practical matter. No ideology in it at all. It simply isn't workable. The immigrant coming in 1971, the Moroccan, let's take him. He's living in Casablanca or he's living in Paris. He went from Casablanca five years ago, didn't come here, but went to Paris. The Moroccan who wants to come to Israel today in 1971 won't go into 350 square feet. He won't come. He'll stay where he is. He just won't come. It's a purely practical matter.

A second purely practical matter, the Russians who do want to come very badly, fight their way through the police stations to get out, won't enter. He'll arrive in Israel, he'll make a sit down strike at the airport and he will not enter that apartment of 350 sq. feet. He just won't do it. He'll say, I didn't escape from Russia to come here to have you put me in 350 feet. It's like a prison cell. Word will filter back to Russia, of all the problems here of adjustment and absorption and that will discourage them back there in Russia and we will be working counter to what we're trying to build up. We're trying to build up the morale of the Jews of Russia to tell them we're behind them, to urge them to come.

Now, if we were to do a thing like this, we would be throwing cold water on the very thing we're trying to accomplish.

Hanna Sanford: At the same time, I read recently about Jews in Morocco who are afraid to come to Israel. I must say I find that very distressing.

Friedman- If they say they are afraid to go to Israel because they are afraid of getting poor housing, then they are saying what I just finished saying. If they say they are afraid to go there because they think there is going to be discrimination against them, then the Black Panthers have done them a terrible disservice. That is what is evil about the Black Panthers. They have done a disservice. By a charge of discrimination which is not accurate, they've done a disservice against many of the Sephardim. Yes, it is tragic. It is pathetic. Not tragic. Pathetic, that Jews in Morocco should talk that way. However, let me give you some heart and courage. If the desire to get out is strong enough, it will overcome that slight fear that they have.

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Ted Nash, University of Chicago: Will it overcome their fears?
I think it was an administrative fault, not the fault of the Panthers.

Friedman: I don't think the Panthers were completely at fault. I just said they did a disservice to a lot of Sephardim.

Let me get this one thing clear. There is never a question of the Jewish Agency or the government, either one making a decision of giving housing in favour of one kind of immigrant versus another kind of immigrant. That would be suicide. That would be just damn bad sense. That would be just stupid, let alone being ideologically indefensible. No, that hasn't occurred. Referring to the question of Tannenbaum, is the Jewish Agency concentrating more now on immigration from the West. Is the Agency discouraging immigration from Sephardic Jewish areas?

No, they are concentrating on it more since the Six Day War, since Jews in America began to wake up and think of the possibility that they might want to come to live here. Before the Six Day War, most Jewish organizations in America wouldn't go near the word aliyah, because they just didn't want to feel that they were violating American loyalty. Example. Hadassah, the strongest Jewish organization of women in the world. Up to five years ago, before the Six Day War, you couldn't get a resolution through at a Hadassah conference calling for mass aliyah of Jews from America to Israel. They wouldn't pass such a resolution. So, the whole idea of American aliyah has come up since the Six Day War, since Jews felt a well-spring of identification and consciousness and stronger feeling and began to volunteer more to come here.

It's not that the Jewish Agency is afraid of the Yellow Peril, that is running around trying to recruit white Jews to counter-balance the Black ones. Come on, you kids are too smart for that. I can't be responsible for everything you read, but I can be responsible for trying to unscramble your brain. It is policy in this country right down the line, everybody, government, Jewish Agency, Histadruth, UJA, any public organization you name. It is policy in this country to encourage the immigration to this country of every Jew in the world, from any place in the world, in any quantity in the world, in which they can all get here. Preferably all Jews from everywhere. That is the policy of this country.

If the day could ever be reached that all 13 million Jews in the world, lived in this one State of Israel, that would end once and for all the question of do you prefer Ashkenazim or Sephardim, because you'd have them all under one roof. That is policy.

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Now, obviously, I don't want to get into a whole discussion of, is that good? Is that possible? Come on. That will take us off into different arguments. I'm talking about this matter of, Is anybody trying to whip up some white Jews to counteract the black ones? No. The efforts go on in the most valient way to get every Jew out of Iraq. It is a dangerous operation involving a lot of underground work. The efforts go on to try to get every Jew out of Iran, out of Turkey.

If you stop to think of it, Why is the population of this country probably 60% Sephardic? Stop to think why. Two reasons. Because the greatest effort was involved in emptying out the Moslem countries, because the Jews who lived in Moslem countries were in physical danger there. Isn't that obvious? And the second reason is because those Jews living in those Moslem countries were willing to come. In other words, nobody forced anybody. Nobody is discouraging them. Nobody is encouraging anybody else to counter balance them, or we wouldn't try to keep bringing them in any more. The policy of immigration in this country is open door for every Jew. Equal effort in every country to get everybody out.

If you take a look at what the reservoir of Jew is in the world, I went to Morocco the first time in my life in 1953 -- almost twenty years ago. I was still only a volunteer speaker for the UJA. I wasn't yet the professional head of it. I went the second time in 1955, two years later, when I was already the head of the UJA. In 1953 I came back and I said, There are 400,000 Jews in Morocco. And in 1953 a phrase was coined - I didn't coin it, but a phrase was coined referring to the forgotten million. The forgotten million. Sephardic Jews living in North Africa and Moslem countries were called the forgotten million. I think somebody in the JDC coined the phrase. We were thinking only of Ashkenazi Jews and we shouldn't forget these Jews. After all, who lived in Morocco, Mainicides lived in Morocco. An enormous rich Jewish heritage is involved in those countries. We shouldn't forget that.

From the time when I first went there and there were 400,000 Jews living there -- do you know how many Jews live in Morocco today? 20-30,000. Maybe 40,000, but I don't think so. So, we broke the back of that damn thing, with what kind of effort? And how many years was it illegal? And how many years did we struggle? And I'll never forget all my life, sitting on the Rock of Gibraltar, night after night, when we were trying to open up a route from Casablanca to Tetwan to Tangiers across to Gibraltar and we lost a ship with 60 people. The crying that went on that night. All efforts and all struggles, we emptied out Morocco. We broke our hearts in Algeria. How many times did I go to Algeria and try to beg the Jews of Algeria to come to this country. They didn't.

When the Revolution broke there, the FLN -- they fled, they went to France. In a panic. In disorganization. They lived ten years in the poverty stricken slums of Paris, now eleven years and they should never have done it and they are filtering over here now, making a second move in life, and they wasted ten years of their lives. But it wasn't because we didn't try to persuade them to come here.

Morocco is almost empty. Algeria is empty. Its got 15,000 Jews in it. They had 150,000. Libya is empty. Tripoli is empty. Yemen is empty. Iraq is empty. Iran has got down to the last 80,000. Turkey is down to the last 40,000. The whole Moslem Sephardic world has been plucked up, saved, rescued, by all kinds of ingenious means against all kinds of difficulties in a two-decade long operation. Call that discrimination? And you say now that because these are the kinds of people that we don't want we suddenly must begin to crank the whole mill up, to overwhelm them and change the numbers by getting half a million Russian Jews out? We weren't worried about getting half a million Russian Jews out five years ago or ten years ago and twenty years ago? We didn't pray useless prayers, until suddenly the miracle happened. Is this something that we thought up yesterday? That we'd like to have the Russian Jews now? The policy of this country is bring every Jew here to this country that you can. That is the policy of Zionism. It has nothing to do with trying to balance numbers. And that policy shall continue.

Harris Forbes, Rice University: Is it labour or money that prevents the construction of adequate housing in Israel?

Friedman: Both things. You put your finger on both things, and there is a third, raw materials. Shortage of labour, shortage of money and shortage of raw materials. You are in a constant bind fighting off those three things. Then there is a fourth thing which has to be admitted, and has nothing to do with shortage. It has to do with antiquated methods. This country has old-fashioned rotten methods of building. The first three are true and they are the most important ones -- shortage of money, shortage of labour, shortage of material, but the fourth thing must also be added. Shortage of modern method. Add that one too. And you know, when you could get to lick any combination, if you could lick two out of these four, or three out of the four, you'd certainly have it made.

Bruce Balter, Brooklyn College: I think there is another forgotten area and I've been told not to mention this in many meetings, by other students who say, How can students in Michigan understand problems that are central to where I come from. Number one, on my campus, we don't have to worry. We're very committed, a lot of us, in

making aliyah. We're committed to Israel. And Israel and world Jewry. But And Israel to us extends to Jews throughout the world, whether they be in the Soviet Union, Israel, Arab countries, or if they be orthodox Jews and Chasidim beat up in Williamsburg, which a lot of you people never know about. A lot of people do and don't care about it.

I feel deeply about this. I'm emotional about it because you said in this room, about what went on in my land, and in the sense that politics is played -- I'm not against you. I'm saying I'm on your side and I want you as a Rabbi to explain how, because I'm not interested in how -- understand this, that I represent my college. I still work in Brooklyn college. Now when it comes to giving you advice on how to run campaigns in Israel, then I am a staff member, but as a Jew and a layman, I can speak as a Jewish student. Now, what I'm saying is, You left the United States and you kept not that close a watch. I really wish that you would keep a much closer watch on the Jewish Federation on people and power that you've left behind. Because, (I'm not done yet) they have forgotten the Jewish core in the United States. I'm talking about former concentration camp victims, who live in Williamsburg and let me give you one small example. A man by the name of Spivak lived in New York with his wife, and for the last 20 years, he worked in this candy store and made enough money to move his family to Israel and make aliyah. Two people walked in his candy store and asked him if he had apple pie. He said no. I happen to have Danish. They took out a gun and they killed him and they shot his wife. She is alive now. He's dead, but she lives in constant fear because she is the only witness. All the Jewish politicians and Federation leaders came out and said that this is a terrible thing. Let's donate a motorcycle and give it to the cop on the beat so he can patrol around, but not on foot. That was one day after all the publicity. Then they disappeared. What about the day before and the years before?

These people have no one to protect them at all. Now, a lot of them are making aliyah. They're coming to Israel, a lot of them because of their beliefs which are still living in the days of Poland and Russia -- early 20th century. They started to get a little breakthrough. They have Head Start programs now to teach the young children and assimilate them into American society.

Well, I don't want to assimilate. I wish to be an American, let's say, but not to assimilate so I can become as corrupt as the goyim in the total American structure. I wish to fight anti-semitism, not to totally ingratiate myself and assimilate myself in the United States, but to observe myself in a Jewish tradition of which

I am proud. Now, these people could have so much, by the touch of the telephone of certain people who are in control. What can students do?

You know it is not enough. We go on night patrols in the areas, we protect them. I'll give you one other example. A Chasidic truck driver ran over a young girl in a Puerto Rican neighbourhood. It happens every day. But people in the area decided to pogrom on the Jews. They ran to their little synagogue and they stuck their synagogues and desecrated the one Torah that they have. They can only afford one. And they were mugging and choking everybody on the streets today. You know what the police told them? "Can't you go away for a few days until it blows over?" They can't go anywhere and it isn't funny. That's the whole point. The people live in constant fear and they are Jewish people and they call on Israel and Jews of all the world to answer their call. Feel it in your heart, you can't neglect them.

Friedman : Well, first let me get it clear as to what you're asking. In other words, the passion and the emotion come through, but I ...

Bruce Balter: I understand it, but I'm saying I can't cope. It is very hard to understand, why, when you speak to certain people, it's a very golden thing to buy. I know that in the middle of a riot in Brooklyn College, I was called a Jewish bastard along with about 300 other Jewish students and bashed up against the walls, and we decided to stand and fight the 2,000 kids that were attacking us. When we fought back, the police came on campus and they attacked us because we chose to fight and save our own lives. And Jewish kids were sitting in the street and debating the philosophical reason why we were standing and fighting back. Damn it. No one is going to tell me that I'm a Jew bastard and walk away in good condition.

Now, number two, when the police came, you had Irish and Italian police. You know, what I'm saying. Right here is a great opportunity to kill the Jews. Why is it that Jewish politicians who have various allegiances to the Federation, the Jewish money, the Jewish power in the States, why can't they say, These are Jewish people in trouble. Let's make sure that everything is all right.

Friedman: Bruce. Bruce. Son. Wait a minute. Don't let the passion and the emotion get in the way of the logic. Are you saying that you know, are you hinting by implication that you know that there are Jewish Federations that turn their backs on this problem.

Bruce : Well, of course I'm saying -- I've seen things like this.

What I'm saying is, like I'm saying to someone like you. Like I listened to what you say, and I want to thank you for the work that you did for my relatives who died in Europe in concentration camps. That's one thing.

Secondly, someone like you I can talk to and say how I feel. Other people, you know in New York. It is very difficult. I'm saying, you know, what can we do? Where I come from it is very hard to get anybody to listen to your problems. Right now our schools have quota systems. They won't higher Jewish faculty. They've done away with night school, which means we have 8,000 religious students who'd rather go to college at night. That means another 2,000 yeshiva students who no longer go to college. They study in the Yeshiva during the day and the only time they can go to college is at night.

Friedman: What about this open admission policy where everybody ...

Bruce: Try to get Jewish students to seek educational opportunity ..

Friedman: Let me just say this to you. I don't think that establishment in American cities, I don't think the Jewish power establishment turns its back on Jewish problems. I really don't think it does. I think there is a certain queasiness in regard to Cahana. I think there is a certain queasiness in regard to the patrols and Crown Heights. But it's not so bad on that because the cops have learned to live with that too. The boys gave it up themselves. The cars - the two-way radio cars. Why did they quit it? No establishment forced them to quit and there was no money question. The regular police are paid for it. They were volunteering for two months, three months, they quit. They were tired.

The establishment, twenty years ago, would turn its back on anything. They were scared stiff. They were scared of being too pro-Jewish. They were scared of talking out. They were scared about what the goyim would say. They were scared.

Bruce: I noticed another thing that American Jewish students, like us, that I came into contact with, they don't want to give money. They say, That's terrible. Our parents did nothing, and now all they can do is give money. Our answer to that, is we don't give money and don't do anything. Money is a dirty word. Money is power. I came to learn that. I wouldn't be doing this job if I didn't feel that it did something.

Friedman: Let me make a suggestion. We've been going now almost two and a half hours. A long time for one session. I'd like to make a suggestion. We've just started. That's right. Now,

what we're going to do is this. I was only scheduled to be with you this one time during the trip. I think it is not enough, huh? What we had better do is set up another session or two. What we might have to do is knock something else out of the box. Let's not do it now. We'll grab a couple more hours. We'll work it out. Steal a couple of hours from something else. Let's not steal a free night. The reason I want to say that is, Bruce, you just opened up something. Let me try to put into perspective what you opened up.

You opened up the question of whether Jewish concern is parochial or universal. Now if Jewish concern is universal, that's what you're saying, it applies to Israel. If I come and tell you a story of Jews in Afghanistan who are in trouble, you say, OK. They're Jews, I'm a Jew. They are my responsibility. I want to help. You're telling me that universality even applies backward into Brooklyn. Usually, we think in terms of Jews in a rich country, America, being concerned about Jews outside of America, someplace else in the world, who have problems. What you're saying now is, you used the phrase, "poor in America". There are poor in America as well. This is a new dimension.

You are trying to awaken an awareness of the fact that Jewish responsibility has got to swing around in a circle backwards to Roxbury, Dorchester, Madipen, if you know the Boston area, and you could name areas in every big city in America. The South Side of Chicago, etc., etc.

I think this is the first question on the agenda, we'll leave it there on the top of the list and we'll take it when we meet together again.

Question :How about getting an extra day in Israel from El Al Airlines? They owe it to us.

Friedman: They damn well do. Sam, let me ask you a question. Look into this. Seats on the plane is one. Wait a minute. May I make a suggestion. I'd like to make a suggestion. If they want, if they want for us to try to get them an extra day, it is none of our business whether that -- if they want the extra day, we've got to bust our backs to try and get it for them, both the seats and the hotel. I would go so far as to say this. What day of the week were they supposed to go out? Supposed to go out on Wednesday. Want to go out on Thursday instead. Don't they have a jumbo out on Thursday? Two days a week the jumbo goes out. Let's not try to solve it now. I wouldn't mind if they would agree, if you had to split them. and as far as the hotel is concerned, it's nothing serious. Where do they end up? In Tel Aviv. Talk to the Shalom Tower right now. See if they can extend you another

day. Get the hotel. Use the hotel room to muscle the plane. Use the hotel room to muscle the plane. Use the plane to muscle the hotel. Play them both and you know we have six or seven days to work on it.

All right. We'll pick a day. When he says nothing to it, that means that he is going to break his neck to try and do it. If he can't it won't be because he didn't try. I believe that he can and we will work on it together and try to get it done.

You guys are going to run into a messy travel pattern in the United States and you know it. You're going to wind up on standby. I'll tell you what. I'm really glad we had this first kind of warm-up session together. I think we'll pick another couple of hours where we can meet together. By that time, you will have had another couple of days experience under your belt. You will have had more experience. You will have had more people who you can misquote. And we'll continue to get at the bottom of these problems. I'm glad to have met you.



1971 UJA DECEMBER STUDENT LEADERSHIP MISSION

December 19 - December 29

NAME	SCHOOL	YEAR	HOME COMMUNITY
Rochelle Adler	Eastern Michigan U.	Freshman	Oak Park, Michigan
Harvey Altman	S.U.N.Y - Buffalo	Sophomore	Flushing, N.Y.
Lillian Amcis	Stern College	Junior	Providence, R.I.
X Dalia Barness	U.C.L.A.	Freshman	Beverly Hills, Calif.
Robert Benedek	Yeshiva College	Junior	Far Rockaway, N.Y.
Debra Berman	U. of Oklahoma	Junior	Oklahoma City, Okla.
David Bradford	Michigan State U.	Sophomore	Wilmette, Ill.
Aaron Budgor	U. of Rochester	Grad. Student	Los Angeles, Calif.
Marlene Chachkin	Temple University	Junior	Philadelphia, Pa.
Roberta Chachkin	Penn. State Univ.	Junior	Philadelphia, Pa.
Fred M. Cohen	Adelphi Univ.	Sophomore	Elkins Park, Pa.
Jonathan Davis	U.C.L.A.	Senior	Beverly Hills, Calif.
Laurie Dorn	Douglas College	Sophomore	Baltimore, Md.
Kim Dramer	Boston Univ.	Freshman	Merrick, N.Y.
Elyse Eisenberg	Univ. of Ohio	Sophomore	Neponsit, N.Y.
Robert Elias	U.C.L.A.	Grad. Student	Los Angeles, Calif.
Scott Fields	U. of Illinois	Sophomore	Glencoe, Ill.
Harris Forbes	Rice Univ.	Junior	Houston, Texas
Judith Friedman	Stern College	Junior	Troy, N.Y.
Sol Genuth	Brooklyn College	Junior	Brooklyn, N.Y.
Lawrence Goodstein	Harvard	Freshman	Brooklyn, N.Y.
Gary Greensweig	U. of Arizona	Junior	Phoenix, Ariz.
Mark Gross	Columbia Univ.	Sophomore	Brooklyn, N.Y.
X Jon Gurkoff	Bradley Univ.	Junior	Harrisburg, Pa.
Peter Herbst	Wilkes College	Senior	Metuchen, N.J.

NAME	SCHOOL	YEAR	HOME COMMUNITY
David Hewitt	Temple Univ.	Sophomore	Philadelphia, Pa.
Nancy Horwitz	Ohio State Univ.	Junior	Dayton, Ohio
Howard Jutkowitz	Wayne State Univ.	Senior	Detroit, Mich.
Andrea Katz	Adelphi Univ.	Junior	Meriden, Conn.
Kenneth Kaufher	Ohio State Univ.	Sophomore	Columbus, Ohio
Kay Kaufman	Univ. of Michigan	Grad. Student	Dallas, Texas
Aimee Kaye	U. of Rhode Island	Sophomore	Roslyn Heights, N.Y.
Ross Klein	Arizona State Univ.	Junior	Phoenix, Ariz.
Aluma Kopito	Brandeis	Sophomore	Brookline, Mass.
Amelia Lavin	Lake Forest Coll.	Junior	Canton, Ohio
Jeremiah Lucas	Oakland Univ.	Sophomore	Oak Park, Mich.
Diane Lurie	U. of Hartford	Sophomore	Dedham, Mass.
Michael Mally	Oakland Univ.	Sophomore	Oak Park, Michigan
Judith Mandelkorn	Ohio State Univ.	Senior	Columbus, Ohio
Michael Mandell	U. of Illinois	Sophomore	Wilmette, Ill.
Martin Mann	U. of Hartford	Junior	Livingston, Ill.
Jeffrey Marks	U. of Florida	Fr. in Law School	Jacksonville, Fla.
Kimball Marsh	U.S.C.	Grad. Student	Los Angeles, Calif.
Sandyee Mayzels	San Fernando Valley	Junior	Van Nuys, Calif.
Bruce Mullen	U.C. Santa Barbara	Freshman	Culver City, Calif.
Theodore Nash	Univ. of Chicago	Sophomore	Tenafly, N.J.
Stanley Newfield	Columbia University	Senior	Brooklyn, N.Y.
Ira Packer	Columbia University	Sophomore	Brooklyn, N.Y.
Paula Redman	Purdue	Sophomore	Skokie, Ill.
Spencer Rockman	U. of Bridgeport	Sophomore	Metuchen, N.J.
Karen Rosenblatt	S.U.N.Y - Buffalo	Sophomore	Wantagh, N.Y.
Bobbi Rosenfeld	U.C.L.A.	Junior	Beverly Hills, Calif.
Joel Rosner	Rutgers Univ.	Junior	Passaic, N.J.
Judy Sachwald	U. of Maryland	Freshman	Baltimore, Md.
Steven Sadick	U. of Texas	Senior	Worcester, Mass.

NAME	SCHOOL	YEAR	HOME COMMUNITY
June (Hanna) Sanford	Washington Univ.	Junior	University City, Mo.
Barry Scheur	Tufts Univ.	Junior	Buffalo, N.Y.
Gail Schoenberg	Rutgers Univ.	Sophomore	Charleston, S.C.
Cindy Schultz	Queens College	Sophomore	New Rochelle, N.Y.
Paul Schwartz	U. of Kansas	Freshman	Marshalltown, Iowa
Marc Shulman	Michigan State Univ.	Sophomore	Oak Park, Mich.
Ellyn Siegel	U. of Iowa	Junior	Skokie, Ill.
Barry Silverman	Arizona State Univ.	Junior	Phoenix, Ariz.
Dean Silvers	S.U.N.Y. - Stony Brook	Freshman	Massapequa, N.Y.
Naomi Silverstein	Barnard	Senior	Far Rockaway, N.Y.
Audrey Slifman	Adelphi	Junior	Deer Park, N.Y.
Shirley Stark	Stern College	Junior	Bayonne, N.J.
Jeffrey Tannenbaum	Boston Univ.	Freshman	Wantagh, N.Y.
Jordan Tannenbaum	Brandeis Univ.	Senior	Morristown, N.J.
Michael Tannenbaum	Brooklyn College	Junior	Brooklyn, N.Y.
Laurie Tarlowe	Boston Univ.	Freshman	New York, N.Y.
Diane Teitelbaum	U. of Denver	Sophomore	Great Neck, N.Y.
Jean Tenenbaum	U. of Michigan	Junior	Southfield, Mich.
Steven Tovian	U. of Illinois	Grad.Student	Chicago, Ill.
Bob Tucker	Drake Univ.	Senior	Chicago, Ill.
Richard Van Allen	Purdue	Grad.Student	University City, Mo.
Armand Volkas	Calif. Polytechnic Coll.	Junior	Claremont, Calif.
Bruce Weindruch	Southern Methodist	Freshman	Rock Island, Ill.
Jeff Weiner	U.C.L.A.	Senior	Beverly Hills, Calif.
Mordechai Weintraub	Brooklyn College	Senior	Brooklyn, N.Y.
David Wiener	Eastern Michigan	Freshman	Muskegon, Mich.
Pete Wolf	Arizona State Univ.	Senior	Scottsdale, Ariz.

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Bruce Balter

Mark Edell

Evelyn Graziani

Paul Korda

Roz Lawson

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M E M O R A N D U M

October 27, 1971

TO: 1971 UJA UNIVERSITY STUDENT MISSION PARTICIPANTS

FROM: Samuel H. Abramson

It is with pleasure that I am sending you the list of mission participants with home and campus addresses for which many of you have asked. I want to plead not guilty for the delay. It was quite a job getting replies to our questionnaire and even now there are some campus addresses still missing. However, the list is practically complete and will serve your purpose.

In addition I am also sending you the itinerary as it was, complete with the names of the people with whom we met in Europe and Israel. I am sure it will bring back many exciting and interesting memories.

My thanks go to all of you who took the trouble to write me about your impressions of the mission. It has also been a pleasure to meet again with so many of you here and in other parts of the country, not to mention the many telephone conversations I have had.

Our campus program for 1972 is now under way. Our Student Coordinating Committee staff will be in touch with you all in due course to discuss activities on your campuses. I want to give you the names of the students who will be working on the program. Evelyn Graziani - West Coast and Southwest; Paul Korda - Midwest; David Leshnick - Middle Atlantic; Bruce Balter - New York and East Coast. Bob Weiner will direct campus operations and also visit campuses and he will be assisted by Mark Edell, who is also responsible for the Boston area and New England. We have many interesting things in the works now and you will be advised in due course. In the meanwhile your ideas and suggestions will be appreciated.

Kindest regards and good wishes.

SHA/is
Encl.

~~AB~~
~~DS~~
Hof.

file

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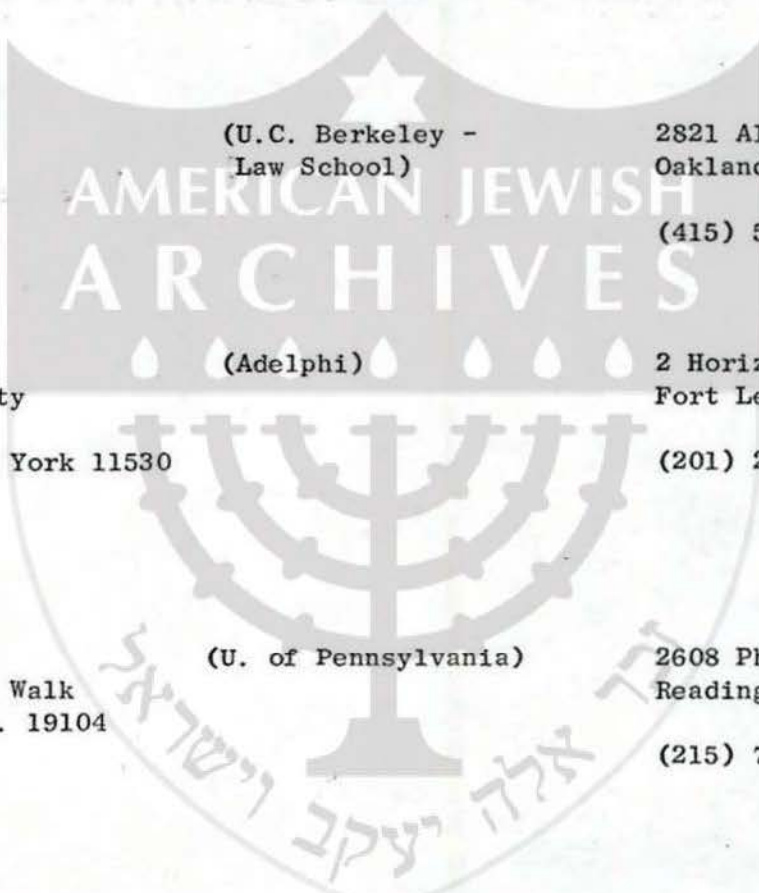
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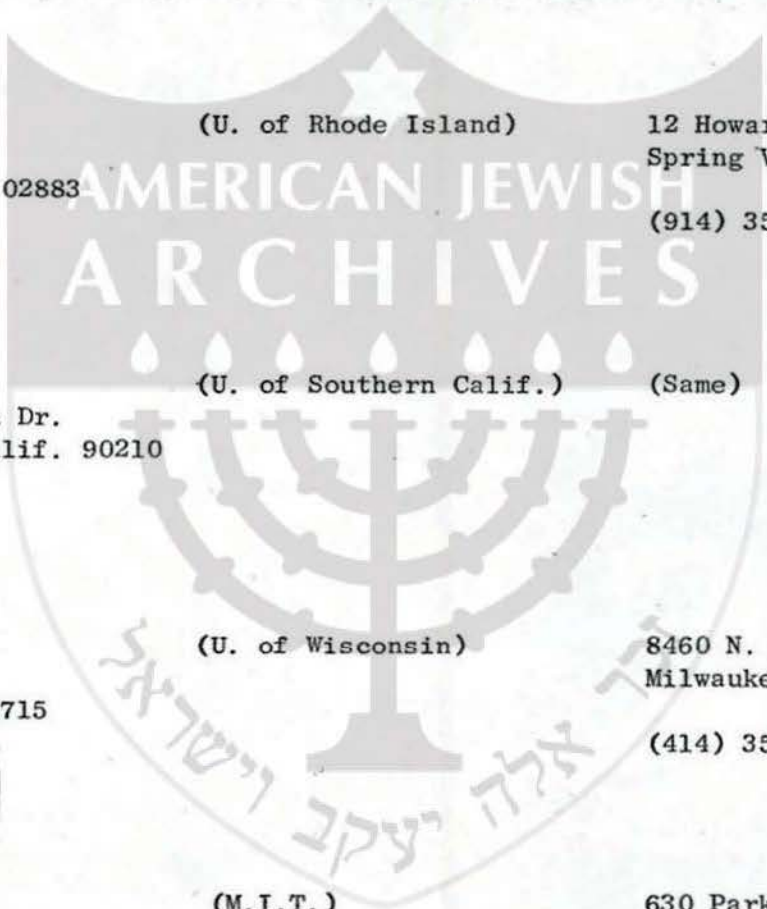
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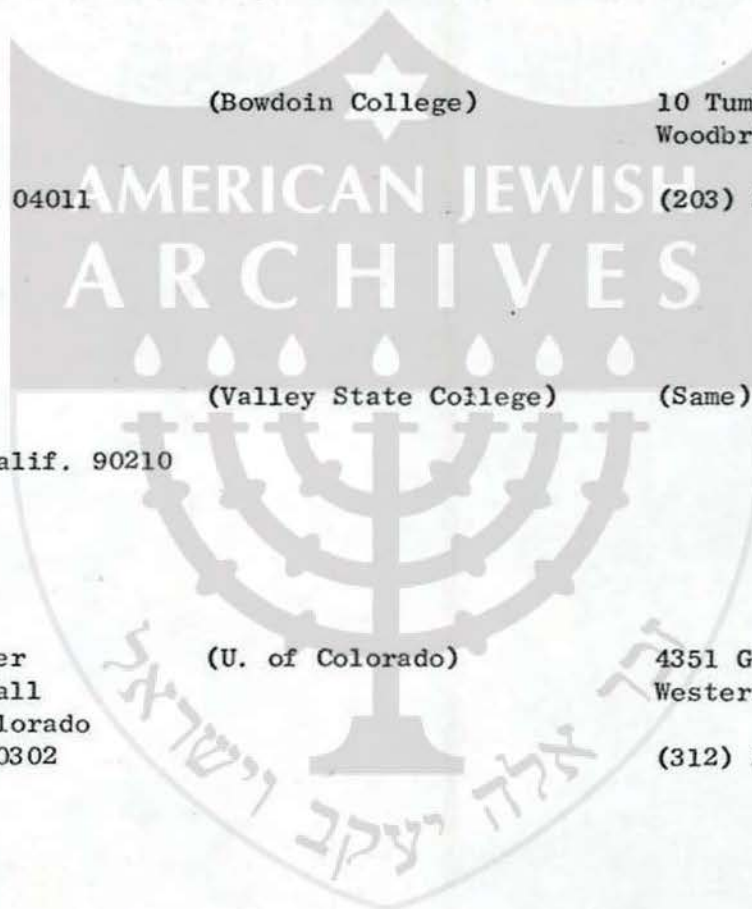
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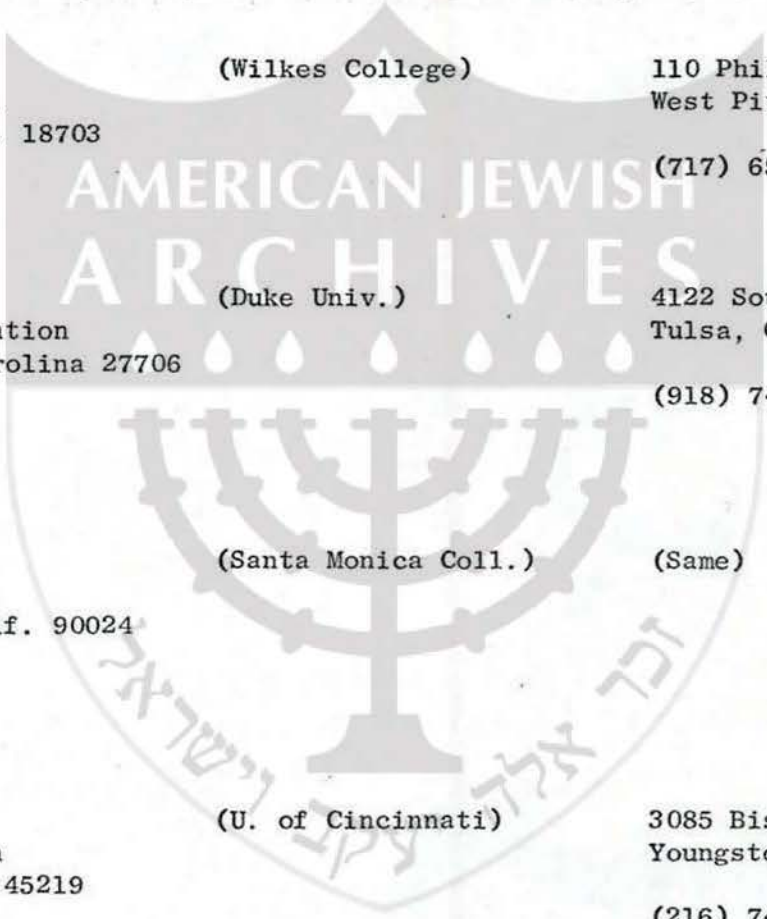
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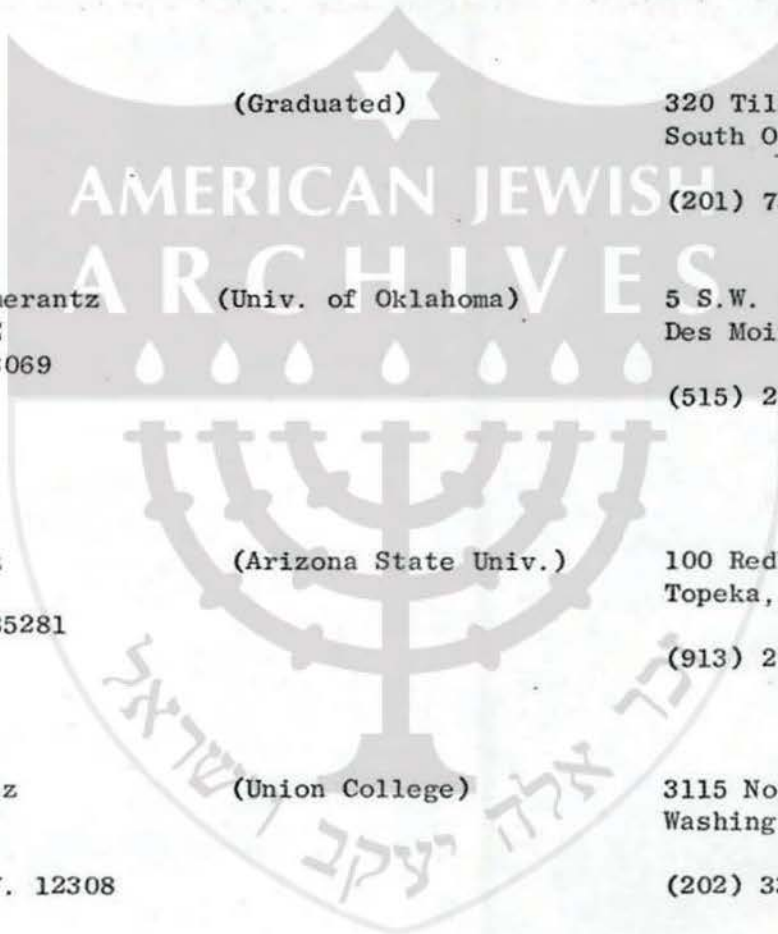
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Boys - 36
Girls - 29
65

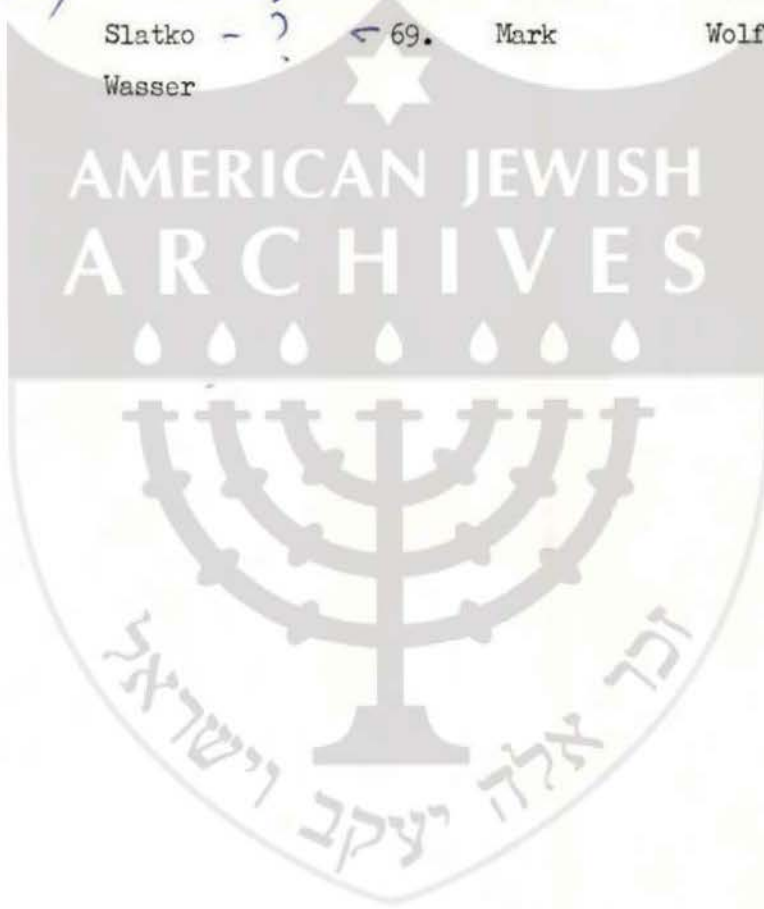
+4 Mark Edell
Mark Wolf
m/mc SA M A. = 69

U.J.A. UNIVERSITY STUDENTS MISSION

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✓ 3.	Evelyn L.	Abramson	-	33.	Evelyn	Graziani *
✓ 4.	Alan	Abramson	-	34.	William	Grodnick
- 5.	Susan	Addlestone	✓	35.	Kenneth	Kaplan
- 6.	David	Afrecan	-	36.	Laurie	Katz
✓ 7.	Stephen	Altman	-	37.	Robert	Kohn
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- 9.	Ronald (Jack)	Belz *	-	39.	Reva	Korim
✓ 10.	Robert	Benowitz	-	40.	Alan (Norman)	Leventhal *
- 11.	Gene (JB)	Bernstein *	-	41.	Lynn	Levey
- 12.	Martin	Brown	-	42.	Myrna	Lubin
✓ 13.	Alan	Carlton	-	43.	Susie	Mann
✓ 14.	Larry	Cutler	-	44.	Howard	Marks - ?
- 15.	Hart	Dasteel	-	45.	Betsy	Moore
- 16.	Robert (Ben John)	Domont *	-	46.	Richard (Earl Marvin)	Morantz *
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- 18.	Janis	Edelman	-	48.	Judith	Pilchik *
- 19.	Elyse	Eisenberg	-	49.	Sandy	Pomerantz
- 20.	Ronald	Elish	-	50.	Melanie	Pozez
- 21.	James (Chester)	Factor *	-	51.	Gayle	Rabkin
✓ 22.	James	Finkelstein -	-	52.	Judith	Rabinowitz *
✓ 23.	Janet (Chester)	Firestein *	-	53.	Anita	Romanoff
- 24.	David (himself)	Feuer *	-	54.	Ellen	Rosenfeld
- 25.	Henry	Feuerstein	-	55.	Annie (Jim)	Salinger *
- 26.	David	Fuerman	✓	56.	Linda	Sampson
- 27.	Carol (Eliot)	Gant *	-	57.	Roger	Sandler - ?
- 28.	Michael	Gilbert	-	58.	Gary	Schonfeld
- 29.	Matthew (Morris)	Glasser *	-	59.	Mark (Anden Sherk)	Schrieber *
- 30.	Jan (Marvin)	Glassman *	-	60.	Andrea	Schwartz

- | | | | | | |
|-----|------------------|-------------|-----|------------------------|---------|
| 61. | Pearl (Hanan) | Seiden * | 66. | Debra | Weiner |
| 62. | Michael | Shnilker | 67. | James (Wilkes
Banc) | Weiss * |
| 63. | Jonathan (Hilal) | Silverman * | 68. | Manuel | Weiss |
| 64. | Malcolm | Slatko - ? | 69. | Mark | Wolf |
| 65. | Adrienne | Wasser | | | |



1971 UNIVERSITY STUDENTS MISSION
(BOYS)

NAME	HOMETOWN	SCHOOL	YEAR	AGE	STUDENT INVOLVEMENT	FAMILY INVOLVEMENT	FAMILY GIFT
ABRAMSON, Alan	Albany, N.Y.	Cornell	Fresh.	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	---	Father deceased. Nephew of Jack Goodman & grandson of Herman Goodman	\$50,000
ABROMS, William	Birmingham, Ala.	U. of Alabama	Fresh.	20	Plans to start activity on campus	Uncle, Harold Abroms, is President of Birmingham Federation	\$6,500 part of firm gift totaling \$30,000
AFRECAN, David	Chapel Hill, N.C.	U. of North Carolina	Junior	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	Some interest in Hillel	Son of Murray Afrecan of UJA staff	---
ALTMAN, Stephen	East St. Louis, Ill.	Ohio State Univ.	Fresh.	18-3/4	Hillel	Father: Frank Altman top leader in community	\$20,000
BARNETT, Eliot	Fort Worth, Tex.	Georgia Inst. of Tech.	Soph.	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	---	Father: Louis Barnett top leader in community	\$45,000
BELZ, Ronald	Memphis, Tenn.	U. of Pennsylvania	Fresh.	19	Hillel	Father: Jack Belz Top leaders & givers	\$105,000
BENOWITZ, Robert A.	Chattanooga, Tenn.	Georgia State U.	Senior	22-3/4	-----	Son of Executive Dir. Harold Benowitz	---
BERNSTEIN, Gene	New City, N.Y.	S.U.N.Y at Stony Brook	Junior	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	-----	Nephew of IB	---

1971 UNIVERSITY STUDENTS MISSION
(BOYS)

NAME	HOMETOWN	SCHOOL	YEAR	AGE	STUDENT INVOLVEMENT	FAMILY INVOLVEMENT	FAMILY GIFT
BROWN, Martin	Oakland, Calif.	Alameda Jr. Coll.	Grad. Stud. Law	22½	-----	Father: Max Brown - Vice-Chairman Adv. Gifts - Top leader in community	\$10,000
CARLTON, Alan	Fort Lee, N.J.	Adelphia Univ.	Fresh.	18½	Hillel Campaign worker. Will be campaign leader next year	Father: Harold Carlton - Active campaign leader - Cash Colletions Chrm.	\$3,000
CUTLER, Larry	Reading, Penna.	U. of Pennsylvania	Fresh.	19	Hillel	Father: Benjamin Cutler - Co-Chrm. Men's Division. Member of four man Exec. Comm. of drive - Mother: Chairman WD	\$1,400
DASTEEL, Hart	Beverly Hills, Cal.	L.A. Valley College	Soph.	20	Hillel and Brandeis Camp. Institute	Close friend of Jim Factor	\$500
DOMONT, Robert	Indianapolis, Ind.	U. of Miami	Fresh.	18½	-----	Father: Ben Domont Brother John was on 1968 Mission	\$117,000
ELLISH, Ronald	Spring Valley, N.Y.	U. of Rhode Island	Soph.	19½	Hillel and Campaign	Father: Morton Ellish is Camp. Vice-Chrm. Ex- pected to be Gen. Chrm. in 1972	\$4,000
FACTOR, James	Beverly Hills, Cal.	U. of Southern Cal.	Freshm.	19½	Hillel	Cousin of Chester Firestein	Firestein-Factor gift

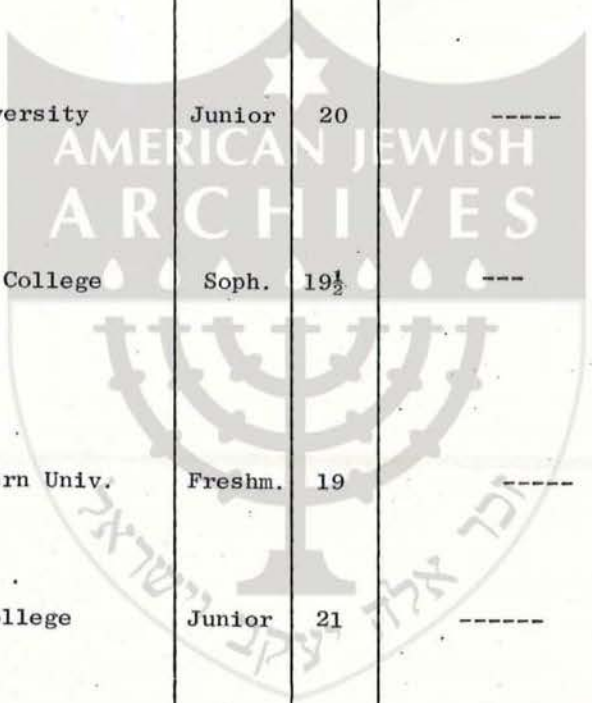
1971 UNIVERSITY STUDENTS MISSION

(BOYS)

NAME	HOMETOWN	SCHOOL	YEAR	AGE	STUDENT INVOLVEMENT	FAMILY INVOLVEMENT	FAMILY GIFT
FEUER, David	Milwaukee, Wisc.	U. of Wisconsin	Junior	20½	Hillel. Campaign leader Strongly recommended by SCCIEF	Parents: Salo & Ann Feuer survived concentration camps. Elderly. Modest means.	David was given scholarship Balance provided from other means.
FEUERSTEIN, Henry	New York City	M.I.T.	Soph.	19	Hillel. Campaign leader	Father: Dr. Sidney Feuer- stein has lectured in Israel. Mother member NYC W.D. Advisory Board	\$10,000
FINKELSTEIN, James	Columbus, Ohio	Miami University at Oxford, Ohio	Freshm.	18½	Hillel	Father: Ted Finkelstein worker in Advanced Gifts Division	\$1,600
FUERMAN, David	Dover, Ohio	Ohio State Univ.	Junior	21½	----	Nephew of Dr. William Lippy of Warren, Ohio Father: Warren Fuerman Campaign Co-Chairman	\$2,500
GILBERT, Michael	Beverly Hills, Cal.	Valley State Univ.	Soph.	19	---	Related to George Konheim and close friend of Neil Konheim	---
GLASSER, Matthew	Chevy Chase, Md.	U. of Colorado	Freshm.	18½	Grandson of Morris Glasser of Chicago	Grandson of Morris Glasser of Chicago	Grandfather: \$100,000
GRODNICK, William	Maplewood, N.J.	U. of Pennsylvania	Junior	21	----	Mother: Mrs. Martin G. active in W.D. Grandson of Alexander Grodnick of North Hudson	Father's personal gift: \$2,000. Is member of firm which made gift of \$40,000 under name of Alexander Grodnick of North Hudson

1971 UNIVERSITY STUDENTS MISSION
(BOYS)

NAME	HOMETOWN	SCHOOL	YEAR	AGE	STUDENT INVOLVEMENT	FAMILY INVOLVEMENT	FAMILY GIFT
KAPLAN, Kenneth	Birmingham, Ala.	U. of Penna. (Wharton)	Freshm.	19½	Was Youth Division Chrm. of Birmingham Campaign	Father: Abe Kaplan former Camp. Chrm. and former President. Top community leader.	\$6,000
KOHN, Robert	New York City	Ohio University	Junior	20	-----	Grandson of Mr. & Mrs. Jacob Starr. Mrs. Starr is leader (former Pres) Of Women's League for Israel	Grandfather: \$10,000
KONHEIM, Neil	Beverly Hills, Cal.	Woodbury College L.A.	Soph.	19½	---	Son of George Konheim, partner of Bram Goldsmith	\$30,000
LEVENTHAL, Alan	Newton, Mass.	Northwestern Univ.	Freshm.	19	-----	Father: Norman is BG Chrm. & Treas, of CJP. Top leader in Boston	\$100,000
LEVY, Steven	Weston, Mass.	Trinity College	Junior	21	-----	Father: Milton - is son-in-law of late Morris Feldberg and part of the Feldberg family gift	\$400,000
MORANTZ, Richard	U. of Southern Cal	Kansas City	Soph.	19½	-----	Grandson of Earl Tranin	\$66,000



1971 UNIVERSITY STUDENTS MISSION
(BOYS)

NAME	HOMETOWN	SCHOOL	YEAR	AGE	STUDENT INVOLVEMENT	FAMILY INVOLVEMENT	FAMILY GIFT
SCHONFELD, Gary	Tenafly, N.J.	Univ. of Vermont	Freshm.	19	Hillel	Parents: M/M Sid Schonfeld active in Englewood campaign	\$4,300
SCHREIBER, Mark	Los Angeles, Cal.	Reed College	Senior	21½	Attended Ulpan in Israel in 1965.	Highly recommended by Arden Shenker	None
SHMIKLER, Michael	Highland Park, Ill.	College of Lake Co., Ill.	Fresh.	18½	-----	Father: Gilbert active in Special Gifts Div.. Brother was on 1968 Univ. Students Mission	\$25,000
SILVERMAN, Jonathan	West Hartford, Conn.	U. of Vermont	Soph.	19½	Hillel	Nephew of Rabbi Hillel Silverman	\$7,000
WEISS, James	Kingston, Pa.	Northwestern U.	Senior	21½	-----	Father: Norman is 1971 Camp. Chrm. Grandson of Aaron Weiss, veteran leader of Wilkes-Barre	\$72,000 of which Norman Weiss' share is \$25,000
WEISS, Manuel	Newton, N.J.	U. of Colorado	Freshm.	19½	Hillel	Protege of Sanford Hollander, Y.L. Cabinet	\$500.00

1971 UNIVERSITY STUDENTS MISSION
(GIRLS)

NAME	HOMETOWN	SCHOOL	YEAR	AGE	STUDENT INVOLVEMENT	FAMILY INVOLVEMENT	FAMILY GIFT
ADDLESTONE, Susan	Charleston, S.C.	George Washington U.	Soph.	19½	----	Father: Nathan Addlestone Top leader & giver in community	Firm gift:- \$100,000. Of this \$35,000 goes to Charleston & \$65,000 to Pittsburgh. In addition \$10,000 personal to Charl
EDELMAN, Janis	Teaneck, N.J.	Mills Coll. of Ed.	Junior	20½	Hillel	Father: Jules Edelman - Past Camp. Chrm. Currently Pres. of Jewish Community Top leader strongly pro UJA	\$20,000
EISENBERG, Elyse	Neponsit, N.Y.	Ohio University	Fresh.	18½	Hillel	Father: Herbert related to Sherman Kaplan of Dallas. Now interested in UJA	\$10,000 - first time gift
FIRESTEIN, Janet	Beverly Hills, Cal.	Stanford U.	Fresh.	18½	---	Daughter of Chester Firestein	Factor-Firestein gift
GANT, Carol	Woodbridge, Conn.	Pine Manor J.C.	Soph	19½	---	Daughter of Elliot Gant Brother was on 1969 Mission.	\$25,000
FEDER, Wendy	St. Paul, Minn.	Stanford U.	Fresh.	19	Hillel	Father: Harold Feder - Vice Pres. Federation Mother-was W.D. chairman for 2 years	\$16,500

1971 UNIVERSITY STUDENTS MISSION

NAME	HOMETOWN	SCHOOL	YEAR	AGE	STUDENT INVOLVEMENT	FAMILY INVOLVEMENT	FAMILY GIFT
GLASSMAN, Jan	Columbus, Ohio	Univ. of Oregon	Fresh.	18½	---	Father, Marvin Glassman, is Federation Pres. Former camp. chair Mother former W.D. chair Brother on 1968 University Mission.	\$9,000
GOLDSTEIN, Aleta	Atlanta, Georgia	Univ. of Texas	Soph.	18½	Camp. Vice chair.	Father; Dr. Marvin Goldstein twice Gen. chair. of campaign. Mother former W.D. chair	\$10,200
GOLDSTEIN, Patrice	Nashville, Tenn.	Beloit College	Soph.	19½	---	Father; Carl Goldstein chairman 1969 and 1970 campaigns Now missions chairman	Personal: \$5,000 Also partner in Kuhn Bros gift of \$60,000
GRAZIANI, Evelyn	Pacific Palisades, Cal.	U.C.L.A. Extension	Soph.	19½	Havurah and Hillel. Top campaign leader. Highly recommended by SCCIEF. Will be UCLA camp. chair. in 1972	none	none
KATZ, Laurie	East Norwalk, Conn.	Syracuse Univ.	Fresh.	18½	Campaign worker	Father; A.G. chairman in Norwalk 1970 and 1971	\$2500
KORIM, Reva B.	Brockton, Mass.	Connecticut	Senior	22	---	None Accepted at request of Dewey Stone.	\$150

1971 UNIVERSITY STUDENTS MISSION

NAME	HOMETOWN	SCHOOL	YEAR	AGE	STUDENT INVOLVEMENT	FAMILY INVOLVEMENT	FAMILY GIFT
LEVEY, Lynn	Pittston, Pa.	Wilkes College	Junior	21	---	Future daughter-in-law of chair. Norman Weiss of Wilkes-Barre. Fiancee James Weiss on mission.	\$100
LUBIN, Myrna B.	Tulsa, Oklahoma	Univ. of Southern Cal.	Junior	20½	Hillel	Father; Dr. E.N. Lubin is President	\$5000
MANN, Susie	Los Angeles, Cal.	Santa Monica College	Fresh	19	Hillel, Camp. chair. Recommended by SCCIEF	none	---
MOORE, Betsy	New Britain, Conn.	Tufts Univ.	Fresh	18½	---	Father; Hyman former camp. chair Mother former W.D. chair	\$25,000
NEWMAN, Terry K.	Indianapolis, Ind.	Univ. of Texas	Junior	20½	Hillel	Daughter of Executive Director Frank Newman	---
PILCHIK, Judith	South Orange, N.J.	Ohio State Univ.	Senior	22	---	Daughter of Rabbi Ely Pilchik	---
POMERANTZ, Sandy	Des Moines, Iowa	Univ. of Oklahoma	Soph	19½	Hillel	Father; Marvin Pomerantz is 1971 General chairman	\$30,000
POZEZ, Melanie S.	Topeka, Kansas	Arizona State Univ.	Soph	20½	Hillel	Father; Shaol Pozez was 1970 camp. chairman. Is a cousin of Sherman Kaplan of Dallas	\$20,000

1971 UNIVERSITY STUDENTS MISSION

4.

NAME	HOMETOWN	SCHOOL	YEAR	AGE	STUDENT INVOLVEMENT	FAMILY INVOLVEMENT	FAMILY GIFT
RABINOWITZ, Judith	Washington, D.C.	Russell Sage College	Fresh	19	Hillel	Daughter of Rabbi Stanley Rabinowitz	\$2500
RABKIN, Gayle	Carroll, Ohio	Indiana Univ.	Soph	20½	Co-chairman campaign	none	none
ROMANOFF, Anita	Beile Harbor, N.Y.	Adelphi Univ.	Fresh	18	Hillel. Campaign leader	---	\$100
ROSENFELD, Ellen	Phila., Pa.	Syracuse Univ.	Soph	19½	Hillel	Father is cousin of Philip Zinman. Is gran = daughter of Louis Tobin.	Father-\$1000 Grandfather-\$40,000
SAMPSON, Linda	Milwaukee, Wis.	Univ. of Colorado	Soph	20	Hillel	Father; Bernard past chairman and president formerly on Nat. Camp. Cabinet. Mother active in W.D.	\$10,000
SALINGER, Ann J.	Cincinnati, Ohio	Pine Manor J.C.	Soph	20	---	Father James was 1970 chairman	\$29,000
SEIDEN, Pearl	Tenafly, N.J.	Kent State Univ.	Fresh	18½	Hillel. Jewish student movement	Daughter of Norman Seiden Brother was on 1968 Univ Mission	\$102,000
SCHWARTZ, Andrea J.	Marshalltown, Iowa	Drake Univ.	Soph	19½	---	Daughter of Ben Schwartz	\$110,000

1971 UNIVERSITY STUDENTS MISSION

NAME	HOMETOWN	SCHOOL	YEAR	AGE	STUDENT INVOLVEMENT	FAMILY INVOLVEMENT	FAMILY GIFT
WASSER, Adrienne J.	San Diego, Cal.	San Diego State Col.	Soph	19½	Campaign chairman. Hillel officer. Highly recommended by SCCIEF.	Father deceased. UJA scholarship. Balance provided from other sources.	---
WEINER, Debra R.	Houston, Texas	Univ. of Texas	Junior	19½	Campaign worker	Father; Sol Weiner is President Jew. Comm. Council	\$75,000

1971 UJA UNIVERSITY STUDENTS MISSION PARTICIPANTS

July 6 - August 18

NAME	SCHOOL	YEAR	HOME COMMUNITY
ABRAMSON, Alan M.	Cornell University	Freshman	Albany, New York
ABROMS, William H.	Univ. of Alabama	Freshman	Birmingham, Ala.
ADDLESTONE, Susan L.	George Washington U.	Sophomore	Charleston, S.C.
AFRECAN, David H.	U. of North Carolina	Junior	Chapel Hill, N.C.
ALTMAN, Stephen L.	Ohio State Univ.	Freshman	Columbus, Ohio
BARNETT, Eliot B.	Georgia Inst. of Tech.	Sophomore	Fort Worth, Texas
BELZ, Ronald A.	Univ. of Pennsylvania	Freshman	Memphis, Tenn.
BENOWITZ, Robert	Georgia State U.	Senior	Chattanooga, Tenn.
BERNSTEIN, Gene	Stonybrook	Junior	New City, N.Y.
BROWN, Martin A.	U.C. Berkeley Law School		Oakland, Calif.
CARLTON, Alan	Adelphi Univ.	Freshman	Fort Lee, N.J.
CUTLER, Larry	Univ. of Penn.	Freshman	Reading, Pa.
DASTEEL, Hart A.	L.A. Valley Coll.	Sophomore	Beverly Hills, Calif.
DOMONT, Robert B.	Univ. of Miami	Freshman	Indianapolis, Ind.
EDELMAN, Janis	Mills College	Junior	Teaneck, N.J.
EISENBERG, Elyse	Ohio Univ.	Freshman	Neponsit, N.Y.
ELLISH, Ronald S.	U. of Rhode Island	Sophomore	Spring Valley, N.Y.
FACTOR, James S.	U. of So. Cal.	Freshman	Beverly Hills, Calif.
FEUER, David	Univ. of Wisconsin	Junior	Milwaukee, Wisc.
FEUERSTEIN, Henry	M.I.T.	Sophomore	New York, N.Y.
FINKELSTEIN, James H.	Miami U. (Oxford)	Freshman	Columbus, Ohio
FIRESTEIN, Janet	Stanford Univ.	Freshman	Beverly Hills, Calif.
FUERMAN, David	Ohio State Univ.	Junior	Dover, Ohio
GANT, Carol	Pine Manor Jr. Coll.	Sophomore	Woodbridge, Conn.

NAME	SCHOOL	YEAR	HOME COMMUNITY
GILBERT, Michael	Valley State Coll. - Sophomore		Beverly Hills, Calif.
GLASSER, Matthew D.	Univ. of Colorado - Freshman		Chevy Chase, Md.
GLASSMAN, Jan	Univ. of Arizona - Freshman		Columbus, Ohio
GOLDSTEIN, Aleta	Univ. of Texas - Sophomore		Atlanta, Georgia
GOLDSTEIN, Patrice	Beloit College - Sophomore		Nashville, Tenn.
GRAZIANI, Evelyn	U.C. L. A. - Sophomore		Pacific Palisades, Calif.
GRODNICK, William	Univ. of Penn - Junior		Maplewood, N.J.
KAPLAN, Kenneth B.	Univ. of Penn - Freshman		Birmingham, Ala.
KATZ, Laurie	Syracuse Univ. - Freshman		East Norwalk, Conn.
KOHN, Robert	Ohio Univ. - Junior		New York, N.Y.
KONHEIM, Neil	Woodbury Coll. - Sophomore		Beverly Hills, Calif.
KORIM, Reva B.	Connecticut Coll. - Senior		Brockton, Mass.
LEVENTHAL, Alan M.	Northwestern Univ. - Freshman		Newton, Mass.
LEVEY, Lynn M.	Wilkes Coll. - Junior		West Pittston, Pa.
LUBIN, Myrna B.	U. of Southern Cal. - Junior		Tulsa, Okla.
MANN, Susie	Santa Monica Coll. - Freshman		Los Angeles, Calif.
MARKS, Howard	Univ. of Cincinnati - Junior		Youngstown, Ohio
MOORE, Betsy	Tufts Univ. - Freshman		New Britain, Conn.
MORANTZ, Richard	Univ. of So. Calif. - Sophomore		Shawnee Mission, Kansas
NEWMAN, Terry K.	Univ. of Texas - Junior		Indianapolis, Ind.
PILCHIK, Judith	Ohio State U. - Senior		South Orange, N.J.
POMERANTZ, Sandy	Univ. of Oklahoma - Sophomore		Des Moines, Iowa
POZEZ, Melanie S.	Arizona State U. - Sophomore		Topeka, Kansas
RABINOWITZ, Judith	Russell Sage Coll. - Freshman		Washington, D.C.
RABKIN, Gayle	Indiana Univ. - Sophomore		Carroll, Ohio
ROMANOFF, Anita	Adelphi Univ. - Freshman		Belle Harbor, N.Y.
ROSENFELD, Ellen	Syracuse Univ. - Sophomore		Philadelphia, Pa.
SALINGER, Ann J.	Pine Manor Jr. Coll. - Sophomore		Cincinnati, Ohio

NAME	SCHOOL	YEAR	HOME COMMUNITY
SAMPSON, Linda	Univ. of Colorado	Sophomore	Milwaukee, Wisc.
SANDLER, Roger	U.C.L.A.	Sophomore	Encino, Calif.
SCHONFELD, Gary S.	Univ. of Vermont	Freshman	Tenafly, New Jersey
SCHREIBER, Mark	Reed College	Senior	Los Angeles, Calif.
SCHWARTZ, Andrea J.	Drake University	Sophomore	Marshalltown, Iowa
SEIDEN, Pearl	Kent State Univ.	Freshman	Tenafly, New Jersey
SHMIKLER, Michael C.	College of Lake County	Freshman	Highland Park, Ill.
SILVERMAN, Jonathan S.	Univ. of Vermont	Sophomore	West Hartford, Conn.
SLATKO, Malcolm P.	Texas Wesleyan Coll.	Freshman	Houston, Texas
WASSER, Adrienne J.	San Diego State Coll.	Sophomore	San Diego, Calif.
WEINER, Debra R.	Univ. of Texas	Junior	Houston, Texas
WEISS, James R.	Northwestern Univ.	Senior	Kingston, Pa.
WEISS, Manuel M.	Univ. of Colorado	Freshman	Newton, New Jersey
STAFF:			
ABRAMSON, Samuel H.	Group Leader		New York, N.Y.
ABRAMSON, Evelyn L.	Assistant Group Leader		New York, N.Y.
EDEL, Mark	Assistant Group Leader		Syracuse, N.Y.
GOLDBERG, Michael	Assistant Group Leader		Indianapolis, Ind.

1971

Work with
this itinerary

U.J.A. UNIVERSITY STUDENTS MISSION

WORKING ITINERARY

Thursday, 22nd July 8:40 p.m. Arrive Lydda
via ROMs.No. 245 from Bucharest
Transfer to Park Hotel, T.A.
Overnight Park Hotel T.A.

Friday, 23rd July
Late breakfast
Meeting with Rabbi H.A. Friedman.
Review of itinerary.
Lunch
Sightseeing Jaffa T.A.
P.M.X free
Park Hotel

Saturday, 24th July
free day
Park Hotel

Sunday 25th July
Breakfast
Depart for ~~ordnance base~~ Megido, Eilabon
Merar to Safed
T.A. Hotel - 2jat

Monday, 26th July
Breakfast
Depart for Banias and Golan Heights. Briefing
at army base - SVFA, armor
Lunch Ein Gev
Return via Christian Shrines
Evening free
T.A. Hotel 2FAT

Tuesday, 27th July
Breakfast
Departure to Kfar Ruppin
Army stronghold, BEIT-SHEAN
Lunch at Tiberias
Free afternoon for swimming
(Synagogue Tiberias)
Return to T.A. Hotel

Wednesday, 28th July

Breakfast
Tree planting at Baria
Departure for Galilee - Avivim, ~~Zarit~~, *Dimit (Hifex)*
Rosh Hanikra
Lunch Nahariya - swim
Return to T.A. Hotel

Thursday, 29th July

Breakfast
Visit Synagogue at Safed
Visit Yarka
Visit Museum "Lochamey Hagetaot"
Lunch at Acre
Visit Acre *visit Navy Base*
Overnight Dan Carmel & Zion

Friday, 30th July

Breakfast
~~Visit navy base~~
Technion
Bahai Shrine
"Af al Pi"
Lunch
Afternoon free

Dan Carmel, Zion Hotel

Saturday, 31st July

Free

Dan Carmel & Zion Hotel

Sunday, 1st August

Early Breakfast
~~Early departure for Sde Boker (B.G.)~~
Bin Avdat, Avdat, (~~Officers school~~) *lunch & excavation*
to Eilat
B.G. - Mishkan 3
arrive Eilat - 7 Sea Star & Solomon Hotels

Monday, 2nd August

Breakfast *Sightseeing*
Boat to Fjord and Coral Island
Lunch at Hotel
Underwater exploration with Arthur
Evening Free
Sea Star & Solomon Hotel

Tuesday, 3rd August

Breakfast *Timna*
Depart Eilat (Officers School), Avdat, ~~Bin Avdat (B.G.)~~, Sde Boker, Yeruham, Dimona to Beer Sheva
Evening free

Desert Inn Hotel

Wednesday, 4th August

Canal

Breakfast
Lachish area (Kiryat Gat)
Kiryat Malachi, Russian newcomers
Return to Beer Sheva via Heletz oil fields
late lunch
afternoon free

Desert Inn Hotel

Thursday, 5th August

Canal

both itineraries to be reduced to one day

Breakfast
Bedouin market in morning, then Tel Sheva and Bedouin settlement (meet sheik)
Afternoon visit one of the industries, Potash, Brome, (Tishlovet, Arad)
Evening free

Desert Inn Hotel

Friday, 6th August

AMERICAN JEWISH ARCHIVES

Breakfast
Departure
Arrive at Massada; up via the Roman Road, Down via Snake Path
Start down Massada - swim in Dead Sea
Lunch at Ein Bokek - Ein Gedi on way to Jerusalem via Ein Fashka road

Ganei Yehuda Hotel Jerusalem

Saturday, 7th August

Free day

Ganei Yehuda Hotel Jerusalem

Sunday, 8th August

Breakfast
Mt. Scopus, Mt. of Olives, Model of Old City
Western Wall, tour of Old City
~~Lunch with Rabbi H.A. Friedmann~~
Afternoon : dig at wall, Temple Mount Area
dinner with Louis Pincus of the Jewish Agency

Ganei Yehuda Hotel, Jerusalem

Monday, 9th August

Breakfast
Knesset tour - lecture on Government of Israel
Lunch at Hebrew University
Lecture on social problems by member of faculty
Shrine of Book and museum
Balance of afternoon:free

Ganei Yehuda Hotel, Jerusalem

Tuesday, 10th August

Breakfast
Hadassa, Kennedy Memorial
Gush Etzion, Beit Lechem
Lunch
~~Golda, Eban, Dayan & Allon~~
Meeting with Arab Students

4 PM

Ganei Yehuda Hotel

Wednesday, 11th August

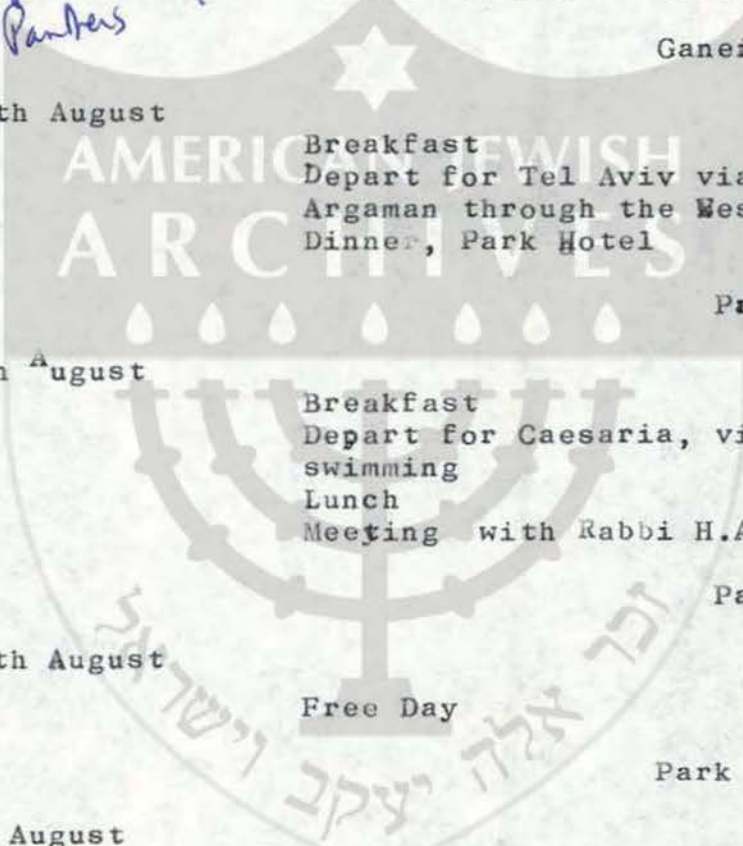
*Social problems day
Panthers*

Free
Dinner with Kollek of Avnerri

Ganei Yehuda Hotel

Thursday, 12th August

Breakfast
Depart for Tel Aviv via Jerichow, Nahal
Argaman through the West Bank
Dinner, Park Hotel



Park Hotel, Tel Aviv

Friday, 13th August

Breakfast
Depart for Caesaria, visit antiquities,
swimming
Lunch
Meeting with Rabbi H.A. Friedman

Park Hotel Tel Aviv

Saturday, 14th August

Free Day

Park Hotel Tel Aviv

Sunday, 15th August

Breakfast
Depart for Malben - Rishon
Air Force Base (if possible lunch at base)
otherwise Ashkelon
Yad Mordechai
Ashkelon, Ashdod

Park Hotel, Tel Aviv

Monday, 16th August

Free Day

Park Hotel Tel Aviv

Tuesday, 17th August

Breakfast

Depart for Jerusalem, Yad Vashem and
Military Cemetery, Mt. Herzl.

Lunch in Jerusalem

Afternoon free

~~Farewell dinner with Simona Dinitz and~~
Rabbi H.A. Friedman

Park Hotel Tel Aviv

Wednesday 18th August

Departure via Swissair NO. 331.



1971 UNIVERSITY STUDENT'S MISSION
(EUROPEAN PORTION ONLY)

Tuesday Meet at 2:00 PM at TWA Conference Rooms.
July 6 Briefing. Light supper. Depart New York 8PM
via TWA Flight #830

Wednesday Arrive Geneva 9:25 AM
July 7 Day free
7:00 PM. Dinner, World Health Organization
HQ. Introduction of agencies. Briefing
on history of European Jewish community.
Overnight: Hotel Mon Repos (50)
Hotel Adria (20)

Thursday 9:00 AM. Briefing on agencies at "Maison Juive"
July 8 1:00PM . Lunch
2:00 PM Departure for ORT school at Anieres
7:00 PM Dinner with Swiss students
Overnight: Hotel Mon Repos
Hotel Adria

Friday 9:00 AM Departure for Chillon
July 9 12:00 noon Lunch at Old People's Home
at Vevey
Evening free Overnight: Hotel Mon Repos
Hotel Adria

Saturday Free day
July 10 Overnight: Hotel Mon Repos
Hotel Adria

Sunday 9:00 Am Tour of Geneva
July 11 6:00 PM Departure for Munich
7:10 PM Arrive Munich
8:30 Pm Dinner at hotel.
Briefing on history of German anti-semitism,
Munich, etc.
Overnight: Hotel International

Monday 8:00 AM Briefing on history of nazism,
July 12 Hitler's rise to power, etc.
10:00 AM Walking tour
12:00 noon Lunch at Hofbrau Haus
2:00 PM Departure for Dachau
7:00 PM Dinner. Followed by "Let my People Go"
and discussion.
Overnight: Hotel International

Tuesday 8:30 AM Departure for Berchtesgaden (Eagle's Nest)
July 13 Lunch at top.
Visit to Salzburg if time permits

Overnight: Hotel International

Wednesday Tour of Munich
July 14 Balance of day free

Overnight: Hotel International

Thursday Morning meeting with representatives of Jewish
July 15 community. Final briefing.

2:30 PM Departure for Vienna
3:25 PM Arrive Vienna

Proceed directly to Schonau
Dinner at Schonau

Overnight: Haus Dobling Studentheim

Friday 9:00 AM Depart for Mauthausen
July 16 7:00 PM Dinner with Simon Wiesenthal-
the "Nazi Hunter"

Overnight: Haus Dobling Studentheim

Saturday Free Day
July 17

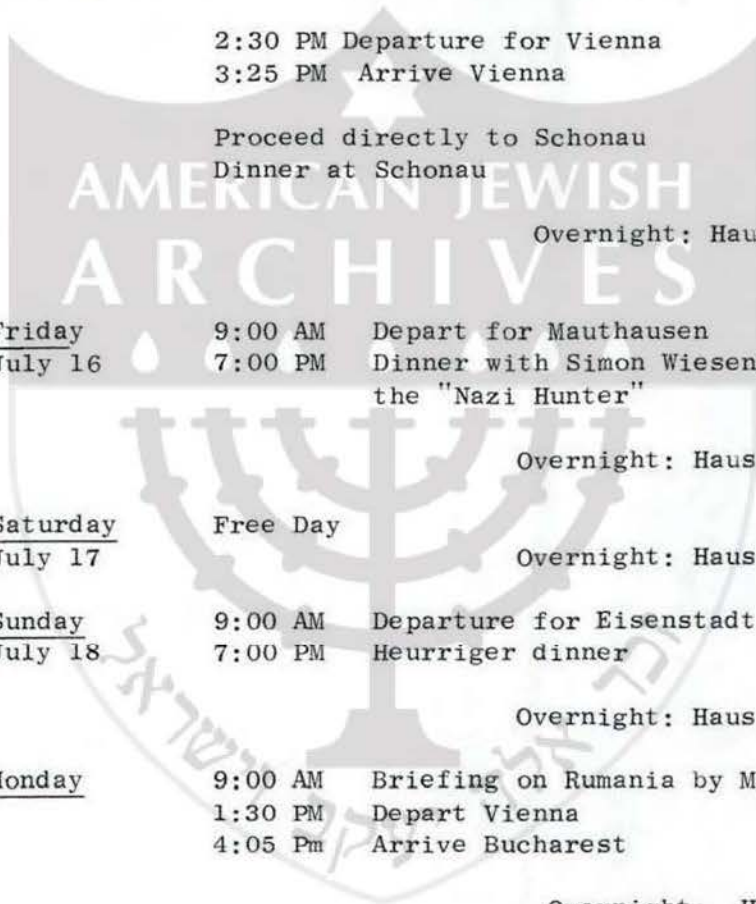
Overnight: Haus Dobling Studentheim

Sunday 9:00 AM Departure for Eisenstadt and Hungarian border.
July 18 7:00 PM Heurriger dinner

Overnight: Haus Dobling Studentheim

Monday 9:00 AM Briefing on Rumania by Moe Levine
1:30 PM Depart Vienna
4:05 Pm Arrive Bucharest

Overnight: Hotel Union



MEMORANDUM

May 12, 1971
Bucharest

To : Maitre Emil Sechter
From : Moses Levine
Re : UJA Students Mission

This is to confirm our conversation concerning a group of 70 young men and women from the United Jewish Appeal who will be visiting Rumania in July

35 double rooms with baths have been reserved at the Hotel Union by the Carpati Travel Agency. I have made an advance payment of \$ 500'00 on them.

PROGRAM

Monday, July 19, 1971

4.05 p.m. Arrival at Otepani Airport on OS 841. Miss Misrahi and Mr. Levine will travel with the group from Vienna.

8.00 p.m. Dinner at Hotel Athenée (arranged by Mr. Levine).

Tuesday, July 20, 1971

9.30 a.m. The group will be received by Rabbi Rosen in the library of the Choral Synagogue for a question-and-answer period. They will then be divided into two sections, A and B. (The visits will be reversed on the next day).

Group "A"

11,30 a.m. Visits to the Office of Social Assistance and the clothing distribution center.

12,30 noon Jewish museum and newspaper office.
13,15 p.m. Lunch at the kosher canteen, mixing with the regular clientele. No special tables or menu.

Group "B"

11,30 a.m.

Visits to synagogues; home for the aged and socio-medical center

13,15 p.m.

Join Group A for lunch at canteen

Evening

Dinner at restaurant (s) to be decided later.

9,15 p.m.

Soirée at the canteen, with dancing and light refreshments. Local Jewish young people will be invited.

Wednesday, July 21, 1971

Group "A"

10,30 a.m.

Visits to Synagogues; home for the aged and socio-medical center

01,00 p.m.

Lunch at canteen

Afternoon free

Group "B"

10,30 a.m.

Visits to the Office of Social Assistance, the clothing distribution center, Jewish Museum and newspaper office.

01,00 p.m.

Lunch at canteen

Afternoon free

06,00 p.m.

Cocktail at Israeli ambassador's home.

Thursday, July 22, 1971

09,00 a.m.

Question-and-answer period with Rabbi Rosen in the library of the Choral Synagogue.

10,30 a.m.

Sightseeing tour of city.

01,30 p.m.

Lunch at the canteen

04,00 p.m.

Departure for Airport.

06,00 p.m.

Board flight RO 245 for Tel-Aviv.

ITINERARY

HAF

1970 UJA UNIVERSITY STUDENTS MISSION

June 24 - August 17

Wednesday, June 24

12:00 Noon Lunch and Briefing at National UJA Board Room,
1290 Ave. of the Americas, (between 51st & 52nd Sts.)
New York City

4:30 P.M. Depart by bus from above address for JFK International
Airport

7:05 P.M. Depart via Swiss Air Flight #111 for Geneva

Overnight: On plane

Thursday, June 25

GENEVA

7:30 A.M. Arrive Geneva; transfer to hotel

Lunch Afternoon free

7:00 P.M. Dinner. Introduction to representatives of JDC;
ORT; Jewish Agency and HIAS

Overnight: Hotel Rivoli
Geneva

Friday, June 26

8:00 A.M. Breakfast

9:00 A.M. Briefings by representatives of JDC and HIAS

12:30 P.M. Buffet Lunch

2:00 P.M. Briefings by ORT and Jewish Agency

4:30 P.M. Visit to ORT school at Anieres

6:30 P.M. Dinner and Sabbath services at Anieres with
ORT students

Overnight: Hotel Rivoli
Geneva

Saturday, June 27

Free Day

Overnight: Hotel Rivoli
Geneva

Sunday, June 28

8:00 A.M. Breakfast

9:30 A.M. Tour to Castle of Chillon

12:30 P.M. Lunch at Jewish Old Age Home in Vevey

2:30 P.M. Return to Geneva

7:00 P.M. Dinner

8:30 P.M. Reception by Geneva Jewish Student Association

Overnight: Hotel des Alpes
Geneva

Monday, June 29

(Luggage will have to be cleared from rooms and
put aboard bus)

9:00 A.M. Breakfast

10:30 A.M. Final Briefing sessions

1:00 P.M. Tour and lunch in Old City; also tour of Palais
des Nations

6:05 P.M. Depart for Munich via Swissair Flight #566

MUNICH

Monday, June 29

7:00 P.M.

Arrive Munich via Swiss Air Flight #566
Evening free

Overnight: Alpen Hotel
Munich

Tuesday, June 30

8:00 A.M.

9:00 A.M.

Breakfast
Club Moadon, Geibelstr. 3 -- Group joined by
Rabbi Herbert A. Friedman, Executive Chairman, UJA.
Briefing with slides and blackboard
Lunch at "Loewenbrau Keller"
Tour of Munich tracing the route of Hitler's rise
to power and the early years of the Nazi movement
Dinner at Club Moadon, followed by general discussion

Overnight: Alpen Hotel
Munich

12:00 Noon

2:00 P.M.

7:00 P.M.

Wednesday, July 1

8:00 A.M.

9:00 A.M.

1:00 P.M.

2:00 P.M.

Breakfast
Departure for Dachau Concentration Camp
Lunch at Alpen Hotel
Visit to Memorial to Nazi victims established
by German Government. Discussion of evening
before to be continued.
Dinner at the Club Moadon
Showing of film: "Let My People Go" at Club Moadon

Overnight: Alpen Hotel
Munich

6:00 P.M.

8:00 P.M.

Thursday, July 2

7:00 A.M.

8:00 A.M.

10:00 A.M.

12:30 P.M.

2:00 P.M.

7:00 P.M.

Breakfast
Departure for Berchtesgaden
Arrive Berchtesgaden. Visit to "Adlerhorst"
Time permitting, visit to Salt Mine
Return via Koenigsee or Chiemsee
Dinner at the Alpen Hotel
Evening free

Overnight: Alpen Hotel
Munich

Friday, July 3

7:45 A.M.

8:45 A.M.

11:30 A.M.

1:00 P.M.

Breakfast
Club Moadon - Briefing Session by Israel
Ambassador to Germany, Mr. E. Ben-Chorin, followed
by discussion
General information about activities of the
Jewish Agency for Israel in Germany
Lunch at Moadon Club
Afternoon and evening free

Overnight: Alpen Hotel
Munich

MUNICH (continued)

Saturday, July 4

Free day

Overnight: Alpen Hotel
Munich

Sunday, July 5

7:00 A.M.

Breakfast

9:00 A.M.

Leave hotel for airport

10:50 A.M.

Depart for Vienna via Austrian Airlines Flight #412

VIENNA

Sunday, July 5

11:40 A.M.

Arrive Vienna via Austrian Airlines Flight #412

1:00 P.M.

Lunch

Tour of city

6:00 P.M.

Dinner at "Hauriger" Restaurant and evening
entertainment

Overnight: Hotel Haus Dabling
Vienna

Monday, July 6

9:00 A.M.

Breakfast

10:00 A.M.

Depart by bus for Transit Hostel Schonau -- meet
with transmigrants from East European countries

12:00 Noon

Lunch with transmigrants

3:00 P.M.

Return to JDC office for briefing

6:00 P.M.

Dinner

Evening free

Overnight: Hotel Haus Dabling
Vienna

Tuesday, July 7

7:30 A.M.

Breakfast

8:30 A.M.

Departure for Hungarian border - Iron Curtain

12:00 Noon

Lunch in Eisenstadt

2:00 P.M.

Visit former Eisenstadt ghetto

6:30 P.M.

Dinner

Evening

Israel Embassy Reception with H.E. Zeev Shek

Overnight: Hotel Haus Dabling
Vienna

Wednesday, July 8

7:30 A.M.

Breakfast

8:15 A.M.

Leave for Mauthausen

11:15 A.M.

Tour of Mauthausen

1:00 P.M.

Lunch - Return to Vienna

6:30 P.M.

Dinner

Evening free

Overnight: Hotel Haus Dabling
Vienna

Thursday, July 9

9:00 A.M.

Breakfast

Morning free

12:15 P.M.

Depart for Vienna airport

1:55 P.M.

Depart for ISRAEL via Sabena Airlines Flight #753

ISRAEL

Thursday, July 9

6:15 P.M.

Arrive Lydda Airport Via Sabena Airlines Flight #753
and transfer to Zion Hotel, Haifa

Overnight: Zion Hotel
Haifa

Friday, July 10

7:30 A.M.

9:00 A.M.

12:00 Noon

Breakfast

Briefing with Rabbi Herbert A. Friedman

Visit the "Af-al-pi" Naval Museum - *Yosif Hamburger*

Lunch and continue discussion with Rabbi Friedman

Evening free

Overnight: Zion Hotel
Haifa

Saturday, July 11

Free day

Overnight: Zion Hotel
Haifa

Sunday, July 12

7:30 A.M.

8:30 A.M.

Breakfast *Haifa Haayan?*

Leave for Jerusalem. Enroute visit Meggido and West Bank *Beth Shearim*

Jain lecture in evening 9:30 -

Overnight: Ganei Yehuda Hotel
Jerusalem

Monday, July 13

7:30 A.M.

8:30 A.M.

10:00 A.M.

12:00 Noon

2:00 P.M.

Breakfast

Visit Model of the Ancient City at the Holy Land Hotel

I Lecture: History from the first Temple to the
Destruction including the Saga of Massada

Lunch *well*

Visit excavation of Jerusalem, and walk through Old City

Overnight: Ganei Yehuda Hotel
Jerusalem

Tuesday, July 14

7:30 A.M.

9:00 A.M.

12:00 Noon

2:00 P.M.

Breakfast *views of Israel: Biblical to Contemporary*

II Lecture: Government in Israel, organization and
function and Political Parties in Israel

Lunch

Visit the Knesset, Yad Vashem and Military Cemetery

Jain lecture Y.L. in evening

Overnight: Ganei Yehuda Hotel
Jerusalem

Wednesday, July 15

7:30 A.M.

9:00 A.M.

Evening

Breakfast *Rubin*

III Lecture: The story of immigration, absorption and
the organization and function of the Jewish Agency *Zionism, Jewish Agency, immigration + absorption*

Afternoon free

After dinner to Lydda Airport to observe immigrant
arrival

Overnight: Ganei Yehuda Hotel
Jerusalem

Thursday, July 16

7:30 A.M.

9:00 A.M.

12:00 Noon

Afternoon

*Air Force
Herzliya*

Breakfast

Walking Tour through Old City and visit to Christian and Moslem parts of the city

Lunch

Lecture: ~~Zionism from the beginning of the establishment of the State~~ *Government of Israel*

Visit the Herzl Museum.

Evening free

afternoon

Overnight: Ganei Yehuda Hotel
Jerusalem

Friday, July 17

7:00 A.M.

8:00 A.M.

Breakfast

Departure for Jericho, Kumran and Nahal Argaman

Evening free

Wall - Kohbat Shabbat

Overnight: Ganei Yehuda Hotel
Jerusalem

Saturday, July 18

Free Day

Overnight: Ganei Yehuda Hotel
Jerusalem

Sunday, July 19

7:00 A.M.

8:00 A.M.

Evening

Breakfast

Leave for Beer Sheva. Enroute visit Bethlehem, Gush Etzion, a Bedouin settlement (Tel-Sheva)

Visit with officer of the Southern Command

Overnight: Zohar, Beer Sheva

Monday, July 20

7:30 A.M.

8:30 A.M.

Breakfast

Depart for Sinai (direction Bir-Gafgafa)

Overnight: Zohar, Beer Sheva

Tuesday, July 21

6:30 A.M.

7:30 A.M.

Breakfast

Depart for Massada and Ein Geddi

Overnight: Zohar, Beer Sheva

Wednesday, July 22

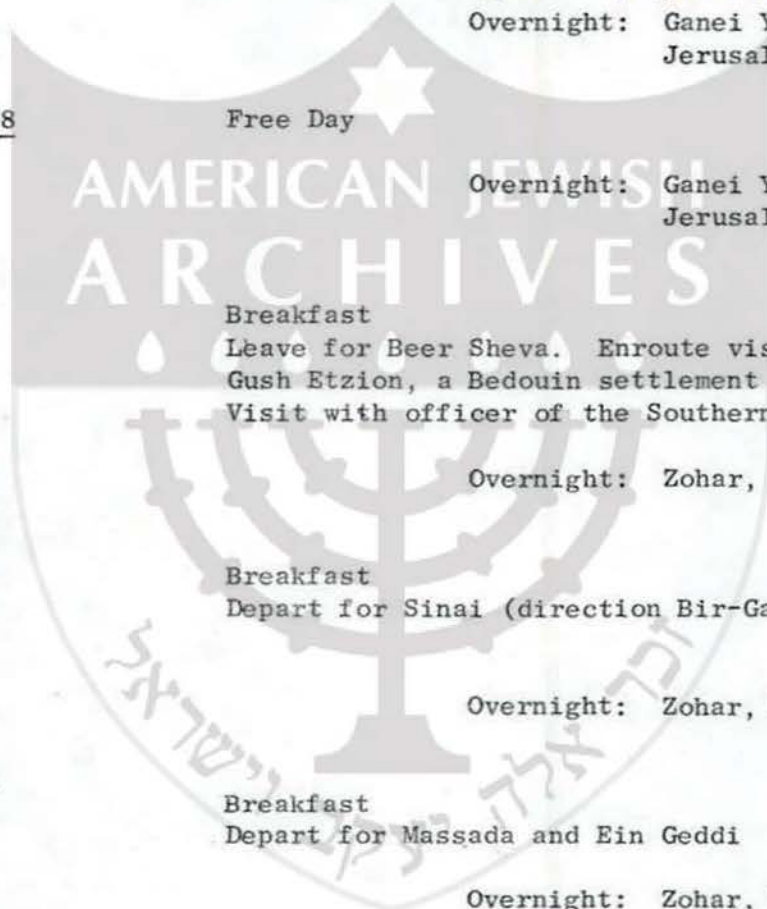
7:30 A.M.

8:30 A.M.

Breakfast

Depart for Dimona, Sde Boker, Ein Avdat, Avdat, Mitzpeh Ramon (visit officer's school), continue to Eilat

Overnight: HaSela HaAdom
Eilat



Thursday, July 23

7:30 A.M.

8:30 A.M.

Breakfast

Arhan - smotel

Depart by boat to Fjord and Coral Island

Overnight: HaSela HaAdom
Eilat

Friday, July 24

7:30 A.M.

8:30 A.M.

Breakfast

Depart for Tel-Aviv via Yotvata, Grofit and Timna

Overnight: Park Hotel
Tel-Aviv

Saturday, July 25

Free Day

Overnight: Park Hotel
Tel-Aviv

Sunday, July 26

to

Sunday, August 2

A week of living and working at Kibbutz Ein Gev on the shore of the Sea of Galilee

?

Sunday, August 2

7:30 A.M.

8:30 A.M.

Evening

Breakfast

Depart for Safed

Briefing by an officer of the Northern Command

Overnight: Tel Aviv Hotel
Sfat

Monday, August 3

7:30 A.M.

8:30 A.M.

Breakfast

A tour of the Golan Heights

Overnight: Tel Aviv Hotel
Sfat

Tuesday, August 4

7:30 A.M.

8:30 A.M.

Breakfast

Visit the ruins of Montfort and northern agricultural settlement *on Lebanese road*

Overnight: Tel Aviv Hotel
Sfat

Wednesday, August 5

7:30 A.M.

8:30 A.M.

Breakfast

Visit to Hula Nature Preserve, Almogor and the ancient synagogue at Corazim

Arhan Yaffa - ?

Overnight: Tel Aviv Hotel
Sfat

Thursday, August 6

7:30 A.M.

8:30 A.M.

Shear Hagolan - Yardenia

Breakfast

Depart for Tel-Aviv and Beit She'an Settlement

Overnight: Park Hotel
Tel-Aviv

Friday, August 7

7:30 A.M.

8:30 A.M.

Breakfast

Depart for ~~Or Yehuda~~ and visit Malben and ORT ~~installations and the IEF school~~

Jaffa - Community Center ; Malben - Lishon ; Cheshva lunch

Overnight: Park Hotel
Tel-Aviv

Saturday, August 8

Free day

Overnight: Park Hotel
Tel-Aviv

Sunday, August 9

7:30 A.M.

8:30 A.M.

Breakfast

Depart for Jaffa, Ashdod Absorption Center
Lunch in Ashkelon. Visit to Kiryat Gat and
the Lachish Development area as well as the
Yad Mordecai Museum

Overnight: Park Hotel
Tel-Aviv

Monday, August 10

7:30 A.M.

8:30 A.M.

Breakfast

Depart for Caesaria -- visit the antiquities
Lunch and leisure on the beach

Overnight: Park Hotel
Tel-Aviv

Tuesday, August 11

~~Free day~~

A.M. - Haganah Museum lunch - First Day of Lecture + Questions - HAF

Overnight: Park Hotel
Tel-Aviv

Wednesday, August 12

Free day

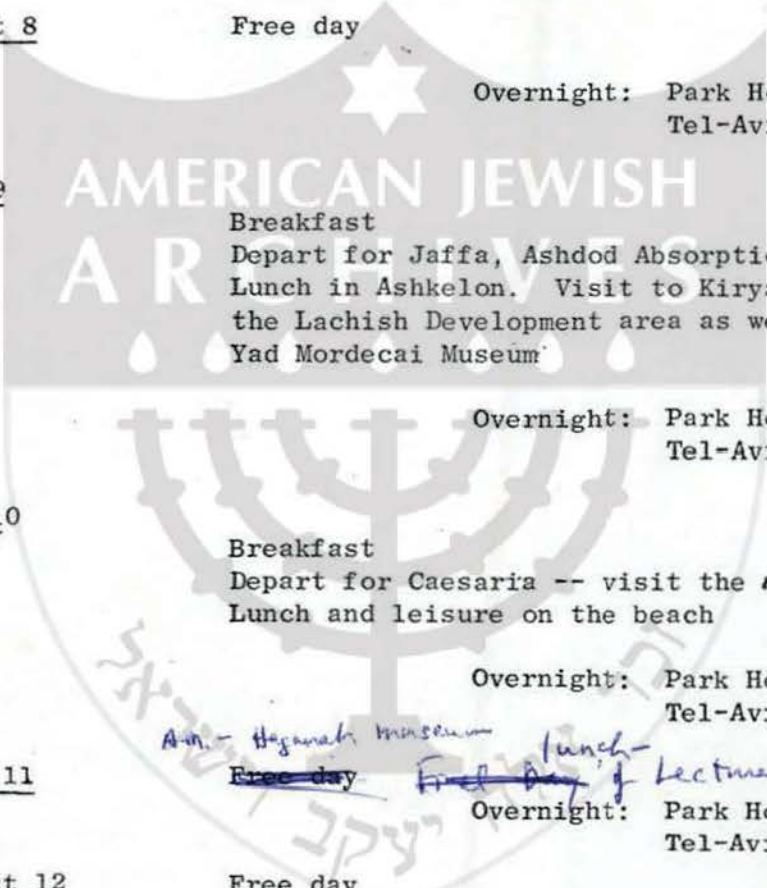
Evening -- Farewell Party

Overnight: Park Hotel
Tel-Aviv

Thursday, August 13

8:10 A.M.

Departure from Lydda Airport for Rome via
El Al Flight #459



ROME

Thursday, August 13

Afternoon
Evening

Arrive Rome from Israel via El-Al Flight #459
Lunch
Sightseeing tour of Rome
Free, or dinner al fresco

Overnight: Hotel Sistina
Rome

Friday, August 14

Free Day

Overnight: Hotel Sistina
Rome

Saturday, August 15

Free Day

Overnight: Hotel Sistina
Rome

Sunday, August 16

A.M.

Afternoon

Evening

Ceremony at Ardeatine Caves, the memorial to
Jewish victims of the Nazi occupation

Free

Closing Dinner

Overnight: Hotel Sistina
Rome

Monday, August 17

6:15 P.M.

9:40 P.M.

Depart Rome for New York via El-Al Flight #223

Arrive New York - JFK International Airport
(International Arrival Building)

AMERICAN JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE

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TDF/MISC 593

July 16, 1971

Mr. Irving Bernstein
United Jewish Appeal
1290 Ave. of the Americas
NEW YORK 10019, N.Y.

Dear Irving,

I thought you would be interested in our evaluation of the Geneva program for the Students' Mission.

As I told you in my telex, we thought they were a terrific group and that having girls along turned out to be a real plus factor.

All the logistics in Geneva worked very smoothly and, while it had complicated making arrangements for travel and accommodations, the size of the group proved no particular disadvantage. This was largely due to the fact that the young people themselves were unusually good about all turning up on time when they were supposed to be going somewhere. Always before, there have been one or two stragglers who held up the whole group. This time we had no such problems. If they continue to be as well disciplined, it should be even easier in the cities where they are all staying at the same hotel.

We thought the hotels here were reasonably satisfactory, although of course we would have preferred to have them together and in the Adria twelve of the boys had to sleep three to a room. The Hotel Mon Repos --which we'd written you was undergoing remodelling --was still not quite finished when they arrived. The rooms were o.k. --almost too luxurious, in fact --but there were still workmen in the lobby, dining-room, etc. which made for a certain amount of confusion, as did the fact that there was a brand-new and not-yet-experienced staff. Apparently some, at least, of the staff were terrified that all these large, energetic, casually-dressed young Americans were hippies who would break up their beautiful brand-new hotel and were unnecessarily sharp with them. We felt that, on the contrary, it was not a destructive group and, while they did do a lot of talking and laughing --what can one expect of 19 - 20 year olds? they behaved very well indeed.

../..

However, we were not completely happy with the way the program worked out. As could have been expected, most of them used their first day on arrival to explore Geneva and got little if any sleep. They hadn't slept on the plane, either, so they were exhausted at the welcoming dinner that night and we decided to keep the "speaking" to a minimum. Sam Abramson will corroborate my statement that it was really no time for an hour-long lecture on the Jews of Europe since 1800. Since he is a Jewish history buff, I turned most of the job over to him and he packed it all into ten minutes. I found it fascinating myself, but looking at all those sleepy faces, I doubt if much of it sank in.

Since you had asked us to, we telescoped the JDC-HIAS briefing and a trip to ORT into the next day. We felt it really was too much for one day -- particularly since we were by that time well into Geneva's first heat wave of the summer -- and that it would have been better to spread the briefings over two days.

As it was, not only did they have Saturday free, as they should have, but on Sunday they were just killing time until the plane left at 6 p.m. The sightseeing tour, unfortunately, was not a great success, partly due to the guides who were just too Swiss.

It would have been better, I think, to stick to the original idea of taking them to the old age home in Vevey on Sunday, even if we had to eliminate Chillon in order to get back to catch the plane.

As in previous years, the visit to Vevey was a good experience and gave them personal contact with the Jewish refugees. We also managed to produce three Geneva students for one of the group dinners -- more would be better, but it was at least a glimpse into Jewish student life here.

Finally, I have thought of suggesting that we give them a day less in Geneva except that, even if, as some of them obviously do, they feel they're wasting time, they really need three or four days which are not too heavily programmed to get adjusted to the time change and to shake down as a group.

These are the main points I'd like to make here, always with reference to improving the arrangements for next year. Sam Abramson and the two Marks will undoubtedly have others when they return.

Warmest regards.

Yours sincerely,



Theodore D. Feder

cc. Mr. Abramson

TDF/LH/jb

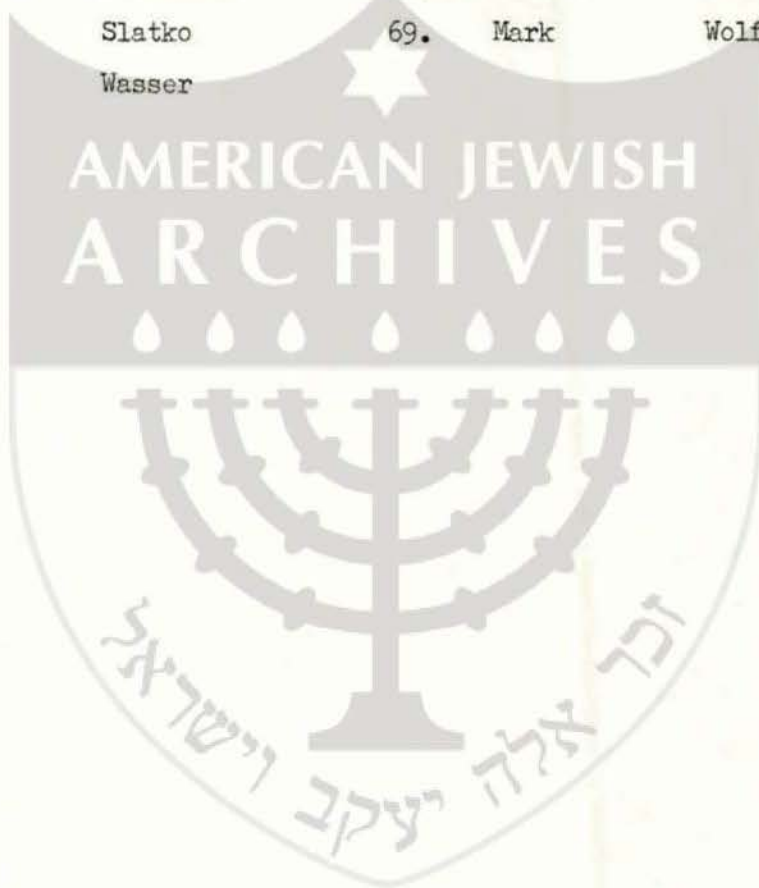
Jewish Agency Germany called to say how wonderful the group was in Munich. The stay was successful and they felt that young people were well oriented. So far so good

U.J.A. UNIVERSITY STUDENTS MISSION

PARTICIPANTS LIST

1.	William	Abrams	31.	Aleta	Goldstein
2.	Samuel H.	Abramson	32.	Patrice	Goldstein
3.	Evelyn L.	Abramson	33.	Evelyn	Graziani
4.	Alan	Abramson	34.	William	Grodnick
5.	Susan	Addlestone	35.	Kenneth	Kaplan
6.	David	Afrecan	36.	Laurie	Katz
7.	Stephen	Altman	37.	Robert	Kohn
8.	Elliot	Barnett	38.	Neil	Konheim
9.	Donald	Belz	39.	Reva	Korim
10.	Robert	Benowitz	40.	Alan	Leventhal
11.	Gene	Bernstein	41.	Lynn	Levey
12.	Martin	Brown	42.	Myrna	Lubin
13.	Alan	Carlton	43.	Susie	Mann
14.	Larry	Cutler	44.	Howard	Marks
15.	Hart	Dasteel	45.	Betsy	Moore
16.	Robert	Domont	46.	Richard	Morantz
17.	Mark	Edell	47.	Terry	Newman
18.	Janis	Edelman	48.	Judith	Pilchik
19.	Elyse	Eisenberg	49.	Sandy	Pomerantz
20.	Ronald	Ellish	50.	Melanie	Pozez
21.	James	Factor	51.	Gayle	Rabkin
22.	James	Finkelstein	52.	Judith	Rabinowitz
23.	Janet	Firestein	53.	Anita	Romanoff
24.	David	Feuer	54.	Ellen	Rosenfeld
25.	Henry	Feuerstein	55.	Annie	Salinger
26.	David	Fuerman	56.	Linda	Sampson
27.	Carol	Gant	57.	Roger	Sandler
28.	Michael	Gilbert	58.	Gary	Schonfeld
29.	Matthew	Glasser	59.	Mark	Schrieber
30.	Jan	Glassman	60.	Andrea	Schwartz

- | | | | | | |
|-----|----------|-----------------|-----|--------|--------|
| 61. | Pearl | Seiden | 66. | Debra | Weiner |
| 62. | Michael | Shrilker | 67. | James | Weiss |
| 63. | Jonathan | Silverman | 68. | Manuel | Weiss |
| 64. | Malcolm | Slatko | 69. | Mark | Wolf |
| 65. | Adrienne | Wasser | | | |



U.J.A. STUDENT MISSION

JULY 9 - AUGUST 13, 1970

THURSDAY, JULY 9

6:15 P.M. Arrive at Lod Airport
Transfer to Zion Hotel, Haifa
Dinner at hotel
Overnight Zion Hotel, Haifa

FRIDAY, JULY 10

09:00 A.M. Briefing by Herbert A. Friedman, UJA Executive Chairman
11:45 A.M. Briefing by Mr. Yossef Har'el, Commander of the Exodus Boat
on "Illegal Immigration"
01:30 P.M. Lunch at hotel
03:00 P.M. Depart for kibbutz Lechamei Hageta'ot and visit its museum
05:30 P.M. Return to hotel
Dinner at hotel
Overnight Zion Hotel, Haifa

SATURDAY, JULY 11

Free for leisure
Meals at hotel
Overnight Zion Hotel, Haifa

SUNDAY, JULY 12

08:00 A.M. Leave for Jerusalem with all luggage
08:30 A.M. Visit Naval Base and board vessels
09:45 A.M. Depart for Jerusalem
Visit excavations at Bet-She'arim
Drive via West Bank
01:30 P.M. Arrive Ganei Yehuda Hotel
Lunch at hotel
Afternoon Free
07:00 P.M. Depart for King David Hotel
07:30 P.M. Dinner with Young Leadership Mission
Briefing by Mr. Simcha Dinitz, Director General of
Prime Minister's Office
Overnight Ganei Yehuda Hotel, Jerusalem

Cont.

The lectures - ?

MONDAY, JULY 13

- 08:30 A.M. Lecture on History from the First Temple to Destruction including Massada
- 10:30 A.M. Lecture on War of Israel from Biblical to Contemporary Times
- 01:30 P.M. Lunch at hotel
- 03:00 P.M. Visit excavations at Western Wall and sightseeing of Old City
- 07:30 P.M. Dinner at hotel

Overnight Ganei Yehuda Hotel, Jerusalem

TUESDAY, JULY 14

- 09:00 A.M. Visit Knesset
- 10:30 A.M. Lecture on Government in Israel. Organization and Function; Political Parties in Israel
- 01:30 P.M. Lunch at hotel
- 03:00 P.M. Visit Yad Vashem, Military Cemetery, and sightseeing New Jerusalem
- 07:00 P.M. Depart for Tirat Bat Sheva Hotel
- 07:30 P.M. Dinner with Young Leadership Mission
Briefing by Mr. Aryeh L. Pincus, Chairman of the Jewish Agency

Overnight Ganei Yehuda Hotel, Jerusalem

WEDNESDAY, JULY 15

- 08:30 A.M. Lecture on Zionism, Jewish Agency - Organization and Functions; Immigration and Absorption by Mr. Moshe Rivlin, Director General of the Jewish Agency
- 01:00 P.M. Lunch at hotel
- Afternoon Free
Dinner at hotel
Depart for Lod Airport to meet new immigrants on their arrival.
Return to Jerusalem

Overnight Ganei Yehuda Hotel, Jerusalem

Cont.

THURSDAY, JULY 16

07:30 A.M. Depart for Air-Force Day
10:30 A.M. Attend Air-Force Day Ceremonies
01:00 P.M. Lunch at Beer-Sheba
02:00 P.M. Depart for Jerusalem
04:30 P.M. Arrive Ganei Yehuda Hotel
Dinner at hotel

Overnight Ganei Yehuda Hotel, Jerusalem

FRIDAY, JULY 17

08:00 A.M. Leave for Nahal Argaman
Visit Nahal Argaman and study security problems
Depart for Jericho
Visit Jericho and excavations of Qumran
Return to Jerusalem
Lunch at hotel
Late Afternoon Visit the Wall for Friday Kabbalat Shabbat
Dinner at hotel

Overnight Ganei Yehuda Hotel, Jerusalem

SATURDAY, JULY 18

Free
Optional: Re-visit of the Old City

Overnight Ganei Yehuda Hotel, Jerusalem

SUNDAY, JULY 19

08:00 A.M. Depart for Beer-Sheba with all luggage
Visit en route Bet-Lehem and Gush Etzion
? Pass by Hebron
Lunch at Beer-Sheba
Visit Bedouin Settlement Tel Sheva
Dinner at Hotel Zohar
After Dinner Lecture on Southern Area Security Problems by A high-ranking officer

Overnight Zohar Hotel, Beer-Sheba

MONDAY, JULY 20

07:00 A.M.

Depart for Sinai

Visit stronghold point along the Egyptian frontier

Return to Nahal Yam

Visit to Nahal Yam and lunch

Return to Beer-Sheba

Overnight Zohar Hotel, Beer-Sheba

Pelican ?

TUESDAY, JULY 21

04:00 A.M.

Depart for Massada

Climb Massada and visit its excavations

Lunch at Shefech Zohar

Visit Ein Gedi and excavations

Return to Beer-Sheba

Dinner at hotel

Overnight Zohar Hotel, Beer-Sheba

HAR

WEDNESDAY, JULY 22

07:00 A.M.

Depart for Eilat with all luggage

Drive via Dimona, Sde Boker

Lunch at Avdat

Visit excavations

Drive to Mitzpe-Rimon and visit Officers School

Continue to Eilat

Dinner at hotel Sea Star

Overnight Sea-Star Hotel, Eilat

THURSDAY, JULY 23

Full day outing with Arthur, including visits to Fjord, Coral Island, Inscription Canyon and underwater coral reef under supervision (swimming).

Overnight Sea-Star Hotel, Eilat

FRIDAY, JULY 24

Depart for Tel Aviv with all luggage

Drive via Timna, Yotveta, Grofit

Lunch at Arad

Continue to Tel Aviv

Overnight Park Hotel, Tel Aviv
Cont.

SATURDAY, JULY 25

Free at leisure

*at house
for history lesson*

Overnight Park Hotel, Tel Aviv

SUNDAY, JULY 26 to

SUNDAY, AUGUST 2

A week of living in either a kibbutz or a moshav

*Kfar Yehoshua
Misgav Am*

~~Atkinson Zfat H.A.F. lecture~~

SUNDAY, AUGUST 2

Arrive in Zfat with all luggage

07:30 P.M.

Dinner at Hotel Tel Aviv and lecture on Northern Area Security Problems by a Northern Command officer

Overnight Tel Aviv Hotel, Zfat.

MONDAY, AUGUST 3

08:30 A.M.

Depart for Golan Heights
Visit Banias - Sources of Jordan River
Visit Tel-Azaziat - former Syrian Defence Line
Visit Armour Camp and lunch with soldiers and officers
Return to Zfat via Gesher Bnct-Ya'acov
Dinner at hotel

Overnight Tel Aviv Hotel, Zfat

TUESDAY, AUGUST 4

08:00 A.M.

Depart and visit Mont-Fort Ruins (Crusaders Period)
Continue for settlements along the Lebanese border
Lunch en route (box-lunches)
Visit Zar'it and study security problems along the Lebanese border
Return to Zfat
Dinner at hotel

Overnight Tel Aviv Hotel, Zfat

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5

08:00 A.M. Depart and visit Hulah Nature Reserve
Visit Almogor and the ruins of the Korazim Synagogue
Lunch at Ginossar
Time for swimming at the Sea of Galilee
Return to Zfat
Dinner at hotel

Overnight Tel Aviv Hotel, Zfat

THURSDAY, AUGUST 6

08:00 A.M. Depart for Tel Aviv with all luggage
Drive via Jorday Valley and Bet-Shean Valley
Visit a kibbutz along the Hot Line and study problems
Lunch at Afula
Continue to Tel Aviv
Arrive at Park Hotel, Tel Aviv
Dinner at hotel

Overnight Park Hotel, Tel Aviv

FRIDAY, AUGUST 7

08:00 A.M. Depart and visit Jaffa, Bat-Yam, Holon
Visit Churner Community Center
Depart for Malben - JDC in Natanya
Visit Malben Aged Home in Natanya and briefing
Lunch at Malben
Meet with Mr. Zelig Chinitz, Resident Representative of United
Israel Appeal Inc. - Questions and answers
Return to Tel Aviv
Dinner at hotel

Overnight Park Hotel, Tel Aviv

SATURDAY, AUGUST 8

Free at leisure

Overnight Park Hotel, Tel Aviv

U.J.A. UNIVERSITY STUDENTS MISSION

22nd July - 18th August, 1971.

THURSDAY, 22nd July

8:40 p.m. Arrive Lod Airport
Via RO No. 245 from Bucharest
Transfer to Park Hotel, Tel Aviv.

Overnight Park Hotel

FRIDAY, 23rd July

8:00 a.m.
9:00

Late Breakfast
Meeting with Herbert A. Friedman
Review of itinerary
Lunch
Sightseeing Jaffa T.A.
Dinner

Overnight Park Hotel

SATURDAY, 24th July

Free day

Overnight Park Hotel

SUNDAY, 25th July

8:30
12:00 noon

Breakfast
Depart for Meggido
Lunch at Lavi
Continue via Eilabon Merar to Safed
Tel Aviv Hotel, Safed
Dinner

Overnight Tel Aviv Hotel, Safed

MONDAY, 26th July

7:30 a.m.
8:00
10:00-11:00
1:30 p.m.

Breakfast
Depart for Banias and Golan Heights.
Briefing at Army Base
Lunch at Ein Gev
Return via Kfar-Nahum, Tabha
Dinner and evening free

Overnight Tel Aviv Hotel

TUESDAY, 27th July

7:30 a.m. Breakfast
8:00 Departure to Kfar Ruppin
9:30 Army stronghold - Beit She'an
11:30 Visit Beit She'an
1:00 p.m. Lunch at Tiberias
Free afternoon for swimming
(Synagogue Tiberias)
Return to Tel Aviv Hotel
Dinner

Overnight Tel Aviv Hotel

WEDNESDAY, 28th July

7:30 a.m. Breakfast
8:30 Tree planting at Biria
9:00 Departure for Galilee
Visit Avivim
10:30 Visit Idmit
1:30 p.m. Lunch and swim at Beit Chava, Shavey Zion
Dinner

Overnight Tel Aviv Hotel

THURSDAY, 29th July

7:30 a.m. Breakfast
8:00 Visit Synagogue at Safed
10:15 Visit Museum "Lochamey Hagetaot"
12:00-2:30 p.m. Lunch and visit of Acre
3:00 Visit Naval Base
5:00 Visit Haifa University
Meet panel of Arab-Jewish Institute
Dinner

Overnight Dan Carmel & Zion Hotels,
Haifa.

FRIDAY, 30th July

8:00 a.m. Breakfast
Bahai Shrine
Technion
Usfiyeh - Druze Village
Lunch
2:30 p.m. "Af al Pi" with Herbert A. Friedman
Dinner

Overnight Dan Carmel & Zion Hotels

SATURDAY, 31st July

Free

Overnight Dan Carmel & Zion Hotels

SUNDAY, 1st August

6:30 a.m.

Early Breakfast

7:00

Early departure for Sde Boker

Lunch - Avdat

3:00 p.m.

Meet David Ben-Gurion at Sde Boker

Continue to Eilat

Dinner

Overnight Sea Star & Solomon Hotels

MONDAY, 2nd August

Breakfast

Boat to Fjord and Coral Island

Lunch at hotel

Underwater exploration with Arthur (optional)

Evening free

Overnight Sea Star & Solomon Hotels

TUESDAY, 3rd August

7:30 a.m.

Breakfast

Depart Eilat

11:00

Officer's School

Avdat, Ein Avdat, Yeruham, Dimona to Beer Sheva

Evening free

Overnight Desert Inn Hotel, Beer Sheva

WEDNESDAY, 4th August

Very early breakfast

Very early departure to Sinai

Visit Sinai

Return to Desert Inn Hotel

Overnight Desert Inn Hotel

THURSDAY, 5th August

7:30 a.m.

Breakfast

Visit Kiryat Malachi Absorption Center

Visit Lachish area (Kiryat Gat)

Visit Tel Sheva and Bedouin settlement (meet sheikh)

Dinner

Overnight Desert Inn Hotel

FRIDAY, 6th August

5:30 a.m.

Breakfast

Departure

Arrive at Massada; up via the Roman road,

10:30

Down via Snake Path

Swim in Dead Sea

Lunch at Ein Bokek - Ein Gedi on way to Jerusalem
via Ein Feshka road

Dinner

Overnight Ganei Yehuda Hotel,
Jerusalem

SATURDAY, 7th August

Free day

Overnight Ganei Yehuda Hotel

SUNDAY, 8th August

7:30 a.m.

Breakfast

Visit Mt. Scopus, Mt. of Olives, Model of Old City
Western Wall, tour of Old City

Lunch

2:30 p.m.

Dig at wall, Temple Mount area

7:00 p.m.

Dinner with Simcha Dinitz, Political Counsellor to
the Prime Minister

Overnight Ganei Yehuda Hotel

MONDAY, 9th August

7:30 a.m.

Breakfast

8:30

Lecture on Government of Israel by Mr. Adi Yaffe at
the Jewish Agency

10:00

Knesset tour

12:30 p.m.

Lunch at Hebrew University

Lecture on social problems by member of
faculty

Shrine of Book and museum

Balance of afternoon: free

Dinner

Overnight Ganei Yehuda Hotel

TUESDAY, 10th August

7:30 a.m. Breakfast
Visit Hadassa and Kennedy Memorial

9:00 Gush Etzion, Beit Lechem
Lunch

4:00 p.m. Meet with Mr. Yigal Allon, Deputy Prime Minister and
Minister of Education & Culture at the Jewish Agency
Meeting with Arab Students
Dinner

Overnight Ganei Yehuda Hotel

WEDNESDAY, 11th August

10:00 a.m. Meet with Dr. E. Yaffe of Jerusalem Municipality on
social welfare problems of Jerusalem
Lunch with Mr. Harry Rosen, Advisor to the Chairman
of the Jewish Agency
Afternoon free
Dinner

Overnight Ganei Yehuda Hotel

THURSDAY, 12th August

7:30 a.m. Breakfast
Depart for Tel Aviv via Jericho, Nahal Massua through
the West Bank
Lunch and Dinner at the Park Hotel

Overnight Park Hotel, Tel Aviv

FRIDAY, 13th August

8:00 a.m. Breakfast
Depart for Caesarea, visit antiquities, swimming
Lunch at Stratton Restaurant
Meeting with Herbert A. Friedman after lunch
Dinner

Overnight Park Hotel

SATURDAY, 14th August

Free Day

Overnight Park Hotel

SUNDAY, 15th August

7:30 a.m.

Breakfast

8:15

Depart for JDC/Malben at Rishon Lezion

Visit JDC/Malben Center

Visit Air Force Base (If possible lunch at base)
otherwise Ashkelon

Visit Yad Mordechai

Continue to Ashkelon and Ashdod

Dinner

Overnight Park Hotel

MONDAY, 16th August

Free Day

Overnight Park Hotel

TUESDAY, 17th August

7:30 a.m.

Breakfast

Meet with Rev. J. Grauel

Attend Ceremony at Yad Vashem

Visit Yad Vashem, Mt. Herzl, Military Cemetery

Lunch in Jerusalem

Afternoon free

7:00 p.m.

Farewell dinner with Herbert A. Friedman, Executive
Chairman, U.J.A.

Overnight Park Hotel

WEDNESDAY, 18th August

Leave hotel for departure via Swissair No. 331

FACT SHEET - BASIC PRESENTATION

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I. RUSSIAN PRESENCE, in arms and men, on operational duties, as well as advisory, has increased since January, 1970 to a point where President Nixon said in June that Middle East was a greater danger to world peace than Southeast Asia.

1) Russian arms supplied to Egypt since Six Day War total:

\$580 million, given for nothing, as replacement for destroyed material

\$1,000 million, sold on ten years credit, 2 years grace, 2% interest, at one-third cut price

Total \$1 billion, 580 million

2) Russian men - nobody really knows any longer, but with full MIG operational squadrons, SA-2 and SA-3 missile sites, radar installations, plus all previously known advisers, there are probably 10-15,000 Russians in Egypt.

3) Russian missiles

a) The Russians have become deeply involved in Egyptian air defense. They have brought 40 missile batteries closer to the canal since the cease-fire alone. The missiles cover an area up to 20 kilometers into Sinai. They have also brought fighter squadrons to airfields close to Canal.

b) The Russians are not "a little pregnant." Once they took a decision to enter air defense, they must go all the way, including sending their pilots up to intercept. Slowly they will move forward with missiles, and when there are no more Israeli planes over the Canal, they will move artillery forward and hammer Israeli ground defenses, make it hard to rebuild, cause many casualties, and finally try to cross. Even to take only a few kilometers on east Bank would be worthwhile for them.

c) Israel has some electronic and other defenses against the SA-2, but there is thus far no adequate defense against the SA-3. Several Phantoms have been lost to these missiles.

d) The missile sites are interspersed - SA-2 and SA-3 covering each other - in a zone approximately 20 miles west of the Canal. Were these sites to be moved forward to the Canal itself, Israel would be in great danger, forced to effect back from the Canal. Cross-Canal landings would then be possible. It is obvious that these sites must be removed or destroyed at any cost, by any means.

II. ARAB MILITARY BUILD-UP

1) On Egyptian front, Israel is out-manned 12:1, and out-gunned 24:1.

2) The Iraqis have two divisions and 400 tanks in Jordan.

ARAB MILITARY BUILD-UP (Cont/d..)

- 3) Syria keeps 100,000 men in the short line between Kuneitra and Damascus (approx. 40 miles) plus 1,000 tanks, which was the size of the entire Egyptian force in the Sinai desert threatening Israel in May 1967.
- 4) Enemy aircraft - fighters only (figures for bombers and other aircraft not given here)

Syria, Egypt and Jordan

	at the end of the Six Day War	- 95
	Today	- 850
<u>Tanks</u>	at the end of the Six Day War	- 750
	Today	-3050

III. ISRAELI DEFENSE

1. The defense budget for 1967 (year of actual war) was IL 1.25 billion (approx. \$360 million). The defense budget for 1970 started at IL 3.8 billion and will probably finish at IL 5 billion (approx. \$1,440 million) - or 4 times as much as the year of the Six Day War.

2. The causes of the rise in defense expenditures are:

- a) The rapid build up of Arab forces as demonstrated in the following table:

	<u>Prior to 6 Day War</u>	<u>At present</u>	<u>Expected in Feb. 1972</u>
Armour	100%	170%	220%
Air Force	100%	204%	280%
Artillery	100%	121%	155%

- b) Accelerated intensification of Israeli front line activities.
- c) The rising cost of weapon systems.

3. Reasons for the recent additions to the defense budget:

- a) In March 1970 Soviet pilots started operational flights in Egypt. The Egyptian army, encouraged by this development, stepped up its ground activities. To meet the new threat several measures were undertaken. These included heavier bombing and shelling of Egyptian positions, strengthening of Israeli fortifications and the improvement of warning systems. Additional expenditures of IL 300 million (almost \$100 million) were required.
- b) In June, the Egyptians and the Soviets moved forward their anti-aircraft missiles, and other troops. The direct Soviet involvement forced Israel to speed up the military preparations, that is, to increase the procurement of aircraft, anti-aircraft missiles, ammunition, armour, electronic equipment, etc.

The total cost of the increase in equipment and supply is about \$625 million, of which about \$250 million are payable in the current fiscal year.

4. What are the possible effects of the cease-fire on defense expenditures?

Since the Arabs are arming very rapidly, and since hostilities may break out at the end of the cease-fire period (and even before) Israel must prepare for this contingency.

It is therefore, necessary to:

- a) strengthen fortifications
 - b) build up inventories of air bombs, heavy and light ammunition, spare parts, etc.
 - c) in general, build up Israel's strength, so Egypt will be deterred from breaking the cease-fire again, or, if she attacks, to meet the possibility of a renewed all out war.
5. Additional arms can be, and will be purchased, during the balance of fiscal 1970 and 1971, for approximately \$625 million.
 6. These arms must be paid for. Some long-term credits are available but not for very large amounts. The limits of Congressional authorizations are being researched carefully to ascertain the maximum credits possible, but even if these were granted, it is estimated that the total would not go much beyond \$200 million. No grants are being discussed; only credits. Credits are loans and must be repaid. In this connection it must always be remembered that Israel's foreign currency debt, which is a heavy mortgage on the next generation, is already in the vicinity of \$2.8 billion.
 7. Since it is unusually difficult to buy abroad, Israel must increasingly develop its own ability to produce. Before the Six Day War, military goods and services were brought in Israel for IL 400 million (\$130 million) and in the next few years will reach IL 2 billion (\$570 million). But this requires a huge infrastructure which means tremendous capital investment.

IV. FINANCIAL FACTS

1. It is now estimated, after revisions made since the beginning of the fiscal year in April, that the Israel Government budget for the fiscal 1970/71 will include defense costs of almost 90% of tax revenue.
2. The economy keeps growing, the people of Israel keep paying more taxes, buying more Government bonds, subscribing to more compulsory loans and yet the defense costs mount in such tremendous volume as to consume almost one-third of the entire GNP. No country in the world bears such a burden. In American equivalent terms, the GNP is around \$900 billion, and the defense cost is around \$80 billion, or less than 10%. Imagine the effect in the United States if the defense cost were 30%, or well over \$300 billion.
3. By the end of 1970, the dollar reserve will be dropping to the dangerous point of being able to cover only 1/6 or 2 months worth of imports.

V. JEWISH AGENCY NEEDS BUDGET 1971

(Figures rounded to nearest \$50,000 based on estimated 50,000 immigrants in 1971)

Immigration and Absorption	\$ 50,750,000
Absorption in Agricultural Settlements	42,000,000
Social Welfare services	41,000,000
Health services	72,000,000
Employment	10,750,000

.../

JEWISH AGENCY BUDGET (Cont/d...

Housing	\$ 178,500,000
Youth Aliyah	7,500,000
Education	69,250,000
Higher Education	80,000,000
Debt services	38,000,000
Administration, Comptroller, Reserves	11,750,000
	<hr/>
	\$ 601,500,000

CONCLUSIONS

1. In fiscal 1970 Israel's defense costs will be four times as much as during the year of the Six Day War.
2. Even if the cease-fire on the Suez Canal is maintained, defense costs will be reduced only marginally, because of the continuation of all expenditures, and the purchase of heavy equipment from the United States. In addition, war on other fronts also continues.
3. As one high-ranking officer put it: "If the cease-fire is to lead to peace, it will be because Israel maintains her strength. Then perhaps the Arabs will understand the futility of their war of attrition. If, on the other hand, the Israeli position deteriorates, there is no incentive for the Arabs to negotiate. Israel's strength is her trump card. If the cease-fire were to lead, by some miracle, to peace, the worse we will have done is to have spent one billion dollars to insure peace. Would not that be the greatest bargain in the world?"
4. The Israeli citizen, bearing one of the heaviest tax burdens in the entire world, will produce enough revenue just barely to cover the defense costs, with almost nothing left over. As immigration continues, at an annual rate of 40,000 to 50,000, the entire responsibility for the philanthropic burden, must be met by free world Jewry, not partial response, as has been the case in the past.
5. The UJA in 1970, in both the Emergency Fund and Regular Fund, will achieve more than \$200 million in pledges, which will be a \$30 million increase over 1969.
6. For 1971, it will be necessary for the UJA to attempt to reach 400 million dollars, in both the Regular and Emergency Funds. In addition, there are the local and national budgets for the communities outside New York City, which will comprise almost 100 million dollars in 1971.

This means that the total campaign effort must be for 500 million dollars. A tremendous effort will be made by the free Jewish communities of the world as well. The Keren Hayesod countries will make the effort to reach 200 million dollars in 1971, which is more than double the current performance of 1970.

The UJA slogan for this campaign, will be "SURVIVAL MEANS SACRIFICE".

THE MEGIDDO EXCAVATIONS

Megiddo, one of the world's most famous "tels" (mounds of archaeological debris revealing the succession of civilisations) gives a fascinating insight into biblical history from approximately the 15th Century B.C. onwards, and into the Roman period.

Situated strategically at the opening of a narrow pass on the great highway which connected the lands of Egypt to the south and a Syria to the north, Megiddo played a significant role too in modern history, when British troops successfully invaded northern Palestine through the Megiddo Pass during World War I. (Subsequently, Field Marshal Allenby was granted the title of Lord Allenby of Megiddo).

Megiddo is mentioned in ancient Egyptian hieroglyphics as a site of a war waged by Phutnose III in 1478 B.C. Later in King Solomon's time (10th Century B.C.), it was a key defensive fortress for the kingdom of Israel, equipped with extensive stables and chariots. The Judean Kings Ahaziah and Josiah (610 B.C.) fought and died here. Because of its military associations, Megiddo became a symbol of war. In Christian tradition the final battle of the world at the end of time will be fought here at Armageddon (Har Megiddon - "Mount of Megiddo").

An intricate many-tiered model constructed at the site gives the visitor an idea of the many civilisations discovered at Megiddo. One particularly unique find was the half-mile-long water tunnel carved out of rock - an enormous engineering accomplishment of biblical times.

James Mitchener's book, "The Source", was based largely on his study of these excavations.

SAFED

Safed, with a population of 13,100, is an ancient Galilee mountain town of incredible picturesque beauty and dry, cool air. Once a center of Jewish mysticism, it is still noted for its varied synagogues and devout religious community, enhanced in recent times by the famous artists colony found in the old lower city.

Safed's history dates back to the twelfth century, when the Crusaders fortified themselves on its heights. The Moslems who succeeded them made the town the capital of Palestine's northern district. Gradually, a Jewish community grew up, reaching the height of its fame in the sixteenth century, when Cabbalists flocked there and converted Safed into a place of mystic lore. Finding spiritual virtues in their town, the mystics said: "In Safed is the purest air of the Holy Land and there is no place where the profundities and the secrets of the Holy Torah can be better understood".

But the town's importance, as well as its Jewish population, declined, and at the outbreak of the War of Independence in 1948 it was inhabited by about 12,000 Arabs and about 1,700 Jews. The battle for Safed was one of the dramatic episodes of the war.

Soon afterward, Safed received many new immigrants from Middle-Eastern countries, and a number from European countries. While becoming a popular resort for tourists and native Israelis alike, Safed has been carrying on a less apparent struggle to absorb its many new immigrants and offer them adequate employment. Severe social problems exist and the population turnover rate is high. Expanding Safed's tourist attractions is one of the chief hopes for improving the town's economic and social future.

GOLAN HEIGHTS

Now from Kuneitra in the north to Mevo Hamat in the south, life continues as usual on the Golan Heights. The best example is the opening of the first school in the Golan area in Kibbutz Merom Hagolan in Kuneitra as well as the building of permanent housing.

Three years after the Six Day War, there are twelve settlements on the Golan, and the foundation for a vacationers' camp. These Nahal settlements serve a dual purpose in forming the agricultural basis for empty areas and protecting them against infiltrators.

Ein Zivan, in the northern Golan, was established shortly after the Six Day War. The first settlers lived in abandoned Syrian officers' houses.

Many surveys are being carried out on the Golan Heights to learn about the soil in regard to quality and quantity. A survey showed that 100,000 dunams out of the 250,000 dunams are good soil.

Numerous families and singles would like to join the Golan settlements, but they cannot be accepted for lack of space. Five and more people are at present in one room.

The Golan Heights were abandoned by 100,000 Syrian settlers during the war. Only several thousand Druze remained on the Golan Heights, co-operating with Israel Military Authorities. Since the war, archeologists discovered the remains of at least ten synagogues on the Heights, substantiating Mishna and Talmud references to Jewish settlement in the area in Biblical times.

The battle of the Golan Heights was one of the bloodiest and most glorious of all Israel's battles. In 37 hours, the Heights were taken and Kuneitra captured in a multi-pronged attack from the extreme northern border to the southern end of Lake Tiberias.

Israel suffered losses of 115 killed and 306 wounded in fierce struggles in the fortifications where there was hand-to-hand fighting. But it was a battle that had to be fought, in order to stop the wanton death and destruction caused by the Syrians in their merciless shelling of the settlements in the Upper Galilee.

EIN GEV

Kibbutz Ein Gev is situated on the eastern shore of Lake Kinneret, opposite Tiberias, which can be seen across the lake. Founded in 1936 it was the pioneer kibbutz on the eastern shore of the lake. Numerous sports events and a large concert hall - where a musical festival is held each Passover - attract large crowds. Behind the concert hall is a statue of a mother and child commemorating the heroes who held out against Syrian invaders during the war of 1948.

In contrast to the pre-1967 period, when the kibbutz was the target of continuous Syrian harassment from the Golan Heights, today Ein Gev enjoys peace and security. Its settlers were the first modern Jewish fishermen to cast their nets into the waters of the Kinneret. St. Peters fish, or Amnon as it is known in Hebrew, is a world-famous delicacy and speciality at the Ein Gev Sea Shore Restaurant.

Besides fishing the Kinneret and cultivating their own fish ponds, the kibbutz members raise bananas, garden vegetables, grapes and also cattle.

Jerusalem Mayor, Teddy Kollek, was a founding father of the kibbutz.

K F A R R U P P I N

Kfar Ruppin, a kibbutz which lies close to the banks of the Jordan River, in the Beit She'an Valley, was started with the aid of the Jewish Agency Settlement Department and U.J.A. funds. It is 250 feet below sea level, the lowest settlement in northern Israel. It has 260 people (70 children) who have developed an extensive sub-tropical agriculture. Since its establishment 25 years ago, the kibbutz has succeeded in raising cattle, grains, sugarbeet, chickens, olives, dates and pomegranates. It has also begun a science-based industry to produce educational aids for export.

But, for the last three years the lives of the kibbutzniks are periodically endangered by Jordanian and terrorist shelling and machine-gun fire from across the border. Standard procedure required that every day before Kfar Ruppin farmers go to work and the children go to school, the roads and paths be searched for mines. Since May, 1970, rocket attacks have been launched at the kibbutz at least weekly, and sometimes daily. In June, 1970 an Israeli soldier was wounded there, and in August another soldier was killed in an encounter with a terrorist band.

The heavy exchanges of artillery and mortar fire have chased away the Arab farmers across the river, but Kfar Ruppin people have clung doggedly and courageously to their land. When a building is hit, kibbutz members immediately pitch in to repair the damage. The children spend every night in shelters. Aid to Kfar Ruppin has been substantially increased to provide for additional shelters, reinforced roofs and other defense needs. Economically, the kibbutz is successful and is self-reliant for its agricultural expertise.

THE WAR AFTER THE WAR AT KIBBUTZ KFAR RUPPIN

1967 (Following the conclusion of the Six Day War)

August 6 Machine gun fire from an ambush of a civilian tender near Kfar Ruppim. No casualties.

1968

April 14 Shells fall in perimeter of kibbutz. One member wounded.

November 11 18 year old girl killed by mortar fire.

December 28 Katyusha rocket fire wounds one kibbutz member in kibbutz perimeter.

1969

February 10 Katyusha fire wounds kibbutz member as he runs for shelter.

April 12 Kibbutz member wounded by mortar fire.

October 25 19 year old boy killed by Katyusha rocket that landed in perimeter of kibbutz.

1970

March 24 Two soldiers are wounded by automatic fire in the vicinity of the kibbutz.

May 14 Katyusha rockets explode within the perimeter of the kibbutz. One member is wounded.

June 16 Shells fired on Kfar Ruppim. Two kibbutz members wounded.

June 28 Automatic arms firing on Israeli patrol near Kfar Ruppim. One soldier injured.

July 11 Shells fired on Kfar Ruppim.

August 25 Shells fired on Kfar Ruppim. One kibbutz member wounded.

August 28 Army patrol encounters band of terrorists trying to infiltrate Kfar Ruppim. One soldier killed.

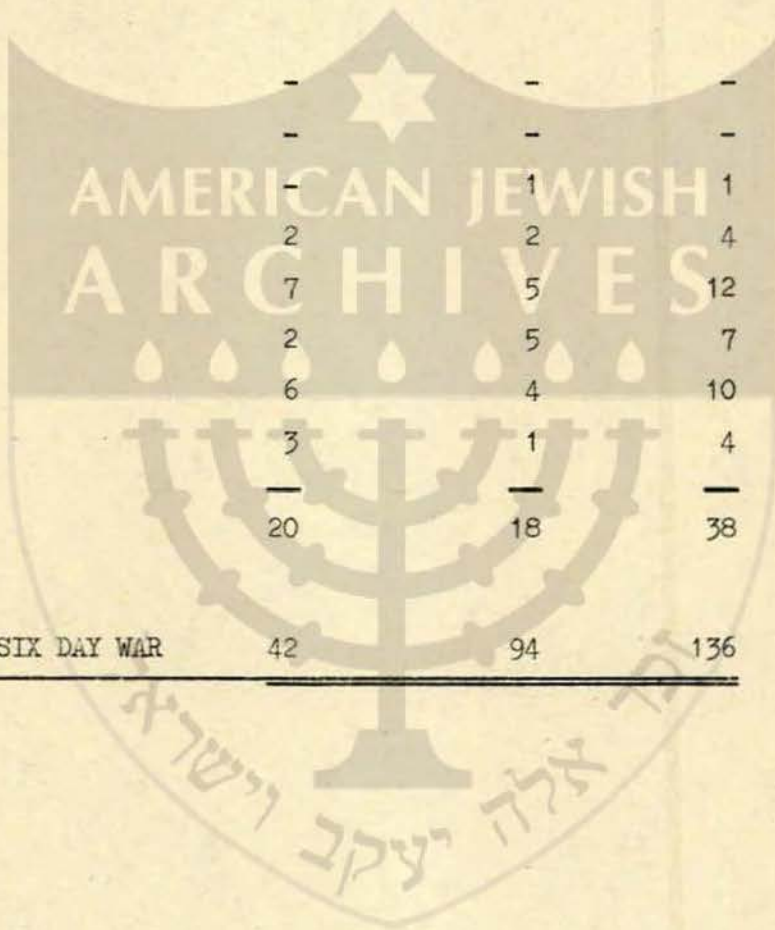
Damage to kibbutz Kfar Ruppim since the Six Day War consisted of fifty cows killed, cowshed and dairy farm damaged. There were two direct hits on children's houses and seven direct hits on members' houses, as well as on the kitchen and the clothing store. 25 houses were severely damaged by shrapnel, the electricity was cut off 12 times, and the water seven times. The irrigation pipes were hit six times, just outside the kibbutz perimeter.

KFAR RUPPIN

SHELLING INCIDENTS SINCE SIX DAY WAR

	Landed inside kibbutz	Landed in adjoining fields	Total for Month
<u>1968</u>			
January	1	1	2
February	2	1	3
March	2	4	6
April	2	2	4
May	-	6	6
June	-	3	3
July	-	-	-
August	-	3	3
September	1	2	3
October	3	1	4
November	1	7	8
December	1	4	5
	<hr/> 13	<hr/> 34	<hr/> 47
<u>1969</u>			
January	1	2	3
February	1	6	7
March	-	5	5
April	1	9	10
May	-	1	1
June	-	1	1
July	-	1	1
August	-	6	6
September	-	2	2
October	1	4	5
November	1	2	3
December	4	3	7
	<hr/> 9	<hr/> 42	<hr/> 51

	Landed inside kibbutz	Landed in adjoining fields	Total for Month
<u>1970</u>			
January	-	-	-
February	-	-	-
March	-	1	1
April	2	2	4
May	7	5	12
June	2	5	7
July	6	4	10
August	3	1	4
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	20	18	38
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL SINCE SIX DAY WAR	42	94	136



MOSHAV AVIVIM

Located in the northern Galilee hills near the Lebanese border, this cooperative settlement was founded in 1960 by North African immigrants, who had a difficult early struggle on its inhospitable land.

One morning in May, 1970, the Moshav suffered a grim tragedy that gained it national and world publicity, when three bazooka rockets launched from Lebanon blew up the Moshav's school bus on its way to school in a neighboring village. 12 people were killed, 8 of them children, and 21 others were wounded, and Avivim was to become synonymous with the treachery of terrorist infiltration during the pre-cease-fire period.

Today, thanks to the dauntless determination of its pioneers, Avivim has witnessed a revival. It has built its own elementary school as well as a community center in memory of the fallen victims. An expanding network of new roads in the area has facilitated contact with larger settlements. Intensified agriculture has enabled the members to project that the present annual family income will be improved during the near future. With 50 families, comprising 400 people, the Moshav has exceeded its housing capacity. Of 4 families who left the Moshav after the school bus disaster and who subsequently desired to return, only one has been readmitted because of the housing shortage.

ADAMIT

High on the northern Galilee hills bordering on Lebanon, some 6 miles inland from the Mediterranean coast, is the small settlement of Adamit. Founded in 1958, Adamit's first settlers left the kibbutz for a variety of social reasons. A new group of settlers, most of them from "Anglo-Saxon" countries, including the U.S., resettled the rocky land, and today they number 47 members, 16 additional persons and 5 children.

Determined farmers, the young settlers, whose average age is 24, cultivate orchards, banana groves and avocados and raise chickens.

Adamit was a quiet border area up until 1967. In the years since then, the area has experienced sporadic gorilla infiltration and occasional gun fire necessitating increased guard duty. Nevertheless, the young sabre Secretary of the kibbutz emphasises the determination of its members to remain and to develop Adamit.

ROSH HANIKRA

The northernmost point of Israel's Mediterranean coast is Rosh Hanikra ("cape of the grottos"), a breathtaking cliff beneath which the sea has carved a labyrinth of grottos. A new cable car offers an exhilarating view of one of Israel's most beautiful natural wonders.

Rosh Hanikra is the southernmost point of a range of hills extending along the Lebanese Mediterranean shore called the "ladders of Tyre". The old highway from Rosh Hanikra, now blocked by the frontier border, proceeds along the sea to the historical ports of Tyre and Sidon, and to Beirut.

At the start of the War of Independence in 1948, Lebanese troops gained control of Rosh Hanikra and penetrated deep into the Galilee. However, they were driven back by the Israel Army. Toward the end of the War, the Israelis captured a large area of Lebanese territory, which was returned to Lebanon after the Armistice talks, while Lebanon returned Rosh Hanikra to Israel. It has remained a quiet border point ever since.

KIBBUTZ LOCHAMEY HA-GETAOT AND ITS MUSEUM

Halfway between Acre and Nahariya on the coastal road is the imposing "Holocaust Commemorative Museum" created by the members of this singular kibbutz, whose name means "ghetto fighters".

The kibbutz was founded in 1949 by 70 Polish and Lithuanian survivors of the Holocaust, all of whom had gone through the ghettos and camps including internment in Cyprus, and most of whom had been leaders of ghetto and partizan resistance groups.

Today the prosperous kibbutz has a population of 400, half of whom are children - some constitute the third generation in the kibbutz.

They cultivate fruit orchards and cotton and raise chickens and cows. Expanding into industry, the kibbutz runs an electronics factory in which 25 members work, and has completed an additional new structure for increased production.

The special character of kibbutz Lochamey Ha-Getaot is manifested in its museum, begun simultaneously with the establishment of the kibbutz. It deals with the events of World War II and the destruction of the hundreds of Jewish communities in Europe, with particular emphasis on the Jewish Resistance. The scenes of the various exhibition halls are: The Conquest of Europe by Nazi Germany; The Ghetto as the Preliminary to the Destruction of the Jews; The Concentration Camps and the Death Camps; the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising and Jewish Partizans in Europe.

Some 110,000 persons visited the museum.

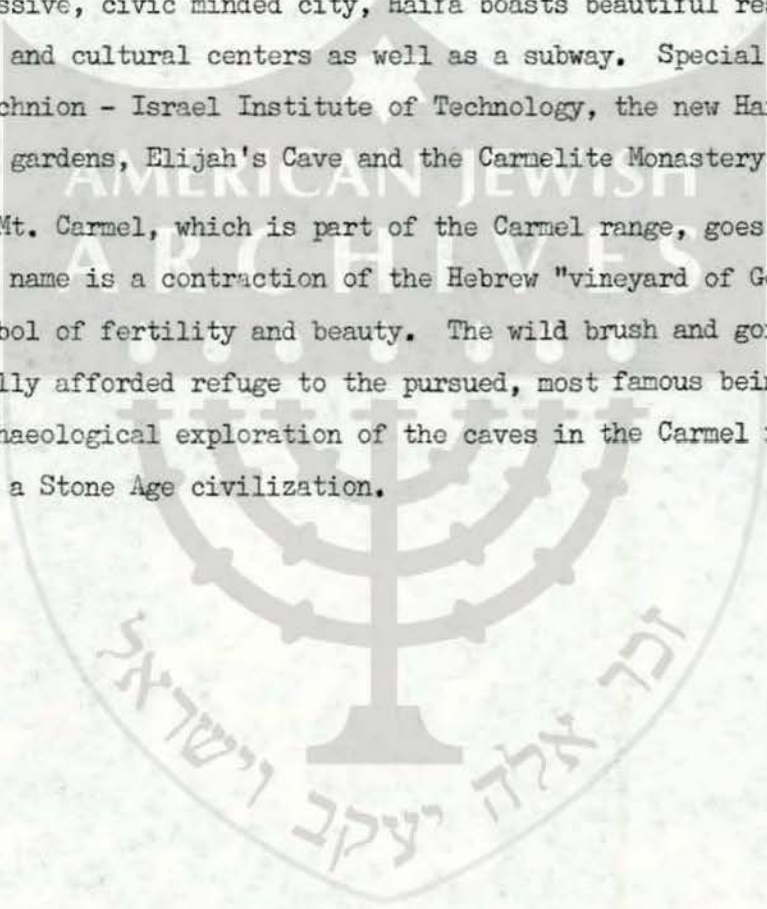
A large outdoor amphitheater nearby is the site of an annual memorial ceremony held on Holocaust Remembrance Day.

HAIFA

Haifa, Israel's main port and third largest city, is located along the picturesque Haifa Bay, and right along the slope of Mt. Carmel. It has a population of some 250,000, and a suburban region. Israel's oil refinery and foundries are centered in the Haifa area, as well as industrial plant for a glass works, textiles, fertilizers and car assembly, among others.

A highly progressive, civic minded city, Haifa boasts beautiful residential neighborhoods, parks and cultural centers as well as a subway. Special points of interest, are the Technion - Israel Institute of Technology, the new Haifa University, the Bahai Temple and gardens, Elijah's Cave and the Carmelite Monastery.

The history of Mt. Carmel, which is part of the Carmel range, goes back to biblical times. Its name is a contraction of the Hebrew "vineyard of God", and it is a traditional symbol of fertility and beauty. The wild brush and gorges of the mountains traditionally afforded refuge to the pursued, most famous being the Prophet Elijah. Archaeological exploration of the caves in the Carmel range has revealed remnants of a Stone Age civilization.



HAIFA UNIVERSITY

Until the advent of Haifa's University, the North of Israel, stretching from Hadera to Metulla, was a neglected area. The journey to towns of the Center and South meant separation from home and family for Haifa students who work and study at the same time, and expenses that they could ill afford.

Recognizing the necessity to provide these people with a university geared to their needs and conveniently located, the Haifa Municipal Council initiated negotiations with the Hebrew University in Jerusalem. As a result, the establishment of the University Institute of Haifa was agreed upon in 1963. The municipality undertook administrative responsibility for the new university and the Hebrew University academic responsibility. In 1969 this fruitful cooperation was extended for three additional years. In 1970 the school's name was changed to University of Haifa, and within this three-year period it will become fully independent and self-governing. In addition, links between the University and the Technion will be strengthened.

LOCATION

The university campus is situated on the heights of Mount Carmel above Haifa proper and is centrally placed in relation to the northern part of Israel. It thus serves as a center of studies for the Haifa area, the settlements of Galilee, the Jordan and Jezreel valleys and the coastal plain as far as Hadera to the South and the Lebanese frontier to the North.

The campus area is well over 200 acres, topped by the elongated plateau on which the main buildings stand, parallel to the picturesque road that runs to the Druse villages of Isfiya and Dalyat-al-Carmel. From here the terrain slopes down toward the extensive campus of the Technion. The University of Haifa is surrounded by rich natural vegetation, part of which forms a National Park, and the climate is pleasantly cool almost all year round.

STATISTICS

In the fall of 1970 the University numbered 500 faculty members and 4,500 undergraduates. The faculty is drawn from Israeli universities and from institutions abroad.

The undergraduates pursue courses leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Most of the students are Israelis, including 350 Arabs and Druzes. Over 500 Jewish immigrant students have commenced regular studies after participating in a full year's preparatory course. The university is co-educational, 60% of its students being women. 408 students have graduated.

The university has 20 departments.

FACULTY OF HUMANITIES:

Biblical Studies
Hebrew Language and Literature
Jewish History
History of the Moslem Countries
Arabic Language and Literature
History
Philosophy
Fine Arts
English Language and Literature
French Language and Literature
Geography
Education
Teacher Training.

FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES:

Psychology	Economics
Sociology	Statistics
Political Science	School of Social Work.

INSTITUTE OF BIOLOGY

GRADUATE STUDIES

As of the Academic Year 1970/71, graduate courses leading towards the Master's degree were introduced in several departments of study.

The University plans to extend its graduate program to additional departments and towards all academic degrees.

FINANCING

The current regular operating budget is IL. 23,000,000 of which the government provides 70% and the municipality some 15%. Construction of the new building planned by Oscar Niemeyer will cost IL. 100,000,000, for which the assistance of friends in Israel and abroad will be needed. Also required are endowments for professorial Chairs, fellowships and scholarships for students, and research projects.

TECHNION

Ranking amongst the world's leading technological universities, the Technion in Haifa is Israel's only such university. It has a student enrolment of 17,150, including 1,000 immigrant students from all over the world. The academic staff numbers 1,300.

The Technion is Israel's oldest university, founded in 1912 by Jews in Germany, with generous assistance from U.S. philanthropist, Jacob Schiff and Russian tea merchant, Kalonymous Wissotzky. Because of World War I and other crises, the school's opening was delayed until 1924, when it began with 16 students, using Hebrew as the language of study - an important innovation then.

Construction of the new 300-acre campus on the slopes of Mt. Carmel, with 48 buildings, was begun in 1953, made possible largely through financial assistance of friends from abroad, as well as aid from the Government. The 1970-71 operating budget was IL 65 Million (\$ 18,500,000).

The Technion offers courses in engineering, architecture and the exact sciences leading to the B.Sc., M.Sc., and Ph.D. Degrees. It has 9,700 graduates which comprise two-thirds of Israel's engineers.

Departments are:

Aeronautical Engineering	Food Engineering and Biotechnology
Agricultural Engineering	General Studies
Applied Mathematics	Industrial and Management Engineering
Architectural and Town Planning	Mathematics
Bio-Medical Engineering	Materials Engineering
Chemical Engineering	Mechanical Engineering
Chemistry	Mechanics
Civic Engineering	Nuclear Science
Computer Sciences	Physics
Technical Engineering	Teacher Training

ISFIYA: DRUZE VILLAGE

Perched along the highest ridge of the Carmel range some ten miles from Haifa is the Druze and Christian-Arab village of Isfiya, population 3,760.

Its history dates back to Byzantine times, when a Jewish settlement, Huseifa, stood on its site. Remains of a 5th-6th century synagogue with fine mosaics were uncovered here and transferred to Jerusalem. At the end of the 16th century, a Lebanese Druze Clan settled the site, and about 200 years ago some Christian Arabs from Bethlehem-Ramallah also came to make their home in Isfiya.

With nearby Zichron Ya'acov serving as a kind of patron city and offering various services, Isfiya quickly progressed into the 20th century, after the War of Independence. In 1951 a town council was recognized by the Israel Government. Ten years later the village was connected with the national water system, and in 1963, it received electricity. Two government elementary schools were built, as well as a two-year vocational highschool. A Kupat-Holim health clinic was opened. Recently, a government housing project was completed for Druze ex-servicemen.

Today, many of the villagers commute to Haifa for work, while others engage in local farming, raising field crops, fruit trees and cattle.

KIBBUTZ SDE BOKER

Thirty miles south of Beer Sheva, in the heart of the barren Negev Desert, is the startlingly green and well cultivated Kibbutz Sde Boker ("rancher's field).

Founded in 1952 by a group of pioneering young Israelis, the kibbutz started out as a cattle breeding ranch - virtually the only such venture in Israel at the time - and quickly acquired a romantic cowboy aura. A rugged outpost, the Kibbutz had no water supply nor any road at the beginning, and was subject to attacks from nomads. In 1953 Sde Boker gained additional fame as the chosen home of David Ben-Gurion, who is its most illustrious member.

Today the kibbutz has 50 adults and 25 children, and while having gained many amenities, it suffers from an ever-present manpower shortage due to the demanding way of life that settling there requires. The kibbutz grows an extensive fruit crop, including peaches, pears and apricots, as well as vegetables and chickens.

Nearby is the Negev Institute (Midrasha), for study and research of the Negev area and a college for training teachers and youth leaders.

DAVID BEN-GURION

No man alive today could tell the story of the Jewish homeland with more profound feeling or more intimate knowledge than David Ben-Gurion, the personification of Israel's robust and resolute spirit.

Mr. Ben-Gurion, the sixth child of Polish parents, has spent a long, suffering, glorious career in the achievement of his life-long aim, the establishment of the State of Israel.

Barely out of his teens, Mr. Ben-Gurion first arrived in Palestine in 1906. His first job was that of a common laborer, but he was already proving himself to be a leader of men and a tireless expositor of Zionist ideals.

Today, Mr. Ben-Gurion, like an Old Testament prophet, still vigorous, simple and astute as ever, watches from his kibbutz, Sde Boker in the Negev, while a younger generation guides his country's destiny.

The revived statehood of the Jewish People has been the work of many hands but one leader stands out amongst them all. The story of Ben-Gurion is the story of Israel.

EILAT

The booming southern port of Eilat (population 12,250) on the Red Sea is Israel's prime outlet for the growing trade with East Africa and Asia. It has the terminal of Israel's oil pipeline, and since the Six Day War has played an ever-increasing role in commerce with new southern markets.

Eilat, with its subtropical climate, is also a year-round resort which features swimming, skindiving, fishing and camping along its beautiful coral sea. Plans for a luxurious resort complex, in addition to the present imposing beach-front hotels, anticipate turning Eilat into the international winter spot.

Once Israel's southernmost point, Eilat is now the strategic gateway to the Sinai Peninsula and the Straits of Tiran.

Eilat's history goes back to biblical times. The Tribes of Israel stopped there on their way from Egypt to Canaan, and during the period of the Kingdom of Juda, Eilat was an important harbor. Remains of ancient copper mines in the red cliffs nearby date back to Solomon's time.

AVDAT

Avdat, deep in the barren Negev Desert some 40 miles south of Beer Sheva is the site of an ancient town dating back to the Nabatean period at least 2 Centuries B.C. Nearby is the hot water spring of Ein Avdat, a nature reserve, which is part of an extensive underground and above-ground network of natural springs in the desert that help historians account for the flourishing communities that proliferated in the region in ancient times. The spring supports a distinctive variety of desert flora and fauna.

The Nabateans were a people who sprang up as a result of intermingling between Arab nomads and Edomites. They lived mainly in the Trans-Jordan area, with Petra the capital of their kingdom. During the last 2 Centuries B.C. and the 1st Century A.D., the Nabateans reached an apex of power in the region. They were allies of the first Hasmoneans (Maccabees) and supported their struggle against the Greeks.

The Nabateans' culture derived from a mixture of Arabic and Aramaic with a strong Hellenic influence. Their language and script were similar to Aramaic. They farmed, raised cattle and were renowned for their fine decorated pottery. Because of their geographical location, the Nabateans became traders and caravan drivers plying the route between Arabia and the Mediterranean harbors. Avdat was an important station on their caravan route. In 105 A.D., after bitter fighting, Emperor Trajan subdued them, and Nabatea became a Roman province.

Remains of the site include Nabatean, Roman and Byzantine relics from the 1st to the 7th Century. St. Theodore, a Greek martyr of the 4th Century, is entombed in the Byzantine Church excavated here.

The Experimental Farm at Avdat

In 1959, Prof. Even-Ari of the Hebrew University initiated an ambitious agronomy project at Avdat that is still being carried out with far-ranging significance. Reconstructing the ancient Nabatean farming methods on the site, Prof. Even-Ari succeeded in growing excellent apricots, peaches, almonds, asparagus, grapes and grazing grasses based on ancient irrigation systems, enhanced by a variety of experimental techniques aimed at exploiting the minimal moisture of the region. His work has revealed promising arid-zone agricultural potential and is being followed closely by agronomists around the world.

YERUHAM

Yeruham, in the heart of the Negev Desert 20 miles from Beer Sheva, is an immigrant town founded in 1951 by 100 families placed there by the Jewish Agency.

By 1954, only 35 had remained. They lived in little wooden huts. The water supply consisted of a tank to which water was conveyed from two miles away. There was no industry - nothing but public works.

Today, Yeruham has a population of 7,000, though with scarcely one original settler among them. They originate from Morocco, India, Iran and Rumania with a recent influx of immigrants primarily from India. There is an upsurge in industry, and an attendant manpower shortage, which is aggravated by a housing shortage, although construction moves ahead constantly.

Whereas until recently many residents of the town regarded Yeruham as a stepping stone to the large cities of the north, today, more families than the town can accommodate are eager to live there. Main sources of employment are the phosphates, Tempo (soft drink) factory, the nearby Dimona Textile and Fibre plants, a fibre-glass factory and cosmetics factory. There are 3 elementary schools, but only 1 intermediate school which offers only the first two years of highschool education. A new community center, funded by the Israel Education Fund of the U.J.A., is one of the towns most important recent achievements, along with the youth center.

Yeruham has benefited vastly by the industrial development of the Negev, with new economical opportunities continuing to open up. Yet life in the grim desert environment requires tenacity, and an infusion of educational, social and cultural services is badly needed, along with decent housing. Day nurseries to enable more mothers to work, a library, public parks, musical and theatrical events - are necessities that can relieve the daily struggle of desert living.

DIMONA

Founded in 1955 in the Negev Desert 25 miles south of Beer Sheva, Dimona takes its name from an ancient biblical city of Judah. Modern Dimona was conceived as part of a plan to settle the Negev, and one of its foremost initiators was David Ben-Gurion.

But the 31 families who first settled in the barren site, most of them new immigrants from Morocco, could hardly have anticipated its present achievements. Housing then was makeshift; industry had to be attracted to the desert; and social services of all kinds were non-existent. Above all, living in the desert with no amenities was a draining, physical and psychological challenge.

Nevertheless, through sheer tenacity and perseverance, Dimona became the kind of success story that Israelis are particularly proud of. Significantly, it has a 32 year old Mayor who is an immigrant from Morocco and until the last election was a municipal clerk. Its population of 26,000 has exceeded original estimates, and is expected to double in a decade - 1,000 babies are born in Dimona. The population consists of a great mixture of immigrants, more than half from underdeveloped lands. Recent arrival received particular publicity. These were a group of black Jews from the United States. Despite the difficult absorption problems that are characteristic of all of Israel's development towns, Dimona eagerly awaits the continued arrival of more new immigrants, for there is a serious shortage of manpower there, and jobs are waiting.

Among Dimona's industries are the large Koor Company which produce metal products of all kinds; two large textile mills; the nearby Dead Sea Chemical Works and the Atomic Reactor, both of which draw skilled and professional labor; and the booming construction industry.

The town has 51 kindergartens and nurseries, 10 schools, two highschools, a museum, a music conservatory, 2 movie theaters and 2 health clinics. Under construction are a hospital, a cultural center and sports center.

Housing is still one of the central problems of life in Dimona. 6,500 units have been built, and 2,600 are projected for returning soldiers and young families, but even this plan, along with projected expansion of social services, is insufficient for Dimona's rapid and necessary population growth.

KIRYAT MALACHI

This immigrant development town was established in 1951 with the help of Los Angeles Jewry for whom the town was named - "town of my Angel". Located in the central part of Israel, some 15 miles inland from Ashkelon, Kiryat Malachi serves as a center for about 20 agricultural settlements in the area. Today the town has around 8,500 residents half originating from North Africa and the rest from Rumania, Yemen, Iraq, Russia, Iran and Egypt. Recently a group of orthodox Habad immigrants from Georgia, Russia settled there. More than 20% of the population is orthodox.

Kiryat Malachi underwent a depressing early struggle typical of most of the immigrant towns created in remote parts of the country. Only recently, population turnover was 80%, with the vast majority of residents unskilled and with little to motivate them.

The development of local industry, however, and support from Government and private sources, especially the Los Angeles Jewish Community, which recently funded the new town library, help to change life in Kiryat Malachi. Now, a majority of its adult population is employed in such local industries as construction, shops, the Ad-nir Icecream Factory, a large slaughter and meat-packing plant, a tannery, plastics factory and clothing factory, while some residents work in agriculture nearby.

Kiryat Malachi Absorption Center

The new immigrant absorption center in Kiryat Malachi has also played a part in changing the town's atmosphere. Eighty-five families are accommodated in the center for a six-month's period - some 300 people in all. They are immigrants with academic training and skills who are given the opportunity to adjust to Israel and learn Hebrew before settling in permanent residence. In a town of largely unskilled population, the presence of these immigrants is a positive one.

Today, almost all the residents of the center are from Russia. They attend 8 daily Ulpan Hebrew classes, and are assisted in locating employment and housing. A special summer day camp is organized for the children, and the families are taken on trips and to cultural events around the country.

KIRYAT GAT - LACHISH

Kiryat Gat, the site of the Biblical Gat ("Tell it not in Gath"), is an immigrant development town of over 21,000 which is the hub of the great Lachish agricultural area, including a network of 55 farming villages. The development of Lachish is one of the great accomplishments, and indeed, one of the most fascinating stories told, of the early years of the State of Israel.

The Lachish Agricultural development has been copied by other developing countries as a successful experiment in planning rural development. Faced with the problem of making productive farmers out of unskilled, and mainly illiterate Jewish immigrants from the Moslem countries, the Jewish Agency settlement department grouped them by their native countries and localities. Thus the Lachish village of Otsen is populated by Moroccan Jewish farmers, while next door, Shahar, is a village of Jews from Tunis. Next neighbor is Nir Hen, consisting of Israeli Sabras and newly-arrived French immigrants. Each of the three villages is served by the regional rural center of Nehora where all the children mix in school and where the elders come together for movies or theater, visiting the health clinic, shopping, etc. The entire Lachish population comes to Kiryat Gat for major shopping and services.

The immigrant farmers of Lachish and other rural development areas share with the kibbutzim the credit for Israel's lush agricultural production which provides about 85% of the food Israel consumes and exports over 180 million dollars worth a year. While Israeli society, like American, is unbalanced with poverty afflicting ten per cent of the population, the average Israeli consumes annually 400 eggs, 50 pounds of chicken, about 150 pounds of vegetables, 90 pounds of fruit and 40 pounds of citrus. You see throughout the land crops being grown under plastics which now cover 15,000 dunams. This device is used to grow winter fruits and vegetables for export to the European markets in wintertime.

Farm exports are planned to increase from \$115 millions in 1967 and \$130 millions in 1968 to \$215 millions in 1973. Citrus exports will rise from \$85 millions to \$131 millions in that period, while fresh food shipments will jump from \$6 millions to \$63 millions. Canning and dehydration are only in their infancy here and with overseas markets opening up, these exports are expected to leap from \$2.5 millions to \$21.5 millions by 1973.

Total agricultural production, in Israeli currency, is planned to go up from IL 1,610 millions to IL 2,089 millions (almost \$600 millions). This means a 29.1 per cent rise in seven years, during which farm manpower will actually decline by 6 per cent as a result of the drive for mechanization and computerization.

THE BEDOUIN

The nomadic way of life of the Bedouin in Israel, who number some 10,000 in the Galilee region and 27,000 in the southern desert region, is gradually coming to a close as inevitably these exotic wanderers are attracted to the benefits of settled life.

Often, the Galilee Bedouin, who comprise about 25 Tribes, choose permanent sites at random building stone houses on public lands reserved for other development projects and running into conflicts with government officials. However, generally they are amenable to proposals and assistance offered to settle in proscribed areas.

The 18 Negev Bedouin tribes roam a far vaster terrain which includes the Sinai Peninsula, the Gaza Strip and the Hebron region. Until 1950 they wandered freely across political boundaries, then war prevented them from doing so. The bedouin have not been a major security problem for Israel.

Today, the bedouin comes into increasing contact with modern Israel society and embrace certain aspects of it, while still clinging to old traditions. Many drive large american cars, whilst still buying wives and selling daughters. Government bedouin centers at Beer Sheva, Arad and Dimona offer health services, schooling, legal advice, welfare and even drought compensation. The phosphates industry at Oron, always short of manpower, employs many bedouin.

Expanding transportation and communications in the Negev, especially since the Six Day War has increased contact between Israelis and bedouin, and the government engages them to adopt permanent residence. The first all-bedouin village, Tel Sheva was recently built with government funds. Small private homes with yards were mortgaged to the bedouin, and the village contains an adult vocational school, health clinic, cultural center and restaurant. It is the first of a proposed network of bedouin villages.

The bedouin have shown a capacity for acquiring technical skills on many levels. Recently the first bedouin student graduated the Hadassah Medical School. A 20 year old bedouin artist who works in Tel Aviv has had a 'show' in London this summer.

MASSADA

At the ship-like mountain of Massada, rising out of the Dead Sea, a national shrine has been established following the excavations of King Herod's castle-fortress erected on the rocky cliffs 2000 years ago.

The Massada diggings, directed by former Israel Army Chief of Staff Yiga'el Yadin, famed Hebrew University archeologist and author, uncovered the bones and the household artifacts and sacred Scrolls of a heroic band of Hebrew Zealots who held out on Massada against the Roman conquerors of Jerusalem for three years from the year 70 A.D. to 72 A.D. Professor Yadin's excavation crews, composed of thousands of unpaid volunteers gathered from 28 countries, lay bare the remains of Jewish martyrs who, when faced with final defeat and capture, chose mass suicide for their besieged garrison, numbering 960 men, women and children.

Professor Yadin, who, with his father, the late Professor Elazar Sukenik, acquired seven Dead Sea Scrolls for the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, called the Jewish Sectarian Scrolls, which were discovered both at Massada and at nearby Qumran "a missing link between Judaism in the broadest sense and early Christianity."

Yadin said that the Massada Scrolls were the first in archeological history to have been found not in caves, but in a historical and archeological stratum which can be reliably dated. Yadin's volunteer diggers, numbering in the thousands, picked up 4000 coins, most of them clearly showing their minting marks from the period 66 A.D. to 70 A.D.

Massada has become a shrine for thousands of Israelis and tourists who climb the ancient snake path or the assault ramp built by the Roman legions 1900 years ago. Israel Army Armoured Corps trainees hold their swearing-in atop the 1900 foot-long by 650 foot-wide rock where they shout! "Massada shall not fall again." This became the symbolic cry of a nation menaced by its Arab neighbours.

THE DEAD SEA

Israel's access to the Dead Sea opens up a great natural storehouse. The Dead Sea, the lowest body of water on earth, has no outlet, and centuries of evaporation have made its waters a dense solution of chemical salts - five times the concentration of ordinary sea water. At the southern tip, at Sdom, (the Biblical Sodom), the Dead Sea Works were by 1961 extracting more than 150,000 tons of potash a year, as well as bromine and common salt. The growing market in the Far East, reached through the Port of Eilat, has opened up vast possibilities for the marketing of this almost limitless source of chemical salts.

J E R U S A L E M

United Jerusalem, the capital of Israel, for which Jews throughout the world have prayed to restore and visit for 2,000 years, was historically liberated during the Six Day War. During the 1948 War of Independence, Jewish Jerusalem was completely isolated by Arab invaders and was finally liberated after one of the bloodiest battles of the war. But the Old City and its once-thriving Jewish Quarter was lost, and Jewry's holiest shrine, the Western Wall, was not visited by a Jew for 19-1/2 years.

Since the establishment of the State, Jerusalem has grown three-fold from 64,000 inhabitants to over 200,000. Jerusalem also presently includes 70,000 Arab residents living primarily in the eastern part of the city. Due to a large influx of immigration from all over the world, Jerusalem is considered, and compared in the eyes of its municipal leaders to any large development town, containing the same numerous problems of any new development town.

While Jerusalem has acquired a modest amount of industry, it lacks a solid tax-base compared with Tel Aviv and Haifa which are industrial and commercial centers. Its shrines are incomparable, however - from the magnificent churches and mosques to the many historical and religious sites which make Jerusalem the center of Jewish hope and thought.

The Western Wall

The Western Wall, one of the holiest of Jewish sites, is near the western entrance of the Temple Area. This is part of the Western Wall that surrounded the Temple Court in Herodian times.

The tiers of large stones date from the Second Temple, but in the course of centuries, havoc and the debris of successive wars ultimately resulted in a great part of the wall being covered with soil. Consequently, a large portion of the wall was hidden beneath ground level. Recent excavations have uncovered much of the ancient edifice.

For generations, Jews have made pilgrimages to the Western Wall, particularly on the eve of Tish'a B'Av, which commemorates the destruction of the Second Temple.

From 1948 until its liberation by the Israeli Army in the Six Day War, Jews were denied access to the Western Wall by Jordanian authorities in direct violation of armistice agreements.

Mount Scopus

Mt. Scopus dominates Jerusalem from the north-east, hence its name which is the Greek translation of the Hebrew 'Hatzofim', meaning to look over. Mt. Scopus commands a glorious view of Old and New Jerusalem. It played a decisive role in the many battles fought for the Holy City from time immemorial.

In the 1948 War of Liberation, the Arabs tried in vain to subdue new Jerusalem from here.

Mt. Scopus, home of the original Hebrew University campus, is seeing a rebirth of the campus since the Six Day War. Old buildings, abandoned for 19 years during the Jordanian occupation which encircled Scopus, have been refurbished. New buildings have been built; new dormitories have been erected for students. It is alive again as a center of education for students from all over the world.

Hebrew University

Jews the world over are justifiably proud of the Hebrew University, one of the outstanding features of Israel. The fountainhead of Israel's future academic, professional, and intellectual leadership, Hebrew University offers degrees in humanities, social sciences, law, science, agriculture, medicine, dentistry, pharmacy, social work, library, and research.

Over 16,000 students presently study at Hebrew University, including 3,000 foreign students from all over the world. The faculty includes 1,846 professors, associate professors, instructors, and other educators, many of them world-renowned scholars. During the Six-Day War, virtually the entire student body was mobilized and forty students fell in action.

The new campus on Mt. Scopus is being rebuilt at an accelerated pace. Presently, facilities are open for students in the fields of law, first-year science, medicine, dentistry, agriculture, and pharmacy. A five-year plan encompasses the buildings for the study of humanities, social science, education, and a center for adult education. The Harry S. Truman Research Institute is also located on Mt. Scopus.

Israel Museum and Shrine of the Book

Opened May 11, 1965, the National Museum in Jerusalem houses the Bezalel Art Museum, the Samuel Fronfman Biblical and Archeological Museum, the Billy Rose Sculpture Garden and the adjoining Shrine of the Book.

The Shrine of the Book contains seven Dead Sea Scrolls, whose dramatic acquisition is described by General Yigal Yadin, the great archeologist of Hebrew University, in his book, "the Message of the Scrolls". Three of the Dead Sea Scrolls were purchased by General Yadin's father, the late Professor Sukenik of Hebrew University, on November 29, 1947, the day of the UN decision to partition Palestine, when he made a hazardous trip in an Arab bus to Bethlehem to buy three scrolls and bring them back to his home wrapped in a newspaper. They were from the 2,000 year-old book of Isaiah. Other scrolls include another Isaiah manuscript, a Habbakuk Commentary, the Manual of Discipline, and the Apocalyptical Book of Lemech.

Yad Vashem

Yad Vashem on the Hill of Remembrance near Mount Herzl is dedicated to the memory of the six million Jews murdered by the German Nazis in World War II. It is a stark, square building of great uncut boulders, with a super-structure of rough concrete. The heavy iron doors, with their abstract design suggestive of barbed wire, lead into the bare chamber where the eternal flame casts its flickering light on the names of the Nazi extermination camps set in the Mosaic floor. The archives and exhibits recall the horror of the Nazi atrocities and provided much of the evidence of the Eichman Trial of 1961.

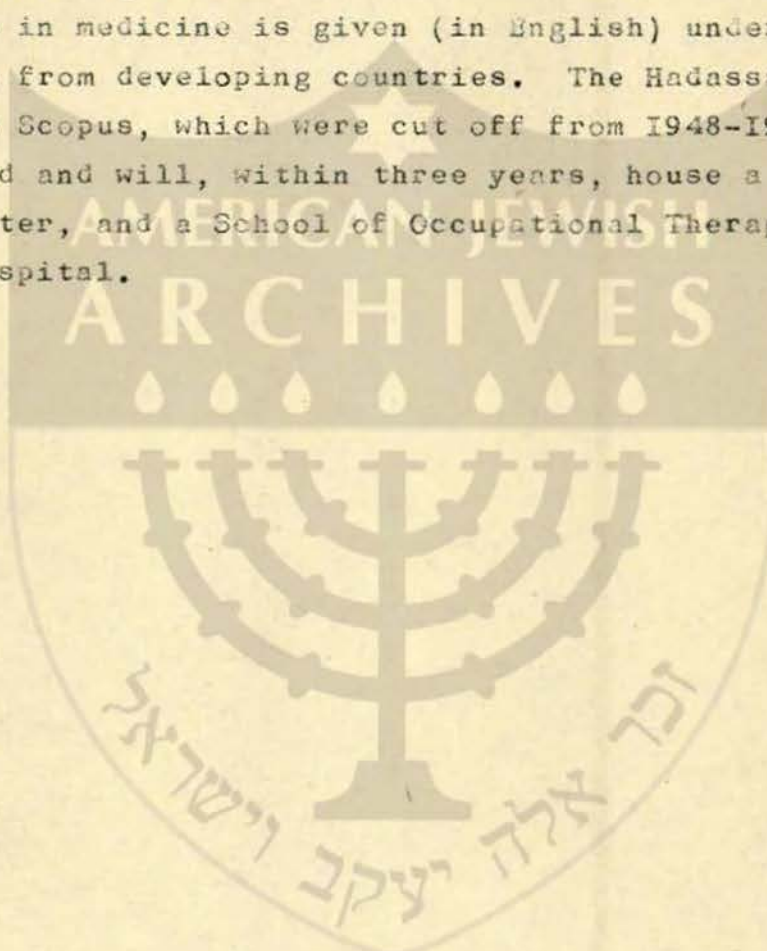
The path leading to Yad Vashem is the Street of Righteous Gentiles, where trees have been planted in honor of those non-Jews who saved Jews during the holocaust.

Hadassah Hospital and Medical Center at Ein Kerem

Hadassah Hospital and Medical Center at Ein Kerem has 700 beds and 41 outpatient clinics. Hadassah also sponsors family and community health centers and a child guidance clinic in Jerusalem. The eleven-storey teaching hospital is the pride and joy of Hadassah women throughout America. Besides caring for the health of thousands of indigent Jerusalemites and other sick and needy people of all faiths in Israel and the West Bank and Gaza, the HMO trains medical and nursing students from Asian and African countries. There are over 1800 students of medicine, dentistry, pharmacy, bacteriology, public health, nursing and occupational therapy at the Medical Center. Over 1000 physicians benefit from the Post-Graduate course organized by the University Institute of Post Graduate Training.

About 1000 nurses enjoy specially organized courses through the Hadassah Hospital Nursing Services.

A full course in medicine is given (in English) under WHO auspices for students from developing countries. The Hadassah Hospital buildings on Mount Scopus, which were cut off from 1948-1967, are now being renovated and will, within three years, house a 60-bed Rehabilitation Center, and a School of Occupational Therapy, and a 300-bed general hospital.



SIMCHA DINITZ

Political Counsellor to the Prime Minister

Simcha Dinitz is one of the key political advisors of the Prime Minister. He is a former Israeli Minister to Italy.

Born in Tel Aviv in 1929, he received his university education in the United States, at Cincinnati University and Georgetown University Graduate School.

He served in the Israeli Embassy in Washington and is well known to many American communities as a speaker. He also served at the United Nations.

When Golda Meir was Foreign Minister, Simcha Dinitz was Director of the Foreign Ministry.

AVIAD (ADI) YAFFE

ADVISOR TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE JEWISH AGENCY
ON CO-ORDINATION OF FUNDS

Born in Rehovot in 1923, Adi Yaffe grew up in Jerusalem and joined the Hagannah at the age of 12, graduated the Hebrew University, and taught highschool briefly before joining a Jewish Agency Corps to train prospective diplomats during 1947-48.

Adi Yaffe saw action in and around Jerusalem during the War of Independence in 1948, and was wounded.

After the war he became one of the first members of the Israel Foreign Office staff, launching an impressive diplomatic and political career.

In 1950 he represented the Israel Foreign Office in Washington, D.C., then returned to Jerusalem to work in the Foreign Office U.S. and Middle-East Departments.

From 1953-56, he served as First Secretary of the Israel Embassy in Ottawa. Back in Jerusalem, he was head of U.S. Information Office for the Foreign Ministry during the crucial Sinai Campaign.

In 1958 he began a four-year period as Consul in charge of Information in New York, returning to head the Information Department of the Foreign Office in Jerusalem in 1963.

From 1965-69, Mr. Yaffe served as Political Secretary of the Prime Minister's Office. Resigning to join the Mapam list in the Knesset elections, he narrowly missed gaining a seat and joined the Jewish Agency. In his present post he served as co-ordinator of U.J.A. and other funds and as liaison with the Treasury Office.

Mr. Yaffe is married and has two daughters.

THE KNESSET

The term Knesset, Israel's legislative body, is a revival of the same term used for the supreme council in the period of the Second Temple. Elected by universal suffrage under proportional representation for 4 years, the Knesset body meets in an impressive building on one of Jerusalem's hills, built in 1966 with funds bequeathed by the late James de Rothschild.

Electors choose between national lists of candidates, with seats allocated in proportion to the number of votes gained by each list.

Debates are open to the public. Proceedings are simultaneously translated into Arabic, and Arab members may address the House in Arabic.

THE HADASSAH UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL

This prestigious hospital, part of the Hadassah - Hebrew University Medical Center, which is sponsored by Hadassah, the women's Zionist Organization of America, is located in Ein Karen in the Jerusalem Hills. It has 650 beds (1970) and 39 out-patient clinics, with a staff of 1500. A new 60-bed wing will house the Snarett Institute of Oncology. The Hospital buildings on Mt. Scopus, which were cut off to the Israelis during 1948-67, are now being renovated and will shortly house a 250-bed general hospital and a 60-bed rehabilitation center, with the School of Occupational Therapy having been opened there this year.

Statistics for 1969:

<u>Department</u>	<u>Bed</u>	<u>Incoming Patients</u>	<u>Duration of Stay (Days)</u>	<u>Capacity Percentage</u>
Internal	96	2,532	33,037	94.3
Lungs	10	164	3,148	86.2
Nephrology	4	16	2,542	163.1
Neurology	20	509	7,388	101.2
Pediatric	60	1,561	21,372	97.6
General Surgery	54	1,893	19,153	97.2
Pediatric Surgery	24	1,160	8,859	101.1
Orthopedics	64	1,038	22,828	98.2
Urinary	21	460	7,748	101.1
Neurosurgery	15	382	5,848	106.8
Breast Surgery	13	324	4,931	104.5
Plastic Surgery	14	507	4,314	84.4
Gynecology	28	1,450	10,420	101.9
Maternity	46	2,432	16,092	95.8
Ophthalmology	26	797	8,417	88.7
Ear-Nose-Throat	8	472	2,960	101.4
Dermatology VD	18	313	7,571	115.2
Oncological	21	295	6,549	85.6
Mouth & Jaw	2	71	497	68.1
Psychiatric	30	129	6,714	97.9
Rehabilitation	16	155	5,219	95.5
TOTAL	590	16,570	205,607	105.8

HADASSAH MEDICAL CENTER

There are over 1,700 students of medicine, dentistry, pharmacy, bacteriology, public health, nursing and occupational therapy at the Medical Center. A full course in medicine is given, in English, under WHO auspices for students from developing countries. Formed as a result of a merger in 1949 between the Hebrew Medical Organization and the Hebrew University Medical Faculty, the Hadassah Medical Center was the first in the country. Since then it has graduated 1,300 doctors and nurses. This year there are 170 graduating M.D.'s, 120 dentists and 150 nurses.



GUSH ETZION

(Etzion Bloc)

On the way to Hebron is Gush Etzion, where 4 religious kibbutzim were destroyed by the Jordan Legion during the 1948 War of Independence.

Defended by about 400 settlers, the region was an important strategic point and holding it could have meant thwarting an Arab plan for the conquest of Jerusalem.

At Kfar Etzion, one of the 4 villages, the settlers made a unique last stand, assisted by the poorly equipped Israel Air Force, but the Arabs overwhelmed the kibbutz, massacring all of its defenders even after they had surrendered. After that, the other 3 settlements surrendered. Of the 400 defenders of Gush Etzion, 160 died in combat and 240 were taken prisoner. Later, the prisoners were released in the Armistice negotiated by Moshe Dayan.

After the Six Day War when Gush Etzion was regained by the Israelis, the grown children of the original pioneers, and their friends, began resettling the area.

Today, two collective settlements have been established on the original sites, as well as a regional center which will provide educational and cultural services. A third agricultural settlement is in the planning stages.

The goal of the settlements is small industry and possibly tourism, with farming a secondary aspect because of the scarcity of good land in the area.

Kfar Etzion, the first collective to be established since the Six Day War, began with 81 people early in 1968.

Rosh Zurin was founded in 1969 with 48 people.

Alon Shevut is a regional center that was founded in 1969 by the pupils of the Har Etzion Yeshiva. Permanent structures for the Yeshiva, for a regional school, and for a synagogue are in various stages of completion.

YIGAL ALLON

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF EDUCATION
AND CULTURE

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Education Yigal Allon, born in the lower Galilee in 1918, was one of the founders of Kibbutz Ginossar which has been his home ever since. He was educated at Kaduri Agricultural College, Hebrew University and Oxford University.

In 1941, he helped found and command the Palmach - the striking arm of the Hagannah - and later led the "illegal" immigrant landings and "illegal" settlements in the face of the British mandate regime during the years 1945 to 1948.

During Israel's War of Independence, General Allon served as a commander for several of the major campaigns including those in the upper Galilee, in Lydda-Ranla, the Jerusalem corridor, Lachish, Beer Sheva, Eilat and the northern Sinai.

Minister Yigal Allon has been a member of the Knesset since 1954, and also has served as Minister of Labor and Minister of Absorption.

DR. ELIEZER YAFFE

Dr. Eliezer Yaffe, an American settler in Israel, is Director of the Department of Family Community Services of the City of Jerusalem, which assists some 12,000 families. On leave from the Hebrew University School of Social Work at the request of Mayor Teddy Kollek, Dr. Yaffe is leading the reorganization of his department by developing a new planning unit for the city, introducing computer mechanizing, and experimenting with different styles of service delivery on a U.S. Government Research Grant.

Born in Cleveland in 1933, Dr. Yaffe studied at Ohio State University and Case-Western Reserve, receiving two M.A.'s and a Ph.D. in social work.

He served in psychiatric hospitals and public child welfare systems before arriving in Israel in 1960.

At the university, Dr. Yaffe has been Director of the research sequence of courses in the School of Social Work.

He is married and has 4 children.

HARRY M. ROSEN

ADVISOR TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE JEWISH AGENCY IN
JERUSALEM

An expert in social planning and community organization, Harry Rosen moved from Boston to Israel in 1967. A graduate of M.I.T. and Ohio State University, he held a number of executive posts in national and international organizations, including four years in France as consultant to the French Jewish Community on national planning and fund raising.

Harry Rosen is the author of several books, including: "But Not Next Door", a study of inter-racial housing in the U.S., and most recently, "Arabs and Jews in Israel", a study of Arab-Jewish relations.

JERICO

One of the oldest cities in the world, Jericho is located at the lowest point in the world, some 820 feet below sea level near the northern shore of the Dead Sea. In sharp contrast to the barren Judean Wilderness surrounding it, Jericho lies on a broad fertile plain with a mild winter climate that has attracted winter tourists from ancient times to modern. An old saying claimed: "All Palestine is not to be compared to Jericho for sheer luxury." Lush winter gardens and subtropical produce, especially citrus, have long characterized the city. An entirely Arab town, Jericho was in Jordanian hands until 1967.

Archeological discoveries at Jericho have revealed civilizations dating back 10,000 years, including the ramparts and other remains of biblical Jericho, first city to be taken by the tribes of Israel. Nearby are other historical sites of Jewish, Christian and Moslem importance, among them Elisha's Fountain, Herod's winter palace, the Mount of Temptation, the eighth-century palace of Caliph Hisham, and Nei Musa - Moses' tomb in Moslem tradition.

Jericho's population today is 6,800.

NAHAL MASSUA

Strategically located on a breathtaking point overlooking the Jordan River Valley, Nahal Massua is adjacent to the valley's most important crossroads -- the Jiftlik intersection, connecting Shechem with the river and with Jordan.

The site has a rich history dating back to biblical times when, because of its elevation (600 meters above the valley), it was the site for lighting relay signal-fires announcing holidays and the new month. "Massua" is Hebrew for signal-fire. During the Hasmonean period, King Alexander Yanai built a fort there, later rebuilt by Herod.

With the establishment of Nahal Massua in 1969 by members of the Religious Kibbutz Movement, the ancient tradition of a Jewish settlement there was renewed.

During the initial stage of settlement, 80 dunams (approx. 20 acres) are being cultivated to produce various irrigated crops, cucumbers, peppers, potatoes and melons.

CAESAREA

Caesarea, capital of the Romans in Palestine for 500 years, is the site of Israel's most unique and extensive archeological excavations, spanning many periods. Its restored open-air Roman amphitheater on the shore of the Mediterranean Sea is the site of summer concerts. Nearby is a resort center developed by Kibbutz Sdot Yam as well as Israel's only golf course.

Caesarea's history goes back to 22 B.C. when King Herod founded the city and named it for Augustus Caesar, Emperor of Rome. During the Jewish revolt against the Greeks in 66 A.D., Caesarea was the headquarters for the Roman legions sent to suppress the uprising. It became an important city thereafter, with a large Jewish community, and was also the center of early Christians in Palestine.

In the 12th century the Crusaders restored Caesarea, building a rampart around it which is still intact, and a cathedral over Caesar's temple. The city was destroyed by Moslems in 1291, when they put an end to Crusader rule. Layers of Byzantine and later Turkish remains have also been uncovered, and outstanding archeological finds include the Roman hippodrome (racecourse), the aqueductus, a 2nd-4th century synagogue, and a Byzantine mosaic of the 5th-6th century (preserved at the Israel Museum, Jerusalem).

JDC/MALBEN

American Joint Distribution Committee Program
In Israel

JDC/Malben, the American Joint Distribution Committee's agency in Israel maintains a comprehensive health and welfare program in Israel, including care of the aged, sick and handicapped. It maintains 10 homes for aged with a total population of 2,500 many of whom are chronically-ill aged residents. In other fields it provides professional and financial assistance for the care of the handicapped, mentally ill and children suffering from various disabilities such as the hearing, mental retardation and other illnesses. In addition, JDC/Malben helps to provide Israel with trained professionals such as social workers, speech and vocational therapists.

At their institutions for the aged, JDC/Malben maintains a remarkable program of occupational therapy in which people work according to their abilities and their physical strength, and find in their daily labors a new reason for living in the twilight of their years.

Founded by the Joint Distribution Committee with UJA Funds in 1949, to care for the influx of sick and aged immigrants, JDC/Malben has been shifting its program from direct services to clients to indirect services that benefit larger segments of the population. Acting as a catalyst, JDC/Malben works with other agencies to launch and expand programs to meet current health needs. Thus, JDC/Malben helps Israel to help itself in providing adequate health and welfare services for all its people.

The largest single factor outside of the Israel Government in the care of the aged, particularly infirm and nursing cases, is Malben. Since 1949, Malben has assisted over 250,000 aged, handicapped and sick immigrants, allocating for its varied programs over \$179 million.

Today, JDC/Malben maintains 80% of the total number of beds for severely ill aged in the country. It has helped to develop a vast program of "extramural" community services for the aged who wish to continue to live at home. These include counseling and day care centers, clubs, housekeeping help, "meals-on-wheels" to provide a daily hot meal for those unable to prepare for themselves, and other projects.

KIBBUTZ YAD MORDECHAI

Named for the Warsaw Ghetto hero, Mordechai Anilevitz, Kibbutz Yad Mordechai, south of Ashkelon, was founded in 1943. During the War of Independence, the kibbutz was cut off by Egyptian forces and after withstanding numerous attacks it was abandoned to the enemy, but recaptured a few months later by the Israel Defense Forces. A destroyed water tower, a small museum, and demarcated battle zones give the visitor a vivid picture of Yad Mordechai's historic struggle. Today the kibbutz raises a large cotton crop, flowers for European export, and livestock and poultry. Its Ulpan (Hebrew language course) has over 40 students.

The statue of Mordechai Anilevitz, which overlooks the kibbutz is inscribed with his farewell words: "My last wish has been fulfilled: our self defense has become a fact. I am proud and happy that I was among the leaders of the fighters in the ghetto. April 4, 1943".

HERBERT A. FRIEDMAN

Rabbi Herbert A. Friedman, Executive Chairman of the United Jewish Appeal, has been instrumental in mapping far-ranging plans for help to hundreds of thousands of Jews throughout the world and in Israel in cooperation with Jewish Leadership in America.

A graduate of Yale, he was ordained by the Hebrew Union College - Jewish Institute for Religion, and served as spiritual leader of Temple Emanu-EL Jeshurun in Milwaukee and Temple Emanu-EL in Denver before joining the U.J.A. as Executive Vice-Chairman in 1955. As chaplain with the 9th U.S. Infantry Division in Germany in 1945, he spear-headed efforts to help the Jewish survivors of the Nazi Death Camps, and was later appointed Assistant Advisor on Jewish Affairs to General Josef T. McNarney, Commander of U.S. Occupation Forces in Europe.

He recently made his home in Israel.

MEMORANDUM

Date March 11, 1971

To National Field Representatives

From Martin Peppercorn

Subject University Students Mission

For the first time the UJA University Students Mission will be co-educational. This is our fifth annual mission. Four years of experience in this field enables us to assess the effectiveness of this program in an area which concerns us all deeply. The results of the past four years have proven the value of the mission as a training ground for future leadership.

The attached fact sheet gives details as to dates, itinerary and cost. We should make it our concern to find students with leadership potential for participation in the mission. Discuss it with your leaders, they may have members of their families who are eligible. Discuss it with Executive Directors and get their cooperation.

Applications for participation should go to:

Samuel H. Abramson
Director, University Programs.

Please give this your attention. There are good prospects in every community.

Thanks and regards.

MP/f
encl.

FACT SHEET ON THE FIFTH UJA UNIVERSITY STUDENTS MISSION

July 6 - August 18

1971

The United Jewish Appeal is conducting the fifth University Students Mission in the summer of 1971. Participants in the Mission will be selected on the basis of potential for leadership on the campus or in the community. For the first time, the Mission will be coeducational. Male and female students from the entire country who have completed their freshman year of college and who are under the age of 24 are eligible for participation.

The group is scheduled to meet in New York City for briefing on Tuesday, July 6th and to depart that day, returning on Wednesday, August 18, 1971. The countries to be visited, subject to any necessary change, include Switzerland, Germany, Austria, Rumania and Israel. Final details regarding flight schedules and airport procedures will be sent approximately two weeks prior to departure.

The program will include meetings with leading personalities of Jewish communities overseas, student groups, top flight leaders in all fields in Israel, sightseeing and firsthand observations of the work of the Jewish Agency, JDC, ORT and United Hias Service in Europe and Israel.

The cost per person, including overseas flights, all travel abroad, meals and hotels is approximately \$1290.00. Applications for participation in the Mission should be forwarded to:

Samuel H. Abramson
Director, University Programs
United Jewish Appeal
1290 Avenue of the Americas
New York, New York 10019

All travel, programming and accommodations are arranged on a group basis.

After applications have been received, a personal interview date will be set up at the applicants campus or home. Following the interview the Selections Committee will make its decision and notification will be sent without delay.



United Jewish Appeal

ON BEHALF OF UNITED ISRAEL APPEAL, JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE, NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR NEW AMERICANS,

1290 AVENUE OF THE AMERICAS, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10019
PLAZA 7-1500, CABLE ADDRESS: UJAPPEAL, NEW YORK

March 24, 1971

TO LEADERSHIP COUNCIL - UJA OF GREATER NEW YORK

Dear Friend:

All of us are deeply concerned for the future of the generation of American Jewish youth on the college campus today. The UJA University Students Mission is an effort to cope with that problem. This will be our Fifth Annual Mission. Four years of experience in this field enables us to assess the effectiveness of this program in an area of vital importance. The results of the past four years have proven the value of the Mission as a training ground for future leadership. Most of the participants have returned home with a deep sense of understanding and commitment. They are giving leadership on their campuses and will in the future, to their home communities. This small but effective program has shown results which encourages us to believe that we have only begun to tap a vast reservoir of future Jewish leadership.

For the first time, the UJA University Students Mission will be coeducational. We have made this change in response to many requests that girls be permitted to participate. After the very fine experience of our co-ed Student Leadership Mission to Israel in December, there seemed to be no good reason to restrict the Mission to men only as in the past.

We are planning an intensive and exciting itinerary. The Mission will visit Austria, Germany, Switzerland and Rumania and tour all of Israel. This is an in-depth survey of Jewish life and history -- and the Mission will meet with outstanding personalities as well as students and people in all walks of life.

The Mission will take six weeks -- from July 6th to August 18th. Participation is limited to young men and women with leadership potential who have completed their freshman year at college and are under twenty-four years of age. The cost will be approximately \$1,290, which includes overseas flights, and all travel abroad, meals and hotels.

We anticipate a large demand for participation because of the different nature of this year's Mission. We would like to give priority to the families of the active leadership of UJA. Therefore, if you have college students in your family who may be interested and eligible, we would suggest that you request an application as soon as possible.

With very best wishes.

Sincerely,

Samuel H. Abramson
Director, University Programs



United Jewish Appeal

ON BEHALF OF UNITED ISRAEL APPEAL, JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE, NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR NEW AMERICANS.
1290 AVENUE OF THE AMERICAS, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10019
PLAZA 7-1500, CABLE ADDRESS: UJAPPEAL, NEW YORK

February 26, 1971

TO \$10,000 AND OVER CONTRIBUTORS

Dear Friend:

All of us are deeply concerned for the future of the generation of American Jewish youth on the college campus today. The UJA University Students Mission is an effort to cope with that problem. This will be our Fifth Annual Mission. Four years of experience in this field enables us to assess the effectiveness of this program in an area of vital importance. The results of the past four years have proven the value of the Mission as a training ground for future leadership. Most of the participants have returned home with a deep sense of understanding and commitment. They are giving leadership on their campuses and will in the future, to their home communities. This small but effective program has shown results which encourages us to believe that we have only begun to tap a vast reservoir of future Jewish leadership.

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The Mission will take six weeks -- from July 6th to August 18th. Participation is limited to young men and women who have completed their freshman year at college and are under twenty-four years of age. The cost will be approximately \$1,290, which includes overseas flights, and all travel abroad, meals and hotels.

We anticipate a large demand for participation because of the different nature of this year's Mission. We would like to give priority to the families of the national leadership of UJA. Therefore, if you have college students in your family who may be interested, we would suggest that you write for an application as soon as possible.

With very best wishes.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Samuel H. Abramson".

Samuel H. Abramson
Director, University Programs



United Jewish Appeal

ON BEHALF OF UNITED ISRAEL APPEAL, JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE, NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR NEW AMERICANS.

1290 AVENUE OF THE AMERICAS, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10019
PLAZA 7-1500, CABLE ADDRESS: UJAPPEAL, NEW YORK

February 25, 1971

TO RABBINICAL MAILING LIST

Dear Rabbi:

We share your concern for the future of the generation of American Jewish youth on the college campus today. The UJA University Students Mission is an effort to cope with that problem. This will be our Fifth Annual Mission. Four years of experience in this field enables us to assess the effectiveness of this program in an area which concerns us all deeply. The results of the past four years have proven the value of the Mission as a training ground for future leadership. Most of the participants have returned home with a deep sense of understanding and commitment. They are giving leadership on their campuses and will in the future, to their home communities. This small but effective program has shown results which encourages us to believe that we have only begun to tap a vast reservoir of future Jewish leadership.

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We are planning an intensive and exciting itinerary. The Mission will visit Austria, Germany, Switzerland and Rumania and tour all of Israel. This is an in-depth survey of Jewish life and history -- and the Mission will meet with outstanding personalities as well as students and people in all walks of life.

The Mission will take six weeks -- from July 6th to August 18th. Young men and women who have completed their freshman year at college and are under twenty-four years of age are eligible for participation. The cost will be approximately \$1,290, which includes overseas flights, and all travel abroad, meals and hotels.

We anticipate a large demand for participation because of the different nature of this year's Mission. Would you send me the names of some young people from your community who are eligible, who have leadership potential and would benefit from this experience. I am counting on your help in this crucial effort to develop the Jewish leaders of tomorrow. May I hear from you soon.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Samuel H. Abramson".

Samuel H. Abramson
Director, University Programs



United Jewish Appeal

YOUNG LEADERSHIP CABINET

1290 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019 • 212 Plaza 7-1500

February 18, 1971

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*Executive Committee



The Fifth Annual UJA University Students Mission will make history this year. For the first time the Mission will be co-educational, in response to the strong demand that girls be permitted to participate. We all know how important the development of leadership is and the University Mission is filling a great need on the campus, a field that is of greatest concern to us all.

The Mission will last six weeks from July 6th to August 18th. Young men and young women who have completed their freshman year at college and are under twenty-four years of age are eligible for participation. The cost per participant will be approximately \$1290.00, which includes overseas flights and all travel abroad, meals and hotels.

An exciting itinerary is being planned. The Mission will visit Austria, Germany, Switzerland and Rumania and tour all of Israel. This is an in-depth survey of Jewish life and history, and participants will acquire an understanding of the tragedy of the past, the reality of the present and the promise of the future. This they will get through meeting with outstanding personalities as well as students and people in all walks of life.

We anticipate a large demand for participation and we already have a considerable number of applicants. I am sure you will want to discuss the possibility of their joining next summer's Mission with the student members of your family and with any students you may know. For additional information and applications please contact Sam Abramson, Director of University Programs, United Jewish Appeal, at this address.

With kindest personal regards,

Cordially,

Robert M. Schraye

- RONALD DANIELS
- DAVID DIAMOND
- IRA H. DUBINSKY
- JERRY DUBROF
- BURTON L. ECHLER
- JAMES W. EFFRON
- KENNETH C. ELIAS
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- DAVID GREENBERG
- DR. IRVING GREENBERG
- WILLIAM L. GROSS
- BARRY HAIMAN
- ACK M. HAIMS
- M. ROBERT HECHT
- DEAN J. HEITLER
- DOUGLAS M. HELLEH
- DAVID S. HERMELIN
- THEODORE W. HIRSH
- THOMAS L. HOPFMEIER
- MERIAL D. HOSKOWITZ
- DR. JOSEPH M. HURWITZ
- MILTON S. ISAACSON
- FRANKLIN A. JACOBS
- JAY M. JACOBSON
- RICHARD JAFFA
- DONALD A. KAHAN
- DOHAEL KAHN
- I. SAMUEL KAMINSKY
- JOEL KANE
- RICHARD L. KANE
- ROCK M. KAPLAN
- NEALE D. KATZ
- HOWARD F. KENVIN
- LAWRENCE B. KIRSTEIN
- THOMAS J. KLUTZNIK
- J. LIVINGSTON KOSBERG
- MERWYN M. KROLL
- LESLIE M. LAZAR
- LESLIE M. LAWRENCE
- SAMUEL LEAR
- MICHAEL D. LEAVITT
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- DR. LARRY M. LIEB
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- MAX NATHAN, JR.
- DAVID K. PAGE
- RONALD O. PERELMAN
- RICHARD C. POLINSKY
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- LEWIS RABINOWITZ
- THOMAS RABINOWITZ
- ROBERT D. RAPAPORT
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- NORMAN A. ROSSMAN
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- GERALD I. ROTH
- ALAN I. ROTHENBERG
- DR. ROBERT M. RUBIN
- R. ALAN RUDY
- JAN P. SALTZMAN
- RICHARD SCHULTZ
- MICHAEL SCHWARZ
- SANFORD F. SHERBY
- HERSHEL SHANKS
- F. RICHARD SHEIN
- DONALD P. SHELTON
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- DAN K. SILVERBERG
- PAUL D. SLATER
- NORMAN SLOANE
- NORBERT J. SLOVIS
- HERBERT J. SOLOMON
- RONNY L. SOLON
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- DR. JACK STANZLER
- MICHEL P. STERN
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- MICHAEL G. SUTIN
- JOEL D. TAUBER
- NORMAN L. TRAEGER
- RONALD H. USEM
- MERVIN VERBIT
- HERBERT S. WANDER
- MARSHALL M. WEINBERG
- MICHAEL N. WEINMAN
- HARVEY E. WEINSTEIN
- DR. PHILIP WEINSTEIN, JR.
- DOUGLAS WEISFIELD
- JACK J. WILKOFF
- WAYNE D. WISBAUM
- BARRY D. YAKER
- DAVID J. YOUNG
- ERWIN G. ZIEGELMAN

RMS/f

FACT SHEET ON THE FIFTH UJA UNIVERSITY STUDENTS MISSION

July 6 - August 18

1971

The United Jewish Appeal is conducting the fifth University Students Mission in the summer of 1971. Participants in the Mission will be selected on the basis of potential for leadership on the campus or in the community. For the first time, the Mission will be coeducational. Male and female students from the entire country who have completed their freshman year of college and who are under the age of 24 are eligible for participation.

The group is scheduled to meet in New York City for briefing on Tuesday, July 6th and to depart that day, returning on Wednesday, August 18, 1971. The countries to be visited, subject to any necessary change, include Switzerland, Germany, Austria, Rumania and Israel. Final details regarding flight schedules and airport procedures will be sent approximately two weeks prior to departure.

The program will include meetings with leading personalities of Jewish communities overseas, student groups, top flight leaders in all fields in Israel, sightseeing and firsthand observations of the work of the Jewish Agency, JDC, ORT and United Hias Service in Europe and Israel.

The cost per person, including overseas flights, all travel abroad, meals and hotels is approximately \$1290.00. Applications for participation in the Mission should be forwarded to:

Samuel H. Abramson
Director, University Programs
United Jewish Appeal
1290 Avenue of the Americas
New York, New York 10019

All travel, programming and accommodations are arranged on a group basis.

After applications have been received, a personal interview date will be set up at the applicants campus or home. Following the interview the Selections Committee will make its decision and notification will be sent without delay.



*National
Women's
Division*

February 22, 1971

TO: National Women's Division Board

FROM: Eve Weiss, Director

Dear Board Member:

This surely is a year of change! Excitement and innovation have replaced "business as usual."

The UJA is conducting a University Students Mission this summer and for the first time it will be co-educational.

They are planning an intensive and exciting itinerary which will include visits to Austria, Germany, Switzerland, Roumania and an in-depth tour of all Israel. The Mission will survey Jewish life and history and meet with a composite of Israelis so that the participants will acquire an understanding of present Israel in the light of past happenings.

The Mission will last six weeks, from July 6th to August 18th. Young men and women who have completed their Freshman year at college and are under twenty-four years of age are eligible for participation. The cost per person will be approximately \$1,290., which includes all transportation from New York, all travel abroad, as well as meals and hotels.

As you are our leaders of today, I know you are concerned with the leaders of tomorrow. The value of this trip as a training ground for future leadership in the American Jewish community cannot be challenged. If there are young people who you feel would qualify and wish additional information for applications, please contact Mr. Samuel H. Abramson, Director of University Programs, United Jewish Appeal, at the above address.

Cordially,

Eve Weiss

EW:mlg

P.S. Enclosed is the latest release from the JDC, for your information.


 Survival
means
sacrifice

United Jewish Appeal

ON BEHALF OF UNITED ISRAEL APPEAL, JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE, NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR NEW AMERICANS.

1290 AVENUE OF THE AMERICAS, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10019
PLAZA 7-1500, CABLE ADDRESS: UJAPPEAL, NEW YORK

February 11, 1971

TO EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

Since I last wrote you about our Fifth Annual University Students Mission, several changes have been made. The most important is that, for the first time, the mission will be co-educational. Those of you who have urged that girls be permitted to participate will welcome this news. After the very fine experience of our co-ed Student Leadership Mission to Israel in December, there seemed to be no good reason to restrict the mission to men only as in the past.

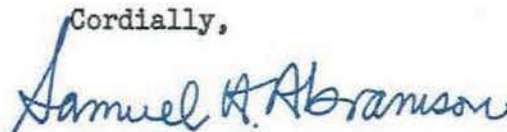
Four years of experience in this field enables us to assess the effectiveness of this program. The results of the past four years have proven the value of the mission as a training-ground for future leadership. Most of the participants have returned home with a deep sense of understanding and commitment. They are giving leadership on their campuses and will in the future, to their home communities. This small but effective program has shown results which encourages us to believe that we have only begun to tap a vast reservoir of future Jewish leadership.

We are planning an intensive and exciting itinerary. We plan to visit Austria, Germany, Switzerland and Rumania and tour all of Israel. This is an in-depth survey of Jewish life and history -- and the mission will meet with outstanding personalities as well as students and people in all walks of life.

The mission will take six weeks -- from July 6th to August 18th. Young men and women who have completed their freshman year at college and are under twenty-four years of age are eligible for participation. The cost will be approximately \$1,290, which includes overseas flights, and all travel abroad, meals and hotels.

We anticipate a large demand for participation because of the different nature of this year's mission. Can you send me the names of five or ten outstanding and motivated young people from your community who are eligible, who can afford and would benefit from this experience. I am counting on your help in this crucial effort to develop the Jewish leaders of tomorrow. May I hear from you soon.

Cordially,



Samuel H. Abramson
Director, University Programs

SHA/gh



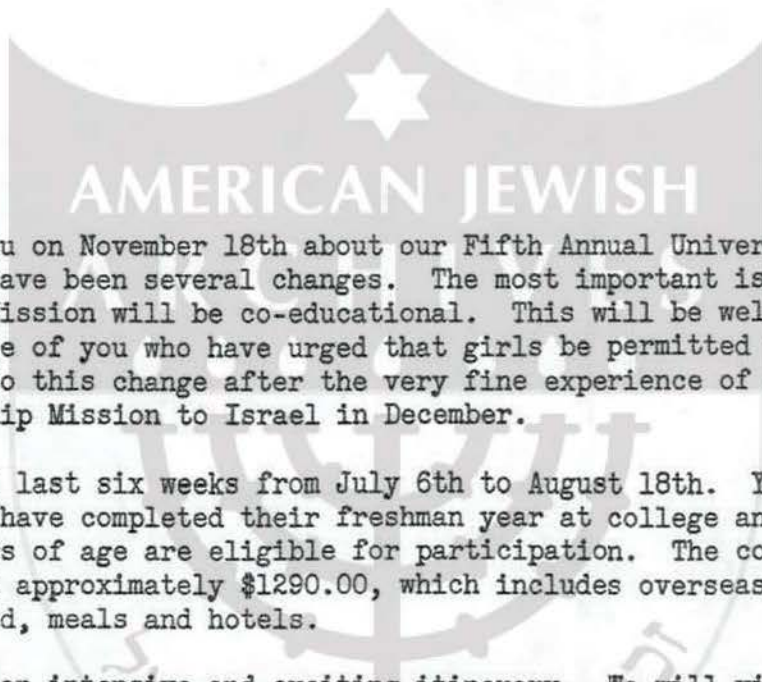
United Jewish Appeal

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1290 AVENUE OF THE AMERICAS, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10019
PLAZA 7-1500; CABLE ADDRESS: UJAPPEAL, NEW YORK

February 10, 1971

TO UJA OFFICERS, CABINET, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE



Since I wrote you on November 18th about our Fifth Annual University Students Mission, there have been several changes. The most important is that for the first time the Mission will be co-educational. This will be welcome news, I am sure, to those of you who have urged that girls be permitted to participate. We have agreed to this change after the very fine experience of our co-ed Student Leadership Mission to Israel in December.

The Mission will last six weeks from July 6th to August 18th. Young men and young women who have completed their freshman year at college and are under twenty-four years of age are eligible for participation. The cost per participant will be approximately \$1290.00, which includes overseas flights and all travel abroad, meals and hotels.

We are planning an intensive and exciting itinerary. We will visit Austria, Germany, Switzerland and Rumania and tour all of Israel. This is an in-depth survey of Jewish life and history, and participants will acquire an understanding of the tragedy of the past, the reality of the present and the promise of the future. This they will get through meeting with outstanding personalities as well as students and people in all walks of life.

We anticipate a large demand for participation and we already have a considerable number of applicants. I am sure you will want to discuss the possibility of their joining next summer's Mission with the student members of your family, male and female. For additional information and applications please contact Sam Abramson, Director of University Programs, United Jewish Appeal, at this address.

With kindest personal regards.

Sincerely,

Edward Ginsberg
General Chairman