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HOW YOUR CONTRIBUTION HELPS



JEWS HELPING JEWS

Our annual United Jewish Appeal/Federation Campaign is the primary instrument for the support of humanitarian programs and social services for Jews at home and abroad.

In Israel, Campaign funds help absorb, educate and settle new immigrants, build villages and farms in rural areas, support innovative programs for troubled and disadvantaged youth and promote the revitalization of distressed neighborhoods. UJA/Federation funds also provide for the well-being of Jews and Jewish communities in 33 other countries.

Through our UJA/Federation Campaign, we strengthen our own community and establish a secure and vital future for Jewish life worldwide.

AT HOME **Through Your Federation**



One month of hot kosher dinners for a retired person living on a small pension.

The cost: \$100



One month of afternoon programs at the Jewish Community Center for two children with working parents.

The cost: \$500

YOUR CONTRIBUTION SUPPORTS

- holiday and year-round activities for single parent families.
- community and educational resources to strengthen Jewish family life.
- home care and meals-on-wheels for the house-bound elderly.
- professional counseling for troubled teenagers and their families.

IN ISRAEL

Through the Jewish Agency



An all-inclusive one-semester scholarship for a student from a development town.

The cost: \$1,500



One year's room and board and vital social services for an Ethiopian child at a Youth Aliyah school.

The cost: \$4,000

YOUR CONTRIBUTION ENABLES

- new immigrants to learn Hebrew and marketable skills.
- pioneer farmers to establish flourishing communities in the desert.
- skilled counselors to reach youth in distressed urban neighborhoods and development towns.
- thousands of needy youngsters to participate in Youth Aliyah's residential and community center programs.

AROUND THE WORLD

Through the JDC



Three months of care for a senior citizen in an East European Jewish home for the aged.

The cost: \$1,000



One year's tuition, books and hot kosher lunches for a high school student at a Jewish day school in an Arab country.

The cost: \$750

YOUR CONTRIBUTION PROVIDES

- holiday packages of food and clothing for Jews in lands of distress.
- Jewish day schools and cultural programs in Moslem lands.
- kosher kitchens and canteens serving daily hot meals to the poor and elderly in Eastern Europe.
- health support, including eyeglasses, hearing aids and medicines, for needy Jews in many countries.

One People, One Destiny
Prepared by the United Jewish Appeal
as a partnership service for
American Jewish communities.



THE MEANING OF A CAMPAIGN

Through the ages, Jewish survival has always depended on Jews taking care of Jews. The theme of our campaign, "One People, One Destiny," captures this connection between Jews of different generations and disparate origins.

Local Jewish community organizations emerged before the Civil War. In the early years of this century, mass immigration brought forth new institutions for immigrant aid. A large population infused American Jewish communities with vitality and encouraged development of numerous educational, health and social services. Gradually, American Jewry became prosperous

and self-confident enough to reach out to help Jews abroad.

The condition of Jews in devastated Europe after the First World War, and later European refugees fleeing Nazi persecution, inspired enormous effort from American Jewry, largely through the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee.

In 1939, the JDC and the United Palestine Appeal joined to create the United Jewish Appeal which consolidated fundraising for all overseas needs.

The rise of Israel created a new kind of challenge. Upon achieving independence, Israel welcomed hundreds of thou-

sands of refugees from Europe and the Arab lands. Israel automatically became the focus of most of the institutional aid set aside for refugee needs, but on a much vaster scale, and in greater concentration than anything attempted before. Helping the refugees in Israel, which the United Jewish Appeal does through the United Israel Appeal/Jewish Agency for Israel, became an opportunity to participate in the rebirth of the Jewish homeland. The effort caught the imagination of Jewish people everywhere.

Our present system is the product of a gradual evolution, with

the needs of American Jews and Jews in Israel constantly redefined and balanced for the ultimate good of all.

The campaign is more than a drive to collect money, central though that is. A campaign educates the community about its own needs and involves people who might otherwise not be aware of those needs. It calls for leadership and starts people thinking and planning for the future. It builds up the community and creates links with other communities. It strengthens our conviction that we are one people, with one destiny, and gives us the means to act on that belief.

THE CASE FOR INCREASED GIVING IN THE 1986 CAMPAIGN

FOR ISRAEL

At 37, with a population gathered from 120 nations, Israel is still a pioneering, developing country. Vision, energy, intelligence and substantial resources have revived a wasteland, created over 500 rural communities and resettled almost two million refugees. Yet the work is not complete.

Large stretches remain to be settled in the Galilee and the Negev/Arava. And vast opportunities exist to strengthen the fabric of Israel's society and promote its progress.

From the beginning, through funds transmitted to the United Israel Appeal/Jewish Agency for Israel, our UJA/Federation Campaign has been part of the pioneering process. Today, as Israel writes new chapters in social, economic and technological development, our responsibilities and challenges are greater than ever.

We are committed to helping Israel achieve:

- a vigorous economy, characterized by the parity of social and economic opportunities in urban, rural and development areas,
- a high quality of life nationwide, with adequate housing and community facilities,
- a full utilization of talent—Israel's greatest resource—through education and job training,
- a canopy of care, sheltering the elderly, nurturing the very young, training the handicapped and sustaining the needy.

Why We Must Help

We undertake this commitment because it is our way of participating in the rebirth of the Jewish homeland. Our role is to provide for the absorption of immigrants; to help fund new communities, neighborhood rehabilitation, youth, vocational and humanitarian programs. The people of Israel are counting on us to fulfill our responsibility—to join them, as one people, in shaping the Jewish destiny. They are already doing their share.

Israel's current position has been achieved at enormous cost in lives and resources. Peace with Egypt—the giving up of the Sinai—cost \$17 billion; maintaining an effective defensive capability costs many billions each year. To simultaneously sustain its national life and assure its very survival, Israel has had to borrow at high rates of interest. In an annual national budget of \$22 billion, approximately one-third is spent for defense and one-third for debt service—the highest per capita debt burden in the world. The remaining third is what the country lives on—health, education, welfare and municipal services for 4.1 million people.

This year, the government has had to slash its budget for social services, reducing the very programs that could have helped the people suffering most from economic pressures. Unemployment has hit development towns, especially in Project Renewal neighborhoods. Dozens of established rural settlements face bankruptcy because of a changing agricultural economy. There is increased pressure from disadvantaged

families to enroll their children in Youth Aliyah schools. New immigrants, including recently arrived Ethiopian Jews, will find it difficult to find sufficient employment.

TO MAINTAIN THE MOMENTUM OF ACHIEVEMENT THAT UJA/FEDERATION CAMPAIGNS HAVE HELPED ESTABLISH, DRAMATICALLY INCREASED CAMPAIGN FUNDS ARE NEEDED TO SUPPORT VITAL PROGRAMS IN FOUR AREAS:

Homecoming and Home Making

During our 1986 Campaign, Israel will enter the second phase of helping recently arrived Ethiopian Jews become part of Israeli society. They will be moving from the shelter of absorption centers to furnished apartments and making the transition from initial adjustment to the more difficult process of acculturation, job re-training and individual placement.

The process will take about 18 months, almost a year longer than the absorption of immigrants from other countries.

At present, absorption centers are full. Hotels, hostels and convalescent homes have been pressed into service, with rents far higher than costs at Jewish Agency-owned centers. Permanent housing is another problem. Because Ethiopian Jews need jobs and supportive services, they must live near established centers of population, precisely the areas where housing is in short supply. Ethiopian families are smaller than the Agency had expected, and more individual apartments must be found.

In addition, many more Ethiopian children than anticipated have reached Israel without their parents. As it did for the children of the Holocaust and young refugees from Moslem lands, Youth Aliyah will serve as the first home in Israel for these young Ethiopian Jews.

The task of absorbing Ethiopian Jewry got a brilliant initial start with the generous support of American Jews, who contributed to the UJA over \$60 million for that purpose. Now we have to finish the job through our regular campaign.

The 1985/86 Jewish Agency budget calls for an extra \$45 million to be spent on the absorption of Ethiopian Jews, another \$15 million for their vocational training and \$9 million more for their accommodation and education in Youth Aliyah villages.

This huge expenditure must be financed through increased income derived from fund raising and cash collection in Jewish communities abroad and through a painful \$8 million cut in other Jewish Agency programs.

The budget of the Immigration and Absorption Department—excluding resources allocated for Ethiopians—dropped from \$53 to \$50 million this year. All programs have been trimmed by 10 to 20 percent, with social services and counseling being reduced at a time when new immigrants need more advice than ever on coping with Israel's economy.

An additional \$10 million could increase services for olim and ensure proper maintenance of absorption centers. Additional social workers and employment officers could be hired. Rent subsidies could be increased to help new immigrants leave absorption centers for permanent housing.

The Needs of the Young

The \$2 million eliminated from Youth Aliyah's regular budget will be felt in every aspect of the program, which serves about 18,000 youngsters, almost all of them Israelis from disadvantaged backgrounds.

An additional \$3.75 million would enable Youth Aliyah to enroll 1,500 more disadvantaged youngsters who are finding it hard to break out of the poverty cycle.

Most of Youth Aliyah's students need vocational education, but the program's training equipment is quickly becoming obsolete.

Another \$6 million would buy computer, electronic and engineering equipment that could give Youth Aliyah students access to high-tech careers, thus ensuring an economic future for them and for the nation.

Settling the Land

The budget of the Rural Settlement Department fell to \$67 million from \$70 million last year and \$73 million two years ago. Development plans had called for establishing seven rural communities in 1985/86. Settlements were planned for the Galilee to strengthen a regional network of small communities projected as the hub of Israeli high-tech production. And farming villages were mapped out in the Negev and Arava to continue the redemption of arid soil through agro-technology and drip irrigation.

Now, only four settlements can be started: two in the Galilee and two in the Arava, at a cost of \$3 million. Other priorities include: working with 12 of the 50 economically distressed *moshavim* closest to bankruptcy and bringing another 14 settlements to the point where they will need no further help from the Jewish Agency. Attention must also be given to long-range planning for settlements where agriculture has reached its peak and where emphasis may be placed on regional industry or on tourism.

An extra \$10 million could help a further dozen established communities avoid bankruptcy, or break ground for fourteen vitally needed new settlements in the Negev and Galilee. Israel's future vitality depends on shifting population growth from the crowded center to the north and the south.

Hope Through Neighborhood Renewal

The fact that Project Renewal's budget remains at \$48 million while other departments have suffered cutbacks, testifies to the high priority Israel gives this partnership program to close its social gap. Each neighborhood has different needs for which its twinned community abroad is responsible. While most of the twinning relationships are active and on-schedule in their fund raising, in a few others there is a shortage of cash. Some neighborhoods are approaching the fourth or fifth year of their involvement in Project Renewal, yet still lack basic physical facilities to implement already planned social programs.

An additional \$2 million in 1985-86, derived from major gifts for capital projects through the Israel Education Fund,

would provide needed facilities for recreation and education.

An extra \$10 million could establish the high-tech vocational training required to combat unemployment and strengthen hope in Project Renewal neighborhoods.

FOR 33 COUNTRIES AROUND THE WORLD

For more than 70 years, the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee has been taking care of Jews worldwide whenever they are in trouble and wherever they are in need.

Today, the JDC operates in 33 nations, with primary emphasis on Israel, which receives more than 30 per cent of the budget, and in Eastern European and Moslem lands where large numbers of Jews live in poverty. These are often "remnant" communities—with many elderly left behind by the more able and the more mobile. The human need in these areas is very great. In Romania, for example, where 10,000 Jews receive food, clothing and winter fuel packages, JDC assistance could mean the difference between life and death.

In Israel, JDC's involvement with the community center movement and community schools is a creative and effective response to the continuing economic and cultural gap. Through the community school program, school facilities are used to give residents a chance to enrich their lives with a variety of classes and social programs. JDC-sponsored programs also serve the elderly and play an important role in encouraging volunteerism in Israeli society. JDC's budget for 1985 is \$49.5 million.

FOR THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMUNITY

In addition to overseas needs, annual UJA/Federation Campaigns fund a number of local programs and services through allocated campaign proceeds.

With more money, federations could improve the level of needed social and humanitarian services for a growing and mobile American Jewish community.

A RECORD OF PRIDE: A CHALLENGE FOR TODAY

Over the years, UJA/Federation Campaigns have affirmed the unity of Jewish people. We have helped Israel generate numerous imaginative programs of education and human renewal.

We have maintained education and relief programs for Jews around the world and strengthened Jewish communities at home.

Now we share the privilege of helping one more part of our Jewish family take its place in the Jewish homeland. The responsibility for meeting this and the totality of Jewish needs around the world rests largely on our annual UJA/Federation Campaign. Only capacity giving will match the challenge. We can do no less, for in our generation, as in every generation, we are accountable to one people, one destiny.

One People, One Destiny

THE UNITED JEWISH APPEAL

UNITED JEWISH APPEAL

The United Jewish Appeal was created by the American Jewish community in 1939 as a direct reaction to the infamous Kristallnacht of a year earlier, when the synagogues of Germany were burned and scores of Jews beaten and killed. The shattering of the glass of Jewish storefronts was brutally symbolic of decades of oppression and persecution throughout Europe. For American Jewry, it was also the catalyst for creating a centralized fundraising body that could mobilize the resources needed to meet the crisis confronting the Jews of Europe on the eve of World War II.

The three signatories to UJA's Charter were Rabbi Jonah B. Wise, Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver and William Rosenwald. They represented, respectively, the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee (JDC), the United Palestine Appeal and the National Coordinating Committee for Aid to Refugees. The UJA thus became the central American Jewish fundraising organization for the work of relief and rehabilitation in Europe, for immigration and settlement in Palestine and for refugee aid in the United States.

The United Jewish Appeal symbolizes the Jewish lifeline extended by the Jews of America to preserve and strengthen Jewish life everywhere it exists throughout the world.

While UJA is primarily devoted to fundraising, it has come to be, through its strong and dedicated leadership, a central force through which the American Jewish community asserts its commitments and interests and makes its views known to the entire country.

Flow of Funds

The United Jewish Appeal serves as the joint fundraising organization for its two corporate members, the United Jewish Appeal, Inc. and the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee.

With the funds distributed throughout its history to these beneficiaries, the UJA has contributed to the rescue, rehabilitation and resettlement of more than three million men, women and children, more than 1.8 million of them in Israel.

This has been accomplished through annual campaigns in 627 American Jewish communities. The bulk of these contributions is received through allocations to UJA from the campaigns of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds in major U.S. communities. In these 194 federated communities campaign revenue is allocated to UJA and to local health, welfare and education programs. Each Federation independently decides the percentage of its funds that will be allocated to the UJA for worldwide needs.

1939-1945: The War Years

During World War II UJA's beneficiary agencies were able to rescue 162,000 Jews from Hitler's Europe. Of that total, 76,000 were brought to Palestine despite dangerous wartime conditions on land and sea; the other 86,000 reached the United States and other free countries. The 1939 campaign, the first under the newly created UJA, raised \$30 million. By 1945, the last year of the war, the amount increased to \$54 million.

1945-1947: The Era of the "Displaced"

As the ghastly dimensions of the Holocaust and the desperate plight of its survivors became painfully clear, UJA leadership called for a new dimension in giving, setting a goal of \$100 million -- considered impossible by many at the time -- for the 1946 campaign. The American Jewish community met that goal. Between the end of the war in 1945 and May, 1948, because of severe restrictions on Jewish immigration into Palestine, UJA funds were used primarily to provide relief and welfare to more than 250,000 displaced persons waiting on Cyprus, in Allied Occupation Zone camps and in the rubble of their former homes in Eastern Europe.

1948-1966: Homecoming

With the proclamation of the State of Israel, UJA's leadership again called for -- and the Jewish community of America again surpassed -- a new peak in giving: the 1948 campaign raised \$200 million. On the strength of that peak performance, augmented by funds raised from the rest of free world Jewry, the 25,000 detainees on Cyprus were transferred to Israel and the DP camps emptied by 1950.

The community campaigns of 1949 through 1952 stressed the gathering into Israel of hundreds of thousands of Jews from Moslem lands. The funds produced made possible the "Magic Carpet" airlift to Israel of 50,000 men, women and children -- virtually the entire Jewish population of Yemen -- and the "Operation Ezra" airlift of 120,000 Jews from Iraq, the vast majority of that country's Jewish population.

During the balance of the 1950's and through most of the following decade, while continuing to support JDC's global programs of aid to remnant and struggling Jewish communities and its services to the aged and handicapped in Israel, the UJA concentrated on the challenge of the absorption of the more than a million immigrants it had helped bring to Israel. It financed large-scale programs of the Jewish Agency providing housing and employment as well as health, education and welfare services in an attempt to make Israel's newcomers self-supporting citizens of their new homeland.

1967-1977: We Are One

In 1967, in response to the Six Day War, the UJA initiated the largest of its special funds, the Israel Emergency Fund. American Jews, including many who had never participated, pledged a combined total of \$325 million.

In the decade since that achievement, the UJA, through its federated and non-federated campaigns and through the expanded outreach of its programs to an enlarged constituency, far exceeded what was previously thought to be the limits of American Jewish giving. It succeeded in maintaining high levels of annual campaign receipts in years without wars or major crises.

1978-1983: The Years of Renewal

In 1978 the UJA in partnership with the people of Israel joined forces to launch Project Renewal -- a program designed to assist 300,000 Jewish men, women and children to improve the quality of life in 160 distressed immigrant neighborhoods. An unusual feature of the program is that residents themselves determine the needs of their community and how the money will be spent. Fifty-three Israeli neighborhoods are linked to 206 specific American communities in a unique partnership program. American Jewry provides funds and personal involvement and skills to help neighborhood residents plan and implement physical, social and economic rehabilitation programs.

1982: The Israel Special Fund

With Israel fighting to free its northern borders from PLO terrorism, the UJA launched the Israel Special Fund which raised \$68 million through December, 1983. The Special Fund was endorsed by the National Officers of the UJA to help the Jewish Agency maintain social services, welfare and educational programs endangered by the enormous human cost of Israel's response to the threat of terrorism.

AMOUNTS PLEDGED IN UJA/COMMUNITY CAMPAIGNS

(in millions of dollars)

1939 -	\$ 30.0
1945 -	54.0
1948 -	200.0
1957 -	140.0
1967 -	325.0
1973 -	365.2
1974 -	669.8
1980 -	507.4
1982 -	568.5

This is the largest amount ever raised in any peacetime campaign in UJA's history.

UJA BENEFICIARY AGENCIES

Funds raised by the UJA are used to support the relief, migration, resettlement, rehabilitation and welfare programs carried out by the following agencies:

The United Israel Appeal, Inc. allocates funds to its agent, the Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc., in Jerusalem, to carry out programs for the transportation, settlement and absorption of Jewish immigrants coming to Israel, as well as for other areas of philanthropic work, such as Youth Aliyah programs for deprived youngsters, rural settlements inside Israel, special educational programs, and Project Renewal, the unique American-Israeli project designed to aid those living in distressed neighborhoods.

The American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee aids youthful, aged, chronically ill and handicapped Jews in more than 30 countries, including Israel, Eastern and Western Europe and several Moslem states.

The Organization for Rehabilitation through Training (ORT) provides vocational training programs in Israel and throughout the world, receives a significant amount of its funds from the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee.

The United HIAS Service, the worldwide Jewish migration agency, aids Jews who wish to settle in countries other than Israel.

The New York Association of New Americans, the agency aiding Jewish immigrants settling in the Greater New York area, provides them with housing, jobs, education and retraining where necessary.

THE JEWISH AGENCY FOR ISRAEL

The major share of the funds received by the UJA support the programs of the Jewish Agency for Israel, a unique non-governmental body in Jerusalem, whose aims are to provide assistance in the reception, settlement and absorption of Israel's immigrants.

The Jewish Agency accomplishes its tasks through the departments of Immigration, Rural Settlement and Youth Aliyah. Additional services include Housing, Education and Social Programs.

In 1979, the Agency added a Project Renewal Department to develop and implement a comprehensive program for the social and economic rehabilitation of distressed immigrant neighborhoods.

Major Jewish Agency Programs

- I. Immigration and Absorption** services begin abroad and continue until the immigrant is permanently settled in Israel.

These services include financial aid during the transition period; accommodation in specially constructed hostels; instruction in the Hebrew language; payment of tuition fees for immigrant students; financial aid and care of new immigrant families with health or social problems; and the rehabilitation of immigrants unable to integrate into the society and economy of Israel through the usual absorption process.

II. Rural Settlement

The Rural Settlement Program is concerned with five main spheres of activity:

- The establishment of new settlements inside Israel's pre-1967 borders (the so-called "green line");
- The continued support of settlements established with the aid of the Jewish Agency and still requiring assistance;
- The "consolidation" of settlements which have achieved economic self-sufficiency;
- The absorption of new immigrant families and the second generation of settlers in existing and new settlements;
- The operation of new projects for regional rural enterprises, water supply and other improvements in rural areas.

There are now 766 rural settlements within Israel's boundaries, including:

- 362 Moshavim
- 241 Kibbutzim
- 32 Cooperative Moshavim
- 43 Agricultural schools and training farms
- 49 Moshavot (villages)
- 29 Mitzpim (pre-settlements)

III. Youth Aliyah

The purpose of Youth Aliyah is to provide facilities for the social and cultural integration of those children who would otherwise remain outside the mainstream of Israeli society.

The Youth Aliyah program provides a framework for the education and general care of approximately 18,000 pupils. Youth Aliyah pupils are generally 12 to 18 years of age and come from four types of backgrounds:

- Youngsters who are brought to Israel while their parents remain overseas;
- Children of new immigrant families;
- Youngsters from families not yet fully absorbed in Israel as well as youth from economically and socially disadvantaged families;
- Youngsters requiring special educational programs.

Although in the past most of the Youth Aliyah pupils were new immigrants, in the last few years the great majority have been from the last two categories.

At present 88 percent of all Youth Aliyah pupils come from disadvantaged Israeli families.

IV. Education

Jewish Education: the operation of a number of educational projects in Israel and abroad for diaspora Jewry. This includes scholarships designed to encourage students from abroad to study in Israel and financial assistance to educational networks and institutions abroad in order to promote their work in strengthening Jewish education in the diaspora. This is done in coordination with the Israeli government.

Institutions of Higher Learning: allocations by the Jewish Agency to universities and other institutions of higher education.

V. Social Programs

These cover the following areas:

Special activities for youth including assistance to extra-curricular programs for underprivileged immigrants;

Programs for advancement of community leaders from development towns and distressed neighborhoods;

Financial aid, medical care, housing and sheltered employment for the elderly and handicapped;

Housing assistance for young couples;

Assistance to voluntary organizations in providing social services.

VI. Project Renewal

Of all the social programs born of the partnership between world Jewry and the Jews of Israel, none has generated more excitement than Project Renewal.

It has been called "the single most important program in Israel today" because of its attempt to remove one of the last barriers to a just and equitable society in the Jewish homeland. And it has been identified as a "critical priority" by government leaders, military officers, professors and business executives.

Through Project Renewal world Jewry plays a direct and personal role in helping 300,000 Jewish men, women and children make places for themselves in Israeli society.

Project Renewal is a comprehensive rehabilitation program aimed at radically upgrading the quality of life in distressed immigrant neighborhoods throughout Israel. It is supported and funded by diaspora Jewry through the Jewish Agency and the people of Israel. Among its unique features is the requirement that neighborhood residents determine the needs of their communities and how money will be spent to meet those needs. Jewish communities abroad are linked to communities in Israel to encourage personal involvement as well as to stimulate the ongoing national campaign to fund the program. Each Jewish community in the United States linked to an Israeli neighborhood raises money for approved projects within that neighborhood. All of the Project Renewal funds raised by the American community are specifically designated for its linked partner.

Residents of a distressed neighborhood organize themselves, form a steering committee and, with the help of a linked diaspora community and advice from the Israeli government, create a comprehensive plan for the physical, economic and social rehabilitation of their neighborhood. This plan must be approved by all three partners, who also set priorities for implementation.

Some projects in the plan are the traditional responsibility of the government -- housing, schools, parks -- and are funded and implemented by the appropriate government ministry. Others -- day care centers, community centers, meals for the elderly, youth clubs, libraries -- have been accepted by diaspora Jewry as its responsibility and are implemented by the Jewish Agency, with funding from American Jews, through UJA, and Jewish communities throughout the world. The neighborhood steering committee is at the center of each phase of the program and nothing happens unless residents approve.

Project Renewal is based firmly on the principle of grassroots participatory democracy. Involvement of residents is not an ideal to aim for, but rather a basic "must" of the program. They must take part in the implementation process or the program does not move. Residents must often learn the skills necessary to implement the program.

Project Renewal works. Like so much else in Israeli life and history, Israelis are learning by doing and making the exercise pay off in practical, tangible results.

THE AMERICAN JEWISH JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE

The American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee was founded in 1914 to aid Jews in Palestine and Eastern Europe caught in the war zones of World War I.

Since that time the JDC has served as the overseas arm of the American Jewish community, providing life-saving and life-sustaining programs and services for Jews and Jewish communities in every corner of the earth. The number of people aided during the past 69 years reaches into the millions. There has been a JDC presence at one time or another in over 70 countries.

A single criterion has guided the JDC through the years: Jews in need should be helped and should be helped to live as Jews.

The scenes have changed and the needs have changed and JDC has changed with the times. Thus, in the period following the Holocaust the major need was for basic relief first and then rehabilitation and education. In Eastern European countries today, where there are many elderly and ill survivors of the Holocaust, the need is for life-sustaining programs. In Western Europe and North Africa, where there are Jewish families with large numbers of children, the emphasis is on education. In Israel, JDC programs have an impact on almost every aspect of social welfare.

Today the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee continues to provide direct and indirect assistance to hundreds of thousands of men, women and children in over 30 countries around the world. The cost for the broad range of programs spanning the entire spectrum of human need totaled more than \$40 million in 1982, of which \$37.8 million came from allocations to the United Jewish Appeal from Jewish federations and welfare funds throughout the United States. The balance came from the United States Refugee Program and contributions of goods-in-kind. Other contributions came from Jewish communities in Canada, Europe, South America and South Africa.

JDC provides the following services which vary from country to country depending on the needs of the local population:

- Health clinics
- Kosher kitchens
- Jewish educational programs
- Homes and programs for the elderly
- Vocational training
- Schools
- Welfare assistance for the poor
- Religious and cultural materials
- Community centers
- Youth programs and camps
- Services for the aged
- Training Jewish community professionals
- Mental health programs
- Services for the handicapped

THE UJA TODAY

Over the past decade UJA has developed an informed and involved volunteer and professional leadership whose global outlook and sense of unity form a constructive and positive force in Jewish life. It has become a multi-purpose, multi-faceted organization with skilled professionals in a variety of areas reaching out to the total Jewish community of the country: students -- faculty -- laymen -- women -- young leaders -- rabbis. It is involved in a wide variety of sophisticated domestic and international programs, including group dynamics, seminars, practicum... all for the purpose of upgrading the understanding and the fundraising effectiveness of its national officers, community chairmen, campaign leaders, workers and new recruits.

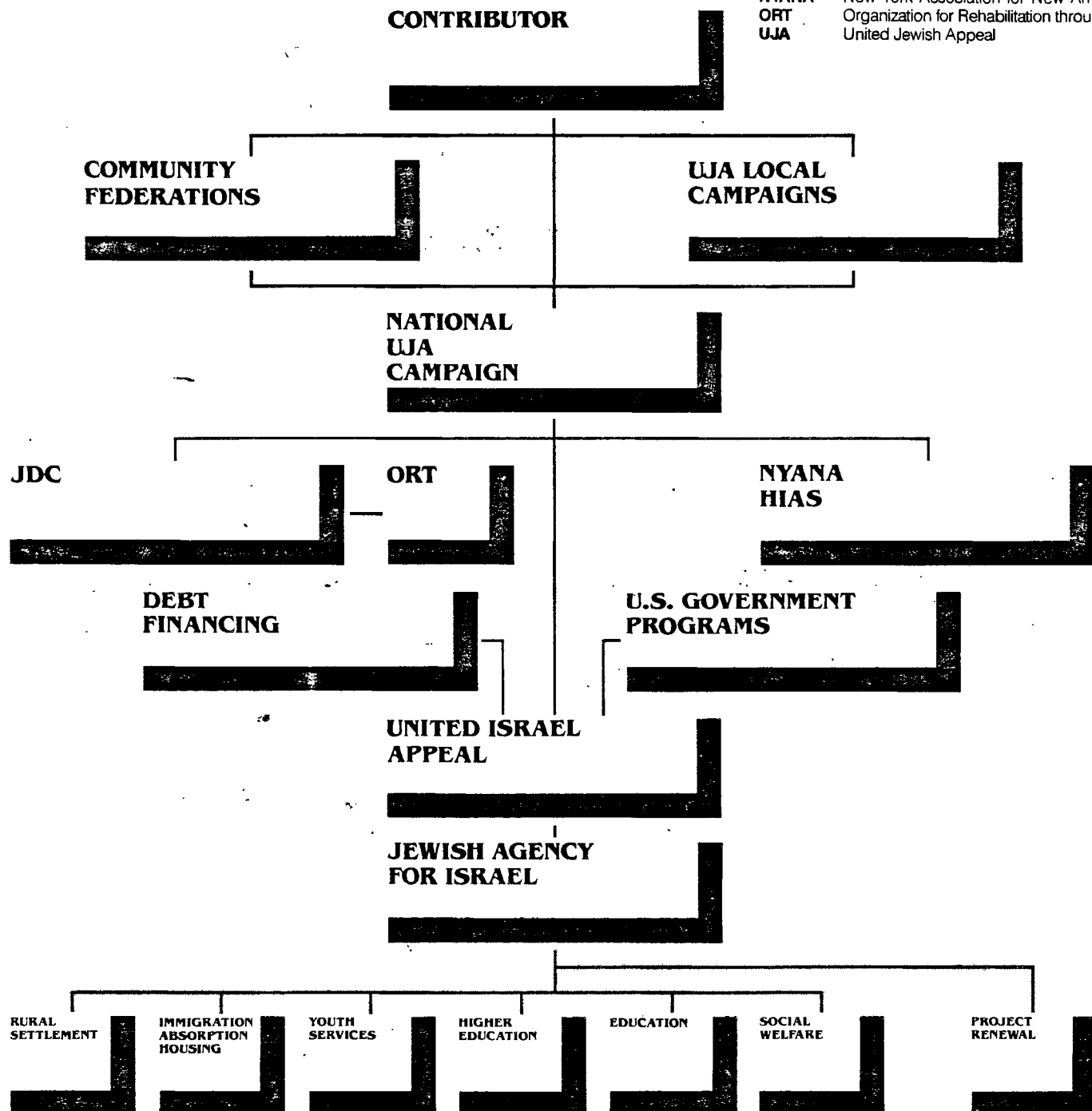
The leadership developed and motivated through these programs, which are carried out in consultation and coordination with the communities, has achieved broadness of vision and clarity of purpose on the strength of its principles:

- Building a strong united Jewish community that acknowledges the needs of its brethren no matter where they live;
- Raising money for the people of Israel and Jews in need worldwide is an honorable, dignified and vital part of Jewish life;
- It is an educational process enriched by increased knowledge and contact with Israel's people, creating the understanding that the Jewish horizon is beyond personal family and community;
- Jerusalem is the cornerstone of Judaism and Israel the center of Jewish life... consequently, the American Jewish community has a right to ask every Jew to be one in spirit with the people of Israel.

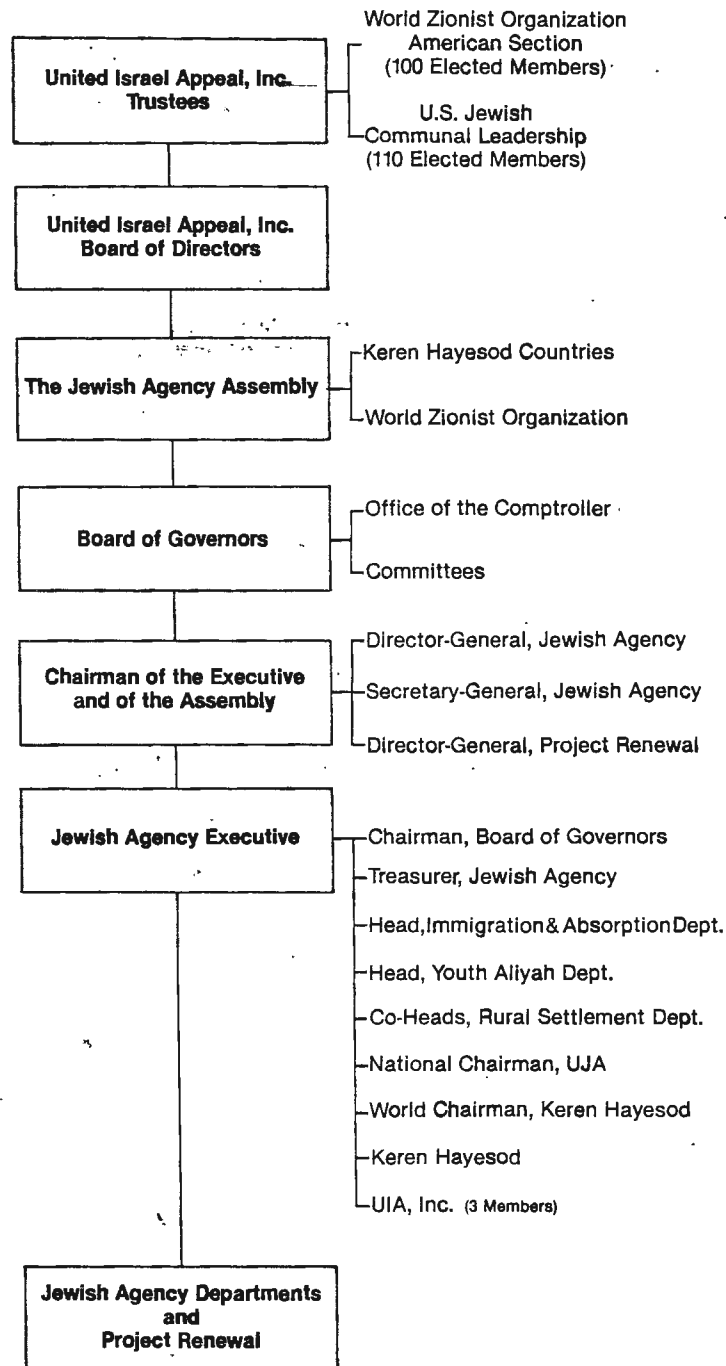
U.S. SOURCES AND FLOW OF FUNDS TO THE JEWISH AGENCY FOR ISRAEL

Definition of abbreviations:

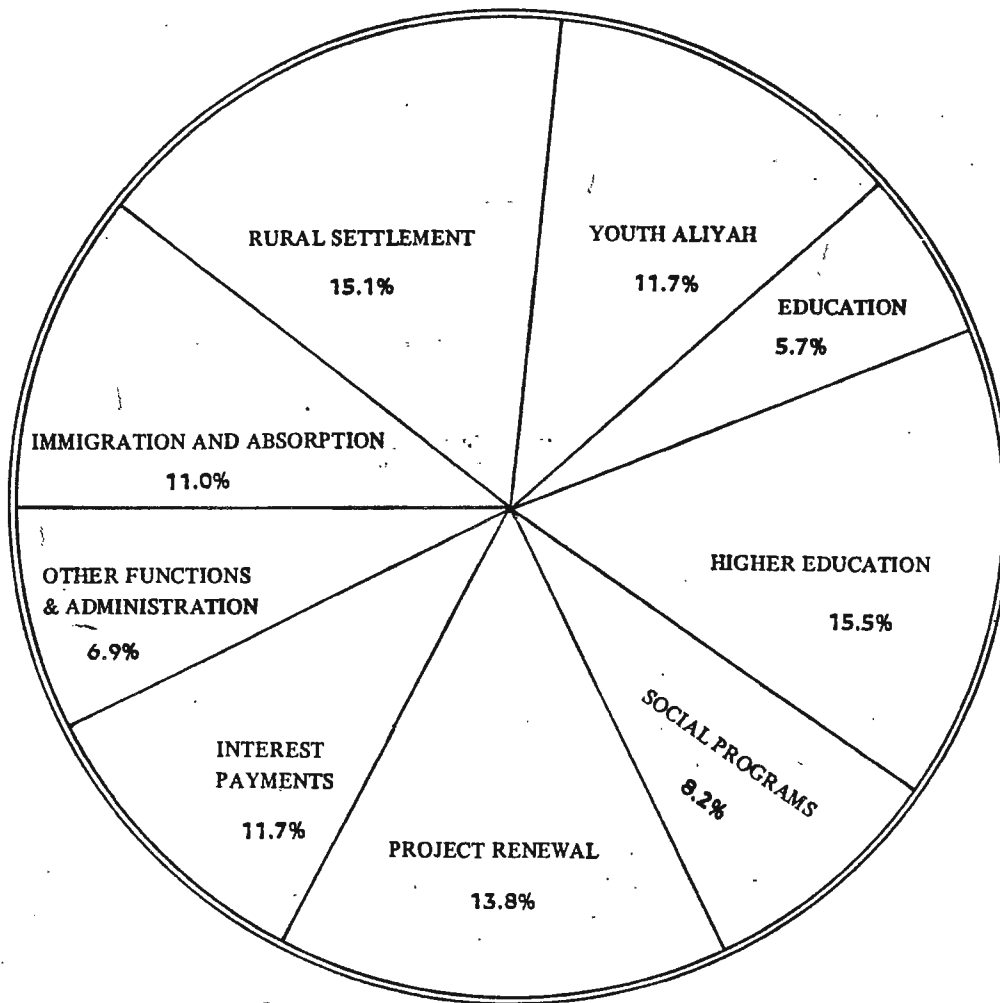
JDC American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee
 HIAS Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society
 NYANA New York Association for New Americans
 ORT Organization for Rehabilitation through Training
 UJA United Jewish Appeal



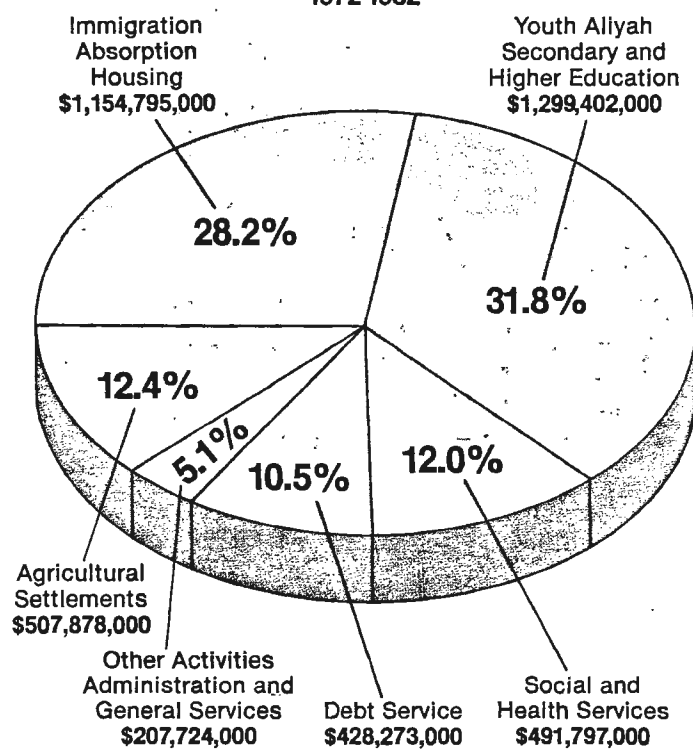
**Organizational Chart
United Israel Appeal, Inc.
and the
Reconstituted Jewish Agency for Israel**



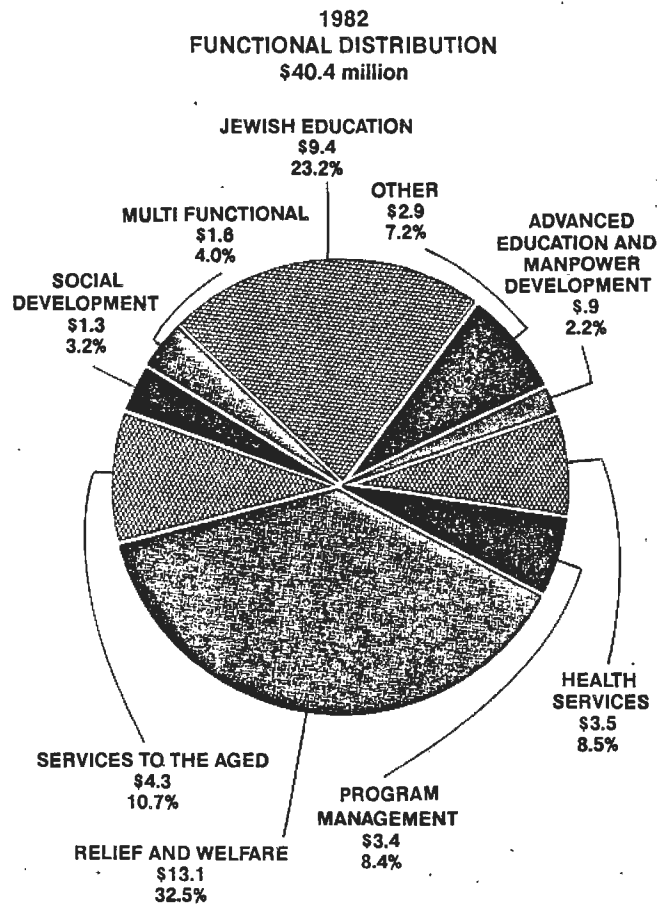
THE BUDGET OF THE JEWISH AGENCY 1983-84



**JEWISH AGENCY FOR ISRAEL
ALLOCATION OF PROGRAM EXPENSES
1972-1982**



THE AMERICAN JEWISH JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE



**GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF JDC PROGRAM
AS EXPRESSED IN PERCENTAGES**



*includes allocations to ORT and Alliance Israelite Universelle

THE JDC WORLD

1. NEW YORK HEADQUARTERS

2. ARGENTINA*
Community Centers
Schools and Seminaries
Manpower Development

3. BRAZIL
Schools

4. URUGUAY*
Community Centers

5. CHILE*
Senior Care
Rabbinical Services

6. MOROCCO*
Jewish Education
Senior Care
Summer Camps
Health and Welfare

7. ALGERIA*
Senior Care
Welfare

8. TUNISIA*
Senior Care
Jewish Education
Passover Supplies
Welfare

9. EGYPT
Passover Supplies
Welfare
Care for the Aged

10. GREAT BRITAIN*

11. PORTUGAL
World War II
Survivor Relief

12. SPAIN*
World War II
Survivor Relief

13. AUSTRIA*
Soviet Emigrant Care

14. ITALY*
Soviet Emigrant Care

15. FRANCE*
Jewish Education
Manpower Development
World War II
Refugee Relief

16. BELGIUM
Student Aid

17. DENMARK
Refugee Integration

18. FINLAND
Rabbinical Services

19. SWEDEN*
Transmigrant Relief

20. NORWAY*
Transmigrant Relief

21. SWITZERLAND*
Liaison International
Agencies

22. CZECHOSLOVAKIA
World War II
Survivor Relief
Kosher Kitchen

23. HUNGARY
Kosher Kitchen
Health and Welfare
World War II
Survivor Relief

24. POLAND
Kosher Kitchens
World War II
Survivor Relief
Medicines

25. YUGOSLAVIA
Services to Aged
Passover Supplies
Community Center

26. RUMANIA
Services to Aged
Health and Welfare
Kosher Kitchens
Passover Supplies

27. GREECE*
Passover Supplies

28. ISRAEL*
Community Centers
Yeshivot
Education
Geriatrics
Mental Health
Manpower Development

29. LEBANON
Relief

30. AFGHANISTAN
Passover Supplies

31. INDIA*
Schools
Hot Lunch Program
Senior Care

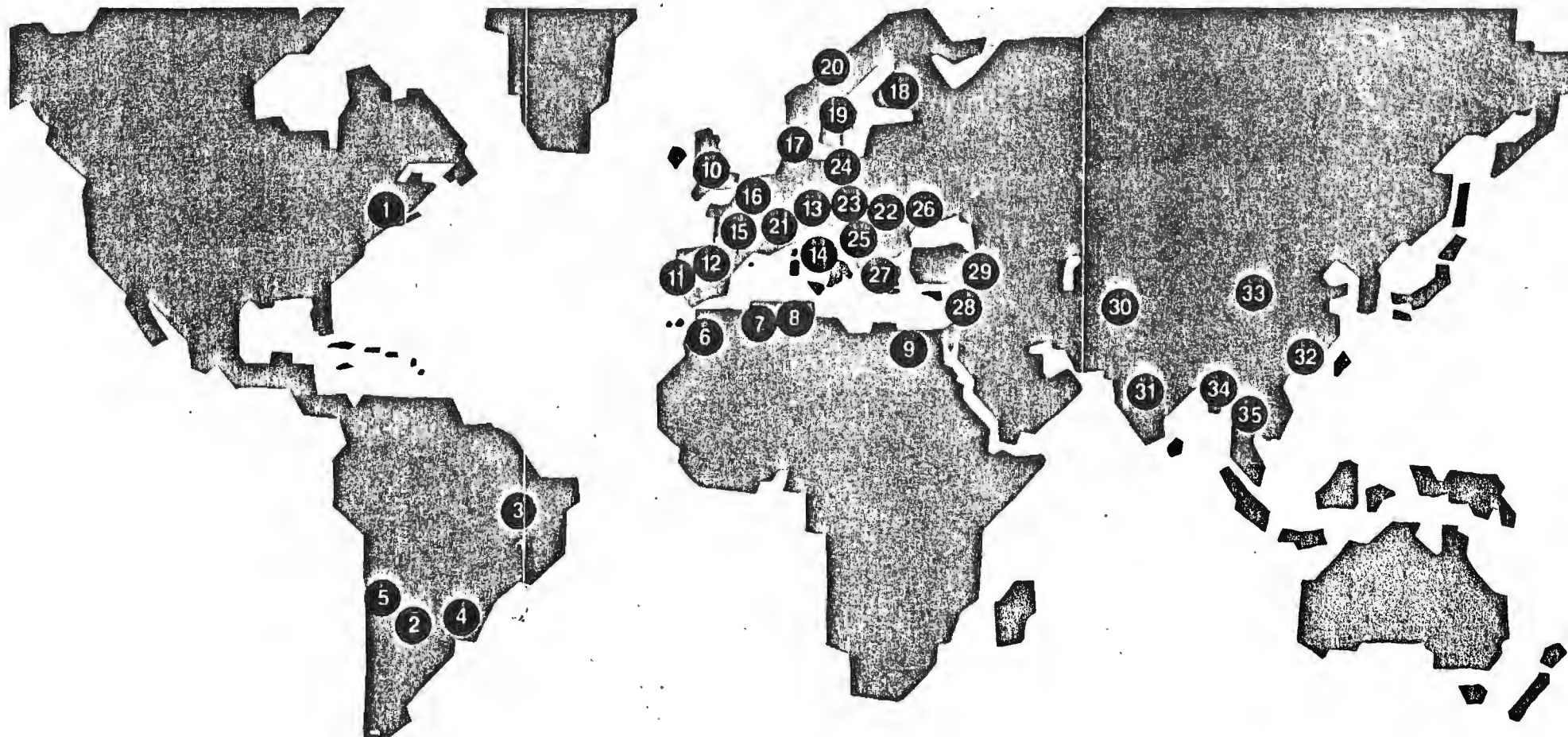
32. HONG KONG*
Liaison

33. CHINA
World War II
Survivor Relief

34. BURMA
Relief

35. THAILAND*
Cambodian Refugee Relief

*JDC Representation



The following items are designed to provide you with information and statistics on matters of current interest.

Partners For Life

Prepared by the United Jewish Appeal
as a partnership service for
American Jewish communities.

FACT SHEET ON THE ISRAELI ECONOMY

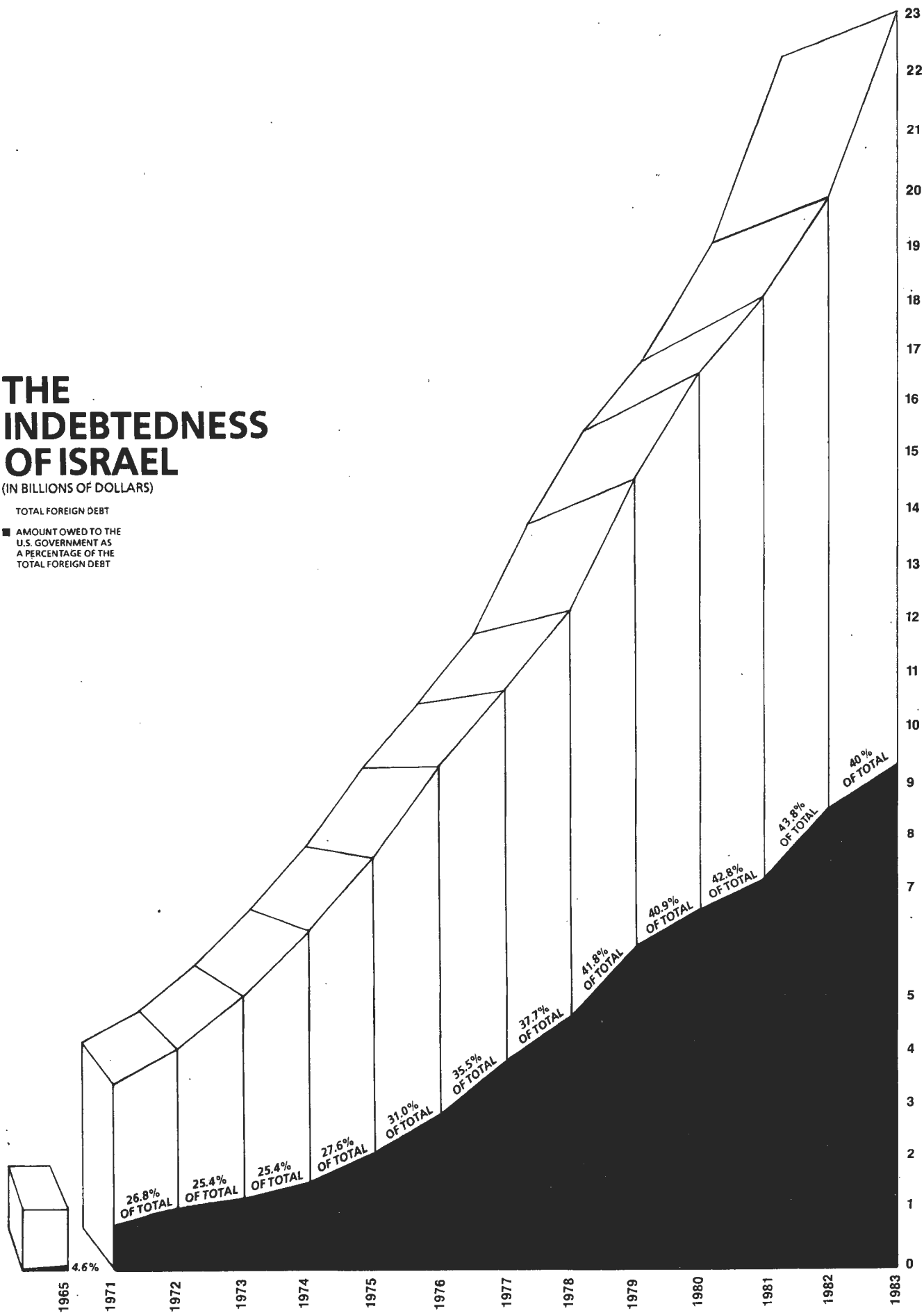
1. Israel's total foreign debt was \$23 billion at the end of 1983. Of this amount, \$9.2 billion is owed to the United States Government. In 1973, Israel's total foreign debt was \$5.1 billion; \$1.3 billion of the amount was owed to the U.S.
2. The external debt of \$23 billion is almost as large as Israel's Gross National Product (\$24 billion).
3. Israel owes more per capita than any other country, approximately \$5,500 for every man, woman and child. This amount is increasing daily.
4. Israel's total debt repayment for 1983 was \$3.6 billion: \$1 billion in principal and \$2.6 billion in interest.
5. In 1983, Israel repaid \$155 million in principal and \$750 million in interest on past U.S. loans. (The total 1983 repayment was \$905 million.) Israel has never defaulted on repayment of any of its loans.
6. Israel's oil bill was \$775 million in 1978 and \$1.6 billion in 1983, due to the turnover of the Sinai oil fields to Egypt in 1980. Israel's oil bill in 1981 and 1982 was \$2 billion each year, for approximately the same amount of oil used in 1978.
7. Defense expenditures in 1983 were approximately 23 percent of the total Israeli budget.
8. Israel spent 21 percent of its Gross National Product for defense in 1983. Syria spent 15 percent; the Soviet Union, 14 percent; Egypt, 12 percent; the United States, 6 percent; Great Britain, 5 percent; France, 4 percent; West Germany, 3 percent; and Canada, 2 percent.
9. The balance of payments current deficit for 1983 was approximately \$5 billion.
10. Israel's inflation in 1983 was 190.7 percent.

Note: Dollar amounts and percentages are approximate 1983 figures.

THE INDEBTEDNESS OF ISRAEL

(IN BILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

■ TOTAL FOREIGN DEBT
■ AMOUNT OWED TO THE U.S. GOVERNMENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL FOREIGN DEBT



Annual Rate of Inflation — 1983

Japan

1.7%

West Germany

2.9%

United States

4.1%

Great Britain

5.1%

Canada

5.3%

Jordan

10.4%

Israel

190.7%

Approximate Percentage of the Gross National Product Spent on Defense — 1983

Canada



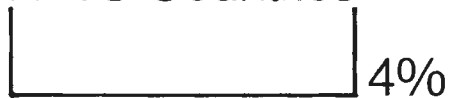
2%

West Germany



3%

Average of 13
NATO Countries



4%

United States



6%

Egypt



12%

Russia



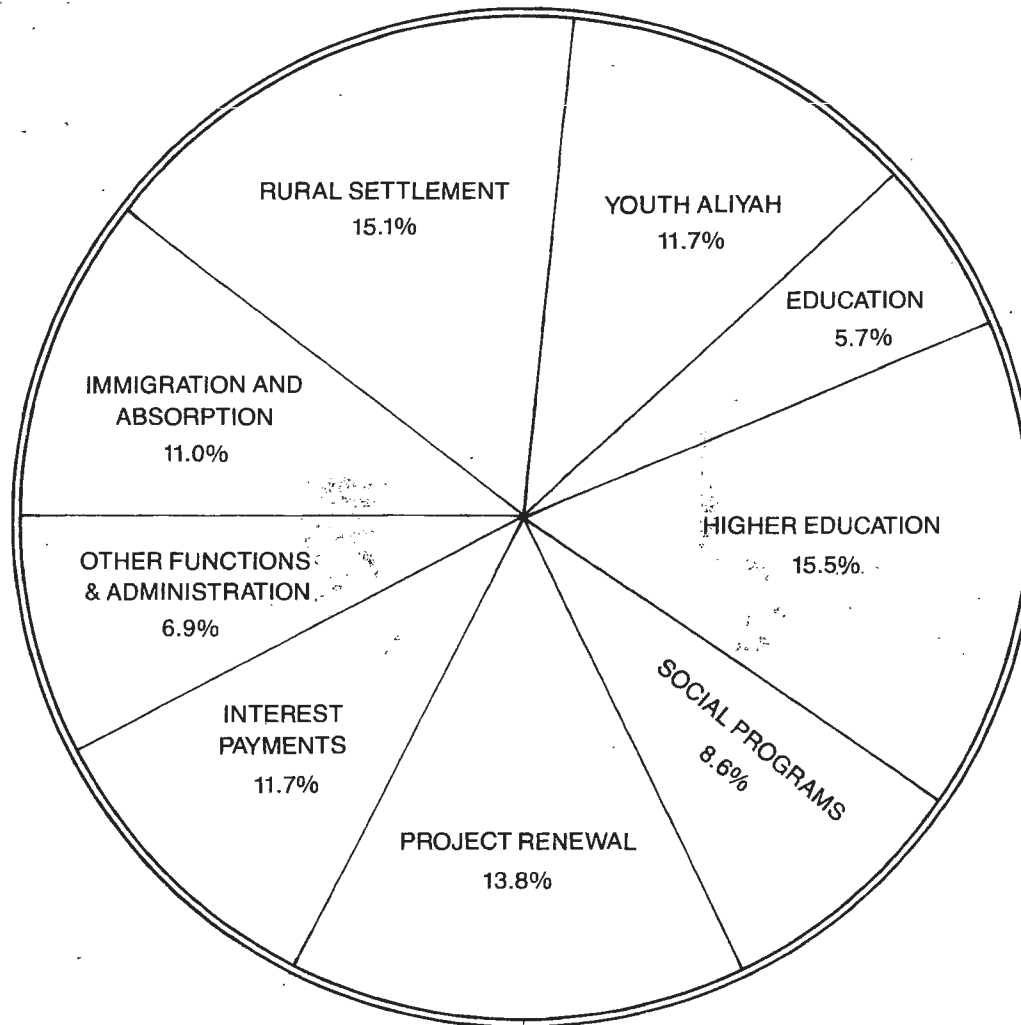
14%

Israel



21%

The Budget of the Jewish Agency 1983-84



Defense and Debt Take More Than Half of Israel's Budget

Fiscal year 1983 budget

Percent of
total



32.9%

23.3

11.3

6.6

6.5

3.2

2.8

2.7

10.7

Total

Debt payments

Defense

Welfare

Education

Industrial development

Health

Housing

Transportation and
communications

Other

Since defense and debt service account for more than half of the Israeli budget, the amount that can be spent for improving the quality of life for those in distress is severely limited.

Therefore, American Jewry through UJA/Community Campaigns strives to strengthen the fabric of Jewish life in Israel. What we do—or fail to do—has direct, immediate and far-reaching impact upon the lives of our people today and in the future.

Which Country Is America's Most Dependable Ally?

UN Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick studied how often countries voted **with the United States** at the United Nations General Assembly in 1983.

The results were:

Syria

11%

Jordan

17%

Saudi Arabia

19%

Egypt

23%

Lebanon

23%

Canada

77%

Great Britain

84%

Israel

93%

Something to Think About

There are 2,100,000 Americans on active duty in the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps.

How many of these are in Western Europe?

355,600

How many of these are in the Far East?

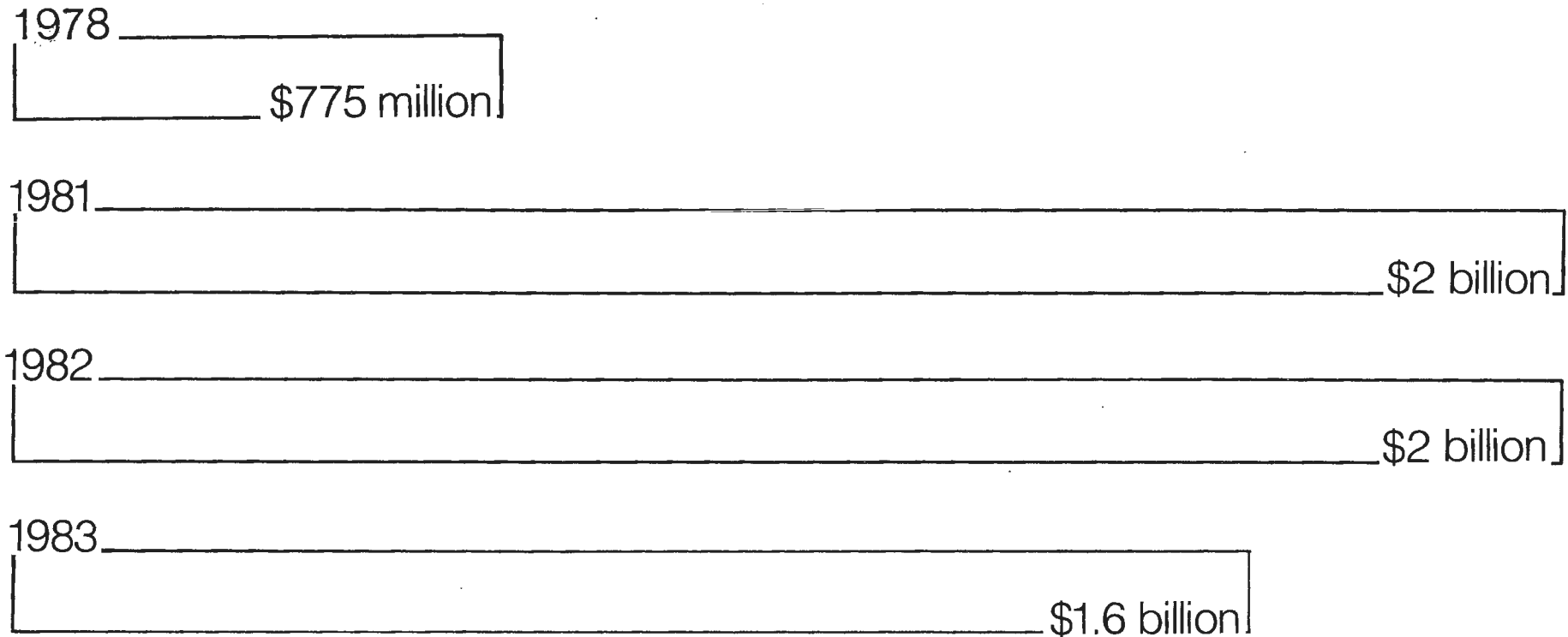
134,763

How many of these are in Israel?

0

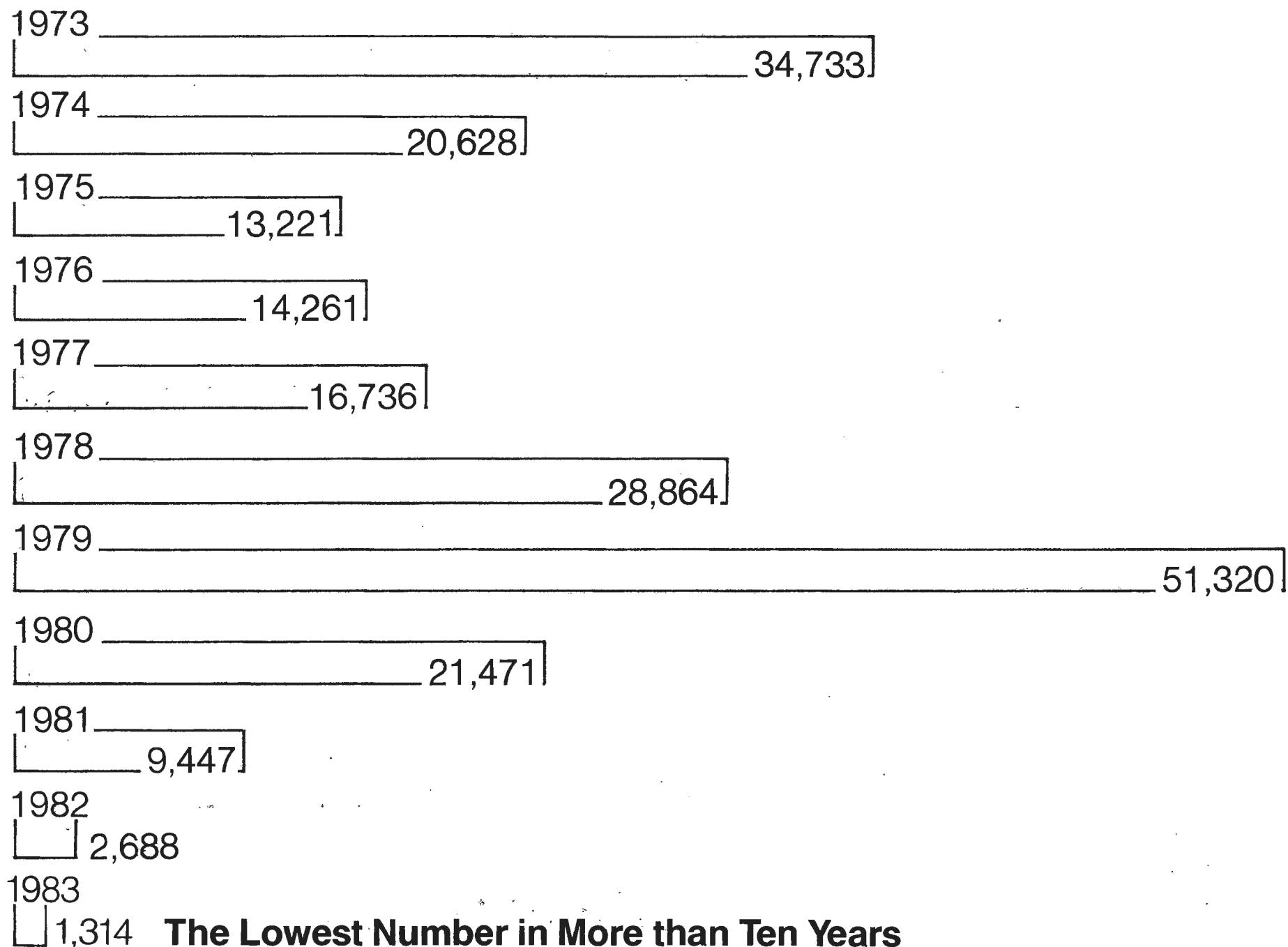
Israel has **never** asked for any American servicemen to aid in its defense. It relies entirely on its own citizens, including 400,000 reservists who can be mobilized in 24 hours.

Israel's Payments for Imported Oil



In 1980, Israel returned the part of Sinai containing the Alma oil field to Egypt. Developed by Israel, the oil field supplied 30,000 barrels of oil a day or 20% of Israel's domestic consumption. Fully developed, Alma together with the other Sinai oil fields could have supplied all of Israel's needs. Israel relinquished the opportunity of becoming energy independent in the cause of peace.

Jewish Emigration from The Soviet Union



THE JDC WORLD

1. NEW YORK HEADQUARTERS

2. ARGENTINA*
Community Centers
Schools and Seminaries
Manpower Development

3. BRAZIL
Schools

4. URUGUAY*
Community Centers

5. CHILE*
Senior Care
Rabbinical Services

6. MOROCCO*
Jewish Education
Senior Care
Summer Camps
Health and Welfare

7. ALGERIA*
Senior Care
Welfare

8. TUNISIA*
Senior Care
Jewish Education
Passover Supplies
Welfare

9. EGYPT
Passover Supplies
Welfare
Care for the Aged

10. ETHIOPIA
Relief

11. GREAT BRITAIN*

12. PORTUGAL
World War II Survivor Relief

13. SPAIN*
World War II Survivor Relief

14. AUSTRIA*
Soviet Emigrant Care

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Liaison

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World War II Survivor Reli

34. BURMA
Relief

* JDC Representation



Stephen M. Greenberg
1370 Avenue of the Americas
New York, New York 10019

February 2, 1984

Dr. Marshall Breger
The White House
Old Executive Office Building
Room 197
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Marshall:

'Just a short note to tell you I enjoyed our meeting. Also, I made the call we discussed and that circle should be complete.

I also think that there are some people you should meet around the time of the Washington Conference. One of them is Stanley Frankel from Detroit. Perhaps on Monday morning, the 12th of March, we can arrange a small meeting among yourself and some geographically selected friends. If your schedule permits, I would make the appropriate arrangements.

Best regards,

Steve MKS

Stephen M. Greenberg

SMG/MKS