by the Arab states, that international agency, nevertheless, felt that it should do all in its power to ameliorate human suffering.

United Nations & United States Give Aid

The United Nations, however, did not see fit to include within this consciousness of responsibility the Jewish refugees from Europe and the Arab Moslem lands. For the first several years, the full burden of the responsibility fell upon the World Jewish Community, which felt a profound sense of obligation to offer comfort and shelter to these victims of social upheavals and war.

Not alone did the United Nations accept responsibility for bringing relief to the Arab refugees; the United States Government took active leadership in the U. N. to bring into existence a well-conceived and financed relief and resettlement program. During the past years, the United States has contributed $153,513,000 to this program, Moreover, the U. S., feeling a humane obligation to assist the Jewish community in resolving what was in every degree and logic a world responsibility, has in the past two Mutual Security Acts, made substantial contributions to Israel to help in the absorption of approximately 750,000 Jewish refugees and displaced peoples.

This year, the Government of the United States is again faced with the same Middle East refugee problem and the necessity to contribute more funds towards its resolution. It is only natural and reasonable for this committee to probe the question: "How long must this aid continue? When does our human and moral obligation end?"

Jewish Refugees Being Integrated Successfully

In Israel, the situation is pregnant with hope. Our American experts, with whom I talked in Israel only a few weeks ago, who are administering the aid provided under the Mutual Security Act, confess to a profound spiritual experience as they help to implement the many projects which increase production, create new jobs and in a hundred ways help in the difficult but exciting job of rebuilding a wasted land and redeeming rejected peoples. Literally, the Bible is, with American aid, being fulfilled in Israel today. The desert is rejoicing and beginning to blossom as the rose; the rugged and austere wilderness of the Negev is once again

giving forth ore, copper and manganese, and may soon spout oil; the Dead Sea is providing potash, which as fertilizer is bringing life to barren soils. A new road -- a wonderful feat of engineering -- now connects Beersheba with the long inactive potash plant at the southern end of the Dead Sea. If help continues, a railroad may soon connect Tel Aviv with the Red Sea, opening a new port and the possibilities of exploiting the mineral and fishing potentials of this long-forgotten no-man's land. Israel is compressing the task of building an industrial and democratic civilization into the shortest time possible. The reason? -- the integration of refugees into a productive and largely self-sustaining economy. One may expect, therefore, that a date for the termination of U. S. Governmental aid can be expected.

Arab Refugee Integration Likewise Possible

With the Arab refugee problem, the picture is depressing, though the potentials for the successful resolution of this problem are on hand:

First, there are the funds for relief and resettlement supplied by the U. N. -- $250,000,000 for a three year program, of which the U.S. Government has already allocated $110,000,000 -- much of it not yet expended for specific development and resettlement projects.

Second, the land resources for vast resettlement projects are available, particularly in Syria and Iraq. In fact, agronomists and population experts pretty largely agree that Syria and Iraq could absorb all the refugees and still have room for hundreds and hundreds of thousands of more people. It is pointed out that the productive resources of these underdeveloped areas cannot now be exploited for lack of labor -- for lack of people!

Third, there is the willingness on the part of Israel to make compensation for the land abandoned by the Arab refugees, and thus to facilitate their resettlement in Arab lands.

A fourth favorable factor to be noted is the vast income from oil in several Arab kingdoms. Both gift and investment resources are available to help the refugees -- resources which could create a kind of Tigris-Euphrates Valley Authority that would bring a state of well-being to the refugees and to