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AMERICAN JEWISH ARCHIVES

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Ben-Eliezer, S. 1966-1969.

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הסוכנות היהודית לארץ-ישראל

THE JEWISH AGENCY FOR ISRAEL
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

PHONES: 24671 (10 LINES)
CABLES: JEVAGENCY
TELEX: 022-236

JERUSALEM March 18, 1966
P.O.B. 92

Our ref. 5726/691/1660

Rabbi Herbert Friedman
United Jewish Appeal
1290 Ave. of the Americas
NEW YORK 10019, N.Y.

Dear Rabbi Friedman,

I was pleased to learn from various sources that the Development Town's story seems to be well received and that you decided to send a special man, Robert Gamzey, to Israel to follow up the subject and provide additional information.

Mr. Gamzey has not yet made contact with me, but I assume that he will do so in due course. Meanwhile I think that I should bring to your attention some aspects of this matter which will have to be taken into account.

First, it is important that whoever tries to collect information in these towns should be made aware of how best to go about this job. My own experience last year was that this is far from being an easy assignment. In fact everyone concerned gave me a different story. The chairman of the local council, the secretary, the persons in charge of the local welfare bureau, of education services, of the labour exchange, the local personnel of the Jewish Agency and our regional directors as often as not gave widely contrasting appreciations of the situation. Probably the most difficult part of my job was to weigh up the conflicting evidence and arrive at a more or less balanced view. There is a real danger that a reporter coming from the outside may get a wrong slant.

Secondly, even if the information collected is sound, it may not necessarily be suitable for publication. You will appreciate that the problems involved are sometimes quite complicated and delicate and we may or may not consider it advisable to highlight certain features.

Furthermore, we have decided to allocate funds in our 1966/67 budget for new absorption projects in these towns. The amount involved is not as big as we might have wished, but it is at least a beginning. We shall accordingly be able this year to undertake some additional work in this field. It would therefore seem to me advisable that Mr. Gamzey should know about these plans so that they would be reflected in his stories.

הסוכנות היהודית לארץ-ישראל

THE JEWISH AGENCY FOR ISRAEL
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

PHONES: 24671 (10 LINES)
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TELEX: 022-236

JERUSALEM
P.O.B. 92

Our ref.

- 2 -

Moreover, we are now considering how to develop the campaign story for 1967. One thing is obvious: whatever emanates from Israel this year in the way of reports and stories must prepare the ground for next year's slogan.

I consider it necessary also to draw your attention to the possibility that harm may be done to our interests by uncoordinated approaches to local authorities. It took us quite some effort to overcome their resistance last year and we are anxious to maintain their confidence and cooperation. It so happens that Lora Horowitz has now also taken on, without prior consultation with us, a reporter and publicity expert, Mrs. Finkelstein, to go to these same development towns and write stories presumably for the publicity purposes of JAFI Inc. All this is taking place in the very towns where Shavit is working hard for the Israel Education Fund.

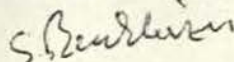
In these circumstances you will understand that something must be done to coordinate the various reporters and researchers. Otherwise I don't know how we can prevent conflicting stories from being published. And more important, I am beginning to fear that the local authorities will stop taking us seriously.

What makes me so concerned about the whole situation is that we seem to be heading for an economic recession in Israel. The first to be hit by it will undoubtedly be the development towns. Quite a number of danger signals can already be discerned today. It is essential therefore that we should be very careful and tactful in our contacts with the local authorities.

In view of all this may I suggest to you that you consider what can be done to achieve maximum coordination in this field. It goes without saying that you can count on my fullest personal cooperation.

Kind regards.

Yours sincerely,



S. Ben-Eliezer

file
Gandy

22 March 1966

✓
Dr. S. Ben Eliezer
Jewish Agency
P.O.B. 92
Jerusalem, Israel

Dear Dr. Ben Eliezer:

I am answering your letter of 18 March which I received this morning, even though I shall be seeing you within a few days.

I appreciate exactly what you are saying and wish to reassure you that Mr. Gamzey will not be meddling into the very delicate situation in the Development Towns which you have described so well.

As a matter of fact, you are operating under a slight misconception. You said in your first paragraph that you believed Mr. Gamzey had been sent to Israel "to follow up the subject and provide additional information." That is not the reason that he has been sent at all. His general function is to serve as the publicity representative of the UJA in Israel. I would want the follow up on the Development Towns to be done by you, and you only. You have a tremendous skill in this field and I would not want anyone else to take over the assignment from you. If you are willing to continue working on this, I would be more than pleased and happy.

I will be in Israel beginning Monday, the 28th for five or six days. I would like to see you during that time. Mr. Vinitzky is setting up my appointments. Would you please do me a favor, save me writing a letter to him, and call him yourself to indicate that I have asked for an appointment with you, and put it into the calendar at our mutual convenience. Then, I will have Mr. Gamzey there and we can make sure that there are no crossed wires.

With kindest regards, I am,

As ever,

HAF:gb

Herbert A. Friedman

UNITED JEWISH APPEAL

BENELIEZER
JEVAGENCY
JERUSALEM (ISRAEL)

MAY 6 66

W. U. Cables

NUMBER ONE MANY THANKS YOUR PROMPT ATTENTION HIMMELFARB MATTER
WE NOW EXPLORING FURTHER WITH HIM WILL KEEP YOU POSTED NUMBER TWO
APPRECIATE VERY MUCH YOUR BACKGROUND INFORMATION ASHDOD DIMONA
VERY IMPORTANT TO US THANKS FOR TAKING INITIATIVE NUMBER THREE HAVE
WRITTEN PINCUS FORMALL LETTER CONCERNING YOUR COMING :AUGUST ASSUME
REPLY WILLBE AFFIRMATIVE BEST REGARDS

FRIEDMAN

הסוכנות היהודית לארץ-ישראל

THE JEWISH AGENCY FOR ISRAEL
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

PHONES: 24871 (10 LINES)
CABLES: JEVAGENCY
TELEX: 022-236

JERUSALEM May 16, 1966
P.O.B. 92

Our ref. 5726/721/1758

Rabbi Herbert Friedman
United Jewish Appeal
1290 Ave. of the Americas
NEW YORK 10019, N.Y.

Dear Rabbi Friedman,

Robert Gamzey, who I am pleased to say has established a close working relationship with me, gave me a copy of his memo to you on the subject of unemployment in Israel, dated May 11. He asked me to comment on this, which I am herewith doing:

- (1) I never meant to say that the present ongoings in the development towns are not a UJA story. They definitely are. All I tried to make clear in my summary of May 8 was that the solution of this problem is basically up to the Government, and the UJA through the Jewish Agency can only bring marginal relief and try to improve social and cultural facilities. This in itself is no small matter. I therefore see no need to take credit for activities which are beyond our scope and will be immediately recognized as such by any intelligent observer.
- (2) It is true that the construction of schools through IEF and the building of youth clubs and similar projects will mean additional employment. But the extent of these operations is not big enough to make more than a marginal impact.
- (3) I do not share the view that there is any direct connection between Jewish Agency spendings on vocational training, youth activities, ulpan courses and agricultural settlement and the basic economic problems of the development towns.
- (4) I agree, on the other hand, that unemployment in development towns is bound to increase pressure on Youth Aliya and on youth centres.

הסוכנות היהודית לארץ-ישראל

THE JEWISH AGENCY FOR ISRAEL
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JERUSALEM
P.O.B. 92

Our ref. _____

- 2 -

(5) In conclusion, it will be quite sufficient in my opinion if we stick to the facts. They are impressive and dramatic enough.

Personal regards.

Yours sincerely,

S. Ben-Eliezer
S. Ben-Eliezer

cc: Mr. Robert Gamzey

20 May 1966

Dr. S. Ben-Eliezer
Jewish Agency for Israel
P.O.B. 92
Jerusalem, Israel

Dear Dr. Ben-Eliezer:

I have your letter of 16 May commenting on Robert Gamzzy's memo to me on the subject of unemployment, dated 11 May.

Let me say clearly and unequivocally that I understand the tone of your letter and share your opinions.

I think Mr. Gamzey, who is a very fine journalist, has a tendency to think in terms of headlines, which are always black and white. The difficult thing is to find that shade of grey in between which represents a balanced approach. I feel particularly fortunate at this time to be the beneficiary of the two types of thinking reflected in your respective approaches. His is the immediate, urgent, somewhat flamboyant, with a tendency to arrive quickly at generalizations. He does things out of the great seal he possesses to give us campaign slogans and headlines. I appreciate this, because this is the first time we have had anyone over there doing this for us.

On the other hand, you are offering us the social scientist, factual, underplayed approach based upon your research-type of mentality.

You cannot know how good it is to be receiving both flows and to have the opportunity to make a proper "mix."

I am writing a Personal Letter on the subject which should be finished by Monday and I will send you a copy immediately. I think you will see that I have tried to achieve a balance.

With many thanks, I am,

Sincerely yours,

HAF:gb

Herbert A. Friedman

הסוכנות היהודית לארץ-ישראל

THE JEWISH AGENCY FOR ISRAEL
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

PHONES: 24871 (10 LINES)

CABLES: JEVAGENCY

TELEX: 022-236

JERUSALEM June 7, 1966
P.O.B. 92

Our ref. 5726/721/1785

Rabbi Herbert Friedman
United Jewish Appeal
1290 Ave. of the Americas
NEW YORK 10019, N.Y.

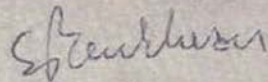
Dear Rabbi Friedman,

You may be interested in the enclosed column which I translated from yesterday's "Davar".

Incidentally, I have not yet received a copy of your Personal Letter on the employment situation which you mentioned in your letter of May 20.

Personal regards.

Yours sincerely,



S. Ben-Eliezer

June 10, 1966

Dr. S. Ben Eliezer
Jewish Agency for Israel
P.O.B. 92
Jerusalem, Israel

Dear Dr. Ben Eliezer:

My deepest thanks to you for your continued transmissions of interesting articles and clippings.

I am sorry that you have not received a copy of my Personal Letter. Some clerical oversight must have occurred. I am enclosing two copies. The reaction to the letter has been a most gratifying one. Many people appreciated receiving it.

Sincerely yours,

HAF:gb

Herbert A. Friedman

הסוכנות היהודית לארץ-ישראל

THE JEWISH AGENCY FOR ISRAEL
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

PHONES: 24671 (10 LINES)
CABLES: JEVAGENCY
TELEX: 022-238

JERUSALEM October 26, 1966
P.O.B. 92

Our ref. 5727/721/1866

Rabbi Herbert Friedman
United Jewish Appeal
1290 Ave. of the Americas
NEW YORK 10019, N.Y.

Dear Rabbi Friedman,

In accordance with your request I am now able to send you the enclosed appendices to the notes I prepared for Mr. Pincus earlier this month.

You will of course appreciate that this material cannot be used indiscriminately. Parts of it are definitely not for public consumption, as you will see for yourself. But there remains enough which may be helpful to speakers.

Warm personal regards.

Yours sincerely,

S. Ben-Eliezer

הסוכנות היהודית לארץ ישראל
THE EXECUTIVE OF THE JEWISH AGENCY

Telegrams: "JEVAGENCY" JERUSALEM

Telephone: 39261 (9 Lines)

Codes: ~~BENTLEYS~~

OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE

P.O. Box 92

JERUSALEM

Ref. No.

October 30, 1966.

Rabbi Herbert A. Friedman,
Executive Vice-President,
United Jewish Appeal,
1290 Avenue of The Americas,
New York. 10019. N.Y.
U. S. A.

Dear Rabbi Friedman:

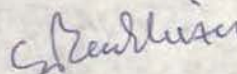
Mr. Pincus has asked me to mail to you forthwith the enclosed copy of our Absorption Plan (the top copy being in the hands of Mr. Pincus). I apologize, therefore, for not being able to submit the material to you in a more easily legible form.

Mr. Pincus is due to arrive in New York on November 3rd. In case he has any further changes to make, I assume that he will tell you so himself.

I hope you will make allowance for all this, having regard to the extreme pressure under which we had to produce this document. You will recall that on October 11 Mr. Gileadi and myself promised you the material within a month. So we are at any rate well within our deadline.

Kindest personal regards.

Yours sincerely,



S. Ben-Eliezer

Encl.

cc: Mr. L. A. Pincus.

הסוכנות היהודית לארץ ישראל
THE EXECUTIVE OF THE JEWISH AGENCY

Telegrams: "JEVAGENCY" JERUSALEM

Telephone: 39261 (9 Lines)

Codes: ~~BENTLEY'S~~

OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE
P.O. Box 92
JERUSALEM

Ref. No.

November 2, 1966.

Rabbi Herbert Friedman,
United Jewish Appeal,
1290 Avenue of The Americas,
New York. 10019. N.Y.
U. S. A.

Dear Rabbi Friedman:

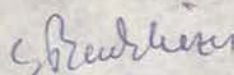
By the time this letter reaches you the latest version of our Absorption Plan, carried by Mr. Pincus, will, I presume, be in your hands. Permit me therefore some remarks regarding this document.

Despite the conditions under which I had to work, the result is such that I attach considerable importance to the end-product. You know my concern for reliable information and will therefore take note when I say that, in my judgement, we have never given more solid and responsible material. This is not a generalized catalogue of needs but a real practical blueprint for action - provided of course that the required funds will be forthcoming, whether in full or partially. - The specific proposals have been worked out with considerable care: there would be no difficulty to supply, if necessary, additional details with which I did not want to burden the reader at this stage.

In the circumstances, may I suggest that you give careful thought to the use to which this material could be put. I would not of course presume to give you advice on fundraising techniques, But I just wanted you to know that I do not believe that I shall be able for a long time to supply more valuable information on our problems and plans. This view, incidentally, is shared by Lou Horowitz.

Warmest regards.

Yours sincerely,



S. Ben-Eliezer.

CLASS OF SERVICE

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

WESTERN UNION

TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

R. W. MCFALL
PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LT = International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is LOCAL TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is LOCAL TIME at point of destination.

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MESSAGE CD JERUSALEMISRAEL VIA WUI NOV 2 1550

LT FRIEDMAN UJAPPEAL (UNITED JEWISH A JEWISH
PEAL DLR)

(1290 AVE OF THE AMERICAS 29TH FL) NYK

ADDITIONAL IMPORTANT INFORMAION NOW RECEIVED ENABLED ME AMPLIFY
ABSORPTION PLAN AIRMAILED YOU OCTOBER THIRTIETH STOV PINCUS
ARRIVING NEWYORK NOVEMBER THIRD WILL BRING LATEST VERSION STOP
LETTER FOLLOWS REGARDS

BENELIEZER

(59).

1966 NOV 3
PM 1 12

JEWISH ARCHIVES

בית אלה יעקב וישראל

3 November 1966

Dr. S. Ben Eliezer
Jewish Agency
P.O.B. 92
Jerusalem, Israel

Dear Dr. Ben Eliezer:

I received both of your transmissions - the one of October 26 with the appendices, and the one of October 30 with the copy of your Absorption Plan.

May I thank you for both of them. I appreciate your remarks about the appendices not being for public consumption, and we will be careful and judicious in our use of this material.

Regarding the Absorption Plan, I know the pressures under which you operate, and I am very grateful to you. We still have time to work this material into the brochure "Our Towns, Our People" and I know you will be happy that all this labor will not have been in vain.

Again, my kindest thanks and personal regards. I would also appreciate your extending my thanks to Mr. Gileadi.

Very sincerely yours,

HAF:gb

Herbert A. Friedman

האוניברסיטה העברית בירושלים
THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY OF JERUSALEM

PAUL BAERWALD SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK

In Cooperation With
The Ministry Of Social Welfare

ביה"ס לשרות סוציאלי ע"ש פאול ברוואלד

בשותף עם
משרד הסעד

North Annex; King David Hotel
Jerusalem
Tel. 26828, 23255, 29085
Tel-Aviv Branch
11 Ein Dor St.
Tel. 231836

Jerusalem, 18th November, 1966.

cc - Ruvim Hammer Jordan 17/1/66

Dr. H. Friedman,
United Jewish Appeal,
1290 Avenue of the Americans,
N.Y., N.Y. 10019.

Dear Dr. Friedman,

Enclosed please find a memo on "Preparing and Advancing Social Work Manpower for Welfare Service in Israel. Needs, Gaps and Requirements".

We realize that this is a rather general statement on a major and complex need and gap which affect today the scope, dimension and quality of our social welfare services.

I believe that in the past we have never addressed ourselves systematically and effectively to the problem of staffing our welfare services. Moreover, we may have greatly underestimated the role of professional, sub-professional and otherwise trained manpower in the "outcome" of our services, and thus we may not have utilized adequately our scarce resources.

May we hope that through the interest of the U.J.A. in this area, priority will now be given to the preparation of manpower for the welfare services of Israel.

Please do not hesitate to call on us again whenever you think that we can be of help to you and to ourselves.

Sincerely yours,

Israel Katz
Israel Katz,
Director.

P.S. Harold Silver, who signed the memo along with me, is a veteran American social worker who has been Consultant to the Ministry of Social Welfare for the past 3½ years.

האוניברסיטה העברית בירושלים
THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY OF JERUSALEM

PAUL BAERWALD SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK

In Cooperation With
The Ministry Of Social Welfare

ביה"ס לשרות סוציאלי ע"ש פאול ברוואלד

בשותף עם
משרד הסעד

North Annex; King David Hotel
Jerusalem
Tel. 26828, 23255, 29085
Tel-Aviv Branch
11 Ein Dor St.
Tel. 231836

Jerusalem, 17th November, 1966.

Preparing and Advancing Social Work Manpower for
Welfare Service in Israel - Needs, Gaps and Requirements.
Training Facilities

The primary facility for training social workers in Israel is the Paul Baerwald School of Social Work of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, established in 1958 with assistance from the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee. In the first eight years of its existence it has graduated some 300 students with the degree of Bachelor in Social Work, in addition to providing partial training and refresher courses to numerous others. The School, located on the main campus of the Hebrew University, also operates a branch in Tel Aviv.

Beginning in the fall of 1966 the School assumed the academic direction of a new school of social work at the University College in Haifa.

A new school for social work was opened in the fall of 1966 at the Bar Ilan University in Ramat Gan.

All of the above are on a university (undergraduate)

level. Another facility is the Training Institute for Social Workers operated by the Ministry of Social Welfare in some 8 centers, with about 10 students each, located in various parts of the country where there are available candidates for training and acceptable field work facilities in the municipal welfare bureaus. The emphasis is on practical experience, and the graduates are required to work in welfare bureaus. Approximately 100 students have graduated from this program.

Need for Social Work Manpower

The need for trained personnel is self-evident. The continued (if abated) stream of immigrants brings to Israel people nearly all of whom require, during their period of economic and social adjustment, a variety of services -- income maintenance, health, housing, employment, education, recreation, counselling -- in all of which social work skills are a greater or lesser component. Moreover, many thousands of citizens are dependent for their rehabilitation and well-being on existing welfare services and those still non-existing which have to be developed.

Social goals of the process of integrating the various ethnic groups of the "Other" or "Second Israel" into the country's economy and its emerging culture can be realised only within the context of adequate social services whose effectiveness depends on the skills and "know how" of their personnel.

Where are Social Workers Employed in Israel?

1. Some 180 local public welfare bureaus.
2. The National Insurance Institute (social security).
3. The national probation and parole service.
4. The prison service.
5. The defence establishment (problems of service men, veterans, and their families).
6. Child care institutions and facilities (including "Youth Aliyah").
7. Amidar, the national housing corporation, which manages housing units for new immigrants.
8. The Department of Immigration and Absorption of the Jewish Agency.
9. General and psychiatric hospitals, and mental health clinics.
10. Services for aged, blind and retarded.
11. Rehabilitation programs for the handicapped.
12. Community development programs in cities, towns, and depressed neighbourhoods of large cities.
13. Neighbourhood and community centers for children, youth and adults.
14. Services to street corner groups.
15. Labour exchange bureaus and industrial firms.
16. Schools and pre-school programs (School social workers).

These agencies and services need additional trained social work practitioners, and particularly social workers who are knowledgeable, and skilled in administration, in supervision, in staff training, in research and in social planning.

How Many Social Workers Are Needed?

It is estimated that there are 1600 social workers in the country, of whom about 1300 are employed in their profession. Probably less than half have received what would be considered acceptable training.

No census of unfilled jobs has been made. The best estimate is that there are some 300 vacancies in social work positions. This figure does not include such additional social workers as would be required to improve the quality of the service and to extend services to larger sectors of the population. Nor does the figure take into account the need for social work personnel by social agencies, particularly institutions, that do not employ any social workers nor see as yet the need for them. Were we to include the needed positions that are recognized and unbudgeted, and those that are as yet unrecognized, the figure of 600 social workers lacking could be easily assumed as an intelligent guess. Replacing the untrained workers presently employed with trained personnel would add another 600 to this figure.

Cost of Training

From calculations made by the Paul Baerwald School, the cost of producing a social worker is about IL 5,000 a year, or \$5,000 for the entire three-year period. This includes University tuition, cost of books, various fees, and maintenance. (There are some variations depending on whether the student

lives at home, whether his field work placement is in the same locality, and whether he has any dependents).

It is possible to increase to some extent the number of trainees if the funds, at the above per capita rate, are made available. But any meaningful increase in numbers would require far larger financing.

This is so because beyond a certain point expansion in the number of students requires the training of more teachers and teachers in new areas of specialization. Promising candidates for teaching posts need to obtain master's degrees in social work. Some of those with master's degrees need upgrading to the doctoral level. At the present, education at both of these levels can be obtained only abroad. The specialties of community organization and of social group work have not been sufficiently developed in Israel largely because of the dearth of teaching personnel for these specialties.

The Paul Baerwald School, through the good offices of the A.J.D.C., has been investing, on a small scale, in the preparation of expert social workers through advanced training in the U.S. and in Britain. Such training for selected personnel on a M.S.W. level, or for the doctorate, i.e. for the period of two and three years respectively, costs about \$8,000 - 9,000 per year in the U.S., and about \$5,600 in the U.K. These costs usually include maintenance for dependents of experienced

and promising candidates. Unfortunately, funds that were available for the above purpose are now almost exhausted. A cautious estimate is that a crash program for advanced training abroad of about 30 candidates is now required to cope with the primary need for advanced social work teaching manpower. Such a program would be instrumental also in developing a graduate curriculum (M.S.W.) in social work at the Hebrew University. This would permit the training of advanced social workers for required fields of practice, administration, teaching and research within the country.

Extension programs are another challenge to schools of social work. Practitioners in occupations related to social work -- public health physicians, nurses, school teachers, home economists, dietitians -- could do more effective work in their specialities if they obtained a better understanding of social work aims and methods. Also, many of those in social work positions who have had no formal training could profit from suitable programs of systematic preparation. A similar curriculum, though with different emphasis, is needed by large numbers of volunteers in the social services who function in various capacities including direct client service.

All of these -- expanded enrollment of full-time students, training and upgrading of teaching personnel, extension programs for practitioners in "related" occupations, for practicing but untrained social workers -- require additional field work

supervisors, and larger outlays for space, library facilities and auxiliary personnel.

Somehow, at some time these gaps in qualified professional personnel of all grades must be bridged if the social services provided to the population are to be made more effective, and if the investments in the social welfare programs are to bear their optimum fruit.

Submitted by

THE PAUL BAERWALD SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK

Dr. Israel Katz
Director

Harold Silver

28 November 1966

Dr. Israel Katz
Paul Baerwald School of Social Work
Hebrew University
Jerusalem, Israel

Dear Dr. Katz:

I have received the memorandum signed by you and Harold Silver. I want to thank you very much for following through on this.

As I said to you in Jerusalem, I believe very strongly that there should be a substantial increase in the number of trained social workers available in Israel at this stage of her development. A successful accomplishment of the task of absorption is to me unthinkable without increased resources in trained manpower.

I intend to discuss this with Mr. Pincus when he is here in December, as well as with Max Fisher and the people in the United Israel Appeal, Inc., who allocate the UJA funds. It is my firm conviction that more money should be made available for training, retraining, upgrading and all the other things you spoke about.

Again, my deepest thanks for your prompt response.

Sincerely yours,

HAF:gb

Herbert A. Friedman

cc-MT

6 February 1967

Dr. S. Ben-Eliezer
Jewish Agency
P.O.B. 92
Jerusalem, Israel

Dear Dr. Ben-Eliezer:

This will acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your letter dated January 29th and the attached survey on employment and unemployment in development towns in August 1966.

Sincerely yours,

Herbert A. Friedman

*original sent to
MT
BH 2/6/67*

MEMORANDUM

Date March 9, 1967

To Herbert A. Friedman

From Robert Gamzey

Subject Pincus Program

Dear Rabbi Friedman:

Louis D. Horowitz gave me the following information: A.L. Pincus has agreed in principle to train personnel for the following steps to begin a demonstration program in Bet Shemesh and Sderot. Horowitz hopes to have something to show for the Young Leadership Mission in July.

1. School feeding program.
2. Adult classes for illiterates, especially men.
3. Head Start program for pre-kindergarten ages.
4. Aid to slow students in elementary schools. Long Day and tutoring.
5. Improving discipline in schools.
6. Counseling program in post-elementary schools which Horowitz says are in a "mish-mash" in many towns because of competition for students, without regard for their individual needs.
7. Community Center programs especially to serve returning soldiers, but aimed at all age groups.
8. Service to aged, chronically ill, retarded and ex-mental patients.
9. In-service training for Jewish Agency Absorption Dept people and training at Baerwald School.
10. Utilization of existing facilities rather than building.

Horowitz also got Pincus approval for six small projects:

1. Study of the immigrant aged including retired Americans.
2. Juvenile delinquency prevention programs in Jerusalem at Musrara and Shmuel Hanevi.
3. Katamon youth program directed by YMHA director.
4. Hebrew University experimental program at Musrara pre-kindergarten.
5. Twenty playgrounds in development towns.
6. Jerusalem juvenile delinquency programs are counted as two programs.

Horowitz said this outline should be qualified by saying the programs are on the agenda and not real until they get going. He believes, however, that Pincus will be closer to your thinking the next time you meet him. A Jewish Agency meeting is being held all day today to relate its activities more to UJA, according to reports.

One million pounds spent in Bet Shemesh and Sderot will give these programs a strong impetus and start the ball rolling as other towns demand similar programs. IL 2 million allocated in the Jewish Agency budget for social integration is available to be spent as needed, according to Horowitz.

When these programs begin to take shape, I should have something to write about. *Regards.*

Rob.

HAF

Gauzy

UNITED ISRAEL APPRAL INC.
XX

March 13, 1967.

Dr. Hannan Weitz

Louis D. Horwitz

Suggestions for Programs for General Consideration by
the Jewish Agency Demonstration Project in Bet-Shemesh
and Sderot

The Jewish Agency has under consideration a comprehensive regional development demonstration project in the above development towns which will include economic and social development factors and consist of activities in both the rural and urban areas.

In this memo, I will outline some suggestions for activities which will have as its objective the improvement of social and cultural life in the development towns. Most of these suggestions deal with the activities which may eliminate or ameliorate the social problems now existing in these towns which hinder such advancement.

My suggestions will consist of a list of general areas in which such activities will take place. Specific concrete programs can only be worked out in cooperation with local authorities, ministries and other organizations. In some areas operational research or more briefly, survey of needs may be required before the specific programs can be established. Skilled personnel will be a "sine qua non".

It is hoped that these activities in these towns will help maintain momentum in social development, not seen heretofore. It is believed that this population which has not had the same advantages as the average throughout the country will respond to concrete expressions of concern about their condition accompanied by a program of action on their behalf to help them help themselves. Specific improvements in the life of the town can be expected to be reflected in improved morale of the labor forces and have a direct impact on productivity and profitability of industrial enterprises in the towns.

1. SCHOOL FEEDING: If and when need for provision of hot meals for all the children in school are ascertained, specific action adequate to meet these needs should be undertaken.

2. ANTI-ILLITERACY: The general experience throughout the country and particularly in development towns of the existing programs for combatting illiteracy in the adult population falls short in two respects. The number of persons attending classes is a minor fraction of the total of illiterates who need help, and those attending classes are heavily weighted on the feminine side, whereas the critical group requiring knowledge of reading and writing will be the male population, since they are the breadwinners in the family.
3. PRE-KINDERGARTEN: Most development towns do not have sufficient places for the large number of 3 and 4 year olds belonging to the large families with low income. Since the performance in the elementary and secondary schools will depend to some extent on the enriched life of the younger children to make up for deficiencies existing in their homes, programs for increasing the number of places in pre-kindergarten classes will be necessary. We must be prepared for innovation in this field such as provision of places for even younger children, starting at age 2, or as it may be needed, the day-nursery which will provide care for children until four or five o'clock, thus enabling their mothers to go to work.
4. REINFORCED ELEMENTARY SCHOOLING: The demonstration project will explore the need for programs which will improve the performance of youngsters falling behind in school. These can be space for quiet study, tutoring, extra hours of school, extra month of schooling, etc. There are indications that discipline problems in many of these schools are severe and hold back the entire student body in their school work. The presence of emotionally disturbed children in large numbers might be a factor. At any rate, there will be a need for a diagnosis of the situation and ways and means worked out to improve the daily activities in schools.
5. YOUTH: The provision of education, vocational training, (apprenticeship), employment, leisure-time activities for the age group 13-18 in development towns in a somewhat chaotic state in many towns. A variety of new activities, innovation, re-arrangements should be explored and given priority in this project.
6. YOUNG ADULTS: Particularly, the soldiers returning to their community may require educational and vocational counselling, employment and facilities for leisure-time activities. In the fields of youth, young adults, general adult education, classes for anti-illiteracy, and classes for pre-kindergarten youngsters, facilities might be provided in the all-inclusive community center for activities for all ages.

A Committee on Community Centers has recently made a report to the Minister of Education reflecting increased interest and readiness to create these kind of facilities in development towns.
7. ADULT EDUCATION: Education and cultural activities, preferably in community centers.

8. SOCIAL SERVICES: It is certain that there will be a need to provide services for needy individuals and families for whom appropriate services are not available at the present time in development towns. Methods will have to be devised to provide more adequate care for aged, chronically ill, mentally retarded, mentally ill, physically handicapped children and adults, with a view to rehabilitation of the largest number possible, and their return to normal and independent life.



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UNITED JEWISH APPEAL—Israel Office

March 15, 1967

Rabbi Herbert A. Friedman
Executive Vice-Chairman
United Jewish Appeal
New York

המשרד בישראל : ירושלים ת.ד. 92 P.O. B. JERUSALEM

Dear Rabbi Friedman:

Enclosed is a Malben report which includes a discussion of a sticky public relations problem which I have been consulted on. They are trying to follow my advice to handle the problem of closing the blind workshops on a positive basis with the press, and not to get behind the story and be on the defensive, trying to explain it away. The enclosed minutes show how complex and political the problem has become. What worries me is that it might get picked up in the U.S. in a negative way: that Malben, a UJA agency, is throwing the blind out on the street. I have been stressing to Harold Trobe the urgency of trying to work out an alternative setup with the Social Welfare Ministry to take care of the blind, and talk about that to the press instead of trying to justify the move because of high costs.

On the Jewish Agency front, Louis Horwitz reports today that he has finally had a breakthrough with Louis Pincus on getting action on the demonstration projects in development towns. Horwitz was appointed by Pincus to two committees:

1. Committee on long range planning for absorption work.
2. Committee to establish the demonstration projects in Sderot and Beth Shemesh, with the object of testing these projects for later use in all the development towns, AND in the slums of the three big cities.

Horwitz tells me that Pincus now sees eye to eye with you that Jewish Agency work must carry out what the UJA raises money for; otherwise, there won't be money in the future for J.A. What woke him up, of course, is the continued drop in immigration, which last month (February) was down to 450 to 600 depending on how they count some U.S. tourists. The biggest group was U.S., and I am told that the family-reunion group was under 100 for the month. And no action yet from Rumania.

Horwitz says Pincus is serious now about relating his work to the UJA appeal and that there will be a closer meeting of the minds between you and Pincus when you meet in New York.

Another new point which Pincus is interested now is rehousing of immigrant families. I have sent you a memo on this from Horwitz yesterday. Pincus was impressed with the fact that with 677 vacant flats, the J.A. loses money if they are not rented.

Regards.

Bob.
Robert Gamzey

(translation)

HAF

Ministry of Education & Culture
Youth Department
Instruction & Personnel Bureau

Ganzy

Tel Aviv

March 22, 1967

To: Mr. Y. Meyuhas, Director of Youth Dept.

From: Organiser, Instruction & Personnel Bureau

re: Opening of School for the Training of Directors
for Social & Cultural Centres

At a joint meeting of the Board of Beth Rotenberg with Mr. Yaacov Malkin, Director of Cultural & Social Centres in Haifa, Mr. Y. Katan of the Josephthal Fund and the representative of Mr. L. Horwitz held on Tuesday, March 7, 1967, the subject of opening a school for the training of directors for social and cultural centres was discussed. At this meeting, a committee was appointed composed of the following three members - Yaacov Malkin, Israel Sabo and the undersigned (Aharon Ronen), whose task it would be to go into the possibilities of opening such a training school.

This subject was discussed in the light of the provisional report of the Committee on Communities Centres headed by Dr. Yael Posner.

One of the recommendations of the committee is "To train personnel for the running of community centres" (page 19, para. 2(a)).

In the detail of the above recommendation, it is stated (page 23, para. (a)) that in the first stage a temporary program be put into operation which makes use of the manpower available in this country and of the various frameworks where experiments have been conducted on similar and parallel operations. For the purpose of advancing this proposal, the committee recommends that the program proposed by Mr. Yaacov Malkin a year ago be undertaken.

On the basis of the recommendations of the "Committee for Community Centres" and the conclusions of the above meeting, a memorandum was drawn up by Mr. Yaacov Malkin, Israel Sabo and the undersigned on Sunday, March 12, 1967, in Tel Aviv, on the subject of the opening of a training school for directors of social and cultures centres, copy of which is attached hereto.

- The memorandum contains:
- a. Aims and objects of the school
 - b. Areas of study
 - c. Framework of study
 - d. Conditions for acceptance of applicants
 - e. Budget proposal
 - f. Timetable
 - g. Institution to house the school
 - h. Staff.

Sincerely,

(Signed) Aharon Ronen

cc: Members of committee

a. Aims and Objects of the School

1. To train directors and sub-directors for existing and new cultural and social centres.
2. To acquire for the study course of the school theoretical knowledge and guided practical experience.

b. Areas of Study

1. Education administration (management)
2. Communal work and the study of cultural and social centres
3. Selected chapters from psychology and pedagogy
4. Knowledge of the people and the state
5. Practical work.

Details of Areas of Study

1. Education administration (management)

- (i) Budget
- (ii) Personnel management
- (iii) Planning
- (iv) Communication
- (v) Management of staff of workers and installations (activating)
- (vi) Activating voluntary workers
- (vii) Publicity and public relations.

2. Communal work and the study of cultural and social centres

- (i) Planning of leisure time
- (ii) Dynamics and community work (with emphasis mainly on inter-group and inter-community relationships)
- (iii) Voluntary and representative institutions in the community
- (iv) Education in art and by means of art (including skills and hobbies)
- (v) Fostering of folklore
- (vi) Stimulating the individual to be creative and active in the frame of adult education
- (vii) Culture for youth
- (viii) Social and cultural activity of the aged and pensioners.

3. Selected passages in psychology and pedagogy

- (i) Social psychology
- (ii) Educational systems and widening of education in:
 - (a) Qualifying education
 - (b) Adult education
 - (c) Education for the aged.
- (iii) Dynamics and group work
- (iv) Running youth groups.

4. Knowledge of the people and the state

- (i) Chapters on contemporary Judaism
- (ii) Chapters on Israeli thought
- (iii) Leadership and tradition
- (iv) Chapters on the history of the Yishuv and the state
- (v) The institution in the State of Israel (including reciprocal relations between the citizen, society and the state)
- (vi) The State of Israel among the nations of the world.

5. Practical work

- (i) Students will be apprenticed as assistants to directors and sub-directors of centres in Haifa and vicinity.
- (ii) Each student will during the period of his studies do practical work in at least three areas, viz.: youth section, adult education, administration, etc.
- (iii) Practical work will be terminated systematically in the framework of a discussion group.

Remarks: Mr. Yaacov Malkin is prepared to draw up a detailed curriculum.

c. Framework of Study

- 1. Course of study will be ten months - about 200 days of study (1,200 hours) (of which each student is to receive about 800 hours in the classroom and about 200 hours in study groups) and about 600 hours of directed practical work.
- 2. The course will be a continuous course of study during the period of ten months.
- 3. The study week will be based on a six-day week.

d. Conditions for Acceptance of Candidates

1. Criteria for selection of candidates:

- (i) University graduates with a bachelor's degree
- (ii) Persons of at least three years experience in the social and educational fields.
- (iii) Age requirement - at least 25.

Remarks: Candidates will also be accepted who are able to comply with the first condition and at least one other condition.

- 2. Each candidate will have to do a period of supervised practical work before he is approved as a student.
- 3. Candidates will also be accepted who have to support their families - and for this purpose a loan will be granted for family support (see budget proposal).

e. Budget Proposal

1. <u>Food</u>	250 days board and residence x 20 students x IL 12 a day	= IL 60,000
2. <u>Director's salary</u>	The holder of an M.A. degree at least with 15 years experience, incl. indirect expenses for benefits @ IL 1,800 a month x 12mths.	21,600
3. <u>Salary for lecturers</u>	1,250 hours of study and lecture @ IL 20 an hour	= 24,000
4. <u>Trainer's salary</u>	Trainer and instructor - $\frac{1}{2}$ -time @ IL 500 a month x 12 months	= 6,000
5. <u>Secretary's salary</u>	Secretary - $\frac{1}{2}$ -time @ IL 250 a month x 12 months	= 3,000
6. <u>Administrative expenses</u>	Including telephone, publicity, typing, stencilling, audio- visual material @ IL 500 a month x 12 months	= 6,000
7. <u>Pocket money</u>	IL 30 a month x 20 students x 10 months	= 6,000
8. <u>Travel expenses of lecturers</u>	Some of the lecturers will be from Tel Aviv and Jerusalem, on an average of each lecture hour IL 3 for travelling	= 3,600
9. <u>Travel expenses of students</u>	Each student to receive on the average IL 15 for travelling home x 20 students x 10 months	= 3,000
10. <u>Study tours</u>	During the year of study 5 study tours will be conducted x IL 300 a tour	= 1,500
11. <u>Practical work</u>	The students will, in addition to their daily practical work, do work in immigrant settlements for a period of a fortnight. Travel expenses involved as well as meals, etc. will have to be covered by the institution at the rate of IL 120 x 20 students	= 2,400
12. <u>Sick benefit insurance for pupils</u>	Insurance of students with Kupat Holim IL 50 x 20 students	= 1,000
13. <u>Loans</u>	Taking into consideration that a large proportion of the stud- ents will have to support their families, loans will have to be given to those needing them. On an average of IL 200 per student x 20 students x 10 months	= 40,000
14. <u>Expenses not anticipated</u>		1,900
	Total:	IL 180,000

- Remarks:
- (a) These expenditures are divided over two fiscal years, 2/3 in the budgetary year 1967/68 and 1/3 in the 1968/69 budgetary year.
 - (b) In the event of the institution being attached to Beth Rotenberg as recommended below, expenditure under items 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8 and 10 will be reduced by 25% of the total expenditure of IL 68,600. Expenditure will be reduced by IL 17,150.
 - (c) In the event of the number of students taking the course being reduced to 15, expenditure under items 1, 7, 9, 11, 12, and 13 will be reduced by 25%; the reduction being IL 28,100 from the total of IL 112,400 for these items.
 - (d) Should the above paras. (b) and (c) be implemented, the total overall expenditure will be IL 135,750.

Proposed Sources of Financing

- Ministry of Education and Culture
- The Beth Rotenberg Fund
- The Jewish Agency
- The Giora Josephthal Fund.

Remarks: Negotiations must be entered into with all the above organisations in order to resolve this matter.

f. Timetable

A basic decision (either positive or negative) must be received in regard to implementation of the program for opening the school/ not later than Friday, April 14, 1967. The following is a proposed timetable (if a positive decision is received):

- 16-30.4.67 - Conclusion of administrative action, such as, recording of decisions between the financing bodies, recording of decision with Beth Rotenberg, selection of director and signing of work contract.
- 30.4.67 - Commencement of enlisting of candidates by newspaper advertisement and radio announcements and direct contact with local authorities.
- 15.5.67 - Commencement of enlisting of staff of lecturers.
- 31.5.67 - Agreement with the superintendents of complementary education in the matter of fitting in candidates for a period of observation and supervised practical work.
- 30.6.67 - Completion of enlisting of candidates and their classification.
- 2-28.7.67 - Observation and practical work of candidates.
- 3.9.67 - Commencement of study course.

g. Institution where School is to be Housed

1. The committee recommends that the school be set up in Haifa, for the reasons outlined below :
 - (i) This is the largest centre in the country of cultural and social centres.
 - (ii) It is the centre of operations of the National College for the Training of Centre Instructors at Beth Rotenberg.
 - (iii) It is the centre of two universities - the University Institute containing the School of Social Work and the Technion.
2. The committee recommends that the school be fitted into and housed at the/ National
College for the Training of Centre Instructors at Beth Rotenberg for the following reasons:
 - (i) To raise the teaching standards by centralization of training.
 - (ii) To reduce expenditure.
3. The committee recommends that, during the first year of study of the School of Social Work, the proposal for inclusion of studies of this school (Training School for Directors) in the M.A. course of the School of Social Work be investigated, and in the meantime these studies should be considered as valid for a ~~simplex~~ diploma.

h. Staff

1. Principal of the Study Course of the school, a man of high qualifications and experience in the running of social and cultural centres.
2. Trainer - half-time - includes organiser of practical work.
3. Staff of lecturers
4. Half-time Secretary.

Ganzer

HAF

10.4.67

Mr. A. Pincus
Chairman
Jewish Agency
Jerusalem.

Dear Mr. Pincus:

I should like to bring before you a proposal for the cooperation of the Jewish Agency and the Hebrew University for the training and re-training of employees who command central positions in absorption work and social services with the Jewish Agency.

From your remarks to the Zionist General Council which met recently in Jerusalem and from discussions with workers of the Jewish Agency on various levels, we have the ^{impression} ~~feeling~~ that the Agency would be prepared to attempt to make use of the period of recession and the comparative lull in immigration not only for re-organisation, but also for raising the standard of operations in absorption. On the other hand, efforts are being made at our School during this period to extend and vary the curricula within this framework. These include attempts to formulate a program which will satisfy the needs of experienced workers in the public and social welfare fields, who could be trained for the positions and tasks of administration, instruction, community work, and so on.

The main point of our proposal is an evaluation according to which professional training is required, on various levels, for all employees in absorption and not only for those who are at present engaged in the Social Service Division. The need for such training is conspicuous both in the contact between the Agency worker (in particular, the "Metaplim") and the immigrant as an individual and in operating voluntary ~~and~~ services and organisations in communities which absorb immigrants. Problems arising from immigration under the "family reunion" scheme - despite the efforts of absorption workers on the one hand and the preparedness to do voluntary work among wide circles of the veteran public on the other - indicate the need for information and professional skills among absorption workers.

varied

In these circumstances, it is apparent to us that there is need for an extensive and/ training program which will include training-through-work for most of the group. The need is also evident for special training (during a study-holiday) of workers who are in authority over other workers, such as, regional director of the Absorption Dept., organiser of a group of the Agricultural Settlement Dept., and ⁱⁿ the coordination of ~~absorption~~ activities of voluntary organisations, etc. (or those who have to deal with individuals and families who have special problems)

The School of Social Work of the University could cooperate with the Jewish Agency in the following means of training:

- (a) Acceptance of Jewish Agency workers for the regular curriculum of an undergraduate in social work. Suitable workers would be accepted for this program whose tasks require basic training.
- (b) Opening of a study course for "external studies" at the School for Jewish Agency employees. Such as the establishment of courses on selected subjects, for employees who need additional information and proficiency in this field or in another.

Inclusion of workers in the regular curriculum would apparently require the setting up and operation of a Scholarship fund in order to enable the most suitable candidates to have the benefit of this course. It seems that most of these workers are the fathers of families who have many years of experience behind them at a salaried job. Understandably, these workers would require ~~subsidies~~ grants for living costs and for study fees which would total an average of IL 5,000 a year for a student-worker for a period of three years.

Use of the "external study" curriculum by workers would also involve special financial arrangements as well as/or putting time at the disposal of those who wish to qualify. Mr. S. Shapiro, a member of our staff, discussed the above proposals with Mrs. Devorah Eliner. Mrs. Eliner expressed the intention of bringing these proposals before the executive of the Absorption Dept. We shall shortly submit similar proposals to the above to other institutions who engage in socio-economic services and who employ workers who are not trained, or who are only partly trained, in skilled jobs (such as, the Education Ministry - Youth Dept., Amidar - Community Work Dept., etc.).

We would ask you to indicate the necessity and prospect of including this qualifying and training course in your discussions on the organization of the Jewish Agency.

Several months ago, we raised the question of the enlistment of funds and material for the purpose of training professional manpower for social services in our contact with Rabbi H. Friedman of the United Jewish Appeal in the USA. As you are no doubt aware, we encouraged Rabbi Friedman to bring our proposal before the Jewish Agency Executive in Jerusalem.

We shall do whatever we can to be of assistance in the examination and advancement of the above proposals.

Should you be interested in what we wish to initiate, it is desirable ^{to discuss} ~~that~~ the possibility of putting these ^{training} programs into operation in the near future, or towards the coming academic year 1967/68.

Your consideration would be greatly appreciated.

With regards,

Sincerely,

(Signed) Dr. Israel Katz

cc: Miss F. Bernstein
Mrs. L. Saltzberger
Mr. S. Shapiro
Mr. L. Horwitz

KAF (translation)

Gauger

PROPOSAL FOR BASIC LINES OF PROGRAM OF THE SURVEY ON

"Absorption Problems in Depth in the Development Towns"

The setting up of new towns in Israel and the restoration of veteran towns whose population had largely altered after the establishment of the state originated from the planned policy for developing all the areas of the country from economic, social and security standpoints. The grounds for this policy was the need to disperse the population and to settle the country by obviating the creation of population centres in the very centre of the country and along the length of its coastline.

The considerations upon which these principles were based - namely, for the setting up of new towns - have undergone numerous changes in the past 17 years. At the outset the concept of new urban settlement is inherent in the social and economic attitudes of a part of the Jewish community to create urban frameworks based on creative work in contrast to the urban modes of life to which the Jews were accustomed in the countries of the Diaspora. Accordingly, in the first years after the emergence of the state, efforts were made to set up working areas based mainly on agricultural work in auxiliary farming.

But the rapid development of the economy whose focal point moved more and more in the direction of advancing other branches of this national economy also brought about a change in the attitude towards the setting up of new urban settlements. Thus, the establishment of towns whose population found a livelihood in industry and crafts was begun in the light of the services available in the vicinity and making use of the natural resources of the area in the development of such enterprises as holiday and health resorts and ports such as Eilat and Ashdod.

Naturally, in conjunction with economic and social considerations, the planners of the new towns confronted considerations of security, communications and so forth.

In the course of time, this policy brought into being a considerable number of new urban settlements, though it sometimes became apparent that not all the considerations which confronted the planners were realistic ones. The main weak spot which soon became evident in connection with the relatively large number of new towns which was responsible for - very frequently - an unjustifiable distribution of the means for consolidating and expanding the new settlements. The fact, too, that an effective policy for a selective and balanced economy and society could not be adopted for these settlements has led to a lagging behind in development as compared with the development of the rest of the country.

One of the primary problems in this sphere is connected with the formulation of ~~the decision~~ ^{CONCEPT} in regard to the desired size of the new town. Important changes have occurred in this ~~decision~~ ^{CONCEPT}. It is evident that in order for a town to provide the opportunity for living and for suitable economic and social activity, it must be founded on a minimum number of settlements so that these ~~can~~ ^{may} be evaluated according to the tasks of the new town. Actually, the approach to the setting up of nuclei of new urban settlement has recently been based on the regional-spatial concept of urbanization. The new town in fact fulfils a number of tasks: it must ensure a proper level of employment and services for its inhabitants; it serves as a centre for commercial, ~~various~~ educational and administrative services for the region as a whole and it must also constitute the link between the agricultural and industrial spheres and between the central authority and the smaller administrative units. In order to adequately fulfil these tasks, the new town must comprise a population which is able to carry out

these tasks both from the point of view of its composition of skilled workers and from the general size of the population. An example of the changes which have occurred in this concept, we can look at Kiryat Shmona which was founded as a workers' neighbourhood and developed into a regional town of 17,000 inhabitants and is planning for 30,000 inhabitants in the future. The same can be said of BeerSheva, whose many tasks as the capital city of the Negev have led the planners to alter their growth forecasts a number of times, and which is now estimated to be 250,000 inhabitants.

The following data indicate the rate of population growth of the new towns (including restored veteran towns) during the period of the state and also the forecast of growth up to the end of 1970.

DEMOGRAPHIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE NEW TOWNS*

Period	Growth of Population in the new towns	Growth of General Jewish Population	Percentage of Population Growth in New Towns of the General Jewish Population Growth
1948-1961	225.9	1,215.7	18.6
1961-1965	170.2	467.6	36.4
1965-1970	92.2	248.0	37.2

* Includes 25 new towns and restored veteran towns.

Problems of Absorption in Depth in the Towns Themselves

A number of activities whose object was the improvement of social and cultural life in the development towns must be mentioned. It is hoped that these activities will bring about a social development which has not manifested itself up to now:

1. School feeding: The need for providing hot meals to all schoolchildren has been determined and suitable ways must be found for fulfilling this need.
2. Eradicating of illiteracy: The general experience gathered in the state and mainly in the development towns as compared with existing programs for the fight against illiteracy among the adult population have shown that these programs are deficient in two aspects: The number of those who study in classes is only a small proportion of those who cannot read or write and therefore need help and the majority of pupils are women. But the group which is mainly in need of the knowledge to read and write is the male population as they are the breadwinners of the family.
3. Pre-kindergarten education: In the majority of development towns there is a shortage of places for the 3-4 age group who come from large-sized families in the lower income brackets. As the standard of education in primary and secondary schools is to a large extent dependent on the education which children will receive which will help them to overcome the existing lack at home - there is therefore a need for plans to increase the number of places for children of pre-kindergarten age. We must be prepared to change our ideas on this subject and to solve the problem of finding places for the younger children in the two-year age group, for instance. Or to put up day-nurseries for the care of children up to the age of four or five in the afternoons to enable mothers to go out to work.
4. Intensive study at primary schools: The survey will go into the need for programs for improving the standard of study of backward children in schools. Such programs could include: Places for undisturbed study, assistance by instruction, additional hours at school, an additional month of study to be added to the

curriculum of studies, etc. There are signs which indicate that the problems of discipline in many of the schools are very serious and hinder the progress of the pupils at school. An additional factor is the discovery of a large number of disturbed children in the school. Conclusion - there is a need for evaluating the present situation and the planning of ways and means of improving daily school activities.

5. Youth: The present situation vis-a-vis education, vocational education training, employment and holiday activities for the 13-18 age group is in a chaotic state, in some of the development towns. A new selection of activities must be investigated and the appropriate order of priorities must be determined.
6. Young adults: What is required here is educational and vocational guidance, finding of jobs, and the setting up of facilities for spending leisure and holiday time mainly for soldiers released from the army and returning to their communities.
7. Adult education: The organization of cultural and educational activities - preferably in community centres.
8. Welfare services: It is evident that there is need to provide such services both for single cases and for families for whom there are no suitable services at present in the development towns. Systems for providing more proper care to the aged, the chronically ill, the backward, the mentally ill, to the young and adult handicapped should be introduced with the object of rehabilitating the largest possible number so as to enable them to lead more normal lives.

Hinterland The Development Towns and the Hinterland of Agriculture

At this point, certain desirable points of contact between the development towns and their agricultural hinterland should be mentioned:

1. Economic Services: Rural development is at present linked mainly to the development of agricultural production and this requires a whole series of services on various levels. A part of these are exclusively rural services and they should be established in the areas of the rural region in general and the rural centres in particular. Such services are designed for groups of 4 - 6 villages only (see "Regional Participation in Israel", Report 1, Agricultural Research Centre, Rehovot, 1964). Other services, commonly known as regional services, are designed for a large number of settlements (50-100) and they should be established in conjunction with urban settlements, namely, the development towns. Thus, a knowledge of interrelated planning must be realistic.
2. Educational and Cultural Services: There are a number of services which, because of their size and level, must be linked to a rural region and development town. Their extent, establishment and influence require more analytical examination.
3. Commercial and Administrative Services: Studies which have been carried out by the Agricultural Research Centre in regard to the southern region of the country (south of Rehovot) indicate a certain tendency in the use of services by the village from the town and vice versa. A substantial part of these services bypass the development towns and there is direct contact between the village and big cities. This situation could be remedied if efforts are made to extend and improve commercial services and to regulate the administrative services of the government. In this sphere, there is complete disorganization, and more orderly methods would result in a strengthening of the development towns.

4. Social Planning: Rural settlement has been planned, at least since the establishment of Nevel Lachish, with special attention to the social aspect. This type of planning takes into account social structure, natural leadership, reciprocal relations of the communities both internally and externally and order of size of ethnic groups. Settlement experience has shown that proper social planning results in a more orderly and faster development of the various communities and even narrows the gap between them (see articles on Ethnic Factors in the Development of Moshavin in Israel).

Up to the present no attempt has been made (apart from the Glickson Quarter in Kiryat Gat) to apply social planning in the development towns, and in this respect experience in agricultural settlement could make a forceful contribution.

5. Overall (Comprehensive) Planning: Recently, the Agricultural Settlement Dept. has been making use of methods of comprehensive planning by setting up enterprises in the economic, organisational, social and regional spheres of agriculture settlement. No attempt has as yet been made to interrelate these methods for development towns.
6. Regional Settlement in the Country: The general evidence of urban and rural development could serve as a stimulus for new regional settlement in the country (Galilee, Korazin, Negev, Ma'assat Modi'in). We can only make use of this if we extend our knowledge as to what is happening within the development towns.

Regional planning in Israel is the outcome of a government decision, which considered itself responsible not only for the existing population of the state but also for the hundreds of thousands of ^{potential} citizens who ^{possibly} were to immigrate within a short ^{space} period of time. The physical conditions of a developing country and the limited economic resources for providing the livelihood of a crowded population ^{has} created the need for advanced planning of the nature of absorbing immigrants, of social adaptation, of activating creative resources and determining the place of settlement of the new immigrants.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The solution arrived at by the planners in Israel is based on the view that the multiplicity of functions which a development town can fulfil is the best compound for socio-economic health as well as physical health. Conditions of education in the towns, variety of trades, the numerous opportunities and prospects for personal success, opportunities for entertainment - all these denote the differences between town and village. With the increase in distance between village and town and to the place of industrial work, the social distance also increased and absorption in the village declined resulting in ^{increasing} departures from the village.

Industrialization is most vital in the economy and social life of developing countries. But there is a danger of forgetting the necessity of a parallel economic process.

Experience has taught us that those places where industry failed to develop have/ ^{subsequently} declined. On the other hand, those regions where industry was set up unilaterally now require rehabilitation. Experience has shown that industries which have been set up in order to meet the needs of a limited region of intensive agriculture constitute a valuable factor in strengthening agriculture and a broad foundation for the development of towns.

The natural physical region which is fully developed is, according to the principles of ecology and organic agriculture, at one and the same time also the most pleasant region for man from the point of view of scenic beauty and the atmosphere of tranquility conducive to rest and recuperation.

The objectives in setting up development towns in this country were therefore:

1. ^{Populating} ~~Repopulation~~ of various parts of the country mainly as a result of demographic pressures (waves of mass immigration), and with a view to dispersing the population and settling sparsely populated regions.
2. Decentralization of: administration, investments, industry, all kinds of services and the creation of an appropriate socio-cultural foundation.
3. As focal centres for regional services to the agricultural hinterland.

Operative Factors in the Establishment of Development Towns

1. The conspicuous differences in population crowding in various parts of the country (the coastline in contrast to other regions) - a matter which calls for a radical change in the geographic distribution of the population.

The Present Situation in regard to Information as to what is happening in the Development Towns

There is no satisfactory inter-institutional coordination in regard to the above - there is a splitting up of activities in the fields of planning, implementation, administration, survey and research.

PART 2

ORGANISATION OF SURVEY

Survey Proposal

(a) Purpose of the Survey:

1. To ascertain whether the expectations of the planners of the development towns in regard to the molding and establishing of a local society and communal life have come true.
2. To verify the dynamic dimensions of the above development and the trends for the future.

(b) Research Model

The research model will be constructed on the basis of a correlation of ecological systems in the following areas:

1. Social contacts, cultural activities, commercial contacts, economic life and all types of social welfare services. Taking into account reciprocal relations between all the factors of the towns being surveyed and naturally also with those of the rural environment.

2. A dispersal of sources of livelihood, as a sine qua non condition for ensuring the plan for populating all parts of the country.
3. Closing of the social and cultural gap and conserving human energy:
 - Between new immigrants and the veteran population;
 - Between the metropolitan region and the more distant regions;
 - Between the town and the village.
4. The need for bringing ~~xxxxxx~~ urban services closer to rural regions, in order to create points of direct contact between the various types of settlement.

(c) The Actual Situation in the Development Towns in Israel

The impression today is that the development towns have not as yet fulfilled the expectations of their establishment.

The survey system will be worked out in detail by professional advisory staff. It is intended to organise multi-professional ^{research} ~~staff~~ ~~research~~ in all the relevant spheres (in the field of urban and rural economics, urban and rural sociology and also in environmental physical planning).

The survey will be conducted at the outset in two development towns: Netivot and Beth Shemesh.

This is merely a start in formulating a framework for the work of the teams in Beth Shemesh and Netivot in the agreed direction and to sketch headings for disseminating information on the subject to study missions of the UJA at the middle and end of this summer.

PART 3

Outline of Stages of the Survey

Period of Time Required

<u>Stage (a):</u> 1. The collection of data by means of complete coordination with the relevant governmental and public institutions	3 months
2. Presentation of summing up of survey in respect of information	
<u>Stage (b):</u> Field survey: (Parallel operations in the two development towns). Sampling in the two towns incl.: - Preparations of questionnaire, selection of sample, pre-test, basic interviewing, classification of data by IBM. - Rough presentation of results of sample	4 months
<u>Stage (c):</u> Analysis of results of findings from the sample	3 months
<u>Stage (d):</u> Writing of report	2 months
Total:	12 months

PART 4Details of Personnel Required for the Survey

<u>Team of Professional Consultants</u>	<u>Time for job</u>
Research Director - Urban sociologist with rural background, expert in regional planning	1 full-time
Assistant to Director - Rural sociologist	1 full-time
Economist - consultant	Part-time
Geographer - consultant	Part-time
Cultural anthropologist - consultant	Part-time
Social psychologist - consultant	Part-time
Administrator - expert in municipal authorities consultant	Part-time

PROPOSAL FOR ORGANISATION OF SURVEY COMMITTEES

It is proposed that the following instruments be set up for organising the survey:

1. A supreme policy-making committee headed by the chairman of the Jewish Agency, Mr. L. Pincus. The members of the committee will be determined by the latter in consultation with those in charge of absorption and agricultural settlement.

The tasks of this committee would be: (i) to determine the policy and direction of work of the survey committees outlined below.

(ii) to determine the policy of the work after the survey findings are submitted to it.

2. Two survey committees comprising three members each. The members of each committee would be the representatives of the Departments of Agricultural Settlement, Absorption and Finance.

The one survey committee would deal with Beth Shmesh
The second survey committee would deal with Netivot.

Tasks of these survey committees are outlined in this memorandum.

3. The Director of Agricultural Research will set up a committee of experts whose task it will be to assist the survey committees and also to supervise and guide the conduct of the surveys themselves.

U	J	A
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המאחדת	היהודית	המגבית
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UNITED JEWISH APPEAL—Israel Office

April 20, 1967

Rabbi Herbert A. Friedman
Executive Vice-Chairman
United Jewish Appeal
New York

המשרד בישראל: ירושלים ת.ד. 92 P. O. B. JERUSALEM

Dear Rabbi Friedman:

Louis D. Horwitz tells me that he has come under attack from inside his own organization and that you should be informed about it. He will be discussing it with Dewey Stone here.

Lou says that Hammer has proposed a method of operation which would nullify his value here. Hammer asked Horwitz to clear all his recommendations to Pincus with Hammer in New York before he submits anything important to Pincus. Horwitz says he never gets answers, and rarely gets reactions from Hammer on his correspondence, and that therefore Hammer's request means that Horwitz would rarely, if ever, be able to do anything.

The technical argument revolves around one of Horwitz's two titles, as J.A. Inc representative, and as absorption advisor to Pincus. Without going into the details, it is obvious that Hammer is trying to nullify Horwitz's activities, which naturally get into the Agency's hair.

Horwitz says he is following his assigned procedure of the past 15 months: Make recommendations to Lubin, and send memos to Pincus, and copies to Hammer. Horwitz' recommendations to Pincus are made as his advisor or consultant. This was done because until very recently, Pincus never asked for Horwitz' assistance. Horwitz therefore made proposals on his own initiative as long as he was not invited in. Now, Horwitz is invited in on the demonstration projects and on long-range planning. Horwitz would give his advice verbally to Pincus but until recently has not been able to see him.

Sincerely yours,

MEMORANDUM

Date May 2, 1967

To Rabbi Herbert Friedman

From Robert Gamzey

Subject Israel agenda

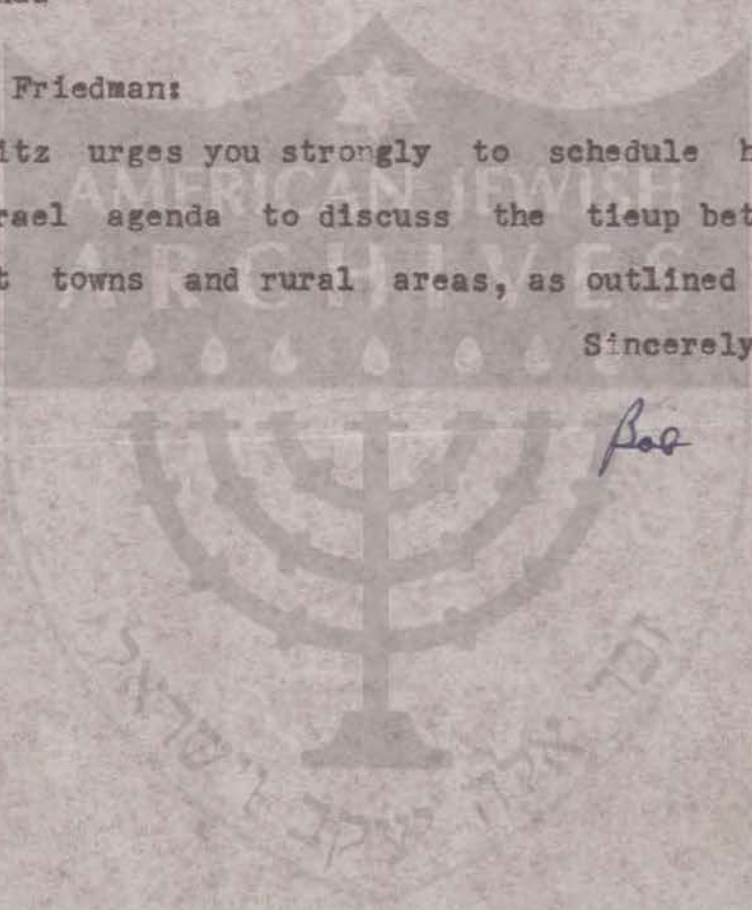
Dear Rabbi Friedman:

Louis Horwitz urges you strongly to schedule him early in your Israel agenda to discuss the tieup between development towns and rural areas, as outlined herein.

Sincerely,



Bob



הסוכנות היהודית לארץ-ישראל

THE JEWISH AGENCY FOR ISRAEL
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

PHONES: 24971 (10 LINES)
CABLES: JEVAGENCY
TELEX: 022-236

JERUSALEM May 23, 1967
P.O.B. 92

Our ref. _____

To: Rabbi Herbert Friedman
From: S. Ben-Eliezer
Subject: Points for Cable.

With reference to your call earlier today I would suggest the following outline:

1. Description of your personal impressions of the Israel scene, conspicuous absence of young men, scarcity of buses, and laying in of provisions by householders, but with special emphasis on general mood of determination and sangfroid, and widespread efforts at business as usual.
2. Nevertheless, mobilisation has resulted in dislocation of economy, especially through absence of key men on various levels in industry and interference with normal flow of commerce. This inevitably leads to stoppages in production and therefore to even further rise of unemployment which has in any case been serious for some time past. The impact is felt immediately in development areas and frontier towns which are particularly vulnerable economically and where people have practically no resources or savings to fall back on.
3. In these circumstances Jevagency called upon to provide prompt relief and welfare services over and above its normal programs for outlying areas populated mainly by immigrants. This requirement assumes redoubled urgency since extra Government funds cannot be expected for increased assistance under present conditions.

I believe that the above makes sense, is true, cannot give offense, and lends itself to elaboration. I do not of course know whether a message like this might not be out of focus in view of the ideas now being mooted and due to be discussed at tonight's meeting of the Agency Executive regarding the possibilities of an emergency campaign.

In any case, as I told you on the phone, I can be reached at home (3-1549):

S. Ben-Eliezer

FACT SHEET

UJA IN ISRAEL

UJA IS PEOPLE---One out of every two persons you see in Israel is an immigrant brought to the Jewish State by the Jewish Agency with the help of United Jewish Appeal funds from the U.S.

In 19 years of statehood, 1,300,000 immigrants entered Israel, whose total population is 2,656,800, compared with 790,000 in 1948.

UJA gave a haven, a home and a new life to Jews from Europe, Africa, Asia and the Americas. They were settled in the cities, converted into farmers on nearly 500 agricultural settlements, and dispersed over the countryside to build up 21 development towns.

1967 PROBLEM---It is in the development towns that Israel's most severe human problem is concentrated. In the new towns like Upper Nazareth, Migdal Haemek, Kiryat Shemona, Hatzor, Maalot, Or Akiva, Or Yehuda, Bet Shemesh, Kiryat Gat, Dimona, and others, turnovers of immigrant population over the past decade have left a residue of anywhere from 75% to 90% "Oriental" or African-Asian Jews, who migrated from the Moslem lands where Jews lived for over 2000 years. Most of the African-Asian Jews came to Israel without modern, secular education, without skills or trades, without knowledge of ways of life in a 20th Century Civilization. With their large families and their ancient customs, the preponderant majority of newcomer Jews from Arab countries found themselves suffering from educational deficiencies or "cultural gap" which relegated them to "hewers of wood and carriers of water." Their children require "head-start" programs at the age of 3 or 4 to avoid falling far behind already in the first or second grade of school.

2-UJA fact sheet

UNEMPLOYMENT---Whatever figures are accepted in varying estimates of unemployment, from 35,000 to 96,000, the development towns have been hit the hardest by the year-old economic recession. The unemployment picture is spotty, and subject to change. While hundreds of family heads are out of work in many development towns, with populations of 6,000 to 15,000, no unemployment is reported in Dimona, while Safed reports a labor shortage, importing 100 workers a day from Acre. The uneducated, unskilled immigrants who are the bulk of population in the development towns are the first to be laid off when construction, industry, commercial and development projects slow down.

300,000 BELOW POVERTY LINE---A Ministry of Social Welfare survey disclosed that 300,000 persons in Israel are living below the poverty line in 1967. The survey figured out that a family of four having an annual income of IL 3,163 is living on the poverty line. A family of seven requires IL 5,272 a year; otherwise it can be labeled under-privileged disadvantaged. When immigrant families living in poverty compare their plight with others in the Israeli society who live on a higher standard, the disadvantaged naturally feel a sense of discrimination, even if they are not actually being discriminated against. In America, they call this the "culture of poverty." There is a danger that in Israel, too, poverty-stricken families may transmit the sense of frustration, failure, and lack of motivation to the next generation--unless something drastic is done about it.

3-UJA fact sheet

1967 UJA PROGRAM-----FOR EVERY AGE GROUP

CHILDREN---

Expansion of day nurseries so mothers can place their small children and help add to family income.

Expansion of pre-kindergartens for 3 and 4 year olds in Israel's "HEAD START" program

50,000 needy school children need school lunches--their only nourishing hot meal of the day.

YOUTH---

Thousands of idle youth, not working and not going to secondary school can be taken off the streets by expansion of the youth vocational training centers which prepare them for skilled jobs.

Youth Aliyah needs additional places for thousands of youngsters from large, overcrowded families.

The development towns especially are in urgent need of ^{high schools,} youth clubs, playgrounds, swimming pools, sports fields, community centers.

(SEE SEPARATE FACT SHEET OF ISRAEL EDUCATION FUND OF UJA)

ADULTS---

Vocational training programs are vitally needed in the development towns to retrain workers who lost their jobs, and to train discharged army veterans so they will not drift from their home towns to the cities.

Anti-Illiteracy courses must be expanded in the development towns to make a dent in the estimated total of 200,000 illiterates. Illiteracy, joblessness, poverty, hopelessness go hand in hand.

5,000 overcrowded families are being rehoused this year in large housing units built by Jewish Agency. The last of the dwellers of asbestos huts hopefully will be removed from the vestiges of the ma'abarot in 1967.

AGED---

Besides the Malben homes for the aged (see separate Malben fact sheet), the Jewish Agency plans an extension of aged homes, clubs for aged, and other facilities for old folks--veterans in Israel--who are not eligible for Malben, which is only for immigrant aged, sick and handicapped.

HANDICAPPED-----Jewish Agency plans 15 day homes to remove retarded children from their harassed homes;
Six new stations to treat handicapped ~~children~~ deaf-mute kids;
Ten additional clubs for the blind;
Five clubs for deaf-mute adults;
Two institutions for retarded and disturbed.

731

מס

הסוכנות היהודית לארץ-ישראל

May 25, 1967. ירושלים.

Rabbi Herbert Friedman : אף

S. Ben-Eliezer : מאת

1968 Campaign : הנדון:

: מכתב

After our conversation yesterday I managed to have a talk with Mr. Pincus regarding the implementation, full or partial, of the recommendations of the ad hoc Committee which I handed you for your own information. You will recall that the operations proposed in that document are, according to our present thinking, meant to form the basis for the regular 1968 campaign.

Mr. Pincus is fully aware of the urgency of the situation and promised to take the matter up today with Mr. Gileadi who will have to get things moving with the Government.

In these circumstances it may be preferable when you discuss this subject with Mr. Pincus on your way to New York not to refer explicitly to the document I gave you, which is after all of an internal character.

הערה
SBE

(translation)

JEWISH AGENCY FOR ISRAEL

18.6.67

Dr. I. Katz
Director
Baerwald School of Social Work
Hebrew University
Jerusalem.

Dear Dr. Katz,

Because of the special circumstances in which we found ourselves and also because of my absence from the country for a number of weeks, my reply to your letter of April 10 was delayed. Now that I have returned to work, I re-read your letter with great interest.

I should like to express my appreciation that the university institution for the training of social workers is willing to assist us with the study and training of workers in the field of immigration and absorption.

From your letter I note that you take cognisance of the special needs and various levels of workers who have practical experience in the field of immigration and absorption.

I require a systematic program of study and will give my approval for proposals submitted to me, from the point of view also of financing within the limits of possibility.

The heads of the Absorption Dept. have drawn the attention of qualified social workers, who lack academic training, to register for the third year of study at the university.

In regard to the rest of the employees in the sphere of merging of the different sections into one department which will handle immigration and absorption and also the placement of workers in jobs, the heads of the department will be in touch with you for the purpose of discussing possible program and methods of implementation.

Regards,

(Signed) L. A. Pincus

ABSORPTION IN DEPTH

Suggestions for Additional Activities by the Jewish Agency

in the year 1967/68

1. At a meeting in Tel Aviv on March 12 attended by Messrs. Pincus (in the chair), Shragai, Czygel, Doltzin, Weitz, Gileadi, Duvdevani, Harel, Rossman, Lorberbaum and Ben Eliezer it was decided to set up a Committee to consider how and to what extent it might be possible to transfer to the Jewish Agency additional functions in the absorption field at present discharged by government departments, the purpose of such transfers being to facilitate reporting to outside bodies and to provide suitable campaign targets. The following were appointed members of this Committee: Messrs. Ben Eliezer (co-ordinator), Harel, Roseman, Berger and Lorberbaum.
2. The work of the Committee was done mainly through detailed consultations between the co-ordinator and individual members of the Committee, in addition to a plenary meeting. The findings and recommendations of the Committee are set out in the following.
3. We have come to the conclusion that it is impossible in the present situation to submit final detailed proposals. The reasons are, first, that we do not know at this stage the results of the recent negotiations with INC regarding the new arrangements for handling the debt situation and do not therefore know the amount of interest we shall want the Government to take over in exchange for operations. Second, deliberations are going on at present regarding additional plans for the creation of employment by various government departments, over and above the projects included in the 1967/68 budget. These negotiations have not yet been completed; on the other hand, they may well have a bearing on such proposals as we may wish to submit to the government. Third, we still lack full details regarding some of the allocations in the government budget for 1967/68 which may be of interest to us. Fourth, even where such details are available it is difficult for us at this stage to enter into any concrete negotiations with government officials until and unless these officials get clear instructions from their Ministers on how to relate to our approaches.
4. In these circumstances we have been constrained for the time being to limit ourselves to basic proposals only, leaving the working out of full details for a later stage. Nevertheless, in spite of these limitations it is already clear that we do have practical recommendations to make and that the possibilities are in fact greater than our needs.

5. In view of the needs of the Campaigns we have selected proposals in four fields of operations which have this in common that they all seek to consolidate the position of new immigrants in development towns, either economically, socially or educationally. We have also considered it appropriate to integrate in the following proposals suggestions for operations which we would be able to finance on our own out of the budget for Social Absorption (including the unspent balance of the 1966/67 budget). We have done so in the expectation that this may lead to the mobilisation of additional funds on the part of the government or other bodies for purposes which seem desirable to us not only for campaigning purposes but on their own right.

Our detailed suggestions are as follows:-

A. Public Works

In view of the unemployment situation and the concern this has aroused throughout the Jewish world it seems to us that it would be important for the Jewish Agency to play a part in whatever measures are taken to alleviate the situation. With this end in view we suggest the consideration of three possibilities.

i. JNF Works

The JNF is going to obtain from the Labour Ministry budget for 1967/68 grants to finance the following public works: Afforestation - 1,500,000 man days, Land Development - 290,000 man days, making a total of 1,790,000 man days at £ 12 a day, amounting to £ 21,480,000. The workers who would be employed by the JNF on these projects all live in development towns. We can see no reason why the above grants, or at least part of them, might not be advanced by the Jewish Agency; the more so as such a procedure need not give rise to any special organisational or administrative difficulties.

ii. Additional Employment in Moshavim

Further to the arrangement which was in force already in 1966/67 (if on a much smaller scale) negotiations are now under way between our Agricultural Settlement Department and the Labour Ministry with a view to securing grants for additional employment in moshavim under our care. Specifically, the aim is to provide jobs for 1,000 members of moshavim who were employed mainly in towns but have lost their work owing to the economic slow-down and must now devote themselves exclusively to the development of their farms. Moreover, jobs must be provided for 2,500 young men who will be discharged from the army and return to the farms of their parents. It is the policy of the Department to guarantee a minimum of 250 man days a year to full settlers in moshavim, and 200 man days to those discharged from the army, provided that their annual income is below £ 4,500. The work to be carried out under this scheme will consist of development and landscaping projects in the settlements, including the construction of terraces and internal roads, as well as the planting of orchards in so far as saplings are available but no budgets for the actual planting. According to the calculations of the Department grants will

be needed to finance 288,700 man days in 97 moshavim at £ 12 a day, making a total of £ 3,464,400. Negotiations with the Inter-Ministerial Committee have not yet been completed but should be finalised before long. Whatever the results will be, there seems to be no logical reason why an operation carried out entirely by one of our own departments should be financed by the government, thereby denying to us an important area which lends itself to reporting.

iii. Hameshaken

Negotiations have already been conducted with the Labour Ministry to take over the financing of this operation and agreement has been reached in principle. The sum involved comes to £ 5,700,000 in 1967/68. It would appear to us that here too is an operation which is suitable for fund-raising purposes since the beneficiaries are elderly persons in need of relief and the Jewish Agency was in fact one of the initiators of Hameshaken, contributing to its budgets in past years.

B. Construction Work and Public Institutions in Development Towns

We are interested in this field for two reasons. First, progress towards social absorption depends largely on the availability of suitable physical amenities which are still lacking in many places (as we have emphasised in our Campaign literature in the past two years); it also depends in some measure on improving the present slum-like appearance of these towns. Second, the development and construction projects connected with the above will provide a significant source of employment and therefore contribute to the fight against unemployment. Furthermore, it will be relatively easy for us to participate in such projects through co-operation with Amidar; and we might also stimulate additional spending by the government, provided that we ourselves allocate certain sums for suitable projects out of our own budget.

1. Development Projects in 21 Development Towns

Amidar has very comprehensive plans for development projects in 1967/68, including maintenance work and enlargement of existing flats, all of which would be of interest to us and the Campaigns. However, in order not to get lost in this wide field we suggest to concentrate specifically on the 21 development towns which have formed the subject of Campaign publicity these last two years. Even if we limit our participation to a minimum there are the following projects to suggest in these 21 towns:

Roads and Pavements	£ 2,295,000
Public Gardens	830,000
Playgrounds	590,000
Sanitation Projects	835,000
Total	<u>4,550,000</u>

Since we are partners in Amidar we see no reason why we should not be able to finance at least a modest part of the Amidar program -- the total cost of which will amount to £ 54,000,000 in 1967/68 -- instead of having all that money provided by the government.

ii. Workshops

This is a joint operation undertaken by the Jewish Agency and the Housing Ministry for the construction of workshops in development towns over a three year period (1965/68). The total budget for this comes to £ 3,000,000, with the Jewish Agency and the Housing Ministry each contributing £ 1,000,000 and the remaining £ 1,000,000 provided as a loan from the Chevra Lemivnei Ta'asiya. So far 243 workshops have been put up at a cost of roughly £ 2,500,000, but there are further demands for 200-220 units for which no funds are at present available. At any rate, irrespective of whether or not there will be additional funds we would suggest that the Jewish Agency take on itself the participation of the Housing Ministry so that its own share in this venture would amount to £ 2,000,000. It is obvious that this would be a desirable operation from the fund-raising point of view.

iii. Community Centres

In this area we propose to move forward in two directions. First, we should try to bring about more effective co-operation and more intensive use of the clubs already in existence, which are now being used rather inadequately since they belong to different organisations operating independantly of one another. To improve this situation is mainly a matter of organisation and will require no big allocations, if any. Second, there is need to put up new buildings in many of the development towns to be used for various purposes -- for adults, clubs for the aged, youth clubs, etc. For this purpose an allocation of £ 2,500,000 exists in the 1967/68 budgets of the Housing Ministry and Education Ministry. We would propose that the Jewish Agency take over these allocations, adding to them £ 1,000,000 out of its budget for Social Absorption, so that a total of £ 3,500,000 would be available. It seems to us that this amount should make it possible to do a substantial piece of work, incidentally providing suitable material for campaign publicity. It may be advisable to allocate a proportion of this money for operating expenses for these centres since the local authorities find it invariably difficult to raise the necessary means.

iv. Merkazei Noar

We propose to allocate £ 700,000 out of our budget for Social Absorption for the construction of new centres, or the adaptation of existing buildings for this purpose, mobilising thereby a further £ 700,000 from government budgets which we could then take on ourselves within the framework of the exchange of functions. It is clear that this would be desirable for Campaign purposes, quite apart from its intrinsic value. It should however

be noted in this connection that the officials in charge of the Merkazei Noar scheme claim that they do not this year have the budgets required for the operation of the existing centres, and they would therefore consider the opening of new centres an unrealistic undertaking.

v. Institutions for the Retarded and Disturbed

This is an area in which relatively little has been done hitherto. The need is particularly great for adolescents from among the under-privileged population in development towns. The Welfare Ministry has a budget of £ 700,000 for the construction of such institutions in 1967/68. We would suggest that we take over this commitment and add £ 300,000 of our own so that the total budget would amount to £ 1,000,000. The officials concerned consider that this would enable a serious beginning to be made in this neglected field and there is no doubt that the Campaigns would gladly take over this project.

C. Welfare Services

The two big items under this heading were financed by the Jewish Agency also last year and the relevant administrative arrangements have already proved their usefulness. The amount of money involved this year will however be larger.

i. Pre-kindergartens

According to the government budget for 1967/68 it will probably be possible to increase the Jewish Agency's share in this operation from £ 1,300,000 to £ 2,500,000. This again is a desirable item but it will be necessary first to clarify the details of the implementation with the Ministry of Education, which cannot however be done until clear instructions are given to this effect by the Minister.

ii. Old Age Grants

In consequence of increased requirements the Jewish Agency participation in this field will rise this year from £ 7,500,000 to £ 9,000,000. An agreement to this effect has already been reached with the Welfare Ministry.

iii. Housing for the Elderly

This refers to elderly and aged persons accommodated at present with their families under conditions of great hardship for all concerned. It is a problem which the Absorption Department has not yet been able to tackle for lack of means. There can be no doubt that the time has come to make a practical beginning and that such activities will be welcomed by the Campaigns. We propose accordingly that the Jewish Agency allocate a sum of £ 300,000 out of its budget for Social Absorption. This allocation might mobilise an additional £ 1,000,000 from the Housing Ministry (according to information given verbally) which we could take on ourselves so that we would have a total of £ 1,300,000 available for work in this field. The bulk of this money would of course have to be spent on the construction of small flats but a proportion should also be set aside for the opening of old age clubs, the provision of cheap meals and the organisation of social activities.

D. Anti-Illiteracy Program

This is another field which calls for intensification of the services hitherto provided by the Education Ministry. We propose to allocate for the purpose the sum of £ 500,000 out of our budget for Social Absorption. In case we succeed in coming to an agreement with the Education Ministry we could also take on ourselves approximately £ 1,500,000 which will be spent by the Ministry this year for this type of work. This would certainly be an attractive proposition for the Campaign.

6. The above proposals are summarised in the attached table. The figures show that our suggestions are in excess of the amount we should require for the exchange of functions with the Government in return for interest payments. This will of course make it easier for us to enter upon negotiations, giving us as it does some leeway.

7. In conclusion we would like to add three comments. First, we are aware that the above proposals do not amount to more than an ad hoc program. But at least this could be put into operation, with whatever modifications may be called for, and become a useful basis for campaigning during the rest of the year as well as next year. Second, we feel strongly that more serious consideration will have to be given to what should be the functions of the Jewish Agency in relation to the Israel Government and possibly other bodies from a long-term point of view. Third, we believe that it would be desirable for obvious reasons to move away from the present practice which could be interpreted as a book-keeping device. This might be possible if we could come to an understanding with the government well in advance of the formulation of budgets, so that areas or programs of interest to us would not be put into the government budget to start with.

- S. Ben-Ziezer
- L. Berger
- Y. Har'el
- Y. Lorberbaum
- A. Rosenman

Jerusalem,
April 23, 1967

ABSORPTION IN DEPTH
Summary of Suggestions
for Additional Activities by the Jewish Agency
in 1967/68
(in £ million)

<u>Public Works</u>		<u>IG</u>	<u>JA</u>	<u>Total</u>
Through JNF		21.5		21.5
Additional Employment in Moshavin		3.5		3.5
Hameshaken		<u>5.7</u>		<u>5.7</u>
		<u>30.7</u>		<u>30.7</u>
<u>Construction Work in Development Towns</u>				
Amidar development programs in 21 towns:				
	£			
Roads	2,295,000			
Public gardens	830,000			
Playgrounds	590,000			
Sanitation projects	<u>835,000</u>			
	<u>4,550,000</u>	4.6		4.6
Workshops		1.0		1.0
Community Centres		2.5	1.0	3.5
Youth Centres		0.7	0.7	1.4
Institutions for the Retarded and Disturbed		<u>0.7</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>1.0</u>
		<u>9.5</u>	<u>2.0</u>	<u>11.5</u>
<u>Welfare Services</u>				
Old-Age Grants		9.0		9.0
Housing and Clubs for the Elderly		1.0	0.3	1.3
Pre-Kindergartens		<u>2.5</u>		<u>2.5</u>
		<u>12.5</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>12.8</u>
<u>Anti-Illiteracy Programs</u>		<u>1.5</u>	<u>0.5</u>	<u>2.0</u>
		<u>54.2</u>	<u>2.8*</u>	<u>57.0</u>

* including £ 800,000 unexpended balance of 1966/67 and £ 2,000,000 allocation for Social Absorption in 1967/68

from Herbert A. Friedman

12F

Agenda for Pinus

1. Outline of ten-year needs by ~~for~~ 19 June
2. in support of training social workers & instructors for centers
3. use of "survey" in Bet Shemesh + Netivot as bet camp. material?
4. no longer can use statement of needs - now must switch to actual program.
5. Dec. Conf. - personnel
- 6.

AIR MAIL

הסוכנות היהודית לארץ-ישראל
THE EXECUTIVE OF THE JEWISH AGENCY

Telegrams: "EVAGENCY" JERUSALEM
Telephone: 24671 (9 Lines)
Codes: BENTLEY'S

P.O. Box 92
JERUSALEM

September 2, 1968.

Ref. No.

Mr. Irving Bernstein
United Jewish Appeal
1290 Avenue of the Americas
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10019, U.S.A.

Dear Irv:

Zelig Chinitz has turned over to me your correspondence on the questions raised by Mr. William Rosenwald with reference to the development towns. As you may know, I have recently taken over some of Dr. Ben-Eliezer's functions at the Agency, and replying to this type of question would seem to fall within these functions.

You should know that the development towns and their situation has a very high priority in the studies and evaluations we are doing in connection with the Conference on Human Needs in Israel to be held in June 1969. All the questions raised by Mr. Rosenwald, and many more, are being examined in the greatest detail so that we can present an accurate picture of the situation in these towns today and make realistic proposals to deal with whatever problems our studies reveal.

However, we do not have to wait until June to draw at least some tentative conclusions at this time, conclusions related to the questions raised by Mr. Rosenwald. Let me attempt to tackle these questions approximately in the order that they are raised in Mr. Rosenwald's letter of May 21.

1. "...heavy unemployment continues in, and ...many people are leaving, some of the development towns ..."

There has been a considerable upturn in Israel's economic situation, and unemployment has been and continues to be reduced to a smaller and smaller percentage of the labor force. This situation is true in most of the development towns, some of which are actually suffering from shortages of labor. To be sure, the impact of this rapid economic development in Israel has not been uniform throughout the land. Thus, those towns which had an insufficient supply of skilled labor have not enjoyed economic growth comparable to those towns where skilled labor was already available or could be attracted to the towns. Yes, unemployment does

continue in a few of the development towns, but it can hardly be called "heavy". In at least one town - Arad - there is actually a shortage of unskilled and semi-skilled labor.

Certainly, there has been (emphasis on the past tense) substantial turnover of population in many of the development towns. However, much of this movement has been related to social and cultural factors to at least as great an extent as economic factors such as unemployment. (More on this below.) As for the present situation, although I cannot quote statistics to you (they are being gathered for the Conference), I can say with reasonable assurance that there is rather little movement out of the development towns -- certainly by comparison with the past, and in most instances certainly not for lack of employment opportunities.

2. "... wonder if creating, and continuing to support them, may have been a mistake - that is, if their location is such that they cannot be made economically viable and self-supporting ..."

The whole issue of "creating" the development towns and their "location" has to be seen in the light of the original objectives. They were "created" and "located" where they are in order to disperse the immigrant population throughout the land, to establish centers of Jewish population in key areas where security considerations were predominant (either near frontiers or where there were large concentrations of Israeli Arab population). They were intended also to serve as centers for rural areas, and as a source of labor for the rural settlements. They were planned to become industrial and commercial centers.

In terms of dispersing the immigrant population, the goal has certainly been achieved. Despite the great turnover of population and the movement in and out of the development towns, the fact is that the majority of those settled in these towns have remained. In fact, a far higher percentage has remained - and more new people have been attracted - than in any of the other countries where new towns have been created in order to prevent growing concentration in large metropolitan centers. For example, whereas most big cities in the world are getting bigger, the population of Tel Aviv is actually getting smaller. To be sure, many Tel Avivians are moving only to the suburbs of Tel Aviv. But many of them - the young in increasing number - are moving to towns like Arad and Dimona and Kiryat Shmona, because they feel they have greater opportunities here.

If the dispersion goal has been largely achieved, then the security goals are also being achieved. Beer Sheba is no longer the only substantial concentration of Jews in the Negev. It is now buttressed by important Jewish concentrations in Dimona, Arad, Yeruham and Mitzpe Ramon. In the

midst of the large Arab populations of the Galilee there are now considerable Jewish concentrations in Nazareth Ilith, Tiberias, Safed and Kiryat Shmona. And these are not dying towns. All of them have problems. But all of them are securely established, and most of them today can be categorized as thriving and growing.

The fact of the matter is that the problems of the development towns are not related to their location. Most industry, including most new industry, in Israel is of the "neutral" type. It is industry that is not dependent on the availability of local markets or of local raw materials. This kind of industry can be located anywhere, and the smallness of the country makes the factor of transport relatively minor. And because of this "mobility" of industry it is accurate to say that at least two-thirds of the 21 development towns are today in a situation of fair to excellent economic conditions.

The real problem of the development towns, of those that are still in difficulty, is one of people, of people who have inadequate skills for today's industrial technology. It is a problem of education, often the basic education necessary to acquire vocational skills. Ma'alot, for example, is one of the development towns in trouble. Its people do not have the kinds of skills that would make them a suitable labor force for modern industry. If we were to "close down" Ma'alot (and, obviously, cities are not easily "closed down"), and if we were to transfer its population to other towns, these people would carry their handicaps with them, and their problems would still remain: lack of education, lack of occupational skills.

Another major problem of the development towns, including many that are economically thriving, is also related to people and their needs. It is the problem of the social and cultural climate of their communities. I had occasion recently to visit Kiryat Gat, a development town planned for 20,000 people, which expects soon to have 30,000 people, and is now projecting plans for 100,000 people within the next ten to fifteen years. I asked the mayor what he would do with - say - a million dollars if it were given to the town as an outright gift. With considerable feeling, he replied that he would plant trees, he would widen streets and put a strip of green grass down the middle, he would create a few gardens. In the town of Beth Shemesh, a city with many economic problems but also with a good economic outlook, the leaders of the town want (and they are building) a library, they want a flower shop. In Yeruham, where there is plenty of work and very little unemployment, there is apathy, dullness - and the physical look of the city reflects it. But in Dimona, only 15 kilometers away, where there is - if anything - proportionately less industry than in Yeruham, the town is alive and vital. What Yeruham lacks is leadership and imagination and a sense of community pride.

All of these are human problems, not economic or employment or location problems. And the investment that has to be made is not in the towns but in the people. It is an investment that would have to be made wherever the people lived. Nor is it a problem limited to the development towns: it exists in the large

cities and in the small settlements of Israel - anywhere that lack of education and lack of cultural motivation prevent people from entering the mainstream of Israeli life.

Without waiting for conferences and further studies, a number of programs are already underway to deal with some aspects of these human problems. For example, demonstration projects have been launched in Beth Shemesh and Netivot aimed specifically at developing civic leadership, finding and developing people who will assume responsibility for making their communities socially and culturally attractive to those who live there and those whom they wish to attract to their communities. Although the projects are only eight months old, the first tangible results are already evident in Beth Shemesh. There exists there already a voluntary council of citizens who are spotting problems and mobilizing resources to meet them, who are involving their fellow citizens in a kind of "Operation Bootstrap" that is already creating an air of excitement and vitality in what was known less than a year ago as a "dead" town. The task in Netivot has been more difficult, but there too a beginning has been made.

Another push is in the direction of regionalization. Thus, the mayor of Dimona is pushing hard for a program that will combine into one city or, at least, one regional unit his own city of Dimona with neighboring Yeruham, and possibly with Arad. This would give them a geographic and - hopefully - political unit of some 50,000 persons, and would make available for economically thriving, but socially moribund Yeruham, the leadership resources of dynamic Dimona. The two cities are only 15 kilometers apart by present roads, and a new highway now on the drawing boards would reduce the distance to only 10 kilometers. Similar regional programs are possible elsewhere, programs based on the principle of the strong helping the weak, of the dynamic arousing the apathetic.

Perhaps the most important push is in the field of education. The various government ministries, the Jewish Agency and various privately supported institutions are intensifying their efforts to supplement the normal educational activities in the development towns with such programs as pre-school training (like the Operation Headstart programs); the "long day" (more intensive than the normal school day); after-school activities in special youth centers where there can be supervised homework, supplemental courses, cultural enrichment programs. A most important element in this drive is the growth of the comprehensive highschool program, where vocational training is combined with academic courses. In addition, there is a considerable expansion in vocational training schools and classes.

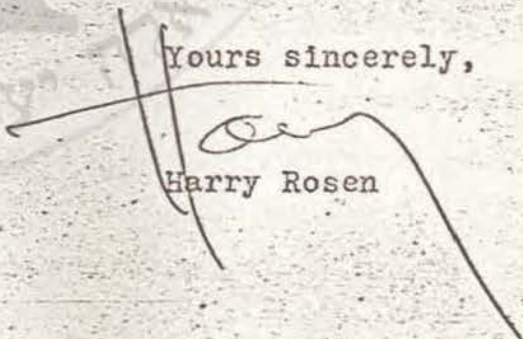
Finally, there is one more element that we hope will contribute to the growing dynamism of the development towns and to more vigorous efforts to solve problems where they exist. This is a political element, and involves the anticipated changeover from the present system of proportional representation to a system of direct elections on the municipal level. I don't want to get involved in the pros and cons of this changeover, but it is evident that a system of direct election will make municipal officials more sensitive and responsive to the needs of the voters, the citizens of their communities.

To summarize, let me say that the problem of the development towns, today, is by no means acute in economic terms. To be sure, there are still towns today, less than a third of them - that still suffer from economic ills. The acute problem, however, is a social one: education, vocational training, cultural enrichment to complete the task of bringing into Israel's contemporary modern society that portion of the immigrant population whose initial social and educational handicaps have not yet been the object of sufficient investment in social and educational resources. This problem we know we can solve by additional "investment" - not in industrial plants but in programs of basic education and school readiness and vocational training and youth centers. And we will succeed in direct proportion to the amount we are able to invest, in tax pounds and in philanthropic dollars.

I have not gone into statistical detail because it would take me too long to accumulate it. Besides, this is the task of COHN (Conference on Human Needs). The committees and experts working on COHN are collecting the data, evaluating the facts, and preparing the detailed projections and proposals which will provide the basis for discussion and decision by the participants in the Conference. I make bold to say, however, that the final report as submitted to the Conference will state in highly organized and detailed fashion what I have attempted to sketch out here in broad outline: the problems of the development towns can be solved by further investment in the people of the towns. The basic economic situation of these towns (and there will be a few exceptions, of course!) is sound.

I hope there is sufficient material here to answer some of Mr. Rosenwald's very pertinent and very basic questions. Please don't hesitate to call on us for any further information we can provide.

Yours sincerely,



Harry Rosen

HR:er

27 January 1969

Ben Shatz

PINCUS
JEVAGENCY
JERUSALEM (ISRAEL)

SET OF BEN-ELIEZER DRAFT PAPERS ARRIVED JUST TODAY STOP YOU ASKED FOR
REACTIONS BY END JANUARY STOP WILL TRY GIVE REACTIONS WITHIN NEXT FEW
DAYS BUT MEE MIGHT NEED TEN DAYS REGARDS

FRIEDMAN

NAF
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE RESEARCH COMMITTEE
ON CAUSES OF VIOLENCE IN LOCAL SA'AD OFFICES.

The committee studied 120 cases and 151 trials, visited local branches, and interviewed key personnel in the center and in the field.

The study centered upon two points:

- 1) The personality of the attackers.
- 2) The social background and the local office.

The hypotheses were:

- 1) Violence is a barometer of the pressure the office has to stand.
- 2) It is a consequence of the complexity of the problems and of the personality of the addressee.
- 3) It is a sign of conflict between the worker and the office on one side, and the addressee on the other.
- 4) It may show lack of cooperation between different social welfare branches, and/or a low professional standard of work.

THE FINDINGS.

- 1) Correlation between frequency and complexity of cases, and social regions.

A) In the Regional Administrations the situation is good, owing to a selected and stable population, to a small deviation from an average standard of living, to popular confidence in the elected local authorities, and to a higher percentage of field work, as opposed to office work.

B) In the big cities it seems that most cases of violence are caused by the large number of big families in low income brackets, and the settlement of problematic families sent over from development towns and other regions. The local offices are often incapable to deal with this overload of work.

C) In development towns we have the most cases of violence, owing to the following causes:

- 1) The heterogeneity of the population.
- 2) Lack of a stable economical and social base, which causes a feeling of frustration both to the offices and the addressees.
- 3) Large gaps in the standard of living.
- 4) Conflicts between political Parties and between communities of origin, which cause a lack of confidence in the office and in the worker.
- 5) A history of previous and irrepresed violence.
- 6) A habit of the different local authorities to address to the local Sa'ad offices (without previous communication) cases to whose problems the offices are unequipped or unauthorized to solve.
- 7) Presence in the towns of many complex cases, with a past of sickness, violence, alcoholism and other chronic problems.
- 8) Lack of cooperation between different local branches of authority.
- 9) The offices are often, underequipped in furniture, comfort, rooms and personnel.
- 10) Sometimes the security services are badly organized, and the Police are not ready enough (or willing) to establish and maintain order.

- 2) Correlation between the office situation and the cases of violence.

A) In some offices there is no adequate intake worker (who should be professionally experienced and expert far above the average standard).

B) The standard of the average worker is inadequate to deal with the more complex problems at hand.

C) Though there are Inspectors, there is no supervision and advisory work on their part.

D) The offices are often neglected, dirty and insufficient.

The types of problems which cause most cases of violence are:

1) Need for economical help (about 50% of violent addressees have history of chronic sickness; 20% are mental cases).

2) Requests of boarding schools for the children.

3) Requests of professional rehabilitation.

4) Business permits.

5) Requests of change of region or residence, or housing.

The cases of violence happened when:

1) There is no solution to the problem.

2) The solution is not in the office authority.

3) The solution depends upon cooperation with other offices, which don't cooperate.

4) There is a difficult relationship between addressee and worker.

Note: These reasons are not accepted by the addressee. Sometimes he feels that under pressure of violence only will he be able to get the solution to his problems.

Other causes may be a low professional standard of the worker, knowledge of former successes of the violent approach, and the conditions of the office.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1) A clear definition of duties and relevant responsibilities of local offices. Also a definition of intake routine from other authorities.

2) Inter-office committees for the care of more complex cases.

3) A minimum standard of office equipment and protection.

4) Good supervising and intake workers.

5) First Aid routine for acute cases.

6) Training courses for all workers.

7) A committee composed of Supervisor, Regional and Local offices to sit on complex cases.

8) The right of appeal of the addressee should be made clear in all cases.