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Israel Education Fund. 1969.

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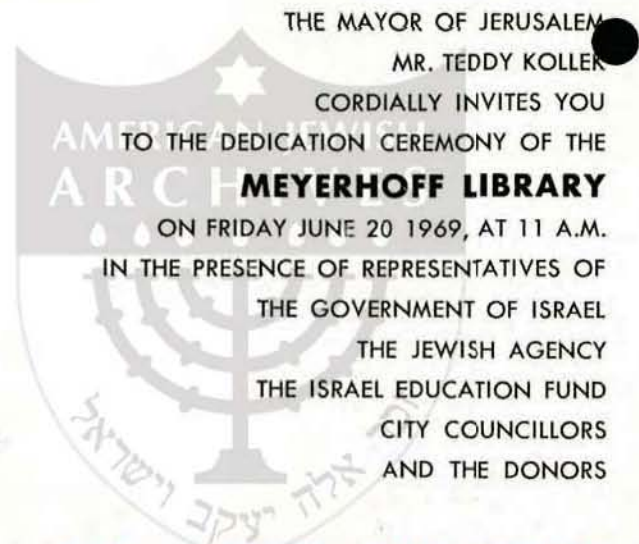
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ADMITTANCE-TWO





THE MAYOR OF JERUSALEM  
MR. TEDDY KOLLEK

CORDIALLY INVITES YOU  
TO THE DEDICATION CEREMONY OF THE  
**MEYERHOFF LIBRARY**

ON FRIDAY JUNE 20 1969, AT 11 A.M.  
IN THE PRESENCE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF  
THE GOVERNMENT OF ISRAEL  
THE JEWISH AGENCY  
THE ISRAEL EDUCATION FUND  
CITY COUNCILLORS  
AND THE DONORS

**Mr. and Mrs. JOSEPH MEYERHOFF**

A PROJECT OF THE ISRAEL EDUCATION FUND  
OF THE UNITED JEWISH APPEAL U.S.A.

THE CEREMONY WILL TAKE PLACE AT THE LIBRARY,

YEHUDA HANASSI ST., CORNER ELIEZER HAGADOL ST.,  
GONEN QTR., JERUSALEM

ראש העיר ירושלים

מר טדי קולק

מתכבד להזמין את כב'

**לטכס חנוכת ספריה ע"ש מאירהוף**

בהשתתפות

נציגי ממשלת ישראל

הסוכנות היהודית

קרן החינוך לישראל

חברי מועצת העיריה

ובנוכחות התורמים

**מר יוסף מאירהוף ורעייתו**

הספריה הוקמה ע"י קרן החינוך לישראל

של המגבית היהודית המאוחדת

הטכס יתקיים ביום ששי ד' בתמוז תשכ"ט (20.6.69),

בשעה 11.00 לפנה"צ בספריה

רחוב יהודה הנשיא פנת אליעזר הגדול, שכונת גונן ירושלים



הומנה לזוג



MUNICIPALITY OF BAT-YAM



*Mr. Menachem Rothchild*

MAYOR

OF THE CITY OF BAT-YAM

Cordially invites you  
to the

*Dedication Ceremony of the  
Samuel-Mendel and Esther Melton  
Vocational High School*

on Monday, October 20th, 1969 at 3.30 p. m.  
at schikun Ramat-Hanassi, Bat-Yam.

The ceremony will be held in the presence of  
representatives of:

The Israel Government  
The Jewish Agency  
Ort Israel  
The Bat-Yam Local Council  
and the honorable donor  
Mr. Samuel-Mendel Melton  
of Columbus, Ohio, U.S.A.

---

*The school was built under the auspices of the Israel  
Education Fund of the United Jewish Appeal.*

אר מנחם רוטשילד

ראש עיריית בת-ים

מתכבד להזמין את כבי

לטכס חנוכת בית-הספר התיכון-מקצוצי

צ"ע סמואל-מנדל ואסתר מלטון

ARCHIVES

שייערך ביום שני חי' בחשוון תש"ל (10. 10. 1969).  
בשעה 3.30 אחה"צ בשכונת רמת הנשיא, בתיים.

במעמד:

נציג ממשלת ישראל.

הסוכנות היהודית לא"י,

אורט בישראל

חברי מועצת עיריית בת-ים

והתורם המכובד

מור סמואל-מנדל מלטון, מארה"ב





עיריית בת ים





עיריית רמלה: אבן פינה לבית העם ע"ש רובין.  
MUNICIPALITY OF RAMLA : GROUNDBREAKING OF THE RUBIN COMMUNITY HALL 9.4.1969.





מסמכים ופיקודים  
של ממשלת ישראל  
מ-1948 עד 1950

מסמכים ופיקודים  
של ממשלת ישראל  
מ-1951 עד 1955  
מסמכים ופיקודים

מסמכים ופיקודים :

מסמכים ופיקודים  
מ-1956 עד 1960  
מסמכים ופיקודים  
מ-1961 עד 1965  
מסמכים ופיקודים

מסמכים ופיקודים

מסמכים ופיקודים

מסמכים ופיקודים

מסמכים ופיקודים

מסמכים ופיקודים

מסמכים ופיקודים

מסמכים ופיקודים

The Mayor of Ramla

Mr. Y. STEIN

requests the honour of your presence  
at the

GROUNDBREAKING CEREMONY of the  
BARBARA E. AND LEROY RUBIN  
AND FAMILY

COMMUNITY HALL  
AMERICAN JEWISH  
ARCHIVES



which will take place  
on Thursday, September 4, 1969, at 4 p.m.  
at the site, Weizman street near the Tower.

The Ceremony will be attended by  
representatives of :

THE GOVERNMENT OF ISRAEL  
THE JEWISH AGENCY FOR ISRAEL  
MUNICIPALITY OF RAMLA and  
Members of the RUBIN family.

The project is being built under the auspices of  
THE ISRAEL EDUCATION FUND  
OF THE UNITED JEWISH APPEAL.



עיריית רמלה: חנוכת בית הספר המקיף ע"ש רקוסין.

MUNICIPALITY OF RAMLA: DEDICATION OF THE RACOOSIN COMPREHENSIVE HIGH SCHOOL 21. 10. 1969



The Mayor of Ramla  
Mr. Y. STEIN

cordially invites you  
to the Dedication Ceremony  
of the  
THEODORE R. RACOOSIN  
COMPREHENSIVE HIGH SCHOOL  
a n d  
DOROTHY AND AARON RUBIN  
WORKSHOP BUILDING WISH

ARCHIVES  
which will take place  
on Tuesday, October 21, 1969, at 3.30 p. m.

in presence of representatives of the :

GOVERNMENT OF ISRAEL  
JEWISH AGENCY FOR ISRAEL  
ISRAEL EDUCATION FUND  
MUNICIPALITY OF RAMLA and  
Mr. THEODORE R. RACOOSIN

A project of  
THE ISRAEL EDUCATION FUND  
OF THE UNITED JEWISH APPEAL.

ראש עיריית רמלה  
מר י. שטיין

מתכבד להזמין את כב'  
לטכס חנוכת  
בית הספר המקיף  
ע"ש  
תיאודור ר. רקוסין  
ובתי מלאכה  
ע"ש

דורוטי ואהרון רובין

AMERICAN JEWISH  
ARCHIVES

הטכס יתקיים  
ביום ג', ט' בחשוון תש"ל (21.10.69)  
בשעה 3.30 אחה"צ

במעמד נציגי :

ממשלת ישראל  
הסוכנות היהודית  
קרן החינוך לישראל  
חברי עיריית רמלה ובנוכחות  
מר תיאודור ר. רקוסין.

בית הספר הוקם  
באמצעות  
קרן החינוך לישראל של  
המגבית היהודית המאוחדת.



A Proposal For A Campaign

To Be Conducted By the Israel Education Fund Of The United Jewish Appeal

In The United States

On Behalf Of All Institutions Of Higher Education In Israel

The Dynamics of Education

In the Jewish tradition, education has always been a living force. It has been and always will be valued for its own sake, for the reinforcement it gives to the moral and ethical bases of Judaism, for the fulfillment it makes possible of individual human potential, for the foundation it creates for responsible social action. The People of the Book have always considered the attainment of the highest level of education possible for each individual to be a Jewish birthright and a basic human need.

In the dynamics of every free immigrant society, education has been a powerful integrating force. The upward mobility of immigrant groups was made possible in America by the creation of a free, universal and compulsory system of secondary education. Absorption at all levels of society continues to be possible because of a widespread, expanding system of higher education. This process is being repeated today in Israel's 21 year-old immigrant society, which is progressing rapidly toward a totally effective secondary education system and is on the threshold of an explosive expansion of its system of higher education.

It has long been recognized that for Israel - poor in natural resources, surrounded by hostile neighbors and faced with enormous problems of cultural and economic integration - the one great resource, the corner-

stone of survival itself, must be the quality of its manpower. To a large degree that quality is dependent on the scope and effectiveness of its secondary and post-secondary education. To a man, Israel's foremost leaders have said that the crucial measurable difference between the contending armies in the Six-Day War of June, 1967 - beyond such measureless qualities as pride and courage - was the skill, training and basic education of Israel's fighting men and women.

#### Manpower for the Future

Beyond survival, that skill and training will be increasingly needed as the years go by for Israel's economic strength and soundness and for its technological efficiency in the modern world. On August 4, 1967, the late Prime Minister, Levi Eshkol, told a gathering of world Jewish leaders that Israel must produce a skilled manpower capable of raising the Gross National Product by nine or 10 per cent each year for the following ten years. Since that date, it has been demonstrated that an annual GNP increase of 13 per cent is not only attainable but should be considered the new minimum required.

Former Prime Minister David Ben Gurion has declared that Israel's paramount need is "to educate and train a highly cultured technological younger generation to increase productivity."

The predictable growth of Israel's professional and industrial capacity will obviously require the addition to the labor market of tens of thousands of people with university and graduate training during the next decade.



Part of this highly skilled new manpower will become available through immigration into Israel, from Europe, <sup>the</sup> /United States and other areas of the western world. The bulk of it, however, will have to be created within Israel. To accomplish this, a large-scale expansion of Israel's universities - geographically and in terms of physical plant and student enrollment - seems both inevitable and imperative. It is to this historical imperative, and to the role which the resources of world Jewry - especially U.S. Jewry - must play in accomplishing it, that this paper is directed.

Israel's Growth in Education: a Partnership

In constructing its system of education, Israel has twice before faced such historical imperatives and each time has met them successfully. Each time, it has had significant assistance from American Jewry.

Only a few short months after the State of Israel was born and while still at war fighting for its very existence, Israel boldly proclaimed that elementary education would be free and compulsory for every child in the land from the age of five to the age of fourteen. This was done with the knowledge that hundreds of thousands - eventually millions - of displaced and oppressed Jews would come pouring into the country through gates that were held unrestrictedly open for them. It was done, as well, with the knowledge that the resources of the new nation would not be able to meet the expense of both bringing the immigrants in and providing free education for their children.

It was done with an instinctive faith in the ability of the American Jewish community, through the United Jewish Appeal, to finance the immigration and initial resettlement of the vast numbers who would come. That faith proved justified: the annual single, exclusive campaign on behalf of immigration to Israel conducted by the UJA, even though never enough to cover all the needs,



freed the people of Israel to meet basic internal obligations, including their commitment to provide, free to all, the eight grades of elementary education which they had made compulsory.

By 1964, Israel was threatened with a disastrous polarization between the generally educated and productive western elements and the relatively undereducated and underproductive Afro-Asian elements of the country's population. A severe shortage of high schools - especially in development towns and other immigrant sectors where families of Afro-Asian origin predominated - was tragically denying the children of those families the chance to rise above their fathers' unskilled, unschooled level of achievement. The continued absence of those schools would surely make the dangerous population split a bitter, permanent fact of life in Israel. The establishment in five years of from 60 to 72 high schools emphasizing productive modern vocational training became historically imperative.

Again, Israel's people knew they could not bear the expense of this basic construction while meeting the enormous costs of defense, absorption and economic development. Again, they turned in faith to their partners in the U.S. Again, the American Jewish community - through the UJA's single, exclusive Israel Education Fund campaign on behalf of secondary education in Israel - has responded to the challenge. Sixty-six high schools have been established by UJA/IEF donors to date, mostly in development towns and other immigrant sectors. The minimum goal has been surpassed; the maximum goal may be met within the five years. The threat of a tragic population split has receded.

With elementary education successfully established and available to all, with secondary education taking productive shape and with two additional years of compulsory schooling to be in force by 1975... all of which

has developed with the direct or indirect assistance of overseas partners... the people of Israel have provided a solid sub-structure for the system of higher education which they must now consolidate and expand.

It is already clear, from the volume of needed university skills mentioned above - and will be even clearer from the level of needed future funds to be presented below - that the people of Israel cannot meet the needs of their universities in the next decade without massive overseas aid. In a sense this is a truism, because higher education in Israel literally owes its creation to gift funds from world Jewry long years before the State came into being and has ever since depended heavily on this source of funds for its continuity and growth.

Up to now, however, support of higher education in Israel by American Jewry has not taken the form of a single, exclusive campaign, with the exception of a brief experiment. Five separate societies in the U.S., for varying numbers of years, have been raising funds for as many institutions of higher learning in Israel: the Hebrew University, Technion, the Weizmann Institute, Bar-Ilan University and Tel Aviv University. A sixth society is currently being formed to raise funds for the University of Haifa. Following this pattern of separate institutional fund raising for higher education, the formation of a seventh society - to raise funds for the fledgling University of the Negev - would be expected.

In the light of the historic imperative in education facing Israel today - the final, the most significant and very likely the most costly of all - the question of which fund raising process American Jewry should use to meet it is an urgent one. Are the multiple campaigns effective enough to meet the need in their concentrated and segmented way, and should they continue? Or can the American Jewish community most effectively provide the



overall support needed, once again, through a single, exclusive campaign on behalf of higher education in Israel?

Israel's Institutions of Higher Learning

In confronting the need to break through to the future in higher education, Israel is fortunately on more solid ground than it was when faced with the task of founding its elementary school system or of swiftly creating a network of high schools to give the greatest possible opportunity to the greatest possible number. Its seven universities - ranging in seniority from the Technion-Israel Institute of Technology and the Hebrew University, for both of which the cornerstones were laid more than 50 years ago, to the four year old Institute of Higher Learning in the Negev - represent an accomplishment and a potential, in a 21 year old country, as great as any in world history.

The division of Jerusalem which accompanied the birth of Israel in 1948 brought with it the loss of Palestine's largest single university campus, on Mt. Scopus. The Hebrew University, which began operations in 1925 with a few hundred students and had been nurtured by world Jewry into one of the Middle East's leading centers of higher education, was forced to begin all over again. Driving hard to achieve its double aim of becoming the world center of Jewish learning and scholarship while providing Israel with the core of its professional manpower, it has swiftly regained and surpassed its previous heights.

In 1968/9, operating on Mt. Scopus again as well as its four other campuses, the Hebrew University offered a wide range of studies, including

outstanding courses in medicine and law as well as in the basic humanities and sciences, to a total enrollment of 12,501 students.

The Technion-Israel Institute of Technology began operations in Haifa in 1924 with an enrollment of 30 students. Growing steadily since, it pursues the aim of providing Israel with the engineering manpower it needs for its science-based industries, one of the most important elements in the creation of the viable economy the country is seeking.

Student enrollment on Technion's expanding campus in Haifa in 1968/9 was 5,688. In addition, Technion has a directly affiliated Technical High School and Junior Technical College; maintains a branch in Beersheba under the budding University of the Negev program; offers refresher courses for thousands of working engineers and technicians in Tel-Aviv, Jerusalem, Haifa, Beersheba and smaller communities; and operates an active program in behalf of the emerging countries of Africa and Asia, training students from those countries in Haifa and sending graduates to them to give instruction in the skills they need. (Lack of space and facilities caused Technion to turn away 800 applicants in 1968/9, many of whom met entrance qualifications.)

The Weizmann Institute of Science in Rehovot is Israel's magnificent center for education and pure and applied research in the natural sciences. Founded in 1944 around the nucleus of the ten year old Daniel Sieff Research Institute, its cornerstone was laid in 1946. In 1968/9 it had a student body, all graduate students, of 324 and a permanent research, instructional and technical staff of about 700, and this combined total was engaged in more than 200 research projects in nuclear physics, experimental biology, electronics, mathematics, cell biology and other areas of importance



to Israel and mankind. This Institute now ranks among the very best in the world.

When Bar-Ilan University opened its doors to its first 80 students in Ramat Gan in 1956, it was the realization of a six year old vision of creating a religiously oriented university, grounded in Jewish culture and tradition, which would be a powerful force in keeping alive an ancient heritage. In 1968/9, offering basic courses in Jewish studies, the humanities and the natural and social sciences, providing specialized training in social work and criminology and operating extension courses in the towns of Ashkelon on the Mediterranean and Safed in the Galilee, it had a student body of 3,785. (Bar-Ilan, lacking space, turned away 1,600 applicants in 1968/9, slightly more than the number admitted; many of those rejected were academically qualified.)

The long-standing need for a major university in Israel's largest and most cosmopolitan city began to be met in 1962 when Tel-Aviv University opened as a small college of biology and the humanities with 1,400 students. Its growth has been phenomenal. In 1968/9, with faculties in the humanities, sciences, medicine, law, social sciences and business administration, it had an enrollment of 7,400. (In 1968/9, it had to turn away 1,800 applicants, most of them qualified, because of lack of space.)

Until the advent of Haifa University College in 1963, the entire north of Israel - although it could boast the presence of Technion and its matchless program of technological training - was completely devoid of any facilities for higher education in the social sciences and humanities. By June of 1968, at the end of the College's fifth year of operation, it could be truly said that it had "rescued the north, from Hadera to the border, from

academic isolation."\* Operating under an initial five year working agreement with the Hebrew University, and with construction of Oscar Niemeyer's unique massive design for the coming Haifa University under way, the College had a student body in 1968/9 which had grown from the original 650 to 2,700. (For the past academic year, it had to turn away 1,000 applicants, most of them qualified, because of lack of space.)

Following a similar pattern in providing a future university center for the south of Israel, the Institute of Higher Learning in the Negev started giving courses for 250 students in temporary quarters in Beersheba\*\* in 1965. It is planned to evolve into a grand University of the Negev, not only a seat of learning but a research and development center as well for the vast desert region in such vital areas as desalination, dry-farming and the discovery, mining and processing of mineral and possibly oil deposits.

In 1968/9, with plans for its new campus under active study, it began a five year working agreement with the Hebrew University, which supplies most of its teachers of courses in biology, the humanities and social sciences. With other courses given under the auspices of Technion and the Weizmann Institute, it had an enrollment of 1,010.

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\*: Retiring Dean of Faculties, Professor Jehoshua Praver, during an interview reported in the Jerusalem Post, June 14, 1968.

\*\* : Hias House, the internationally renowned former hostel. In an appealing and welcome action earlier this year - and, hopefully, a harbinger of American organizational cooperation to come in support of higher education in Israel - the United Hias Service cancelled the debt of the Municipality of Beersheba for rental of the temporary quarters and gave the building outright to the University.



Rate of Growth in Higher Education

The brief facts and figures above represent an enormous accomplishment. When Israel was established late in the 1947/8 academic year, the Technion campus in Haifa had about 1,500 students, the Hebrew University's students on Mt. Scopus quickly became homeless, the Weizmann Institute in Rehovot was in its formative years and the four other institutions were unborn. In 1955/6, there were still fewer than 5,000 students on Israel's campuses. The number has skyrocketed since then, reaching 33,408 in 1968/9. (See Table A). This represents an increase of more than 500% since 1955.

Barring unforeseen massive immigration, of course, it is very unlikely that this extreme percentage of growth will continue. The numerical increase in enrollment, however, will be substantial. The increase this past academic year alone was 4,888 or 17% higher than the year before.

A. ENROLLMENT IN INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING IN ISRAEL....

<u>Institution</u>	<u>1967/8</u>	<u>1968/9</u>
HEBREW UNIVERSITY	11,586	12,501
TECHNION	5,115	5,688
WEIZMANN INSTITUTE	307	324
BAR-ILAN UNIVERSITY	3,111	3,785
TEL AVIV UNIVERSITY	6,308	7,400
HAIFA U. COLLEGE	1,829	2,700
NEGEV U. INSTITUTE	<u>264</u>	<u>1,010</u>
TOTALS:	28,520	33,408

This surge will continue to prevail in the foreseeable future. Natural increase of population will remain high. Immigration is still in the tens of thousands annually. Perhaps most significant of all, the ongoing breakthrough in secondary education is turning out more and more eligible candidates for higher education... and the expansion of Israel's high school system is still in its early stages. Particularly, there is bound to be a sharp increase in eligibility for university entrance among the growing numbers of boys and girls of North African and Asian family origin in the high schools.

Conservative Israel government calculations forecast a rise in the university population to over 47,000 by 1973.\* Projecting that average 3,000 annual increase to the end of the 1970's indicates that Israel's universities will have a student population of at least 64,000 by the beginning of the 1979/80 academic year.

How has the cost of this university population explosion (six times greater than that in the United States) been met? Who paid the costs in 1968/9 of maintaining seven university plants serving more than 33,000 students? Who, in the next decade, can be expected to meet the cost of educating a minimum additional 31,000 students?

#### Maintenance Costs of Higher Education in Israel

The total cost of operating the seven universities on behalf of the 33,408 students during the past academic year was \$58.6 million.

(See Table B)

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\* This estimate is apparently based on cautious projections of student increase for the next five years by the institutions themselves. Unofficial but informed projections are higher. The 5,200 applicants turned away in 1968/9 by the four reporting institutions lends support to the higher estimates, as does the fact that the increase in enrollment from 1967/8 to 1968/9 was almost 5,000.



Average operational cost per student was about \$1,750.

The largest share of these operational funds came from the Government of Israel, which supplied \$38.9 million, or 66.4%.

Tuition provided \$6.2 million, or 10.6%.

Other sources within Israel (see footnote, Table B) added \$9.4 million, or about 16%.

World Jewry's 8.7% share amounted to \$5.1 million...., of which the estimated U.S. portion was \$4 million.

B. SOURCES OF OPERATING INCOME, 1968/9  
BY PERCENTAGE OF PARTICIPATION....

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Operating Budget</u>	<u>Govt. of Israel</u>	<u>Tuition</u>	<u>Other*</u>	<u>World Jewry</u>
HEBREW UNIV.	\$21,200,000	69.7%	10.4%	9.9%	10.0%
TECHNION	11,900,000	73.0	8.2	5.0	13.8
TEL AVIV UNIV.	11,700,000	56.1	13.7	17.8	2.4
WEIZMANN INST.	7,200,000	63.6	----	22.2	14.2
BAR-ILAN UNIV.	3,900,000	67.6	20.7	11.7	----
HAIFA U. COLL.	1,900,000	55.5	20.5	24.0	----
NEGEV U. INST.	800,000	71.5	17.2	11.3	----
TOTALS:	\$58,600,000	66.4%	10.6%	14.3%	8.7%

These percentages, late in the decade of the Sixties, are painfully unbalanced in the disfavor of Israel's people, and a simple comparison with the situation early in the decade reveals that they are becoming increasingly unbalanced. For the 1961/2 academic year, the Hebrew University and Technion,

\*: Other sources of income, all within Israel, include: grants by local governments, local gifts, research, grants from Ministries, interest from income, payments on individual loans granted, rents, operation of cafeterias, deficit-covering loans and miscellaneous.

which encompassed the vast majority of Israel's university students at that time, received 70% of their operating income from the government and other Israeli sources, and 30% from world Jewry (of which about 22% was from the U.S.).

At a minimum, the percentage of participation in operating the universities - by Israel's people through their national budget on the one hand, and by world Jewry on the other - should be equalized. Assuming that income from tuition and other Israeli sources will continue at about 25%\*, the Israel budget and world Jewry should each supply 37.5%. American Jewry's share, based on past performance, should be 30%.

The Israel government has projected a total maintenance cost for all institutions in 1969/70 of \$68.6 million, in 1970/1 of \$74.6 million and estimates identical \$6 million increases for the following three academic years. Retaining that unchanging increase through 1979/80 - obviously an ultra-conservative assumption - the total cost of maintaining the seven institutions for the ten year period of 1970/1 through 1979/80 will be \$1.04 billion\*\* Of that sum, using the 30% share established above, the American Jewish community should provide about \$310 million, or an average of \$31 million each year.

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\*: A questionable assumption, since the increase in enrollment by Afro-Asian students from families less able to meet tuition payments than others will probably lower this source of income and create a greater need for scholarships.

\*\* : This includes approximately \$30 million needed for maintenance of an estimated 1,000 new students from abroad each year. (This, again, may be an ultra-conservative figure: the Hebrew University alone has projected the addition of 1,500 new students from abroad next year.)



Development Costs of Higher Education in Israel

The expected increase in university enrollment cannot be successfully absorbed by the seven institutions without significant expansion of their current services, facilities and programs. Carrying out such expansion is a continuous process in university life everywhere and is funded through what are generally called "development" budgets.

The term includes capital funds for the building of new structures and the remodeling and enlarging of existing ones. It may also include the cost of equipping and conducting research projects beyond those which are a normal part of instructional routine; the cost of instituting new services and programs beyond those which have become a part of operational routine; and endowments establishing "chairs" or used for any other purposes than normal daily operations.

Hard facts for use in projecting the development needs of Israel's universities for the decade of the Seventies are somewhat elusive, partly because it is sometimes difficult to assign individual items of income or expense to "operations" or "development" and partly because of problems in definition. Some university budget breakdowns, for example, include "normal" and "special" development costs, the latter apparently applying to capital expenditures, while some have a single budget which must be analyzed into component parts.

The current estimate of the Israel Bureau of the Budget is that development budgets of the seven institutions, including development costs related to the projected 1,000 new students from abroad each year, will total about \$37 million annually. The ten year projection on this basis would be \$370 million. Like all official budgetary predictions, it is based on the actuality of recent figures and may or may not have a relationship to future developments. When it is considered that the seven universities have announced

plans for new construction, with specified unit costs, for the next three to five years which alone total \$137 million, the Bureau's projected figure may be low.

For our purposes, it is possible on the basis of the various sets of facts available - and with a working definition of "development" as any cost beyond normal day-to-day operation and maintenance - to project what may be a more reasonable minimum development figure for the decade in question.

The Hebrew University's projected development budget for the next five years, announced this March at \$80 million, has since been reportedly revised downward to \$49.1 million for new construction only; no revised sum for other development purposes has been indicated. It is not yet clear if the projects represented by the sum eliminated from the March estimate have been re-scheduled for the ensuing five years, so that a ten year projection for the academic decade of 1970/1 through 1979/80 is not possible on the basis of a concrete master plan. It is possible, however, using the University's 1968/9 development budget of \$5.4 million as a base and applying a conservative rule-of-thumb 10% annual increase, to project the University's total development needs for that decade at \$105 million.

Technion is also in the midst of a five year construction program, for which it is currently seeking \$15.4 million. This is entirely apart from its normal development budget, which was \$1.7 million in 1968/9. Adding a ten year rule-of-thumb projection from that figure to a proportionate balance of the five year construction sum at the beginning of the 1970/1 academic year yields a probable total development need of \$47 million.



The Weizmann Institute's overall 1968/9 budget includes a sum, over and above listed operational expenses, of \$6.4 million, mainly for research, its lifeblood. For our purpose of establishing a reasonable minimum, we shall assume the \$6.4 million as a fixed annual figure for the ten years. In addition, the residue need in 1970 of the Institute's current five year construction program can be calculated at about \$5 million. Combined projection for the decade 1970/9, therefore, is \$69 million.\*

Bar-Ilan University's current four year construction program will probably require a balance of about \$4 million to be raised at the start of the 1970/1 academic year. Bar-Ilan's 1968/9 normal development budget was about \$1.2 million. Projecting that base figure in the same manner as above\*\* and adding it to the capital need yields a ten year total of about \$27 million.

Tel Aviv University's five year capital expansion program requires a sum of close to \$27 million. This alone would match the predictable total development budgets of this institution for the five years, based on its 1968/9 budget of about \$4.3 million. It is therefore ultra-conservative to use that base figure for total development projection and arrive at a ten year need of about \$74 million.

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\*: This does not take into account a listed development budget figure in 1968/9 of \$1.3 million, since it is not clear if this is included in the \$6.4 million. Adding a projection based on that figure would increase the Institute's ten year need to about \$100 million. It also does not take into account the possible addition of an undergraduate program, which would add considerably to all costs.

\*\* : Actually, Bar-Ilan has projected a 1969/70 development budget of about \$1.7 million, an increase of more than 40%. This may, however, include a portion of the cited construction needs.

Haifa University College, combining capital and other development needs, has projected development budgets of \$3.7 million in 1970/1 and \$4 million in 1971/2. Considering the magnitude of the architectural plan for the evolving Haifa University (at an estimated raw construction cost of \$28 million), this indicated level of increase - below the rule-of-thumb 10% - seems needlessly low. Even retaining it, however, the minimum development need for this institution for the 1970/9 period would be about \$52 million.

The planners of the forthcoming University of the Negev estimate a development expense, largely for capital construction purposes, of \$57 million over the next 20 years. Conservatively reducing that sum for the ten years in question almost by half yields a figure of \$30 million. (Double checking this by applying the 10% rule-of-thumb annual increase to the projected 1969/70 development budget of about \$1.7 million yields almost exactly the same figure.)

To these sums must be added development costs for the 1,000 new students from abroad who, according to the cautious estimates cited above, will be added annually to Israel's university population. The Israel Bureau of the Budget poses an \$8.6 million annual development cost for these students, mainly for dormitory and related facilities. The ten year figure, then, is \$86 million.

The total estimated minimum development needs of all seven institutions for the decade 1970/9 is \$490 million.



TABLE C.      ESTIMATE OF ALL DEVELOPMENT NEEDS  
FOR DECADE 1970/9

Hebrew U.	\$105,000,000
Technion	47,000,000
Weizmann	69,000,000
Bar-Ilan	27,000,000
Tel Aviv	74,000,000
Haifa	52,000,000
Negev	30,000,000
	<hr/>
	\$ 490,000,000

Government of Israel participation in development budgets of the universities has varied widely from year to year and from institution to institution. In making its projections, the Israel Bureau of the Budget has assumed an overall 30% Government participation. Tentative schedules of Government participation in the current construction programs of the seven universities, indicates a figure above 35%. Using the latter as our guide, we can estimate that the Government is prepared to cover about \$170 million of the total projected, leaving a sum of \$320 million to be covered by outside sources.

As figures on world fund raising which will appear in the next section of this report indicate, American higher education fund raising for all purposes has supplied 70% of the total raised by world Jewry for these purposes.

Since the bulk of fund raising to date has been for development purposes, we can fairly safely maintain this ratio in our projection. Leaving aside the question of whether or not this is a fair ratio, and whether or not it reflects the real potential of the American Jewish community, it appears that American Jewry's obligation toward development funds needed by Israel's universities for the decade of 1970/9 would therefore be about \$220 million, or roughly \$22 million annually.

Adding that sum to the \$31 million previously established as a fair and reasonable minimum share of the decade's maintenance expenses by American Jewry indicates that campaigning in the United States for Israel's universities should yield a total of \$53 million each year.

Considering the facts that the projected maintenance costs are based on a patently low estimate of enrollment increase, that there is no way of fairly predicting the level of demand which will be created by the continuous broadening of the base of Israel's secondary education, and that none of the figures above reflects the cost to the universities of paying interest on current debts\*, the responsibility of American Jewry may be considerably higher.

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debt reported:	Hebrew U. - \$1 million	Current annual carrying charges on
	Tel Aviv U. \$908,000	
	Technion \$186,000	
	Weizmann 2% per annum on debt of \$45.7 million	
	Haifa 6-11% on debt of \$5.2 million	
	Bar-Ilan up to 7% on debt of \$1.6 million	
	Negev 5.5-8.5% on debt of \$129,000	



U S. Fund-Raising for Israel's Universities

Who is going to raise that kind of money? What are the instruments currently available in the United States, and how much money have they been raising for Israel's institutions of higher learning?

In this area, too, establishing absolute figures is not a simple task for various reasons, including the overlapping of calendar, campaign, fiscal and academic years which makes the coordination of figures difficult; the submission of gross figures by some sources and net figures by others; the complexities of currency conversion; the deferment of earmarked or endowment funds beyond the year of collection; in one case the actual lack of specific annual sums raised because those sums are being used to pay off a large long-term loan and not transmitted to the beneficiary institution, and other mechanical, essentially book-keeping factors.

The analysis made in this section is based primarily on figures supplied by the institutions themselves, coordinated with audited figures available in the United States and with material published by the Israel Bureau of the Budget. As much of this material as is both clear and complete appears at the end of this section, on page 22, as Table D. In this table, in all cases involving conflicting sets of figures for 1964/5 - 1967/8, the highest figure has been used.

Just as it was the intention of this report in establishing the level of future need, above, to promulgate a reasonable minimum, so it is the intention of this section's analysis to render the capacity of American fund-raising organizations in the form of a reasonable maximum.

From this analysis, it appears that, over the past five academic years (1964/5 - 1968/9), the five existing American fund-raising organizations have transmitted to their beneficiary institutions these total net sums:

For the Hebrew University, from the American Friends of the Hebrew University: \$22.6 million. (From all other world Jewish sources, outside of Israel: \$14 million).

For Technion, from the American Technion Society: \$13.6 million. (From all other world Jewish sources: \$4 million.)

For the Weizmann Institute, from the American Committee for the Weizmann Institute of Science: \$18.1 million. (From all other world Jewish sources outside of Israel: \$7 million.)

For Bar-Ilan University, from its American office which has the same name: \$1.9 million. (From all other world Jewish sources outside of Israel: \$200,000.)

For Tel-Aviv University from the American Friends of Tel-Aviv University: \$6.6 million. (From all other world Jewish sources outside of Israel: \$2 million.)

TOTAL: about \$63 million. (From all others outside Israel: about \$27 million)

ANNUAL AVERAGE: \$12.6 million. (Others: \$5.4 million.)

It is difficult to assess the additional value of possible future campaigns in the United States on behalf of the nascent Haifa and Negev Universities. Chances are that, with their addition, the average grand annual total would not reach \$15 million.

The inevitable conclusion is that the capacity of the seven possible American organizations falls far short of the need.

To achieve their current level of net proceeds for the universities they represent, the five current organizations have an (unduplicated) aggregate of 440 distinguished lay leaders serving on their boards; maintain devoted professional staffs totalling 52; hold public fund-raising functions in at least 10 major cities, and incur annual expenses averaging about 15% of total gross receipts.\*

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\*: In comparison, annual expenses of the Israel Education Fund of the United Jewish Appeal averaged 4%.



Nothing in the above, which is a straightforward recitation of facts, is in any way intended to be deprecatory of the current organizations, their leaders or their achievements. On the contrary, it must be insisted that these men and their organizations have been outstanding; indeed that, in large measure, they are the architects of Israel's system of higher education. Without them, Israel's universities could not possibly have achieved their current scope of operations or level of effectiveness.

It is because they have done as much as they have that the universities have grown to the point where their needs have far outstripped the capacity of their organizations. It is because they have done as much as they have that the historical imperative in higher education is not a crisis of desperation but one of challenge and opportunity.

In any restructuring of an American fund-raising instrument in support of higher education in Israel, the continued efforts of the lay leadership of the current individual organizations should and must be enlisted. Through any centralization of campaigning which is instituted, the current individual organizations, which engage in many other productive activities besides fund-raising\* should and must continue as entities. Separating fund-raising from the cultural, educational, recruiting, archival and other functions of these distinguished American societies cannot, in fact, help but lead to an improvement and expansion of those valuable activities.

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\*: Recruitment of American students for the universities; organization of summer studies programs; student and faculty exchange programs; active liaison between U.S. and Israeli intellectuals, educators, scientists, industrialists and engineers; acquisition of collections of books and reference materials; securing of gifts in kind, such as books, equipment and supplies, and a broad range of cultural and educational activities.



How will the proposed restructuring take place? How centralized must it be? To repeat and embellish the question which began this section: Who will raise that kind of money... more than \$50 million a year... from American Jews who are currently giving, at most, somewhere around \$15 million for higher education in Israel?

TABLE D. FUNDS TRANSMITTED BY FIVE AMERICAN SOCIETIES TO INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING IN ISRAEL. ACADEMIC YEARS 1964/5 - 1968/9

FOR	1964/5	1965/6	1966/7	1967/8	1968/9*	TOTAL
HEBREW U.	\$2,232,489	\$3,029,690	\$4,571,429	\$5,428,571	\$7,300,000	\$22,562,179
TECHNION	3,226,910	2,344,790	2,885,307	1,485,714	3,700,000	13,642,721
WEIZMANN**	3,709,667	6,078,333	3,542,857	3,485,714	1,300,000	18,116,571
BAR-ILAN	100,000***	75,000	614,900	799,258	325,000	1,914,158
TEL AVIV	1,265,011	1,889,417	1,028,571	1,914,285	500,000	6,597,284
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$10,534,077</b>	<b>\$13,417,230</b>	<b>\$12,643,064</b>	<b>\$13,113,542</b>	<b>\$13,125,000</b>	<b>\$62,832,913</b>

\*: 1968/9 figures listed are estimates based on figures supplied by the universities early this year. Later sets of figures for income received from abroad, not broken down into U.S. and other nor clearly indicating if they are gross or net sums, were submitted just before publication of this report: Hebrew U.: \$8.9 million; Technion: \$4.8 million; Weizmann: \$2.2 million; Bar-Ilan: \$500,000; Tel Aviv: \$2 million. TOTAL: \$18.4 million.

\*\* : Weizmann figures represent sums received from counterpart funds in the U.S. on the basis of a \$25 million loan secured from A.I.D. in 1963. They do not represent actual money raised by the American Committee.

\*\*\*: Bar-Ilan 1964/5 figure is an estimate.

The United University Fund

As suggested earlier, the answer to bridging that annual \$38 million gap - and to avoiding wasteful duplication of effort in the face of major needs - should, logically, be the historic answer of the American Jewish community: the formation by the United Jewish Appeal of a single, exclusive, fund raising campaign on behalf of higher education in Israel.

The history of the UJA shows the effectiveness of this central approach to the raising of massive sums. In addition, the UJA possesses a successful and experienced instrument of educational fund raising, its Israel Education Fund (IEF). Operating with a professional staff averaging two people a year, but with the inestimable advantage of having the human and organizational resources of the parent UJA at its disposal, the IEF has been in operation since September, 1964.

In its five year initial campaign, now three months short of completion, it has sought funds for a total of 66 schools officially submitted, with plans, by the Israel Ministry of Education and Culture as priority construction projects. It has received pledges for all of them. Overall, including libraries, community centers and pre-kindergartens, the Ministry has certified and submitted plans for 120 construction projects eligible for IEF solicitation; IEF has obtained donations for 109 of them, or 90.8% overall.

It is not inconceivable that, in the last three months of its first phase program, IEF will reach a level close to - possibly even at - 100%\*.

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\*: It is noted in passing that, for the past two years, IEF has been operating with the same restraints imposed by the primacy of the Emergency Fund as have other American Jewish fund raising organizations - or perhaps even greater restraints - for the UJA, which controls the Education Fund, permitted it almost no activity.



The UJA, then, has both the historic credentials and the specific instrument for organizing the United University Fund. In broadest outline, and without spelling out all details, it is therefore proposed that a united campaign be conducted on behalf of all institutions of higher learning in Israel by the Israel Education Fund of the UJA, according to the following suggestions:

1. Purpose of Campaign

To increase the fundraising in the United States for all institutions by:

- A. coordinating all activities in one office
- B. eliminating conflicting and competitive requests to communities for campaign dates
- C. assembling the best possible lay leadership for solicitations, acting in concert for the one campaign
- D. building the best possible professional staff
- E. eliminating some duplicated expenses, thus
- F. approaching the total organized Jewish community in a totally unified manner.

Stated very simply, there are two outstanding advantages to be derived from this approach: first, the universities must benefit, because more money will be raised; second, the communities will benefit because they will be approached only once on behalf of higher education instead of several times, with all the resulting annoyances.



2. Scope of Campaign

As developed above - using available estimates of the student growth and capital needs over the next ten years (1970-1979), and assuming a 70% government participation in maintenance funds and 30% in capital or development funds - an average amount of \$50 million per year will be required for all institutions.

This must be the scope of the proposed campaign.

3. Method of Campaign

Since two different types of funds are being sought, two different methods should apply.

A. Capital funds should be solicited in large units, on an individual basis, after clearance with the community (to make certain that the annual gift to the current UJA campaign has been made) following the customary Israel Education Fund procedure.

The size of the unit is not specified here, because some analysis should be made of the total list of requirements of all the institutions in order to see if any basic minimum common denominator figure emerges. This analysis should also determine into which category a specific item falls, i.e., a building is clearly capital fund, a scholarship is clearly maintenance fund; what is an endowed chair? There will be many such questions. It is obvious, however, that the minimum gift in the capital fund category must be high - whether \$100,000 or somewhat lower or somewhat higher is to be determined.

B. As for the maintenance gift, this should be solicited on a community-wide basis, with no minimum, or perhaps a very low minimum, such as \$100 or \$250. Once each year, at a time and for a period to be decided upon in consultation with the community, a united campaign on behalf of Israel's higher education should be conducted throughout the entire community, with all appropriate professionalism, a fixed goal, publicity, dinner or dinners, important speakers, pre-solicitation at small parlor meetings - in other words, a complete campaign, in miniature.

The national maintenance goal should be divided into equitable community shares, in a public process of consultation with the major communities, so that all may know what each is being asked to produce, and no single city feels it is being unfairly exploited. Once agreement is reached on this, all may be expected to work with vigor to achieve their "fair share".

No one city will have an inordinately large quota. The community-wide campaign to raise it should be completed inside of one month, with possibly one month required in advance for preparation.

Parallel and simultaneous with this, the capital fund effort will go on, with selected individuals. It is not necessary for this to be confined to a short period, for this program does not disturb the whole community. It is advantageous to finish it as quickly as possible, but the pursuit of large individual donors must conform to its own dynamics.



4. Specific Elements of the Campaign

There must be created in Israel one central address with which the Israel Education Fund can have its liaison. This might be a Minister of Higher Education, if one were to be appointed; or an Authority, representing all the institutions; or any other form of umbrella organization embracing all. This person, group, council, committee, authority or whatever is felt by the institutions to be most practical, has two functions: to determine the specific needs of a given year's campaign and to enter into discussions with the IEF far enough in advance so that those needs can be properly advertised and presented for the next campaign (in other words, make up a total "needs list", bring it to the IEF and agree on what will be "sold" during the coming campaign); and secondly, to serve as the channel through which each institution will receive what it has been agreed in advance it shall receive (in other words, divide the proceeds, according to a pre-campaign formula which all schools agree upon).

5. Preserving Identity of Individual Institutions

It is most desirable and necessary that the identity of the seven participating institutions be maintained, and not be lost in the anonymity of the unified campaign. The reasons for this are obvious. The whole is not greater than the sum of the parts, in this case. The parts are most important. Institutions have developed loyal constituents, over the course of years, and these loyalties should rightfully be exploited.



The unified campaign is a vehicle, a method, a tool - but the individual institutions must be kept prominently visible before the eyes of the public from whom contributions are sought. As a matter of fact, the enlarged unified campaign will enhance the visibility of the individual institutions and spread it to a larger public than ever before.

Some specific steps which can guarantee the maintenance of individual institutional identity are:

1. Retaining of individual offices and addresses for academic purposes, as described above.
2. Appearance of each university president before many more community-wide audiences than has ever been possible under the present system. Theoretically, each university president should be prepared to appear in 15 - 20 communities per year, during the one month height of the campaign.
3. Acceptance of earmarked gifts for specific institutions. The details of this procedure are complex, and, therefore, need not be set down in this paper - but in principle it should be possible to solicit earmarked gifts.

6. Forming a Lay Board

Since it is impossible and even unnecessary at this point to chart a completely detailed structure of board, executive committee, administrative committee, officers, or whatever else might be required, it is suggested that simplicity and pragmatism prevail at the inception.

There are at present key individuals identified with the individual institutions. These men, plus others, calling themselves an organizing committee, should meet for a detailed discussion, together with some key individuals of the IEF, UJA and CJFWF to plan the minimum structure necessary to start the unified campaign. Future events will themselves dictate additional organizational needs.

The first organizing meeting should be under the chairmanship of Charles J. Bensley, President of the IEF, until a permanent structure is created.

7. Forming a Professional Staff

Since it is contemplated that the unified campaign will be conducted by the IEF, the Executive Director of the IEF will be the chief executive officer. The staff requirements, budget, assignments, recruitment of personnel are all matters to be spelled out - but the general operating principle is that the campaign headquarters will be sited at the national UJA office, to take obvious



advantage of all facilities, and that desirable professional staff members of the currently separate campaigns will be absorbed into the new campaign staff.

8. Forming an Academic Advisory Board

The value of such a group to the lay board is self-evident. This advisory body can help pass judgment on the requests coming from Israel; can provide supporting arguments which will be valuable in campaigning; can give the lay leaders greater assurance; can conduct surveys in Israel which will authenticate needs; can make speeches and statements on behalf of the campaign; and can make its own suggestions.

The prestige value of an advisory board of scientists and academicians of this stature is beyond estimate.

9. Legal Matters

It does not appear necessary that the procedures followed by IEF with regard to the high school campaign be employed in this university campaign. Each institution of higher learning enjoys its own tax-exempt status, and therefore no additional corporate structure or agent is required. The IEF can distribute the funds raised directly to the beneficiary institutions.

It might be worthwhile for the IEF to file a memorandum with the Internal Revenue Service, indicating the nature of the new university campaign being undertaken.

Counsel for the UJA must obviously participate in the organizational process described in #6 above, and in the writing of any by-laws or procedural rules.

10. America-Israel Cultural Foundation

It is a moot question as to whether this organization should be included in the unified campaign. Arguments can be presented on both sides. The organizing committee should take the matter under advisement and make a decision. This writer's opinion is in the affirmative.



11.

Steps to be taken in Implementation of this Memorandum

- a. Internal discussions inside UJA - i.e. its executive committee, its IEF officers, its constituent agencies - to obtain an affirmative consensus.
- b. Discussions with CJFWF - to achieve agreement on major principles, particularly operations.
- c. Discussions with authorities in Israel - i.e. university presidents, government officials.
- d. Convening of organizing committee, with following agenda:
  1. Decide on name
  2. Decide on time-table
  3. Appoint finance committee, for purposes of budget, staff, and property of present organizations.

Herbert A. Friedman

27 May 1969

from Giti Bialer

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HAF

MMF

Broids

Sam Rathberg

Devey Stone

Sam Haber

Hammer

ES

LB

D. Marx

Levenson

Klutznick

Parker

Rice

Philip Bernstein

ERV

Gishman





Campaign to be Conducted by  
Israel Education Fund of  
United Jewish Appeal on behalf of  
All Institutions of Higher Learning in Israel

Hebrew University - Jerusalem  
Tel Aviv University  
Technion - Haifa  
Weizmann Institute of Science  
Haifa University  
Bar-Ilan University  
Institute of the Negev - Beersheba

Preamble

The quality of a nation is determined by many factors, not the least of which is the level of education of its citizens. Every cultured society understands this - but the Jews perhaps more so than anyone. Before the nation of Israel was re-born in the 20th century, the people of Israel cherished this concept for more than 20 centuries. The traditional Jewish emphasis on books, knowledge and education has resulted in the survival of the people throughout the ages, has equipped it for high-level achievement in the arts and sciences, has provided it with a set of social-justice values, has armed it with an optimistic faith in man's progress which makes life worth living, and has created a sense of self-esteem sufficiently powerful to resist the attacks of all detractors.

Education has been our secret weapon and if we pursued it as a people through all the cruel centuries of dispersion, persecution, grinding poverty - how much more so should we pursue it now as an absolute prerequisite for every Jew living in the free society of renascent Israel. The boldest assertion must be made: The ideal Republic of Israel is to be composed of citizens trained in many trades, crafts and professions, performing all the tasks required in a modern state, and at the same time possessed of knowledge in many disciplines, so that philosophy and science, art and literature, language and law, nature and religion shall become the possession of every man. All this, it is obvious, shall be in addition



to the traditional Jewish lore, which is his automatic heritage, taught from earliest infancy. This Jewish free citizen will thus surpass the Platonic image and even the Renaissance man.

To achieve this goal the many universities of Israel must be strengthened, enlarged, expanded, increased as far as vision will permit. To achieve this goal a new method must be created to increase support for higher education in Israel.

1. Purpose of Campaign

To increase the fund-raising in the United States for all institutions by: 1) coordinating all activities in one office; 2) eliminating conflicting and competitive requests to communities for campaign dates; 3) assembling the best possible lay leadership for solicitations, acting in concert for the one campaign; 4) building the best possible professional staff; 5) eliminating some duplicated expenses; 6) thus approaching the total organized Jewish community in a totally unified manner.

Stated very simply, there are two outstanding advantages to be derived from this approach: first, the universities must benefit, because more money will be raised; second, the communities will benefit because they will be approached only once on behalf of higher education instead of several times, with all the resulting annoyances.

2. Scope of Campaign

Definite figures are very difficult to determine. Inquiries have been made of all the institutions as well as central sources such as the Government Budget of the Bureau. The following figures are offered as approximations:

1. The total amount raised annually in the United States by all the institutions, for both capital and maintenance, appears to be somewhere between \$10-15 million.



2. The amount currently contributed by the Government to all the institutions averages approximately 70% of the maintenance costs and 30% of the capital costs.

3. Using available estimates of the student growth, and capital needs over the next five years (1970-1975), and assuming the same government participation as at present, an average amount of \$50 million per year (divided evenly as between maintenance and capital) will be required for all institutions.

This must be the scope of the proposed campaign.

3. Method of Campaign

Since two different types of funds are being sought, two different methods should apply.

A. Capital funds should be solicited in large units, on an individual basis, after clearance with the community (to make certain that the annual gift to the current campaign has been made), in the customary Israel Education Fund procedure.

The size of the unit is not specified here, because some analysis should be made of the total list of requirements of all the institutions in order to see if any basic minimum common denominator figure emerges. This analysis should also determine into which category a specific item falls, i.e. a building is clearly capital fund, a scholarship is clearly maintenance fund; what is an endowed chair? There will be many such questions. It is obvious, however, that the minimum gift in the capital fund category must be high - whether \$100,000 or somewhat lower or somewhat higher is to be determined.

B. As for the maintenance gift, this should be solicited on a community-wide basis, with no minimum, or perhaps a very low minimum, such as \$100 or \$250. Once each year, at a time and for a period to be decided upon in consultation with the community, a united campaign



on behalf of Israel's higher education should be conducted throughout the entire community, with all appropriate professionalism, a fixed goal, publicity, dinner or dinners, important speakers, pre-solicitation at small parlor meetings - in other words, a complete campaign, in miniature.

The national \$25 million maintenance goal should be divided into equitable community shares, in a public process of consultation with the major communities, so that all may know what each is being asked to produce, so that no one city feels it is being unfairly exploited. Once agreement is reached on this, all may be expected to work with vigor to achieve their "fair share".

No one city will have an inordinately large amount. The community-wide campaign to raise it should be completed inside of one month, with possibly one month required in advance for preparation.

Parallel and simultaneous with this, the capital fund effort will go on, with selected individuals. It is not necessary for this to be confined to a short period, for this program does not disturb the whole community. It is advantageous to finish it as quickly as possible, but the pursuit of large individual donors must conform to its own dynamics.

#### 4. Specific Elements of the Campaign

There must be created in Israel one central address with which the Israel Education Fund can have its liaison. This might be a Minister of Higher Education, if one were to be appointed; or an Authority, representing all the institutions; or any other form of umbrella organization embracing all. This person, group, council, committee, authority or whatever is felt by the institutions to be most practical, has two functions: to determine the specific needs of a given year's campaign and to enter into discussions with the IEF far enough in advance



so that these needs can be properly advertised and presented for the next campaign (in other words, make up a total "needs list", bring that to the IEF, and agree on what will be "sold" during the coming campaign); and secondly, to serve as the channel through which each institution will receive what it has been agreed in advance it shall receive (in other words, divide the proceeds, according to a pre-campaign formula which all schools agree upon).

5. Preserving Identity of Individual Institutions

It is most desirable and necessary that the identity of the seven participating institutions be maintained, and not be lost in the anonymity of the unified campaign. The reasons for this are obvious. The whole is not greater than the sum of the parts, in this case. The parts are most important. Institutions have developed loyal constituents, over the course of years, and these should be exploited. The unified campaign is a vehicle, a method, a tool - but the individual institutions must be kept prominently visible before the eyes of the public from whom contributions are sought. As a matter of fact, the enlarged unified campaign will enhance the visibility of the individual institutions and spread it to a larger public than ever before.

Some specific steps which can guarantee the maintenance of individual institutional identity are:

1. Retaining of individual offices and addresses for academic purposes (i.e. recruiting of students, exchanges of faculty with American schools, publishing of academic material, etc.)
2. Appearance of each university president before many more community-wide audiences than was ever possible under the present system. Theoretically, each university president should be prepared to appear in 15-20 communities per year, during the one-month height of the campaign.



3. Acceptance of ear-marked gifts for specific institutions.

The details of this procedure are complex, and therefore need not be set down in this brief paper - but in principle it should be possible to solicit ear-marked gifts.

6. Forming a Lay Board

Since it is impossible and even unnecessary at this point to chart a completely detailed structure of board, executive committee, administrative committee, officers, or whatever else might be required, it is suggested that simplicity and pragmatism prevail at the inception.

There are at present key individuals identified with the individual institutions. These men, plus others, calling themselves an organizing committee, should meet for a detailed discussion, together with some key individuals of the IEF, UJA and CJFWF to plan the minimum structure necessary to start the unified campaign. Future events will themselves dictate additional organizational needs.

It is suggested that the following might constitute themselves as the organizing committee:

Messrs. Sam Rothberg  
 Dewey Stone  
 Lawrence Schacht  
 Philip Stollman  
 Joseph Kanter  
 Bernard Barnett  
 Albert Parker  
 Philip Zinman  
 Joseph Shane  
 Joseph Meyerhoff  
 Edward Ginsberg  
 Max Fisher



Louis Fox

William Rosenwald

Edward Warburg

Morris Levinson

Philip Klutznick

\_\_\_\_\_  
Lawyer and professionals

The first meetings should be under the chairmanship of Charles Bensley, president of the IEF.

7. Forming a Professional Staff

Since it is contemplated that the unified campaign will be conducted by the IEF, the Executive Director of the IEF will be the chief executive officer. The staff requirements, budget, assignments, recruitment of personnel are all matters to be spelled out - but the general operating principle is that the campaign headquarters will be sited at UJA headquarters, to take obvious advantage of all facilities, and that desirable professional staff members of the currently separate campaigns will be absorbed into the new campaign staff.

8. Forming an Academic Advisory Board

The value of such a group to the lay board is self-evident. This advisory body can help pass judgment on the requests coming from Israel; can provide supporting arguments which will be valuable in campaigning; can give the lay leaders greater assurance; can conduct surveys in Israel which will authenticate needs; can make speeches and statements on behalf of the campaign; and can make its own suggestions.

The writer of this memorandum once had a long talk with Prof. Jerome Wiesner of MIT, explaining the concept of this unified campaign, and asking him if he would join such an advisory board. He replied



affirmatively and thought other colleagues would also.

The prestige value of an advisory board of scientists and academicians of this stature is beyond estimate.

9. Legal Matters

It does not appear necessary that the procedures followed by IEF with regard to the high school campaign be employed in this university campaign. Each institution of higher learning enjoys its own tax-exempt status, and therefore no additional corporate structure or agent is required. The IEF can distribute the funds raised directly to the beneficiary institutions.

It might be worthwhile for the IEF to file a memorandum with IRS indicating the nature of the new university campaign being undertaken.

Counsel for the UJA must obviously participate in the organizational process described in #6 above, and in the writing of any by-laws or procedural rules.

10. America-Israel Cultural Foundation

It is a moot question as to whether this organization should be included in the unified campaign. Arguments can be presented on both sides. The organizing committee should take the matter under advisement and make a decision. This writer's opinion is in the affirmative.

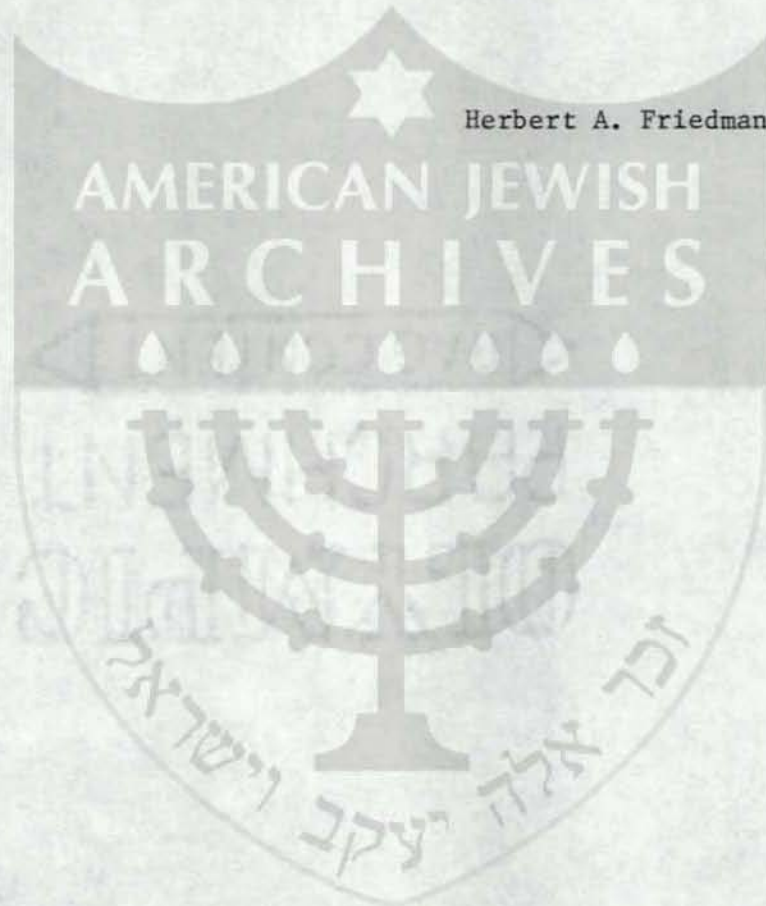
11. Steps to be taken in Implementation of this Memorandum

- a. Internal discussions inside UJA - i.e. its executive committee, its IEF officers, its constituent agencies - to obtain an affirmative consensus.
- b. Discussions with CJFWF - to achieve agreement on major principles, particularly operations.
- c. Discussions with authorities in Israel - i.e. university presidents, government officials.



d. Convening of organizing committee, with following agenda:

1. Decide on name
2. Decide on time-table
3. Appoint finance committee, for purposes of budget, staff, and property of present organizations.



*file*

TO: Mr. Gottlieb Hammer

DATE: January 6, 1969

FROM: David Mark *DM*

SUBJECT: Pledge to Israel Education Fund

This is to inform you that we have secured an oral pledge from  
A.L. Freedlander of the Dayco Corporation  
333 West First Street and Alliance Tire Company  
Dayton, Ohio of Israel

in the sum of \$250,000 .

Details of this pledge are contained in the Data Sheet attached hereto.

DM:MS  
att.

cc: cjb, jm, haf, es, hr





ISRAEL EDUCATION FUND  
51 WEST 51st STREET  
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10019

DATA ON PLEDGE TO ISRAEL EDUCATION FUND

Date January 6, 1969

1. Name of donor: A.L. FREEDLANDER  
DAYCO CORP.
2. Address of donor: 333 West First Street  
Dayton, Ohio 513 461 3700 - Dayton  
(Home) 216 991 2001 - Akron  
with Alliance Tire Corp. of Israel  
Partner in Dayco Corp - Joseph Teicher -  
(Office)
3. Business of donor: \_\_\_\_\_
4. Amount of pledge: \$250,000
5. Purpose of pledge: High School in Safed
6. Terms of payment: To be determined
7. Record of contributions to Federation or Welfare Fund in which UJA  
participates: 196 \_\_\_\_\_ 196 \_\_\_\_\_ 196 \_\_\_\_\_
8. Comments: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

6 January 1969

Mr. Abe Hyman  
6 Vitkin Street  
Tel Aviv, Israel

Dear Abel

Many thanks for the chart of figures. I will now sit down with David Mark and try to begin to put together some kind of working memorandum on the subject of this united campaign for higher education. It may not come to pass for quite some time, but I think we have to be persistent in pushing it, otherwise it will never be born. Keep sending me additional information, such as expenses, and annual carrying charges on debts, both of which items you indicate might possibly be forthcoming.

I look forward to the first draft of the working papers. I am sure they will be helpful.

The pace here is hectic as hell -- but there is absolutely nothing unusual about that. During all of the recent hoo-ha I was impressed again with the remarkable stability of the community leadership, who remain solidly behind Israel and were not dismayed at all by the Security Council condemnation. Instead, they were indignant about it. And the National organizational leadership also spoke up quickly and strongly. It was good to see.

Keep well, keep enjoying your work, and one of these visits I will have enough time for us to sit and have a good chat.

As ever,

Herbert A. Friedman



# Israel Education Fund

## Memorandum

**to** Rabbi Herbert A. Friedman

**from** David Mark *DM*

**subject** **date** January 7, 1969

This interim note will confirm the names of prospects mentioned at our breakfast meeting at the Conference last month, whose further solicitation you agreed to take on. Later this month, after completing my review of all the files, I may submit further names for your consideration and will supply a brief history of each solicitation to date.

Please let me know if there are any errors in the attached list, or if there are any names you wish added.

A full priority list of schools, libraries, centers and pre-kindergartens available for donations is attached. Estimated cost for schools is first-stage construction cost; a pledge of this sum gives the donor credit for the entire school and the right to choose its name. Estimated cost for all other facilities is total cost. Presentational material in support of solicitations can be prepared within 48 hours, sometimes overnight if urgently required. This material can take many forms, depending on what the solicitor thinks best suits the selling situation: a brief memo, an extensive memo, bound architectural plans (where available) with cost breakdown only, and bound plans with a text describing the community, its education need and the project. If desired, the bound plans can carry the prospect's name on the cover and within the text.

DM:DB

Att.

January 7, 1969

FOR HERBERT A. FRIEDMAN

SOLICITATION LIST

<u>Name of Prospect</u>	<u>Community</u>
<del>Aaron Cohen</del>	Boston
Max Firestein -	Los Angeles - <del>APRIL</del> MAY
"Gemeinde" Funds	Germany
Fred Goodstein	Casper, Wyo. - MAY
<del>Milton Kutz Estate</del>	Wilmington
Ellis Levitt	Des Moines - re-approach as soon as 69 EP gift is made
Wesley Pavalon	Milwaukee - in flux
<del>Leonard Ratner</del>	<del>Cleveland</del>
Paul Zuckerman	Detroit - to be continued

You also suggested I ask you if you thought Reuben Gryzmish of Brookline, Mass. was still a prospect and should be added to your list.

to be started



# Israel Education Fund

51 West 51st Street

New York, New York 10019

Plaza 7-1500

PRIORITY LIST - 1969

## HIGH SCHOOLS

(Plans available for all)

Honorary Chairman  
JOSEPH MEYERHOFF

President  
CHARLES J. BENSLEY

National Chairman  
JACOB FELDMAN  
JOSEPH H. KANTER  
ALBERT PARKER  
LAWRENCE SCHACHT  
JOSEPH D. SHANE  
BENJAMIN H. SWIG  
PHILIP ZINMAN

Executive Director  
RALPH I. GOLDMAN

Advisory Board  
WALTER ARTZT  
HENRY C. BERNSTEIN  
JACOB BLAUSTEIN  
MORRIS BRECHER  
RABBI ISADORE BRESLAU  
LOUIS BROIDO  
DR. DETLEV W. BRONK  
ARON CHILEWICH  
CLARENCE W. EFRONYSON  
ROBERT A. EFRONYSON  
MRS. ROSALINE FEINSTEIN  
CHESTER FIRESTEIN  
MAX M. FISHER  
LOUIS J. FOX  
HERBERT A. FRIEDMAN  
SAIL FURMAN  
SAMUEL FUSS  
EDWARD GINSBERG  
JACK A. GOLDFARB  
HORACE W. GOLDSMITH  
EDWARD GOODELL  
DR. HAROLD B. GORES  
MRS. CAROLINE GREENFIELD  
OSCAR GRUSS  
S. L. HABER  
G. B. HAMMER  
SAMUEL HAUSMAN  
\*PAUL HEMMELFARB  
LEROY E. HOFFBERGER  
DR. ROBERT M. HUTCHINS  
LESLIE L. JACOBS  
DR. WILLIAM JANSEN  
MRS. MIMI JANSON  
LUDWIG M. JESSELSON  
MAX H. KARGMAN  
LABEL A. KATZ  
JEROME KLORFEIN  
SAMUEL D. LEIDESDORF  
\*MAURICE LEVIN  
MORRIS L. LEVINSON  
RICHARD S. LEVITT  
ISIDORE LIPSCHUTZ  
JOSEPH MAZER  
WILLIAM MAZER  
SAMUEL M. MELTON  
MARGO MITRANI  
GEN. OTTO L. NELSON, JR.  
SIDNEY H. RABH  
THEODORE R. RACOOSIN  
MRS. LOUIS J. REIZENSTEIN  
MORRIS RODMAN  
LEONARD ROSEN  
WILLIAM ROSENWALD  
LEO ROSNER  
SAM ROTHBERG  
AARON H. RUBIN  
MAURICE H. SALTZMAN  
MRS. EMMA SCHAVIER  
ABRAHAM SHIFFMAN  
DR. HENRY SONNEBORN III  
SOL STEINBERG  
DR. DEWEY D. STONE  
BENJAMIN STRAUB  
\*EDWARD M. M. WARBURG  
\*WELER  
\*DOLPH WEISS  
ROBERT I. WISNICK  
MALCOLM WOLDENBERG  
MORRIS B. ZALE

Location	Type	Donation Sought
ACRE	Comprehensive	\$ 300,000
ARAD	Comprehensive	250,000
BEER YAACOV	Youth Aliya Vocational	200,000
BET SHEMESH	Relig. Comprehensive	300,000
DIMONA	Relig. Comprehensive	300,000
HAIFA	Nautical	800,000
JERUSALEM	Youth Aliya Vocational	250,000
KIRYAT MALACHI	Comprehensive	400,000
LOD-RAMLE	Relig. Comprehensive	200,000
MAGDIEL	Youth Aliya Vocational	200,000
MIKVE ISRAEL	Agricultural Boarding	1,000,000
NEURIM	Youth Aliya Vocational	150,000
YAD BINYAMIN	Relig. Vocational	300,000

## PUBLIC LIBRARIES

(Plan available for Ashdod only)

Location	Donation Sought
ASHDOD	\$150,000
CARMIEL	100,000
MA'ALOT	100,000
MIGDAL HA-EMEK	100,000
NAZERAT ILLIT	150,000
TIBERIAS	150,000

## COMMUNITY CENTERS

(Plan available for Or Yehuda only)

ASHDOD	350,000
NAZERAT ILLIT	(Pending)
OR YEHUDA	300,000
RAMLE	200,000
TIRAT CARMEL	(Pending)
TIBERIAS	200,000

## PRE-KINDERGARTENS

(\$25,000 each; prototype plan available)

ACRE	KFAR SABA
AFULA	LOD
ASHDOD	NETIVOT
ASHKELON	SHDEROT
BEERSHEBA	YAHUD
DIMONA	

\*Deceased

FOR JOSEPH H. KANTER

SOLICITATION LIST

Name of Prospect

Community

Robert Blum

Miami Beach

Isadore Hecht

Miami

Jack Popick

Miami Beach





January 7, 1969

FOR CHARLES J. BENSLEY

SOLICITATION LIST

<u>Name of Prospect</u>	<u>Community</u>
Albert Adelman	Milwaukee
Efroymson brothers	Indianapolis
Lawrence Gering	Hillside, N.J.
Milton Gilbert	Secaucus, N.J.
Herman Goodman	Albany
Dr. I. Jerome Hauser	Detroit
Charles/Robert Kangesser	Cleveland
David Lloyd Kreeger	New York City
Nathan Lipson	Atlanta
Abraham Spiegel	Los Angeles
Irving Usen	Boston



January 7, 1969

FOR Albert Parker

SOLICITATION LIST

<u>Name of Prospect</u>	<u>Community</u>
Lester Avnet	New York City
Arthur Belfer	New York City
Max Feldberg	Natick, Mass.
Leo Forchheimer	New York City
Mrs. Bernard Gimbel	Palm Beach, Fla.
Paul Hellman	New York City
Heyman Estate	New York City
Mrs. Mussia Kobiliansky	New York City
David N. Myers	Cleveland, O.
A. J. Weinberg	Atlanta, Ga.





January 7, 1969

FOR LAWRENCE SCHACHT

SOLICITATION LIST

<u>Name of Prospect</u>	<u>Community</u>
Milton Lesnik (Atty.)	Newark
Samuel Melton	Columbus, O. (with P.Zinman)
Morris Messing	Essex County
Theodore Shapiro	New York City



January 7, 1969

FOR JOSEPH D. SHANE

SOLICITATION LIST

<u>Name of Prospect</u>	<u>Community</u>
Amnon Barness	
John Factor	ALL OF LOS ANGELES AND VICINITY
Benjamin Fohrman	
Guilford Glazer	
Seymour Grubman	
Fred Kahan	
Leo Kogan	
Abraham Koolish	
Eric Lidow	
Mickey Taubman	






January 7, 1969

FOR PHILIP ZINMAN

SOLICITATION LIST

<u>Name of Prospect</u>	<u>Community</u>
Wilfred Cohen	New York City
Dalck Feith	Philadelphia
Jack/Harold Friedland	Philadelphia
George/Samuel Handel	Philadelphia
Burton Koffman	Binghamton, N.Y.
Philip Levin	Plainfield, N.J.
Samuel Melton	Columbus, O. (with L. Schacht)
Leonard Rosen	Miami



# Israel Education Fund

HAF

51 West 51st Street

New York, New York 10019

PLaza 7-1500

Joseph Meyerhoff  
Chairman of the Board

Charles J. Bensley  
President

Ralph I. Goldman  
Executive Director

January 9, 1969

file

Mr. Herbert Rose  
Goodell, Moss and Rose  
535 Fifth Avenue  
New York, N. Y.

Dear Herb:

The three immediately attached copies of documents (marked "A", "B" and "C") are the prevailing ones in the situation which has developed pursuant to the contract and amendment agreement (copies of which are enclosed, marked "D" and "E"), executed on February 25 and April 28, 1966 by the UJA, IEF and JAFI Inc. with Secondary Schools for Israel, Inc. (SSI) for the establishment of a religious vocational high school in Acre, Israel.

The present SSI position, as expressed by one of its officers, Mr. Moses Feuerstein, is that the Ministry of Education's decision to admit girls to the school is in violation of the contract, that the other signatories should take steps to correct the violation and that, failing this, the SSI will take steps. The apparent Ministry of Education position, as expressed in the Hebrew cable from Eliezer Shumali, who is the director of the Ministry's post-elementary school authority, is that if the SSI doesn't like the co-educational nature of the school, its money can be refunded. Ralph's letter to Mr. Feuerstein, which I composed with his approval and sent after he had left the country, avoids communicating Shumali's position and in effect buys some extra time for response.

The complicating factor here is that the SSI people, as far back as 1963, had involved U.S. Senators Richard Russell (D., Ga.) and George Smathers (D., Fla.) in their campaign to raise funds for religious schools in Israel; that through their intercession with the Kennedy family the school bears the name of John F. Kennedy, and that both Senators were present at the groundbreaking for the school in December, 1964. Under those circumstances, a simple refund won't solve the problem, certainly not from a public relations point of view.

A search of the voluminous files discloses the following facts relevant to the SSI pledge and to the point at issue:



Mr. Herbert Rose - continued

January 9, 1969

1. The SSI project was brought into the IEF program under the terms of a letter of November 23, 1964 to JAFI Inc., signed by Pinhas Sapir, then Minister of Finance and Zalman Aranne, Minister of Education, confirming the exclusivity of the IEF in raising funds for secondary schools in Israel.

2. The SSI has made cash payments totaling \$43,000. An anonymous donation has added \$119,220. A total of \$162,220, therefore, has been made available for the construction of the school.

3. The approved architectural plans for the school were submitted to Mr. Amos Bunim (the SSI's signatory on the contract) by Abe Hyman on January 4, 1967. The cover of these plans bears the legend: KENNEDY RELIGIOUS VOCATIONAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS IN ACRE.

4. In a memorandum of August 30, 1968, a copy of which is enclosed and marked "F", Eliezer Shavit reported that the Ministry of Education had reached the conclusion that, for proper use of the full facility, both boys and girls were to be enrolled. Among those consulted before this conclusion was reached was a Mr. Leshinsky, director of Boys Town, Jerusalem -- the contractually-designated model for the Acre school.

5. There is no indication in our file that the contents of this memorandum were relayed to SSI. A telegram from Mr. Feuerstein on September 25, 1968 to Rabbi Friedman, Ralph Goldman and Gottlieb Hammer, however, indicates that SSI had learned of the Ministry's decision and was objecting. A copy of this telegram is enclosed, marked "G".

6. Sometime in October, 1968, Abe Hyman prepared a letter (copy of undated draft enclosed, marked "H") to be sent by Mr. Leshinsky to William Wolfson, another SSI officer. The operative sentence was "I feel that on the whole the school is in the spirit of Boys Town." There is no indication in our files that the letter, or any letter containing that sentence or its equivalent, was actually sent.

Ralph thought a meeting with Boukstein and/or Hammer might be in order, to discuss this matter and possibly to prepare a response to Mr. Feuerstein's demand. With our without such a meeting, can you think of some way of cutting this Gordian knot?

Sincerely,

David Mark  
Program Director

DM:MS  
encs.  
cc: HAF  
CMB  
RIG



~~H.A.F.~~FYI.  
==

January 9, 1969

Mr. David Mark  
Program Director  
Israel Education Fund  
51 West 51st Street  
New York, New York 10019

Dear Mr. Mark:

Thank you for your letter of December 24th and please pardon the delay in replying.

Out of the two names on the list we have one good prospect and that is Mr. Alex Genecov of Tyler. Mr. Alex Genecov and his partner, Mr. Isadore Roosth, are both fine people, and I think they are likely prospects for something worthwhile in the educational field.

On Mrs. William Zale, I believe this is the wrong approach. The approach I would recommend is -- that the school which they dedicated at the airport at Lod needs to be doubled and in view of the fact that it is so critical, believe they should take quick action. Discuss this with Ralph Goldman and get his thinking.

With respect to how this should be approached, my feeling is that Minister Sapir is the right one to talk to, and if the Minister, on his next visit to New York, would drop in and see Morris Zale, or if Minister Sapir would drop Morris Zale a letter, and tell him that he wanted to thank him for the time that Morris Zale gave him in connection with the United Jewish Appeal, and that he would like to ask him for \$1,000,000 to be paid out over five years for the improvement and doubling the capacity of the Lod school, he might wind up getting \$500,000. This gift would be divided up among 20 millionaires and it would not really be a very sacrificial gift. Ralph Goldman may have a better approach, and the letter may be the wrong one. Ralph Goldman may recommend that Minister Sapir see Morris Zale on his next visit and not put anything in the mail. The technical school training programs are the closest thing to Morris Zale's heart and Morris Zale is the real head of the whole group. If you sell him, you will have no problem with the rest of them.

On Mr. Genecov, I would like to know who is taking Ralph Goldman's place and perhaps maybe Ralph Goldman can give us some advice on this. In Tyler, there is a Mrs. Rudman, who is tremendously wealthy, and her son, who is probably one of the wealthiest Jews in Dallas. It might be that Genecov, Roosth and Rudman would put up a school together. It may be well for you to suggest this to them and tell them you want to talk about it, and when your man gets down here, we will try to work something out to have them meet us in Dallas or we will meet them in Tyler.

cont.....



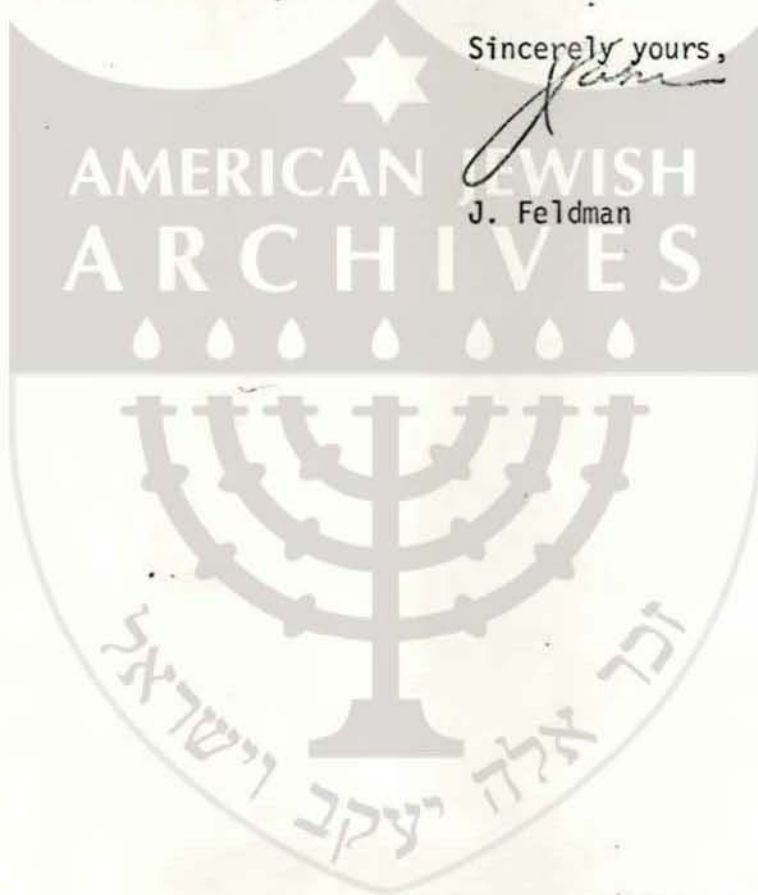
On Mr. John Carroll, he is not a wealthy man. He runs a company which is large in equipment, but I do not think he is a candidate for a school. It may be well if we asked him to head up a group of people to start a vocational or comprehensive high school, which would be sponsored entirely by his Gentile friends and his company. This might be something that would be within his means to accomplish. Once we get him started with a project involving \$100,000, then I think we could go for more later.

Please excuse the delay in answering your letter. I am sending you an extra copy so you can send it on to Ralph Goldman.

Sincerely yours,



J. Feldman



JF/rm  
Encl.

<b>RECEIVED</b>	
JAN 13 1969	
NOTED BY	REFER
DATE	
ANSWERED	

המחלקה לתעודות ולמחקר היסטורי



זמנת-התעודות (ה' תשכ"ט)

רשומות

# הצעות חוק

9: בינואר 1969

310

י' בשבט תשכ"ט

עמוד

90

AMERICAN JEWISH ARCHIVES

חוק לימוד חובה (תיקון מס' 6), תשכ"ט-1969



המחוקק חוק לימוד חובה (תיקון מס' 6), תשכ"ט-1969, ובו נקבע כי ילדי ישראל ילמדו חובה את התורה והמנהגים היהודיים. החוק נכנס לתוקף ב-1 בינואר 1969.

החוק נועד להבטיח שכל ילדי ישראל יקבלו חינוך יהודי מסודר, ויכירו את ערכיהם ומוסריהם. החוק מפרט את התוכן המינימלי שיש ללמד, ואת אופן הלימוד.

החוק מתייחס לילדים בגילאי חובה, וקובע כי הוריהם חייבים להבטיח שילדיהם ילמדו חובה. במקרה של אי-התאמה, על ההורים לשלם קנס.

החוק נכנס לתוקף ב-1 בינואר 1969, והוא חלק מהתקנות שהוציאה ממשלת ישראל.

החוק נכנס לתוקף ב-1 בינואר 1969, והוא חלק מהתקנות שהוציאה ממשלת ישראל. החוק מפרט את התוכן המינימלי שיש ללמד, ואת אופן הלימוד.

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החוק נכנס לתוקף ב-1 בינואר 1969, והוא חלק מהתקנות שהוציאה ממשלת ישראל.

החוק נכנס לתוקף ב-1 בינואר 1969, והוא חלק מהתקנות שהוציאה ממשלת ישראל.



### חוק לימוד חובה (תיקון מס' 6), תשכ"ט-1969

1. חיקון סעיף 1 (א) בסעיף 1 לחוק לימוד חובה, תש"ט-1949<sup>1</sup> (להלן - החוק העיקרי) -
- (1) במקום הגדרת "ילד" יבוא:
 

"ילד" פירושו - אדם שבראשית שנת לימודים כלשהי היה באחד הגילים מ-5 עד 13;
  - (2) במקום הגדרת "נער" יבוא:
 

"נער" פירושו - אדם שבראשית שנת לימודים כלשהי היה באחד הגילים 14 או 15;
  - (3) במקום הגדרת "חינוך יסודי" יבוא:
 

"חינוך חובה" פירושו - לימוד המיועד לילדים ולנערים והניתן באחת עשרה שנות לימוד, מהן שנת לימודים אחת בגן-ילדים לילדים בגיל 5 ועשר שנות לימוד בכיתות א' עד י' לילדים ולנערים בגיל 6 עד 15.
- (ב) בכל מקום בחוק העיקרי שבו נאמר "חינוך יסודי" יבוא "חינוך חובה".

### דברי הסבר

מטרת החוק המוצע היא לתת ביטוי תחוקתי למדיניות הממשלה והכנסת בדבר הוספת שתי שנות לימוד חובה חיצים לבני 14 ו-15.

לעזרת משפחותיהם. במשך השנים מאז 1949 נצטמצם סוג זה של עליה, ומצד אחר הראתה המציאות שנער בגיל 16 או 17 אינו רוכש את תומרי הלימוד משיבה מאונסת על ספסל הלימודים.

"חינוך חובה": החוק הקיים מגדיר חינוך יסודי כדלקמן: "חינוך יסודי" פירושו - לימוד הניתן בתשע שנות לימוד והמיועד בדרך כלל לילדים בגילים מ-5 עד 13 ועד בכלל, מהן שנת לימוד אחת של חינוך בגן-ילדים ושמונה שנות לימוד בכיתות מ"א עד ח' ועד בכלל."

לפי החוק המוצע יינתן לתלמיד לא רק חינוך יסודי אלא גם שנתיים של חינוך על-יסודי, כמפורט בהגדרה החדשה.

ש"ע"ף ו "ילד" ו"נער": בחוק לימוד חובה, תש"ט-1949 (להלן - החוק הקיים), הוגדר ילד כאדם שטרם הגיע לגיל 14 ונער כאדם - באחד הגילים מ-14 עד 17 ועד בכלל. היום נער זכאי לחינוך חיצים רק אם טרם השלים בהיותו ילד, את חינוכו היסודי, דהיינו 8 שנות לימוד אחרי גן ילדים. לפי החוק המוצע תתן המדינה חינוך חיצים, ב-10 שנות לימוד אחרי גן ילדים, לא רק לילדים אלא גם לכל נער שבראשית שנת לימודים פלוגית טרם מלאו לו 16 שנה. אדם מעל לגיל 15 שטרם סיים את חינוך החובה לא יהיה זכאי עוד לקבלו חיצים ואף לא תחול עליו חובה לכך. מטגרת החינוך לנערים עובדים היתה כורח המציאות בשנות העליה ההמונית, שהביאה נערים רבים שלא ניתן להם חינוך סדיר בארצות מוצאם ואף יצאו לעבוד

1 כ"ה תשי"ט, עמ' 267; תשי"ז, עמ' 126; עמ' 314; תשי"ג, עמ' 140; תשכ"ט, עמ' 33; ה"ח תשכ"ט, עמ' 42.

2. בסעיף 2 לחוק העיקרי, במקום סעיפים קטנים (א) עד (ג) יבוא:  
"א) לימוד חובה יקף כל ילד וכל נער.

(ב) על אף האמור בסעיף קטן (א), יוחל לימוד חובה לנערים בהדרגה החל משנת הלימודים תשל"ל על-פי צווים של השר, ובלבד שתחולתו של לימוד חובה לנערים בגיל 14 תושלם לא יאוחר מראשית שנת הלימודים תשל"ב, ותחולתו של לימוד חובה לנערים בגיל 15 תחל משנת הלימודים תשל"ג ותושלם לא יאוחר מראשית שנת הלימודים תשל"ה.

(ג) צווים כאמור בסעיף קטן (ב) יכול שיהיו לפי אזור מושבם של נערים או לפי כל טיווג אחר, ובלבד שתישמר בכל מקום הזכות לבחור בין חינוך ממלכתי ובין חינוך ממלכתי דתי."

3. אחרי סעיף 2 לחוק העיקרי יבוא:

א2. חובת כלימוד חובה  
(א) חניכות של נער בגיל 15 על פי חוק החניכות, תשי"ג-1953,<sup>2</sup> תיחשב כלימוד חובה לענין חוק זה.

(ב) השר יקבע בהסכמת שר העבודה חניכות חובה של לימודים עיוניים לחניכות כאמור בסעיף קטן (א).

(ג) חניכות הלימודים העיוניים לפי סעיף קטן (ב) תהיה ממלכתית או ממלכתית דתית, וחניכות ממלכתית דתית תיקבע לאחר התייעצות במרעצה לחינוך ממלכתי דתי שהוקמה לפי סעיף 13 לחוק חינוך ממלכתי, תשי"ג-1953.<sup>3</sup>

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(1) לימוד חובה במוסד חינוך מוכר לנערים עובדים יחול, משנת הלימודים תשי"ו ואילך, על כל נער אשר טרם השלים את החינוך היסודי;  
(2) ילד בגיל 12 וכן ילד בגיל 13 שאינו לומד במוסד חינוך מוכר לילדים, דינו בשנת הלימודים תשי"ז כדון נער בגיל 14;  
(3) ילד בגיל 13 שאינו לומד במוסד חינוך מוכר לילדים, דינו בשנת הלימודים תשי"א כדון נער בגיל 14.

סעיף זה מכריע על העקרון כי לימוד חובה יקף כל תלמיד עד גיל 16. אולם כדי לאפשר למדינת להבין את הסגרת הדרושה להרחבת החינוך תחול ההחלפה בהדרגה לפי צווים של שר החינוך והתרבות: לבני 14 - החל משנת הלימודים תשל"א וכלה בשנת הלימודים תשל"ב, ולבני 15 - החל משנת הלימודים תשל"ג וכלה בראשית שנת הלימודים תשל"ה. צווי השר יוצאו, כהתאם לתנאים ולאפשרויות שבכל מקום ומקום, ובלבד שתישמר זכות ההורים לבחור בין חינוך ממלכתי לבין חינוך ממלכתי דתי.

חו' לטון סעיפים קטנים (א) עד (ג) לחוק הקיים:  
2. לימוד חובה יקף כל ילד באחד הגילים מ"5 עד 13 ועד בכלל, וכל נער אשר טרם השלים את החינוך היסודי.

חוק החניכות, תשי"ג-1953, מסדיר את ענין הקניית מקצוע לנערים באמצעות עבודה מעשית מודרכת ולימוד בשיעורים מאושרים.

סעיף 3

הסעיף המוצע מאפשר לנער בגיל 15 לצאת לחניכות במקום להמשיך בביתה י" של חינוך חובה בבית הספר, ובלבד שתוך חניכות זו ילמד הנער, נוסף על שיעורי המקצוע, לימודים עיוניים על פי חניכות שיקבע שר החינוך והתרבות בהסכמת שר העבודה. חניכות ללימודים עיוניים תהיה ממלכתית או ממלכתית דתית, ולגבי זו האחרונה תחול חובה להיוועץ במרעצה לחינוך ממלכתי דתי.

(2) לימוד חובה במוסד חינוך מוכר לילדים יחול:  
(1) בשנת הלימודים תשי"ז - על כל ילד שבראשית אותה שנת לימודים היה באחד הגילים מ"5 עד 11 ועד בכלל;  
(2) בשנת הלימודים תשי"א - על כל ילד שבראשית אותה שנת לימודים היה באחד הגילים מ"5 עד 12 ועד בכלל;  
(3) משנת הלימודים תשי"ב ואילך - על כל ילד שבראשית שנת הלימודים הנידונה היה באחד הגילים מ"5 עד 13 ועד בכלל.

2 מ"ה 128, תשי"ג, עמ' 108.  
3 מ"ה 131, תשי"ג, עמ' 137.



סעיף 3  
מיוגם לתחולת  
סעיף 3

4. סעיפים קטנים (ג), (ד), (ה) ו-(ז) לסעיף 3 לחוק העיקרי לא יחולו על מי שלימוד חובה חל עליו מכוח צו שניתן לפי סעיף 2 (ב), והם בטלים החל מראשית שנת הלימודים תשל"ה.

תיקון סעיף 4

5. (א) בסעיף 4 (א) לחוק העיקרי יימחקו המלים "אשר טרם השלים את הלימודים".

(ב) סעיף קטן (ד) וסעיף קטן (ו) (2) לסעיף 4 לחוק העיקרי לא יחולו על מי שלימוד חובה חל עליו מכוח צו שניתן לפי סעיף 2 (ב), והם בטלים החל מראשית שנת הלימודים תשל"ה.

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יסודו לבערים ואתה רשות הודיעה, באופן שנקבע בתקנות, כי היא עומדת לפתוח מוסד כזה - תוך שלושים יום מיום ההודעה.

(ה) נער בגיל 16 וכן נער בגיל 17 אשר טרם השלים את הלימודים היסודיים, והוא למד במוסד חינוך מוכר לנערים עובדים, והמסוק את לימודיו - חייב להודיע על כך לרשות החינוך המקומית שבהואם שיפוטת הוא גר תוך שבעה ימים מיום המסקת הלימודים.

(ז) נער העובר על הוראות סעיף קטן (ד) או (ה) - דינו קנס עד לירה אחת, אך לא ייאסר הנער בשל אי-השלום הקנס. בהקבלה לביצועו של החוק המוצע יתבטלו הבסיס והצורך להוראות אלה.

סעיף 4 (א) לחוק הקיים קובע לאמור: "הורים של ילד בגיל לימוד חובה, או של נער בגיל לימוד חובה אשר טרם השלים את הלימודים היסודיים, חייב, כל אחד מהם, לדאוג לכך שהילד או הנער ילמד באופן סדיר במוסד חינוך מוכר." לפי החוק המוצע יחול החינוך חובה על כל נער ולא רק על זה שטרם השלים את הלימודים היסודיים.

סעיפים קטנים (ד) ו-(ז) לסעיף 4 קובעים: "ד) נער בגיל 16 וכן נער בגיל 17 אשר טרם השלים את הלימודים היסודיים, והוא לא למד באופן סדיר במוסד חינוך מוכר לנערים עובדים, דינו - קנס עד לירה אחת, אך לא ייאסר הנער בשל אי-השלום הקנס. (ז) הוכח לשר כי -

(1) ילד או נער שבעטיו שילמו הוריו קנס על עבירה לפי סעיף קטן (ב); או  
(2) נער ששילם קנס על עבירה לפי סעיף קטן (ד), למד באופן סדיר במוסד חינוך מוכר במשך שנה אחת לאחר השלמת הקנס, יוחת השר רשאי לצוות על החזרת הקנס למשלמו, והקנס יוחזר כמצוותו."

הוראות אלה אינן מעשיות עוד ומוצע לבטלן בהקבלה לביצועו של החוק המוצע.

סעיף 3 לחוק הקיים דן בחובת הרישום ללימוד חובה. סעיפים קטנים (ג), (ד), (ה) ו-(ז) מטלים בצורות השונות של רישום נערים, קובעים לאמור:

(1) נותן עבודה המעסיק נער ביום היכנס חוק זה לתקפו, חייב לרשום את הנער ברשות החינוך המקומית שבהואם שיפוטת גר הנער - תוך שלושים יום מיום היכנס חוק זה לתקפו.  
(2) נותן עבודה המקבל נער לעבודה אחרי היכנס חוק זה לתקפו, חייב לרשום את הנער ברשות החינוך המקומית שבהואם שיפוטת גר הנער - תוך שבעה ימים מיום קבלת הנער לעבודה.  
(3) נותן עבודה המעסיק עבודתו של נער, חייב להודיע על כך לרשות החינוך המקומית שבהואם שיפוטת גר הנער - תוך שבוע ימים מיום המסקת העבודה.

(ד) נער בגיל 16 וכן נער בגיל 17 אשר טרם השלים את הלימודים היסודיים חייב עצמו לרישום הרישום במוסד חינוך או ברשות חינוך מקומית כאמור בסעיפים 20 ו-21 לחוק חינוך ממלכתי, תשי"ג-1953. המועד לרישום יהיה -

- (1) אם הנער חייב ברישום ביום היכנס חוק זה לתקפו - תוך שלושים יום מאותו יום;
- (2) אם הנער הגיע לגיל 16 אחרי היכנס חוק זה לתקפו - תוך שלושים יום מיום הגיעו לגיל 16;
- (3) אם הנער הגיע לארץ כעולה - תוך שלושים יום מיום העליה;
- (4) אם הנער העתיק את מקום מגוריו מתחום השיפוט של רשות חינוך מקומית אחת לתחום השיפוט של רשות חינוך מקומית אחרת - תוך שלושים יום מיום העתקת מקום מגוריו;
- (5) אם גר הנער בתחומה של רשות חינוך מקומית שאין בה מוסד חינוך רשמי לחינוך

6. בסעיף 5 (ב) לחוק העיקרי, אהרי פסקה (2) יבוא:

ה קן סעיף 5

"(3) מי שניתנה עליו הוראת-פטור לפי סעיף קטן זה בתנאים או בסייגים, לא יהולו לגביו הוראות סעיפים 6, 7 ו-10 אלא בכפוף לתנאים ולסייגים שבהוראתו."

7. בסעיף 6 לחוק העיקרי, במקום סעיף קטן (א) יבוא:

ה קן סעיף 6

"(א) (1) מי שחל עליו לימוד חובה לפי חוק זה זכאי לחינוך חינם במוסד חינוך רשמי;

(2) אדם באחד הגילים מ-16 עד 18 שלא סיים לימודיו בכיתה י' של מוסד חינוך רשמי לפי חוק זה והוא לומד במוסד חינוך מוכר, שאינו רשמי, ישא אוצר המדינה בשכר לימודו עד שיסיים לימודיו לפי תכנית של לימודים בכיתה, ודינו כמי שזכאי ללימוד חובה חינם ובלבד שחובת לימוד בכיתה י' היתה חלה במקום מגוריו בשנתיים שקדמו לתחילת לימודיו כאמור."

8. האמור בסעיף 15 יסומן "(א)", ואהריו יבוא:

ה קן סעיף 15

"(ב) השר רשאי לקבוע בתקנות חובת רישום בנוסף לחובות על-פי סעיף 3, ולהסדירה בהתאם לאמור בסעיף 21 לחוק חינוך ממלכתי, תשי"ג-1953, ובלבד שהרישום ייעשה במוסד חינוך."

דברי הסבר

סעיף 6 סעיף 5 (ב) לחוק הקיים קובע:

כדי שהכיתה תשמש מעין שומר-דטף במשך שעות הלימוד. כדי להסיר את התקלה האמורה מוצע כי הפטור יהול לא רק על הורדים ועל הנער אלא גם על רשויות החינוך.

"(1) (ב) השר רשאי להורות, בהוראת כללית או מיוחדת, כי הורדים ונותן העבודה של ילד או של נער, וכן הנער עצמו, יהיו פטורים מן החובות המוטלות עליהם לפי סעיף 4, אם- (1) קיימים, לדעת השר, טעמים מיוחדים לכך שהילד או הנער לא ילמד במוסד חינוך מוכר, והילד או הנער מקבל באופן סדיר לימוד שיטתי המניח את דעת השר; או (11) השר משוכנע שאין הילד או הנער מסוגל ללמוד באופן סדיר במוסד חינוך מוכר.

סעיף 7 סעיף 6 (א) לחוק הקיים קובע לאמור: "מראשית שנת הלימודים תשי"ז זכאי לחינוך יסודי חינם במוסד חינוך רשמי כל ילד בגיל לימוד חובה, וכל נער בגיל לימוד חובה אשר טרם השלים את החינוך היסודי."

פסקה (1) לסעיף המוצע מורה על העקרון כי חינוך יינתן חינם לכל ילד ונער שלימוד חובה חל עליו.

(2) נהגת לצעירים בגיל 16 ו-17 זכות הדומה לזכות שחיות קיימת קודם לגבי נערים עובדים, דהיינו לסיים תכנית הלימודים של חינוך חובה גם בגיל יותר גבוה, וזאת על חשבון המדינה ובמוסד חינוך מוכר שאיננו רשמי. בניגוד לחוק הקיים ניתנת רק זכות, וחינוך זה אינו בגדר חובה.

(2) בהוראה לפי סעיף קטן זה רשאי השר לקבוע כל חבאי וכל סייג הנראים לו."

סעיף 8 כדי להפעיל את החינוך המורחב ייתכן שיהיה צורך בחובות רישום נוספות, ועל כן יוסמן שר החינוך והתרבות להתקין את התקנות הדרושות.

לפי ההוראה האמורה ניתן הפטור רק לגבי חובת הורדים ונותני עבודה לדאוג ללימודיו הסדירים של הילד שאי אפשר לסדרו בשום מוסד חינוך מוכר קיים (לרבות מוסדות חינוך מיוחדים לקשי חינוך ולבעלי מום), ואילו חובת המדינה ורשות החינוך המקומית לספק את החינוך עמדה בעינה. נוצר אישור מצב, שכל הורה של ילד או נער שלגביו ניתן פטור, יכול לדרוש מרשויות החינוך לקבל אותו למוסד חינוך, אף אם אינו מסוגל ללמוד באופן סדיר. היו מקרים שבהם נשלחו ילדים לבית ספר



9. במקום סעיף 2 לחוק עבודת הנוער, תשי"ג-1953, יבוא:

(א) יגיל עבודה לילד 2: לא יועבד ילד שעדיין לא מלאו לו 15 שנה.  
(ב) ילד שמלאו לו 15 שנה וחל עליו לימוד חובה לפי חוק לימוד חובה, תש"ט-1949, לא יועבד אלא אם נתקיים אחד מאלה:

- (1) הילד עובד כהניך כמשמעותו בהוק החניכות, תשי"ג-1953;
  - (2) הילד מועבד בתקופה של חופשת לימודים רשמית;
  - (3) ניתנה הוראה לפי סעיף 5 (ב) (1) (II) לחוק לימוד חובה, תש"ט-1949;
  - (4) מפקח מטעם משרד החינוך והתרבות אישר כי הילד השלים חינוך חובה בתקופה קטנה מתקופת הלימוד המתאימה לגילו.
- (ג) על אף האמור בסעיפים קטנים (א) ו-(ב) יהיה מותר - עד ראשית שנת הלימודים תשל"ב - להעביד ילד שמלאו לו 14 שנה אם לימוד חובה לפי חוק לימוד חובה, תש"ט-1949, לא הוחל עליו.
- (ד) בסעיפים 3 עד 5 לחוק עבודת הנוער, תשי"ג-1953, בכל מקום בו נאמר "14 שנה" יבוא "15 שנה".



סעיף 9 בסעיף 1 (א) לחוק עבודת הנוער, תשי"ג-1953, הוגדר ילד כמו שעדיין לא מלאו לו 16 שנה, ואילו סעיף 2 (א) לחוק האמור קובע כי לא יועבד ילד שעדיין לא מלאו לו 14 שנה. עם הרחבת המסגרת לימוד חובה, מוצע כעקרון להעלות את גיל העבודה ל-15 כדי שבני 14 יתרכזו בלימודיהם, ויתירה מזה, רק בנסיבות המיוחדות המפורטות בסעיף קטן (ב) המוצע יהיה ניתן להעסיק ילד בגיל 15.



4 ס"ח 128, תשי"ג, עמ' 115.

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ISRAEL

CABLE ADDRESS

JOINTFUND, ISRAEL

Ref. No. PERSONAL.....

January 10, 1969

EXPRESS

Mr. David Mark  
Israel Education Fund  
51 West 51st Street  
New York, N. Y.

Dear David:

Although the telephone connection was quite clear, I thought I'd better put in writing at least some of the names I mentioned.

Morse is a close friend of Mrs. Helen Saftel who lives some place in the Caribbean, at least during the winter months. When I suggested to Morse that he come to Israel in February, he told me that he had promised to spend a month with the Saftels and doubted whether he could come here. Mrs. Saftel, however, was never a close friend of Israel, nor was she prominent personally in the community. She was a part of the clique which was prominent in the community. Her brother-in-law (I believe it was her brother-in-law) Sam Markel was for many years president of the Combined Jewish Appeal. If Sam Markel is well and still around he might have some influence with Morse.

All this to some extent might be peripheral. My impression is that Morse is looking for approval from the contemporaries at the Combined Jewish Appeal who appointed him formally as one of the executors; (it is true that the other executors requested to have Morse as an executor.) Nevertheless, Morse I am sure is looking for communal approval, or perhaps, to put it more accurately, wants to avoid communal disapproval. This was clear to me and I am sure to the others who participated during the December 2nd meeting.

I expect to see Eddie Ginsberg on Saturday, and I will try to get his evaluation of the situation. If there is anything special to report to you, I will do it by telex on Monday morning and therefore a telex communication will reach you about the same time as this letter.

Unless I misunderstood what you tried to communicate to me, I am inclined to believe that Morse is looking to prevent communal opprobrium. (There is, of course, always the ambivalent feeling of wanting to do the right thing and hating to give up such a big sum of money, part of which might be left on deposit in his bank for a long time.) If my analysis, based on what you said, is correct, then it seems to me you must find a way of reaching Morse through the community so that whatever plan is finally worked out does not reflect ill on him. Dewey Stone, who has promised Sapir to be cooperative, might be the person who could maneuver this, especially if he gets a mandate from Sapir.



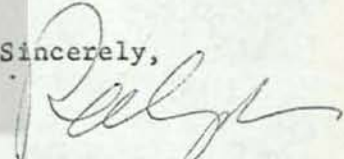
Have the attorneys worked out any alternative proposals which might be more palatable to Morse and his attorneys? I think it is important not to stick to a rigid original plan and to be prepared with alternatives, especially alternatives which might be "aesthetically" more acceptable.

Bear in mind that Sapir is due to be in the States sometime the end of January or early February, and he certainly can be useful in dealing with the community. I have some question, however, about his effectiveness with Morse.

Although I know that Morse has been quoted as questioning the future of Israel, I am less cynical than my colleagues about his faith in Israel. If it were at all possible, I would gamble on not pressing the issue with Morse for a couple of weeks and bring him over to Israel where he could be properly exposed to the situation. Upon returning to the United States, I believe that he would find it a little easier to overcome some of his "ethical" concerns.

This letter, of course, is a personal letter to you. You may share its contents, but knowing both Cassutto and Novak I believe some of the frankness of this letter might be misinterpreted.

Sincerely,

  
Ralph I. Goldman

RIG:mp

RECEIVED  
JAN 13 1969

NOTED BY	REFER TO
DATE	DATE

ANSWERED

1969 JAN 10 AM 10 58

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DAVID MARK UJAPPEAL NEWYORKNY

SENT YOU PERSONAL LETTER REFFURST SUBSEQUENTLY RECEIVED YOUR  
CABLE EYE SPOKE GINSBERG WHO PREPARED SPEAK POKRESS BUT REQUEST  
FULL BRIEFING REGARDS

RALPH

NNNN

RECEIVED	
JAN 10 1969	
NOTED BY	REFER TO
DATE	DATE



Moss & Rose  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW

ALLEN MOSS  
HERBERT B. ROSE  
  
ARTHUR L. FRANK  
KENNETH DUBROFF

535 FIFTH AVENUE  
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10017  
  
TELEPHONE MURRAY HILL 7-1806  
AREA CODE 212  
CABLE 'GOODMORLEX NEWYORK'

January 10, 1969

Mr. David Mark  
United Jewish Appeal, Inc.  
1290 Avenue of the Americas  
New York, New York 10019

Re: Estate of Joseph Furst

Dear Dave:

This will summarize recent developments in connection with the Furst Estate Agreement, including those occurring since our meeting with Messrs. Green, Cassuto and Novack on January 8, 1969.

Mr. Novack telephoned me on January 6th to advise that he had heard from David Love who indicated that the latest draft of the agreement was satisfactory with the exception of a number of relatively minor points and one more important point dealing with his compensation in lieu of accounting fees.

Mr. Novack also advised that shortly thereafter he received a telephone call from Alan Morse advising that after much soul searching he reached the conclusion that he could not enter into the agreement, the reason being that he felt that the arrangement for compensation was immoral and that he could not, in view of his standing in the community, sit idly by and permit others to do wrong. Mr. Novack also reported at the conclusion of the conversation that Mr. Morse advised him that he was "open to persuasion."

I spoke with David Andelman on January 7, 1969, attorney for the Loves and Perry Smith. He also advised me that Mr. Morse had told him that he would not enter into the agreement for the reason given in the conversation with Mr. Novack. Mr. Andelman was told Mr. Morse's concern seemed to hinge principally upon his position in the community rather than on an



an abstract consideration of morality of the proposed agreement. Mr. Andelman also indicated that Mr. Morse's position did not appear to be absolute and might be open to modification.

At our meeting on January 8th at Mr. Cassuto's office, Mr. Novack also raised the possibility that Mr. Morse's position was based on a desire to receive additional compensation, as well as the concern which he had expressed in his conversation with Mr. Novack and Mr. Andelman. After discussion of the matter it was agreed that Mr. Novack would first speak with the Loves to determine whether they had any suggestions as to the best way of persuading Mr. Morse to change his mind, to be followed by a meeting with Mr. Morse in Boston. I would accompany Mr. Novack to Boston and be available although he was to meet with Mr. Morse privately so that the compensation question might be discussed by the two of them without my being present.

Following our meeting Mr. Novack spoke with Mr. Morse on January 9th to arrange a date for the meeting. In the course of that conversation Mr. Morse stated that he was open to persuasion and indicated that since he was appointed an Executor and Trustee as a representative of the Combined Jewish Philanthropies, who were responsible for his nomination, his objection to the agreement would be overcome if the leaders of the Community were to approve of his entering into the agreement. He did not identify the community leaders he had in mind beyond mentioning the names of David Pokross, the Chairman of the Combined Jewish Philanthropies and Dewey Stone. He also, as is provided in the agreement, mentioned that the consent of the Attorney General was necessary.

Mr. Morse telephoned me earlier today to advise that he spoke with Mr. Morse again today and was told that if Messrs. Pokross, Stone and Mr. Louis Weinstein approve of the agreement, he is prepared to proceed. At this point the next essential step is to enlist the aid or at least the acquiescence of the three named individuals whose approval I assume will permit Mr. Morse to proceed without fear that the aspect of the arrangement he finds objectionable will adversely reflect upon his reputation.



Mr. David Mark

-Page 3-

January 10, 1969

Please review the problem of enlisting the aid of the three individuals with Mr. Friedman and Ed Ginsberg if he is available. It might be helpful if I met with you you review the matter with Mr. Friedman.

Sincerely,

HBR/T

Herbert E. Rose

P. S. An appointment to meet with Mr. Morse was not arranged since the most recent developments dispelled the need for such a meeting.

cc: Mr. Herbert Friedman



# Israel Education Fund

51 West 51st Street

New York, New York 10019

PLaza 7-1500

January 10, 1969

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JOSEPH MEYERHOFF

Mr. Herbert Rose  
Goodell, Moss and Rose  
535 Fifth Avenue  
New York, New York

Dear Herb:

Confirming my brief report to you yesterday: I received a call from Mr. Edward N. Goldey of New York, who has been on our active prospect list for some time. He is a close friend of Ted Racoosin. Henry Bernstein and his staff have been in touch with him from time to time, with Mr. Racoosin, to discuss a possible IEG gift.

The feeling has been that Mr. Goldey would react favorably to a project in Ramle, where Mr. Racoosin's school is being built, and that a school for girls would be particularly appealing because Mr. Goldey would want any building he established to be named in memory of a daughter who died at the age of 13 some years ago. Since a facility in Ramle has not been clearly available and the Ministry of Education has responded negatively to our queries about the possibility of a girls' school priority, we have not been able to work out a successful approach to Mr. Goldey.

Mr. Goldey's call yesterday had a sense of urgency about it. He said that, before going on a trip, which he didn't describe, he wanted to complete his will and that he would like to make a bequest to establish a facility in Israel named for his daughter, or a scholarship fund in perpetuity in her name. He asked for the name and phone number of our attorney, so that his attorneys - he said it was the "Proskauer firm" which represented him - could work out the proper wording; I gave him your name and phone number. While I was describing the operation of the IEF, he hinted that he might possibly decide to make a lifetime gift, either in addition to the bequest or as a way of getting the memorial project started.

Mrs. Goldey entered the conversation on an extension phone and expressed an interest in herself establishing a scholarship fund or a pre-kindergarten school in memory of their daughter. I mentioned the pre-kindergartens in Bet Shean as part of the current New York Women's Division project, but I'm not sure she quite grasped this since both were talking at once and the conversation at that point was a little chaotic. She also wondered if there were some school in Israel, existing now or contemplated, where girls would be taught to "speak English in that wonderful way Abba Eban does"; she would be happy to support such a school. I did not respond to this as an odd request and said I would look into it.

Copies of this letter are going to Henry Bernstein for his possible follow-up with Mr. Goldey; to Vivian Herz for her possible follow-up with Mrs. Goldey,

\*Deceased



Mr. Herbert Rose

-2-

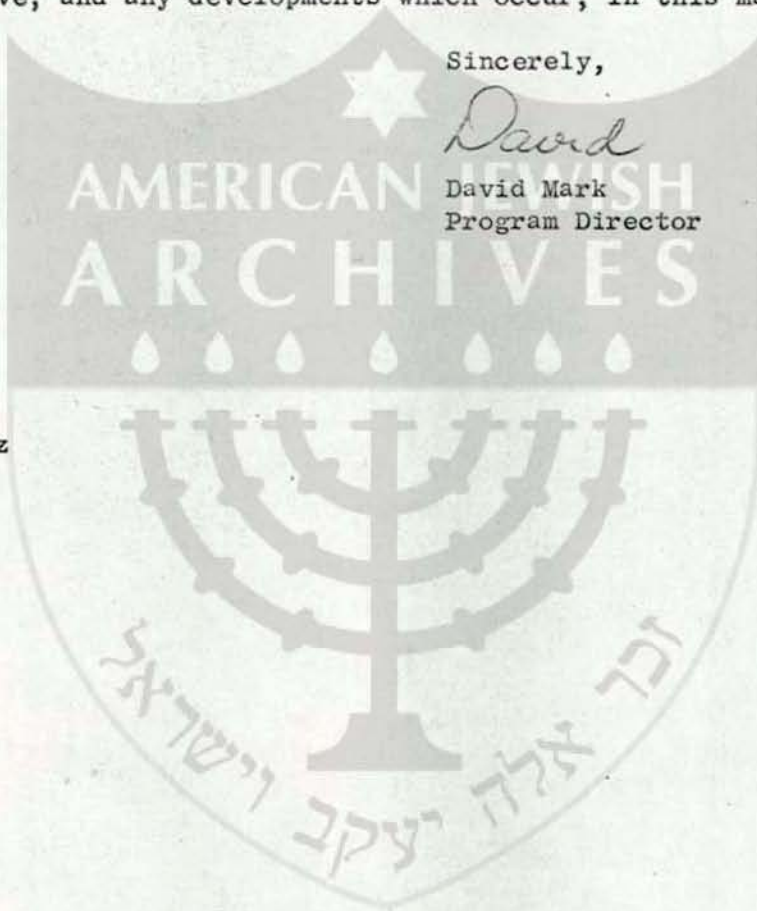
January 10, 1969

and to Ralph Goldman for his exploration of any possibility of satisfying Mrs. Goldey's Anglophilia within the context of a legitimately needed school (stranger things have materialized in our four years of operation!)

Please advise Henry as well as this office of any communications you receive, and any developments which occur, in this matter.

Sincerely,

*David*  
David Mark  
Program Director



DM:DB  
cc:HCB  
V. Herz  
RIG

bcc: HAF  
CJB  
JK

HAI=

TO: Henry C. Bernstein

DATE: January 14, 1963

FROM: David Mark

SUBJECT: ACTIVE PROSPECTS

At a meeting of IEF National Chairmen convened by Charles Bensley during the UJA National Conference last month, our active prospect list was analyzed and a number of prospects assigned to each National Chairman. I have sent you the names of prospects in the New York area who were so assigned.

In addition to these, some names were set aside for your potential follow-up. I am listing these below, in two categories, for your reference and comment. In the second category, I am particularly interested in knowing which prospects you feel are still "active" and, for those who are, if you require any action by this office at this time.

1. Prospects about whose solicitation we are, or have recently been, in contact:

Edward Goldey  
 Goodstein Family  
 Joseph Kahn  
 Dr. L. Ostreich (L.I. doctors' group; scholarships)  
 Aaron Rubin  
 Rosensteel Foundation

2. All others:

Max Ariowitsch  
 Lester Avnet  
 Irwin Chenin (Jack Weiler suggested as solicitor)  
 Jacob Goldfarb  
 Alfred Guttman (Bequest)  
 Morris Esplun  
 Albert List  
 Horace Manscher

There is also the matter of Walter Artzt. Shall I approach him in a low-key, pro forma way, simply asking for a confirmation of what may or may not have been a commitment some years ago?

DM:SS

bcc: HAI=  
 RIG



Israel Education Fund

HAF

MEMORANDUM

TO: Ralph I. Goldman

DATE: January 15, 1969

FROM: David Mark

SUBJECT: ACTIVE PROSPECTS

For your convenience, I am assembling below the list of active prospects whose follow-up solicitation you agreed to retain... most of them being people you will see in Israel, or with whom contact by you and others from Israel might be effective. Please let me know if there is anything I can do here to be of help in any of these cases.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Community</u>
Leo Checkver	Israel
Samuel Dworetzky	Miami
Emil Erdreich	Washington, D.C.
Helen Davis	London, England
John Factor	Los Angeles
Samuel Friedland	Miami
E.J. Gindi	Los Angeles
B.J. Harris	Palm Beach, Fla.
Leo Harvey	Los Angeles
Mimi Janson	Los Angeles
Albert Lichtenstein	Miami
Mrs. Leah Mcklembooly	N.Y.C.
Morris Zale	Dallas

DM:SS

bcc: CJB  
HAF

TO: Samuel H. Abramson

DATE: January 15, 1969

FROM: David Mark

SUBJECT: ACTIVE PROSPECTS

Ralph and I went through our Active Prospect list before he left for Israel, for possible future follow-up. The prospects listed below, according to Ralph and the files, are among those with whom you have had some contact in the past.

I'd appreciate your letting me know which of them, to the best of your present knowledge, can still be considered active prospects... and what form of follow-up you think may be suitable.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Community</u>
I.L. Benjamin	Salisbury, Md.
Benjamin Behr	Rockford, Ill.
Bernard Bernson	Allentown, Pa.
Hyman S. Ceplan	Lebanon, Pa.
Norman B. Dunitz	Robersonia, Pa.
Joseph E. Fisher	Canton, O. (and Miami, Fla.)
Benjamin R. Harris	Chicago
Arthur N. Horwich	Chicago
Benjamin Labov	Ridgefield, N.J.
Louis Mobil	Akron, O.
Sidney Olson,	Akron, O.

Also: among Ralph's notes and papers was a Dec. 7, 1968, New York Times obit on Alexandre Berger of NYC with a note from you identifying him as "the guy with the Rolls Royce in New Hope." We have nothing in our files on him. Please fill me in on any contact which may have taken place, before I bring this up with Henry Bernstein.

DM:SS

bcc: CJB  
HAF  
RIG



HAF

TO: Henry C. Bernstein  
FROM: David Mark  
SUBJECT: LEIDESDORF SCHOOL

DATE: January 15, 1963

Attached is the response to my query about a possible Leidesdorf school. Since my question about an accounting school or an accounting department in a comprehensive school has gone unanswered, I assume this is not possible.

The Or Yehuda Center mentioned would cost \$300,000, which, as I understand it, is less than you had planned to try to raise for the Leidesdorf project.

The Acre school is a comprehensive high school and has the advantage of having an academic wing already in existence, so that it is already visible and available for ceremonial occasions. We have the approved architectural plans and will provide them on request.

The Beersheba religious school ("E") is the comprehensive high school originally slated for the Messitte gift, and the planning was started on the basis of that possibility. Finding a new sponsor for it would relieve an irritating situation. The plans won't be ready for several months, however, so that this is the most remote of the suggested projects in terms of construction.

The "Zarin Estate" school mentioned is also in Beersheba and also a comprehensive high school. It will share grounds with the Ebin Engineering School and the combination will be one of the most impressive secondary education units in the country. We have one set of plans which can be consulted in this office; duplicates can be made overnight, upon request. Working specifications are being prepared for this project and construction should begin this year.

Please advise.

DM:SS  
Enc:





הסוכנות היהודית לארץ-ישראל  
THE EXECUTIVE OF THE JEWISH AGENCY

XXXXXX  
XXXXXXXXXXXX

P O Box 7053

XXXXX  
XXXXXX

8263/69

Tel Aviv, January 12, 1969

To: Mr David Mark

From: Eliezer Shavit

Subject: SCHOOL IN MEMORY OF LEIDESDORF  
(Your cable of January 8)

We have several suggestions for you:

Firstly, is there any possibility of building a Center in the memory of Sam Leidesdorf? If so, then we suggest the Or Yehuda Center.

If, however, it has to be a school, then we suggest the Acre school - but this school will cost not \$300,000 but \$500,000 approximately.

Another possibility is the "E" School at Beersheba. This will be a religious school and is now under planning. It will also cost about \$500,000.


If you think you can get an amount from \$800,000 to a million dollars for this Leidesdorf project, there is a fourth possibility to try to change and give the Zarin Estate another school and to take the school for this group.

I discussed all this with Ralph, and we are waiting now to hear your reaction.

*E. Shavit*



TO: Henry C. Bernstein

FROM: David Mark 

SUBJECT: EDWARD N. GOLDEY

DATE: January 16, 1969

This will confirm our brief telephone conversation today. I telephoned Mr. Goldey yesterday and learned that he was leaving for Florida today for what I took to be a four-week stay; something he said later indicated the stay may be shorter, but I didn't try to clarify this because his tone seemed distracted and hurried.

He told me he and his attorneys had worked out the wording of a bequest to the UJA for its IEF program in his will. He read it to me at a rapid pace, and my notes indicate it assigned the residue of the estate (after primary beneficiaries and scholarships at the Einstein School of Medicine were taken care of) to the IEF for a project or projects as a memorial to his deceased daughter. It mentions a library, a pre-kindergarten school and scholarships. He interrupted the reading several times to indicate that the residue of the estate would be "considerable."

When I suggested a meeting to discuss this and possible lifetime giving, he said he would rather wait until he returned. The only thing he specifically said he would do at that time, however, was to have his attorneys contact Mr. Rose, our attorney, about the will.

He said he knew that Ted Racoosin had tried to contact him and "might" call him back.

DM:SS

cc: CJB - HAF - Herbert Rose



Moss & Rose  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW

ALLEN MOSS  
HERBERT B. ROSE  
ARTHUR L. FRANK  
KENNETH DUBROFF

535 FIFTH AVENUE  
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10017  
TELEPHONE MURRAY HILL 7-1806  
AREA CODE 212  
CABLE "GOODMORLEX NEWYORK"

January 17, 1969

Joseph B. Danzansky, Esq.  
1120 Connecticut Avenue N.W.  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Danzansky:

Re: Israel Education Fund of  
The United Jewish Appeal, Inc.  
ads. Shapiro

We represent The United Jewish Appeal. We are writing to you not for a contribution of money, but for a contribution of a half hour to one hour of your time in order that we may ascertain some facts in connection with a litigation which The United Jewish Appeal finds itself embroiled in.

The United Jewish Appeal is the residuary legatee under the Will of Jacob Zarin, Deceased. A claim is being made against that Estate for the sum of \$100,000.00 by a stepdaughter of Jacob Zarin's. The claim is based on certain things in which you are claimed to have participated and may have participated. The claim and the underlying facts are as follows.

You represented Jacob Zarin in connection with the Estate of his wife Anna Lena Zarin who died on February 11, 1956. Anna Lena Zarin had been married before she married Jacob Zarin. She had three children, Helen R. Shapiro, Albert Sidney Simon and Ethel Gretchen Klaff. Her children were the issue of a prior marriage. The father of the children was Max J. Simon who died in 1916. Mr. Zarin married the mother of the children in or about the year 1927. The litigation arises from certain things which transpired at the time of the death of Anna Lena Zarin. You and your firm represented Jacob Zarin in connection with the Estate of his deceased wife Anna Lena Zarin. I have in my possession a copy of the petition for letters of administration with special undertaking signed by Jacob Zarin and by your office, as attorneys for petitioner (through Bernard Gordon); and consents

File HAF

C  
O  
P  
Y



January 17, 1969

to special administration and waiving bond, one signed by Albert Sidney Simon and witnessed by yourself, the second signed by Ethel Gretchen Klaff and witnessed by yourself, and the third signed by Helen R. Shapiro and witnessed by her husband Barney Shapiro. I also have an alleged Agreement for Family Settlement dated March 3rd, 1956 and signed by Jacob Zarin, Albert Sidney Simon, Helen R. Shapiro and Ethel Gretchen Klaff.

Originally the issue arose when Helen R. Shapiro brought action against the Estate of Jacob Zarin and his Executors to recover \$100,000.00. In view of the fact that United Jewish Appeal was the residuary legatee and any payment made on the claim of Helen R. Shapiro and all expenses incurred in connection with its defense would be directly borne by United Jewish Appeal, our firm which represents United Jewish Appeal nationally and the law firm of Ginsburg and Feldman of Washington, D.C. requested and were granted leave to appear in the action on behalf of the United Jewish Appeal, as Defendant-Intervenor.

The claim originally made was that the three surviving children of Anna Lena Zarin met with you and Mr. Zarin in Mr. Zarin's apartment at The Mayflower Hotel shortly after Mrs. Zarin's death and you asked all of them to sign consents to administration; and that Sidney Simon and Ethel Gretchen Klaff signed but Helen R. Shapiro refused to do so. The claim further continues with the statement that on the following day Helen R. Shapiro and her husband, Barney Shapiro met with Jacob Zarin, threatened that they would sue him for \$250,000.00 which they claimed he had borrowed from her mother at or immediately after his marriage to her mother and to avoid being sued, Jacob Zarin promised that he would bequeath to Helen R. Shapiro in his Will the sum of \$100,000.00. His Will makes no provision for her.

An application is now pending to amend this claim. In connection with this application, the plaintiff disclosed for the first time the "Agreement for Family Settlement". She claims that Jacob Zarin's promise to leave to her by his Will the sum of \$100,000.00 was based not only on the consideration of her promise not to sue him for the \$250,000.00, but also on her agreement to sign a consent to Jacob Zarin's appointment as Administrator of the Estate of Anna Lena Zarin and to sign the Family Settlement Agreement.

Until the Family Settlement Agreement was brought up, we did not feel that we should trouble you for any of the facts since until that claim was presented, your participation in the administration of the Estate of Anna Lena Zarin was a peripheral issue. Now, however, we are faced squarely with the fact that the alleged claim is based on the consent to administration signed by two of the



January 17, 1969

consenting parties in your presence and by you as witness and the Agreement for Family Settlement. Under these circumstances, we must speak with you in order to ascertain from you what facts can be recalled to your mind by an examination of the papers and what facts you may otherwise recall, either from your own memory or from your files.

There is no need to stress the importance to The United Jewish Appeal of a situation in which it can be deprived of \$100,000., which it can use for its charitable works. I doubt that you will even require an apology from me for asking you to give me a half hour or an hour of your time to discuss this under the circumstances. I would greatly appreciate the time so that we may obtain from you whatever facts can be recalled by you concerning the transactions involved and whatever information you might be able to disclose and light you might be able to throw on the litigation, the relationship between Mr. and Mrs. Zarin and between Mr. and Mrs. Zarin and Mrs. Zarin's children and any other matters which will be material on the trial of the litigation. I would very much appreciate your calling me or writing to me and advising when and where I may arrange to meet with you to review the papers and the facts. If Mr. Gordon is still with your firm or is available, it would be most helpful if he were present when we meet, provided this can be arranged. I plan to be in Washington in about one or two weeks in connection with the litigation and would like to know whether we can arrange a mutually convenient appointment on that occasion. I do not yet know what the exact date will be, but can advise you as soon as I ascertain it. If such arrangements are inconvenient for you, I can, if necessary, make a special trip to Washington solely for the purpose of speaking with you.

Please let me know which of these proposals is most convenient to you. I regret the necessity for troubling you, but it is in a good cause and I am sure I can count on your cooperation.

Sincerely,

ALLEN MOSS

AM:ajr



Mr. Herbert A. Friedman

Abraham S. Hyman

Tentative outline of projected study  
on higher education in Israel

January 17th, 1967

- 6.4
- I Inventory of present plants of the institutions of higher learning
    - A Physical inventory -- buildings
    - B Present enrollment
    - C Maximum capacity of existing facilities -- detailed analysis
  - II Deficiencies of present plant
    - A In view of actual demands, what facilities must be expanded
    - B Estimated cost of these facilities
  - III Expansion program of the various institutions of higher learning
    - A Now on the drawing board -- nature and costs
    - B Immediate future -- nature and costs
    - C Long range building plans -- nature and costs
  - IV Maintenance cost of each institution
    - A Present
    - B Immediate future
    - C Long range costs
  - V Financial position of institution of higher learning
    - A Assets
      - 1 - Capital
      - 2 - Personal Property
      - 3 - Liquid assets
      - 4 - Accounts receivable
    - B - Liabilities
      - 1 - Current
      - 2 - Short term
      - 3 - Long term
  - VI Sources of present income
    - A Tuition
    - B Government subsidies
    - C Funds from other sources



Mr. Herbert A. Friedman

Abraham S. Hyman

Tentative outline of projected study  
on higher education in Israel

January 17th, 1967

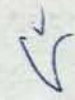
Page 2

- VII Fund Raising in behalf of institutions of higher learning
- A History
  - B Current capital fund campaigns
  - C Current maintenance fund campaigns
- VIII Quantitative analysis of Israel's needs in the field of higher education
- A From the standpoint of Israel's industrial needs
    - 1. Project the course of Israel's industrial development. Match that ultimate projection with a country that it approximates (for example, Switzerland) and give an analysis of higher education in that country, for the purpose of providing a basis for analyzing what Israel needs in terms of higher education to come up to the level of industrial development of the country with which the comparison will be made.
  - B From the standpoint of Israel's social problems
    - 1. Two Israels
    - 2. Preventing brain drain -- the thousands of young men and women who are leaving Israel, in part, because of the inability to pursue courses of higher studies in Israel
- IX Estimated costs of meeting Israel's higher education needs, which needs will have been established in Item VIII above.
- A Capital expenditures
  - B Maintenance costs
  - C Tuition subsidies -- perhaps from the standpoint of Israel's social problems, certain categories of students be given cost of living subsidies in order to encourage them to receive higher education
  - D Estimated incomes as against estimated costs
- X Ten year projection of how the figures arrived in Item IX will escalate.



Israel Education Fund

MEMORANDUM



TO: Herbert A. Friedman  
FROM: David Mark *DM*  
SUBJECT: FURST ESTATE

DATE: January 22, 1969

The meeting we had envisioned for this week, involving all three community leaders whose approval is being sought for the Furst Estate agreement, has turned out to be impracticable.

1. Dewey Stone will not receive telephone calls in Florida during his convalescence from the flu, and has not responded to a letter I sent to him through his watchful secretary.
2. Lou Weinstein expressed outrage at not having been kept informed of developments after he withdrew from the case; he asked that the agreement be sent to him for study and Herb Rose is doing so.
3. David Pokrass is willing to meet but doesn't want to "go to a hotel for a fancy lunch, because why spend the money." He insists the meeting be held at the CJP office over a sandwich lunch.

Herb and I are meeting with Pokrass at the CJP office on Thursday, Jan. 23, at noon. We may also try to contact Lou Weinstein while in town.

DM:SS

cc: IB

file

TO: Herbert A. Friedman

DATE: January 22, 1969

FROM: David Mark

SUBJECT: FURST ESTATE

Further to my earlier memo, today: I finally contacted Dewey Stone and read him the clauses in the Furst agreement relative to the compensation for the trustees.

His initial reaction was the universal one: comment on the "greed" of the Loves. He was, however, easily persuaded that this was not the issue, and agreed to call Alan Morse with his okay of the agreement.

One down and two to go. Hopefully, we'll get another - and maybe the third - tomorrow.

DM:SS

cc: IB





Memo to Files

Re: Estate of Joseph Furst, Deceased

January 23, 1969

David Mark and Herbert B. Rose met with David Pokross, Chairman of the Combined Jewish Philanthropies of Boston at the CJP offices, 72 Franklin Street, Boston, on January 23, 1969. Also present was Lewis Weinstein who stated that he had received Herbert B. Rose's letter of January 21, 1969 advising that meeting had been scheduled with Mr. Pokross for January 23, 1969 and enclosing copy of Furst Estate agreement. He advised that he had written to HBR stating that he would be able to attend the meeting. Mr. Pokross and Mr. Weinstein arrived at CJP office together.

Mr. Weinstein opened the conference by noting his displeasure at being left out of the picture for so long. He stated that he originally was acting as counsel for IEF and the State of Israel, but that he was asked at a meeting at which Ralph Goldman, Avner Cassuto and Martin Novack were present "which hat he was wearing", meaning was he counsel for IEF and State of Israel, or CJP. At that point he felt he was open to charge of conflict of interest and withdrew as counsel for IEF and State of Israel. He said he asked that he be kept informed and that Martin Novack had said he would do so. He heard nothing thereafter for three - four months until David Mark called him on Friday, January 17, 1969 to set up meeting for this week. He indicated he had spoken to Martin Novack on Monday, January 20, 1969, that he was angry at not having been kept informed and so expressed himself to Martin Novack. Novack on the 'phone gave him the substance of the agreement with respect to the compensation provided for the Executors in the agreement.

Weinstein then indicated that he might not be an appropriate party to pass upon the agreement because his firm represents Alan Morse, individually.

Both Weinstein and Pokross related and compared their experiences with Joseph Furst indicating that Furst had had many attorneys over the years and that they were both reluctant to represent him, presumably because he was a difficult person.



Pokross stated Dewey Stone had called him and gave him figures as to Executors and Trustees compensation. He was disturbed as to the amount. He said he also was not aware that the figures were embodied in an agreement. HBR said that he had brought copy of agreement for the Pokross examination.

Weinstein noted that the Executors and Trustees had already received substantial compensation, \$10,000 each as Temporary Administrators and \$12,500 as Executors and that their counsel had received a total of \$90,000 each (three attorneys).

HBR then gave summary of situation with respect to Furst Estate, outlined provisions of Will, identity of Executors, and discussions concerning payment of entire fund to UJA for IEF.

HBR pointed out that Executors were agreeable to the suggestion but that Loves principally felt they should be compensated for the commissions and fees they would lose by early termination of trust. HBR noted that the Loves had suffered with Furst for many years as his accountants, that he represented a major part of their practice and that they could not afford to dismiss him as a client. They viewed the trustees' commissions as compensation they had earned or were entitled to by reason of the difficulties they had experienced in representing Furst over the years.

HBR outlined amount of compensation they were to receive in lieu of commissions. Weinstein stated that agreement was not clear in that it seemed to imply that they would be compensated for services as consultants. HBR said no, that the agreement made reference to the time they would have to devote as consultants as an additional factor in giving them a settlement in lieu of commission.

HBR mentioned necessity of getting approval of Attorney General and Court.

HBR acknowledged that the factor of compensation for the Executors and Trustees was disturbing, particularly in the light of the direction in the Will that they receive no compensation, but that the countervailing factors were that since Furst's death and notwithstanding the need in Israel, not one cent has gone to Israeli charities, but \$400,000 has gone in payment of fees and commissions.



Weinstein made reference to the proceeding instituted by Executors for attorneys' fees and commissions. He noted that the Attorney General's office was not alert at that time but felt that if the subject arose again they would take a more vigorous position.

HBR said that what is of greater importance is the need for funds in Israel at this time. Both Weinstein and Pokross said that they were aware of the problem and were working in the CJP to help solve it.

Weinstein stated he wanted to state his position and that he had three points to make:

1. That any deal such as this would be damaging to UJA because it was something it should not be a party to. He asked which UJA leaders had been advised of this. HBR responded Charles Bensely, Herbert A. Friedman and Ed Ginsberg. He asked if they approved. The response was yes. He seemed to be saying that he was surprised that they had approved. HBR said the agreement did present some difficulties, but they could be overcome by the realization that the money was needed now and that there did not seem to be any other way in which to persuade the Executors and Trustees to pay it over.

2. The adverse affect in the community, both with respect to the public relations posture of the CJP in the community and UJA's position in the community. He referred to a story that appeared in the press after the allowance given to the Temporary Administrators and their counsel. He felt that if the approval of CJP to the "pay-off" was to become public it would damage the CJP in the eyes of the community and affect the current campaign.

With regard to UJA he felt that its role would create strong adverse reaction to UJA. Contributors would respond badly to a picture of UJA participating in a pay-off to the Loves, whom he said were never particularly interested in or concerned with the UJA campaign. He seemed to be saying that it could result in a reduction in contributions.

HBR told Mr. Weinstein that the question of adverse reaction to UJA in the community had been considered by UJA. It was felt by UJA, however, that there would not be such reaction.



The third point was the moral issue, but that was not fully developed because Mr. Pokross interjected with the following points:

1. He had read the agreement while Mr. Weinstein was speaking. He not only could not approve, but as an individual and as head of CJP he strongly disapproved.
2. If he brought it up before the Executive Committee to get their approval they would be up in arms - there would be an explosion.
3. He felt that the Loves' claim for compensation as accountants for the trustees involved a conflict of interest and that they had no right to such fees.
4. If he were presented with an agreement providing for a lump-sum termination fee to the trustees and accountants he could approve that. He indicated that he would not object if it ran as much as twice the normal fees, but not twenty times the normal fees as is now presented in the agreement. Not only is the amount important but also the legitimacy of the claim for payment. He felt that compensation for services not rendered was improper.

Weinstein said he came to same conclusion. He said he had conferred with both Hoag and Morse. He said he couldn't be put in a position of one of the parties whose approval was necessary because of his firm's representation of Morse, but if he were to respond his answer would be "no."

HBR said that agreement need not necessarily be interpreted as pay-off by UJA. Clearly the culpable parties are the Loves. UJA is the victim. Pokross said we couldn't be sure people would see it that way.

HBR related facts of case in New York where similar settlement was concluded. It illustrated that there was some legitimacy to the claim of the Loves, or at least a basis for justifying the agreement in light of the result we sought to accomplish. Furthermore, the Loves were under no compulsion to pay out principal and could legally hold the trust open as long as they live. They can argue with some validity that they should not be penalized because they are willing to help UJA. Neither Weinstein or Pokross responded to that.



Mark asked Weinstein if in view of the fact Morse was the community's representative could we not assume the community was consenting indirectly. His response was that Morse is not the community representative and that the community should have been consulted and would have been most helpful. The CJP could have appointed a committee which would have included prominent lawyers and could have put pressure on the Loves through it. Pokross mentioned that his firm represents the accounting firm that the Loves have just joined and pressure can be put on them that way.

HBR said that we recognize that the Loves' position contains objectionable elements, but our concern was in achieving the goal of obtaining the money for Israel. At this point we could not see any other alternative. Weinstein said that if this deal were brought to the attention of Attorney General he might be persuaded to try to remove the Loves. HBR said that UJA would not like to see the matter proceed in that direction.

The meeting concluded with HBR and Mark saying that they would discuss further with UJA leadership.

Weinstein after meeting expressed opinion that if proceedings were instituted against Loves they would crumble. HBR said that Loves had not done anything wrong we know of. Their request for compensation may be disturbing, but it was always understood that it was subject to Attorney General and Court approval.

Weinstein's hostility to Sapir was evident throughout meeting.

H. B. R.



Moss & Rose  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW

ALLEN MOSS  
HERBERT B. ROSE  
ARTHUR L. FRANK  
KENNETH DUBROFF

535 FIFTH AVENUE  
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10017  
TELEPHONE MURRAY HILL 7 1606  
AREA CODE 212  
CABLE "GOODMORLEX NEW YORK"

January 24, 1969

Mr. David Mark  
United Jewish Appeal, Inc.  
1290 Avenue of the Americas  
New York, New York 10019

Re: Estate of Joseph Furst

Dear Dave:

Herewith is the memo covering yesterday's meeting in Boston. My observations are as follows:

The major question is whether there is validity to the objection raised by Mr. Weinstein, in which Mr. Pokross concurred, that UJA's participation in the agreement will be viewed as an offer or condonation of an immoral pay-off to the Trustees and that that view will affect UJA's standing in the community and community response to the Emergency Campaign. Both Mr. Pokross and Mr. Weinstein were firm in that conclusion.

It is difficult to say whether their reaction at yesterday's conference was wholly objective or whether underlying their response was recognition that if the Furst fund did not come to UJA it would be available to the CJP's control or influence in the future. It may also be that the reaction was in part a response to the fact that the CJP was not a party to the negotiations until Mr. Morse raised the question of the approval of Messrs. Stone, Pokross and Weinstein.

It seems to me that the result suggested by Messrs. Pokross and Weinstein need not necessarily follow if the leadership of the CJP supported UJA and our efforts to obtain the fund from the Executors and Trustees.



January 24, 1969

In any event, the problem initially becomes one of deciding whether their concern is soundly based. If not, the indicated next step would be to try to persuade them that the result will not follow and/or that whatever risk is involved can be lessened by their active support. Mr. Weinstein's apparent aversion to Mr. Sapir would seem to raise a question as to his effectiveness. If so, the situation would apparently call for intervention by Herb and Ed Ginsberg.

If the conclusion is that they are correct in their concern, or if further efforts do not succeed in convincing them to change their mind, we will be faced with a difficult problem. The alternatives open would be:

1. To try to convince the Loves to take lump-sum payment, but of a far smaller sum. I doubt that such an approach would be successful. It may be, however, that the community can apply some pressure as Mr. Pokross suggested.
2. To try to convince Alan Morse to proceed without approval from Pokross and Weinstein. This also seems unlikely.
3. To try to have the Loves removed as Trustees. At this point I do not see how it can be accomplished. In the future it might be possible to urge the Attorney General to relitigate the question of their right to commissions and fees. If successful they may be willing to then terminate the fund without compensation. But this is a course that lies in the future, as much as two - three years away.
4. Mr. Weinstein suggests an immediate proceeding by the Attorney General or the CJP based upon the Loves' effort to get compensation as part of the present transaction. I don't see how such proceeding can succeed since at all stages it was agreed that the proposed transaction is to be subject to Court and Attorney General



Mr. David Mark

-3-

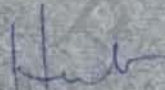
January 24, 1969

approval. Thus there is no secret profit or hidden self-dealing. In addition, Martin Novack, who apparently was acting for UJA, either directly or indirectly, was instrumental in negotiating the basic agreement, including the terms of compensation. Thus, I am afraid, we would be tarred as well.

5. Lastly, and admittedly an unsatisfactory alternative, is to abandon the present plans and settle instead for the immediate grant of \$300,000.00 promised for April, 1969 with as much more as can be obtained in the future. This could be coupled with an agreement that would commit them to contribute in the future, much as is contained in the usual IEF agreement. The term might be longer than the customary five years thereby permitting the Trustees to receive compensation throughout the term of the agreement.

As mentioned yesterday, I think this matter requires consideration by Ed Ginsberg and Herb. I thus enclose two additional copies of this letter and my memorandum to files.

Sincerely,



Herbert B. Rose

HBR/js  
Enclosures

P. S. A further possible alternative, one that I had suggested to Novack some time ago, is to have the Trustees designate UJA as the beneficiary of the entire fund, such designation to be confirmed by the Court, with distribution to be made to UJA over a period of years. The designation possibly could be coupled with a loan by the Trustees to UJA of all but a portion of the fund required for payment of their commissions. The debt could then be forgiven in annual installments in accordance with the agreed schedule of distributions to UJA.

H. B. R.



L<sub>3</sub>~~HAF~~

file

TO: Mr. Eliezer Shavit

DATE: January 28, 1969

FROM: David Mark

SUBJECT: RELIGIOUS SCHOOLS

Before proceeding with discussions at this end concerning the current complaint of the SSI about the operation of the school in Acre, we would like to have a number of pertinent and peripheral facts in our possession - and would appreciate your providing us with them at the earliest possible moment.

1. We have a photocopy of an undated letter prepared by Abe Hyman - sometime last October, we believe - for Mr. Leshinsky and addressed to Mr. William Wolfson. We have received no word from any source indicating that this letter was signed and sent; nor can we, under the circumstances, ask the intended recipient. Please let us know if the letter was sent as prepared, or in any other form.

2. The figures in the list below are the current enrollment figures you have given us for the religious high schools named. Please break these down into the number of boys and girls, in each case:

ACRE VOCATIONAL (SSI)	160
KIRYAT GAT (GRUSS)	180 plus 140 intermediate
JERUSALEM (HIMMELFARB)	515

Our assumption is that all 735 students at the Gruss School in Shafir are, as intended, girls; and that all 160 students at the currently unsponsored Yad Binyamin School are boys. Please verify.

3. Please let us know if we are correct in assuming that all other IEF religious schools and the religious parts of "twin" schools currently in construction or planning, as well as all religious schools on our priority list will be coeducational...with the single exception of the Ullmann School for Girls.

4. Please let us know if instruction at religious schools in all above categories - those which are operational, those under construction or planning and those on the priority list - is or will be in mixed, or separate classes.

DM:DB

cc:CJB:HAF:H.Rose



HENRY G. BURKE  
DAVID GERBER  
STANLEY H. WILEN  
CATHERINE F. OPPENHEIM  
ARTHUR C. STRASSBURGER  
FRANKLIN GOLDSTEIN  
IRVING F. COHN  
BERNARD S. DENICK  
LEONARD KOHLENSTEIN  
A. FRED FREEDMAN

LAW OFFICES  
**BURKE, GERBER & WILEN**  
326 ST. PAUL PLACE  
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND 21202  
752-1230

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA OFFICE  
SUITE 410 WOODWARD BUILDING  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20005

January 29, 1969

Herbert B. Rose, Esquire  
Messrs. Moss & Rose  
535 Fifth Avenue  
New York, New York 10017

Dear Mr. Rose:

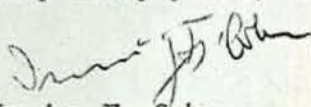
In reply to your letter of January 27, 1969, we are herewith enclosing a copy of the Last Will and Testament of Joseph Shapiro and the First and Second Codicils thereto.

You will note that the bequest to United Jewish Appeal, Inc. is contained in Article V (c) of the Will as amended by the Second Codicil.

2,131 shares of the common stock issued by Maryland Cup Corporation were forwarded to the transfer agent as of January 23, 1969 representing payment of the bequest in full. It will be appreciated if you will advise us how the fund is to be administered.

Enclosed further is a Release to be filed in the Orphan's Court of Baltimore City acknowledging receipt of the bequest. It will be appreciated if you will arrange to have it executed by the appropriate officer after which it is to be returned to this office. It is our intention to forward the shares of stock of Maryland Cup Corporation as soon as they are returned by the transfer agent, which will probably be within the next two weeks.

Very truly yours,

  
Irving F. Cohn  
For  
BURKE, GERBER & WILEN

IFC:efk  
Enclosures



January 29, 1969.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION LAW (Amendment No. 6), 1969

Amendment to Clause 1

1. (a) In Clause 1 of the Compulsory Education Law of 1949 (henceforth called "the principal law") -

1. Definition of "child" will become: "a person between five and thirteen years of age at the beginning of any school year."

2. Definition of "youth" will become: "a person either fourteen or fifteen years of age at the beginning of any school year."

3. "Elementary education" will become "compulsory education" defined as "Studies intended for children and youths and given in eleven years of schooling, consisting of one year at kindergarten for five-year old children and ten school years from 1st to 10th grades for children and youths six to fifteen years of age."

(b) Wherever "Elementary education" is mentioned in the principal law, it will become: "Compulsory education".

Amendment to Clause 2

2. In Clause 2 of the principal law, instead of sub-clauses (a) to (c) there will be substituted:

(a) Compulsory education will include every child and youth.

(b) In spite of the provision in sub-clause (a), compulsory education for youths will be effected gradually, beginning with the school year of 1970, by order of the Minister, provided that compulsory education for fourteen-year old youths is completed not later than the beginning of 1972, and compulsory education for fifteen-year old youths will start from 1973 and be completed not later than the beginning of the school year of 1975.

(c) Orders of the Minister provided in sub-clause (b) may be based on the regional residence of the youths or on any other classification, provided the right to choose between state education and state religious education is preserved.

Addition to Clause 2a

3. Following Clause 2 of the principal law there will be inserted:

2a "Apprenticeship in compulsory education"

(a) Apprenticeship of fifteen-year old youths, according to the Apprenticeship Law of 1953, will be regarded as compulsory education with respect to this law.

(b) The Minister will establish, in agreement with the Minister of Labor, a compulsory program of academic studies for apprenticeship as provided in sub-clause (a).

(c) The academic studies according to sub-clause (b) will be either a state program or a state religious program, and the state religious program will be determined after consultations in the Council for State Religious Education established in accordance with the State Education Law of 1953.

Restrictions of the application of Clause 3

4. Sub-clauses (c), (d), (e) and (g) of Clause 3 of the principal law will not apply to youths covered by the order for compulsory education given in accordance with clause 2(b), and these sub-clauses are suspended, beginning with the start of the school year of 1975.

Amendment to Clause 4

5. (a) In Clause 4(a) of the principal law the words "who has not completed elementary education" will be deleted.

(b) Sub-clause (d) and sub-clause (f) (2) of Clause 4 of the principal law will not apply to youths covered by the order of compulsory education given in accordance with clause 2(b) and these sub-clauses are suspended beginning with the start of the school year of 1975.

Amendment to Clause 5

6. In Clause 5(b) of the principal law, following section (2) there will be inserted:



(3) whoever was given an order or exemption according to this sub-clause, subject to provisions or restrictions, will not be affected by the orders of Clauses 6, 7 and 10 but will remain subject to the provisions and restrictions of the exemption order.

Amendment to Clause 6

7. In Clause 6 of the principal law, instead of sub-clause (a) there will be substituted:

(a) (1) whoever is covered by the compulsory education law is entitled to free education in official education institutions:

(2) for a person from sixteen to eighteen years of age who has not finished his studies in a 10th grade class of an official education institution according to this law and is studying in a recognized unofficial education institution, the state treasury will pay tuition until he finishes his studies in accordance with the class studies program, and he is eligible for the same benefits as those entitled to free compulsory education, provided the compulsory study in the 10th grade class was in effect in his residential area during the two years prior to the beginning of his studies.

Amendment to Clause 15

8. The paragraph comprising Clause 15 will now be denoted "(a)" and following there will be added:

(b) The Minister is authorized to issue an obligatory registration order in addition to the obligations appearing in Clause 3, and to regulate it in accordance with the provisions of Clause 21 of the State Education Law of 1953, provided the registration is held at an education institution.

Amendment to the Youth Labor Law of 1958

9. (a) instead of Clause 2 of the Youth Labor Law of 1958, there will be substituted: Working Age for a Child

2 (a) a child under the age of fifteen will not be employed.

(b) a child who has reached the age of fifteen and is affected by the compulsory education law, 1949, will not be employed unless one of the following conditions exists:

(1) the child is working as an apprentice within the meaning of the Apprenticeship Law of 1953;

(2) the child is employed during an official school vacation;

(3) an order was given according to Clauses 5(b) (I) (II) of the Compulsory Education Law of 1949;

(4) a supervisor of the Ministry of Education and Culture has confirmed that the child has completed his compulsory education in a shorter term than the one normally applying to his age.

(c) in spite of the provisions of sub-clauses (a) and (b) it will be permitted-until the beginning of the school year of 1972 - to employ a child reaching the age of fourteen if his compulsory education according to the Compulsory Education Law of 1949, is not affected.

(b) In Clauses 3 to 5 of the Youth Labor Law of 1953, the term "14 years" will in all instances become "15 years".



## MEMORANDUM

Date January 30, 1969

To ✓ Mr. Herbert A. Friedman  
Mr. Irving Bernstein

From Herbert Rosenstein

Subject Israel Education Fund Budget Report for Period 4/1/68 - 12/31/68.

I am attaching budget report for the period 4/1/68 - 12/31/68.

I estimate that total expenses for fiscal year ending 3/31/69 will amount to \$155,000 as follows:

Total expenses 4/1/68 - 12/31/68 (as per attached report)	\$118,000
Payroll 1/1/69 - 3/31/69	11,000
Estimated expenses incurred by UJA of Greater New York for fiscal year ending 3/31/69 (not yet billed)	16,000
All other expenses for period 1/1/69 - 3/31/69 (estimated)	<u>10,000</u>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$155,000</b> =====

I have advised David Mark that we went over budget on Public Relations expenses, and he will guide himself accordingly.

HR:FF  
Enc.

Moss & Rose  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW

ALLEN MOSS  
HERBERT B. ROSE  
ARTHUR L. FRANK  
KENNETH DUBROFF

535 FIFTH AVENUE  
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10017  
TELEPHONE MURRAY HILL 7-1006  
AREA CODE 212  
CABLE "GOODMOLEX NEWYORK"

February 3, 1969

Irving F. Cohn, Esq.  
Messrs. Burke, Gerber & Wilen  
326 St. Paul Place  
Baltimore, Maryland 21202

Re: Estate of Joseph Shapiro--United  
Jewish Appeal, Inc.

Dear Mr. Cohn:

Thank you for your letter of January 29, 1969 and the enclosures relating to the decedent's estate. The Release that you asked be executed and acknowledged is herewith enclosed.

I will discuss the question of how the fund is to be administered with David Mark, Program Director for the Israel Education Fund, and will advise you further shortly.

Very truly yours,

HERBERT B. ROSE

cc: ✓ Mr. David Mark  
Mr. Herbert Rosenstein



HAF

RECEIVED		
FEB 5 1969		
Moss & Rose		
UJA BY RECEIVED BY		
DATE		DATE
APPROVED		

ALLEN MOSS  
 HERBERT B. ROSE  
 ARTHUR L. FRANK  
 KENNETH DUBROFF

535 FIFTH AVENUE  
 NEW YORK, N. Y. 10017  
 TELEPHONE MURRAY HILL 7-1806  
 AREA CODE 212  
 CABLE "GOODNOBLEX NEWYORK"

February 3, 1969

Mr. David Mark  
 United Jewish Appeal, Inc.  
 1290 Avenue of the Americas  
 New York, N. Y.

AMERICAN JEWISH ARCHIVES  
 Re: Estate of Joseph Shapiro  
(Baltimore, Maryland)

Dear David:

Enclosed herewith please find excerpt from the Last Will and Testament of the decedent providing for the establishment of the Ida and Joseph Shapiro Scholarship Fund. Also enclosed in copy of letter dated January 29, 1969 from the attorneys for the estate. I am also enclosing a copy of my reply and a copy of the Release I signed. As you can see, UJA will shortly receive certificates for 2,131 shares of Maryland Cup Corporation stock that was worth \$100,023.8125 on January 23, 1969, the date of transfer to UJA.

I believe it is your custom to turn over Scholarship funds to UJA for administration. I would not recommend that this course be followed in the Shapiro Estate. The bequest is left to UJA to administer as a trustee and thus should be held, invested and reinvested by it. Of course, the other aspects of your customary practice, that is, selection of scholarship recipients and expenditure of the fund should be followed.

There are a number of other questions that require consideration.

1. Sale of the Maryland Cup Corporation stock and reinvestment in a more appropriate portfolio.

2. Determination of what part of the income and principal is to be used for Scholarship purposes for needy students and prospective teachers.



Mr. David Mark

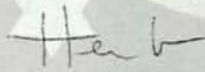
-2-

February 3, 1969

3. Determination now, if appropriate, that the funds are not needed for Scholarships. If so, the bequest can be applied in another area of UJA's work related to the education, training or rehabilitating of needy and worthy young people.

I will complete my response to the Cohn letter after you have reviewed this matter with Mr. Bensley and others.

Sincerely,



HERBERT B. ROSE

AMERICAN JEWISH  
ARCHIVES

HBR/vf

Enclosure

cc: Mr. Herbert Rosenstein



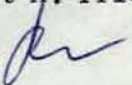


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file

TO: Mr. Herbert A. Friedman

DATE: February 3, 1969

FROM: David Mark 

SUBJECT: HORACE GOLDSMITH DONATION TO BAECK SCHOOL

Mrs. Lotte Elk Zernik, niece of the Baeck School's Dr. Elk, called me late last week, with the following story:

Through a close friend of hers, who is a relative of Horace Goldsmith, she learned that Mr. Goldsmith is now ready to make a contribution of \$200,000 for the new Leo Baeck School. She informed Dr. Elk of this and, she says, he has written to you suggesting that you or somebody at UJA follow through in obtaining this gift, for which the auditorium at the school would be named for him. She specified some of the language of a letter to Goldsmith, and I am prepared to draft the text of such a letter if you agree to this approach. (Mrs. Zernik specifies that the source of her information - Goldsmith's relative - should not be revealed at any time.)

A copy of this memo is going to Henry Bernstein with a note asking confirmation of Goldsmith's clearance for this solicitation. Nothing in our current state of donor recognition for this project is a hindrance to giving Goldsmith the auditorium; until now, only the library has been assigned, to Mrs. Greenfield, and there has been no pressure from other donors to have units assigned to them. Mrs. Zernik reports that Goldsmith is planning to visit Israel in March; she feels the gift can and should be clinched by then.

For your information: Goldsmith is technically a member of our Advisory Board but has never shown up at meetings. He committed himself to a \$140,000 youth center in Jerusalem in 1965 but insisted that a synagogue be included and religious services held, a condition that could not be met. In 1966, he was approached, through Albert Parker, for a possible donation establishing a religious school in Bet Shean; this never got very far. During the past few years, he has contributed heavily to Technion, Brandeis, Einstein and N.Y.U. Our last file notation on him is dated January 4, 1967, from Ralph to Sapir, reporting that Nahum Shamir had spoken to Goldsmith and felt "this is not the time to pursue him."

DM;DB



# International Telegram Via

IT-1115 (REV. 3-68)

*file  
IEF*

FOR ITT USE ONLY

DESTN.	PR-CL	ORIGIN	WORDS	CUSTOMER
		UI		UJA 1290 Ave. of Americas

Word Count \_\_\_\_\_ Full Rate Unless Checked (✓)

Full Rate  Letter Telegram Service (LT)

Date FEBRUARY 5, 1969

Sender's Name and Address

UNITED JEWISH APPEAL 1290 AVENUE OF AMERICAS , NYC



insert "ITT"

To SHAVIT  
JEVAGENCY  
TELAVIV (ISRAEL)

SAPIR SPOKE TEICHER FREEDLANDER WHO AGREE IN PRINCIPLE SPONSOR SECOND SCHOOL WITH NEW GIFT APPROXIMATELY QUARTER MILLION DOLLARS WHILE EXPRESSING ANXIETY SWIFT IMPLEMENTATION SAFED SCHOOL STOP SAPIR URGES ALLOUT EFFORT SPEED UP SAFED PROJECT IN INTEREST CREATING MOST FAVORABLE POSSIBLE CLIMATE NEW GIFT STOP EYE HAD LONG TALK TEICHER DURING WHICH HE PRIMO INQUIRED IF SCHOOL AVAILABLE HADERA AREA TO WHICH EYE REPLIED ~~NEGAT~~ NEGATIVE SECUNDO EXPRESSED PERSONAL PREFERANCE GENERAL SCHOOL BUT DID NOT RULE OUT RELIGIOUS TERTIO INDICATED NEW GIFT COULD BE RAISED TO THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND IF ATTRACTIVE PROJECT WARRANTED QUATRO REQUESTED WE SUBMIT PLANS ARAD DIMONA AND JERUSALEM YOUTH ALIYA SCHOOLS TO HIMSELF AND FREEDLANDER FOR DETERMINATION STOP TEICHER LEAVING FOR ISRAEL TOMORROW THURSDAY EXPECTS YOU CONTACT HIM SHOW HIM BROCHURE YOU REPORTED PREPARED OF APPROVED DESIGN SAFED SCHOOL ALSO WANTS YOU ARRANGE ACCOMPANY HIM SAFED SCHOOL SITE AT WHICH SIGN SHOULD BE ERECTED IDENTIFYING FACILITY AS A.L.FREEDLANDER HIGH SCHOOL STOP SUGGEST YOU ALSO PROVIDE HIM COPIES OF THREE PLANS REQUESTED MEANWHILE EYE MAILING SAME FREEDLANDER STOP IF DIFFICULT OBTAIN EXTRA SETS THESE PLANS PLEASE ADVISE ME RETURN CABLE AND EYE WILL MAIL FROM HERE STOP MEANWHILE SAPIR ALSO REPORTS HARRY JACOBS READY MAKE ADDITIONAL DANCIGER ESTATE GIFT APPROXIMATELY ONE HUNDRED FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS AND IS AS USUAL PARTICULARLY INTERESTED NEGEV AREA STOP SAPIR SUGGESTS OFFERING ASHDOD LIBRARY AS ONE POSSIBILITY DESPITE NON-NEGEV LOCATION BUT FEELS SCHOOL SHOULD ALSO BE OFFERED AS ALTERNATIVE UP TO QUARTER MILLION HE WILLING ACCEPT FIRM OFFER TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND AND SUPPLY ADDITIONAL FIFTY THOUSAND IF NECESSARY STOP SINCE ARAD SCHOOL MOST SUITABLE THIS PURPOSE AM PREPARED MAKE PRESENTATION WITH UNDERSTANDING SCHOOL ALSO UNDER CONSIDERATION OTHER PROSPECTIVE DONOR HOWEVER WOULD WELCOME FLEXIBILITY PROVIDED BY WORD FROM YOU THAT NETIVOT, AZATA SCHOOL PLANNING COULD BE ADVANCED OR THAT PREVIOUSLY UNLISTED PRIORITIES IN OR NEAR NEGEV COULD BE ESTABLISHED STOP PLEASE INFORM RALPH ALL ABOVE AND CABLE OR EXPRESS ALL SUGGESTIONS.

DAVE MARK



ISRAEL EDUCATION FUND OF THE UNITED JEWISH APPEAL  
DETAILED CONSTRUCTION STATUS REPORT  
February 5, 1969

<u>DONOR</u>	<u>NAME AND LOCATION OF FACILITY</u>	<u>STATUS</u>
1. AISENSTADT, M/M Andre	1. THE MIDRASHA HIGH SCHOOL, Sde Boker	WORK SPECIFICATIONS IN FINAL STAGES, Start of construction expected this Spring.
2. ALLIANCE TIRE CORP. (Israel)	2. ACADEMIC HIGH SCHOOL, Safed	BASIC DESIGN APPROVED.
3. APPLEMAN, M/M Harry (Foundation)	3. THE HILLEL & BINA APPLEMAN RELIGIOUS COMPREHENSIVE HIGH SCHOOL, Tiberias	ARCHITECTURAL PLANS CHOSEN.
4. BARNETT, Bernard H.	4. THE BERNARD H. AND MARION S. BARNETT MUNICIPAL HIGH SCHOOL, Jerusalem	COMPLETED. OPEN. 1968/9 enrolment: <u>747</u> .
5. BECKERMAN, Frank	5. THE SHARETT SCHOOL, Nazerat Illit	COMPLETED: except for Gym. 1968/9 enrolment: <u>510</u> .
6. BENSLEY, Charles J.	6. THE DENMARK SCHOOL, Jerusalem	CLASSROOM BLOCK ROOFED. Due to open: Sept. 1, 1969.
BENSON, Betty (per Women's Division, UJA of G.N.Y.)	7. THE BETTY BENSON PRE-KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL, Kiryat Yam	IN CONSTRUCTION. Due to open: Sept. 1, 1969.
7. BLAUSTEIN, Jacob	THE MIDRASHA HIGH SCHOOL, Sde Boker	(SEE <u>AISENSTADT</u> )
8. BLOOM, Sol,* Family Foundation	THE MIDRASHA HIGH SCHOOL, Sde Boker	(SEE <u>AISENSTADT</u> )
BLOOM, Sol, Family Foundation	8. COMMUNITY CENTER, Safed	IN PLANNING.
9. BLUMBERG, Benjamin	9. THE FANNIE B. BLUMBERG PUBLIC LIBRARY, Shderot	IN CONSTRUCTION. Due completion: May 1, 1969.
10. BRECHER, Mollie, Morris & Susan	THE SHARETT SCHOOL, Nazerat Illit	(SEE <u>BECKERMAN</u> )
11. BRESSLER, Max, Estate	10. THE MAX BRESSLER COMMUNITY CENTER, Jerusalem	IN CONSTRUCTION

\*deceased

IEF/UJA Detailed Construction Status Report - 2:

<u>DONOR</u>	<u>NAME AND LOCATION OF FACILITY</u>	<u>STATUS</u>
12. CHILEWICH, Aron (Foundation)	11. THE LEA & MONROE GOLDWATER COMPREHENSIVE HIGH SCHOOL, Eilat	FIRST STAGE IN ADVANCED CONSTRUCTION. Due to open Sept.1, 1969.
13. DANCIGER, Sadie (Estate)	12. THE DANCIGER PUBLIC LIBRARY, Beersheba	IN CONSTRUCTION.
14. EBIN, M/M Emanuel	13. THE EMANUEL & HELEN EBIN SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING, Beersheba	WORK SPECIFICATIONS ALMOST COMPLETED.
15. EDELSTEIN, Dr. Sidney M.	14. THE EDELSTEIN PUBLIC LIBRARY, Kiryat Shemona	COMPLETED. BEING LANDSCAPED.
16. EFROYMSON, C.W. & Robert A.	THE DENMARK SCHOOL, Jerusalem	(SEE <u>BENSLEY</u> )
17. ENTRATTER, Jack (w/GREENSPUN, ( MACK)	THE MIDRASHA HIGH SCHOOL, Sde Boker	(SEE <u>AISENSTADT</u> )
18. EVERETT, M/M Henry J.	15. THE HENRY J. AND EDITH EVERETT (Twin) COMPREHENSIVE HIGH SCHOOL, Hazor	WORK SPECIFICATIONS ALMOST COMPLETED.
19. FAIGEL LEAH FOUNDATION (LEVIN, M. Deceased)	THE LEA & MONROE GOLDWATER COMPREHENSIVE HIGH SCHOOL, Eilat	(SEE <u>CHILEWICH</u> )
20. FEINSTEIN, Mrs. Rosaline (FDTN.)	16. THE MYER & ROSALINE FEINSTEIN PUBLIC LIBRARY, Eilat	COMPLETED. BEING LANDSCAPED. Opening soon.
FEINSTEIN, Mrs. Rosaline (FDTN.)	THE MIDRASHA HIGH SCHOOL, Sde Boker	(SEE <u>AISENSTADT</u> )
21. FELDMAN, Jacob	17. THE ZALE VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL, Lod	COMPLETED. OPEN. 1968/9 enrolment <u>240</u> .
22. FERKAUF, Eugene	18. THE ESTELLE & EUGENE FERKAUF COMPREHENSIVE HIGH SCHOOL, Or Yehuda	COMPLETED. OPEN. 1968/9 enrolment <u>306</u> .
FERKAUF, Eugene	19. THE ESTELLE & EUGENE FERKAUF NATIONAL SCHOOL OF DESIGN AND ART, Jerusalem	ARCHITECTURAL PLANS IN PREPARATION.
23. FISHMAN, William	THE SHARETT SCHOOL, Nazerat Illit	(SEE <u>BECKERMAN</u> )
FREEDLANDER, A.L.	Academic High School, Safed	(SEE <u>ALLIANCE TIRE CORP.</u> )



IEF/UJA Detailed Construction Status Report - 3:

<u>DONOR</u>	<u>NAME AND LOCATION OF FACILITY</u>	<u>STATUS</u>
24. FURMAN, Saul	THE SHARETT SCHOOL, Nazerat Illit	(SEE <u>BECKERMAN</u> )
25. GERMANOW, Leon (Family) w/ SIMON Family )	20. THE HARRY GERMANOW & JULIUS SIMON COMMUNITY CENTER, Yavne	IN CONSTRUCTION. DUE FOR COMPLETION: Nov. 15, 1969.
26. GINNS, Bertha & Morris (Estate)	21. THE MORRIS & BERTHA GINNS LIBRARY & CULTURAL CENTER, Emek Hefer	COMPLETED. OPEN.
GINNS, Bertha & Morris (Estate)	22-3 THE MORRIS & BERTHA GINNS PRE-KINDER- GARTEN SCHOOLS (2), Ganei Tikva	COMPLETED. OPEN. Total enrolment: <u>120</u>
27. GINSBERG, M/M Edward (Friends of)	24-7 THE EDWARD & ROSALIE GINSBERG PRE- KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS: (1) Bet Shemesh (2) Hazor, (3) Ofakim, (4) Or Yehuda	(1) COMPLETED: (2,3): Due for completion in March. (4): In construction. All to open by Sept. 1, 1969.
28. GREENFIELD, Mrs. Caroline	28. THE LEO BAECK SCHOOL, Haifa	FIRST STAGE IN IN CONSTRUCTION. Due for completion. Oct. 1, 1969.
GREENSPUN, Hank (w/ ENTRATTER, ( MACK )	THE MIDRASHA HIGH SCHOOL, Sde Boker	(SEE <u>AISENSTADT</u> )
29. GRUBMAN, Seymour	THE MIDRASHA HIGH SCHOOL, Sde Boker	(SEE <u>AISENSTADT</u> )
30. GRUSS, Oscar (Foundation)	29. THE OSCAR & REGINA GRUSS RELIGIOUS VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL, Haifa	PROGRAM IN PLANNING.
GRUSS, Oscar (Foundation)	30. THE OSCAR & REGINA GRUSS RELIGIOUS VOCATIONAL SCHOOL, Kfar Batya	FIRST STAGE IN CONSTRUCTION.
GRUSS, Oscar (Foundation)	31. THE OSCAR & REGINA GRUSS RELIGIOUS COMPREHENSIVE HIGH SCHOOL, Kiryat Gat	FIRST TWO STAGES COMPLETED. Final construction in progress. OPEN. 1968/9 enrolment: <u>320</u> .
GRUSS, Oscar (Foundation)	32. THE OSCAR & REGINA GRUSS RELIGIOUS VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL, Nechalim	FIRST STAGE IN CONSTRUCTION. Due to open: Sept. 1, 1969.
GRUSS, Oscar (Foundation)	33. THE OSCAR & REGINA GRUSS RELIGIOUS VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL (GIRLS), Shafir	COMPLETED. OPEN. 1968/9 enrolment: <u>550</u> .
31. GUTWIRTH, Charles (Estate)	34. THE CHARLES & REGINA GUTWIRTH COMPRE- HENSIVE HIGH SCHOOL, Shderot	FIRST STAGE IN CONSTRUCTION. Due for completion : Sept. 1969.

more...

<u>DONOR</u>	<u>NAME AND LOCATION OF FACILITY</u>	<u>STATUS</u>
32. HAAS, Walter A., Sr. (Corp. w/ KOSHLAND, LILIENTHAL)	THE LEO BAECK SCHOOL, Haifa	(SEE <u>GREENFIELD</u> )
33. HADERA PAPER CO. LTD. (MAZER, MAYER)	35. THE ABRAHAM MAZER & SALLY MAYER (COMBINED) COMPREHENSIVE HIGH SCHOOL, Ofakim	FIRST STAGE IN CONSTRUCTION. Due for completion: Sept. 1969.
34. HIMMELFARB, Paul (Deceased)	36. THE PAUL HIMMELFARB COMPREHENSIVE HIGH SCHOOL, Beersheba	FIRST STAGE COMPLETED. SECOND STAGE IN CONSTRUCTION. OPEN. 1968/9 enrolment: <u>756</u> .
HIMMELFARB, Paul (Deceased)	37. THE PAUL HIMMELFARB HIGH SCHOOL, Jerusalem.	FIRST STAGE COMPLETED. OPEN. 1968/9 enrolment: <u>515</u>
35. HOFFBERGER FAMILY FDTN. (LeRoy)	38. THE HOFFBERGER SCHOOL FOR DEAF-MUTES, Tel Aviv	IN CONSTRUCTION. Due for completion: Nov.15, 1969.
IRIS SECURITIES CORP. (HAAS, KOSHLAND, LILIENTHAL)	THE LEO BAECK SCHOOL, Haifa	(SEE <u>GREENFIELD</u> )
36. JACOBS, Leslie	39- THE LESLIE AND HELEN JACOBS PRE-KINDER- 43. GARTEN SCHOOLS: Bet Shean, Kiryat Malachi, Ramle, Rosh Ha'ayin and Tirat Carmel	ALL COMPLETED AND OPEN. Total enrolment: <u>300</u> .
JANSON, Mrs. Marion A. (per Women's Division, UJA of G.N.Y.)	44. THE MARION A. JANSON PRE-KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL, Dimona	IN CONSTRUCTION. Due to open: Sept. 1, 1969.
37. JESSELSON, Ludwig	45. ULLMANN RELIGIOUS EDUCATIONAL CENTER FOR GIRLS, Jerusalem	IN CONSTRUCTION. Due for completion: Jan. 14, 1970.
38. JEWISH TEACHERS COMMUNITY CHEST OF NEW YORK, INC.	46. THE JEWISH TEACHERS COMMUNITY CHEST COMPREHENSIVE HIGH SCHOOL, Yahud	COMPLETED, except for gym. OPEN. 1968/9 enrolment: <u>432</u> .
39. KAGAN, Lawrence	THE DENMARK SCHOOL, Jerusalem	(SEE <u>BENSLEY</u> )
40. KANTER, Joseph H.	THE MIDRASHA HIGH SCHOOL, Sde Boker	(SEE <u>AISENSTADT</u> )
41. KARGMAN, Max R.	THE LEO BAECK SCHOOL, Haifa	(SEE <u>GREENFIELD</u> )
42. KLORFEIN, Jerome & Rose (Fdn.)	THE LEO BAECK SCHOOL, Haifa	(SEE <u>GREENFIELD</u> )
43. KOFFMAN, Burton I. & Richard E.	THE MIDRASHA HIGH SCHOOL, Sde Boker	(SEE <u>AISENSTADT</u> )



IEF/UJA Detailed Construction Status Report - 5:

<u>DONOR</u>	<u>NAME AND LOCATION OF FACILITY</u>	<u>STATUS</u>
44. KOLODNY, Joseph	47. THE MILDRED & ROBIN KOLODNY YOUTH CENTER, Lod	IN CONSTRUCTION. Due for completion: May 27, 1969.
KOSHLAND, Daniel E.(Corp. . w/HAAS, LILIENTHAL)	THE LEO BAECK SCHOOL, Haifa	(SEE <u>GREENFIELD</u> )
45. LEIDESDORF, Samuel(Deceased)	THE LEA & MONROE GOLDWATER COMPREHENSIVE HIGH SCHOOL, Eilat	(SEE <u>CHILEWICH</u> )
LEVIN, Maurice (Deceased)	THE LEA & MONROE GOLDWATER COMPREHENSIVE HIGH SCHOOL, Eilat	(SEE <u>CHILEWICH</u> )
46. LEVINSON, Morris L.	48. THE BARBARA & MORRIS L.LEVINSON COMPRE- HENSIVE HIGH SCHOOL, Kiryat Bialik	FIRST STAGE IN CONSTRUCTION. Due to open: Sept.1, 1969.
LILIENTHAL, Mrs. Philip(Corp. w/HAAS, KOSHLAND)	THE LEO BAECK SCHOOL, Haifa	(SEE <u>GREENFIELD</u> )
MACK, Jerome D.(w/ENTRATTER, GREENSPUN)	THE MIDRASHA HIGH SCHOOL, Sde Boker	(SEE <u>AISENSTADT</u> )
MAYER, ASTORRE (Corp.)	THE ABRAHAM MAZER & SALLY MAYER (COMBINED) COMPREHENSIVE HIGH SCHOOL, Ofakim	(SEE <u>HADERA PAPER CO.</u> )
47. MAZER FAMILY (Joseph,William)	THE DENMARK SCHOOL, Jerusalem	(SEE <u>BENSLEY</u> )
MAZER FAMILY (Corporation)	THE ABRAHAM MAZER & SALLY MAYER(COMBINED) COMPREHENSIVE HIGH SCHOOL, Ofakim	(SEE <u>HADERA PAPER CO.</u> )
48. MELTON, Samuel	49. THE SAMUEL & ESTHER MELTON VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL, Bat Yam	FIRST STAGE CONSTRUCTION ALMOST COMPLETED. Due to open Sept.1, 1969.
49. MEYERHOFF, Joseph	50. THE JOSEPH & REBECCA MEYERHOFF PUBLIC LIBRARY, Jerusalem	ALMOST COMPLETED.
50. MITRANI, Marco	51. THE MARCO & LOUISE MITRANI COMPREHENSIVE HIGH SCHOOL, Holon	SMALL WING OPEN AND IN OPERATION. 1968/9 enrolment: 140. WORK SPECIFICATIONS IN FINAL STAGES. Spring construction start expected.
MITRANI, Marco	52. THE MARCO & LOUISE MITRANI COMMUNITY CENTER, Holon.	ARCHITECTURAL PLANS IN PREPARATION.

IEF/UJA Detailed Construction Status Report - 6:

<u>DONOR</u>	<u>NAME &amp; LOCATION OF FACILITY</u>	<u>STATUS</u>
51. PARKER, Albert	THE MIDRASHA HIGH SCHOOL, Sde Boker	(SEE <u>AISENSTADT</u> )
52. POMERANTZ, Fred P.	53. THE FRED & GERDA POMERANTZ COMMUNITY CENTER, Jerusalem	IN CONSTRUCTION. Due for completion: July 18, 1969.
POMERANTZ, Fred P.	THE MIDRASHA HIGH SCHOOL, Sde Boker	(SEE <u>AISENSTADT</u> )
53. RACOOSIN, Theodore R.	54. THE THEODORE R. RACOOSIN COMPREHENSIVE HIGH SCHOOL, Ramle	ALMOST COMPLETED. Due to open: Sept. 1, 1969.
54. RECANATI, Raphael	55. "THE BET BERL PROJECT", Kfar Saba vicinity	FACILITY OPEN AND IN OPERATION. Awaiting details.
ROBINS, M/M Mervin I. (per Women's Division, UJA of G.N.Y.)	56. THE ROBINS PRE-KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL, Tiberias	IN CONSTRUCTION. Due to open: Sept. 1, 1969.
55. RODMAN, M/M Morris (Fdn.)	57. THE RODMAN SCHOOL, Kiryat Yam	COMPLETED. OPEN. 1968/9 enrolment: <u>536</u> .
56. ROGOSIN, Israel	58. THE ROGOSIN COMPREHENSIVE HIGH SCHOOL "C", Ashdod	TENDER FOR BIDS PUBLISHED.
ROGOSIN, Israel	59. THE ROGOSIN NAUTICAL SCHOOL, Ashdod	FIRST TWO STAGES COMPLETED. OPEN. 1968/9 enrolment: <u>130</u> .
ROGOSIN, Israel	60. THE ROGOSIN RELIGIOUS COMPREHENSIVE HIGH SCHOOL, Ashkelon	IN CONSTRUCTION.
ROGOSIN, Israel	61. THE ROGOSIN RELIGIOUS COMPREHENSIVE HIGH SCHOOL, Eben Ha-Ezer	PROGRAM IN PREPARATION.
ROGOSIN, Israel	62. THE ROGOSIN COMPREHENSIVE HIGH SCHOOL, Kiryat Ata	CONSTRUCTION START DUE SOON.
ROGOSIN, Israel	63. THE ROGOSIN COMPREHENSIVE HIGH SCHOOL, Kiryat Gat	FIRST TWO STAGES COMPLETED. FINAL CONSTRUCTION IN PROGRESS. OPEN. 1968/9 enrolment: <u>548</u> .
ROGOSIN, Israel	64. THE ROGOSIN COMPREHENSIVE HIGH SCHOOL, Migdal Ha-Emek	FIRST STAGE COMPLETED. OPEN. 1968/9 enrolment: <u>521</u> .



IEF/UJA Detailed Construction Status Report -7:

<u>DONOR</u>	<u>NAME AND LOCATION OF FACILITY</u>	<u>STATUS</u>
ROGOSIN, Israel	65. THE ROGOSIN SCHOOL OF TOURISM, Nahariya	COMPLETED. OPEN. 1968/9 enrolment: <u>26</u> .
ROGOSIN, Israel	66. THE ROGOSIN (Youth Aliya) VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL, Neurim	WORK SPECIFICATIONS IN PREPARATION.
ROGOSIN, Israel	67. THE ROGOSIN COMPREHENSIVE HIGH SCHOOL, Rosh Ha'ayin	IN CONSTRUCTION. Due to open: Sept.1,1969.
ROGOSIN, Israel	68. THE ROGOSIN HIGH SCHOOL, Tel Aviv So.	TENDER FOR BIDS PUBLISHED.
57. ROSENWALD, William	THE LEA & MONROE GOLDWATER COMPREHENSIVE HIGH SCHOOL, Eilat	(SEE <u>CHILEWICH</u> )
58. ROSNER, M/M Leo	THE MIDRASHA HIGH SCHOOL, Sde Boker	(SEE <u>AISENSTADT</u> )
59. ROTHBERG, Samuel	69. THE KALMAN & MINNIE ROTHBERG VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL, Ramat Hasharon	FIRST STAGE COMPLETED. OPEN. 1968/9 enrolment: <u>233</u> .
60. RUBIN, Aaron	THE DOROTHY AND AARON RUBIN WORKSHOPS (RACOOSIN H.S.), Ramle	(SEE <u>RACOOSIN</u> )
61. RUBIN, Samuel	70. THE SAMUEL RUBIN MUSIC ACADEMY AND CULTURAL CENTER, Beersheba	IN CONSTRUCTION. Due to open: Sept.1,1969.
RUBIN, Samuel	71. THE SAMUEL RUBIN CULTURAL CENTER, Arad	WORK SPECIFICATIONS IN PREPARATION.
RUBIN, Samuel	72. THE SAMUEL RUBIN CULTURAL CENTER, Eilat	ARCHITECTURAL PLANS APPROVED.
RUBIN, Samuel	73. THE SAMUEL RUBIN CULTURAL CENTER, Mitzpe Ramon	IN CONSTRUCTION.
RUBIN, Samuel	74. THE SAMUEL RUBIN CULTURAL CENTER, Netivot	TENDER FOR BIDS PUBLISHED.
RUBIN, Samuel	75. THE SAMUEL RUBIN CULTURAL CENTER, Ofakim	IN CONSTRUCTION.
RUBIN, Samuel	76. THE SAMUEL RUBIN CULTURAL CENTER, Yeruham	ALMOST COMPLETED.

· IEF/UJA Detailed Construction Status Report -8:

<u>DONOR</u>	<u>NAME AND LOCATION OF FACILITY</u>	<u>STATUS</u>
62. SALTZMAN, Maurice	THE LEO BAECK SCHOOL, Haifa	(SEE <u>GREENFIELD</u> )
63. SCHACHT, Lawrence	THE DENMARK SCHOOL, Jerusalem	(SEE <u>BENSLEY</u> )
64. SCHAVER, Mrs. Emma	THE MIDRASHA HIGH SCHOOL, Sde Boker	(SEE <u>AISENSTADT</u> )
65. SECONDARY SCHOOLS FOR ISRAEL	77. THE JOHN F. KENNEDY VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL, Acre.	FIRST STAGE COMPLETED (Academic Wing) SECOND STAGE IN CONSTRUCTION (Workshops, Gym). OPEN. 1968/9 enrolment: <u>160</u> .
66. SHANE, Joseph D.	THE DENMARK SCHOOL, Jerusalem	(SEE <u>BENSLEY</u> )
67. SHELTERS FOR ISRAEL	78. THE SHELTERS FOR ISRAEL PUBLIC LIBRARY, Kiryat Malachi	COMPLETED.
68. SHIFFMAN, Abraham	79. THE MOSES & SARAH SHIFFMAN COMPREHENSIVE HIGH SCHOOL, Tirat Carmel	NEARING COMPLETION. Due to open Sept. 1, 1969.
SIMON FAMILY (w/GERMANOW)	THE HARRY GERMANOW & JULIUS SIMON COMMUNITY CENTER, Yavne	(SEE <u>GERMANOW</u> )
69. STEINBERG, Sol	80. THE SOL & BETTY STEINBERG YOUTH CENTER, Yahud	COMPLETED. OPEN.
STEINBERG, Sol	81. THE SOL & BETTY STEINBERG BOARDING HIGH SCHOOL, Kfar Saba	ONE DORM, CLASSROOM UNIT IN OPERATION for <u>40</u> students. CENTRAL BUILDING IN CONSTRUCTION. Due for completion July 1, 1969.
70. STOLLMAN, PHILLIP	82. RELIGIOUS COMPREHENSIVE HIGH SCHOOL, Or Yehuda	TENDER FOR BIDS READY.
71. SWIG, Benjamin H. (w/WEILER)	THE SHARETT SCHOOL, Nazerat Illit	(SEE <u>BECKERMAN</u> )
TEICHER, Joseph	ACADEMIC HIGH SCHOOL, Safed	(SEE <u>ALLIANCE TIRE CORP.</u> )
72. ULLMANN, Siegfried (Estate)	THE SIEGRIED ULLMANN RELIGIOUS EDUCATIONAL CENTER FOR GIRLS, Jerusalem	(SEE <u>JESSELSON</u> )
73. UNION OF AMERICAN HEBREW CONGREGATIONS	THE LEO BAECK SCHOOL, Haifa	(SEE <u>GREENFIELD</u> )



IEF/UJA Detailed Construction Status Report -9:

<u>DONOR</u>	<u>NAME AND LOCATION OF FACILITY</u>	<u>STATUS</u>
WEILER, Jack (w/SWIG)	THE SHARETT SCHOOL, Nazerat Illit	(SEE <u>BECKERMAN</u> )
74. WERK, M/M Julius N. *(Fdn.)	83. THE LILIAN AND JULIUS N. WERK STUDENT CENTER, Technion High School, Haifa	COMPLETED. OPEN, serving <u>1,700</u> students.
75. WIENER Family	84. DRUZE COMPREHENSIVE HIGH SCHOOL, West Galilee	ARCHITECTURAL PLANS IN PREPARATION
76. WISHNICK, Robert I.	THE LEO BAECK SCHOOL, Haifa	(SEE <u>GREENFIELD</u> )
77. WOLDENBERG, Malcolm	85. THE DOROTHY & MALCOLM WOLDENBERG COMMUNITY CENTER, Ashkelon	TENDER FOR BIDS READY.
WOLDENBERG, Malcolm	THE DENMARK SCHOOL, Jerusalem	(SEE <u>BENSLEY</u> )
WOLDENBERG, Malcolm	86. THE DOROTHY & MALCOLM WOLDENBERG REGIONAL COMPREHENSIVE HIGH SCHOOL, Maale Habsor	SMALL PRE-PLEDGE UNIT IN OPERATION. 1968/9 enrolment: <u>105</u> . FIRST STAGE IN CONSTRUCTION. Due for completion: July 1, 1969
78. WOLF, Morton S.	THE LEA & MONROE GOLDWATER COMPREHENSIVE HIGH SCHOOL, Eilat	(SEE <u>CHILEWICH</u> )
79. WOMEN'S DIVISION, UJA OF GNY	87. COMPREHENSIVE HIGH SCHOOL, Bet Shean	ARCHITECTURAL PLANS IN PREPARATION.
WOMEN'S DIVISION, UJA OF GNY	88. RELIG./COMP. HIGH SCHOOL, Bet Shean	ARCHITECTURAL PLANS IN PREPARATION.
WOMEN'S DIVISION, UJA OF GNY	89. COMMUNITY CENTER, Bet Shean	TENDER FOR BIDS PUBLISHED.
WOMEN'S DIVISION, UJA OF GNY	90-3. <u>FOUR</u> PRE-KINDERGARTENS, Bet Shean	SITES BEING SELECTED.
WOMEN'S DIVISION, UJA OF GNY	94. THE EDITH LEHMAN HIGH SCHOOL, Dimona	COMPLETED. OPEN. 1968/9 enrolment: <u>513</u> .
WOMEN'S DIVISION, UJA OF GNY	95. COMMUNITY CENTER, Dimona	IN CONSTRUCTION. Due for completion: May 1, 1969.
WOMEN'S DIVISION, UJA OF GNY	THE MARION A. JANSON PRE-KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL, Dimona	(SEE <u>JANSON</u> )

\*Mr. Werk -deceased

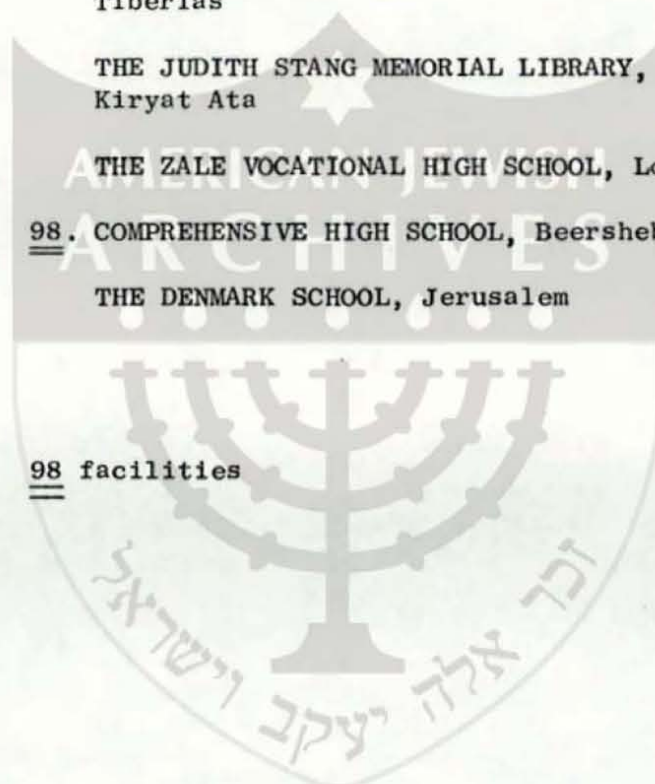
more...

IEF/UJA Detailed Construction Status Report - 10:

<u>DONOR</u>	<u>NAME AND LOCATION OF FACILITY</u>	<u>STATUS</u>
WOMEN'S DIVISION, UJA OF G.N.Y.	96. THE DOROTHY GELLER MEMORIAL LIBRARY, Kiryat Yam	IN CONSTRUCTION. Due for completion: April 14, 1969.
WOMEN'S DIVISION, UJA of G.N.Y.	THE BETTY BENSON PRE-KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL, Kiryat Yam	(SEE <u>BENSON</u> )
WOMEN'S DIVISION, UJA OF G.N.Y.	THE ROBINS PRE-KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL, Tiberias	(SEE <u>ROBINS</u> )
80. WOMEN'S DIVISION, UJA (National)	THE JUDITH STANG MEMORIAL LIBRARY, Kiryat Ata	TENDER FOR BIDS PUBLISHED.
81. ZALE FOUNDATION (Morris, William)	THE ZALE VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL, Lod	(SEE <u>FELDMAN</u> )
82. ZARIN, Jacob, Estate	<u>98.</u> COMPREHENSIVE HIGH SCHOOL, Beersheba	WORK SPECIFICATIONS BEING PREPARED.
<u>83.</u> ZINMAN, Philip	THE DENMARK SCHOOL, Jerusalem	(SEE <u>BENSLEY</u> )

83 donor units: \$100,000 & over

98 facilities





CHARLES J. BENSLEY  
ATTORNEY AT LAW

992-3800

*file  
IEF*

900 GRAND CONCOURSE, NEW YORK, N. Y. 10451

February 7, 1969

Mr. David Mark  
United Jewish Appeal  
1290 Avenue of the Americas  
New York, N.Y. 10019

Dear David:

I am enclosing this letter from Charlie Eichel which re-enforces an additional pledge of \$60,000 for the erection of a gymnasium at the Yahud school.

I want to take this opportunity to congratulate you on the way you handled the preparation for Charlie Eichel's honor. The Chest was very pleased and I am definite that this resulted in this additional pledge to build the gymnasium.

I am sending a copy of this letter to Rabbi Friedman as a feel you deserve an accolade. Keep up the good work.

Sincerely,

Charles J. Bensley

cjb:rg  
cc: Rabbi Herbert Friedman



TO: Charles J. Bensley

FROM: David Mark

SUBJECT: JOSEPH SHAPIRO ESTATE

DATE: February 7, 1969

Attached is the latest correspondence about the \$100,000 bequest from the estate of Joseph Shapiro of Baltimore. We were informed of this bequest a year ago and, in view of the wording of the will, have been carrying it as a scholarship gift.

As pointed out by Herbert Rose in his memo to me, however, a close examination of the full wording of the will gives us the option of using the bequest for purposes other than scholarships. It has been the growing conviction in this office -- based on the lack of information, lack of direction and actual apathy with which Shmuely has responded to requests to formulate a viable scholarship program; and on the fact that the government is participating more and more in providing scholarships, especially in the development towns -- that there is at present no really pressing need for scholarships in Israel.

This would seem to free us to apply the Shapiro money elsewhere. We have two \$100,000 completion projects on our school priority list, both of which could be implemented fairly soon, as well as a number of \$100,000 libraries, which could probably not be implemented as soon because the plans are not ready. In addition, of course, there is always the need for more funds for The Denmark School.

Based on the above, I am recommending that we decide to take the necessary steps toward diverting the Shapiro bequest to a capital project, the first step perhaps being eliciting a letter from the Ministry, or from Shavit, establishing the primacy of the capital project over the scholarship fund. Copies of this memo are being sent to Herb Friedman (with enclosures) and Herb Rose for their judgment.

DM:SS

Encs:

cc: HAF - HR



EXCERPT FROM LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT  
OF JOSEPH SHAPIRO, DATED DECEMBER 10, 1964  
AS AMENDED BY CODICIL, DATED NOVEMBER 21, 1967

ITEM V:

(c) Unto the United Jewish Appeal, Incorporated, a New York Membership Corporation organized and operated exclusively for charitable purposes, whose office is at 1290 Avenue of the Americas, New York 19, New York, such number of shares of common stock of Maryland Cup Corporation as shall have an aggregate market price of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS (\$100,000.00), payable within twelve (12) months after my death. Such aggregate market price shall be computed as of the date of the payment of this bequest or, in case this bequest is paid in parts at various times, then the value of each such payment shall be computed as of market price on the date it is respectively made.

With the bequest made to it hereunder, the United Jewish Appeal, Incorporated shall establish and administer as Trustee, as part of the Israel Education Fund, a separate scholarship fund in Israel to be known as the Ida and Joseph Shapiro Scholarship Fund. The Trustee may retain the shares of stock received hereunder until such time as it, in its sole and absolute discretion, may determine to sell the same; it may invest and reinvest the trust fund in such investments of any nature as it may deem advisable; and it may sell, exchange, or dispose of any asset or assets in the trust fund at such times and for such prices as it may deem advisable.

So much of the income of the fund established hereunder and so much of the principal thereof as may from time to time, in the sole and absolute discretion of the Trustee, be necessary or proper shall be used to provide scholarships (1), for needy children in Israel to enable them to attend secondary schools in Israel and (2), for needy graduates of

secondary schools in Israel to enable them to become teachers in Israel's secondary schools. I request but do not direct, that the Trust Fund established hereunder be used for scholarships as provided above over a period of not less than ten (10) years. In the event that the aforesaid Trustee of this fund in its sole judgment shall determine that all or any part of such fund is not required to provide scholarships for needy children or students as provided above, the Trustee shall in its sole discretion use and distribute this trust fund or such part thereof to meet any reasonable need of the United Jewish Appeal, Incorporated in carrying on its charitable work in the area of educating, training or rehabilitating needy and worthy young people.





That United Jewish Appeal, Incorporated, a New York membership corporation, by  
Herbert B. Rose <sup>an</sup> ~~xxx~~ Assist. Sec'y, acknowledges receipt  
of 2,131 shares of common stock issued by the Maryland Cup Corporation, having a  
market value of \$100,023.8125 as of January 23, 1969 from Albert Shapiro, Helen Bank,  
David Gerber and Mannes F. Greenberg, Executors of the Estate of Joseph Shapiro,  
deceased, as payment in full of the bequest by Joseph Shapiro, deceased, as enumerated  
in Item V (c) of the Last Will and Testament of Joseph Shapiro, and the Second Codicil  
to the Last Will and Testament of Joseph Shapiro.

And in consideration thereof we do hereby Release, Acquit, Exonerate and Discharge the  
said Albert Shapiro, Helen Bank, David Gerber and Mannes F. Greenberg,  
their Heirs, Executors and Administrators of and from all and every action, suit or  
demand which could or might possibly be brought, exhibited or prosecuted against  
them or any of them, for or on account of the foregoing

or the payment thereof, hereby declaring the foregoing satisfied, contented and paid as  
above specified. Given under their hand and seal this 31st day of January  
in the year nineteen hundred and sixty-nine

Signed, Sealed and Delivered  
in the presence of

UNITED JEWISH APPEAL, INCORPORATED  
By: Herbert B. Rose [SEAL]  
Herbert B. Rose, Assistant Secretary  
[SEAL]

NEW YORK  
State of ~~New York~~ New York to Wit:

I hereby certify that on this 31st day of January in the year nineteen hundred  
and sixty-nine before the subscriber a notary public  
of the said State, in and for said New York, personally appeared  
Herbert B. Rose, an Assistant Secretary of United Jewish Appeal, Incorporated  
party to the above Release, and acknowledged the same to be his act and deed. And I do hereby  
certify that of my own personal knowledge I am satisfied that the said Herbert B. Rose  
an Assistant Secretary of United Jewish Appeal, Incorporated  
who has acknowledged the above Release to be the person named and described and as  
professing to be an Assistant Secretary of United Jewish Appeal the party in and to the same.

Arthur C. Frank  
Notary Public

ARTHUR C. FRANK  
Notary Public, State of New York  
No. 41-1297085  
Qualified in Queens County  
Certificate filed in New York County  
Commission Expires March 30, 1969



# Israel Education Fund

51 West 51st Street

New York, New York 10019

PLaza 7-1500

President  
Charles J. Bensley

Executive Director  
Ralph I. Goldman

Herbert Friedman

sv L

Honorary Chairman  
Joseph Meyerhoff

February 11, 1969

Mr. Abraham S. Hyman  
6 Vitkin Street  
Tel Aviv, Israel

Dear Abe:

Herb Friedman has asked me to thank you, on his behalf, for your continued diligence in the study you are making, and specifically for the facts and chart submitted in your letter of February 3. Herb is almost continually on the road these days, preventing him from writing to you personally about your efforts, which he very warmly appreciates.

I'd like to join in his expression of appreciation. To the facts which you have been collecting, I am trying to add some of the missing data on campaign expenses for the various higher education drives here; when I get them, I will of course provide you with copies, so that your own data will be complete. I have not yet seen the working papers on the conference and so do not yet have the general information you have communicated, but Herb and I will sit down together at the first opportunity and review all material.

All the letters I've seen from you indicate that you are in full working stride, which generates confidence that your job on higher education will be as effective as the one you did on secondary education. What with Eytan and Don-Don "taking over" at the elementary school level, the Hyman Era in the totality of Israel's education system seems to be solidly in operation.

The very best from all here to you, Riba and the children.

Sincerely,

David Mark

DM:SS

bcc: HAF



TO: Eliezer Shavit

DATE: February 14, 1969

FROM: David Mark *DM*

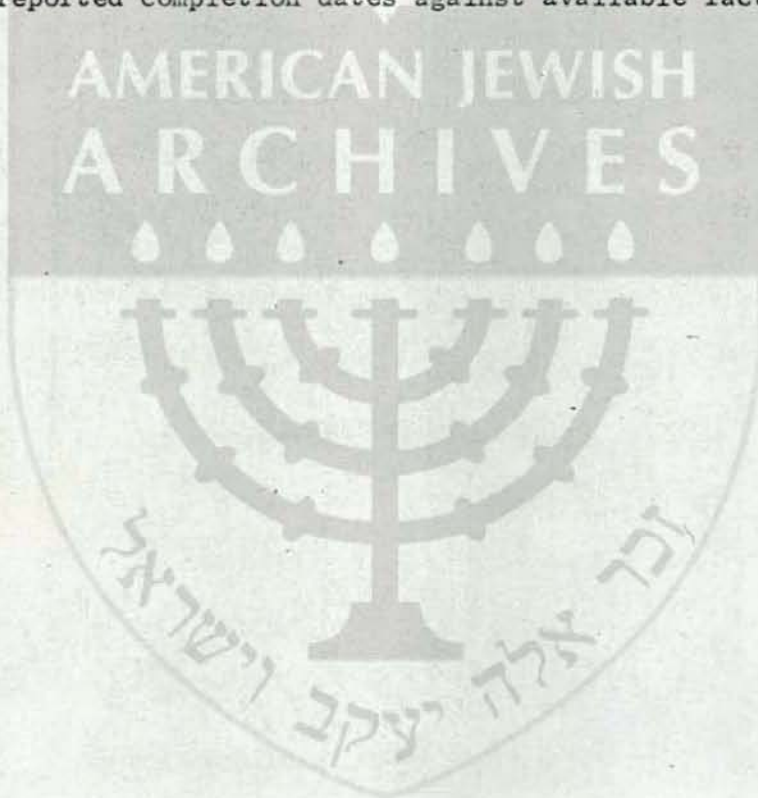
SUBJECT: MELTON SCHOOL, BAT YAM

Samuel Melton has written to us stating that friends have reported lack of progress at the Bat Yam school, making him pessimistic about completion of the school this year and therefore quite skeptical about the completion date contained in the latest progress reports. A clarifying report from you would seem to be in order.

Apparent discrepancy between the "expected date of completion" on progress reports and the reality of the construction situation has also occurred in several other projects and tends to be an embarrassment. I would appreciate your devising some way of checking reported completion dates against available facts.

DM:SS

bcc: RIG  
HAF  
CJB





838 Fifth Avenue - New York, N. Y. 10021 - (212) 249-0100

Rabbi Maurice N. Eisendrath, President

RECEIVED	
FEB 14 1969	
INDEXED BY	REFER TO
DATE	DATE
ANSWERED	

February 13, 1969

Mr. David Mark  
Israel Education Fund  
51 West 51 Street  
New York, N. Y. 10019

Dear Mr. Mark:

Your letter of January 30th arrived here while Rabbi Eisendrath is out of the country for a three-month period. However, I discussed its contents with Rabbi Alexander Schindler, our Vice-President, prior to his departure for an out-of-town trip.

To the best of Rabbi Schindler's knowledge, this matter was handled entirely through the UJA Israel Education Fund and that the Union's pledge consisted of getting people to raise money for this purpose and not in the form of a direct pledge to the Israel Education Fund. Indeed, we have no allocation for this purpose and none was ever authorized.

When Rabbi Schindler returns, he will search the records. In the meantime, you might check with Rabbi Herbert Friedman who concluded all of the arrangements concerning the Leo Baeck School in personal conversations with Rabbi Eisendrath.

With best wishes, I am

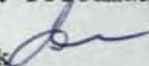
Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Vivian Mendeles  
Secretary to the President



TO: Herbert A. Friedman

DATE: February 17, 1969

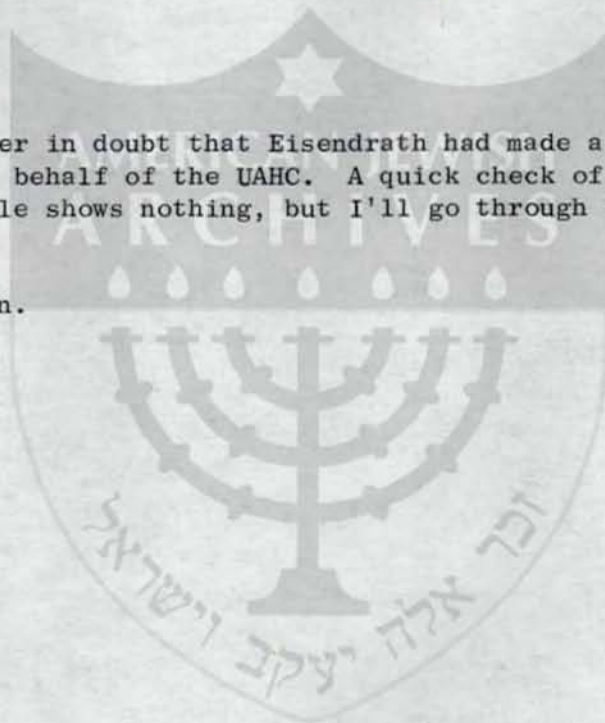
FROM: David Mark 

SUBJECT: U.A.H.C. PLEDGE FOR LEO BAECK SCHOOL

Ralph was never in doubt that Eisendrath had made a definite commitment on behalf of the UAHC. A quick check of the voluminous file shows nothing, but I'll go through it again slowly.

For discussion.

DM:SS  
Enc.



# Israel Education Fund

51 West 51st Street

New York, New York 10019

PLaza 7-1500

Herbert Friedman

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CHESTER FINESTEIN  
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SAUL FURMAN  
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JACOB GOLDFARB  
HAROLD W. GOLDSMITH  
EDWARD GOODELL  
DR. HAROLD B. GORES  
MRS. CAROLINE GREENFIELD  
OSCAR GRUSS  
SAMUEL L. HABER  
GOTTLIEB HAMMER  
SAMUEL HAUSMAN  
\*PAUL HIMMELFARB  
LEROY E. HOFFBERGER  
DR. ROBERT M. HUTCHINS  
LESLIE L. JACOBS  
DR. WILLIAM JANSSEN  
MRS. MIMI JANSOON  
LUDWIG M. JESSELSON  
MAX R. KARGMAN  
LABEL A. KATZ  
JEROME KLOPFER  
SAMUEL D. LEIDESDORF  
\*MAURICE LEVIN  
MORRIS L. LEVINSON  
RICHARD S. LEVITT  
ISIDORE LIPSHUTZ  
JOSEPH MAZER  
WILLIAM MAZER  
SAMUEL M. MELTON  
MARCO MITRANI  
GEN. OTTO L. NELSON, JR.  
SIDNEY R. RAIB  
THEODORE R. RACOOSIN  
MRS. LOUIS J. REIZENSTEIN  
MORRIS RODMAN  
LEONARD ROSEN  
WILLIAM ROSENWALD  
LEO ROSNER  
SAM ROTHBERG  
AARON H. RUBIN  
MAURICE H. SALTZMAN  
MRS. ANNA SCHAEFER  
ABRAHAM SHIFFMAN  
DR. WYOMING SONNEBORN III  
SOL SPINBERG  
DR. DEWEY D. STONE  
BERNARD STRIEN  
EDWARD M. M. WARBURG  
JACK D. WELER  
MRS. ADOLPH WEISS  
ROBERT I. WISHNICK  
MALCOLM WOLDENBERG  
MORRIS B. ZALE

Honorary Chairman  
JOSEPH MEYERHOFF

February 17, 1969

Mr. Edward Ginsberg  
Gottfried, Ginsberg, Guren & Merritt  
650 Terminal Tower Building  
Public Square  
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Eddie:

In checking through our file of active prospects, I've come across a number of solicitations in which you have played a role, in one way or another. The thumbnail sketches below are for your study, followed - at your convenience - by your suggestions about how or when these solicitations may be best pursued or resumed.

Eliot Bernstein - Chelsea, Mass. You reported Eliot Bernstein as a prospect in August, 1965; wrote to him in June 1966 and again in February, 1967. His response both times stressed local family commitments.

George Blumenthal, N.Y.C. A file memo by Ralph Goldman on March 7, 1968, indicated you had said Mr. Blumenthal was an IEF prospect. No follow-up is indicated in the file.

David N. Myers, Cleveland. At a meeting with Teddy Kollek in your house in February, 1967, Mr. Myers is reported to have expressed an interest in a youth center; we sent him basic IEF literature. At the National Conference in December, 1967, Mr. Myers told Ralph he "hoped to discuss an IEF project when the Emergency activity is over."

Leonard Ratner, Cleveland. You are completely familiar with the history of this solicitation. Ralph's last memo (February 29, 1968) states that an agreement was reached which would allow the Ratners to deduct \$150,000 of their 1968 Emergency Fund gift from whatever IEF project they choose. Ralph mentioned several projects to them the last time he saw them, but left no plans. This prospective gift has always been considered potentially at the \$1 million level.

Stone Brothers, Cleveland. Our files show nothing here except that a presentation for a \$500,000 school was made in 1966, to which: no response, no indicated follow-up.

Your attention to the above, whenever your busy schedule allows, will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

*David Mark*  
David Mark  
Program Director.

\*Deceased



# Israel Education Fund

51 West 51st Street

New York, New York 10019

PLaza 7-1500

President  
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JACK D. WEILER  
MRS. ADOLPH WEISS  
ROBERT L. WISHNICK  
MALCOLM WOLDENBERG  
MORRIS B. ZALE

Honorary Chairman  
JOSEPH MEYERHOFF

Herbert Friedman

February 18, 1969

Mr. Albert Parker  
530 Fifth Avenue  
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Parker:

Further to my letter last month enclosing your IEF solicitation list, I am providing the notations below, from our files, about each of the prospects listed:

Lester Avnet. The only approach arranged through this office, according to our files, was through officials of the Leo Baeck School, in 1966. Mr. Avnet said he would think about it, but nothing resulted.

Arthur Belfer. Discussions with Mr. Belfer originated in December, 1965 and were carried out by Mr. Sapir, Ralph Goldman, Nahum Shamir and William Rosenwald, culminating in a presentation to him early in 1967 of a vocational school in Ashkelon. No response is indicated in the file. The school is no longer on our priority list.

Max Feldberg, Natick, Mass. and Palm Beach, Fla. Mr. Feldberg's interest in IEF emerged from a meeting with Mr. Sapir and Ralph in February, 1968. On May 27, 1968, Ralph sent him our basic material, a long letter describing the IEF program and a memorandum describing the National School of Industrial Design (a \$1 million project). Mr. Feldberg has not responded. The Industrial Design School has since been established by Gene Ferkauf.

Leo Forcheimer. Presentations were made to Mr. Forcheimer in April, 1965 of a comprehensive high school in Lod and a vocational school in Jerusalem. He did not respond; the schools are no longer on our priority list. In October, 1966, Mr. Sapir asked him to undertake a school; his response was that he could do nothing at the time because of other commitments. No more recent development is listed.

Mrs. Bernard Gimbel, Palm Beach. As a follow-up to a visit by Teddy Kollek to her Palm Beach home, we sent Mrs. Gimbel our basic literature in February, 1967. She has not responded. There has been no recorded follow-up.

Paul Hellman. We do not have a file on Mr. Hellman. I believe you suggested him de novo at our breakfast meeting in the Hilton during the December conference.

\*Deceased



Mr. Albert Parker

February 18, 1969

Lazarus Heyman Estate. You told Ralph last October that it might be possible for you to obtain an IEF gift from this estate.

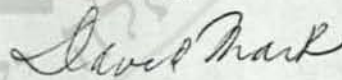
Mrs. Mussia Kobiliansky. On April 10, 1967, you informed Ralph that Mrs. Kobiliansky was prepared to consider a project for \$100,000, as an irrevocable bequest, with a partial lifetime gift arrangement. The matter is apparently still pending.

David N. Myers, Cleveland. At a meeting with Teddy Kollek in Eddie Ginsberg's house in February, 1967, Mr. Myers is reported to have expressed an interest in a youth center; we sent him basic IEF literature. At the National Conference in December, 1967, Mr. Myers told Ralph he "hoped to discuss an IEF project when the Emergency activity is over." That is our last file listing. Eddie Ginsberg has also been asked for his recommendations in this solicitation.

A.J. Weinberg, Atlanta. Last Spring, Nate Lipson suggested that Mr. Weinberg be approached for an IEF gift to memorialize his wife. Nate said you knew Mr. Weinberg well, and Ralph asked for your advice in this matter.

Your recommendations in any and all of these solicitations will be appreciated.

Sincerely,



David Mark  
Program Director

DM:SS

bcc: CJB-HAI



Herbert Friedman

# Israel Education Fund

51 West 51st Street  
New York, New York 10019  
PLaza 7-1500

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JOSEPH MEYERHOFF

February 18, 1969

Mr. Joseph D. Shane  
9862 Wilshire Boulevard  
Beverly Hills, Calif.

Dear Joe:

You'll have been to Israel and back by the time you get this and, hopefully, you'll have a clear picture of how things stand with your tennis project. Your suggestions for correcting the text of the mailing piece were generally well-taken and have been incorporated in the new mechanical. By the time you receive this, everything will be ready for printing. Please let me know if you want me to hold it until you can see it, or to go ahead. If so, how many copies do you want?

Further to my letter last month enclosing your IEF solicitation list, I am offering the notations below, from our files, about each prospect listed:

Amnon Barness. You reported Mr. Barness a prospect for a \$100,000 physical education gift in February, 1967. No follow-up is recorded. Please advise.

John Factor. You are completely familiar with this solicitation, which involves a verbal "commitment" to Ben-Gurion in March, 1967, "to build a school." You have suggested a letter from B-G several times, but he has not provided one. Can you suggest any other approach?

Benjamin Fohrman. We sent Mr. Fohrman some basic IEF material and a booklet describing one of our priority projects (Religious Vocational School in Yad Binyamin) in February, 1968. He has not responded. Please advise.

Guilford Glazer. From January through September, 1967, Ralph was in constant touch with Mr. Glazer and his then-new bride Diane. The solicitation was pointed toward the Midrasha school in Sde Boker, since Glazer has always admired Ben-Gurion. Beyond an initial offer of \$10,000, he was unable to commit himself during that period, for business reasons. He has since increased the offer to \$20,000 for scholarships; I believe they would be at the post-secondary level and therefore out of our current province. Can you determine if Mr. Glazer

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MORRIS B. ZALE

\*Deceased

bcc: CJB  
HAF  
MP  
PBC  
A. Ellis  
A. Bronstein



Mr. Joseph D. Shane

February 18, 1969

may be considered an active prospect for a school or any other IEF project outside of the Midrasha?

Seymour Grubman. Mr. Grubman, as you know, is a contributor to the Midrasha high school in Sde Boker. Last year, he indicated to Ralph several times that he would be interested in another project but would like to have his son, Bob, involved. Bob went to Israel in July, 1968, and returned filled with enthusiasm. Shortly thereafter, Seymour Grubman was sent a presentation for the community center in Or Yehuda (\$300,000). No response or follow-up is recorded. Please advise.

Fred Kahan. This solicitation originated with your letter of March 13, 1967, congratulating him on his IEF pledge at the Ben-Gurion dinner. Mr. Kahan, however, did not confirm the pledge in that form and there was some correspondence through June, 1967 leaving the situation, which involved the JNF, unclear. The last file entry is a letter from Ralph to Teddy Kollek reporting that Mr. Kahan did not feel he had a firm \$50,000 commitment to the Bnai Zion Maccabi project in Jerusalem. Jerusalem is still Mr. Kahan's area of interest and Ralph at one time mentioned the possibility of participation in the Denmark School. Since, as you know, we still need \$400,000 for the Denmark School, please let me know if you think an approach from that angle might be fruitful.

Leo Kogan. Mr. Kogan got the full-treatment letter containing IEF material prior to Ben-Gurion's visit in March, 1967. He has been "pending" ever since; the last file entry is a note from you (April, 1967) expressing "not much hope". Please let me know if there has been any change.

Abe Koolish. Contacts with Mr. Koolish, originally based on the Ben-Gurion visit, have been made by Ernie Michel, Dan Chapman, Ralph Goldman and you. He "assured" Ralph in November, 1967, (and you in December, on the telephone) that he "would do something." You wrote him in May of last year, reporting that you'd told Ralph he would probably be in a position to make his gift in June. No response or follow-up is indicated. At one time he was given a presentation for the Religious Vocational School in Yad Binyamin (same as Fohrman). Please advise current possibilities..

Eric and Leon Lidow. This solicitation was also pegged on the Ben-Gurion visit. No commitment has been made, although the Lidows' interest in Ben-Gurion has continued; Leon saw B-G in May, 1968 but Ralph was unable to get a line on what was discussed. He had planned to see Lidow last fall but was not able to. Please advise current possibilities.

Mickey Taubman. A review of the file indicates that Charles Taubman, here in New York, is the key figure in a possible gift from the father's estate. No contact has been made with him, however, since the Six-Day War. Can you find out from Mickey if Charles is still the key figure, and if a Taubman Estate gift to IEF is still "in the cards" (that's what Charles told Ralph Goldman on January 25, 1967).

That's quite a long list, but shouldn't be too hard for a man who keeps himself in shape on the tennis court! Please let me hear from you.

A. Ellis

Sincerely,

David Mark



Herbert Friedman

February 18, 1969

Mr. Joseph H. Kanter  
The Kanter Corporation  
690 Northland Road  
Cincinnati, Ohio

Dear Joe:

Further to my letter last month enclosing a solicitation list, I am providing the notations below, taken from our files, concerning each of the prospects on your list.

Robert Blum, Miami Beach. A letter from you to Ralph on February 8, 1967, stated that Mr. Blum had "agreed to consider a project with the Israel Education Fund." You further indicated Mr. Blum would like to discuss tax implications with an IEF attorney. The file indicates no follow-up. Please let me know if Mr. Blum may still be considered an active prospect and if the meeting with our attorney is still desirable.

Jack Popick, Miami Beach. The same letter stated that Mr. Popick "would be interested in discussing the Israel Education Fund further." You recommended that Teddy Kollek write to him. Ralph wrote to him the following week "at the suggestion of Mayor Kollek", enclosing basic IEF material. Ralph saw him and Mrs. Popick in Israel in the Spring of 1968 and ascertained that Mrs. Popick had contributed a kindergarten to Eilat at Lou Boyar's suggestion and that Mr. Popick was "deeply involved in the Hebrew University program". Please let me know if any action is indicated here.

Isidore Hecht, Miami. Our file contains only a form listing of Mr. Hecht as a prospect. He is on our mailing list and has received our material. Please let me know if he may be considered an active prospect at present and, if so, what action you recommend.

Sincerely,

David Mark  
Program Director

bcc: CJB-HAF



# Israel Education Fund

HAF

51 West 51st Street

New York, New York 10019

PLaza 7-1500

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JOSEPH MEYERHOFF

February 19, 1969

Mr. Philip Zinman  
South Jersey Mortgage Co.  
500 Market Street  
Camden, New Jersey

Dear Phil:

Further to my letter last month enclosing your IEF solicitation list, I am providing the notations below, from our files, on each prospect:

Wilfred P. Cohen, New York. Mr. Cohen has been carried as an "active prospect" since April 27, 1966, but there is no record of any contact. When Ralph suggested your name in connection with Mr. Cohen, he did not elaborate. Please advise.

Dalck Feith, Philadelphia. You don't need any briefing on this solicitation, since you have been involved all the way. Herb Friedman and Charlie Bensley are including him on the list of possibilities for the four gifts still needed for the Denmark School. Material is being prepared for possible solicitation next month.

Jack & Harold Friedland, Philadelphia. You initiated this solicitation (with Jack and Lou Stern) after Teddy Kollek's visit to Philadelphia in January, 1967. Your memo to Ralph set a target of \$250,000, and you discussed centers with them. Please advise current possibilities.

George & Samuel Handel, Philadelphia. A presentation was sent to the Handels late in 1964, for a laboratory unit at the Tirat Carmel high school. They did not respond, and there is no recorded follow-up. The high school is in the process of being completed and future solicitation should take another direction. Please advise.

Burton Koffman, Binghamton, N.Y. As you know, Bud and his brother Richard are pledged orally for \$100,000 toward the Midrasha High School in Sde Boker. They have not sent in a written pledge, however, nor made payment. Ralph has always felt they were good for a much more substantial IEF involvement.

Philip Levin, Plainfield, N.J. Last entry in this file, aside from the clippings on the fight for control of MGM, is dated February 15, 1967. At that time, Larry Schacht approached Mr. Levin about IEF and he responded by mentioning his commitment to the Junior Philharmonic Hall. Please advise current possibilities.

\*Deceased



Mr. Philip Zinman

February 19, 1969

Samuel Melton, Columbus, O. Sam, as you know, is a donor (Vocational High School, Bat Yam) and his school is being completed... a little too slowly for his taste. He wants a dedication this year (probably during the Mission), and that would probably be the best time to approach him for another gift... unless you and Larry Schacht have any alternative suggestions.

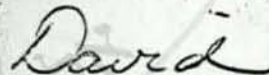
Leonard Rosen, Miami. This is a matter of trying to pin Mr. Rosen down on a pledge he made (in writing, July 24, 1967, in behalf of the Fannie Rosen Foundation of Baltimore) for \$100,000. Terms included an initial \$15,000 payment last March 15, which was not made. He has been vague in response to all queries about his intentions. Ralph has been trying to persuade him to assign the pledge to the Denmark School. Can you be helpful in this matter?

In addition to the above, my file search has turned up the following additional item in your area of interest:

Ben Domont, Camden. A letter from Ralph to you last May 28 indicates you spoke to Mr. Domont about IEF at the UJA Executive Meeting in Washington last year. Ralph asked if you could follow him up, possibly for the Denmark School. Please advise.

Your attention to these matters at your convenience will be appreciated.

Sincerely,



David Mark  
Program Director

DM:SS

bcc:XX CJB - HAF - MP - PBC - R.Herman - E.Wideroff - E. Rubin  
E. Pollock



# Israel Education Fund

HAF

51 West 51st Street

New York, New York 10019

PLaza 7-1500

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Honorary Chairman  
JOSEPH MEYERHOFF

February 19, 1969

Mr. Lawrence Schacht  
Schacht Steel Construction  
200 East 57th Street  
New York, N.Y.

Dear Larry:

Further to my letter to you last month enclosing your IEF solicitation list, I am providing the notations below, from our files, on each prospect listed.

Milton Lesnik (attorney), Newark. Mr. Lesnik contacted Abe Sudran in January, 1968, asking for guidance in finding a charitable project in Israel for a residual estate he was administering. His letter somehow got to Israel and finally came back to Ralph, by which time it had a \$60,000 - \$70,000 tag on it (nobody knows how). Ralph wrote to Lesnik in June, with two suggestions: wing of a school or gymnasium-dining hall of another school. Lesnik wrote back saying "we have very limited funds available." I contacted Abe, who said he could do nothing further. Your ball.

Samuel Melton, Columbus, O. Sam, as you know, is a donor (Vocational High School, Bat Yam) and his school is being completed... a little too slowly for his taste. He wants a dedication this year (probably during the Mission), and that would probably be the best time to approach him for another gift... unless you and Phil Zinman have any alternative suggestions.

Morris Messing, Essex County. Our file, which seems to be incomplete, does not indicate any direct IEF contact with Mr. Messing. I seem to recall, however, that you wrote to him a year or two ago, suggesting that he join the Denmark School "fraternity". Please advise current possibilities.

Ted Shapiro, New York. Contact was established in November, 1967, and maintained by Ralph for about two years. No formal proposal was made. Mr. Shapiro is in his mid-80's and was considering a bequest when first contacted. Please advise current possibilities.

Sincerely,

David Mark  
Program Director

bcc: HAF  
CJB  
MP  
PBC  
E. Rubin  
DM:SS E. Wideroff

Deceased



TO: Mr. William Rosenwald

FROM: David Mark *dm*

SUBJECT: IEF SOLICITATION OF MRS. HELEN REGENSTEIN

DATE: February 20, 1969

The enclosed memorandum and three booklets of architectural plans are for your use in the solicitation of Mrs. Helen Regenstein of Chicago.

The units for which you will be seeking a donation are:

Dinona Religious Comprehensive High School	\$300,000
Kiryat Malachi Comprehensive High School	400,000
Beer Yascov Youth Aliya Vocational High School	200,000
Teacher-Training Scholarship Fund	100,000
	<u>\$1,000,000</u>

(The text in the Beer Yascov plan-booklet uses the three year IEF school figure of 47 schools. The up-to-date (four year) figure is 55 schools. The old figures are retained to demonstrate the fact that the need for the school was established a year ago, thereby underlining the urgency. This is a point to be held for reserve use, at your discretion, during solicitation).

For your information: according to our latest reports, the Kiryat Malachi school has been under construction for several months, a contractor has been chosen for the Dinona school and contractors' bids have been received for construction of the Beer Yascov school, all on the basis of a loan secured by the UIA, Inc. Since these reports are from one to two months old, it is possible that all three schools are actually under construction at this time.

I did not include this information in the material provided because of the possibility of a negative reaction by the prospect ("They're going ahead; they don't need my money"). On the other hand, having the projects so far advanced, with one of them (Kiryat Malachi) actually scheduled to open in September, could be a valuable selling point for you. This additional information, therefore, is for your use at your discretion during the solicitation.

DM:MS  
enc.

bcc: HAF IB CJB MP PBC HCB JK SAM FRINGOLD/WR OFFICE

# Israel Education Fund

51 West 51st Street

New York, New York 10019

PLaza 7-1500

## CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

### STATUS REPORT

February 20, 1969

#### EXTRACT

Number of Donor Units .....83\*

Amount Pledged.....\$23,483,000\*

Facilities Established.....98  
including:

High Schools.....55

Public Libraries..... 9

Community Centers.....16

Pre-Kindergartens.....18

18 High Schools open, with total enrolment  
of 6,893 students.

7 Pre-Kindergartens open with total enrolment  
of 390.

\*Designated construction gifts only. Including construction gifts not yet earmarked and gifts for scholarships, number of IEF donor units to date is 90. Including these and unsolicited gifts, IEF pledge total to date is just over \$25,000,000.



FACILITIES ESTABLISHEDHIGH SCHOOLS

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>TYPE</u>	<u>DONOR</u>	<u>ENROLMENT</u>
<u>Open in 1968/9 School Year (18)</u>			
ACRE	Relig./Vocat.	Secondary Schools for Israel	160
ASHDOD	Comprehensive	Israel Rogosin	130
BEERSHEBA	Comprehensive	Paul Himmelfarb	756
DIMONA	Comprehensive	Women's Div., UJA Grtr. N.Y.	513
HAIFA	Student Center	Lillian & Julius N. Werk Fdtn.	1,700*
JERUSALEM	Academic	M/M Bernard H. Barnett	747
JERUSALEM	Relig./Acad.	Paul Himmelfarb	515
KIRYAT GAT	Comprehensive	Israel Rogosin	548
KIRYAT GAT	Relig./Compr.	Oscar Gruss	320
KIRYAT YAM	Comprehensive	Gertrude & Morris Rodman Fdtn.	586
LOD	Vocational	Zale Fdtn./Jacob Feldman	240
MIGDAL HA-EMEK	Comprehensive	Israel Rogosin	321
NAHARIYA	Sch. of Tourism	Israel Rogosin	26
NAZERAT ILLIT	Comprehensive	F. Beckerman/Brecher Family/W. Fishman/ S. Furman/B. Swig & J. Weiler	510
OR YEHUDA	Comprehensive	Eugene Ferkauf	306
RAMAT HASHARON	Vocational	Samuel Rothberg (Atlanta)	233
SHAFIR	Relig./Vocat.	Oscar Gruss	550
YAHUD	Comprehensive	Jewish Teachers Community Chest, N.Y.	432
<u>Under First Stage Construction (19)</u>			
ASHKELON	Relig./Compr.	Israel Rogosin	Pending
BAT YAM	Vocational	Samuel Melton	2/28/69
BEERSHEBA	Music Academy	Samuel Rubin	4/21/69
EILAT	Comprehensive	Chilewich Fdtn./S. Leidesdorf/Faigel Leah Fdtn./W. Rosenwald/M. Wolf	3/ 1/69
HAIFA	Academic	Mrs. C.Greenfield/W.Haas, Sr./M.Kargman/ J.Klorfein/D.Koshland/Mrs.P.Lilienthal/ M.Saltzman/U.A.H.C./R.Wishnick	10/ 1/69
JERUSALEM	Comprehensive	C.Bensley/C.& R.Efroymson/L.Kagan/ Mazer Family/L.Schacht/J.Shane/ M.Woldenberg/P.Zinman	8/15/69
JERUSALEM	Relig./Acad.	S. Ullmann Estate/L. Jesselson	1/14/70
KFAR BATYA	Relig./Vocat.	Oscar Gruss	Pending
KFAR SABA**	Boarding Acad.	Sol Steinberg	7/ 1/69
KIRYAT ATA	Comprehensive	Israel Rogosin	Pending
KIRYAT BIALIK**	Comprehensive	Morris Levinson	8/ 7/69
MAALE HABSOR**	Comprehensive	Malcolm Woldenberg	7/ 1/69
NECHALIM	Relig./Vocat.	Oscar Gruss	9/ 1/69
OFAKIM	Comprehensive	Hadera Paper Co., Ltd.	9/ 1/69
RAMLE	Comprehensive	Theodore Racoosin/Aaron Rubin	2/23/69
ROSH HA'AYIN	Relig./Compr.	Israel Rogosin	6/ 3/69
SHDEROT	Comprehensive	Charles Gutwirth Estate	9/ 1/69
TEL AVIV	School for Deaf	Hoffberger Family Fdtn.	11/15/69
TIRAT CARMEL	Comprehensive	Abraham Shiffman	4/30/69

END DATE

\*: Technion H.S. student body, served by Werk Center. Not counted in tally.

\*\*: Pre-pledge unit in operation.



<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>TYPE</u>	<u>DONOR</u>	<u>IN PROGRESS</u>
<u>Construction to Begin in 1-4 Months (5)</u>			
ASHDOD	Comprehensive	Israel Rogosin	Bids
HAZOR	Comprehensive	M/M Henry J. Everett	Specifications
OR YEHUDA	Relig./Compr.	Phillip Stollman	Bids
SDE BOKER	Comprehensive	A. Aisenstadt/J. Blaustein/S. Bloom Fdn./Mrs. R. Feinstein/H. Greenspun/ S. Grubman/J. Kanter/R. & B. Koffman/ A. Parker/F. Pomerantz/L. Rosner/ Mrs. E. Schaver/J. Entratter/J. Mack	Specifications
TEL AVIV SOUTH	Boarding Acad.	Israel Rogosin	Bids
<u>Construction to Begin in 5-8 Months (8)</u>			
BEERSHEBA	Engineering	M/M Emanuel Ebin	Specifications
BEERSHEBA	Comprehensive	Jacob Zarin Estate	Specifications
BET SHEAN	Relig./Compr.	Women's Div., UJA Grtr. N.Y.	Arch. plans
BET SHEAN	Comprehensive	Women's Div., UJA Grtr. N.Y.	Arch. plans
EBEN HA-EZER	Relig./Compr.	Israel Rogosin	Arch. plans
HOLON**	Comprehensive	Marco Mitrani	Specifications
NEURIM	Vocational	Israel Rogosin	Specifications
TIBERIAS	Relig./Compr.	Hillel & Bina Appleman Fdn.	Specifications
<u>Construction to Begin in 9-12 Months (5)</u>			
HAIFA	Relig./Vocat.	Oscar Gruss	Programming
JERUSALEM	Design & Art	Eugene Ferkauf	Arch. plans
KFAR SABA	Vocational	Raphael Recanati	Programming
SAFED	Academic	A.L. Freedlander/J. Teicher	Arch. plans
WEST GALILEE	Compr./DRUZE	Wiener Family	Programming

PUBLIC LIBRARIES

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DONOR</u>	<u>STATUS</u>
<u>Construction Completed (4)</u>		
EILAT	Mrs. Rosaline Feinstein	Landscaping
EMEK HEFER	Morris & Bertha Ginns Estates	Open
KIRYAT MALACHI	Shelters for Israel	Landscaping
KIRYAT SHEMONA	Dr. Sidney M. Edelstein	Landscaping
<u>Under Construction (5)</u>		
BEERSHEBA	Danciger Estate	Pending
JERUSALEM	Joseph Meyerhoff	2/15/69
KIRYAT ATA	Women's Div., National UJA	Pending
KIRYAT YAM	Women's Div., UJA Grtr. N.Y.	4/14/69
SHDEROT	Benjamin Blumberg	5/31/69



YOUTH, CULTURAL AND COMMUNITY CENTERS

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DONOR</u>	<u>STATUS</u>
<u>Construction Completed (1)</u>		
YAHUD	Sol Steinberg	Open
<u>Under Construction (7)</u>		
DIMONA	Women's Div., UJA Grtr.N.Y.	<u>END DATE</u> 5/ 1/69
JERUSALEM	Fred P. Pomerantz	7/18/69
LOD	Joseph Kolodny	5/27/69
MITZPE RAMON	Samuel Rubin	Pending
OFAKIM	Samuel Rubin	Pending
YAVNE	Germanow & Simon Families	11/15/69
YERUHAM	Samuel Rubin	2/28/69
<u>Construction in 1-3 Mos.(4)</u>		
ASHKELON	Malcolm Woldenberg	<u>IN PROGRESS</u> Bids
BET SHEAN	Women's Div., UJA Grtr.N.Y.	Bids
JERUSALEM	(to be announced)	Bids
NETIVOT	Samuel Rubin	Bids
<u>Construction in 4-6 Mos.(4)</u>		
ARAD	Samuel Rubin	Arch. plans
EILAT	Samuel Rubin	Arch. plans
HOLON	Marco Mitrani	Arch. plans
SAFED	Sol Bloom Family Fdtn.	Programming
<u>PRE-KINDERGARTENS</u>		
<u>Construction Completed (8)</u>		
BET SHEAN	Leslie Jacobs	<u>STATUS</u> Open
BET SHEMESH	Friends of E. Ginsberg	Landscaping
GANEI TIKVA (2)	Morris&Bertha Ginns Estates	Open
KIRYAT MALACHI	Leslie Jacobs	Open
RAMLE	Leslie Jacobs	Open
ROSH HA'AYIN	Leslie Jacobs	Open
TIRAT CARMEL	Leslie Jacobs	Open
<u>Under Construction (5)</u>		
DIMONA	Mrs. M. Janson (W.Div.,N.Y.)	<u>END DATE</u> Pending
HAZOR	Friends of E. Ginsberg	3/ 1/69
KIRYAT YAM	Betty Benson (W.Div.,N.Y.)	Pending
OKAFIM	Friends of E. Ginsberg	3/ 4/69
TIBERIAS	M/M M. Robins (W.Div.,N.Y.)	Pending
<u>Construction in 1-3 Mos.(5)</u>		
BET SHEAN (4)	Women's Div., UJA Grtr.N.Y.	<u>IN PROGRESS</u> Arch. plans
OR YEHUDA	Friends of E. Ginsberg	Arch. plans

FACILITIES REQUIRED

HIGH SCHOOLS (19)

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>TYPE</u>	<u>SUM SOUGHT</u>
ACRE	Comprehensive	\$ 400,000
AFULA	Vocat.H.S. Completion	150,000
ARAD	Comprehensive	250,000
BEERSHEBA	Relig.Comprehensive	300,000
BEERSHEBA	Compr.H.S. Completion	100,000
BEER YAACOV	Youth Aliya Vocational	200,000
BET SHEMESH	Relig. Comprehensive	300,000
CARMIEL	Comprehensive	200,000
DIMONA	Relig.Comprehensive	300,000
HAIFA	Nautical	800,000
HAVAT HASHOMER	Youth Aliya Vocational	200,000
JERUSALEM	Youth Aliya Vocational	250,000
KIRYAT MALACHI	Comprehensive	400,000
LOD-RAMLE	Relig.Comprehensive	200,000
MAGDIEL	Youth Aliya Vocational	200,000
MIKVE ISRAEL	Agricultural Boarding	1,000,000
NETIVOT-AZATA	Relig.Comprehensive	300,000
PARDESS HANNA	Relig.Acad.Completion	100,000
YAD BINYAMIN	Relig.Vocational	300,000

PUBLIC LIBRARIES (5)

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>SUM SOUGHT</u>
ASHDOD	\$150,000
CARMIEL	100,000
MA'ALOT	100,000
MIGDAL HA-EMEK	100,000
TIBERIAS	150,000

COMMUNITY CENTERS (6)

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>SUM SOUGHT</u>
ASHDOD	\$350,000
NAZERAT ILLIT	300,000
OR YEHUDA	300,000
RAMLE	200,000
TIBERIAS	200,000
TIRAT CARMEL	250,000

SAMPLING OF PRE-KINDERGARTENS

(\$25,000 each)

ACRE	BEERSHEBA	NETIVOT
AFULA	DIMONA	SHDEROT
ASHDOD	KFAR SABA	YAHUD
ASHKELON	LOD	



# Israel Education Fund

## Memorandum

CONFIDENTIAL

to Mr. Herbert A. Friedman

from David Mark *dm*

subject G. HAMMER REPORT:  
MEETING WITH S.S.I. OFFICIALS

date

February 20, 1969

On the telephone today, Gott Hammer reported the following:

He met with Moses Feuerstein and William Wolfson at his office yesterday, ( Wednesday, February 19), at their request. They told him he had signed the contract for the Acre school and should see that it was enforced; they referred to the provision stating the school would be run in accordance with the Boys Town - Jerusalem pattern, a provision they assert is being violated by the enrolment of girls in the school.

Gott told them they could have their money back, and "they laughed". His impression was that they would not accept this simple solution, would continue to press forcefully for their contract rights and would be capable of extreme action, including "going to the IRS".

Since they had just returned from Israel, Gott asked them why they couldn't have settled the matter there, through Moshe Shapiro. They replied that Mr. Shapiro had told them to settle it in New York. Gott expressed the sentiment that this was Mr. Shapiro's way of protecting, or not inconveniencing, his Ministerial colleague, Zalman Aranne. They repeated that they were told to settle matters in New York by seeing Herb Friedman and Gott Hammer.

Gott quotes himself as saying: "What do you want me to do, have the children (meaning: the girls) thrown out of school; if you want me to do that and I can do it, I'll do it." He gave me no further details of the meeting with the two. Gott said he was going to write forcefully to Shavit making the points that:

1. Since it was the intervention of the Israel government (through Abe Harman) which forced him (Gott) to sign the contract against his will and better judgment, it was up to the government, through the Ministry of Education, to see that it was honored.
2. Mr. Aranne and Eliezer Shmueli were fully aware of the terms of the contract at the time they took steps in breach of it.

...more...



Mr. Herbert A. Friedman (continued)

February 20, 1969

3. If the Ministry can't or won't take corrective action, "we" may have to assert our rights and take the action ourselves. (In context, the "we" referred, I believe to both UIA and UJA, the contract signatories. The action, he indicated, would be - or involve - expulsion of the girlstudents, but I don't believe he intends to be that specific in his memo to Shavit).

For your background information: before going to Hammer, Feuerstein and Wolfson tried to reach you, learned you were out of town and refused to speak with me. I informed Herb Rose of this development and cabled Ralph and Shavit for a report on what might have happened while the two were in Israel, as well as definite word on whether or not Rabbi Leshinsky actually mailed to the S.S.I. the letter drafted for him by Abe Hyman last fall, asserting that the Acre school (despite the presence of girls) was "in the spirit of Boys Town." There has been no response to these queries; since the matter is entangled and politically sensitive, I have not pursued the queries.

When Gott called me yesterday morning to tell me he was about to meet with the two men, I informed Herb Rose, who called Gott. Herb advised him that an area of approach open to us would be carrying out the contract provision calling for the appointment of Boys Town - Jerusalem to administer the school; it would then, I assume, be up to this appointed agent to respond to the charge that the school's operation was in violation of contract. In this connection, however, we have been advised by Abe Hyman that Leshinsky of Boys Town would probably decline the appointment. The contract alternative would then be the establishment of a committee of three to administer the school including two S.S.I. men. Herb has said that we could block this indefinitely by not accepting candidates and that this could be our counter threat to any threatened S.S.I. action. In any case, Gott did not bring any of this up with Feuerstein and Wolfson during the meeting.

DM:MS

cc: CJB (Confidential)  
RIG (Confidential)  
H. Rose (Confidential)







Mr. William Rosenwald (continued)

February 20, 1969

The comprehensive high school in Kiryat Malachi, an immigrant development town halfway between Gedera and Kiryat Gat, is also an Israel Education Fund completion project. As indicated in the text accompanying the enclosed plans, a donor to the IEF has provided this town with its library. Since the text was prepared, an IEF pre-kindergarten school has also been established. These facilities, however, while important and encouraging, would be of limited value if the children gathered into the educational system at the age of three had no high school later on to attend. The donation required is \$400,000.

The vocational high school at the Jabotinsky Youth Aliya Village in Beer Yaacov, near Tel Aviv, is one of five Youth Aliya schools in the IEF list. Designed to train orphaned and other disadvantaged youngsters of all backgrounds in Israel in modern vocational skills, they constitute an important segment of Israel's program of creating a skilled labor force as a basis for a sound industrial economy. Of the five Youth Aliya schools, two are in construction and another two are being planned. A donation of \$200,000 is being sought for the construction of the Beer Yaacov school.

In addition to the school construction program, you may wish to inform the potential donor or donors about the corollary urgent need for teacher-training scholarships. The construction of high school buildings alone, of course, will not guarantee the creation of an effective system of modern, comprehensive secondary education in Israel. The schools must be staffed by trained teachers. Despite advances made since 1964, the supply of trained, certified high school teachers has not kept pace with school construction; nor is the Ministry of Education able to meet the full cost of schooling for all the teacher-candidates needed.

Each year of study for a teacher-trainee costs \$1,000. A scholarship gift of \$100,000 to the Israel Education Fund would be an effective contribution toward closing the gap in this area.

DM:MS



TO: Eliezer Shavit

FROM: David Mark

SUBJECT: JOSEPH SHAPIRO ESTATE BEQUEST

DATE: February 21, 1969

The bequest of Joseph Shapiro of Baltimore to the United Jewish Appeal, Inc. contains the provision that, in the event the UJA "in its sole judgment shall determine that all or any part of such fund is not required to provide scholarships for needy children or students as provided above," the UJA "shall in its sole discretion use and distribute this trust fund or such part thereof to meet any reasonable need of the United Jewish Appeal, Inc. in carrying on its charitable work in the area of educating, training or rehabilitating needy and worthy young people."

When Herbert Rose called this to my attention, I recommended to Herb Friedman and Mr. Bensley that we take steps to accomplish just such a diversion of funds, either to one of our few \$100,000 projects (Beersheba "A" completion, Pardess Hanna extension, libraries) or to The Denmark School. Both have responded favorably to the idea of using the bequest for The Denmark School.

I further suggested that the logical first step would be a letter from you, using your title as IEF Director in Israel, informing us that the need for scholarship funds has been minimized during the last several years because of government broadening of tuition aid, that the need to carry through the school construction program is paramount and that the project most immediately requiring this need is The Denmark School. Herb Rose concurs, as indicated in the attached photocopy.

I am therefore requesting that you supply us with such a letter.

DM:SS  
Enc.

cc: CJB-HAF-RIG-H.ROSE



Moss & Rose  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW

ALLEN MOSS  
HERBERT B. ROSE  
ARTHUR L. FRANK  
KENNETH DUBROFF

535 FIFTH AVENUE  
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10017  
TELEPHONE MURRAY HILL 7-1806  
AREA CODE 212  
CABLE: "GOODMORLEX NEW YORK"

February 18, 1969

Mr. David Mark  
United Jewish Appeal, Inc.  
1290 Avenue of the Americas  
New York, New York 10019

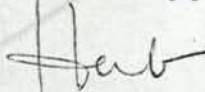
Re: Estate of Joseph Shapiro

Dear David:

I acknowledge receipt of a copy of your memorandum of February 7, 1969, directed to Mr. Bensley concerning possible alternate use of the Shapiro legacy.

I think your suggested first step is a desirable one in that the determination that capital projects are more immediately needed than funds for scholarship purposes will be extremely helpful in demonstrating to the decedent's family and Executors that UJA's intended use of the funds is consistent with the decedent's intention.

Cordially,



Herbert B. Rose

HBR:am

FEB 19 1969



Herbert Friedman

TO: Charles J. Bensley

DATE: February 21, 1969

FROM: David Mark *dm*

SUBJECT: ACTIVE PROSPECTS

Further to my memo of January 7, enclosing your IEF solicitation list, I'm providing below a brief file summary on each prospect, for your study, direct follow-up or suggestions for other follow-up.

Albert Adelman, Milwaukee. Apparently was approached for Denmark School back in '65; no response indicated. You, Herb Friedman and Phil Zinman solicited him individually at the Concord meeting in May, 1967; he was noncommittal. No recorded follow-up since.

Efroymsen Brothers, Indianapolis. You have been considering various approaches for a second gift. For discussion.

Lawrence Gering, Hillside, N.J. Solicited by Ralph Goldman in January, 1968 at Phil Zinman's suggestion, for Denmark School. Told Sapir in February would consider Denmark School gift after clearing up local commitment in Spring. Phil Zinman followed up in August, discovered Gering in hospital after major surgery. No recorded action since.

Milton Gilbert, Secaucus, N.J. You have been after him for the Denmark School for some time. Nothing yet.

Herman Goodman, Albany, N.Y. Made emotional oral pledge to B-G for Midrasha school in February, 1967 but did not follow up. Ralph renewed general correspondence with him in September, 1968, which he did not acknowledge; no other follow-up recorded since.

Dr. I. Jerome Hauser, Detroit. You opened contact in June, '68 at Jennie Jones' suggestion. He wrote back he was interested. During the '68 Mission, he and Mrs. Hauser expressed more specific interest: in a \$100,000 project, probably a library, as a memorial to her father. He said he would be in a position to make a decision in Spring, 1969. For discussion: timing and manner of follow-up.

Kangesser Foundation (Charles L., Pres.) Cleveland. You sent Charles Kangesser our material in June, 1965, suggested lunch or dinner meeting; he did not respond. In September '66, Rabbi Armond Cohen, the Foundation's Secretary, suggested a formal application. It went out to them promptly, over your signature and Joe Meyerhoff's, addressed to David G. Kangesser, the Foundation's Vice-President and suggesting sponsorship of the Beersheba Library. A copy went to Foundation Board member Maurice Saltzman who held out no hope. Application was not acted on. Beersheba Library has since gotten a sponsor.

David Lloyd Kreeger, Washington, D.C. Has had contact with Teddy Kollek here and in Jerusalem and seemed generally interested in the area. Ralph suggested him to Teddy as possibility for Industrial Design School last October; but file does not indicate any follow-up action. The school, of course, has since gone to Gene Ferkauf.

TO: Charles J. Bensley

DATE: February 21, 1969

FROM: David Mark

SUBJECT: ACTIVE PROSPECTS

Page 2

Nathan Lipson, Atlanta. You have been in close touch with this solicitation in recent months. Since Gene Ferkauf has taken the Industrial Design School, that avenue is blocked. The idea of a Fashion Design school or institute may be pre-empted by Ben Marcus, who is discussing it in Israel right now. For discussion: new approaches to this solicitation.

Abraham Spiegel, Los Angeles. Herb Friedman started this solicitation in June, '65, suggesting a school; other commitments intervened. Herb made another approach in December, 1966, suggesting a Youth Center like the Pomerantz Center; no recorded response. You wrote to the Spiegels in May, 1967, enclosing a copy of your Auschwitz-Berkanau article. No response or follow-up recorded.

Irving Usen, Boston. You approached him by letter for the Denmark School in August, '65. No recorded response or follow-up.



DM:SS

HAF

Regional Directors:

cc: SHA - AE - RH - DDL - EP - ENR - LHS - EJW



Israel Education Fund

MEMORANDUM

TO: Herbert A. Friedman

DATE: February 21, 1969

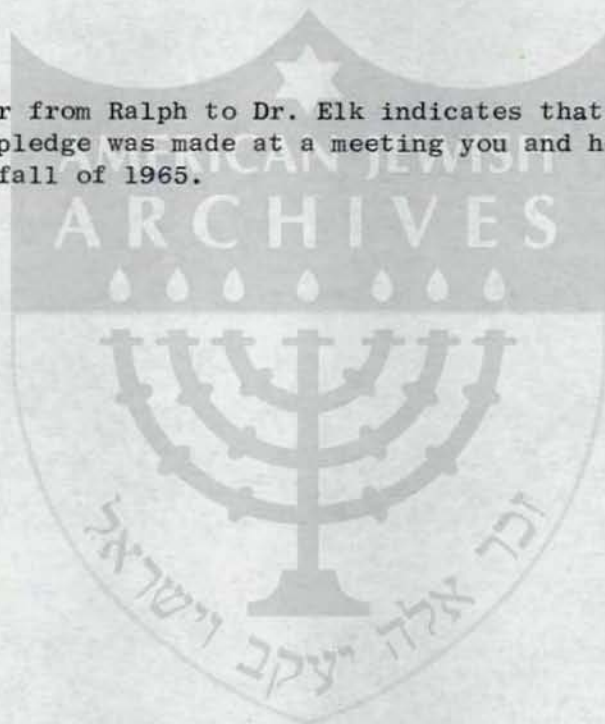
FROM: David Mark *DM*

SUBJECT: U.A.H.C. PLEDGE

The attached letter from Ralph to Dr. Elk indicates that ~~date~~ Rabbi Eisendrath's oral pledge was made at a meeting you and he had with Eisendrath in the fall of 1965.

For discussion.

DM:SS  
Enc.



October 5, 1965

Dr. M. Elk  
13 Wedgwood Avenue  
Haifa, Israel

Dear Dr. Elk:

First, let me wish you a Gmar Hatima Tova.

I expect to be in Israel from October 15th to the end of the month and look forward to seeing you then. In the meantime, I would like to advise you that Rabbi Friedman and I met with Rabbi Eisendrath and have reviewed with him plans for the solicitation of prospects for the Leo Baeck Schools. Much depends on whether Mr. Abba Khoushi will participate in the biennial conference because it is our intention to utilize his presence for the purpose of soliciting gifts. Rabbi Eisendrath cabled Mr. Abba Khoushi a few days ago but as yet has not received a reply.

At the above-mentioned meeting we also took up your request with reference to the \$100,000 from the World Union. Dr. Eisendrath told us that he will make the money available to us as soon as it is definitely needed. I told Rabbi Eisendrath that I believe we will need it within the next two to six months and he indicated that he would get us the funds when we required them.

With all good wishes to you and yours.

Sincerely,

Ralph I. Goldman  
Executive Director

RIG:SS



HAI<sup>3</sup>

TO: Henry C. Bernstein

DATE: February 24, 1969

FROM: David Mark

SUBJECT: ACTIVE PROSPECTS

Further to my memo of January 14, listing a number of active prospects in the Greater New York area, I am submitting brief summaries below of pertinent data in our files on each prospect. The aim is to bring up to date - and to coordinate between our offices - all currently useful background information about these solicitations, as a basis for future action. If any item below indicates that our information is incomplete, I would appreciate receiving whatever additional data is considered pertinent.

Max Ariowitsch. A presentation to Mr. Ariowitsch for sponsorship of the Academic High School in Safed (\$500,000) was sent to your office on Dec. 31, 1965. No response is recorded. Ralph Goldman and Nahum Shamir approached Mr. Ariowitsch in November, 1966, for sponsorship of a vocational school in Ashkelon (no price is recorded, but this had been carried for \$600,000 on our listings). No response is recorded, nor any IEF action since. The Safed School has since found a sponsor, and the Ashkelon school has been built and is off our list.

Lester Avnet. The only approach arranged through this office, according to our files, was through officials of the Leo Baeck School, in 1966. Mr. Avnet said he would think about it, but nothing resulted. (Mr. Avnet is also on Albert Parker's checklist.)

Irwin S. Chanin. Our file indicates that Mr. Chanin has expressed general interest in IEF through the years to you, to Mr. Sapir and to the late Samuel Leidesdorf. At one point, a presentation was prepared, most probably in October, 1966, proposing his sponsorship of the Kiryat Malachi comprehensive high school (\$400,000); the file does not indicate whether or not he received it, and there is no recorded reaction or follow-up.

Edward N. Goldey. We are up to date on this, the pending action being communication between Mr. Goldey's attorney and Herbert Rose regarding a residual estate bequest memorializing Mr. Goldey's daughter. The question of a possible lifetime gift by Mr. Goldey should be discussed, as are the questions of who is to follow-up, when and how.

Jacob A. Goldfarb. Tentative approaches to Mr. Goldfarb in 1966 and 1967 resulted in a decision to prepare presentations for him in the spring of 1967. The Emergency Fund created by the war that June intervened. No IEF action since is recorded.

Goodstein Family. Plans for three schools for consideration by the Goodsteins were sent to you last Dec. 24: Neurim Youth Aliya Vocational (\$150,000); Magdiel Youth Aliya Vocational (\$200,000) and Yad Binyamin Religious Vocational (\$200,000). The Neurim school has since been assigned to the Rogosin gift and is off the list.

Alfred Guttman. (bequest) We have no file data on this bequest possibility beyond a note by Ralph Goldman that the possibility exists. Please provide details.

Joseph Kahn. We are up to date on this, the pending action being receipt of complete plans from Israel. I am following up regularly.

Morris Kaplun. No file data available. Please provide details.



Israel Education Fund

## MEMORANDUM

TO: Henry C. Bernstein

FROM: David Mark

SUBJECT: ACTIVE PROSPECTS

DATE: February 24, 1969

Albert A. List. The idea of a Jewish Theological Seminary school in Jerusalem as a basis for Mr. List's \$100,000 pledge has not materialized; further, Mr. List told Elaine Siris some months ago that the pledge no longer applies because the project is non-existent and because he had given its equivalent through the Emergency Fund. An alternative approach to Mr. List should be discussed.

Horace Manacher. No file data available. Please provide details.

Dr. L. Ostreich, et al. These are the Long Island doctors and others who are forming an "American Scholarship Foundation for Israel". We learned of it through Consul Amir and Ralph Goldman had preliminary talks with the group in November, 1968. It is not clear what sum is involved, nor who will or should follow-up...or how.

Rosenstiel Foundation. You have advised no approach at this time. Please advise when an approach may be made.

Aaron Rubin. We are up to date on this, action pending being sale of property, the amount realized to determine possibility of sponsorship of Ramle Community Center.

CC: CJB  
HAF  
JK  
MP  
PBC

DM:DP



## Israel Education Fund

## MEMORANDUM

TO: Samuel H. Abramson

DATE: February 24, 1969

FROM: David Mark

SUBJECT: ACTIVE PROSPECTS

Further to my memo of January 15, listing a number of prospects with whose solicitation or possible solicitation you had been involved, I am providing the file notes below for your convenience in studying and formulating suggestions for future action.

Benjamin Behr, Salisbury, Md. Expressed general IEF interest to you from time to time starting in December, 1965. Last file communication was your memo Aug. 24, 1967, stating he did not want to talk education because of primacy of emergency in Israel.

I. L. Benjamin, Rockford, Ill. Has been considered prospect since November, 1964; was seen by you and Rabbi Breslau; presentation for \$150,000 library at Nazerat Illit prepared in May, 1966, held for some time, given by you to CJB in Jan., 1967 for discussion with Mr. Benjamin. Last file note is your Jan. 26, 1967 memo about this, which added your impression of a deep depression dominating the prospect. No recorded reaction to proposal, nor any follow-up action.

Alexandre Berger, (deceased, 12/6/68), N.Y.C., "The guy with the Rolls Royce in New Hope." Any suggestions?

Bernard Berman, Allentown, Pa. You saw him Nov. 4, 1965, briefed him on IEF and sent him our material a few days later. No follow-up recorded.

Hyman S. Caplan, Lebanon, Pa. Manny Wideroff spoke to him about IEF on June 22, 1965, slanting talk toward memorial for parents. Caplan said: not ready before late '66 or early '67; Manny thought definitely interested. Jan. 19, 1966 meeting with you, Ralph and Shmueli confirmed interest in school (probably memorial) either in conjunction with New York friend or on his own. You and Ralph saw him again that June: interest continued, nothing concrete developed. No recorded follow-up since.

Dunitz Family (Norman), Robeson, Pa. Called prospects by Gene Pollock and Manny Wideroff in April, '65. Manny maintained IEF contact, and you saw Norman Dunitz on Nov. 4, 1965. He said he wasn't ready. You sent CORNERSTONE in June, '66 and called him for an appointment, which he declined, saying he wouldn't be ready for at least a year. No recorded follow-up since.

Joseph E. Fisher, Canton, O. and Miami Ed Rubin report, Oct. '65, indicated IEF prospect possibility because of general interest in education. You spoke with him in Canton in June, '66; he expressed interest in IEF participation with sons but "not possible at this time because of recent pledge to Hebrew University." Attended "Million Dollar Dinner Party" at Joe Kanter's and wrote Joe afterwards regretted inability to pledge \$100,000 because of local responsibilities including paying off Jewish Center mortgage. Joe's response (June 1, 1967) noted his "desire, some day, to do something for the Israel Education Fund." No further follow-up recorded.

Benjamin R. Harris, Chicago. Saw Joe Meyerhoff for general talk in June, 1965, expressed general interest. Material supplied. No recorded follow-up.



Israel Education Fund

## MEMORANDUM

TO: Samuel H. Abramson

FROM: David Mark

SUBJECT: ACTIVE PROSPECTS

DATE: February 24, 1969

Arthur N. Horwich, Chicago. Saw Joe Meyerhoff for general talk in June, 1965, expressed general interest. HAF spoke to him in June, '66, "opened the conversation with him about the Sharett School, \$100,000." JM saw him again in November, '66: more general interest; he wrote JM saying IEF participation not possible in '66 or '67. No recorded IEF follow-up since.

Benjamin Labov, Ridgefield, N.J. You saw him in Feb., '66: interested but blocked by local commitments. RIG saw him in Israel in October, '66: said he was "seriously" considering IEF project, declined RIG appointment in November, had heart attack in December. Declined to see Abe Hyman in October, '67. You saw him with Bill Rosenwald in WR's office, Jan., '68, for Emergency Fund; he volunteered statement: still interested in IEF. Last entry is your note of March 12, 1968 stating Labov solicitation not opportune because of heavy Emergency Fund commitment. No recorded follow-up since.

Nobil Family (Norman), Akron, Ohio. At HAF's suggestion, three presentations were prepared for Nobils in May, 1967 in \$250,000 to \$500,000 range and given by you to Nate Pinsky, who did not want to give them to the Nobils at that time because of campaign preoccupation. Nothing in the file since. File does not indicate what facilities proposed. Do you want to check on this, or shall I?

Sidney Olson, Akron, Ohio. Offered RIG \$10,000 at meeting in August, 1965. Ralph thanked him profusely while declining, sent material. No recorded IEF follow-up since.

Your attention to this when you have the time will be appreciated. I'm particularly interested in knowing as soon as possible which of the above may still be considered prime prospects for the IEF.

CC: CJB  
HAF  
MP  
PBC  
E. RUBIN  
E. WIDEROFF  
E. POLLOCK



HAF

February 25, 1969

Mr. Eliezer Shavit  
The Executive of the Jewish Agency  
Office of the Treasurer  
P.O. Box 7053  
Jerusalem, Israel

Re: ACRE SCHOOL

My dear Eliezer:

Last week - February 19 - Messrs. Moses Feuerstein and Zev Wolfson came in to talk with me about the controversy over the Acre School.

We had a long discussion about the matter. I offered to refund money they had given to us. This, they refused to accept.

They insist that the U.I.A., Inc. - the signatory to the agreement - with SSI, Inc. adhere to the terms of the agreement.

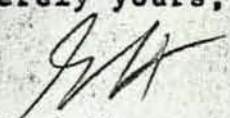
I told them that I would look into the matter and let them know in about one month's time what is our position.

My purpose in writing to you now is to exchange view with regard to this entire matter. While I was always reluctant to do business with these people, the UIA, and I dare say, the UJA, signed the agreement with SSI because we were pressured into doing so by the then Ambassador Avraham Harman. The terms of the agreement were seen by Mr. Shmueli and approved by him.

I hate to say this but there is some logic in the argument put forth by Messrs. Feuerstein and Wolfson. The Ministry of Education cannot arbitrarily change its mind and expect us to violate written agreements without attempting to get the assent of the contracting parties.

I would appreciate getting your views in this whole matter.

Sincerely yours,

  
Gottlieb Hammer  
Executive Vice Chairman

GR:gg

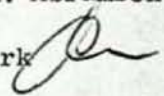
FEB 28 1969



HAF

Israel Education Fund

MEMORANDUM

TO: Samuel H. Abramson  
FROM: David Mark   
SUBJECT: IEF PROSPECTS

DATE: February 25, 1969

Several more Abramson-connected names have emerged from the prospect files. Please let me have your current suggestions about approaches (if advisable) to the following:

Nathan Darksy, Miami Beach. You suggested a memorial to his father, Joseph, who died last Spring. No approach is recorded.

Sol Entin, Passaic, N.J. Was given presentation for youth center in summer, 1966. No response recorded. He asked for meeting with HAF in Feb., 1967, along with his sons; Ralph suggested they meet at BG's IEF dinner, March 2. The meeting apparently did not take place. No further action recorded.

Gustave Frankel, Chicago. Ralph was trying to see him, as of November, 1966. No actual contact recorded.

Sidney U. Glaser, Sayre, Pa. You bowled at his alleys in Oct., 1966, discussed possibility of Migdal Ha-Emek library as memorial. No response or follow-up recorded.

Jesse Greer, Willimantic, Conn. No contact recorded after the mistaken identity mix-up about the "death" of his brother in the Spring of 1967.

Ernest I. Schwarz, Middletown, Conn. Last May, you suggested that Ralph talk to Leonard Landwehr about Schwarz. No record of any such contact, and no other follow-up recorded.

Morris Senderowitz, Allentown, Pa. You saw him at a community testimonial to him in April, 1967 and followed up with a bread-and-butter letter which did not mention previous IEF contacts; we had previously tried to interest him in the vocational school in Ashkelon (now no longer on our list) and had also approached him about the Charles and Figa Kline Foundation (which was due to receive about \$4 million from the estate of the Klins upon the death of the final survivor, a nephew who was 78 years old in Sept., 1965.)

Mr. and Mrs. Max J. Zivian, Detroit. You suggested them as prospects in October, 1967 after they gave \$200,000 for a Care Center at Sinai Hospital in Detroit. No follow-up is recorded.

DM:DP  
CC: HAF CJB



NOVACK & RICHTER  
COUNSELORS AT LAW  
80 EAST 42ND STREET  
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017

MARTIN NOVACK  
GARY S. RICHTER

CABLE ADDRESS: "MANOGARI"  
TELEPHONE: 667-5546

March 3, 1969

Herbert B. Rose, Esq.  
Messrs. Moss & Rose  
535 Fifth Avenue  
New York, N. Y. 10017

Re: Estate of Joseph Furst

Dear Herb:

On Thursday, February 27, 1969 we received a telephone call from Mr. Theodore M. Love. He told me that the executors-trustees of this estate had met on February 24, 1969 and he then read to me his handwritten notes of the minutes of that meeting. I asked him to send me a copy which we received today, and I enclose a copy of it for your files. I regret the condition of the copy, but, as you might imagine, the original of it which I received is not in much better condition. For your information in the event you have difficulty with it, the essence of the minutes is as follows:

1. The executors-trustees agreed to make a commitment to Israel Education Fund of \$300,000 for the construction of a high school in Israel and to provide a scholarship fund in connection with that building.
2. Of the \$300,000 sum, \$80,000 will be paid on or before April 17, 1969, with the balance to be paid out of income. Obviously, the payment of \$80,000 will coincide with Love's trip to Israel in April.
3. Mr. Love told me that he and his colleagues felt that the payment of the \$300,000 ought to be limited to income in view of the fact that no firm agreement had been entered into between them and the United Jewish Appeal as originally contemplated by them. He said that the resolution as adopted on February 24 could and would be rescinded and payment made under the proposed agreement with the United Jewish Appeal as soon as that agreement was executed and approved.
4. Love said that he would try to see to it that the down payment which he would make in April would be as close to \$80,000 as possible. He said the amount of that payment could of course depend on the allowances by the court of counsel fees and commissions, to be requested in applications made by



Herbert B. Rose, Esq.

-2-

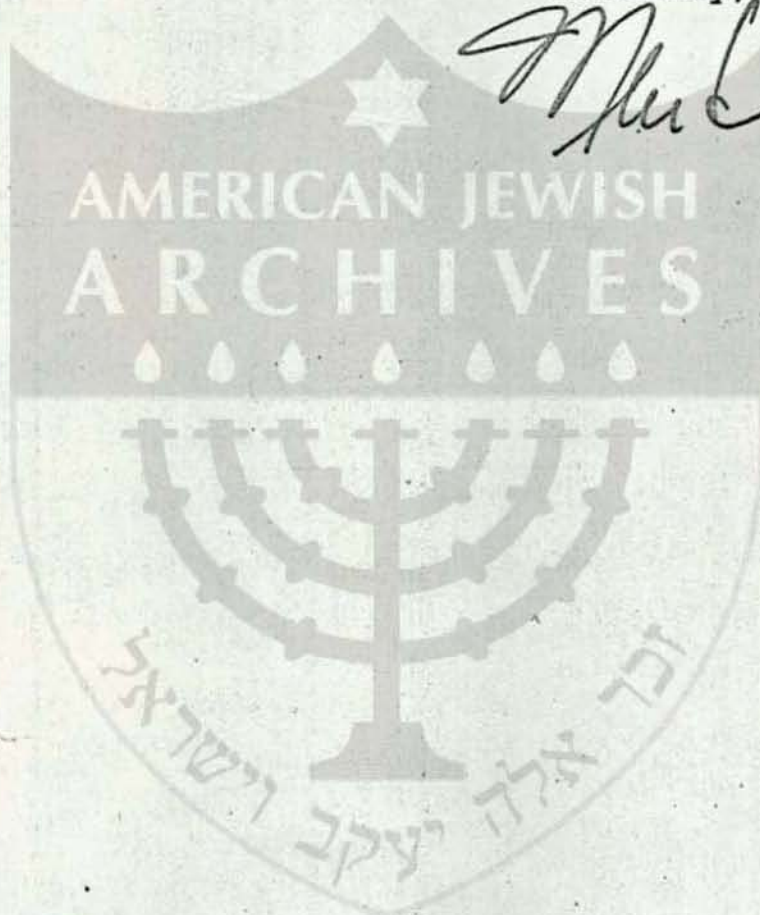
March 3, 1969

them in the immediate future.

It is my understanding that Dave Pokross has returned to Boston and, under the circumstances, I believe the proposed meeting with him, which we discussed several weeks ago, should be held as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

*M. L. Corach*





file 107

Moss & Rose  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW

ALLEN MOSS  
HERBERT B. ROSE  
ARTHUR L. FRANK  
KENNETH DUBROFF

535 FIFTH AVENUE  
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10017  
TELEPHONE MURRAY HILL 7-1806  
AREA CODE 212  
CABLE "GOODMORLEX NEWYORK"

March 5, 1969

Mr. David Mark  
United Jewish Appeal, Inc.  
1290 Avenue of the Americas  
New York, New York 10019

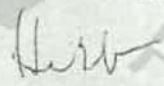
Re: Estate of Joseph Furst

Dear Dave:

Enclosed herewith is a copy of letter dated March 3, 1969 and memorandum received from Martin Novack.

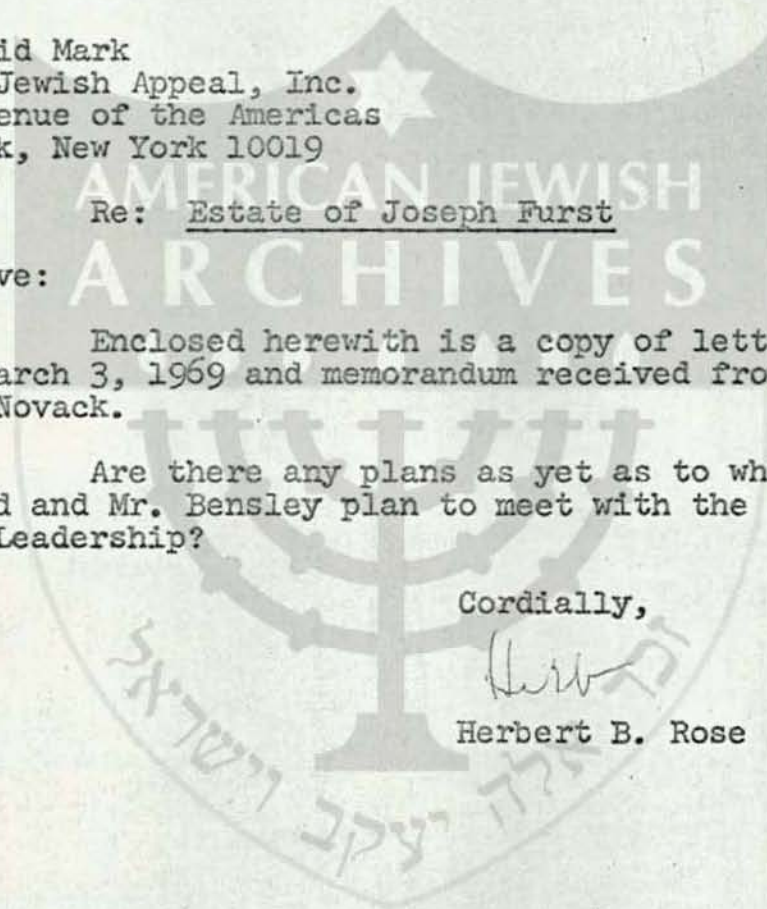
Are there any plans as yet as to when Herb, Ed and Mr. Bensley plan to meet with the Boston Leadership?

Cordially,



Herbert B. Rose

HRB:bh  
Encls.



MAR - 5 1969



SUGGESTED PLAN FOR UNIFYING FUND RAISING  
IN THE UNITED STATES ON BEHALF OF ALL  
INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING IN ISRAEL

I. Present methods of operation in the United States

HAF - You can put under #1 - chart and table. What each school has raised over a period of years...for five year period...capital fund...maintenance fund. What does it cost to raise. There is a serious discrepancy between ASH from Israel and the CJFWF. How do we reconcile this. What is meant by funds raised or transferred. Are ASH figures higher?

DM - No. Lower. ASH figures are in Israel.

HAF - Are these raised figures.

CB - Leave blank space for that.

HAF - Go over to executive directors of each organization and say this is what you alleged you raised for each or 5 years. This is the information we received from Israel. You say you raised so much as reported to CJFWF. ASH got these from Technion in Israel. Under #1 put what is raised now. Do you want to describe fund raising set up in every organization as it exists. How much personnel.

DM - Too much detail at this point.

CB - Stay away from this point.

DM - Do you want expenses.

CB - What higher education consists of now in its capital form - its building.

HAF - Is this relevant

CB - One of the main reasons that you want to have unified form is because of the ~~more~~ constantly growing nation; due to the fact that industry...population is growing rapidly and you will have to expand these universities.

CB - In August, 1957, Eshkol said that for the next 10 years we must increase our GNP by 9%. That would be 100% increase in the next decade which would mean that 300,000 new ~~people~~ would have to be found. We must expand our educational facilities particularly in the higher area where we will need para-professionals and professionals.

HAF - Chapter #1 should be "Projected Needs." # 2 should be present performance and so there is a wide discrepancy. # 3 should be remedy how to close this gap.

CB - Take old report and show what we did for secondary education.



I. Higher educational needs for the next 5 - 10 years. or 4

David Mark is to check the rough figures with the individual executive directors.

II. Present operations of fund raising in the United States.

David Mark is to provide operating figures also by checking with the individual executive directors.

III. Proposed plan to meet the needs.

1. Advantages of a unified fund:

a. to the communities: streamlined, non-competitive, non-abrasive

b. to the universities: increased returns.

2. Organization of boards and structures: to include key lay leaders to the present university organization, as well as involving intellectuals, educators and scientists.

3. Necessity of having one central address in Israel.

4. Working procedures.

5. Administration

6. Legal Problems

2/11/69

HAF - # 1 - Meaning of education in the growth and development of the country. Educational needs must be described. Who has five year projections. For each school.

DM - We could break it down from ASH figures. I got 168 million - 218 million for both maintenance and development. Sam figures from RIG who got them from Agmon. They check out.

HAF - what schools are included in these figures?

CB - We want to win friends and adherents to this plan - of the present authorities for Bar Ilan and Haifa. By \_\_\_\_\_ for their own benefit their maximum needs for 5 to 10 years. Because you need so much money for all these institutions we are trying to devise a plan to help you raise this money. We realistically foresee your tremendous needs and sympathetically we join with you in this plan to accomplish all the educational needs.

HAF - We must get the figures. No one has projected figures for 10 years.

CB - Haifa U. is having a function next 18th. Parker has asked me to join as trustee. Parker knows. Lookstein knows for Bar Ilan.

HAF - You have another research problem. You have blanket figures but you don't know what they represent.

DM - They are projections. No indication if they include Haifa U.

CB - One of the success of the IEF was inability of projecting the needs at its maximum. We were thus able to talk in terms of 100,000 plus.

HAF - I agree with you on higher figures. We must get closer with this than we did with the high school figure.

CB - The best way for us to check figures is to go to each university and ask what is your overhead for operating and how much for your capital now for each year. We can then check against budget bureau figures.

HAF - 33-43 million per year for 5 years.

CB - How does the government know where to get its figures. Somebody should try to get figures from universities. All we have here is percentages. We want to win the confidence of the universities. We are here to help, not hurt.

HAF - You check further projections.

Government bureau makes a projection on what the government will have to put in. It is possible to check it by going to universities and asking them what do they need for 5 - 10 years. We must ~~provide~~ provide them with a figure. How much capital and how much maintenance.

CB - We want to help their dream. We should begin to get through to them that we have only one reason - for the purpose of help to programs needed for growth of Israel.



HAF - Get their specific needs for 5 - 10 years.

DM - ASH has same figures in bulk. For five years:

Hebrew University	125 million
Tel Aviv	100 million
Technion	75 million
Bar Ilan	40 million
Haifa	50 million
Negev	25 million
Weizmann	50 million
	<u>IL 465 million</u>

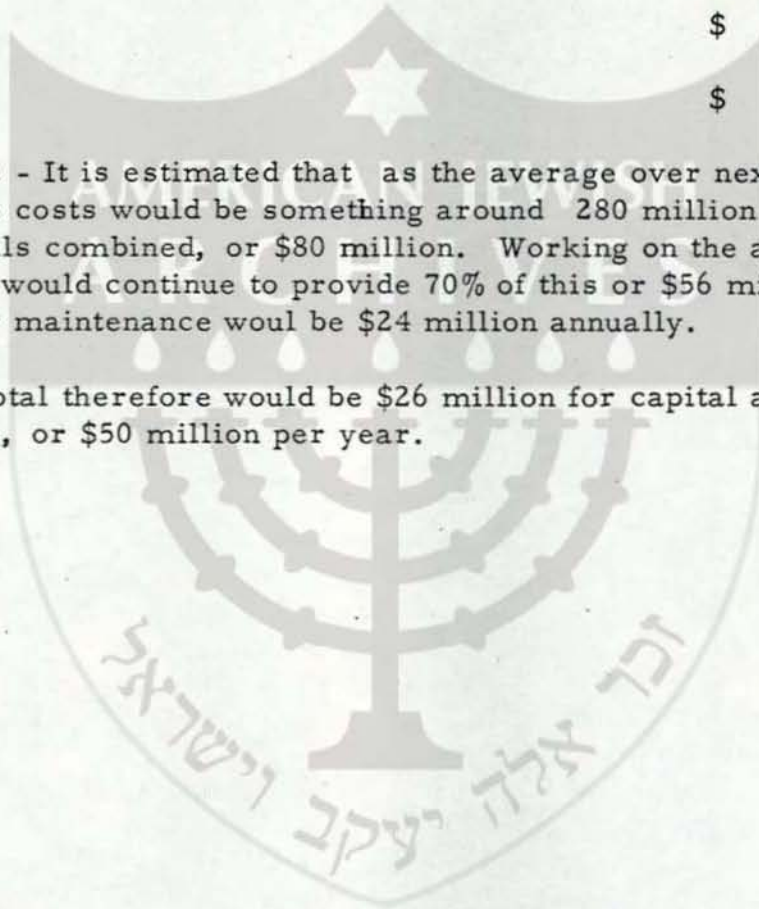
\$ 133 million

\$ 27 million annually.

HAF-

Maintenance - It is estimated that as the average over next five years maintenance costs would be something around 280 million IL per year for all schools combined, or \$80 million. Working on the assumption that the government would continue to provide 70% of this or \$56 million, the increment required for maintenance would be \$24 million annually.

The rough total therefore would be \$26 million for capital and \$24 million for maintenance, or \$50 million per year.



HAF - Maintenance for year is IL 280 million or \$80 million. If you say to government - stabilize yourself at that we must come up with \$50 million.

CB - Not even talking about expansion for increase of operation, expansion of universities. The minimum is \$50 million per year. American fund raising organizations provide 10 to 12.

CB - We must avoid earmarking of funds wherever possible. You must have a tax conduit organization if a friend want to give to IEF and not to HU or ~~Ex~~ Technion.

HAF - IEF now gives money to an agent...the UIA. It says executive this. That agent goes ~~á~~ to another agent and ~~says~~ says - execute this. In your suggestion a man makes a gift of \$ 5 million undesignated. He does not earmark. He gives \$5 million to IEF for higher learning. You distribute it. What do we do legally. Can our Board legally then decide to give \$1 million here and \$1 million someplace else, directly to the schools. The schools are tax deductible. Do we need in between agents?

CB - That's a legal question for which we need attorneys. It might very well be that a unified college fund would not need the two intermediary agencies. Mr. X says here is \$ 5 million with one stipulation. Give it to at least 4 different universities in the nature of priority of need. But I authorize you to do so. At this point, we call a meeting of our Board and we say - these are the needs of this university and we decide and ~~transmit~~ transmit it to the different universities. Are we legally correct in doing this. We do not in any way effect a tax deductibility or do we need ~~another~~ intermediary agencies as we have needed in the past in IEF.

CB - How much ~~á~~ of this should we be prepared to talk about.

HAF - Only to say that we are working up a memorandum, a draft. We will have something on paper. We will circulate it to you between now and the ~~Williamsburg~~ Williamsburg retreat on May 16. You study it. We will have a full discussion at Williamsburg and you will give your full backing. ~~Then~~ Then, with your backing of May, your officers can go into the conference in June on behalf of the UJA.



# ***Israel Education Fund***

## ***Memorandum***

**to** Mr. Herbert A. Friedman  
**from** David Mark *dm*  
**subject** IEF "ADVISOR" IN ISRAEL **date** March 12, 1969

### CONFIDENTIAL

In response to Alvin Bronstein's call to Marty Peppercorn about the possible \$500,000 gift for a "blind project" in Israel by an anonymous donor in L.A., and to your suggestion, relayed by Marty, that I cable Ralph about it, I did so. Through an oversight, the cable was directed to the Jewish Agency, reached Shavit's secretary (sealed) and she passed it on to Ralph.

Shavit, not having seen the contents of the cable, became disturbed and told Ralph to advise me that he was the director of the IEF in Israel. Ralph, although disturbed in turn, did not respond in kind. He has written me, however, expressing concern that friction might arise again because of misunderstanding or because there are unfinished IEF solicitations he will be following up in Israel or because there will be other communications to him from this office in the natural course of things or simply because his interest in - and activity for - IEF will naturally continue.

His letter concludes: "Since I don't want to upset Shavit, you might wish to discuss this with Charlie and Herb. If you want me to help, which I am prepared to do, perhaps some action from your end may be required. On December 15, when Charlie, Herb and I met with Sapir to discuss the future plans of IEF and higher education, Sapir suggested to Herb that he appoint me as an advisor. Neither Herb nor I understood what Sapir meant. Apparently Sapir wanted me to be able to participate in meetings which he planned to have with Aranne... It seems to me that it would be useful if Herb acted on Sapir's suggestion at this time."

I am attaching Cassuto's Hebrew minutes of the December meeting. The English translation of Point 4 which I received is: "Rabbi Friedman agreed to appoint Ralph Goldman as his representative in Israel."

For discussion.

Herbert Friedman

file

Israel Education Fund

MEMORANDUM

TO: Gottlieb Hammer

DATE: March 12, 1969

FROM: David Mark

SUBJECT: Pledge to Israel Education Fund

This is to inform you that we have secured an oral pledge from:

David Goodstein Foundation, Inc.  
New York, N.Y.

in the amount of \$200,000.

The details of this pledge are contained in the Data Sheet attached hereto.

dm:ss

Enc:

cc: CJB-JM-HAF-ES-HCB-JK-

Jacob Feldman  
Joseph H. Kanter  
Albert Parker  
Lawrence Schacht  
Joseph D. Shane  
Benjamin H. Swig  
Philip Zinman





ISRAEL EDUCATION FUND  
51 WEST 51st STREET  
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10019

DATA ON PLEDGE TO ISRAEL EDUCATION FUND

Date MARCH 12, 1969

1. Name of donor: DAVID GOODSTEIN FOUNDATION, INC.
2. Address of donor: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Home) \_\_\_\_\_  
GOODSTEIN BROS., 10 WEST 20th STREET, NEW YORK, N.Y.  
(Office)
3. Business of donor: \_\_\_\_\_
4. Amount of pledge: \$200,000
5. Purpose of pledge: COMPLETION OF THE YOUTH ALIYA VOCATIONAL  
HIGH SCHOOL IN MAGDIEL
6. Terms of payment: \$20,000 ANNUALLY BEGINNING JANUARY, 1970.  
(LETTER OF AGREEMENT BEING DRAWN)
7. Record of contributions to Federation or Welfare Fund in which UJA  
participates: 198 \_\_\_\_\_ 196 \_\_\_\_\_ 196 \_\_\_\_\_
8. Comments: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Yeshiva Education Fund

51 West 51st Street

New York, New York 10019

PLaza 7-1500

March 21, 1969

TO: RECORDS

FROM: RABBI ROBERT SAMUELS

✓ JAC LERMAN - Mr. Lerman was most cordial when I contacted him on the phone and agreed to meet me anywhere in Washington. I went to his home. He received me, together with Rabbi Richard Hirsch of the Religious Action Center of the UAHC in Washington. I presented Mr. Lerman with a plan booklet. I explained that for a \$100,000 gift, he could have either the Science or Athletic Center in his name; and for \$225,000 both of them.

His reaction was, "I attended the meeting of the UJA in New York on Monday and heard Mr. Charles Bensley and Mr. Mark give a presentation on the IEF and I was most impressed. I have visited your school and was impressed especially with the foreign exchange program." He said further, "If I am interested in immortality, how much would immortality cost me at your school?" I told him that the building was going to be used for two different functions -

1. an academic center in the mornings
2. a community center in the afternoons and evenings

Mrs. Caroline Greenfield donated \$350,000 for which the Academic Center and the Library will be named for her late parents. He could have the Community Center in his name for \$300,000 - \$350,000. His reaction was "that is an interesting idea" - I told him I would speak to the leaders of the IEF and to call him the following day, Friday, March 21. He stated that he would be in N.Y. attending a Conference on Saturday and Sunday, March 22 and 23 and that we could meet with him then.

Follow up on Friday morning, March 21. I spoke with Mr. Charles Bensley who was delighted with this possibility and agreed to -

1. For Samuels, Mark, Abramson to meet Mr. Lerman in N.Y. on Saturday
2. Set up an appointment for Mr. Bensley and Samuels for Tuesday, Wednesday or Thursday, March 25, 26, 27.



TO: RECORDS

DATE: March 26, 1969

FROM: Rabbi Robert L. Samuels

SUBJECT: Mr. Jac Lehrman - Washington, D. C.

his  
Subsequent to the March 20 meeting with Mr. Lehrman in Washington home, a second meeting was called for Sunday, March 23, at the Waldorf. He was presiding over a conference of the American Technion Society. David Mark, Samuel H. Abramson and Robert L. Samuels met with Mr. Lehrman in what turned out to be a very brief meeting because of Mr. Lehrman's schedule. He was given a plan booklet at that time calling for the erection at the Leo Baeck School of a community center. This was modified to outline what the "Lehrman Community Center" at the Leo Baeck School would entail. Attached is a photostat of the facilities which comprise the community center. Mr. Lehrman suggested that a third meeting be held on Thursday, March 27. Rabbi Samuels said that he and Mr. Bensley would come to Philadelphia for that meeting. The place of meeting was later changed to Washington. On Wednesday, March 26, Mr. Lehrman called to say that (1) "his meetings on that day were taking him longer than expected and therefore he would not return to Washington on Thursday." (2) He has had an opportunity to speak with his CPA and they have "evaluated his exposure in regard to his commitments". He further stated that he, therefore, "cannot take on more exposure at this time".

Mr. Lehrman said that he would be coming to Israel in October and would make a second visit to the school and would "re-evaluate his exposure at that time".

RECOMMENDATION (1) Mr. Bensley speak to him when he sees him in May.  
(2) That the IEF suggests to him in September that he visit the school when he comes to Israel on the Mission in October.

RLS:MS  
att.



ISRAEL EDUCATION FUND  
TOTAL EXPENSES FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1969  
EXPENSES FOR PERIOD APRIL 1, 1969 - AUGUST 31, 1969  
COMPARED WITH APRIL 1, 1968 - AUGUST 31, 1968

*file IEP*

	Total Expenses for Fiscal Year 4/1/68 - 3/31/69	Budget for Fiscal Year 4/1/68 - 3/31/69	Expenses for Period 4/1/68 - 8/31/68	Expenses for Period 4/1/69 - 8/31/69	Budget for Fiscal Year 4/1/69 - 3/31/70
<u>PAYROLL</u>	\$ 57,112	\$ 62,000	\$21,665	\$18,678	\$ 62,000
<u>DOMESTIC TRAVEL &amp; RELATED EXPENSES</u>	\$ 7,490	\$ 15,000	\$ 3,230	\$ 2,660	\$ 15,000
<u>OVERSEAS TRAVEL &amp; RELATED EXPENSES</u>	\$ 16,289	\$ 12,000	\$ 5,688	\$ 7,363	\$ 20,000
<u>PUBLIC RELATIONS:</u>					
Literature, Printing & Artwork	\$ 5,152	\$ 3,000	\$ 2,082	\$ 2,942	\$ 10,000
"Prospect-Donor" Materials	9,844	5,800	664	4,923	9,200
Scrapbooks for Contributors	118	1,000	92	--	--
Mats	2	1,000	--	--	--
Art Materials	141	500	137	--	500
Photos	3,487	2,000	951	907	3,000
Miscellaneous	133	1,000	--	60	1,000
	\$ 18,877	\$ 14,300	\$ 3,926	\$ 8,832	\$ 23,700
<u>EDUCATION MEETINGS</u>	\$ 829	\$ 1,500	\$ 135	\$ 69	\$ 2,500
<u>GENERAL OFFICE</u>					
Postage	\$ 1,595	\$ 1,600	\$ 760	\$ 945	\$ 1,600
Mail Service - Labor	1,026	2,300	423	1,006	1,500
Printing & Stationery	781	2,500	293	769	1,000
Telephone	2,096	5,000	1,147	520	2,500
Telegrams & Cables	3,500	1,800	932	832	3,000
Insurance	2,032	3,000	556	509	3,000
Office Maintenance	199	1,000	53	--	800
Social Security	1,236	1,500	533	581	1,500
Provision for Retirement Fund	7,990	8,000	--	--	8,000
Legal	7,553	5,500	6,450	10,712	7,500
Auditing	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Miscellaneous	3,977	2,000	1,071	2,500	4,000
	\$ 32,985	\$ 35,200	\$13,218	\$19,374	\$ 35,400
<u>EXPENSES INCURRED BY</u>					
<u>UJA OF GREATER NEW YORK</u>					
Payroll	\$ 12,500	\$ 12,500	\$ --	\$ --	\$ 12,500
Women's Division Project	1,264	200	--	3,300	200
Jewish Teachers Community Chest	2,922	2,500	--	3,513	2,500
Supplies, Services & Other Expenses	500	1,500	--	--	1,500
	\$ 17,186	\$ 16,700	\$ --	\$ 6,813	\$ 16,700
<b>TOTAL-----</b>	<b>\$150,768</b>	<b>\$156,700</b>	<b>\$47,862</b>	<b>\$63,789</b>	<b>\$175,300</b>



I. IEF PROGRAM, 1969-1971

The department's inventory of concrete, plan-supported, saleable projects is at a dangerous all-time low, amounting to a maximum of seven projects for about \$3 million. There are a number of paper priorities which are valueless for solicitation because they are not supported by plans. The ideal inventory would be a minimum of 30 firm projects in the house at all times - schools, libraries, community centers, pre-kindergartens, physical education facilities and community colleges - ranging from \$100,000 to \$1 million and totalling at least \$10 million. During the next three months, the department will make an all-out effort to obtain:

A. Clarification of the effect of the recently-passed amendment to Israel's National Education Act. We must determine what schools we are free to sell without endangering our tax-exempt status, and what changes we must make in our school solicitation and contract procedures. Action: consultation with UJA and UIA attorneys; evaluation of the new legislation and of an Israel Attorney General's attached opinion; UJA policy decision.

B. A realistic list of priority projects for the next year, backed by indicated priority projects for the following year. Action: continuous pressure from this department on the current administration in the Ministry of Education, through the Agency (Shavit), to provide such a list; swiftest possible accumulation of plans and other supportive material needed for presentations to immediate prospects; plans and preparations for contact in Israel between department personnel and both the current administration and its post-election successor, to work out a firm priority list cooperatively.

II. DEVELOPMENT OF ACTIVE PROSPECT LISTS

The accumulated files of IEF active prospects number several hundred, many of them containing no late information because of curtailment of the scope of the department's operations during the continuing primacy of the Emergency Fund and because of other considerations. As soon as possible, our Active Prospect lists should be analyzed, updated, reduced to realistic proportions and turned into an effective, realistic instrument for specific individual solicitations and for planned community and regional saturation campaigns, in consultation and cooperation with:

A. Henry Bernstein and the New York operation. (An initial meeting has taken place and a new modus operandi worked out).

B. UJA Field Department. Meetings with the National and Regional Directors will be held as soon as possible. IEF will participate in the Field Staff meeting on August 25.

C. IEF National Chairmen, with whom all prior solicitational assignments - which have been largely unrealized - will be re-evaluated.

D. Current IEF Donors, whom the department wishes to involve as active contacts for, and as solicitors of, new prospects.

E. Executive Directors of Federations and Welfare Funds, whose quite passive role in IEF operations we hope to reverse, starting with a presentation of the IEF program and position at the CJFWF conference on September 5 (hopefully).



F. Miami Winter Operation. A suggestion by Art Rosichan of Miami that an IEF winter operation of selected individual solicitations be worked out with him will be pursued and a campaign mechanism set up for this winter. (HAF has approved this idea; Henry Bernstein has been and will be kept informed and will give maximum cooperation in regard to New Yorkers wintering in Miami).

### III. CURRENT NEGOTIATIONS

While pursuing the above vital, basic preparations for our overall 1969-1971 campaigning, the department will continue to pursue all current negotiations, hoping to bring in pending gifts totalling approximately \$2 million. Completing all negotiations successfully, would fulfill total financing of the Leo Baeck School in Haifa and the Goldwater School in Eilat and would establish four new projects. (Note in passing: success in this area would all but wipe out our current inventory, underlining the importance of obtaining a firm new program of priority projects).

### IV. DONOR RELATIONS

A plan has been worked out for establishing and maintaining close and frequent contact between all IEF donors and their projects in Israel. It involves providing the donor with reports, photos and slides, and interesting evidence of student work; gives him the status of an honored patron; is designed to maintain his enthusiasm for the program as a basis for his proposed function as an IEF contact and solicitor of others (see above); and requires the close cooperation of the IEF Director in Israel, the UJA Public Relations operation in Israel and the professional heads of all IEF institutions. The department will use the next three months to work out all details with all factors and guarantee the plan's implementation.

### V. LAY LEADERSHIP STRUCTURE

A. IEF Advisory Board. Makeup of the current IEF Advisory Board should be reviewed in depth, with a view toward decisions on adjustments, additions and substitutions which would make it an active and effective instrument for solicitation.

B. Educational Council. A neglected area of our operation has been the participation of distinguished educators, architects, social scientists and others who could make a valuable (and prestigious) contribution by evaluating our program, suggesting improvements and advising on new projects and new directions. The department will attempt to compile a comprehensive list of such experts - Jewish and non-Jewish - who might be willing to perform this function actively and effectively.

### VI. BILLING SYSTEM

A. Immediate. The department will conduct a crash program in the next three months to obtain all payments now in arrears, in order to facilitate the progress (in some cases, now seriously threatened) of projects under construction.

B. Permanent. A system of regular billing of donors, guaranteeing a planned flow of payments, will be worked out.



VII. CAMPAIGN LITERATURE, SOLICITATION TOOLS, PUBLICITY AND PUBLIC RELATIONS

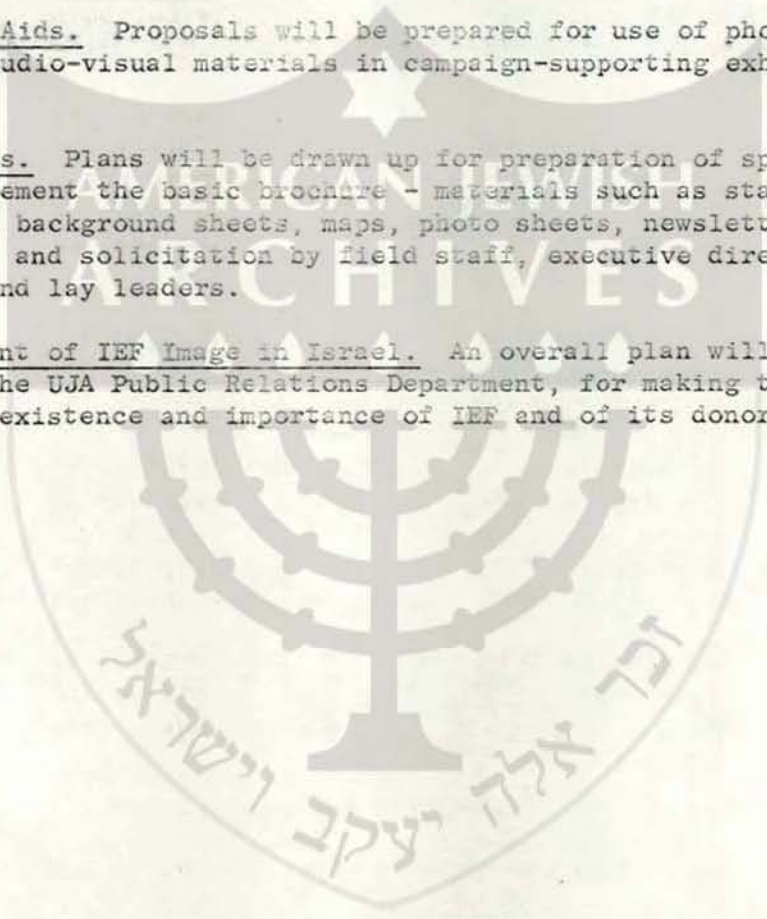
A. Current campaign and solicitation materials will be reviewed, needs for the 1969-1971 campaign period will be assessed and plans for new materials will be worked out.

B. Major Brochure. A basic meeting and solicitation piece for the three-year program will be created, vividly showing the accomplishments of the First Five Year Program and presenting the program for the next three years as a continuing, heightened challenge. The release date, although obviously dependent on quantity and quality of pictorial material about the past program and on the crystallization of the new program, should be as close as possible to the IEF Fifth Anniversary date of September 21.

C. Campaign Aids. Proposals will be prepared for use of photos, films, slides, models and other audio-visual materials in campaign-supporting exhibitions around the country.

D. Field Kits. Plans will be drawn up for preparation of special sets of materials to complement the basic brochure - materials such as statements of purpose, status reports and background sheets, maps, photo sheets, newsletters, etc. - for use in reference, contact and solicitation by field staff, executive directors of Federations, donor-solicitors and lay leaders.

E. Improvement of IEF Image in Israel. An overall plan will be worked out, in cooperation with the UJA Public Relations Department, for making the public in Israel more aware of the existence and importance of IEF and of its donors.





PROSPECT	COMMUNITY	PLAN BOOKLET GIVEN	WHO SHOULD CONTACT	WHEN
<i>Group I</i> JAC LEHRMAN	Washington, DC	X	Bensley Friedman (invite to Baeck School) Baeck School	May Sept  Oct
PHILIP BERMAN	Allentown, Pa.	X	Schafier and Cook	Spring
HORACE GOLDSMITH	New York, N.Y.	X	Bensley Friedman (invite to Baeck school) Baeck School	Spring Sept  Oct.
<i>Group II</i> MORTON GROSSMAN	Chestnut Hill, Mass.	X	Kargman	Spring
COOK FAMILY (Penn Fruit Co.)	Philadelphia, Pa.	X	Samuels and Cook	April '69
CHARLES REVSON	New York, N.Y.	X	Mark	Spring
JEROME STONE	Chicago, Ill.	X	Kargman	April '69
MELTON KING	Washington, DC	X	Eisendrath	April



PROSPECT	COMMUNITY	PLAN BOOKLET GIVEN	WHO SHOULD CONTACT	WHEN
CROWN	Chicago, Ill.	(Could not contact,	as Emergency Fund gift not in) ?	?
ABE WEINGARTEN	Houston, Tex.	X	Mark	Spring
HERMAN SHEPPARD	New Canaan, Conn.	X	Shankmann	Spring
LESTER AVNET	New York, N.Y.	(Could not see me)	?	?
<i>Group IV</i>				
LOUIS SUSSMAN	Chicago, Ill	(out of town until after Pesach)	Kargman	Spring '69
A. B. POLINSKY	San Francisco	(no contact made)	Eisendrath	May
WALTER HILLBORN	Los Angeles	(appointment set up, could not keep)	Eisendrath	Spring
I. WEINER	Houston, Tex		?	?
AARON FARFEL	Houston, Tex	(no contact made)		
WILLIAM S. PALEY	New York, N.Y.	(no contact made)		
LAWRENCE A. WIEN, NYC	New York, N.Y.	(no contact made)		
ABRAHAM S. PERSKY	New York, N.Y.	(no contact made)		
ERNIE WOLK	Rochester, N.Y.	X	Allan Levine	April '69



x

United Jewish Appeal

ELIEZER SHAVIT  
JEVAGENCY  
TEL AVIV (ISRAEL)

4/2 69

W.U.

MANY DETAILS IN IEF REQUIRE YOUR ATTENTION STOP HOPE IT WOULD  
BE POSSIBLE FOR YOU COME NEW YORK FIRST TWO WEEKS MAY STOP  
PLEASE CABLE ARRIVAL DATE CHAG SAMEACH

*Ce SM*

FRIEDMAN



# International Telegram Via



FOR ITT USE ONLY

DESTN.	PR-CL	ORIGIN	WORDS	CUSTOMER
ISRAEL		UI		UNITED JEWISH APPEAL

Word Count \_\_\_\_\_ Full Rate Unless Checked (✓)

Full Rate  Letter Telegram Service (LT)

Date April 4, 1969

Sender's Name and Address

UNITED JEWISH APPEAL  
1290 Ave. of the Americas  
New York, N.Y. 10019



To

BERNSTEIN  
CARE OF VINITSKY  
JEVAGENCY  
JERUSALEM (ISRAEL)

insert "ITT"

MET GINSBERG UPON ARRIVAL HAD GOOD TALK. HE ~~EXHIBIT~~ COMING NEWYORK  
SIXTEENTH SO NO NEED OUR GOING CLEVELAND. HAMMER HABER DINNER  
POSTPONED ONE WEEK UNTIL EIGHTEENTH. SHAVIT PLANNING COME NEWYORK  
BEGINNING MAY HE SHOULD BE AT RETREAT SO PLEASE INVITE HIM AND TELL  
HIM PLAN HIS TIME ACCORDINGLY. AM WRITING MILD LETTER TO SAPIR WITH  
GINSBERG APPROVAL EXPRESSING DISSATISFACTION WITH PROPOSED ENDOWMENT  
FUND CHAG SAMEACH  
FRIEDMAN

HAF:rk



April 4, 1969

Mr. Pinhas Sapir, Secretary-General  
Israel Labor Party  
39 Shaul Hamelech  
Hador-Dafne Building - Room G307  
Tel Aviv, Israel

Dear friend Sapir:

I am writing to you concerning the proposed endowment fund for higher universities - because I do not know the details of your proposal and because I have some opinions based upon the little I have heard. I want you to know these opinions before things develop too far.

All that I have heard about the proposal is that Lord Victor Rothschild of London would be prepared to act as a World Chairman for an endowment fund of \$500 million (or \$300 million). This money is to be collected as contributions, invested in Israel, and the income is to be distributed to the various institutions according to some pre-arranged formula. That is really all I have heard, and I do not know whether it is accurate.

Even these simple facts are enough to raise many questions:

1. Who is to collect this money in the U.S.?

I can't believe you are thinking of creating another fund-raising organization. You know what the reaction would be on the part of the communities and welfare funds.

2. Do you want another emergency fund for 1970 (and possibly also even longer)?

I am sure you realize the inconsistency of asking the public for another emergency fund, based on the reason that defense costs are so high, reserves getting so low, taxable income in Israel is reaching a limit, etc., etc. (we know all the arguments); and at the same time asking for an endowment fund which will be put away and not touched, except for its income. It is an inconsistency so fundamental as to absolutely jeopardize the success of any attempted emergency fund.



Mr. Pinhas Sapir, Secretary-General  
Israel Labor Party

-2-

April 4, 1969

There are many other questions in my mind, but these two are enough - because they are basic. You perhaps have some answers in mind. I would suggest we have a detailed conversation when you are in New York the end of this month, which should include the people of the UJA, the CJFWF, and the universities, if you wish. Loose talk and vague rumors can cause misunderstandings and conflicts.

As you know, we have had a proposed plan for raising money for the universities which could not even be brought up for discussion during the 1968 and 1969 emergency funds. I have spoken to you about it for more than a year already. We do intend to suggest this plan at the Conference on Human Needs in June. Our plan may not be the best one, but at least it is the basis for discussion. If some better idea emerges, we certainly will not oppose it, because our basic desire is only to help Israel, as you certainly know.

If we have a serious conversation when you are here, with the key people involved, then we will all have an opportunity to exchange opinions. Please suggest a date, and any names you wish, and I will undertake to convene the group.

I have discussed all this with Eddie Ginsberg, who agrees completely with these opinions and feels that we simply must all sit down and talk this over together before any more moves are made.

As ever,

Herbert A. Friedman

HAF:rk

bcc: L. Pincus  
EG  
IB



file

TO: Mr. Herbert A. Friedman

DATE: April 15, 1969

FROM: David Mark *DM*

SUBJECT: REPORT ON IEF-UIA MEETING, APRIL 10

CONFIDENTIAL

The meeting to discuss legal questions affecting the IEF program was called at the initiative of Maurice Boukstein and was held in his office, 37 Wall Street. Also present: Zelig Chinitz, Gottlieb Hammer, David Mark, Herbert B. Rose.

The purpose, as stated by Boukstein and Hammer: to make all aware of possible problems resulting from legislation introduced in Israel's Knesset adding the ninth and tenth grades to Israel's years of compulsory schooling.

Boukstein, Hammer and Rose all emphasized the necessity of seeing the actual text of the bill, to determine its possible effect on IEF's tax deductible status. Boukstein said the basic legal point was to determine if education for the ninth and tenth grades would be a "state activity". Hammer suggested that Boukstein, who was leaving for Israel April 16, should study the bill to determine if some text could be added before passage in some way protecting IEF's status.

Boukstein said he would not want to do anything on the spot in Israel and preferred holding consultations when he returned, to determine what steps might be taken. Hammer speculated that, if no legalism could be worked out to protect IEF, some device might be necessary, such as technically closing down IEF schools and "selling" them to the Israel government, which would reopen them at once.

Mark and Chinitz pointed out that the two years were going to be added gradually to the compulsory system, the ninth grade from 1970-72 and the tenth from 1973-75. Boukstein, Hammer and Rose all thought this gradualism didn't matter; at one point a ruling would have to be sought from the IRS; Rose felt that new personnel in IRS, because of the changed administration, might not be as amenable as previous personnel, although he could not be sure.

Mark pointed out that the addition of the ninth and tenth grades did not create a new situation but broadened one already existing: several IEF schools already have 7th and 8th graders enrolled and many are designed to encompass all six higher grades (7-12) in the 6-3-3 "reform" system currently being introduced. Technically, we have been and will be increasingly in the compulsory area.

Boukstein and Hammer expressed surprise at this. Rose pointed out there had been correspondence on this dating back several years between Abe Hyman and Ed Goodell and that Boukstein and Hammer had been kept informed. All felt that the basic facts should be clarified, that Chinitz should contact Shavit and possibly Shmueli after his return to Israel to find out the extent of the current involvement of IEF in the 7th and 8th grades and how much greater involvement was planned, as well as how close to passage the new bill was. Both Boukstein and Chinitz should make sure that the Education Ministry and top government leaders realized the difficulties the new bill might create for IEF.

...more...



TO: Mr. Herbert A. Friedman  
FROM: David Mark  
SUBJECT: REPORT ON IEF-UIA MEETING, APRIL 10

DATE: April 15, 1969

CONFIDENTIAL

page 2

Boukstein said he would try to meet with Golda Meir and fill her in on this. Hammer thought that it would be useful to take the matter up with the Minister of Justice. He (Hammer) would also call the situation to Pinhas Sapir's attention when he came to New York later in the month.

Hammer asked Rose if he thought contracts currently being drawn, or others which might arise from current solicitations, should reflect the potential new development in any way. Rose said that until the new bill became law, IEF contracts could continue to be drawn in the usual manner.

It was agreed that first priority was to get the text of the bill for study. Mark said he would cable Shavit. Hammer said he would telephone him instead. Boukstein thought it was a useful meeting, since we were all now on notice about the situation; he suggested that we reconvene after he returned from Israel and all had had a chance to study the bill.

I cabled Shavit Friday. His return cable said the text of the bill was being airmailed to us.

DM:MS

LOEB & TROPER  
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS  
270 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10016

April 15, 1969

Israel Education Fund of the  
United Jewish Appeal, Inc.  
1290 Avenue of the Americas  
New York, N.Y. 10019

We have examined the accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of the Israel Education Fund of the United Jewish Appeal, Inc. for the year ended March 31, 1969. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

In our opinion, the accompanying schedule presents fairly the expenditures incurred by the Israel Education Fund of the United Jewish Appeal, Inc. for the year ended March 31, 1969, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

*Loeb & Troper*

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS



ISRAEL EDUCATION FUND OF THE UNITED JEWISH APPEAL, INC.

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES

YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1969

Salaries.....		\$ 57,111.95
Domestic travel and related expenses.....		7,490.35
Overseas travel and related expenses.....		16,289.34
Public relations:		
Literature, printing and artwork.....	\$5,152.25	
"Prospect-Donor" materials.....	9,844.31	
Scrapbooks for contributors.....	117.90	
Art materials.....	141.13	
Photos.....	3,487.47	
Miscellaneous.....	<u>133.85</u>	18,876.91
Education meetings.....		829.44
General:		
Postage and cartage.....	\$1,594.62	
Mail service - labor.....	1,026.34	
Printing and stationery.....	781.34	
Telephone.....	2,095.90	
Telegrams and cables.....	3,500.30	
Insurance.....	2,031.84	
Office maintenance.....	199.40	
Social security.....	1,235.68	
Provision for Retirement Fund.....	7,990.00	
Legal.....	7,553.27	
Auditing.....	1,000.00	
Miscellaneous.....	<u>3,976.90</u>	32,985.59
United Jewish Appeal of Greater New York - reimbursement of expenses incurred on behalf of Israel Education Fund.....		<u>17,185.71</u>
<u>Total Expenditures.....</u>		<u>\$150,769.29(A)</u>

NOTE (A) - These expenditures were paid by the general fund of the United Jewish Appeal, Inc. which recorded a receivable from United Israel Appeal, Inc. U.I.A., Inc. was charged for all expenses with regard to the Israel Education Fund.

The Israel Education Fund has its offices in the area occupied by U.J.A., which has not charged or allocated its rental expense to the Israel Education Fund.



HAF  
F.Y.I

file  
102

9095/69

Tel Aviv, April 16, 1969

To: Mr David Mark  
From: Eliezer Shavit  
Subject: ARAD SCHOOL  
(your cable of April 14)

We have again checked the cost figures of the Arad School.

The first stage, which we are building now, will cost about \$300,000 - perhaps a little more.

The total cost of the full school, when it will be completed, including the cost of the first stage, will be about \$1,100,000.

It is impossible to state today in how many stages, and when, the rest of the school will be built after the first stage will be completed. This is dependent on how the city of Arad and its surrounding area will be developed. At present it looks as though all the stages - apart from the first stage - will not be needed for a few years.

h



LB

April 18, 1969

Mr. Louis Broido  
American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee  
60 East 42nd Street  
New York, New York

Dear Louis:

Herb Friedman asked me to send you the enclosed draft so that you would have the opportunity to read it at your leisure. He would deeply appreciate any opinions you might have regarding the plan outlined in the draft.

Best wishes.

Cordially,

Irving Bernstein

IB:afk

Encl.

*same letter sent to:  
M.M.F.  
Henry Stone  
Sam Rabinovitch*



April 18, 1969

Mr. Samuel Rothberg  
4739 Grand View Drive  
Peoria, Illinois 61614

Dear Sam:

Herb Friedman asked me to send you the enclosed draft so that you would have the opportunity to read it at your leisure. I would deeply appreciate any opinions you might have regarding the plan outlined in the draft.

Best wishes.

Cordially,

Irving Bernstein

IB:afk

Encl.

*Same letter sent to:*

*MMF  
L. Broido  
Wheuey Stone*



April 18, 1969

Mr. Dewey D. Stone  
53 Arlington Street  
Brockton, Massachusetts 02401

Dear Dewey:

Herb Friedman asked me to send you the enclosed draft so that you would have the opportunity to read it at your leisure. I would deeply appreciate any opinions you might have regarding the plan outlined in the draft.

Best wishes.

Cordially,

Irving Bernstein

IB:afk

Encl.

*same letter sent to:  
M M F  
L. Broide  
Sam Raltberg*



April 18, 1969

Mr. Max M. Fisher  
2210 Fisher Building  
Detroit, Michigan 48202

Dear Max:

Herb Friedman asked me to send you the enclosed draft so that you would have the opportunity to read it at your leisure. I would deeply appreciate any opinions you might have regarding the plan outlined in the draft.

Best wishes.

Cordially,

Irving Bernstein

IB:afk

*same letter sent to  
Louis Brocks  
Sam Rattberg  
Weevey Stone  
Albert Fisher*



ISRAEL EDUCATION

AMERICAN JEWISH  
ENDOWMENT FUND

ARCHIVES



Abraham S. Hyman



## INTRODUCTION

One of the major developments of the 20th century is the spiralling growth of higher education. The steady rise in the standard of living, the fierce competition among the countries to prove their worth, and the exacting demands of the technological age have made this growth natural if not imperative.

For Israel higher education is essential to its very being. Its economic viability, its potential to discourage and resist aggression from its neighbors, its capacity to fulfill the hopes that attended its establishment all depend upon the cultural, spiritual and technological development of its people.

The growth of higher education in Israel has been impressive. Yet, due to the lack of space many eligible young men and women are turned away yearly by Israel's institutions of higher education. Among them are students from abroad whom Israel wants to admit in greater numbers than present circumstances permit.

In addition, there are many who should be encouraged to prepare themselves for higher education for their own sake not to speak of the greater good of Israel.

To accommodate the additional numbers of the physical facilities the institutions of higher education will have to be expanded and their operating budgets will have to be increased.

Any plans for meeting the increased demand of higher education run head-on against the solid wall of reality that the institutions of higher education are already weighed down by the burden of crushing debts, which are ever mounting, and that no substantial increases may be expected from the present sources of income.

The problem of higher education in Israel cannot be brushed aside as a problem that will somehow resolve itself.

The facts are clear: At present Israel does not have the means to give higher education the forward thrust essential to Israel's full growth nor can one indulge in the optimism that Israel will have these means in the early future. In these circumstances Israel must again turn to fellow Jews from abroad who have been at one



with Israel in its hours of triumph and in its moments of peril.

## PROPOSAL

It is proposed that there be established a \$500 million Israel Education Endowment Fund, the income of which shall be used towards the maintenance budgets of the institutions of higher education in Israel.

THE MINIMUM CONTRIBUTION TO THIS FUND SHALL BE \$1 MILLION.

Obviously, this proposal is addressed to only a handful of men and women. These men and women are asked to join in a venture instinct with drama unparalleled in the history of education. The success of this venture will constitute one of the most stirring chapters in Jewish history.

Obviously, the proposal is a bold one. It is, however, made with ever confidence that within the Jewish family there are men and women of means who have the qualities of mind, heart and soul - and the imagination - that the participation in the venture demands, and that they will give concrete reality to this proposal.

Obviously, many who will read this proposal will, reflecting the main-springs of their feelings, say; "I wish I had the privilege of being among the 500".

## CENTRALITY OF EDUCATION IN THE JEWISH TRADITION

Only July 24, 1918, six years after the Technion was founded, the foundation stones for the Hebrew University were laid on Mt. Scopus. On that historic occasion Dr. Chaim Weizmann, who was destined to become Israel's first president, said:

"It seems paradoxical that in a land so sparse in population, a land where everything remains to be done, a land crying out for such simple things as ploughs, roads and harbours, we should begin by creating a centre of spiritual and intellectual development. But it is no paradox to those who know the soul of the Jew".



Nearly two thousand years before the event on Mt. Scopus Rabbi Yohanan Ben Zakkai appeared before Titus who, with his Roman legions were storming the gates of Jerusalem, and asked him for the privilege of establishing an academy of learning at Yavneh, an academy which played a crucial role in the preservation of Judaism.

The event on Mt. Scopus took place when hopes ran high for the re-constitution of a Jewish state. The appeal to Titus took place in a period of despair, just before the curtain was rung down on Judea, not to be lifted again until 1948.

What is significant about these events is not the contrasting milieus in which they took place but what they share in common. Both events illustrate the centrality of education in the Jewish tradition.

This tradition is enshrined in the tapestry of Jewish history. In countries where Jews enjoyed equality of opportunity for education their children flocked to the institutions of higher education and counted in disproportionate numbers among the intellectual elite in all areas of learning. In countries where they were denied these opportunities they withdrew within themselves and plumbed the depths of their own lore. In countries that were culturally depressed they somehow managed to reach the higher strata of literacy and culture.

Why are Jews that way? Why did Jews raise study to the level of a religious duty? Where are there so many Jews among the Nobel Laureates? Why does a small segment of the human family produce ~~a~~ Marx, ~~a~~ Freud, and ~~an~~ Einstein, the three titans who set the course for the modern world? Why are 97% of the American Jewish youth of college age enrolled in the universities? Why have Jews become a dominant factor in the American academic community?

To pose these questions is to underscore the place of intellectual activity in the Jewish tradition.



## GROWTH OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN ISRAEL

Israel has carried forward this tradition with almost restless vigor.

Thus, within the span of only two decades, while the population of the country tripled, the student enrollment in Israel's recognized institutions of higher education increased more than 20-fold.

Table 1: - Enrollment in institutions of higher education in Israel

1948/9	1,792
1956/7	7,402
1965/6	11,196
1968/9	33,408
1969/70	37,800

The seven recognized institutions of higher education in Israel (listed in the order in which they were founded), would reflect credit upon a state much larger and much older than Israel. They are:

Technion-Israel Institute  
of Technology

A comprehensive technological  
university

Hebrew University

A comprehensive institute of research  
and higher education at the under-  
graduate and undergraduate levels -  
the largest Jewish university in the  
world

Weizmann Institute of  
Science

A research institution engaged in  
fundamental research in the natural  
sciences and a post-graduate school  
in these sciences

Bar Ilan University

A religiously oriented liberal arts  
institution

Tel Aviv University

A comprehensive institution of higher  
education

Haifa University College

A liberal arts institution

University of the Negev

A combined technological and liberal  
arts institution

In addition Israel has an impressive array of specialized professional  
institutions, teacher seminaries and yeshivot.



## ACHIEVEMENTS OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN ISRAEL

Israel's institutions of higher education have played a dominant role in the development of the country.

- They have been the main source of supply of Israel's technological manpower.
- They have helped raise the standard of health in Israel to one of the highest in the world.
- They have provided the know-how for reclaiming long neglected land from the ravages of nature.
- They have helped <sup>PLACE</sup> agriculture on a solid scientific basis.
- They have made it possible for Israel to help less developed countries in the realms of agriculture, health, education and social services.
- They have guided the development of Israel's educational system.
- They have provided the incentive for the location and development of science-based industries in Israel.
- They have been an important factor in increasing Israel's capability to defend itself.

Israel's institutions of higher education have also served the Jewish communities abroad. They have provided the inspiration and the manpower for the development of Jewish education among the diaspora communities. They have become Mecca for men and women interested in exploring all reas of Jewish scholarship. They have become an educational asset of Jews the world over whose sons and daughters have come to Israel in increasing numbers to acquire a higher education and, at the same time, discover and increase their identity with the Jewish people.



## FINANCING OF HIGHER EDUCATION

### Sources of Income

Before and shortly after the State was established the institutions of higher education in Israel were, in the main, built and maintained with funds provided by fellow Jews from abroad. The contributions from these sources have not kept pace with the growth of higher education, with the result that the main burden for the support of higher education in Israel has fallen upon the public sector to a point where it contributes 60% to 72% of the maintenance budgets of the institutions of higher education and 25% to 60% of the capital expenditures.

*unclear term, known only to initiated*

The following table shows the progressive shift of the burden of higher education during the past decade:

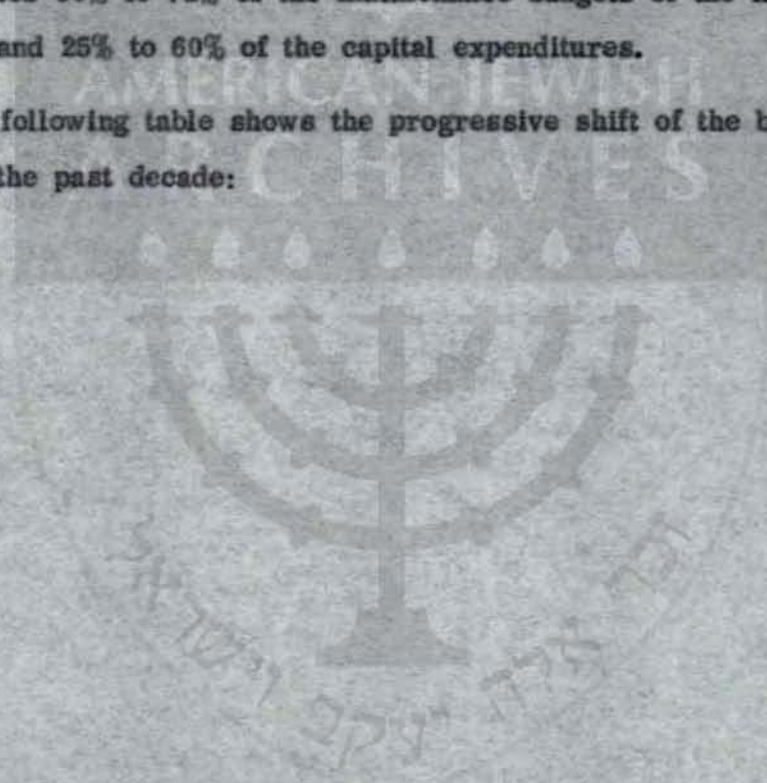




Table 2: - Participation of public sector in general budgets of the institutions of higher education (in IL. million)  
(figures in brackets are percentages of the budgets)

Legend: B - Budget G - Government participation A - Jewish Agency participation

Institution	1957/8		1963/4		1966/7		1968/9		1969/70	
	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G
Technion	6.3	2.0(32)	15.6	8.5(55)	31.8	20 (63)	41.5	29.1(70)	48.9	33.2(68)
Hebrew University	10.5	4.3(41)	23.6	17.7(67)	58.1	35 (60)	74.3	51.8(70)	84.5	58.9(70)
Weismann Institute of Science	4.3	1.1(26)	11.4	2.5(22)	21.2	7.8(37)	25.3	15.8(62)	26.6	15.0(60)
Bar Ilan University	2.8	0.7(25)	2.8	0.7(25)	18.5	8.9(48)	13.5	9.0(66)	20.1	13.1(65)
Tel-Aviv University			3.5	0.7(20)	20.2	8.0(40)	41.0	23.0(56)	46.8	30.4(65)
Haifa University College			1.5	0.1( 7)	4.5	1.4(31)	6.6	3.7(56)	8.5	5.5(65)
University of the Negev					0.9	0.7(77)	2.9	2.1(72)	5.0	4.0(80)
<b>Totals</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>7.4(35)</b>	<b>61.1</b>	<b>30.2(50)</b>	<b>145.2</b>	<b>76.8(53)</b>	<b>205.1</b>	<b>134.5(65.5)</b>	<b>240.4</b>	<b>160.1(70)</b>

*where?*

*make separate sum*

- 7 -



Indebtedness of institutions of higher education

Because Israel's institutions have had to expand their facilities out of proportion to their current income, they have all incurred debts which are growing each year. In addition to the interest charges on the debts being a serious drain on the institutions' resources, these debts constitute a psychological hazard to the respective institutions to their <sup>the</sup> further growth.

Table 3: - Indebtedness of the major institutions of higher education related exclusively to their maintenance budgets (in IL. million)

<u>Institution</u>	<u>1964/5</u>	<u>1965/6</u>	<u>1966/7</u>	<u>1967/8</u>	<u>1968/9</u>
Technion - Israel Institute of Technology	10.1	15.1	12.5*	7.6**	
Hebrew University	20.8	25.1	27.9	31.8	33.2
Weizmann Institute of Science	6.3	8.5	8.3	10.3***	10.7
Bar Ilan University	2.8	4.0	6.4	15.1	17.0
Tel-Aviv University	<u>1.1</u>	<u>3.6</u>	<u>5.7</u>	<u>9.1</u>	<u>9.4</u>
Total	41.1	56.3	60.8	73.9	72.3****

\* Decrease due to special allocation of IL 6.6 million to reduce debts.

\*\* Decrease due to special allocation of IL. 5.6 million to reduce debts.

\*\*\* Increase due partly to devaluation of Israel Pound.

\*\*\*\* Exclusive ~~ix~~ to Technion's indebtedness

ENTROLLMENT IN INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND COST CONSEQUENCE

At the present time the enrollment in Israel's institutions of higher education stands at 37,800, exclusive of about <sup>?</sup> overseas students enrolled in one year programs and in preparatory courses.



The institutions of higher education have not found it practical to project future enrollments. However, for planning purposes the Government has estimated that for the next four years Israel's student body will increase approximately 3,000 students per year, exclusive of the increase in the enrollment of students from abroad. On the basis of this projection the Government estimates that for the forthcoming four years the maintenance budgets of the institutions of higher education and the demands on the public sector for subsidies will be as follows:

Table 4: - Estimated maintenance budgets of institutions of higher education and share of public sector (in IL millions)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Maintenance budgets</u>	<u>Share of public sector</u>	<u>Share to be raised from other sources</u>
1970/71	261	182	79
1971/72	282	197	85
1972/73	303	212	91
1973/74	324	226	98

The above figures assume that the public sector can continue to provide 70% of the maintenance budgets as these budgets continue to amount. This is by no means a safe assumption. However, even if it is, the spectre facing the institutions of higher education is how to raise the remaining 30% of the escalating budgets. The income from tuition is a token sum as compared with the amount expended in the education of the student and there is little prospect that the income from gifts from abroad, the only other major source of revenue, will increase the ratio required to meet the expanded maintenance budgets.

Another problem troubling the institutions of higher education is the drying up of a major source of income for research. Approximately one-third of the income for research conducted in Israel's institutions of higher education has come from abroad, mainly from United States counterpart funds derived from the sale of surplus agricultural products in Israel. Since this program was started in 1958 the institutions of higher education have received more than IL 50 million from this source. As a



result of a change in American policy on the support of research abroad, this program will come to an end in 1973.

If the institutions of higher education are to maintain their high academic standards funds must be found to replace this loss of revenue for research.

But this is only part of the story.

The picture takes on an even darker hue when it is considered that the 3,000 anticipated annual increase in enrollment is only the minimum natural growth of the student body. This 3,000 does not take into account the students who will be rejected for lack of space and the students who should be encouraged to seek admission to Israel's institutions of higher education.

#### STUDENT CANDIDATES NOT ADMITTED

##### Native students

For many years the number of new students admitted to Israel's institutions of higher education is far below the number who sought admission. It should be noted that all who applied had passed their matriculation examinations and thus had credentials attesting to their scholastic eligibility for higher education.

The following table gives some indication of the dimensions of the problem:

Table 5: - Number of students admitted and number of candidates for admission turned away in academic year 1969/70

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Number admitted</u>	<u>Number applied but not admitted</u>
Technion- Israel Institute of Technology	1,400	1,400
Hebrew University	4,200	2,600
Weizmann Institute of Science	400	many more
Bar Ilan University	1,400	1,600
Tel Aviv University	1,870	2,800
Haifa University College	1,000	1,000
University of the Negev	700	880
Totals	10,970	10,280



The men and women who have been turned away have every legitimate right of access to Israel's institutions of higher education. The strength, the daring, the courage these men and women showed as members of the armed forces came in part from their conviction that they had a stake in the society they were called upon to defend. What must be the feelings of these men and women who are told that their development must be arrested because there is no room for them in Israel's institutions of higher education!

Not all accept this decision. Thousands of Israel students go abroad to pursue their studies and compete very successfully with other students in universities of the highest rank. In the nature of things many decide for a variety of reasons to remain abroad permanently. Israel can little afford to lose the human resources these men and women represent.

#### Overseas students

Nor are the institutions of higher education in Israel able to meet the increasing demands for admission from students from abroad. What started as a modest program several years ago has grown to a point where 15% of the student population at the universities are overseas students. According to the Students' Authority of the Ministry of Absorption, the agency which concerns itself with assistance to and absorption of students from abroad, there are presently 7,000 overseas students in various programs in Israel's institutions of higher education. The geographic origin of some 5,000 students within the jurisdiction of the Students' Authority (those who receive aid from the Authority) is as follows:

Middle East and Asia	28%	Latin America	15%
United States and Canada	26%	Western Europe	9%
Eastern Europe	20%	Other countries	4%

The number of overseas students would be much larger if the institutions of higher education did not hold the enrollment of such students within limits in order to prevent the distortion of the function of the institutions of higher education within the Israel society.



*IN* opening of its doors to students from abroad Israel has recognized its reciprocal obligation to world Jewry. The disillusionment with and the alienation from the "establishment" throughout the world, create the conditions where more and more Jewish students will want to expose themselves to Israel, a society which is forward looking, which has a sense of cohesion and national purpose with which Jewish students from abroad can readily identify.

The greater good of the Jewish people demands the further development of this student potential.

#### SOURCES FOR POTENTIAL INCREASE IN STUDENT ENROLLMENT

##### Addition of two years of free and compulsory schooling

At the present time Israel offers free and compulsory education primary education to its children. By 1975 two years of post-primary education will be added to this schooling. Inevitably, this should result in greater numbers completing twelve years of schooling, a prerequisite to admission to an institution of higher education. The growth in the number of graduates from Israel's secondary schools is bound to be accompanied by an increased demand for higher education.

##### Implementation of Education Reform Plan

There is now much doing with respect to primary and secondary education designed to improve the quality of education at these levels and to increase the numbers successfully completing twelve years of primary and secondary education. These activities include a comprehensive overhauling of the school system, encouraging children to enter streams of learning for which they are best suited, the grouping of children in homogenous units in certain subjects, and a revision of the school curriculum on a broad spectrum. These innovations, as well as the increase in the number of years of compulsory schooling will involve Israel in staggering additional costs. Israel has decided to bear them because there is no alternative. Aside from keeping faith with the Jewish tradition by giving its children the maximum schooling, Israel must develop its human resources to compensate for the lack of natural resources.



### Demand from kibbutzim

Another anticipated source of demand upon the institutions of higher education are the kibbutzim youth. Until recently the kibbutzim did not consider higher education essential to prepare their youth for life on the collectives. Commencing about five years ago the kibbutzim began to raise their sights and realized that the further mechanization of their agriculture, the expansion of their industries and the retention of their youth demanded that they give their youth the same opportunities for higher education that are available to those who do not live on collectives.

In view of the inner discipline that exists within the kibbutz movement, one may well expect substantial pressure from this source for space in the universities, once the clear signal is given that kibbutz youth must secure a higher education.

### Arab students

At present there are about 500 Arabs and Druze among the 37,800 students in Israel's institutions of higher education. Although higher education has been open to them on the par with Jewish students, they have not availed themselves of this opportunity in anywhere near their proportion in the total Israel population. Regardless of what is responsible for this imbalance, a concerted effort must be made to increase the numbers of Arabs and Druze in higher education.

### Students from the oriental communities

The potential demand for higher education from among the oriental communities in Israel involves one of the serious socio-economic-cultural problems confronting Israel. At the present time only 12% of the total student body in institutions of higher education are of families from the oriental Jewish communities (Yemen, Iraq, Egypt, Syria, Morocco, Tunisia, Lybia, etc.) as distinguished from families of western origin. This figure must be judged in the light of the fact that the Jews of the oriental communities constitute approximately 50% of the Jews of Israel and that the figure of 12% represents a gradual tapering off from the figure of 80% in the kindergarten as the children of the oriental communities move up the educational ladder.

There are valid historic, demographic, cultural and economic reasons for this disparity in enrollment, none of which are of Israel's doings. On the contrary,



there is a strong desire on Israel's part to correct the imbalance, as part of the national goal to achieve a fusion of the disparate elements that comprise Israel's population. In line with this policy, Israel has instituted many programs deliberately designed to increase the enrollment of children of the oriental communities in institutions of higher education. These programs must be expanded and if the results are positive, as they must be, the facilities of the institutions of higher education will be taxed far beyond their present capacity as a result of the increase of student candidates from this source.

Unless new sources of support for higher education in Israel are found or developed or unless the much hoped-for peace with its neighbors relieves Israel of its crushing defense burden, there is almost no likelihood of Israel being able to expand its institutions of higher education much beyond the limits of their presently planned capacity.

Even if generous contributors may be found who will supply the funds for additional buildings, the more difficult problem of securing the funds for the maintenance budgets will have to be faced.

To be reconciled to a stagnation in the growth of Israel's institutions of higher education is tantamount to saying that Israel cannot develop its human resources to their fullest potential; that Israel must leave to chance the fusion of its diverse population culturally worlds apart, into a cohesive national entity; that Israel must stifle the inner urge on the part of the Israel youth to study; and that Israel must be intellectually and spiritually poorer than it could be if it increased progressively the opportunities for higher education.

#### SUPPORT BY WORLD JEWRY ESSENTIAL

The Six Day War was a moment of truth for the entire Jewish world. When the fate of Israel hung in the balance the Jews everywhere felt personally threatened.

Actually, Israel as a State was in greater peril in 1948. There was concern about Israel's survival in 1948 but not even approximating the intensity of feeling that prevailed during those crucial six days in June.

omit  
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point  
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later



Was it not the same State that was involved? What happened in the interim 19 years that made for the difference?

The answer is that it was not the same State that was involved. It had become a State of a different quality. It had more Jewish lives. It was a State which had become an important member of the family nations. It was a State that had excited the interest of other peoples throughout the world, friendly and hostile alike, because Israel had found answers to some of the basic socio-economic problems plaguing humanity without doing violence to the basic principles of human dignity and liberty. It was a State in whose growth and development Jews had come to take a fierce pride. It was a State on which Jews had come to rely for help in preserving Judaism against the eroding effects of assimilation.

It was unthinkable that this Israel in which so much of heart and the soul of the Jew was invested should vanish.

Nor is it thinkable that Israel should not realize its industrial potential and should be less than the great spiritual and intellectual center that Jews have come to associate with the State. For these goals to be realized Israel must ask for help from Jews outside of Israel.

*define  
you mean  
help for  
education*

#### ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

From whom, specifically, should this help be expected and what instrumentality should be created to mobilize this help?

As to the first point, the choice seems to lie between a mass appeal and the involvement of a limited number of people in the enterprise.

The first alternative is ruled out on several grounds. The effort that is projected cannot diminish the funds presently raised by the mass appeals in behalf of Israel; namely, the United Jewish Appeal the Israel Bonds.

A mass appeal for higher education would inevitably present contributors to the United Jewish Appeal and Bond purchasers with an alternative object of interest in behalf of Israel, to the detriment of these two crucial on-going efforts. Secondly, a

*reasoning  
is  
weak -  
because  
we will  
make a  
mass appeal  
for higher ed.  
when the united  
fund is organized*



mass campaign requires a large and costly administrative apparatus. Thirdly, it is doubtful that a mass campaign could achieve its objective since the vast majority of the would-be contributors, of modest means, are already taxing themselves heavily to maintain their annual contributions to the United Jewish Appeal and their annual Bond purchases.

The only alternative is to invite the support of a limited number of men and women in behalf of higher education in Israel.

#### DETAILS OF PROPOSAL

The nature of the proposal was stated at the outset.

The gifts will be made to the United Israel Appeal, Inc., which will administer the Endowment Fund. To insure that the proceeds of the gifts will serve to augment Israel's hard currency reserves, the funds will be invested in Israel. The investments will be in dollar-linked securities and the principal sums and interest therefrom will be guaranteed by the Government of Israel.

To assist the United Israel Appeal Inc. in the administration of the Fund it will establish a United States-Israel Commission on Higher Education, consisting of the following:

1. From Israel

A representative of each of the following institutions: Technion, Hebrew University, Weizmann Institute of Science, Bar Ilan University and Tel Aviv University, and observers from Haifa University College and University of the Negev; a representative of the Government of Israel and a representative of the Jewish Agency for Israel, Jerusalem.

2. From the United States

A representative of the United Jewish Appeal; a representative of the United Israel Appeal, Inc., a representative of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds.



The United States-Israel Commission on Higher Education will act in a consultative capacity and make recommendations to the United Israel Appeal, Inc., as to the allocations of the income from the Endowment Fund, in accordance with the established respective needs of the institutions. There will be no fixed formula for the allocation of the income. The only criterion for the allocation will be the proven needs of the respective institutions in relation to the total claims on the income from the Fund.

#### UNIVERSITY ENDOWMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES

Income from endowments <sup>is</sup> ~~are~~ a major ingredient in the total revenues received by the American universities. In the private (non-government) institutions this income constitutes from 7% to 35% of the total revenues (revenue minus income from sponsored research and separate budgeted research) for the institutions listed in the table below.



Table 6: - Sources of revenue of selected American universities (in \$ millions)  
 (figures in brackets are percentages of revenue less revenue for research)

Institution	Endowments			Income	Total revenue	Tuition & fees	Sponsored research	Gifts	Separate budgeted research	Other sponsored programs	Govern
	1966 enrollment	Book value	Market value								
Amherst	1,211	57.6	72.1	2.7(34)	7.8	2.1(25)		.5(6)			
Brandeis	2,549	19.8	22.0	.9(07)	19.2	4.5(34)	5.7	5.6(41)		.2	
U of Cal, Berkley	87,087	207.8	259.8	8.0(02)	537.4	44.1(11)	110.7	13.5(4)	28.3		239.4(6)
Carnegie-Mellon	6,158	62.2	72.6	1.07(07)	23.6	4.1(13)		6.2(26)			
University of Chicago	8,110	189.9	286.8	10.3(14)	210.8	17.5(23)	134.5	13.5(18)			
Columbia	17,377	245.3	281.1	14.9(11)	134.4	24.3(19)	3.4	18.5(14)	.8		66.2(5)
Harvard	13,909	621.8	1017.8	30.9(32)	151.4	25.5(27)	55.4	18.3(19)			
MIT	7,567	233.0	332.3	4.9(14)	200.1	15.1(43)	165.1	10.0(30)			
University of Michigan	33,062	49.9	72.0	4.5(03)	202.0	18.4(13)	60.0	12.6(09)			58.1(4)
Stanford	12,423	202.0	240.0	6.8(10)	128.5	18.1(28)	63.6	9.4(14)			
Princeton	4,738	141.4	316.5	7.0(20)	62.5	9.2(28)	26.9	5.9(18)		2.0	
Yale	8,484	401.7	485.3	18.3(29)	90.8	20.5(32)	27.0	7.3(11)			
Yeshiva	5,539 (1967)	5.0	5.4	.2(10)	48.5	4.1	20.5	6.2(31)			

Source: American Universities and Colleges, 10th Ed., 1967-8. Publication of the American Council on Education, 1785 Massachusetts, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036.



In the same institutions income from tuition constitutes from 13% to 43% of the total revenues and gifts from 6% to 30%. As can be seen from the above table in the cases of ~~the three government~~ institutions, the governments provide from 40% to 60% of the total revenue.

From all aspects the income pattern of the institutions of higher education in Israel stands in sharp contrast with that of the American institutions listed above: The income from tuition and from outright gifts is far lower in the case of the Israel institutions than the corresponding figures for the American institutions; the income from endowments is virtually non-existent in the case of the Israel institutions and the income from the public sector is much higher in the case of the Israel institutions than even that of the government <sup>assisted</sup> universities in the United States.

The following table shows the extent to which Israel's institutions of higher education are endowed:

Table 7: - Endowments of institutions of higher education in Israel

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Amount of endowments</u>	<u>Specified uses</u>
Technion - Israel Institute of Technology	IL. 1,600,000	Scholarships
Hebrew University	IL. 16,500,000	IL. 1,400,000 for general purposes; the remainder, for scholarships, research prizes, academic chair student hostel maintenance
Weizmann Institute of Science	IL. 32,600,000	Virtually all for specified purposes, such as academic chairs, etc.
Bar Ilan University	none	<del>Scholarships and research</del>
Tel Aviv University	IL. 2,110,968	Scholarships and research
Haifa University College	none	
University of the Negev	IL. 10,000	Scholarships



Thus, it appears that for all practical purposes the institution of higher education in Israel have any endowments funds the income from which they may use in support of their general budgets and what endowments they do have are insignificant sums.

A comparison of the two sets of institution shows that:

- The American institutions are heavily endowed while the Israel institutions are heavily subsidized by the public sector - even to a greater extent than the American government institutions.
- The American institutions receive substantial sums in current gifts while the income from this source to the Israel institutions is minimal.
- The students in the United States bear a much larger share of the cost of higher education than their Israel counterparts

Proposals are constantly being made in the United States that tuition in its universities be raised to absorb the increased cost of education. A rise in tuition for Israel students would make higher education for many of them prohibitive. The average cost of schooling for a student living at home is IL. 1,500 per year and that for a student living away from home is IL. 3,000 per year. To meet these costs the vast majority of the Israel students work full or part time. To further *burden* the Israel student with a higher tuition is unthinkable.

Israel's major institutions of higher education have Friends organizations in many countries which seek to secure outright unrestricted gifts. The projected proposal would permit these fund-raising efforts to continue.

For the endowment funds, which could put higher education on a sound financial basis, Israel must turn to the handful of men and women to whom this statement is addressed.



### BELIEF IN MIRACLES AND REALISM

The faith <sup>that</sup> there are <sup>a few hundred</sup> 500 men and women <sup>in the world</sup> who will contribute the sum envisioned by the proposal almost requires a belief in the miraculous. Yet, in connection with Israel it has been said that he who does not believe in miracles is not a realist.

It took a belief in miracles and yet it was realistic to assume that a handful of men and women would be able to preserve the newly born State against the combined assault of forces far superior in number.

It took a belief in miracles and yet it was realistic to assume that Jews, who for two milenia had been alienated from the soil could make a ravaged land blossom.


It took a belief in miracles and yet it was realistic to assume that Jews the world over would mobilize their energies and their material resources in a measure to make it possible for Israel to absorb nearly 1/2 million fellow Jews within two decades and in addition, to give Israel the great wealth in educational and cultural assets that are the object of wonderment the world over.

It has been said that all that has been accomplished in Israel has added to the stature of Jews everywhere. It is, perhaps, more accurate to say that in what happened in Israel the world discovered the real stature of the Jew.

The men and women to whom this statement is addressed have many times revealed their stature by showing the way in the great human enterprise of rescue and rehabilitation, of ~~helping to~~ restoring life and hope to millions of fellow Jews and of helping to build a land in which Jews may live in dignity.

These men and women who have already given so much are asked to join hands in advancing the frontiers of higher education beyond their present boundaries so that Israel may be equal to its awesome responsibilities of providing security for its people, of achieving a fusion of its divergent elements into a cohesive entity, of becoming a great creative center of the intellect and the human spirit, of becoming the generating force for Jewish survival everywhere, and in the words of Isaiah, of becoming a "light of the nations".



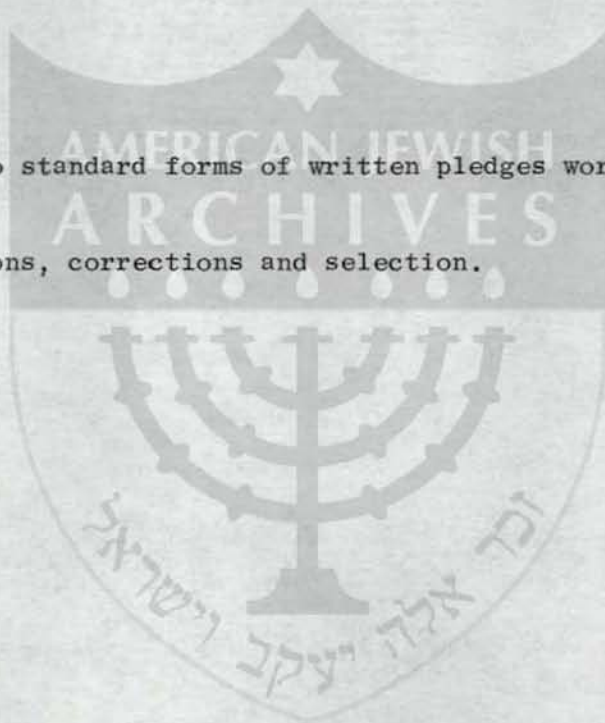
TO: Mr. Herbert A. Friedman  
FROM: David Mark   
SUBJECT: SHANBAUM WRITTEN PLEDGE

DATE: April 16, 1969

Attached are two standard forms of written pledges worked out by Abe Hyman.

For your additions, corrections and selection.

DM:MS  
att.



51 West 51st Street

New York, New York 10019

PLaza 7-1500

PLEDGE FOR ISRAEL EDUCATION FUND

Honorary Chairman  
JOSEPH MEYERHOFF

President  
CHARLES J. BENSLEY

National Chairman  
JACOB FELDMAN  
JOSEPH H. KANTER  
ALBERT PARKER  
LAWRENCE SCHAGHT  
JOSEPH D. SHANK  
BENJAMIN H. SWIG  
PHILIP ZINMAN

Date 17 April 1969

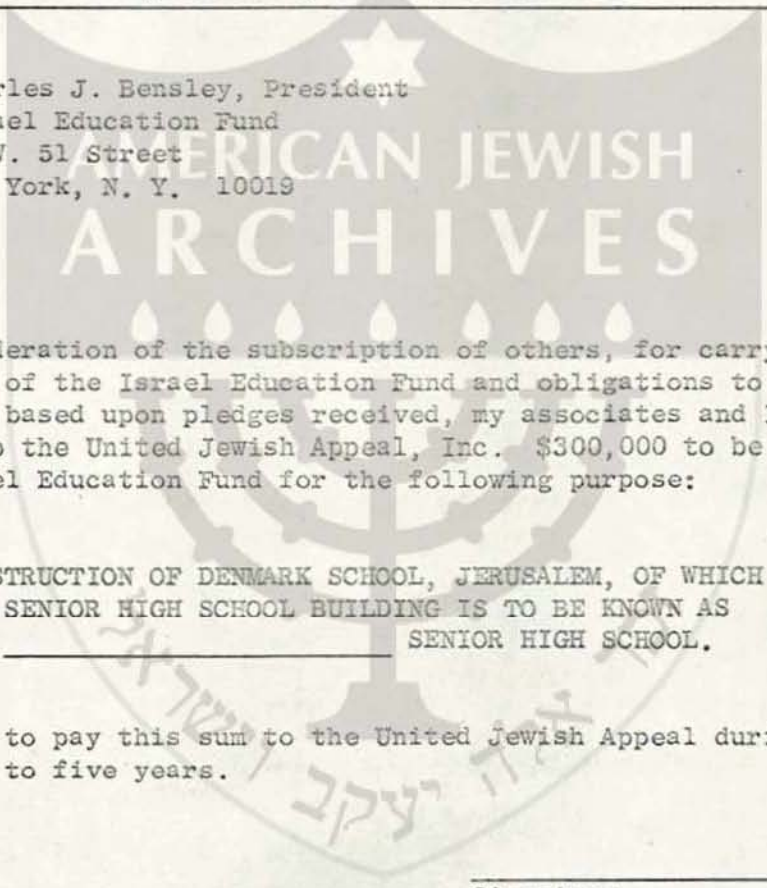
Executive Director  
RALPH I. GOLDMAN

Advisory Board  
WALTER ARTET  
HENRY C. BERNSTEIN  
JACOB BLAUSTEIN  
MORRIS BRECHER  
BARBI ISADOREE BRESLAU  
LOUIS BRONDO  
DR. DEWEY W. BRONK  
ABRAHAM CHALEWICH  
CLARENCE W. EPHROYMSON  
ROBERT A. EPHROYMSON  
MRS. ROSALINE FEINSTEIN  
CHENTER FIRESTEIN  
MAX M. FISHER  
LUCIS J. FOX  
HERBERT A. FRIEDMAN  
SAUL FUDMAN  
SAMUEL FUSS  
EDWARD GINSBERG  
EDWARD GOLDMANS  
EDWARD GOLDSMITH  
EDWARD GOODSELL  
DR. HAROLD B. GORES  
MRS. CAROLINE GREENFIELD  
OSCAR GRUSS  
SAMUEL L. HABER  
GOTTLIEB HANMER  
SAMUEL HAUSMAN  
\*PAUL HIMMELFARB  
LEON E. HOPFELGER  
DR. ROBERT M. HUTCHINS  
LESLIE L. JACOBS  
DR. WILLIAM JANSSEN  
MRS. MIRIAM JANSSEN  
LUDWIG W. JENSELSON  
MAX H. KARGMAN  
LARRY A. KATZ  
JEHOVAH KLONFERN  
SAMUEL D. LEIDESDORF  
\*MAURICE LEVIN  
MORRIS L. LEVINSON  
RICHARD S. LEVITT  
EMIGRE LIPSCHUTZ  
JOSEPH MAZER  
WILLIAM MAZER  
SAMUEL M. MELTON  
MARCO MITRANI  
GEN. OTTO L. NELSON, JR.  
SIDNEY T. BARR  
THEODORE R. RACOSIN  
MRS. LOUIS J. REISENSTEIN  
MORRIS RODMAN  
LEONARD ROSEN  
WILLIAM ROSENWALD  
LEO ROSEN  
SAM ROSENBERG  
AARON H. RUBIN  
MAURICE H. SALTZMAN  
JUDITH MA BUCHAVAR  
JACOB SHIFFMAN  
JOSEPH FONSEBORN III  
SONJA LEINBERG  
DR. DEWEY D. STONE  
BERNARD STRIAR  
EDWARD M. M. WARBURG  
JACK D. WEILER  
MRS. ADOLPH WEISS  
ROBERT I. WISNICK  
MALCOLM WOLDENBERG  
MORRIS B. ZALE

Name: Mr. Theodore Shanbaum

Address: 1430 Dragon Street, Dallas, Texas 75207

To: Charles J. Bensley, President  
Israel Education Fund  
51 W. 51 Street  
New York, N. Y. 10019



In consideration of the subscription of others, for carrying on the work of the Israel Education Fund and obligations to be incurred based upon pledges received, my associates and I hereby pledge to the United Jewish Appeal, Inc. \$300,000 to be used by the Israel Education Fund for the following purpose:

CONSTRUCTION OF DENMARK SCHOOL, JERUSALEM, OF WHICH THE SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING IS TO BE KNOWN AS THE \_\_\_\_\_ SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL.

We agree to pay this sum to the United Jewish Appeal during a period of three to five years.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature

\*Deceased



IEF

17 April 1969

Mr. Ted Shanbaum  
Dal-Tex Optical Company  
1430 Dragon Street  
Dallas, Texas 75207

Dear Ted:

I cannot tell you how wonderful it was to have enjoyed your hospitality. You were a marvelous host, chauffeur, inn-keeper, and health consultant. Both Charlie and I spoke at great length on the way home about the graciousness of your hospitality.

I am enclosing a standard form which we use here at the I. E. F. and would appreciate your signing it, as well as making any corrections you might want to make. I did not fill in the name of the high school. You can decide on that, and there is no rush. Nor did I fill in the exact timetable of payments. I left it deliberately vague, between three and five years. You can leave that or you can change it any way you wish.

My deepest thanks to you and your associates for the vision you show in providing this facility for Israel's children, and for building the cultural level of the Holy City of Jerusalem.

Sincerely yours,

Herbert A. Friedman

Israel Education Fund

MEMORANDUM

HAF

TO: Henry C. Bernstein

DATE: April 21, 1969

FROM: David Mark *DM*

SUBJECT: GOLDWATER SCHOOL: ADDITIONAL GIFTS

Charles Bensley and Herb Friedman are concerned with getting the additional \$200,000 needed for the Goldwater School as quickly as possible. They are studying the attached current list of JDC Board of Directors for possible leads and would appreciate your comments on the suitability of the New Yorkers on the list as potential Goldwater School donors.

I am also enclosing a short list called "New York Prospects", a partial list of New Yorkers who have been approached for IEF one way or another in the past - according to a hasty review of the files - and who are or may be considered reasonably active prospects. Your comment about their suitability would also be appreciated.

If you have any other suggestions beyond the names on these lists, please let me or Herb know.

DM: SS  
Enc.

cc: CB-HAF



file 147

בתשובה נא להזכיר:

הסוכנות היהודית לארץ-ישראל

המחלקה

המען הטלגרפי: "JEVAGENCY"

מספר

CODE: BENTLEY

תל-אביב

טלפון 258211 - ת.ד. 7053

9145/69

Tel Aviv, April 21, 1969

To: Mr David Mark

From: Eliezer Shavit

Subject: FURST ESTATE - MR THEODORE LOVE'S VISIT  
(Your cable of 15th April)

Your above cable was received by the Tel Aviv Post Office on the 19th, and only arrived at our office yesterday, the 20th. We are making investigations this side as to what caused the delay, and would suggest you do the same from your end.

Unfortunately, there was an inconvenient start to Mr Love's visit. Mr Shmueli received an announcement that he was arriving on El Al 256, and so asked Mr Vinitzky to make arrangements to meet Mr Love. However, Mr Love was not on the plane. He arrived by another airline to find no-one waiting for him, so went straight to the Sheraton Hotel in Tel Aviv - instead of the King David in Jerusalem. With the help of the Tourist Office he finally located Mr Vinitzky, who immediately sent a driver to bring Mr Love to Jerusalem. Although all ended well, we have to try to avoid such mix-ups in the future.

Yesterday, Ralph and I met Mr Love for lunch in Jerusalem, and we were glad to learn from him - and your confirming cable - that the agreement had been signed and that the initial payment had already been paid; and I hope that we will be able to go ahead with further agreements with the Furst Estate.

Mr Shmueli is taking care of Mr Love, with the help of Mr Vinitzky's office, and of course Ralph and I are in touch with him all the time and will do everything to make his visit here pleasant.

cc: HAF/IB - CJB - H Rose

E. Shavit



TO: Herbert A. Friedman

DATE: April 21, 1969

FROM: David Mark

SUBJECT: PROSPECTS FOR GOLDWATER SCHOOL COMPLETION GIFT OR GIFTS

NEW YORK PROSPECTS

Ariowitsch, Max  
Artzt, Walter  
Avnet, Lester  
Belfer, Arthur  
Chanin, Irwin S.  
Forchheimer, Leo  
Goldfarb, Jacob A.  
Goldsmith, Horace W.  
Kaplun, Morris  
Kobiliansky, Mrs. Mussia  
Kratzer, Marvin  
List, Albert A.  
Manacher, Horace  
Meklembourg, Mrs. Leah  
Rosenstiel, Lewis  
Shapiro, Ted  
Weissman, K.B.

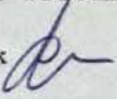


Israel Education Fund

MEMORANDUM

TO: Herbert A. Friedman

DATE: April 21, 1969

FROM: David Mark 

SUBJECT: PROSPECTS FOR GOLDWATER SCHOOL COMPLETION GIFT OR GIFTS

The current JDC Board of Directors list is attached. I've marked IEF donors (D) and current prospects (P), for your reference. I've sent the list to Henry Bernstein for his comments about the New Yorkers.

Also attached is a list of New Yorkers with whom there have been some IEF negotiations over the years and who are on Henry's follow-up list. All may be considered at least "warmed up" about IEF, and I've asked Henry to let us know which of them, if any, would be suitable prospects for the Goldwater School.

I'd also like to suggest the possibility of going back to three of the current five donors (Chilewich, Faigel Leah Fdtn., Rosenwald) for possible additional gifts.

DM:SS

att.

January 1969

THE AMERICAN JEWISH JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE, INC.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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4. George Backer 295 Fifth Avenue New York, N.Y. 10016	4. Robert Arnow 437 Madison Ave. New York, N.Y. 10022	4. Jacob Blaustein 1 N. Charles Baltimore, Md. 21203
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7. Philip Belz 5118 Park Ave. Memphis, Tenn. 38117	7. Louis Berry Fisher Bldg.-28th Fl. Detroit, Mich. 48402	7. Mrs. Abner Bregman 65 Shore Drive Port Chester, N.Y. 10573
8. Victor M. Carter 10375 Wilshire Blvd. Los Angeles, Calif. 90021	8. Walter H. Bieringer Plymouth Rubber Co. Canton, Mass. 02021	8. Louis Broido 60 East 42nd St. New York, N.Y. 10017
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10. Irving M. Engel Engel, Judge & Miller 52 Vanderbilt Ave. New York, N.Y. 10017	10. Mrs. Lucy K. Broido 20 Sutton Place New York, N. Y. 10022	10. Wilfred P. Cohen Joseph H. Cohen & Sons 1290 Sixth Ave. New York, N.Y. 10019



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13. Max Firestein  
P Max Factor, Inc.  
1655 N. McCadden Pl.  
Los Angeles, Calif. 90002
14. Louis A. Fischl  
P.O.B. 1776  
Ardmore, Okla. 73401
15. Abraham L. Freedman  
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Phila., Pa. 19107
16. Gerald Gidwitz  
Helene Curtis Inc.  
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Chicago, Ill. 60639
17. Herman Gilman  
180 Otis Street  
West Newton 65, Mass.
18. Julius Ginsburg  
Stop 43  
New Buffalo, Mich.
19. Jere Glass  
702 S. Louis Road  
Collinsville, Ill. 62234
20. M. E. Glass  
P 1 Bratenahl Pl.  
Cleveland, Ohio 44108
21. Stanley Goldman  
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1290 Sixth Ave.  
New York, N.Y. 10019
22. I. Edwin Goldwasser  
250 East 73rd Street  
New York, N.Y. 10021

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Farmers & Mechanics  
Bank Bldg.  
Minneapolis, Minn. 55402
14. Melvin Dubinsky  
Jack Dubinsky & Sons  
701 Chestnut  
St. Louis, Mo. 63101
15. William P. Engel  
Bank for Savings Bldg.  
Birmingham, Ala. 35203
16. Herman Fineberg  
6640 Frankstown Ave.  
Pittsburgh, Pa. 15206
17. Julius Fligelman  
1838 East Santa Barbara  
Los Angeles, Calif. 90058
18. Philip Forman  
P. O. B. 794  
Trenton, N.J. 08605
19. Louis J. Fox  
2020 S. Hanover St.  
Baltimore, Md. 21230
20. George Friedland  
P 123 South Broad St.  
Philadelphia, Pa. 19109
21. Edward Ginsberg  
650 Terminal Bldg.  
Cleveland, Ohio 44113
22. Samuel Goldwyn  
1041 N. Formosa Ave.  
Los Angeles, Calif. 90028

CLASS "C"

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30 E. 65th Street  
New York, N.Y. 10021
12. Melvin Dubin  
Slant-Fin  
100 Forest Drive  
Greenvale, N.Y. 11548
13. Benjamin Duhl  
777 Third Avenue  
New York, N.Y. 10017
14. Leon Falk, Jr.  
3315 Grant Bldg.  
Pittsburgh, Pa. 15219
15. Mrs. Myron S. Falk, Jr.  
17 East 66th St.  
New York, N.Y. 10021
16. Isadore Familian  
13500 Paxton Street  
Pacoima, Calif. 91331
17. Mrs. Myer Feinstein  
D 220 Rittenhouse Sq.  
Philadelphia, Pa. 19103
18. Max Fisher  
2210 Fisher Bldg.  
Detroit, Mich. 48202
19. Martin Friedman  
235 East 131st St.  
Cleveland, Ohio 44108
20. Max L. Friedman  
900 Fifth Avenue  
New York, N.Y. 10021
21. Norbert Friedman  
217 S. Third  
Louisville, Ky. 40202
22. Emanuel Goldberg  
Nalge Company  
P.O.B. 365  
Rochester, N.Y.  
14602



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Goldwater & Flynn  
60 East 42nd Street  
New York, N.Y. 10017
24. Harry Gottlieb  
56 North Main St.  
Fall River, Mass. 02726
25. E. N. Grueskin  
108 Stock Exch. Bldg.  
Sioux City, Iowa 51101
26. Col. Murray Gurfein  
Goldstein, Judd & Gurfein  
655 Madison Ave.  
New York, N.Y. 10021
27. William Haber  
University of Michigan  
Ann Arbor, Mich. 48103
28. Saul Halprin  
591 N. Union Ave.  
Hillside, N.J. 07205
29. Mrs. Walter A. Hirsch  
Hotel Pierre  
2 East 61st Street  
New York, N.Y. 10021
30. Henry Hofheimer  
61 Broadway  
New York, N.Y. 10006
31. Mrs. Hal Horne  
25 Central Park West  
New York, N.Y. 10023
32. Morris E. Jacobs  
Kiewit Plaza  
364 Sarnan Street  
Omaha, Nebr. 68131
33. Ernest Janis  
1680 N.E. 123rd St.  
Miami, Fla. 33161
34. Albert M. Kahn  
Acme Hamilton Rubber  
666 Fifth Avenue  
New York, N.Y. 10019

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D Goodstein Bros. & Co.  
10 West 20th Street  
New York, N. Y. 10011
24. Sam Heiman  
1844 W. Flagler  
Miami, Fla. 33135
25. Adolph Held  
Jewish Daily Forward  
175 East Broadway  
New York, N. Y. 10002
26. Simon Herold  
1006 Petroleum Tower  
Shreveport, La. 71101
27. LeRoy Hoffberger  
D 900 Garrett Bldg.  
Baltimore, Md. 21202
28. S.S. Hollender  
6 N. Michigan Ave.  
Chicago, Ill. 60603
29. Alexander E. Holstein  
Ornamental Co., Inc.  
State Fair Blvd.  
Baldwinsville, N.Y. 13027
30. Bernie Hutner  
25 Sutton Place So.  
New York, N. Y. 10022
31. Albert D. Hutzler  
212 N. Howard St.  
Baltimore, Md. 21201
32. Carlos L. Israels  
26 Broadway  
New York, N.Y. 10004
33. Leo Jung  
Jewish Center  
131 West 86th Street  
New York, N.Y. 10024
34. Irving Kane  
3139 Kingsley Rd.  
Cleveland, Ohio 44122

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8500 Wilshire Blvd.  
Los Angeles, Calif. 90211
24. Abe Goldstein  
458 Peachtree St. N.E.  
Atlanta, Ga. 30308
25. Edward Goodell  
Goodell, Moss & Rose  
535 Fifth Avenue  
New York, N.Y. 10017
26. Robert Gordis  
150 West End Avenue  
New York, N.Y. 10023
27. Ike Greenberg  
9255 Doheny Rd.  
Los Angeles, Calif.  
90069
28. Reuben B. Gryzmish  
P 1258 Beacon Street  
Brookline, Mass. 02146
29. Walter L. Haas  
98 Battery Street  
San Francisco, Calif.  
94111
30. D. Lou Harris  
50 Wingold Ave.  
Toronto, Ont., Canada
31. Samuel Hausman  
Belding Hausman Fabrics  
8 East 32nd Street  
New York, N.Y. 10016
32. Marco F. Hellman  
J. Barth & Co.  
404 Montgomery St.  
San Francisco, Calif.  
94127
33. Joseph Hofheimer  
18 Vanderbilt Rd.  
Scarsdale, N.Y. 10585
34. Leslie L. Jacobs  
D 6311 Bandera/Apt. C  
Dallas, Texas 75225



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288 Kent St.  
Brookline, Mass.02146
36. Max H. Karl  
111 E. Wisconsin Ave.  
Milwaukee, Wisc.53202
37. Mrs. Jack Karp  
1140 Laurel Way  
Beverly Hills, Calif.90210
38. Abe Kasle  
4343 Wyoming  
Dearborn, Mich.48126
39. Herman M. Katz  
725 Fair Way Blvd.  
Columbus, Ohio 43212
40. Milton W. King  
419 Southern Bldg.  
Washington, D.C. 20005
41. Joseph J. Klein  
60 East 42nd Street  
New York, N.Y. 10017
42. Bernard P. Kopkind  
132 Temple St.  
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43. Abraham Krasne  
845 East 136th St.  
Bronx, N.Y. 10454
44. Abraham Krieger  
1423 Munsey Bldg.  
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354 Fourth Ave.  
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(Benrus Watch Co.)

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405 Maryland Trust Bldg.  
Baltimore, Md. 21202
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2635 Byron  
Louisville, Ky. 40205
38. Morris E. Lasker  
280 Park Avenue  
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39. Robert Lehman  
1 William Street  
New York, N.Y.10004
40. Jac J. Lehrman  
2839 Chesterfield Pl.  
N.W.  
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41. Jacob Leichtman  
Bank of North America  
116 Fifth Ave.  
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730 Federal Bldg.  
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43. George M. Levine  
153 W. Fulton Street  
Columbus, Ohio 43215
44. Morris L. Levinson  
445 Park Avenue  
New York, N.Y.10022
45. Stanley K. Levison  
4334 W. Central Ave.  
Toledo, Ohio 43615
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210 Mid-Continent Bldg.  
Tulsa, Okla.74101

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36. Seymour J. Kaplan  
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Springfield, Mass.01101
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Brooklyn, N.Y. 11201
39. Daniel E. Koshland  
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San Francisco, Calif.  
94111
40. Edward Kronsberg  
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Charleston, S.C.29407
41. Jeffrey L. Lazarus  
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183 Madison Ave.  
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New York, N.Y. 10017
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45 West 36th Street  
New York, N.Y.10018



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183 Madison Ave.  
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49. Edward I. Levine  
New Haven Quilt & Pad Co.  
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New Haven, Conn. 06512
50. William Leviton  
2351 Stanley Ave.  
Dayton, Ohio 45402
51. Dr. Isaac Lewin  
256 Riverside Drive  
New York, N.Y. 10025
52. Abraham Lieberman  
851 Boulevard East  
Weehawken, N.J. 07087
53. Joseph H. Lookstein  
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54. Arthur M. Lowenthal  
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55. Jacob Lowy  
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56. Armand May  
P.O. Box 4056  
Atlanta, Georgia 30302
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Newport News, Va. 23601
58. Joseph Meyerhoff  
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Charles Center  
Baltimore, Md. 21201

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49. Joseph I. Lubin  
250 Park Avenue  
New York, New York 10017
50. Frederick R. Mann  
The Barclay  
Rittenhouse Sq., E.  
Phil. Pa. 19103
51. Samuel Markell  
131 State St.  
Boston, Mass. 02109
52. Yoland D. Markson  
554 San Vicente  
Los Angeles, Cal. 90048
53. Charles Mayer  
J.H. Taylor Constr.  
31 Union Square  
New York, N.Y. 10003
54. Joseph M. Mazer  
Hudson Pulp & Paper  
477 Madison Ave.  
New York, N.Y. 10022
55. Joseph Megdell  
801 S. Saginaw St.  
Flint, Mich. 48502
56. Oliver M. Mendell  
1040 Park Avenue  
New York, N.Y. 10028
57. Howard Metzenbaum  
700 Union Commerce  
Cleveland, Ohio 44114
58. William Netzky  
Ship 'n Shore  
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New York, N.Y. 10022
50. Philip Meyers  
530 Maxwell St.  
Cincinnati, Ohio 45219
51. Joseph M. Mitchell  
3700 Wilshire Blvd.  
Los Angeles, Cal. 90014
52. Earl Morse  
DCA Food Industries  
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New York, N.Y. 10018
53. Stanley C. Myers  
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Miami, Fla. 33136
54. Julius Paris  
1 Public Square Bldg.  
Cleveland, Ohio 44113
55. Albert Parker  
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New York, N.Y. 10036
56. Harris Perlstein  
One E. Wacker Dr.  
Chicago, Ill. 60601
57. Benj. J. Rabin  
27 Madison Ave.  
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Forest City Material  
10800 Brookpark Rd.  
Cleveland, Ohio 44135



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1380 S. Federal Blvd.  
Denver, Colo. 80219
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P 2300 West Third St.  
Cleveland, Ohio 44113
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S.M. Peck & Co.  
30 Broad Street  
New York, N.Y. 10004
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Ed Phillips & Sons, Co.  
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Minneapolis, Minn. 55413
64. David deSola Pool  
99 Central Park W.  
New York, N.Y. 10023
65. Joseph M. Proskauer  
300 Park Ave.  
New York, N.Y. 10022
66. Joseph W. Ress  
486 Cole Ave.  
Providence, R.I. 02906
67. Herman B. Rogovy  
1540 W. Market St.  
Akron, Ohio 44113
68. William Rosenwald  
\*D 122 East 42nd Street  
New York, N.Y. 10017
69. Herbert H. Schiff  
Shoe Corp. of America  
35 North 4th Street  
Columbus, Ohio 43215
70. Irving Schneider  
1062 La Dera Dr.  
Long Beach, Calif. 90807
71. Yale Schulman \*  
250 West 94th St.  
New York, N.Y. 10025

CLASS "B"

59. Philip F. Newman  
4 Penn Center Plaza  
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60. Harry J. Plous  
4301 N. Richards St.  
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61. Fred P. Pomerantz  
D Leslie Fay, Inc.  
1400 Broadway  
New York, N.Y. 10018
62. Abe Posluns  
2 Carlton Street  
Toronto, Ont., Canada
63. Meyer L. Prentis  
1703 Fisher Bldg.  
Detroit, Mich. 48202
64. Theodore R. Racoosin  
D 515 Madison Ave.  
New York, N.Y. 10022
65. Morris Rodman  
D 4201 Cathedral Ave. N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20016
66. Leonard Rosen  
(D) 7880 Biscayne Blvd.  
Miami, Fla. 33138
67. Maurice H. Saltzman  
Bobbie Brooks, Inc.  
D 3830 Kelley Ave.  
Cleveland, Ohio 44114
68. Lawrence Schacht  
D 200 East 57th Street  
New York, N.Y. 10022
69. Simon H. Scheuer  
(D) 39 Broadway  
New York, N.Y. 10006
70. Irving Schneider  
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New York, N.Y. 10017
71. Samuel S. Schneierson  
15 West 72nd St.  
New York, N.Y. 10023

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1040 Sixth Avenue  
New York, N.Y. 10018
60. Arthur L. Riklin  
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San Antonio, Texas 78209
61. Dan Rodgers  
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666 Fifth Avenue  
New York, N.Y. 10019
62. Alvin Rogal  
341 Fourth Ave.  
Pittsburgh, Pa. 15222
63. Edwin Rosenberg  
Hotel Carlyle  
35 E. 76th Street  
New York, N.Y. 10021  
*deceased  
March 1969*
64. James N. Rosenberg  
575 Madison Ave.  
New York, N.Y. 10022
65. Mrs. Chester M. Ross  
1016 Fifth Ave./Apt. 4A  
New York, N.Y. 10028
66. Samuel Rothberg  
4739 Grandview Dr.  
Peoria, Ill. 61614
67. Howard Rubin  
50 Congress Street  
Boston, Mass. 02109
68. Robert W. Schiff  
P 35 North 4th St.  
Columbus, Ohio 43215
69. M. Peter Schweitzer  
261 Madison Avenue  
New York, N.Y. 10016
70. Murray Seansongood  
17th Fl. Central Trust  
Cinn. Ohio 45202/Tower
71. Nate S. Shapero  
1927 12th St.  
Detroit, Mich. 48216



CLASS "A"

72. Joseph J. Schwartz  
Israel Bond Organization  
215 Park Avenue S.  
New York, N.Y. 10003

73. Samuel Semel  
87 Westmont Avenue  
Elmira, N.Y. 14905

74. Nathan Shainberg  
1325 Warford  
Memphis, Tenn. 38108

75. Max Siegel  
850 South Main  
Salt Lake City, Utah 84101

76. Herbert M. Singer  
Singer & Corwin  
717 Fifth Ave.  
New York, N.Y. 10022

(D) 77. Mrs. Burt J. Siris  
103 Greenhaven Rd.  
Rye, N.Y. 10580

78. Louis P. Smith  
80 Boylston St.  
Boston, Mass. 02130

79. Boris Smolar  
147 West 79th Street  
New York, N.Y. 10024

P 80. Albert A. Spiegel  
613 Wilshire Blvd.  
Santa Monica, Calif. 90401

81. Alfred R. Stern  
993 Fifth Ave.  
New York, N.Y. 10028

82. Sidney Stoneman  
140 Federal St.  
Boston, Mass. 02110

83. Joseph N. Strelitz  
7354 Ruthven Road  
Norfolk, Va. 23505

CLASS "B"

72. Charles E. Schwartz  
39 E. Market St.  
Akron, Ohio 44308

73. Morris Senderowitz Jr.  
P Royal Mfg. Co.  
645 N. Jordan St.  
Allentown, Pa. 18102

74. Joseph D. Shane  
D 9862 Wilshire Blvd.  
Beverly Hills, Cal. 90024

75. George Shapiro  
117 Lincoln St.  
Boston, Mass. 02111

76. Irving H. Sherman  
812 Park Ave.  
New York, N.Y. 10021

77. Marvin Simon  
326 Malibu Dr.  
Virginia Beach, Va.  
23452

D 78. Sol Steinberg  
Tube Distributors Co. Inc.  
1415 Kellum Place  
Garden City, N.Y. 11530

79. Dewey D. Stone  
53 Arlington St.  
Brockton, Mass. 02401

80. Samuel Z. Troy  
101 E. Clay St.  
Richmond, Va. 23219

81. Julian B. Venezky  
100 E. State St.  
Peoria, Ill. 61602

82. Mrs. Philip A. Vogelmann  
35 E. 76 St.  
New York, N.Y. 10021

83. F. Frank Vorenberg  
417 Washington St.  
Boston, Mass. 02109

CLASS "C"

72. David Silbert  
111 W. Washington St.  
Chicago, Ill. 60602

73. Edward Silvera  
418 Lafayette St.  
New York, N.Y. 10003

74. William D. Singer  
Royal Castle System  
3800 N.W. 62nd St.  
Miami, Fla. 33166

75. Horace Stern  
1204 Packard Bldg.  
Philadelphia, Pa. 19102

76. Lewis Strauss  
1250 Conn. Ave. N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20036

77. Sam Sutton  
1 West 37th St.  
New York, N.Y. 10018

78. Jerome I. Udell  
654 Madison Ave.  
New York, N.Y. 10021

79. Edward M. M. Warburg  
277 Park Avenue  
New York, N.Y. 10017

80. Jack L. Warner  
4000 W. Olive St.  
Burbank, Calif. 91505

81. James L. Weinberg  
American Tack Co.  
175 Fifth Avenue  
New York, N.Y. 10010

82. Mrs. L. Weinberg  
409 Drury Lane  
Beverly Hills, Calif.  
90210

83. Emanuel Weitz  
22 Glenwood Ave.  
Jersey City, N.J. 07306



CLASS "A"

84. Alan M. Stroock  
61 Broadway  
New York, N.Y. 10006

85. Maurice S. Tabor  
142 Rumsey Rd.  
Buffalo, N.Y. 14209

86. Judge N.S. Winnet  
1401 Walnut Street  
Philadelphia, Pa. 19103

87. William Wishnick  
Witco Chemical Co.  
D 277 Park Avenue  
New York, N.Y. 10017

88. Harry Zeitz  
501 Fulton Street  
Brooklyn, N.Y. 11401

\* deceased Jan. 1969

CLASS "B"

84. Julius Waldman  
1 S. New York Ave.  
Atlantic City, N.J.  
08401

85. Jack D. Weiler  
D 437 Madison Avenue  
New York, N.Y. 10022

86. Mrs. Joseph M. Welt  
850 Whitmore Rd.  
Detroit, Mich. 48203

CLASS "C"

84. Robert I. Wishnick  
D 277 Park Avenue  
New York, N.Y. 10017

85. Morris Wolf  
1204 Packard Bldg.  
Philadelphia, Pa. 19102

86. Herman Yucht  
425 - 18th Avenue  
Paterson, N.J. 07504

87. Isadore Zweig  
1131 Shelby  
Gary, Indiana



**Israel Education Fund**

**MEMORANDUM**

TO: Charles J. Bensley  
Herbert A. Friedman

DATE: April 28, 1969

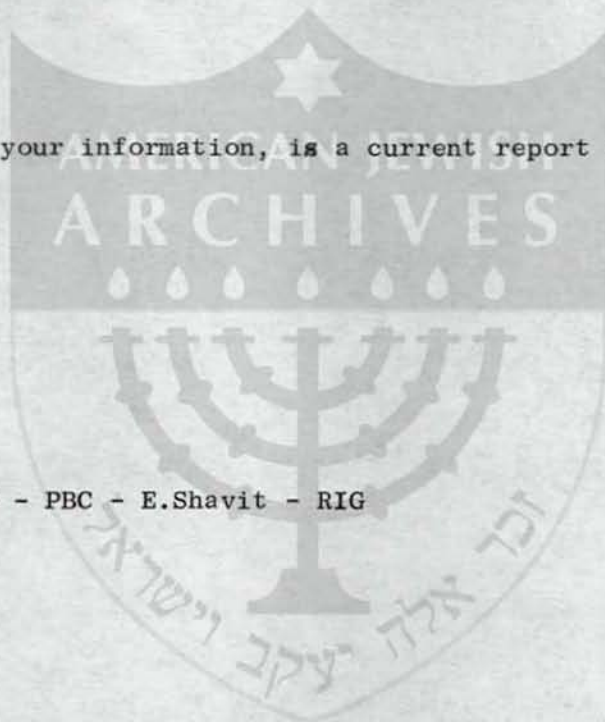
FROM: David Mark

SUBJECT: REPORT ON SOLICITATIONS

Attached hereto, for your information, is a current report of IEF solicitations.

cc: HCB/JK - IB - MP - PBC - E.Shavit - RIG

Ed Rubin  
Dave Lang  
Gene Pollock  
Manny Wideroff  
Al Ellis  
Louis Singer





REPORT ON SOLICITATIONS

April 28, 1969

CURRENT

<u>Prospect</u>	<u>Community</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
BERMAN, Philip	Allentown, Pa.	Leo Baeck School	\$ 225,000	General contact to be maintained; follow-up solicitation in Sept.
BILLIG, Max	New York City	Magdiel Voc. H. S.	200,000	Favorable response to first approach; has all material; HCB to follow-up.
DANCIGER Estate	Kansas City	Pending	150,000	Suitable Negev project being sought; Sapir maintaining contact.
DWORETSKY, Samuel	Miami	Unspecified	100,000	RIG to follow-up when prospect is in Israel.
FACTOR, John	Los Angeles	Unspecified	1,000,000	Joe Shane to maintain contact; RIG to solicit follow-up letter from BG, to whom Factor made oral commitment, 1967.
FREEDLANDER, A. L. (& TEICHER, Joseph; Alliance Tire Corp)	Dayton and Israel	Arad Comp. H. S. Dimona R/Comp. H.S. Jerusalem Voc. H.S.	250,000 300,000 250,000	On continuous spaced follow-up, by Sapir in Israel, DM in U. S.
Friend of L. ORESMAN	New York City	Gym, Beersheba H.S.	100,000	Oresman ill; solicitation suspended.
FURST Estate	Boston	7 - 9 schools	2,400,000est.	Dewey Stone negotiating with trustees.
GINDI, E. J.	Los Angeles	Rishon Le Zion H.S.	500,000est.	Awaiting Shmueli submission second stage plans.
GOLDEY, Edward N.	New York City	Scholarships or unspec. building	"100,000 +"	Favors bequest but lifetime gift possible; Ted Racoosin to follow-up.
GOLDSMITH, Horace W.	New York City	Leo Baeck School	1/200,000	HCB to maintain contact; follow-up solicitation in Haifa in Sept-Oct.
HARRIS, B. J.	Palm Beach, Fla.	Unspecified	"100,000 +"	RIG continuing contact in Israel.
HARVEY, Leo	Los Angeles	Natl. School Network	4,500,000	On continuous spaced follow-up by DM, with Dr. Bernard Gamson.

Solicitations - 2

<u>Prospect</u>	<u>Community</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
KAHN, Joseph	New York City	Haifa Nautical Sch.	800,000	Awaiting approved architectural plans. Contact: HCB
LEHRMAN, Jac J.	Washington, DC	Leo Baeck School	350,000	CJB to follow-up in Williamsburg. Final solicitation, if necessary, in Haifa in Sept-Oct.
NEAMAN, Samuel	New York City	Mikve Israel Agr. H. S.	1,000,000	Sapir negotiating.
OSTREICH, Dr. L. et al	Nassau County	Scholarships	100,000	HCB following up.
RUBIN, Aaron H.	New York City	Ramle Comm. Center	150,000	Awaiting sum realized from sale of property by New York UJA.
YARMUTH, Stanley	Louisville	Kiryat Malachi H.S.	400,000	Initial contact made.
(ANONYMOUS)	New York City	Tiberias Library	150,000	Jack Kalman in contact.
<u>PENDING</u>				
ALTSCHULER, Oscar	Youngstown, O.	Library	100,000	Presentation in preparation
FIRESTEIN, Max	Los Angeles	(Migdal Ha-Emek HS)	(750,000)	HAF to follow-up old solicitation; pro- posed project no longer available. <u>MAY.</u>
GOODSTEIN, Fred	Casper, Wyo.			HAF to follow-up old contact. <u>MAY.</u>
"GARMENT INDUSTRY"	New York City	Fashion Design Junior College	1,000,000 +	Gene Ferkauf's idea; to be named for David Dubinsky; garment concerns to be solicited. Shavit clearing priority.
LEIDESDORF MEMORIAL GROUP	New York City	High School in Memory of Sam Leidesdorf	500,000	HCB's idea. Wants school accountancy- connected; none available. Further discussions pending.
PAVALON, Wesley	Milwaukee	<del>(Echkol School?)</del>	<del>(300,000 +)</del>	HAF to contact.
REGENSTEIN, Mrs. Helen	Chicago	Beersheba Comp. HS Rosh Ha'ayin RC HS	1,000,000 1,000,000	Presentations prepared. Wm. Rosenwald to initiate solicitation.



Solicitations - 3

<u>Prospect</u>	<u>Community</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
UHLMANN, Paul Jr.	Kansas City	Pending	100,000	Presentation in preparation.
(Undetermined)		Goldwater School Completion	200,000	Solicitation plans under con- sideration.

FINALIZATIONS

FRIEDLAND, Samuel	Miami Beach	Unspecified	Unknown	Effective on liquidation of assets in Israel. Sapir to follow-up.
ROSEN, Leonard	Miami Beach	Unspecified	100,000	Written pledge; follow-up to be decided.



~~HAF~~

TO: Charles J. Bensley  
Herbert A. Friedman

DATE: April 25, 1969

FROM: David Mark *DM*

SUBJECT: DENMARK SCHOOL COSTS

For the record, Shavit has sent in corrected cost figures for the first stage units of The Denmark School. They are:

Senior high school: \$485,000

Dining hall/kitchen, with shelter: \$340,000

Workshops: \$340,000

Gymnasium & Sports Fields: \$315,000

TOTAL: \$1,480,000.

These replace the figures in my memo of April 11.

DM:SS





4/26/69 ~~HAAT~~  
file  
University

PRINCIPLES FOR ESTABLISHING AN ENDOWMENT  
FUND FOR INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION  
IN ISRAEL

=====

During the past five years the number of students in institutions for higher education in Israel has doubled (from some 16,000 in 1963/64 to approximately 33,000 in 1968/69). The current budget of these institutions have almost tripled during this period.

In the coming years, a substantial growth is expected in the number of students - especially in view of the establishment of new institutions.

This development calls for finding additional sizeable sources of income, which cannot be obtained in the heretofore traditional methods.

In order to avoid a growing number of Organizations of "Friends Of" the new institutions being established in Israel, as well as competition in collection of funds for the current expenditure of these and the existing institutions, it is hereby suggested that:

1. A Endowment Fund for institutions for higher education be established, and that the 500 million dollars collected by it be invested in Israel. The returns from this investment would be devoted to financing the activities of these institutions - over and above the Government and National Agencies participation, fees and other forms of income.
2. This would be obtained by directly approaching well-to-do individuals to contribute IL one million (\$ 350,000 or £ 125,000). A special effort will be made to collect the total sum within 3 years.
3. It must be assured that these contributions will be in addition to the doner's pledges to the UJA and the Emergency Appeal.
4. The distribution of the fund's return among the various institutions will be decided upon by the fund's management according to the number of students and the subjects studied.

During the first two years the following will be the ratios:

The Hebrew University in Jerusalem	24%
Technion - Israel Institute of Technology	17%
The Weizmann Institute of Science	17%
Tel-Aviv University	14%
Bar-Ilan University	10%
Haifa University College	8%
University Institute in Beer-Sheba	4%
Reserve	6%

5. Collection of funds for development purposes will continue along the present lines. However, the contributions will be directed to the institutions through the Endowment Fund.
  6. The Friends organizations of the various institutions will continue exist for raising of funds along the present lines.
  7. In the next two years the collection of funds for the ordinary budgets of the institutions will continue to be done through the organizations of Friends and subject to the confirmation of the Emergency Appeal - as the case currently is.
    - a. The Government and National Agencies will guarantee the actual income for the ordinary 1968/69 budget, provided the Friends organizations will raise at least 80% of the income.
    - b. Should this actual income not reach 80% of the budget - the guarantee will decrease at the same rate.
    - c. Should the actual income in the coming two years be higher than the 1968/69 collections, the "surplus" will be divided into two halves: one half will be credited to the institution, the friends organizations of which collected it; and the other half will be distributed according to the ratio described in point 4 above.
  8. Any collections made by the organizations of friends for the purpose of repaying debts of the institutions in foreign currency will not be included in this arrangement.
- W*



4/26/69

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- AK*



4/20/69

PRINCIPLES FOR ESTABLISHING AN ENDOWMENT  
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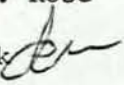
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- AK



TO: Herbert R. Rose

DATE: April 28, 1969.

FROM: David Mark 

SUBJECT: Compulsory Education Law

I have a rough translation before me of the proposed "Compulsory Education Law" (Amendment No. 6), 1969" currently before the Knesset. There are nine amendments to the original Compulsory Education Law of 1949 and other prior laws, many of them with subdivisions. Since only the first two really affect our position I am setting them down here with the roughness smoothed out and the "translations" hopefully clarified, for your immediate <sup>reference.</sup> ~~reply.~~ I will provide you with the full text later.

AMENDMENT TO CLAUSE 1

- 1 (a) In clause 1 of the Compulsory Education Law of 1949 (henceforth called the "principal law"):
  - (1) Definition of "child" will become: "a person between 5 and 13 years of age at the beginning of any school year."
  - (2) Definition of "youth" will become: "a person either 14 or 15 years of age at the beginning of any school year."
  - (3) "Elementary education" will become "compulsory education", defined as: "Studies intended for children and youths and given in 11 years of schooling, consisting of one year at kindergarten for 5-year old children and 10 school years from first to tenth grades for children and youths 6 to 15 years of age."
- (b) Wherever "elementary education" is mentioned in the principal law, it will become "compulsory education".
- 2 In clause 2 of the principal law, instead of sub-clauses (a) to (c) there will be substituted:
  - (a) Compulsory education will include every child and youth.
  - (b) Notwithstanding the provision in sub-clause (a) above, compulsory education for youths will be effected gradually, beginning with the school year of 1970, by orders of the Minister, provided that compulsory education for 14-year old youths is completed not later than the beginning of 1972, and compulsory education for 15-year old youths will start from 1973 and be completed not later than the beginning of the school year of 1975.
  - (c) Orders of the Minister provided in sub-clause (b) above may be based on the regional residence of the youths or on any other classification, provided that the right to choose between state education and state religious education is preserved.

The other amendments are concerned with apprenticeship arrangements, deletions and rewordings because of the new category of "youths", registration proceedings and changes in an existing Youth Labor Law; all make heavy reference to the "principal law" (of which I do not believe we have a copy) and of prior apprenticeship and youth labor laws (of which I know we have no copies. In any case, they are tangential; the heart of the change is in the amendments cited above, which are clear and should provide immediate grounds for discussion and possible action.



TO: Mr. Herbert A. Friedman

DATE: April 29, 1969

FROM: David Mark *DM*

SUBJECT: MINUTES OF MEETING ON FUND RAISING FOR ISRAEL'S UNIVERSITIES: April 27, 1969

The meeting took place in Mr. Pinhas Sapir's suite at the Essex House, New York, Sunday, April 27, 1969. Present, in addition to Mr. Sapir were: Albert Parker, Louis J. Fox, Herbert A. Friedman, Philip Bernstein, Irving Bernstein, Henry C. Bernstein, Shimon Alexandroni, Avner Cassuto, David Mark.

Mr. Sapir: Five universities in Israel are now seeking funds from American (and world) Jewry, a sixth is now being added, soon a seventh. This is unpleasant, undignified and leads to complaints and confusion... (Hebrew proverb): donors want to give at a higher level than the asker (Israel, the universities) has required of them; a better way should be found of acquiring this available money... It has been Mr. Sapir's experience in recent years that large sums of money which should have gone to Israel from wealthy Jewish families around the world have been escaping with the change of generations within those families... The UJA cannot have the kind of competition it has been getting from the individual university campaigns. In the past year, these campaigns have generally honored the agreement establishing primacy of the UJA Emergency Fund campaign by about 70% (with Hebrew University at about the 50% level)... Two years ago, Lord Victor Rothschild wanted to do something on a large scale for higher education in Israel, but it wasn't possible. Recently, he renewed this suggestion, providing that agreement could be achieved with the universities... Maintenance budgets of the universities now total about IL 270 million. The Israel government, which started aiding the universities twenty years ago with a sum of IL 150,000, is now providing IL 150 million: starting in 1969/70 or as soon as possible, government participation in the maintenance budgets will reach the 70% level. Total university enrollment now is about 35,000. In five or six years it will reach 65,000, or almost double... Mr. Sapir recently held a meeting with the university heads to outline for their study Lord Rothschild's suggestion that a worldwide endowment fund be established to maintain the universities. He indicated to them that, if this were to be implemented, the individual fundraising campaigns would be phased out in one or two years, during which interim period the government would guarantee up to 80% of what they are currently raising - which Mr. Sapir later estimated as a total of about \$8 million annually, possibly up to \$10 million at the very most. (At the end of the meeting, Mr. Sapir turned over a two page preliminary draft proposal incorporating the above, which is being circulated to all present)... Lord Rothschild thinks a world endowment fund of \$500 million could be raised in 3-5 years; Mr. Sapir believes \$300 million would be a reasonable figure. (Mr. Sapir later noted that Lord Rothschild would like to work at the level of large scale gifts such as the previous ones obtained from Swope and Ullmann, of about \$7 million each). The procedure would be that a small group of leaders in various countries would directly solicit a list of about 300 - 500 prospects for minimum gifts to be set somewhere between IL 1 million and \$1 million. (Mr. Sapir later revised this to a range of from \$500,000 to \$1 million). In North America, people like Bronfman, Pritzker, Rosenstiel, etc., would be on such a list. This procedure would be worked out in accord with the UJA and with the continuance of the primacy of the Emergency Fund... Mr. Sapir had received Mr. Friedman's preliminary draft proposal for a united university fund in the United States to be operated by UJA through its Israel Education Fund.

..more..



TO: Mr. Herbert A. Friedman

DATE: April 29, 1969

FROM: David Mark

SUBJECT: MINUTES OF MEETING ON FUND RAISING FOR ISRAEL'S UNIVERSITIES: April 27, 1969

He noted that the IEF's estimated \$26 million in pledges and \$14 million in cash transmitted was below expectations... Something decisive must be done now for higher education, or the funds raised would fall far short of needs and there would be much confusion.

Mr. Friedman: through a series of questions, confirmed or established the following:

- 1) World endowment fund raising would be performed by small committees of honorary lay leaders in each country, without professional staff, apparatus or organization. (Mr. Sapir later said a staff of no more than 15 might be needed):
- 2) What was being sought were gifts, which would be subject to the tax laws of the countries involved.
- 3) It was designed to eliminate competitive fund raising and to finance the universities adequately without harming the flow of Emergency Fund gifts.
- 4) The 200 - 300 people on the U.S. solicitation list would be cleared in advance with UJA.
- 5) The endowment funds would be invested in Israel, the pounds put to use in industrial development and the earned income dollars used to cover the running costs of the universities... Mr. Friedman then posed this question: was there the possibility that Israel's ability to do this (in effect, setting money aside to earn income) might undercut the basis of the Emergency Fund?

Mr. Sapir - strongly confirming his advocacy of the Emergency Fund's primacy, said that if it was the consensus of those present that he could not go out into the world for \$300 million dollars from a comparatively few people without damaging the Emergency Fund, he would reject the endowment fund idea. Mr. Friedman and others indicated the question was exploratory only. Mr. Sapir repeated that all prospects (e.g. Pritzker) would be cleared with UJA and must make their Emergency Fund gifts first.

Mr. Philip Bernstein: felt that the discussion had gotten ahead of itself and should be rolled back to a more basic preliminary level. Clearance of the plan itself was the first priority. Is it feasible? How should it be timed? What are the alternatives? The leadership among the fund raisers in U.S. communities should be consulted about these questions before the plan is proposed for consideration, and before it is implemented. Any outflow of massive funds can conceivably damage the Emergency Fund and all concerned should sit down together and think it over carefully.



TO: Mr. Herbert A. Friedman DATE: April 29, 1969

FROM: David Mark

SUBJECT: MINUTES OF MEETING ON FUND RAISING FOR ISRAEL'S UNIVERSITIES: April 27, 1969

Mr. Sapir: expressed his agreement with this contention, said that the two funds need not damage each other, and that unless some mechanism were set up to unify higher education fund raising, the present individual societies would go on with their activities - perhaps even harder than ever - and that would continue to damage the Emergency Fund.

Mr. Parker: noted that UJA fund raising and fund raising for the universities were based on different kinds of emotional appeals; he suggested that the problem of how to conduct both without diluting either merited careful study.

Mr. Philip Bernstein and Mr. Irving Bernstein, separately, noted that UJA and CJFWF personnel had been discussing other proposals for unit<sup>ed</sup> university fund raising, for submission to the June Conference on Human Needs. I. Bernstein said there was some concern that the suggested world endowment fund would emerge as a prior fait accompli. P. Bernstein asked for an assurance that it would not be instituted without prior consultation.

Mr. Sapir said no fait accompli was intended and prior consultations must be held. He asked who should participate in the consultations. A general discussion ultimately identified participants as the heads of the six existing fund raising societies, the heads of the seven universities and representatives of the UJA and CJFWF.

Mr. Philip Bernstein, summarizing the discussion to this point: There must be united fund raising for the universities (three societies in the field were bad enough; five are worse; seven would be impossible). The united fund raising should be accomplished without destroying the individuality of the institutions. The question, bearing that in mind, was: how to get the most money in the shortest possible time with the most efficient methods without harming the Emergency Fund.

Mr. Friedman: people wishing to make donations to the universities at a level below the endowment fund minimum should be given the opportunity to do so; he guessed that \$10 to \$20 million per year could be realized for the universities in this way, in addition to the endowment fund.

Mr. Henry Bernstein: noted that the raising of capital funds for the universities had not been part of the discussion and asked if that function of the societies would be retained. Mr. Sapir said that all functions, including that, would be phased out as soon as possible; he indicated that the endowment fund would cover both kinds of costs. H. Bernstein asked if it might not be better to have capital fund raising controlled rather than phased out.

Mr. Friedman: suggested the best way of controlling such fund raising would be to absorb it in whatever mechanism was set up in the U.S., either as part of or in addition to the world endowment fund... He said that all proposals in the higher



continued .-- page 4

TO: Mr. Herbert A. Friedman

DATE: April 29, 1969

FROM: David Mark

SUBJECT: MINUTES OF MEETING ON FUND RAISING FOR ISRAEL'S UNIVERSITIES: April 27, 1969

education area -- the Rothschild-Sapir endowment fund proposal, the UJA's united university fund proposal and any others -- should be presented at the higher education workshop of the Conference on Human Needs, for the Conference's recommendations. In order that this be done in the most effective way, the prior consultations under discussion should take place a month before the June Conference.

Mr. Sapir agreed. He would be able to set an exact date after conferring with Prime Minister Meir, who should be present at the opening of the consultations. The meetings would involve a maximum of 25 people and take place in two short sessions over two days ... Mr. Friedman said the results of those consultations should be circulated to the world leaders who would attend the June Conference.

Mr. Sapir expressed some apprehension about the possible adverse effect of advance publicity about the proposals. After discussion, it was generally agreed that actual press publicity need not become involved and that, in any case, the world leaders should know about the proposals before the Conference.

Mr. Sapir then asked the group what it suggested he tell Lord Rothschild when he saw him the next day (Monday, April 28). A discussion produced this brief outline: this group met, heard Mr. Sapir's outline of the endowment fund plan, found the idea had merit, noted other proposals were in the making, suggested a meeting of the factors mentioned above in Israel before the June Conference; the proposals would be clarified, circulated and considered by the Conference members for decision. (Mr. Sapir brought up Lord Rothschild's chairmanship of the world endowment fund; the reaction was generally favorable, but it was felt that titles as well as structure would be worked out as the overall plan proceeded; Mr. Sapir felt that, probably, the chairmanship should be elective rather than presumptive.)

Mr. Cassuto and Mr. Mark were asked to prepare notes based on the above paragraph for Mr. Sapir's meeting with Lord Rothschild. The notes were prepared and made available to Mr. Sapir before he departed for London.

DM:MS

cc: to all participants listed.



THE JEWISH AGENCY FOR ISRAEL

*File*  
*Educ*  
*Fund*  
~~HAF~~  
~~EJI~~

30 April 1969

S U M M A R Y

STATUS OF ISRAEL EDUCATION FUND PROJECTS

	Schools	Libraries	Centers	Prekindergartens	Total
Construction completed	20	4	1	8	33
Under construction	26	3	7	8	44
Construction to start within 4 months	8	2	6	-	16
Construction to start in 4 - 6 months	2	-	2	1	5
Construction to start in 6 - 10 months	6	-	-	-	6
In planning stages	3	-	1	-	4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>108</b>



STATUS OF ISRAEL EDUCATION FUND PROJECTS

CONSTRUCTION COMPLETED

Comprehensive High School in Beersheba, Stages A and B (Stage C under construction)	-	Himmelfarb
" " " Dimona	-	Women's Division
" " " Kiryat Gat, Stages A and B (Stages C & D under construction)		Rogosin
" " " Kiryat Yam, Stages A and B	-	Rodman
" " " Migdal Ha'emek, Stages A and B	-	Rogosin
" " " Natzrat Illit	-	Sharett Group
" " " Or Yehuda	-	Ferkauf
Vocational High School in Bat Yam	-	Melton
" " " Lod	-	Zale - Feldman
" " " Ramat Hasharon	-	Rothberg
" " " Yad Benyamin, Stage B under construction (Stage C - bid published)	Loan	
Religious Vocational High School in Acre, Stage A (Stage B under construction)	-	S.S.I.
" " " " Kiryat Gat, Stages A and B (Stage C under construction)		Gruss
" " " " for Girls in Shafir	-	Gruss
Religious High School in Jerusalem, Stage A (Stages B and C under construction)		Himmelfarb
Nautical School in Ashdod, Stages A and B (Stage C under construction)	-	Rogosin



Hotel School in Nahariya	-	Rogosin
Enlargement of "G" School in Jerusalem	-	Barnett
Enlargement of Comprehensive High School in Yahud, Stages A & B	-	J.T.C.C.
Enlargement of Comprehensive School (Gal Ed) Haifa	-	Werk
Youth Center in Yahud	-	Steinberg
Library (Cultural Center) in Emek Hefer	-	Ginns Estate
" in Eilat	-	Feinstein
" Kiryat Malachi	-	Shelters for Israel
" Kiryat Shemona	-	Edelstein
Prekindergarten School in Bet Shean	-	Jacobs
" " Ramla	-	Jacobs
" " Rosh Ha'ayin	-	Jacobs
" " Kiryat Malachi	-	Jacobs
" " Tirat Carmel	-	Jacobs
" " Ganai Tikva (2)	-	Ginns Estate
" " Bet Shemesh	-	Ginsberg's Friends

UNDER CONSTRUCTION

Comprehensive High School in Ramla (Opening Sept.1969)	-	Racoosin - Rubin
" " " Tirat Carmel ( " " )	-	Shiffman
" " " Eilat	-	Goldwater Group
" " " Sderot	-	Gutwirth Estate
" " " Kiryat Bialik	-	Levinson
" " " Rosh Ha'ayin (Opening Sept.1969)	-	Rogosin



Comprehensive High School in Kiryat Ata	-	Rogosin
" " " Kiryat Malachi (Opening Sept.1969)	-	Loan
" " " Ma'ale Habsor (Opening Sept.1969)	-	Woldenberg
" " " Arad	-	Loan
" " " South Tel Aviv	-	Rogosin
Comprehensive High School & Sports Center in Jerusalem (Opening Sept.1969)	-	Denmark Group
Religious Comprehensive High School in Dimona	-	Loan
" " " " Lod-Ramla (Opening Sept.69)	-	Loan
" " " " Kfar Batya	-	Gruss
Religious Vocational High School in Ashkelon	-	Rogosin
" " " " Nechalim (Opening Sept.69)	-	Gruss
Religious Boarding School for Girls in Jerusalem	-	Ullmann
Religious High School in Pardess Hanna (Opening Sept.1969)	-	Loan
Youth Aliya School in Beer Yaacov	-	Loan
" " " Neurim	-	Rogosin
Combined School in Ofakim	-	Hadera Paper Mills
High School in Haifa	-	Leo Baeck Group
School for Deaf-Mutes in Tel Aviv	-	Hoffberger
Boarding School in Kfar Saba (Opening Sept.1969)	-	Steinberg
Musical Academy in Beersheba	-	Samuel Rubin
Library in Sderot	-	Blumberg
" Jerusalem	-	Meyerhoff
" Kiryat Yam	-	Women's Division



Cultural Center at Yerucham	-	Samuel Rubin
" " Mizpe Rimon	-	Samuel Rubin
Community Center Bet Shean	-	Women's Division
" " Dimona	-	Women's Division
" " Jerusalem	-	Pomerantz
" " Lod	-	Kolodny
" " Yavne	-	Germanov
Prekindergarten School in Tiberias	-	Robins
" " Dimona	-	Janson
" " Ofakim	-	Ginsberg's Friends
" " Hatzor	-	Ginsberg's Friends
" " Or Yehuda	-	Ginsberg's Friends
" " Kiryat Yam	-	Benson
" " Bet Shean (2)	-	Women's Division

CONSTRUCTION TO BE STARTED WITHIN 4 MONTHS

Religious Comprehensive High School in Bet Shemesh	-	Loan - Furst Estate
" " " " Or Yehuda	-	Stollman
Comprehensive High School in Acre	-	Loan
" " " "C" in Ashdod (Bid already published)	-	Rogosin
" " " "D" in Beersheba	-	Zarin Estate
Engineering School in Beersheba	-	Ebin
Comprehensive High School in Sde Boker	-	Sde Boker Group
Enlarging of Comprehensive High School in Holon	-	Mitrani



Library in Beersheba (Bid already published)	-	Danciger Estate
" Kiryat Ata (Bid already published)	-	Women's Division
Community Center in Jerusalem (Bid already published)	-	Bressler
Cultural Center at Arad	-	Samuel Rubin
" " Eilat	-	Samuel Rubin
" " Netivot (Bid already published)	-	Samuel Rubin
" " Ofakim	-	Samuel Rubin
Tennis Stadium and Courts	-	Shane

CONSTRUCTION TO BE STARTED IN 4 - 6 MONTHS

Comprehensive Combined School in Hatzor	-	Everett
Youth Aliya School in Magdiel	-	Loan - Goodman
Community Center in Ashkelon	-	Woldenberg
Community Center in Holon	-	Mitrani
Day Nursery in Bet Shean	-	Women's Division

CONSTRUCTION TO BE STARTED IN 6 - 10 MONTHS

Comprehensive High School in Bet Shean	-	Women's Division
Religious Comprehensive High School in Bet Shean	-	Women's Division
" " " " Even Ha'ezer	-	Rogosin
" " " " Tiberias	-	Appleman
Academic School in Safed	-	Freedland-Alliance
Druze School in Western Galilee	-	Wiener



IN PLANNING STAGES

Vocational Religious High School in Haifa	-	Gruss
Enlarging of Vocational High School in Afula	-	Loan
School of Design (Bezalel) in Jerusalem	-	Ferkauf
Community Center in Safed	-	Sol Bloom Foundation

PROJECTS FOR WHICH FINANCING IS NOT ASSURED

PLANS READY

Religious Comprehensive High School "E" in Beersheba  
Youth Aliya School in Jerusalem  
Enlarging of Comprehensive High School "A" in Beersheba  
School for Agriculture, Mikve Israel  
Youth Aliya Vocational Center in Ashkelon  
Community Center in Ramla  
" " Or Yehuda  
" " Ashdod  
Library in Ashdod  
Prekindergarten Schools



IN PLANNING STAGES

Nautical School in Haifa

Religious Comprehensive High School in Migdal Haemek

Comprehensive High School in Carmiel

Youth Aliya School in Havat Hashomer (Segera)

Regional Vocational Centers at Kibbutz Givat Brenner

" " " " Mizra

" " " " Sde Eliyahu

" " " " Shaar Hanegev

Community Center in Natzrat Illit

" " Upper Tiberias

" " Givat Olga (Hadera)

" " Azur

" " Tirat Carmel

" " Migdal Haemek

" " Bet Shemesh

" " Afula

" " Kiryat Yam

Library in Tiberias