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University campaigns. Tel Aviv University. 1965-1968.

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File w/ University

TEL-AVIV UNIVERSITY



אוניברסיטת תל-אביב

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

לשכת הנשיא

Handwritten initials/signature

New York, New York
May 15, 1968

Rabbi Herbert Friedman
Executive Vice Chairman
United Jewish Appeal
1290 Avenue of the Americas
New York, New York

Dear Herb:

Joe Kanter told me of his conversation with you regarding Tel Aviv University.

I have always been interested in cooperating with you in your endeavors for a unified campaign for the institutions of higher learning. I hope now that with Joe taking over the national presidency of the American Friends and hopefully with your support, we will be able to accomplish what we discussed two years ago in my home in New York--a strong joint effort on behalf of the institutions of higher learning in Israel.

Sincerely yours,

Handwritten signature of George S. Wise

George S. Wise

GSW:la

P. S. I wanted to talk with you personally--however, your return from Israel yesterday and my trip to Israel today made this impossible.

AMERICAN FRIENDS OF THE TEL AVIV UNIVERSITY, INC.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING

Biltmore Hotel

May 15, 1968

AGENDA

1. Opening by the Chairman of the Board.
2. Remarks by the President of Tel Aviv University.
3. Report by Mr. S.G. Naparstek of The Ordey Company.
4. Election of President of the American Friends of the Tel Aviv University, Inc.
5. Statement by the President of the American Friends of the Tel Aviv University, Inc.

efforts of the Friends for and on behalf of all phases

This agreement is made and entered into this 18th day of the month of December 1967 by and between The American Friends of the Israel ("University").

Tel Aviv University, Inc., with principal offices at

3. The Company will perform special assignments outside the scope of normal fund-raising/development activities after referred to as the "Friends," and the Ordey Company, Inc., referred to in Sections 1 and 2, upon request of the with principal offices at 407 North Maple Drive, Beverly Hills, California 90210, hereinafter referred to as the "Company."

Friends.

1. The Company will from time to time prepare and submit to the Friends for its approval, in writing, fund-raising and development plans with schedules and other detailed data necessary to implement approved fund-raising and development plans.

work of the Company on behalf of the Friends. Mr. Haperstek

2. The Company will plan, direct and implement a national fund-raising campaign on behalf of the Friends. This campaign, until mutually agreeable, shall be restricted to Southern California and Metropolitan New York. At the appropriate and feasible time the campaign shall be expanded per approved plans and time schedule beyond this particular additional fund raiser for the Friends, in the New York area, to Chicago and such other cities and/or areas as are deemed proper. The campaign will include fund-raising the Friends in the Los Angeles (Beverly Hills) office of the Company.

efforts of the Friends for and on behalf of all phases

5. The Friends will make payments to the Company of the activities of the Tel Aviv University in Tel Aviv, on the following basis:

Israel ("University").

(a) The Friends will be billed monthly for all

3. The Company will perform special assignments outside the scope of normal fund-raising/development activities, referred to in Sections 1 and 2, upon request of the Friends. Special assignments are to be performed only when authorized in advance by a letter submitted by the Friends. Special assignments are to be performed only when authorized in advance by a letter submitted by the Friends. Special assignments are to be performed only when authorized in advance by a letter submitted by the Friends.

(b) The Company will receive for the above

Services a basic retainer fee of one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) per annum, payable in twelve (12)

Friends.

equal monthly payments in advance, for each month this

4. The principals of the Company who are to supervise and direct this campaign for the Friends are S. G.

Naparstek, Lewis L. Mones and Harry L. Shapiro. Mr.

Naparstek and Mr. Mones will supervise continuously the work of the Company on behalf of the Friends. Mr. Naparstek

work of the Company on behalf of the Friends. Mr. Naparstek

or Mr. Mones will be in the office of the Friends in New

York on the average at least one week every month. Mr. Shapiro will be the executive officer in attendance sub-

stantially full time in the office of the Friends in New

York. The Company will at its expense engage at least one

additional fund raiser for the Friends, in the New York

office of the Friends and one additional fund raiser for

the Friends in the Los Angeles (Beverly Hills) office of

the Company.

21K

5. The Friends will make payments to the Company agreement to add further personnel and such full time staff personnel is assigned to this campaign, additional on the following basis:

(a) The Friends will be billed monthly for all payment will be made to the Company each month in the fees and all expenses incurred in behalf of the Friends as amount equal to one hundred and fifteen per cent of the provided in the next Sub-division (b). actual gross salary the staff member receives.

(b) The Company will receive for the above (d) The Friends will pay for special assign- services a basic retaining fee of one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) per annum, payable in twelve (12) equal monthly payments in advance, for each month this agreement is in effect.

In addition the Company shall receive 5. The Company will render separate reports of fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000) per annum for expenses, amounts of pledges and cash monthly, and this sum to be paid in twelve (12) equal monthly payments. cash to be immediately deposited to the bank accounts of

(c) The Company will furnish, without additional the Friends. fee, office space and all secretarial assistance in Los Angeles (Beverly Hills).

7. The company will treat all information relative to the University and the Friends as confidential provide complete office space and full-time secretarial and not release such information to other than authorized assistance. All additional campaign expenses previously university and/or Friends personnel without prior consent approved in writing by Friends shall be billed to the of the University and/or Friends.

Friends at cost and with appropriate substantiating docu- 8. (a) The term of this agreement shall commence January 1, 1963 and shall terminate December 31, 1968

subject to renewal as hereinafter provided.

ATK
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(b) On or before September 15, 1968, the Company will pay to the Friends for all special assignments performed by the Company outside the scope of this agreement, in cases where such special work assignment and fee have been authorized in writing by the Friends.

(d) The Friends will pay for special assignments performed by the Company outside the scope of this agreement, in cases where such special work assignment and fee have been authorized in writing by the Friends.

6. The Company will render accurate reports of the amounts of pledges and cash monthly, and will cause all cash to be immediately deposited to the bank accounts of the Friends.

7. The Company will treat all internal information relative to the University and the Friends as confidential and not release such information to other than authorized University and/or Friends personnel without prior consent of the University and/or Friends.

8. (a) The term of this agreement shall commence January 1, 1968 and shall terminate December 31, 1968 subject to renewal as hereinafter provided.

(b) On or before September 30, 1968, either the Friends or the Company can terminate this agreement effective December 31, 1968 by written notification of intent to terminate not less than ninety (90) days prior to the effective date of such termination. The Friends will pay the Company for all fees, services and expenses, as noted above, through the month in which the termination takes effect.

(c) If this agreement is not terminated by such written notification, this agreement shall be extended and continue in force for a further period of one (1) year on the same terms and conditions and thereafter from year to year subject to termination as herein before provided.

(d) It is mutually agreed that after the expiration of the first annual period of this agreement the fee schedule may require a necessary adjustment. However, any agreements relating to such changes, must be agreed to in writing and such new fees will be approved and incorporated into this agreement.

9. In the event of termination of this agreement, all materials belonging to the University and/or Friends in the Company's office wherever located such as lists, records, publicity material, are to remain the property of the University and/or Friends and will be returned to the University and/or Friends.

with principal offices at 407 North Maple Drive, Beverly Hills, California 90210, hereinafter referred to, as the

William Plan
Assistant Secretary

American Friends of the
Tel Aviv University, Inc.

1. The Company will from time to time submit to the Friends for its approval

By David R. Chacoma

raising and development plans with schedules and other

Gertrude Schonberger
Witness

The Ordey Company

to implement approved fund-raising and development plans.

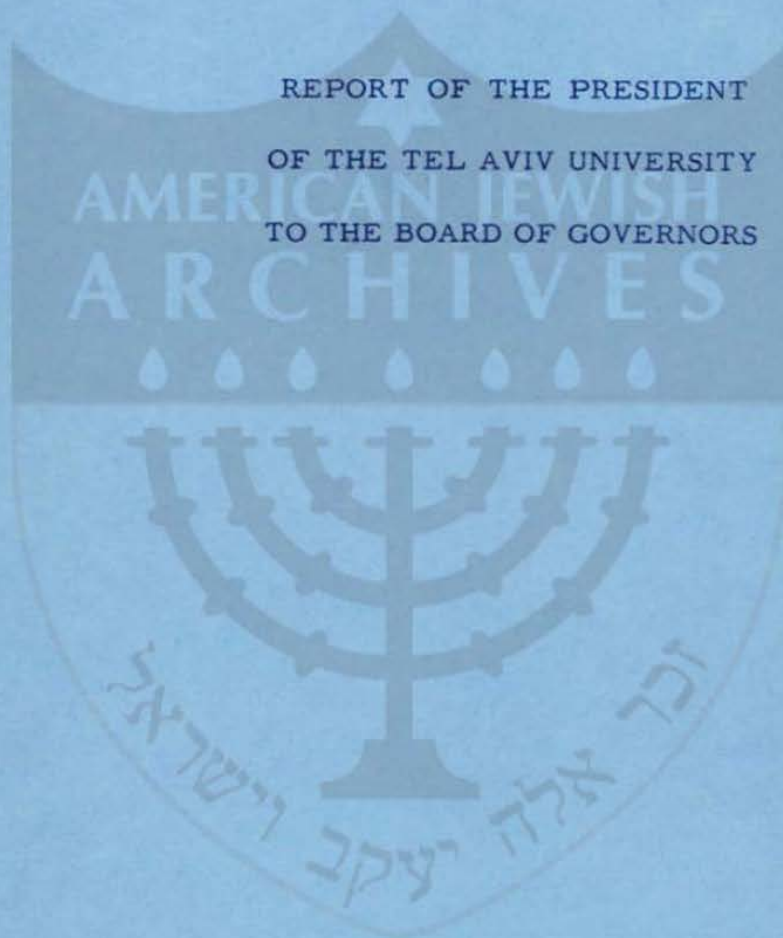
By P. V. Nagarath

2. The Company will plan

national fund-raising campaign on behalf of the Friends.

James L. Decker

This campaign, which, mutually agreeable, shall be restricted to Southern California and Metropolitan New York. At the appropriate and feasible time the campaign shall be expanded per approved plans and time schedule beyond this particular area, to Chicago and such other cities and/or areas as are deemed proper. The campaign will include fund-raising



TEL AVIV, OCTOBER 29-30, 1967

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS:

It gives me great pleasure to welcome you to the first meeting of the Board of Governors of Tel Aviv University. It is an historic and an important occasion for us all.

Historic, because with the establishment of the Board of Governors and with the first meeting of that Board, the University has reached a significant stage in its development, a maturity as an entity commensurate with its growing importance as an institution. Your interest and your presence here evidence the acceptance and recognition which Tel Aviv University has won in Israel and abroad.

It is an important occasion for the University because at this first meeting of the new Board of Governors the structure of the University will be formalized, the appropriate bylaws will be acted upon, the program for the development of the University in the years to come will be considered, and the officers of the University will be elected.

This report is an accounting of the present administration's stewardship since it took over the task of building and shaping the University on November 3, 1963. These have been difficult years, but they have also been years of achievement, constructive and stimulating years. All of those who have worked so selflessly toward our inspiring goal have reason to take pride in what has here been accomplished. For what we have laid down here at Ramat Aviv will bear a harvest each year that will enrich the lives of the people of Israel.

From Abu Kabir to Ramat Aviv

In 1963 the University was situated in Abu Kabir in Jaffa. Its facilities for teaching and research were limited in the extreme. Some 1,200 students and a staff of about 150 teachers peopled a few pre-fabricated buildings. They were the hardy and valiant product of seven lean years, seven difficult years that began in 1956 when the roots of what is now Tel Aviv University were first put down. It was the dedication of that handful of teachers, the hunger for knowledge of those students that alone made it possible for the institution to survive and grow.

During those years separate institutes of zoology and the humanities, which were struggling for survival in Abu Kabir, were combined by the Municipality of Tel Aviv into a single teaching institution. By 1961 that little nucleus had developed into the foundation of the University as we see it today.

The turning point came in 1961 when a committee headed by the late Moshe Sharett, who served Israel as its Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, was appointed to examine the need for a full-scale university at Tel Aviv. The report of that committee was a positive one. It recommended the development of the existing institution into a full university with facilities and a curriculum that would meet the requirements of the Greater Tel Aviv area -- an area in which one-third of Israel's population is concentrated.

In the fall of 1962 and early in 1963, I was called to attend meetings with the Mayor of Tel Aviv, the Honorable Mordechai Namir; with the then Prime Minister of Israel, the Honorable David Ben Gurion; with the present Prime Minister of Israel, the Honorable Levi Eshkol; and with the then Minister of Commerce, the Honorable Pinhas Sapir, who is now Minister of Finance in the Israeli Government. As the outcome of these meetings, I was invited to assume the presidency of the Tel Aviv University. A number of further meetings were held with the leading members of the Faculty.

During these consultations, I formulated a plan for the development of the University. Its acceptance in principle by the responsible authorities of the University led me to accept the presidency, to which I was elected on July 4, 1963. I was inducted as your President on November 3, 1963.

Underlying the program were some basic concepts regarding the needs. Thoughtful leaders of Israel had long realized that from the beginning of its modern phase as an independent nation, Israel has had to rely upon its human resources for the strength needed to compete in the world of today. Only by realizing the rich potential inherent in its people could Israel overcome its deficiencies in natural resources and achieve its goals for the future.

The program, therefore, envisioned creating the needed facilities for large numbers of students to obtain academic and professional training; to provide this training and research at the highest academic level; to open and develop faculties and schools to provide education in fields where there were only very limited facilities or none at all; and to furnish necessary physical facilities both in buildings and equipment.

Specifically, the plan comprised the following elements:

I To Attract to Tel Aviv University Essential Intellectual Resources

It was clear that the University would grow and develop only if it could provide instruction and research on the highest level of academic excellence. It would therefore be necessary to attract to Tel Aviv University the best minds available as faculty, without raiding the staffs of other Israeli institutions. This could be accomplished only by attracting back to our country some of the outstanding Israeli scholars who were then engaged in teaching and doing research abroad, mainly in the United States. This was to become a primary facet of the program.

II The Building of the New Campus

What attracts a scholar to a university is the opportunity it can offer him to work in his chosen field under conditions and circumstances that will make it possible for him to realize his potential to the fullest. Basic to such conditions and circumstances are facilities -- bricks and mortar -- classrooms, lecture halls, laboratories. The land here at Ramat Aviv had been leased to the University on a long-term basis by the Municipality. It was necessary to begin rapid development of that land as a new campus for the University, starting with construction of two buildings for Chemistry and Physics, made possible by the bequest of the late Aryeh Shenkar. These buildings would be followed as soon as possible by buildings for the Natural Sciences and the Humanities, as well as for the other schools and faculties envisioned by this program.

III The Establishment of a Faculty of Social Sciences

One could not envisage the existence of a modern university without a faculty of Social Sciences, therefore it was essential that such a faculty be developed as an integral part of Tel Aviv University. There existed at that time the anomalous situation that on the campus of Tel Aviv University at Ramat Aviv there was functioning a branch of the Faculty of Social Sciences of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. It was hoped that with the development of Tel Aviv University's own Faculty of Social Sciences, the Hebrew University would be persuaded to turn over to Tel Aviv University its branch in a manner and over a space of time mutually agreeable, but assuring the existence of one full Faculty of Social Sciences on the Tel Aviv University campus.

IV The Need for a School of Medicine at Tel Aviv University

There was a general misconception that Israel had a surplus of doctors, but the facts were that the country was sadly lacking in physicians trained in modern medicine and modern medical techniques. The directors and the leading physicians associated with the hospitals that provide more than 3,000 beds in the Tel Aviv area had long been urging the establishment of a school of medicine for Tel Aviv. The program envisioned the establishment of such a school by Tel Aviv University, with the shortest possible delay.

V Business Administration

In a young country like Israel, the essential elements for its success and growth are capital, technology and the ability to administer available resources. Capital was and is the concern of the Government and private industry. New cadres trained in modern technology were already emerging from other institutions of higher learning. But Israel lacked in 1963 the third essential -- the capacity to provide academic training of new cadres of men as business administrators. One of the important elements of the plan, therefore, was to establish at Tel Aviv University a Graduate School of Business Administration whose curriculum would be patterned after the programs developed in the leading business schools in the United States.

VI The Faculty of Natural Sciences

In 1963 the Faculty of Natural Sciences had a limited Department of Chemistry, departments of Zoology and Botany, a Department of Microbiology, and in the developing stages were departments of Physics and Applied Mathematics. It would be an essential part of the program to devote special attention to this faculty -- to develop a first-rate Department of Physics, to expand the Department of Chemistry, to strengthen the faculty in all branches of the Natural Sciences, and to provide adequate equipment for study and research.

VII A Center of Mass Communications

An informed populace is an essential in a democracy and the development of cadres trained in the specialized techniques of the mass communications media are vital to democratic development. Training in Journalism, Film, Radio, Television, Commercial Design, Advertising and Public Relations is an essential for a people so passionately devoted to news of world affairs, so dependent upon world understanding of Israeli affairs. The program envisioned the development at Tel Aviv University of a Center of Mass Communications, to provide cadres that would serve Israel's communications needs and help interpret Israel to the world.

VIII A Faculty of Fine Arts

Tel Aviv is the center of the arts in Israel, but there existed in 1963 no school on an academic level devoted to teaching the plastic arts. It was part of our program to develop a Faculty of Fine Arts at Tel Aviv University to provide a well-rounded program in the creative arts and industrial design for the country.

In summary, the program envisioned a most rapid development of physical facilities to keep pace with academic expansion, as well as measures for financing both the increased operating budget of the University and its development budget.

DEVELOPMENT 1963 - 1967

It is almost four years to the day since we assumed the task of implementing that program. The program with which we began four years ago has naturally undergone some change -- modification and expansion -- to meet changing needs and circumstances. As each objective was achieved, a new goal was established, for the building of a great educational institution is a dynamic and not a static process.

A. The Growth of the Faculty

In 1963, the Faculty of Tel Aviv University numbered 211. Today there are 1,150 teachers on the staff. The following table shows the rapid rate of faculty growth:

Number of Faculty Members

1962-63 to 1967-68

1962-63	211
1963-64	270
1964-65	394
1965-66	612
1966-67	1,040
1967-68	1,150

Many of the young instructors and associates are already products of Tel Aviv University. Others have come to us from other institutions of higher education in Israel, not because of any raiding policy by Tel Aviv University, but because of the opportunity here to make an important contribution to Israel's growth.

A great many others of our outstanding faculty are scholars trained abroad who have come to Tel Aviv University, often at great personal sacrifice, to make their contribution to the University's growing academic stature.

The list of outstanding scholars who have joined the faculty of Tel Aviv University is too long to be enumerated here. I am proud to say that on our faculty today are men whose work in their chosen fields has won world-wide recognition, who are regularly invited to lecture at important universities in other countries, whose names attract to our faculty precisely the kind of outstanding younger scholars on whom we depend for our future academic sustenance.

We have helped to reverse the tide that has carried so many of our fine young intellects to other countries to seek to develop their academic potentials. There is still, however, much to be done. As our enrollment grows, as we produce more graduate students to work as research assistants and to go on, in their turn, as associate and eventually full professors, our need for additional staff will continue to grow.

B. The Rise in the Student Body

Since 1963, when the work of building the new campus was begun, the growth of enrollment at Tel Aviv University was conditioned almost entirely by the number of openings. As new faculties were provided, new schools and departments established, the enrollment grew. In the 1967-68 academic year, Tel Aviv University will have close to 8,000 students -- roughly equivalent to the enrollment of Yale University.

The following table shows the growth of the student body since the academic year 1962-63:

Increase in Enrollment

1962-63 to 1967-68

1962-63 1,471

1963-64 2,065

1964-65 3,239

1965-66 4,609

1966-67 6,731

1967-68 8,000 (approximately)

The quality of the student body is high. Less than fifty percent of all applicants are accepted in each academic year. Among those rejected are many who could meet Tel Aviv University's high academic standards, but who cannot be admitted because of lack of space.

Tuition fees for higher education are set by the Government of Israel and are subject to change in response to changing economic conditions. At present, a year's tuition at Tel Aviv University is IL 750 (\$250).

C. Operating Costs

As can be readily understood, the cost of operating Tel Aviv University has risen year by year as its enrollment and staff have grown. Money to operate Tel Aviv University comes from a variety of sources. The budget for the academic year 1967-68 is IL 30,000,000. Of this, the Government of Israel will provide about IL 15,000,000, and the City of Tel Aviv, IL 2,800,000. Tuition and fees paid by students for the year will total IL 4,000,000, and gifts from sources outside Israel will amount to IL 1,500,000. There will be a deficit of about IL 7,000,000, which we must find to balance the budget.

The following table shows the rise in the operating budget of the University during the years since 1962-63.

AMERICAN JEWISH
Operating Costs
ARCHIVES
1962-63 to 1967-68

1962-63	IL 2,380,000
1963-64	3,500,000
1964-65	6,202,000
1965-66	11,773,000
1966-67	20,245,000
1967-68	30,000,000

D. The Building Program

Those of you who remember the almost unbroken expanse of Ramat Aviv as it was four years ago will share with us our pride in the emergence of our physical plant. If our buildings are simple, it is because we insisted that money be spent only for the basic tools of education, so sorely needed. Our buildings have a strength of line and functional simplicity which in themselves are forms of true beauty. What is even more important is that they exist and that they are available for teaching and research.

What is involved in producing such buildings for a new university with no body of proud alumni to draw upon for support, no endowment, no building fund, no ready resources? All that we had four years ago when my administration began was a great need and a conviction that meeting the need was important for the future of Israel.

The response to that need has been very encouraging. Friends of Israel and friends of higher education in Israel who realized the need for Tel Aviv University have contributed generously to the building fund and are being called upon to contribute even more. The response was also very generous from the leaders of the national and city governments, who extended substantial assistance to the University to make possible our building program.

A forum of architects composed of the leading members of the profession in Tel Aviv was created as an advisory board, individual buildings were designed by architects whose plans were approved by the administration, by the academic bodies, and by the architectural forum.

As far as possible, the needs and objectives were considered and every effort was made to incorporate into the building programs the essential structures to meet the program outlined above.

At the present stage, fifteen buildings have been constructed and equipped. The Central Library will be completed in April of next year, and half a dozen other important buildings should be completed by the opening of the 1969-70 academic year, buildings which, when completed, will provide the University with the facilities to train some 12,000 students in the various disciplines.

Buildings Completed

- 1 & 2 The Aryeh and Rivka Shenkar Buildings of Physics and Chemistry
- 3 & 4 The Isaac and Rosa Gilman Buildings of Humanities
- 5 The Gurwitz Student Center
- 6 The Samuel Rubin Music Academy
- 7 The Saul Kaplun Building of Applied Mathematics and Space Sciences
- 8 The Central Warehouse
- 9 The University Service and Maintenance Building
- 10 The Drs. I. and G. Ornstein Building of Chemistry
- 11 The Trubowitz Building of Law (*)
- 12 The Leon Recanati Graduate School of Business Administration
- 13 The Mexico Building of the Faculty of Fine Arts in memory of Fanny Wishnack
- 14 The Technical Engineering School
- 15 The Louis Calder Jr. Computation Center

(*) Formerly owned by the Hebrew University of Jerusalem and transferred to Tel Aviv University.

Buildings Under Construction

and

Estimated Date of Completion

1	Central Library	April, 1968
2	The Sharett Building of Educational Sciences	November, 1968
<u>The Life Sciences Buildings</u>		
3	The Building of Zoology and Botany	November, 1969
4	The Building of Microbiology and Biochemistry	November, 1969
5	Administration Building	November, 1969
6	The Fritz Naftali Building of the Social Sciences	November, 1969
7	School of Medicine	November, 1969
8	The House of the World Jewish Communities in honor of Dr. Nahum Goldman	1969 - 1970

E. The Friends of the University in Israel

A dedicated group of friends of the University in Israel, led by our Chairman of the Board and Mr. M. Fradis, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Israeli Friends, have been working devotedly on behalf of the University in the last years. They have been successful in obtaining several sizeable contributions towards the development program and have also engaged the support of leading Israeli industrial, commercial and banking establishments which have agreed to contribute an annual amount to the University. Of course, I hope that these efforts will continue and will be intensified.

Tel Aviv is the center of the industrial, commercial and financial life of Israel. The leading enterprises in these fields are located in Tel Aviv. The greatest advantage from the various schools of Tel Aviv University -- especially the School of Business Administration -- will redound to the benefit of the business community in Tel Aviv.

It is also quite clear that the entire development of Tel Aviv University in the last years has been planned to provide facilities for students coming from all economic strata in this densely populated area, but especially for students from the lower economic level, for whom the existence of Tel Aviv University means an opportunity to study which otherwise would be denied to them.

I therefore trust that in the years to come, the friends of the University in Tel Aviv and elsewhere in Israel will intensify their efforts toward the future growth and development of Tel Aviv University,

F. Assistance from Abroad

Tel Aviv University appeared on the world Jewish scene many years after her sister institutions in Israel were well known and had established substantial support in the leading Jewish communities outside Israel. Nevertheless, our University has succeeded in obtaining substantial support and assistance from friends of Israel throughout the Western Hemisphere.

In the 1950's, while the Honorable Haim Levanon was Mayor of Tel Aviv, he journeyed to the United States and was instrumental in organizing the American Friends of Tel Aviv University. This group, in the years preceding the present administration, had not been very active. It was essential to re-activate the group, to secure leadership and officers, and to have the American Friends included among the tax-exempt organizations in the United States.

This was accomplished during the first year of our activity. The tax exemption was confirmed on April 13, 1964. Following this recognition, a number of foundations and individuals in the United States have made substantial grants to the University, making possible the erection of buildings for Humanities, Applied Mathematics and Space Sciences, the Computer Center, the Music Academy and the Administration Building.

Distinguished friends of the University in other countries have made possible the construction of the second Chemistry Building, of the Faculty of Fine Arts, the Central Library of the University, and are now making it possible for the University to construct the School of Medicine and the buildings of Life Sciences.

The friends of Tel Aviv University, both in the United States and in other countries, have also been helpful in providing assistance towards the operating budget, in making it financially possible for American and Israeli members of the staff to join Tel Aviv University, in providing a number of fellowships, scholarships and research grants to graduate students and members of the staff of Tel Aviv University, and in serving Tel Aviv University in a number of constructive ways in the United States and in other countries.

Representatives of the Friends of Tel Aviv University are present at this meeting of the Board, and I am certain that we will all be interested in their reports.

I would like, at this point, to express to them my own and the University's deep appreciation for their untiring efforts on behalf of our institution.

THE FACULTIES

A. The Faculty of Humanities

The Faculty of Humanities grew out of the Institute of Jewish Studies, one of the two institutes that were combined as university institutes by the City of Tel Aviv in 1953-54, as the forerunners of the University.

Today the Faculty of Humanities consists of seventeen departments, of which six are devoted to Jewish studies. It is the largest of the University's faculties with almost 3,000 students taking the basic liberal arts course which the faculty provides. Many of the students will become teachers.

The Faculty of Humanities provides a variety of courses in the following departments:



Bible	General History
Talmud	History of the Middle East and Africa
Hebrew Language (Linguistics)	French Civilization
Hebrew Literature	English
Jewish History	Theater Arts
History of Religious Thought in Judaism	Psychology
Philosophy	Educational Sciences (Graduate Studies only)
Ancient Mid-East Studies	Musicology
	Classical Studies

The Faculty of Humanities offers a three-year program for undergraduates leading to the Bachelor of Arts degree, and a two-year graduate program leading to the degree of Master of Arts.

French and English are taught in a language laboratory equipped with modern vocal instruments which may also be used to teach musicology, the theater arts and other studies. The laboratory permits individual instruction simultaneously to sixteen students who may be at five or six levels of learning.

Affiliated with the Faculty of Humanities are two institutes -- the Shiloah Institute for Research of the Middle East and Africa, and the Institute for Zionist Research.

The Shiloah Institute is successor to the Research Center founded by the Israel Oriental Society. It engages in surveys of contemporary development of the peoples of the Middle East and Africa and in studies of the Arab peoples in Israel and neighboring countries. Government grants support part of its work. The Institute possesses a rich collection of Arab and Middle East archives, including newspapers and documents dealing with Middle East affairs. It publishes an annual review of events and trends in the Middle East, entitled The Middle East Record, which has won favorable attention from a wide audience including adoption as required reading by Middle East study centers in other countries. An Advisory Board of public and University members supervises its publications. Among papers on current problems published recently by the Institute are Politics in Iran (1958-63), Rule in Jordan, and The Position of the Officer Class in Arab Society and Politics. The Institute has also published a bibliography of articles dealing with the Middle East, 1959-66, a list of newspapers published in the Middle East, and Soviet publications on the Middle East.

The Weizmann Institute for Research of Zionism, named for the late Chaim Weizmann, Israel's first President, works closely with the Jewish Agency on research projects into the history of the Zionist movement, the theory, philosophy and basis of Zionism, and Jewish settlement in Israel. It also provides teaching materials, bibliographies and instructors to other institutions teaching the history and development of Zionism.

B. The Faculty of Sciences

Over the past four years the University has established new departments and broadened the curricula of old departments to bring the study of the sciences at Tel Aviv up to the most advanced levels. There are now six departments of study, providing undergraduate and graduate study in Biology, Microbiology, Chemistry, Biochemistry, Applied Mathematics and Physics.

The Department of Biology offers an undergraduate program of three years' study toward the Bachelor of Science degree, with concentration in Zoology, Botany and Chemistry. A two-year graduate program leading to the degree of Master of Science is open to majors in Botany or Zoology.

The Department of Microbiology offers a five-year course to students majoring in Microbiology, with Parasitology and Biochemistry as minors, leading to the degree of Master of Science in Microbiology.

The Department of Chemistry offers a three-year program leading to the Bachelor of Science degree in the following principal subjects:

Inorganic Chemistry	Chemical Technology
Organic Chemistry	Analytical Chemistry
Physical Chemistry	

Starting with the coming academic year, the Department of Chemistry will begin offering courses leading to the degree of Master of Science in Chemistry.

The Department of Chemistry has developed substantial research in the fields of Organic Chemistry and Physical Chemistry. During the last year faculty members of the Department have published some fifty scientific papers in these fields.

Their research in Organic Chemistry is concentrated on the fields of Structure and Functions of Biologically Active Molecules, Organic Reaction Mechanisms, and Synthesis of Polymers.

Research in Physical Chemistry is conducted in the fields of Theoretical Chemistry, Solid State Physics, and related problems in the field of Molecular Structure and Spectra.

The Department extends its experimental research activities into the fields of Magnetic Resonance and Spectroscopy.

The Department of Biochemistry accepts students for graduate study who have completed their undergraduate training in the Chemistry Department or Biological Departments.

The Department of Biochemistry is engaged in research in the fields of Biological Oxidation Radiations, Structure and Behavior of Haemo Proteins and in Biotechnology.

Starting next year, the Department of Biochemistry will also offer a two-year graduate course leading to a Master of Science degree.

The Department of Applied Mathematics offers a three-year program leading to a Bachelor's degree, providing fundamental knowledge in Mathematics and Mathematical Physics and such more specialized subjects as:

Hydrodynamics	Numerical Analysis
Computer Programming	Statistics
Differential Equations	Operational Research Methods

As of this time, the Mathematics Department of Tel Aviv University is the only one in Israel that is offering undergraduate instruction in applied mathematics.

We are in the process of planning for the expansion of the teaching of mathematics within the framework of the mathematical sciences, to include applied mathematics, pure mathematics, computer sciences and statistics.

The Department has recently acquired a large-scale computer -- the Control Data Corporation 3400 -- which is the most powerful computer available to any Israeli university. It is housed in the new Computer Center where it will be accessible to all schools and departments.

The Graduate program provides advanced study in Applied Mathematics, with specialization at the option of the student, and as we reach the point where we have doctoral candidates ready for their degrees, we have no doubt that authorization to grant such degrees will be forthcoming.

The Department is carrying on research in the fields of magneto hydrodynamics, theoretical dynamics, rarefied gas dynamics, analysis and numerical analysis -- complex studies which seek to describe mathematically the behavior of certain substances. These researches are being sponsored and supported in part by the Office of Scientific Research of the United States Air Force.

The work of the Department of Physics is of particular importance. The Department is awaiting full accreditation to grant the degrees of Master of Science and Doctor of Philosophy in all aspects of Theoretical Physics, as well as conditional approval of its studies of Experimental Physics pending the acquisition of basic equipment needed for degree studies in this field, as well as of additional faculty.

The Department has built a very modern curriculum at the undergraduate level and is teaching a number of subjects not provided elsewhere in Israel. These include elementary Particle Physics and Astrophysics. The real frontier of science, which was in Atomic and Nuclear Physics a decade ago, is now in Particle Physics, and it is in this field that the next great breakthroughs are expected.

Because of the Department's leadership in these fields, Tel Aviv University is the principal research center in Israel in these areas. During the last academic year, bi-weekly seminars in these subjects were held at Tel Aviv University with physicists of the other educational and research institutions in Israel. The advanced level of research conducted in Particle Physics has attracted many scientists from outside of Israel, both as Visiting Professors and as Fellows.

The Institute of Space and Planetary Sciences has been created as a separate structure devoted at present to physical studies of the earth's environment, the solar system and the universe at large, but offering the possibility of expansion into areas outside of physics -- space medicine, planetary life, etc.

The Department of Physics is working on projects with a number of other scientific institutions. With the Weizmann Institute of Science, the Department is working on a system for automating the analysis of bubble chamber photographs originating in accelerator experiments, as part of its work in High Energy Physics.

With the California Institute of Technology, the Department is working on a project in Solar Physics. CalTech has made available to Tel Aviv University a modern solar telescope and equipment for taking motion pictures of the sun. Tel Aviv University is providing other facilities and staff for photographing the sun during the period when it is not visible in California, in order to provide a continuous record of structures in the solar atmosphere which scientists of both universities are analyzing. The film taken in Israel is being processed by the Israeli motion picture industry.

A similar project is being developed with the United States Office of Naval Research which is making available to Tel Aviv University a 24-inch telescope for use in Quasar Astronomy, a study of the phenomena of the night sky similar to the solar project with CalTech.

Our Institute of Space and Planetary Sciences has also been involved in several projects with the United States National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA). One series of experiments has dealt with the building of an interplanetary dust collector. Space for these experiments has been provided by NASA on some of its Gemini flights and on the Luster Rockets program. The collected dust particles are now being studied by the Institute's scientists, using its electron microscope, which is one of the most advanced models available. Studies in Cloud Physics have attracted international interest and led to a collaboration with the National Center of Atmospheric Research (NCAR).

A program in the Physics of Materials has been developed, but it has not yet been possible to activate this study, of great importance to Israel's economy, because of lack of funds for equipment and personnel.

Additional equipment is needed by the Department of Physics to enable it to obtain full qualification for its Master's and Doctor's degrees in Experimental Physics. The development of a program in Nuclear Physics in the experimental area will be speeded with the planned construction of an accelerator by the Israeli Government, for the use of all Israeli scientists, in which the University's Department of Physics will participate.

C. Post-Graduate Medicine

The upheaval of World War II and the struggle for independence in Israel made it impossible for many excellent physicians to keep abreast of developments in medical knowledge. Accordingly, in 1962, the University organized a Faculty of Post-Graduate Medicine and recently a series of postgraduate courses in Dentistry has been started.

Teaching in various specialties, including the general practice of medicine, is organized in courses held once a week for physicians and twice a week for dentists. Ten percent of the physicians in the Tel Aviv area -- an enrollment of 250 -- attended the courses last year, evidence of the importance they have assumed. Upon completion of a full curriculum (8 semesters in medicine, 4 in dentistry) and after passing an examination, the candidate is awarded a diploma in the specialty he has studied.

D. The Faculty of Social Sciences

The Faculty of Social Sciences was established in November, 1964 with the Departments of Sociology, Developing Countries and Political Science. Since then, it has been expanded to include Departments of Economics, Statistics and Labor Studies. The student body has been growing rapidly in this Faculty, especially since the agreement with the Hebrew University which eliminated the acceptance of new students by the branch of Social Sciences of the Hebrew University in Tel Aviv. This Faculty is becoming the second largest of the University.

The staff of the Faculty consists primarily of graduates of the Hebrew University who have either taken postgraduate work in the United States and England or who have obtained or are working toward their graduate degrees at the Hebrew University. Several senior faculty members from the United States are in the process of joining this Faculty.

Research, which ordinarily is an essential part of training and work in any faculty of Social Sciences, is in its incipient stages on an individual rather than on an institutional basis. It is hoped that with the arrival of the new senior academic staff and with the securing of funds for research, both from the University and from outside sources, a number of projects which are being prepared by the staff will be put into effect.

The Faculty of Social Sciences also offers studies toward a diploma in Journalism, which requires four years of work. Other students may qualify for the degree of Bachelor of Arts in three years.

Special evening courses, starting at 4 p. m. , are held in some subjects.

E. School of Medicine

A Medical School in Tel Aviv was conceived in the minds of the leading clinicians of the Greater Tel Aviv area a number of years before it was established. The issue came to a head in the late fall of 1963. In January of 1964, the authorities of Tel Aviv University approved the establishment of a School of Medicine. Teaching was opened at the end of October, 1964.

The underlying reasons for the establishment of the Medical School were outlined in the report on the Tel Aviv University Medical School prepared in November, 1966 by the Dean, Prof. Andre DeVries as follows:

1. The urgent need for young physicians in Israel.
2. The necessity of having medical academic life in the greater Tel Aviv area with its population of 1,000,000, its more than 3,000 hospital beds and a large number of outpatient clinics, in order to maintain and raise the standard of medicine in this region.
3. Making it possible for youngsters of the Tel Aviv area to study medicine without the additional expense of living in another region.
4. Repatriation of talented Israelis who had gone abroad to study medicine, after not having been accepted in the only one existing medical school in Jerusalem because of class size limitation.

The assets which Tel Aviv University had at the time of the opening of its School were the facilities of the important hospitals of Tel Aviv and environs. The aim of the Medical School as defined at the first meeting of the faculty council was:

"Imparting of the highest possible level of instruction in order to attain a balanced theoretical and practical proficiency in clinical medicine in all its aspects -- therapeutic, preventive, psychiatric and sociological. Special stress will be laid on the medical requirements of the individual, sick or healthy, at home or at work, in an effort to train graduates toward independent practice and to awaken an appreciation of the vital importance and satisfaction in medical practice outside the hospital."

The Medical School opened with the fourth and fifth year because the facilities of the hospital made possible the teaching of those years. The student body represented a veritable ingathering of exiles -- exiles from Israel who, for lack of space, were compelled to go to study in foreign universities and who, with the opening of the fourth and fifth year, streamed to our Medical School. Twenty-three came from Austria, from the universities of Vienna and Graz; one from Freiburg, Germany; four from Switzerland, from Basel and Zurich; two from France, Grenoble and Paris; six from Bologna in Italy; two from Amsterdam; one from Cordoba, Argentina; and even the countries behind the iron curtain were represented by three students who came from Rumania.

Thirty students were admitted to the fourth year, twenty-three to the fifth year as against the originally planned 24 and 16 admissions respectively, and the Tel Aviv University Medical School was launched.

In the academic year 1965-66, the sixth year of medicine was added, but a Medical School could not exist on the basis of the three clinical years alone. It was organically and institutionally obligatory to open the first three years as soon as possible, so that Tel Aviv University could have a complete School of Medicine. In spite of shortage of space and laboratory facilities, the first year of Medicine was opened in 1966-67 and this week, the second year of Medicine is opening at the University, thus providing instruction in the first, second, fourth, fifth and sixth years. We will open our academic year with over 280 students in medicine and next year, in November, 1968, we will open the third year of medicine, thus completing the entire course of medical education at Tel Aviv University.

The staff of the Medical School, mobilized from the leading physicians of the area for the clinical years, and the staff of the Faculty of Sciences, has been able to provide, from the very inception of the school, teaching and research of the highest level. The fourth, fifth and sixth years have already been recognized by the Council on Higher Education which is the accrediting agency in Israel. Application for accreditation of the pre-clinical years will be submitted and acted upon very shortly.

Our teachers in Medicine who have been the prime movers in the establishing of the Medical School in Tel Aviv, have maintained their enthusiasm and interest and have shown devotion to the school, to the students, and teaching. They have also neither overlooked nor neglected carrying on research in various fields of Medicine which are an essential part of medical training.

There are at present affiliated with Tel Aviv University the following research institutes:

Rogoff-Wellcome Medical Research Institute, Department of Experimental Biology, Beilinson Hospital

Nephrological Institute, Beilinson Hospital

The Institute for Clinical Research, Tel-Hashomer Hospital

Institute of Human Genetics, Tel-Hashomer Hospital

Hematological Institute, Tel-Hashomer Hospital

Heart Institute, Tel-Hashomer Hospital

Endocrine Research & Development Unit, Tel-Hashomer Hospital

Prof. Baruk's Institute for Radio-Clinical Research,
Tel-Hashomer Hospital

Thus, Tel Aviv University, responding to the need of the country and the region, established the School of Medicine which, in the course of these years, has come to be known and recognized as a first-rate institution of medical training and research.

F. Graduate School of Business Administration

Preparations for the opening of the Graduate School of Business Administration were begun in late 1965 and in the academic year 1966-67 the first students were admitted. There were 350 applicants of whom 140 were accepted.

The requirements for this school, as for the others, are strict. Applicants must have a Bachelor of Arts degree with acceptably high grades. They must pass an admissions test prepared and conducted by the Princeton Educational Testing Service. English is a requirement, as it is in many other schools, since the texts and literature in modern Business Administration stems largely from the faculties of the important United States graduate schools.

That it was possible for 140 students to pass an admissions test given in English, with its basis in the mores and customs of a society foreign to most of the students, in itself is tribute to their quality. The Graduate School of Business Administration is in the process of creating its own Admissions Test which would be given in English but would seek to eliminate some of the hazards of language and ideas peculiar to the U. S.

The new building of the Graduate School of Business Administration is scheduled to be ready for occupancy by the end of this year.

The aim of the school is to prepare its students for responsible managerial duties in the various sectors of the Israeli economy. The School seeks to provide the student with the tools necessary for his work in later life, which include methodological thinking and analysis, work and research habits and principles of application developed within the social, mathematical and managerial sciences.

The School's major program provides studies leading to the Master's Degree, with a shorter course leading to a Diploma. Extension courses are held in the evening for working students and concentrated day courses for management personnel at various levels are also provided.

Even before the Graduate School began its classes, it was able to establish a close working relationship with members of the faculty of Harvard University Graduate School of Business Administration. In 1965 three professors from that faculty came to Israel to conduct seminars for Israeli business leaders, a program that was repeated last July with the addition of a fourth Harvard professor.

The enrollment, as the new semester opens, will be 300 students.

G. Education

The development of a strong education system is a basic need in a country like Israel which is absorbing so many thousands of people from a variety of cultures. Over the next few years 700 new teachers will be needed annually for the secondary schools and more than 150 of these teachers will need diplomas in the natural sciences.

Teacher training is a supplement to general education or specialized study in other schools and departments. Tel Aviv University encourages students in the various departments to take the training needed for them to teach their disciplines. This year more than 750 Tel Aviv University students are enrolled for courses in education.

The University also gives courses to unqualified secondary school teachers in order to enable them to acquire diplomas, as well as courses for qualified teachers who wish to add to their specialties or to refresh their knowledge.

H. Faculty of Fine Arts

The plan for the Faculty of Fine Arts has been a part of the program since the induction of this administration. A building for the Faculty of Fine Arts has already been constructed. However, teaching in Fine Arts will begin only this year with a Department of History of Art. It is hoped that the original plan will soon be implemented so as to include in the curriculum of the Faculty departments of Fine Arts, with workshops in Painting, Sculpture and other plastic arts. It is also anticipated that within this Faculty a Department of Industrial Design will be established to provide training in that important field for Israeli industry, thus improving its excellence and strengthening the possibilities for export.

Israel has many qualified artists who could effectively and constructively serve as members of the Faculty of Fine Arts.

THE WAY AHEAD

Many devoted Israeli leaders, many talented scholars, many friends of Israel in other countries have contributed to the successful launching of Tel Aviv University as the full-scale university proposed by the late Moshe Sharett's committee of inquiry and envisioned in our plans on assuming office. In all of my efforts on behalf of the University, I have had the support of its administrative and academic leaders, to whom I want to express my deepest appreciation.

In the foregoing I have endeavored to outline the general program presented in 1963 and to review what has been accomplished to date. I am extremely gratified at the great progress of the University and I personally assume responsibility for all the things it has not been possible to do in this brief period. I feel certain that the future will make it possible to right all oversights, whenever and wherever they may exist.

May I again express to you my warmest thanks for accepting membership on the Board of Governors and for being present at this memorable session. With your guidance and support, Tel Aviv University will grow and develop for the welfare of Israel, to the credit of the Jewish people all over the world, and for the benefit of all mankind.

At a consultation of Dr. George Wise and his colleagues with the Committee on Control & Authorization of Campaigns, which took place on April 1, 1965, at the offices of the Jewish Agency, the following understanding was reached in connection with the coming to the United States of Mayor Namir, on behalf of the Tel Aviv University in the month of June:

1. The Tel Aviv University will attempt to arrange mayoral receptions and fundraising parlor meetings in about eight to ten communities.

2. Dr. Wise undertakes to clear the proposed meetings with the local welfare fund communities. It is assumed that, if campaign conditions in any community will cause harm to the campaign as a whole as a result of the proposed Tel Aviv University's fundraising activities, Dr. Wise will endeavor to substitute some other community for it.

3. The names of those to be invited to the parlor meetings will be subject to clearance with the New York UJA and the respective welfare funds in the several remaining communities.

Two supplementary points were made: A) if a potential donor was under consideration by the Education Fund no appeal would be made to him; B) if any/^{prospective}Tel Aviv University donor does not appear as a contributor to UJA, then Tel Aviv University will have the right to contact him.

4. With regard to publicity, it is understood that it will be publicized that Mayor Namir, in addition to his other

posts, is Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Tel Aviv University. However, Dr. Wise agrees that no publicity will be given on a local level in connection with specific fundraising meetings in that community.

5. The mailing of general literature regarding the Tel Aviv University at this time will be directed primarily to the prospects for the Namir and fundraising activities in June. More broad-scale distribution of literature is to be conducted in the fall. However, the distribution of materials during meetings and academic functions which Dr. Wise will attend is not affected by the above provision.

The Committee also discussed the broader question of building funds for institutions of higher learning in Israel, and its relationship to fundraising campaigns in the United States. Members of the Committee emphasized the need for a fundamental discussion on this long-range problem.

It was concluded that it be conveyed to the existing committees in Israel dealing with higher education, the need for a master plan and priorities. As a first step Mrs. Halprin, when in Israel in May, will seek to meet with the proper committee to convey the position of the Committee on Control & Authorizations of Campaigns. She suggested that when the UJA mission will be in Israel in the fall, some further contact be made with the Israeli committee.