



THE JACOB RADER MARCUS CENTER OF THE
AMERICAN JEWISH ARCHIVES

MS-763: Rabbi Herbert A. Friedman Collection, 1930-2004.

Series H: United Jewish Appeal, 1945-1995.

Subseries 4: Administrative Files, 1945-1994.

Box
40

Folder
2

Israel Education Fund. 1966.

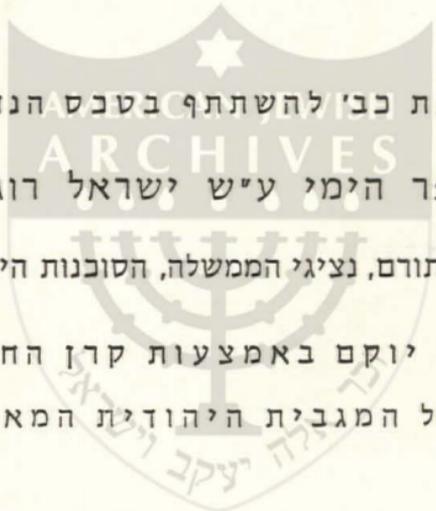
For more information on this collection, please see the finding aid on the
American Jewish Archives website.

THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE THE JEWISH AGENCY FOR ISRAEL
THE ASHDOD LOCAL COUNCIL

HAVE THE HONOUR TO INVITE YOU TO THE GROUND-BREAKING CEREMONY
OF THE ISRAEL ROGOSIN NAUTICAL SCHOOL AT ASHDOD
IN THE PRESENCE OF THE DONOR, Mr. I. ROGOSIN
REPRESENTATIVES OF THE GOVERNMENT AND THE JEWISH AGENCY.
THE SCHOOL WILL BE BUILT THROUGH THE ISRAEL EDUCATION FUND
FOUNDED BY THE UNITED JEWISH APPEAL IN THE U. S. A.

THE CEREMONY WILL TAKE PLACE ON THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, AT 3.30 P. M. AT THE SITE ASSIGNED FOR THE SCHOOL
(NEAR TO GIV'AT HAMIGDALOR).

משרד החינוך והתרבות הסוכנות היהודית לארץ-ישראל
המועצה המקומית אשדוד



מזמינים את כבי' להשתתף בטכס הנחת אבן הפינה
לבית הספר הימי ע"ש ישראל רוגוזין באשדוד
בהשתתפות התורם, נציגי הממשלה, הסוכנות היהודית ואישי צבור
בית הספר יוקם באמצעות קרן החינוך לישראל
מיסודה של המגבית היהודית המאוחדת בארה"ב

הטכס יתקיים ביום חמישי כ"ז בשבט תשכ"ו (17 בפברואר 1966) בשעה 3.30 אחה"צ
במגרש המיועד לבית הספר (בקרב גבעת המגדלור)



הזמנה לחנוכת בנין בית הספר התיכון המקיף בדימונה ע"ש אדית ליהמן
Invitation to the Dedication Ceremony of the Edith Lehman Comprehensive High School in Dimona



ראש המועצה דימונה

ג . ס ב א ג

מתכבד להזמין את כב'

לחנוכת בנין בית הספר התיכון הנומיף
ע"ש אדית ליהמן

הטכס יערך ברחבת בית הספר, ביום שלישי, כ"ה חשוון
תשכ"ז, 8 בנובמבר 1966, בשעה 10 לפני הצהריים.



ד"ר ישראל גולדשטיין
חבר הנהלת הסוכנות היהודית ויו"ר קרן היסוד

ונציגות חטיבת הנשים של המגבית היהודית המאוחדת
בניו-יורק בראשותה של הגב' אליין סירקס,

בית הספר נבנה בתרומות חטיבת הנשים בניו-יורק
באמצעות קרן החנוך לישראל מיסודה של המגבית
היהודית המאוחדת בארצות-הברית.

The Mayor of Dimona

G. SABAG

requests your presence at the Dedication Ceremony
of the

EDITH LEHMAN
Comprehensive High School

on Tuesday, November 8, 1966 at 10 a.m. in the
presence of

Mr. ZALMAN ARANNE
Minister of Education and Culture

Dr. ISRAEL GOLDSTEIN
member of the Jewish Agency Executive and
Chairman of Keren Hayesod — United Israel Appeal

and representatives of the Women's Division of
the United Jewish Appeal of New York, headed
by Mrs. BURT J. SIRIS,

The School has been constructed with the
help of the Women's Division in New York
through the ISRAEL EDUCATION FUND
founded by the United Jewish Appeal.

12



כי

נוציון

תצא

תורה

ודבר ה' נוקדשלים

FOR OUT OF ZION SHALL GO FORTH THE LAW
AND THE WORD OF THE LORD FROM JERUSALEM



עיריית ירושלים • האגודה לקידום החינוך העלייסודי • אבן פינה לביה"ס התיכון ולפנימיה ע"ש אולמן • כ"א מנ"א תשכ"ו
MUNICIPALITY OF JERUSALEM • GROUNDBREAKING THE S. ULLMANN EDUCATIONAL CENTER • 7.8.1966

Mayor Teddy Kollek
of Jerusalem

ראש העיר ירושלים
טדי קולק

requests the honour of
your attendance at the
Groundbreaking Ceremony
August 7, 1966, 4.30 P.M.
at Givat Mordekhai Qrt.
corner Harav Herzog Str.

מתכבד להזמינכם לטכס

הנחת אבן-הפינה

לביה"ס התיכון ולפנימייה

ע"ש אורלמן

THE S. ULLMANN
EDUCATIONAL
CENTER JERUSALEM

המוקם ע"י קרן החינוך לישראל
ע"י המגבית המאוחדת
בארצות הברית.

to be constructed under the
auspices of
The Israel Education Fund
a program of the United Jewish
Appeal

הטכס ייערך במעמד

נציגי ממשלת ישראל

עיריית ירושלים

הסוכנות היהודית לא"י

ובנוכחות הגב' ז' אולמן

The Ceremony will be conducted
in the presence of
Mrs. S. Ullmann
and distinguished Representatives
of the Israel Government,
Municipality of Jerusalem,
The Jewish Agency for Israel.

הטכס יתקיים ביום א', כ"א מנ"א תשכ"ו,

(7-8-66) בשעה 4:30 אחה"צ

בשכונת גבעת מרדכי

פינת רח' הרב הרצוג

The Donor:

"Matanah Foundation"

President: Ludwig Jesselson
of New York



התורם :

קרן "מתנה"

לודוויג יסלסון

ניו-יורק

10F

המועצה המקומית נצרת עלית



NAZARET ILLIT LOCAL COUNCIL

ראש המועצה נצרת עלית,

מרדכי אלון

מתכבד להזמין

לטכס הקדשה של בית הספר התיכון המקיף



המוקם ע"י קרן החנוך לישראל, מיסודה של המגבית היהודית המאוחדת בארצות-הברית.

ההקדשה תערך במעמד יו"ר הנהלת הסוכנות היהודית, מר ל. א. פינקוס, נציגי ממשלת ישראל, משפחת שרת, ומשלחת הסקר של המגבית היהודית המאוחדת.

הטכס יתקיים ביום א', ב' מרחשון תשכ"ז (16 באוקטובר 1966), בשעה 3-30 אחה"צ, בשכונת הדרומית של נצרת עלית, ליד בנין בית הספר.



הזמנה להנחת אבן הפינה לבנין בית ספר תיכון מקיף ע"ש מונרו גולדוטר
Invitation to the Ground Breaking Ceremony of the Monroe Goldwater Comprehensive High School



file-ief

ראש העיר אילת

יוסף לוי

מתכבד להזמין לטכס הנחת אבן פינה לבית הספר

התיכון המקיף על שם



המוקם ע"י קרן החנוך לישראל של המגבית היהודית
המאוחדת בארצות-הברית.

הטקס יערך במעמד נציגי ממשלת ישראל, הסוכנות

היהודית ואישי צבור.

הטכס יתקיים ביום ז' בסיון תשכ"ו — 26-5-66,

בשעה 5 אחה"צ במקום המיועד להקמת בית-הספר, ברחוב

חטיבת הנגב.

התורמים

מר אהרון צילביץ

•

מר שמואל לייזסדורף

ARCHIVES

•

מר מוריס לויין

•

מר וויליאם רוזנוולד

•

מר מורטון ס. וולף

The Donors

Mr. ARON CHILEWICH



Mr. SAMUEL LEIDESDORF

ARCHIVES



Mr. MAURICE LEVIN



Mr. WILLIAM ROSENWALD



Mr. MORTON S. WOLF

The Mayor of Eilat

YOSEF LEVY

Has the honour of inviting you to the Ground
Breaking Ceremony for the Comprehensive High
School which is being built in the name of

AMERICAN JEWISH
Mr. MONROE GOLDWATER

by the Israel Education Fund of the United
Jewish Appeal in the U.S.A.

The ceremony will take place in the presence
of Representatives of the Israel Government, the
Jewish Agency and distinguished guests, on
Thursday, May 26th, 1966, at 5.00 p.m. at the
"Hativat-Hanegev" Street site.

The Mayor of Ramla
YEHUDA STEIN

Has the honor of inviting you to the
Ground Breaking Ceremony for

THE THEODORE R. RACOOSIN
COMPREHENSIVE HIGH SCHOOL

and

THE DOROTHY AND AARON RUBIN
WORKSHOP BUILDING

to be erected by the Israel Education Fund,
founded by the United Jewish Appeal.

The ceremony will take place on Thursday, May 19th, 1966,
at 5.00 p.m., at the site assigned for the school, near
the Local Stadium, in the presence of the donors and
representatives of the Government and Jewish Agency.

After the ceremony a reception will take
place at the BILU school, near the
Local Stadium.

**ראש עיריית דמלה
יהודה שטיין**

מתכבד להזמין את כב' להשתתף בטכס הנחת
אבן הפינה לבית הספר התיכון המקיף

ע"ש תיאודור רקוסין

ולבתי המלאכה שליד בית הספר

AMERICAN JEWISH

ע"ש אהרן ודורוטי רובין

המוקמים ע"י קרן החינוך לישראל מיסודה של
המגבית היהודית המאוחדת.

הטכס ייערך ביום חמישי, כ"ט באייר תשכ"ו
(19 במאי 1966) בשעה 17:00 אחה"צ במקום המיועד
לבית הספר ליד האיצטדיון העירוני, בנוכחות התורמים,
נציגי הממשלה, הסוכנות היהודית ואישי צבור.

עם סיום הטכס תיערך קבלת פנים
באולם בית הספר הממלכתי "בילו",
ליד האיצטדיון העירוני.



הזמנה להנחת אבן הפינה לבנין בית ספר תיכון מקצועי ז' אדר תשכ"ו.
Invitation to the Ground Breaking Ceremony of the Vocational High School 27.2.66.



ראש המועצה המקומית רמת-השרון
שמואל חכם

מתכבד להזמין את כב' להשתתף בטכס
הנחת אבן הפינה לבית הספר התיכון המקצועי
המוקם ע"י קרן החינוך לישראל מיסודה של המגבית
היהודית בארה"ב בעזרת תרומתו הנדיבה של
סמואל רוטברג מארה"ב

הטכס יערך ביום א' ו' באדר תשכ"ו (27 בפברואר
1966) בשעה 3.30 אחה"צ ברחבת בית התרבות לנוער
רח' הזית נוה"מגן במעמד נציגי הממשלה, הסוכנות
היהודית ואישי צבור.

עם סיום הטכס תיערך קבלת פנים
בבית-צבי, רח' אויפשקין, רמת-השרון.

The Head of The Ramat Hasharon Local Council
SHMUEL HACHAM

Has the honour of inviting you to the Ground
Breaking Ceremony of the Vocational High School to be
built by the Israel Education Fund, founded by the United Jewish
Appeal, through the generous donation of

Mr. SAMUEL ROTHBERG from the U.S.A.

The ceremony will take place on Sunday, February 27th,
at 3.30 p.m. in the grounds of the Youth Center at
Hazayit St., Neve Magen, in the presence of the donor, Mr.
Samuel Rothberg, and Representatives of the Government and
the Jewish Agency.

**After the ceremony a reception
will take place at Beit Zvi,
Usishkin Street, Ramat Hasharon.**

C O P Y

10-10

P. O. Box 7053

1130/65

Tel Aviv, January 2, 1966

To: Ralph I. Goldman

From: Eliezer Shavit

Subject: PROGRESS REPORT - YAHUD YOUTH CENTER

We are enclosing herewith Progress Report for the Steinberg Youth Center in Yahud, for the period ending December 31st 1965.

L3 ✓

7 January 1966

Mr. Abe Shiffman
1040 W. Fort Street
Detroit 26, Michigan

Dear Abe:

I have wanted to write this letter to you for many weeks, but one thing after another kept interfering. First, there were all the preparations for the big Conference, then the Conference itself, and then I left immediately for an overseas trip, from which I have just returned. So, this is really the first opportunity I have had to sit down and tell you some of the thoughts that are on my mind.

We have known each other for many years, Abe, and I am familiar with some of the great works of philanthropy you have undertaken. Your generosity in Detroit and in the United States has made you one of the truly beloved leaders in the American Jewish community. You have not only been munificent in the amounts you have given away, but you have been so modest and gracious and friendly in the manner in which you have done your deeds and this has been almost more impressive than the actual sums involved. Very rarely does one find the combination of humility coupled with munificence. You have that rare combination.

But, of all the things you have done, I really think nothing has been as wonderful or immediate or inspirational as the gift you have made to the Israel Education Fund. Here you have done something which will directly affect the lives of thousands of children. And this effect will last for many generations to come. If all of our hopes are fulfilled, and if all of the plans of the educational authorities in Israel really come to pass, then the work that will be done in your school will do even more than influence the lives of the children who go there.

Mr. Abe Shiffman

-2-

7 January 1966

In the long run, the work to be done in that school will actually influence the life of Israel as a nation. You and I know perfectly well that Israel will always be small in population. Her success in the decades ahead will depend not upon quantity, but upon quality. If her population is educated properly, than her quality will constantly improve.

So, Abe, that is why I think this marvelous and generous act of yours is probably the most important of all the great things you have done. Israel is in her infancy. You are one of the few men who have taken the position of deciding what she will be like in the future. Any country only has a few founding fathers. I do not think I am exaggerating when I say that those Jews of America who will follow your example and will do what you have done, will be listed among the founding fathers of Israel. You have acted creatively as well generously. That is the highest possible mitzvah anyman can earn.

With respect and friendship, I am,

Sincerely yours,

HAF:gb

Herbert A. Friedman

file - ed.

HAF

January 18, 1966

Mr. Joseph Grevey
Isaac Liberman Foundation, Inc.
P.O. Box 1364
Albuquerque, N.M.

Dear Mr. Grevey:

I am pleased to report to you that the funds contributed to the Israel Education Fund by the Isaac Liberman Foundation have been allocated to the following Israeli students:

- 1) Shlomo Zuriel - a student in the first grade at the ORT Vocational School in Natanya. Shlomo came to Israel from Turkey in 1951. He has no father. His mother lives in Eilat and he lives with other members of his family in Natanya where he receives financial assistance from the municipality. We are told that Shlomo is progressing well in his studies.
- 2) Itzhak Ezer - a student in the first grade at the Yeshiva High School "Merom Zion" in Jerusalem. Itzhak came to Israel from Iraq in 1951. His parents live in Ashkelon. During the school year Shlomo resides at the Yeshiva boarding facilities. His father is currently a night watchman. There are five children in the family. We are informed that Itzhak is an excellent student.
- 3) Shimon Alfassi - a student in the first grade in a vocational Yeshiva in Jerusalem. He came to Israel from Morocco in 1957. Shimon's parents live in Mivseret Yerushalayim. During the school year Shimon lives at his school. There are eight children in his family. The father is a construction worker.

These three students will each receive \$200 a year for a four year period, totalling \$2,400. The balance of \$600 will be distributed at the rate of \$200 for each of three years to:

- 4) Benyamin Zagron - a student in the second grade of the ORT Vocational High School in Natanya. Benyamin came to Israel from Tunisia in 1955. His family lives in Moshav Tkuma in the Negev. There are eight children in the family.

I sincerely hope that these allocations meet with your approval.

I take this opportunity to express again our deepest appreciation to you for the magnanimous contribution which enables these children to attend secondary school where they may acquire the knowledge and the skills for a productive life.

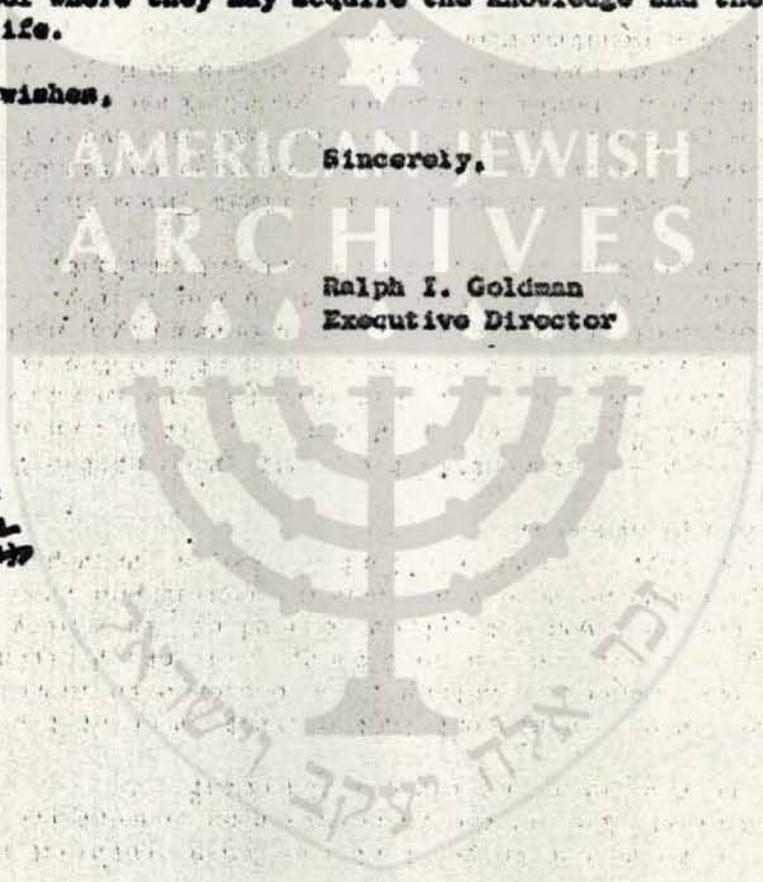
With all good wishes,

Sincerely,

Ralph I. Goldman
Executive Director

RIG/s

Handwritten notes:
1/18/66
1/18/66
1/18/66



ISAAC LIBERMAN FOUNDATION, INC.

P. O. Box 1364

ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO 87103

January 20, 1966

Israel Education Fund
51 West 51st Street
New York, New York 10019

Attention: Mr. Ralph I. Goldman
Executive Director

Dear Mr. Goldman:

This is to acknowledge your letter of January 18th.

I am very pleased to read the outline of the allocations made by the Israel Educational Authorities from the funds contributed by the Isaac Liberman Foundation. I am sure that the choice of pupils is right and hope that our modest contribution will enable them to improve their chances for a better life.

Please convey our approval and thanks to the proper authorities in Israel.

Yours very truly,

ISAAC LIBERMAN FOUNDATION, INC.

Joseph Grevey
Joseph Grevey

JG:Mw

20 January 1966

Mr. Maurice H. Saltzman
Bobbie Brooks, Inc.
3830 Kelley Avenue
Cleveland 14, Ohio

Dear Maury:

Following our telephone conversation yesterday, I simply would like to remind you that you and Charlie Jordan and I want to spend an hour together on the morning of February 1st, before the Administration Committee meeting of the JDC.

My suggestion is that we meet at 10:30 a.m. at your hotel, in order to make it as easy as possible for you. I do not know where you are staying, but Charlie and I are prepared to come to you.

Would you please let me know whether this time is convenient to you, and at what hotel you will be staying.

Cordially,

HAF:gb

Herbert A. Friedman

file - ed.

TO: RALPH I. GOLDMAN

DATE: JANUARY 20, 1966

FROM: DAVID MARK

SUBJECT: LEO BAECK SCHOOL - M. SALTZMAN

a one-uid

HAF advised yesterday that he had seen Maurice Saltzman who: 1) said he would send in ~~the~~ payment in March; 2) wanted to see the plans and be in a position to choose his building. HAF asked me to write a letter for him to Mr. Saltzman, to accompany the plans, explaining them if necessary and pointing out what was available for the \$100,000 donation.

We have on hand one original set of the plans and a reduced photostatic set. They are quite detailed and very "busy" and I am afraid would prove confusing, even with an explanatory letter, if submitted in toto. I'd like to get together with you today to make a selection which might give us a chance for some kind of clarity.

After studying the plans and what Max Kargan calls the "specifications," I have arrived at a breakdown of units, which appears below. There were discrepancies, difficulties and minor loose ends which I won't go into now, but I think the figures are fairly stated. A basic selling difficulty for us lies in the design, which seems cunning and topographically sound but I think results in a many-angled monstrosity; aside from that aesthetic consideration, there is the more serious drawback that the structure does not lend itself easily to division into traditional, highly visible buildings. But there are definite units which I break down this way (figures rounded out to nearest \$10,000)

ASSEMBLY HALL AND STAGE.	\$ 190,000
CLASSROOM WING "A" (6 classrooms, 3 labs, music room).	150,000
GYMNASIUM.	140,000
CLASSROOM WING "C" (7 classrooms, lab. audio visual room, crafts room)	140,000
CLASSROOM WING "B" (11 classrooms)	120,000
LIBRARY.	110,000
DORMITORIES.	100,000
ADMINISTRATION UNIT.	90,000
SCHOOLYARD	80,000
DINING ROOM.	70,000
CHAPEL.	60,000
	<u> </u>
	\$1,250,000

There are too many "odd" figures here, and rounding them off summarily might lead to imbalances in "value received" for identical gifts. I'd like to work out an official IEF breakdown with you today.

As for Mr. Saltzman, my suggestion is that he be offered a choice between the library, which is part of the most central, most visible building of all (but is not in itself a separate building)... or the dormitories, which are prominent and a reasonably unique feature. Please advise.

DM:pr
cc: H.A.F. ✓

EXECUTIVE OFFICES
5830 KELLEY AVENUE • CLEVELAND, OHIO, 44114
AREA CODE 216
Telephone 221-5300

Bobbie Brooks
INCORPORATED

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

January 24, 1966

AMERICAN JEWISH
HIVES

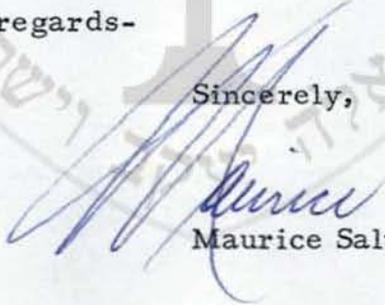
Mr. Herbert A. Friedman
Executive Vice Chairman
United Jewish Appeal
1290 Avenue of the Americas
New York, New York 10019

Dear Herb:

I can't set up an actual time this minute but I'll get in touch with you prior to my coming to New York so that we can get together.

With kindest regards-

Sincerely,


Maurice Saltzman

MS:r

appt set for 10:30 AM - 2/1/66
at Bobbie Brooks
per tel. call from
Saltzman office

5
January 25, 1966

Mr. Ellis Levitt
State Finance Company
207 Ninth Street
Des Moines, Iowa

Dear Mr. Levitt:

Seeing you in Chicago was, as always, a pleasant experience. I particularly enjoyed our discussion on education and want to take this opportunity to confirm two conclusions we reached.

First, the Municipal Library in Beersheba, which the Israel Education Fund had been reserving for your exclusive consideration, has now been released and made available to other donors.

Second, you would welcome a reopening of discussions with you by the Israel Education Fund later this year, after the nature and extent of your involvement in the Des Moines building enterprise has been clarified.

For our part, of course, we would also welcome the chance to see and talk with you again about your participation in the Israel Education Fund building program. Please let us know when you are ready.

Best personal regards,

Sincerely,

Herbert A. Friedman
Executive Vice-Chairman

HAF:pr

Israel Education Fund

MEMORANDUM

D-37

TO: Mr. Gottlieb Hammer

DATE: February 2, 1966

FROM: Ralph I. Goldman

SUBJECT: Pledge to Israel Education Fund

This is to inform you that we have secured a pledge from Mr. Samuel Melton of Columbus, Ohio, for \$250,000.00 for a Vocational School in Bat Yam. The details of this pledge are contained in the Data Sheet attached hereto.

RIG:se
Enal:



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

DATA ON PLEDGE TO ISRAEL EDUCATION FUND

D-37

Date February 2, 1966

1. Name of donor: SAMUEL MELTON
2. Address of donor: 435 N. Columbia Avenue, Columbus, Ohio
(Home)
MELTON INDUSTRIES
Suite 1210, Beggs Bldg, 21 East State St., Columbus, Ohio
(Office)
3. Business of donor: METAL AND WASTE
4. Amount of pledge: \$250,000.00
5. Purpose of pledge: VOCATIONAL SCHOOL IN BAT YAM.
6. Terms of payment: Entire sum to be paid in 1966 as per agreement.
7. Record of contributions to Federation or Welfare Fund in which UJA participates: 1965 \$34,500 1964 \$30,000 1963 \$28,000
8. Comments: _____

Israel Education Fund

MEMORANDUM

file-ed.

TO: Mr. Gottlieb Hamner

DATE: February 3, 1966

FROM: Ralph L. Goldman

SUBJECT: Pledge to Israel Education Fund:

D-46

This is to inform you that we have secured a pledge from the Hadera Paper Company of Israel (Mr. Astorre Mayer, Mr. Joseph Mazer and Mr. Chaimovitz) for \$400,000.00. This contribution will be utilized for the establishment of a high school, the location to be determined.

Further details concerning this pledge are contained in the Data Sheet attached hereto.

RIG:so
Encl:



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

DATA ON PLEDGE TO ISRAEL EDUCATION FUND

D-46

Date February 3, 1966

1. Name of donor: HADERA PAPER COMPANY (MESSRS MAYER, MAZER, CHAIMOVITZ)
2. Address of donor: _____
(Home)
HADERA, ISRAEL

(Office)
3. Business of donor: PAPER
4. Amount of pledge: \$400,000.00
5. Purpose of pledge: Establishment of High School
6. Terms of payment: Over a period of four (4) years..
7. Record of contributions to Federation or Welfare Fund in which UJA participates: 196 _____ 196 _____ 196 _____
8. Comments: Location of school is to be recommended by the Ministry of Education & Culture...

DIAL Finance Company

207 NINTH STREET

DES MOINES 7, IOWA

ELLIS I. LEVITT
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

AREA CODE 515
282-8383

February 4, 1966

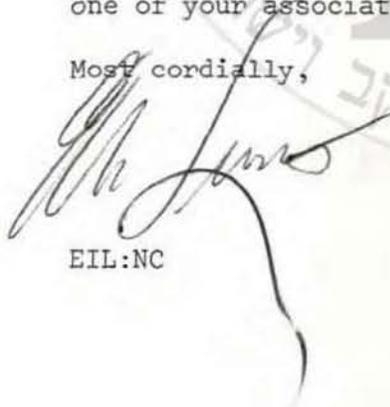
Mr. Herbert A. Friedman
Executive Vice-Chairman
United Jewish Appeal
1290 Avenue of the Americas
New York, New York 10019

Dear Herb:

My interest in a library project in Beer-sheba or elsewhere in Israel has again been renewed.

Dick and I plan to be in New York in mid-March at which time we would like to discuss the matter further with you or one of your associates.

Most cordially,



EIL:NC

LEVI STRAUSS & CO.
98 BATTERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO 6

file-ed

EXECUTIVE OFFICES

February 8, 1966

Mr. Joseph Meyerhoff
Chairman of the Board
Israel Education Fund
51 West 51st Street
New York, N. Y. 10019

Dear Joe:

Ever since our meeting in New York and my letter to you of November 29th, last year, Dan Koshland and I have been giving further thoughts to your appeal as we have, at all times, been greatly interested in this proposal.

I am not sure of the conditions. Our understanding is that this is to be a pledge for not over five years and also that Israel Bonds of any any maturity can be used in fulfillment of pledges.

I would thank you to advise me specifically as to these points and any others you think are important so that we may give further consideration to this matter.

With all good wishes, I am,

Sincerely,

Walter A. Haas

Walter A. Haas

WAH:rd



SINCE 1850

L3

8 February 1966

Mr. Ellis I. Levitt
Dial Finance Company
207 Ninth Street
Des Moines 7, Iowa

Dear Ellis;

I have your kind letter of 4 February and am delighted to learn that your interest in a library project in Beersheba or elsewhere in Israel has again been renewed.

You say that you and Dick will be in New York in mid-March. I shall be leaving for Israel for a short business trip on Monday evening, 14 March. I will be in New York from the afternoon of the 10th through the 14th. If you come during those days, I will be delighted and pleased to discuss the matter further with you.

If you come after I have left, both of my associates, Ralph Goldman and Abe Hyman will be in New York and available to you. They are authorized and knowledgeable on all matters.

Most warmly and cordially,

HAF:gb

Herbert A. Friedman

file - ed.

February 9th, 1966

Dr. H. Elk
13 Wedgwood Avenue
Haifa, Israel

Dear Dr. Elk:

Your recent communication plus conversations with officials of the United Jewish Appeal have plunged us into something of a dilemma concerning the future building program for the Leo Baeck School.

It appears that the Ministry of Education in Israel, Aoba Knesset and the UJA likewise are all agreed upon the construction of the future Leo Baeck School on the Seashore at Haifa. You may be assured that I would not, under any circumstances, make any decision contrary to our original undertaking without thorough discussion with you. Having indicated this position to Rabbi Friedman, he was good enough to offer to make it possible for you to come to the United States for discussions with all parties concerned.

In view of the travel schedules of a number of us, we find that the most satisfactory date to convene such a meeting would be on the afternoon of Thursday, March 10th. We are very hopeful that you will be able to arrange your own schedule to permit you to come to the United States in time for such a meeting -- expenses to be paid by the UJA.

We likewise thought that following agreement which I am confident we can reach concerning the future construction program for the Leo Baeck School, we would like very much to utilize your time during the following week or weeks to far better advantage than was the case during your last visit so that we can arrange for a number of meetings that might prove productive in actual fund-raising for this enterprise. Consequently, if you can spare the time to allow yourself possibly two weeks in the United States following March 10th, we would do our very utmost to have your visit here be most fruitful in tangible results.

So that I can complete arrangements for the meeting on the 10th and proceed as swiftly as possible in the implementation of a fund-raising program, I would appreciate hopefully an affirmative reply by return cable.

Dr. M. Elk
13 Wedgwood Avenue
Haifa, Israel

February 9th, 1966

- Page Two -

Hoping that you can, without too much inconvenience to yourself, arrange to comply with the above suggestion, and looking forward to seeing you next month, I am, with warmest personal greetings,

Yours faithfully,

Maurice N. Eisendrath

MNE:aj

cc: Rabbi Herbert Friedman ✓
Rabbi Roland B. Gittelsohn
Mr. Max Kargman
Rabbi William Rosenthal
Rabbi Robert L. Samuels
Rabbi Jacob K. Shankman

6

February 11, 1966

Mrs. Myer Feinstein
220 W. Rittenhouse Square
Philadelphia, Pa. 19144

Dear Rosalie:

I was very happy to hear from the Officers of the Israel Education Fund that you are sponsoring the public library in Kibutz. Please accept my warm congratulations on your action in establishing this prime educational facility in Israel. I have seen the plans, and it is an exciting piece of architecture.

It is my understanding that arrangements are being made now for a ground-breaking ceremony for the Myer and Rosaline Feinstein Public Library at the earliest possible moment this year. Considering the vigor and determination of the people of Kibutz and your own inspiring enthusiasm, your presence as guest of honor should make this a particularly memorable event. Everyone connected with the project, here and in Israel, is eagerly looking forward to it.

On my part, I am also looking forward very much to your participation once again in the 1966 Study Mission this October. May I add that the way you sparked our Study Mission caucus last year is still a vivid memory. I want you to know you very strikingly represent for me the bright new dynamic spirit I have been happy to see forming and growing in the United Jewish Appeal.

The Mission will convene in Geneva on Wednesday, October 5th. The Geneva sessions with the JDC will continue until October 9th. We will be in Israel from October 9th until October 21st. In addition, prior to October 9th, there will be sub-missions to Austria, Germany, Iran, Poland and Morocco. We will, of course, send you additional details as they are developed.

Hoping to hear from you soon that you will definitely join the Mission, and with best regards,

Sincerely,

Max N. Fisher

MNF:bbg

Israel Education Fund

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Gottlieb Hamer

DATE: February 11, 1966

FROM: Ralph I. Goldman

SUBJECT: Pledge to Israel Education Fund:

D-42

This is to inform you that we have secured an oral pledge from Mr. William Rosenwald of New York, N.Y., for \$100,000.00 towards the Goldwater School in Eilat. The details of this pledge are contained in the Data Sheet attached hereto.

RIG:se
Encl:



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

DATA ON PLEDGE TO ISRAEL EDUCATION FUND

D-42

Date February 11, 1966

1. Name of donor: WILLIAM ROSENWALD
2. Address of donor: _____
(Home)
WILLIAM ROSENWALD FAMILY FUND
122 East 42nd Street, New York, N.Y.

(Office)
3. Business of donor: _____
4. Amount of pledge: \$100,000.00
5. Purpose of pledge: Goldwater School - Kibbutz, Israel
6. Terms of payment: Payable over Five (5) Years - commencing in 1966
7. Record of contributions to Federation or Welfare Fund in which UJA
participates: 196 _____ 196 _____ 196 _____
8. Comments: _____

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

DATA ON PLEDGE TO ISRAEL EDUCATION FUND

D-48

Date February 14, 1966

1. Name of donor: MYER & ROSALINE FEINSTEIN FOUNDATION (Mrs. Rosaline Feinstein-President)
2. Address of donor: 220 Rittenhouse Square, Philadelphia, Pa.
(Home)
1627 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
(Office)
3. Business of donor: _____
4. Amount of pledge: \$150,000.00
5. Purpose of pledge: Establishment of Library at Eilat
6. Terms of payment: \$30,000.00 upon execution of agreement* \$30,000.00 upon completion of 50% of construction* \$50,000.00 upon completion of 80% of construction* \$40,000.00 upon completion of construction as per agreement**
7. Record of contributions to Federation or Welfare Fund in which UJA participates: 1965 \$25,000.00 196_____ 196_____
8. Comments: The Library is to be named the MYER AND ROSALINE FEINSTEIN LIBRARY*

Israel Education Fund

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Gottlieb Hammer

DATE: February 14, 1966

FROM: Ralph I. Goldman

SUBJECT: Pledge to Israel Education Funds

D-48

This is to inform you that we have secured a written pledge from the Myer and Rosaline Feinstein Foundation of Philadelphia, Pa., for \$150,000.00 towards the Library at Kibbutz. The details of this pledge are contained in the Data Sheet attached hereto.

RIG:se
Encl:



Leo Baeck School, Ltd.
47 Hillel Street
Haifa
February 16, 1966.

file-ed.

*Copy to
Prof. L. Shmueli
Ralph Goldman
Mr. Shmueli
Prof. L. Shmueli
Mr. May
Kaufman*

Dear Dr. Eisendrath:

I acknowledge receipt of your letter of February 9th and I thank you for your continuous interest in the realization of our school project. I sent you the following cable:

"Agree to come in order to reach agreement about building on French Carmel and help in fund raising. Letter follows."

Let me explain matters as we see them here. The original project was that the Israel Education Fund of the U.J.A. would build two schools in Haifa (Leo Baeck School on French Carmel and a comprehensive school at the sea shore) under the condition that a third school would be erected in Tirath hakarmel. After having found a donor for the school in Tirah and after the Mayor had explained that he is concerned primarily with the school on the French Carmel, Ralph Goldman stated at a Haifa meeting in October that \$300,000 were then at the disposal of the Leo Baeck School on the French Carmel, that he hoped to get in the near future another \$100,000 and perhaps by the end of the year another \$200,000. All this money would be at the disposal of the French Carmel School. He asked to begin immediately with all preparations for the building of the first wing on the French Carmel and to contact the Municipality of Haifa and the Jewish Agency.

We were in the midst of our negotiations with the Department of Education of the Municipality when Mr. Shmueli interfered. He did not oppose the French Carmel project but stated that the donor of the Tirath hakarmel School did not come on the initiative of the Reform movement and that therefore the Ministry would give its consent to the French Carmel project, only if at the same time another school would be built (on another part of the sea shore), a school with a dormitory for 120-150 gifted pupils from the northern part of the country, and that to this special school could be added about 300 pupils from Haifa. In answer to my question what would be the connection with the existing Leo Baeck School, he was most evasive. As a matter of fact, it would be a school with the name of Leo Baeck without any organic connection to our school. The project is fine but it is not the Leo Baeck School we have founded and led in our spirit.

When Dr. Shmueli left for America, I understood that he would try to raise money for his project without disturbing the French Carmel project. I have heard that he has returned to Israel but as yet he has not contacted either the Municipality or us.

(Continued next page)

I understood from your letter that you must be confused by all this contradictory projects. Therefore I thank you and Rabbi Friedman for your invitation to the meeting on March 10th. I hope that also Mr. Kargman and Rabbi Gittelsohn will participate. I shall explain to you that the project of Mr. Shmeuli is not the project of the Leo Baeck School and that we have the possibility in connection with the Municipality to build the real Leo Baeck School on the French Carmel. Under this assumption I shall come to the States and I also hope that all concerned sides will come to an agreement. I am ready to visit a number of meetings in order to raise funds for the French Carmel program.

I want to arrive in New York on March 8th and can remain in the States about 2-3 weeks. As I have to make here personal and official preparations, I ask you to be so kind and to confirm by cable receipt of this letter and to write me about places and time schedules of the planned fund raising meetings.

I am glad to have the opportunity to meet you and remain

Yours faithfully

Max Elk



Israel Education Fund

MEMORANDUM

file

TO: Mr. Gottlieb Hammer

DATE: February 17, 1966

FROM: Ralph I. Goldman

SUBJECT: Pledge to Israel Education Fund:

D-39

This is to inform you that we have secured a written pledge from Mr. William S. Fishman of Philadelphia, Pa., for \$100,000.00 towards the Moshe Sharett School in Nazareth Illit. The details of this pledge are contained in the Data Sheet attached hereto.

RIG:se
Encl:



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

DATA ON PLEDGE TO ISRAEL EDUCATION FUND

D-39

Date February 17, 1966

1. Name of donor: FISHMAN, WILLIAM S.
2. Address of donor: _____
(Home)
AUTOMATIC RETAILERS OF AMERICA
Lombard at 25th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
(Office)
3. Business of donor: Vending Machines
4. Amount of pledge: \$100,000.00
5. Purpose of pledge: MOSHE SHARETT SCHOOL
6. Terms of payment: \$10,000.00 on November 1, 1966; \$15,000.00 annually
on November 1, 1967 through 1972 as per agreement..
7. Record of contributions to Federation or Welfare Fund in which UJA
participates: 196 5 \$25,000.00 196 _____ 196 _____
8. Comments: Gift to be acknowledged in the names of CLARA AND WILLIAM
S. FISHMAN.....
- _____
- _____
- _____

Israel Education Fund

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

February 17, 1966

Rabbi Herbert A. Friedman
200 Central Park So.
New York, N.Y.

Dear Herb:

We would like very much to have you participate in a luncheon meeting of the Advisory Board of the Israel Education Fund, to be held on Tuesday, March 8, 1966 at 12 noon in the Board Room of the United Jewish Appeal, 1290 Avenue of the Americas, New York City.

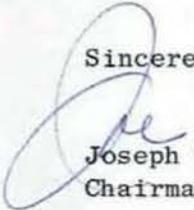
You will recall that at the Board's meeting last year, Mr. Eliezer Shmueli, Director of Secondary Education in Israel, reported how much the Israel Education Fund has done to advance secondary education in Israel. There have been heartening and meaningful developments in the intervening months. These developments will be discussed at the forthcoming meeting as part of a progress report which will be presented.

On this occasion our special guest will be Mr. Arieh Simon, Superintendent of Education for the Southern District of Israel. Mr. Simon is one of the best informed authorities on Israel's unique education problems. He will discuss these problems with us.

My fellow officers and I look forward to your participation in the meeting.

Please use the enclosed card to let us know whether we may count on your presence.

Sincerely,


Joseph Meyerhoff
Chairman of the Board

JM;wsl
enc

file-ed.

EMBASSY OF ISRAEL
WASHINGTON, D. C.



file-ed

שגרירות ישראל
ושינגטון

OFFICE OF THE ECONOMIC MINISTER

850 THIRD AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10022

PLAZA 2-5600
CABLES: MEMISKAL NEW YORK

February 17, 1966

Mr. Isidore Lipschutz
Carleton Hotel
St. Moritz, Switzerland

Dear Mr. Lipschutz:

Minister Sapir has inquired whether I have received your reaction to the proposal made in my letter of January 17, 1966.

In case my letter did not reach you, I am enclosing a copy herewith.

Minister Sapir is awaiting your advice. If you agree in principle to his proposal to establish a high school with your sister's pledge, he has a specific proposal of a location for the school, which would bear the Gutwirth name.

Sincerely yours,

Nachum Shamir
Economic Minister

NS:dk
Enclosure

January 17, 1966

Mr. Isidore Lipschutz
Lipschutz & Gutwirth Co.
630 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Lipschutz:

The Minister of Finance, Mr. Pinchas Sapir, has asked me to advise you that he was pleased to learn from Mr. Dickenstein that Mrs. Gutwirth is considering a gift of \$150,000 towards the establishment of the Charles Gutwirth High School in Israel.

We are prepared to recommend to Mrs. Gutwirth a IL. 1,000,000 school, which is currently on the planning board, but it would require a minimum gift of \$200,000 (IL. 600,000) to make possible the construction of that school.

As soon as we receive confirmation from you of Mrs. Gutwirth's intentions, we would proceed immediately with detailed architectural plans, and during your forthcoming visit to Israel in April, we would like to arrange for an appropriate ground breaking ceremony.

Mr. Shmueli, Director of Secondary Education of the Ministry of Education, is presently in the States for a fortnight and is prepared to meet with you, at your convenience. In any case, Mr. Ralph Goldman, Executive Director of the Israel Education Fund, and I are available, and we will be in a position to provide you with all the information about the specific school recommended by the Ministry of Education.

Sincerely yours

Nachum Shamir
Economic Minister

NS:mg

CC; Mr. A. Dickenstein
Mr. R. Goldman

HAF-1B

file

7053

1353/66

Tel Aviv, February 20, 1966

To: Mr. Ralph Goldman
From: Eliezer Shavit
Subject: MR. LEONARD RATNER
(your telex of February 9)

As soon as we received your telex, we contacted Gideon Shomron and Adi Yaffe and asked them to make appropriate arrangements. However, we found out later that Mr. Ratner had abandoned the idea of meeting the President and the Prime Minister. Also, in spite of the many efforts Mr. Shmueli did in this direction, a meeting between him and Mr. Ratner could not be arranged.

Mr. Ratner was still too depressed by his recent loss, and as far as we could see, this was not the appropriate time to press him any further.

HAF

file

7053

1352/66

Tel Aviv, February 20, 1966

To: Mr. Ralph I. Goldman
From: Eliezer Spavitt
Subject: GROUNDBRAKING CEREMONY - ASHDOD

On February 17th at 3:30 pm the Groundbreaking Ceremony for the Rogosin Nautical School at Ashdod took place. The Ceremony was held at the site assigned to the school on a hill overlooking the sea not far from the Harbour.

We had to make a paved road as there was no other access to the site. A stage was erected and surrounded by the national flags, flags of the commercial fleet and navy, flags of the Local Council and code flags.

We, jointly with all the other concerned factors, had worked hard in organizing this ceremony and were very pleased with the successful outcome.

The ceremony was conducted very effectively by Mr. Shmueli. It started with a march by a unit of graduates from the Mevoot Yam Nautical School who presented arms and then formed a Guard of Honour to a drum and bugle accompaniment, through which the guests of honour walked to the stage.

The opening speech was made by the Head of the Local Council, Mr. Gar'in, who was followed by the Deputy Minister of Education, Mr. Yadlin. After him Mr. Zeev-Hayam brought good wishes from the Minister of Transport, Mr. Carmel, (who was scheduled to come but had to cancel his visit at the last moment). Next Mr. Cygel, Head of the Absorption Department of the Jewish Agency, spoke, then Mr. Rogosin, and the closing speech was made by the Minister of Finance, Mr. Sapir.

The Scroll was then read, signed by the speakers, by the Rabbinate of Ashdod, members of the Local Council and other honorary guests, and placed under the cornerstone. This marked the end of the ceremony.

continued.

February 20, 1966

The guests were then taken to the WIZO House where a reception was given by the Local Council.

Mr. Rogosin expressed his full satisfaction with the ceremony.

In a couple of days we will send you the negatives of the photographs which were taken by the photographer David Harris.

with

LT CABLE

February 24, 1966

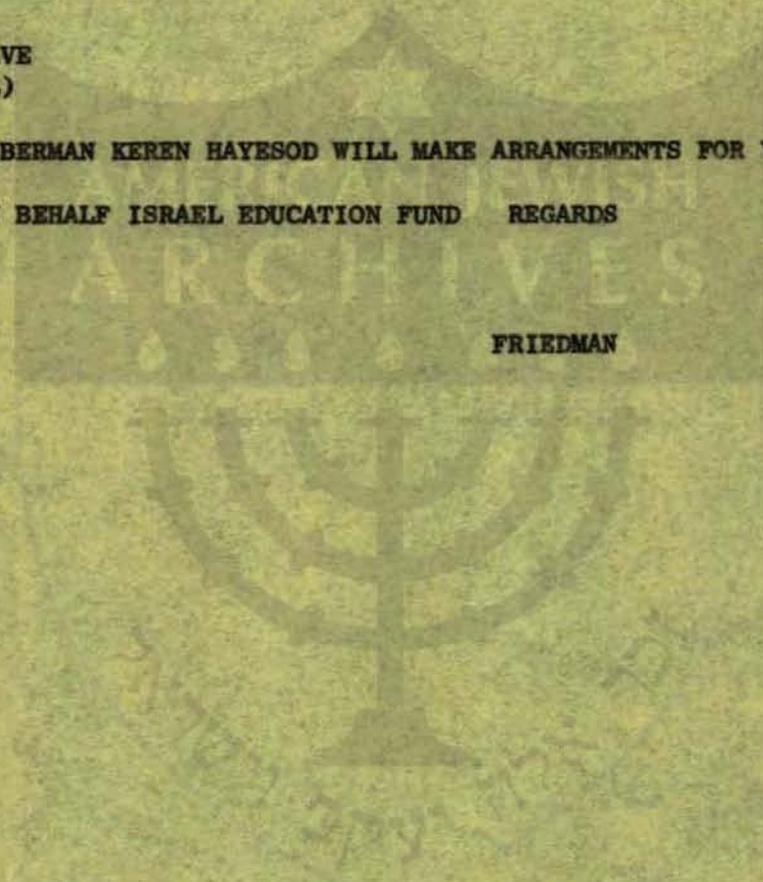
MEIR ELK
13 WEDGWOOD AVE
HAIFA (ISRAEL)

RABBI MORTON BERMAN KEREN HAYESOD WILL MAKE ARRANGEMENTS FOR YOUR

VISIT HERE IN BEHALF ISRAEL EDUCATION FUND REGARDS

FRIEDMAN

HAF:b11



Israel Education Fund

51 West 51st Street

New York, New York 10019

PLaza 7-1500

ISRAEL EDUCATION FUND ADVISORY BOARD

SPRING SESSION, 1966

**Tuesday, March 8th, at 12 Noon
United Jewish Appeal Board Room
29th Floor
1290 Avenue of the Americas
New York, N.Y.**

Presiding:

JOSEPH MEYERHOFF, CHAIRMAN

**AMERICAN JEWISH
ARCHIVES**

AGENDA

President's Report:

CHARLES J. BENSLEY

Progress Report:

RALPH I. GOLDMAN

Report on the New York Campaign:

LAWRENCE SCHACHT

**Presentation and Discussion to follow,
"Education for the Socially
and Culturally Deprived
Children in Israel"**

ARIEH SIMON

Summation:

HERBERT A. FRIEDMAN

Discussion on any other aspects of the program.

Luncheon will be served.

SS

ISRAEL EDUCATION FUND ADVISORY BOARD

SPRING SESSION, 1966

Tuesday, March 8th, at 12 Noon
United Jewish Appeal Board Room
29th Floor
1290 Avenue of the Americas
New York, N.Y.

Presiding:

JOSEPH MEYERHOFF, CHAIRMAN

AMERICAN JEWISH
ARCHIVES

AGENDA

President's Report:

CHARLES J. BENSLEY

Progress Report:

RALPH I. GOLDMAN

Report on the New York Campaign:

LAWRENCE SCHACHT

Presentation and Discussion to follow,

"Education for the Socially
and Culturally Deprived
Children in Israel"

ARIEH SIMON

Summation:

HERBERT A. FRIEDMAN

Discussion on any other aspects of the program.

Luncheon will be served.

THE SALTZMAN FOUNDATION

March 2, 1966

L2

RECEIVED	
MAR 7 1966	
DATE	REC'D TO
	HAF
	DATE
	3/10/66
ANSWERED HAF-11 3/10/66	

18 w 2
SPE
reply

Rabbi Herbert A. Friedman
 Executive Vice-Chairman
 United Jewish Appeal
 51 West 51st Street
 New York, New York 10019

Dear Rabbi:

We are very happy to advise you that we are, as of today, sending you 1,000 shares of BOBBIE BROOKS stock as payment on our pledge to the Leo Baeck School.

We have asked our transfer agent to send these certificates directly to you.

With kindest regards-

Sincerely,

Maurice Saltzman
 Maurice Saltzman

cc-RIG
ANSWERED HAF-11 3/10/66
Rec'd from Cleveland Transfer
3/10/66
100
900
34
34

MS:r

NY Phone Serv: Teleg. 797-3311 / Msgr. -7522 / Infor. -7550 / Telex -7590

Infor. -7550 / Telex -7590

msgr. -7522 / Infor. -7550 / Telex -7590

ITT World Communications Inc.

9

1966 MAR 3 AM 11 45 20

HAF

my gran RB 17

⌘⌘ KIT852 JEC 246 3560
JERUSALEMISR 19 3 1654



LT
BERNSTEIN UJAPPEAL NEWYORK

- DR ELK RABBI SAMUEL ARRIVING FROM LONDON TWA 703
TUESDAY MARCH EIGHTH 1435 HOURS
(2:37)

BERMAN

COL 703 1435

FOR TELEPHONE REPLY TO
MAIN OFFICE 797-3311

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

DATA ON PLEDGE TO ISRAEL EDUCATION FUND

D-50

Date March 3, 1966

1. Name of donor: SIEGFRIED ULLMANN ESTATE- MR. LUDWIG JESSELSON
2. Address of donor: _____
(Home)
PHILIPP BROS.
350 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

(Office)
3. Business of donor: _____
4. Amount of pledge: \$500,000.00
5. Purpose of pledge: ESTABLISHMENT OF A RELIGIOUS VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL
IN BET SHEAN, ISRAEL...
6. Terms of payment: NOT STATED, WILL BE TRANSMITTED AS SOON AS IT IS DETERMINED.

7. Record of contributions to Federation or Welfare Fund in which UJA
participates: 196 4 \$100,000 196 3 \$150,000 1962 \$150,000
8. Comments: The school to be named THE SIEGFRIED OR MESHULLAM ULLMANN
VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND GIRLS...

Israel Education Fund

MEMORANDUM

13

TO: Mr. Gottlieb Hammer

DATE: March 3, 1966

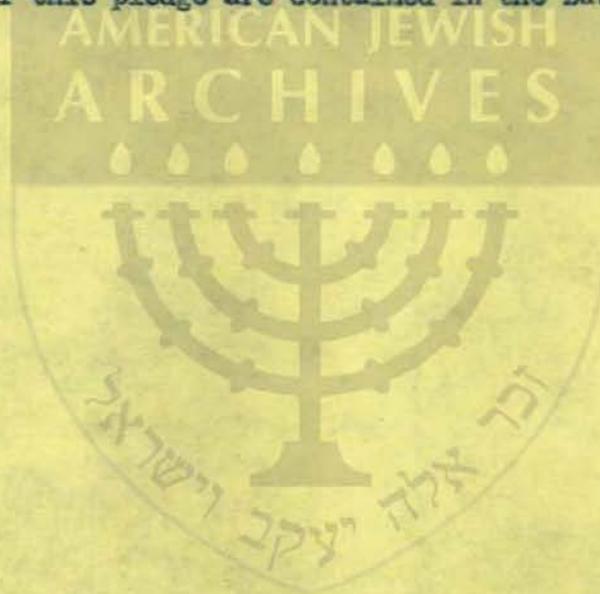
FROM: Ralph I. Goldman

SUBJECT: Pledge to Israel Education Fund:

D-50

This is to inform you that we have secured a written pledge from the Siegfried Ullmann Estate and Mr. Ludwig Jesselson of New York City, N.Y., for \$500,000.00 towards the establishment of a religious vocational high school in Bet Shean, Israel. The details of this pledge are contained in the Data Sheet attached hereto.

RIG:se
Encl:



~~HAF~~
LB

March 10, 1966

Mr. Maurice H. Saltzman
Bobbie Brooks, Inc.
3830 Kelley Avenue
Cleveland, Ohio 44114

Dear Maurice:

Thanks ever so much for sending 1,000 shares of Bobbie Brooks stock as a payment against your \$100,000 pledge for the Leo Baeck School. We just sold the stock as follows:

100 shares @ 34-3/4

900 shares @ 34-1/2

and you will be credited with the net proceeds when the transaction is completed.

Please accept this expression of my deepest appreciation for your efforts to help make secondary education available to the children of Israel.

With kind regards,

Sincerely,

Herbert A. Friedman

HAF:ff

~~ASH~~

~~HAIFA~~

ELIEZER SHMUELI
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION & CULTURE
JERUSALEM, ISRAEL
TELEPHONE 28267

filed
IB
press folder

March 11, 1966

Mr. Ralph Goldman
Israel Education Fund
50 West Street
New York, N.Y.
United States of America

Dear Ralph;

I cabled today the following: "Re: To your telephone call last night. Ministry agreed one school for gifted established in Haifa. School built according regulations, not by Haifa. School will accept gifted children outside Haifa."

Let me be sure that I made myself understood. Samuels met me before leaving for New York and explained the fact that there are too many cooks in the Leo Baeck School business and that the whole program might be spoiled. By now, the Ministry of Education, the Municipality of Haifa, the Management of the Leo Baeck School, the Movement in New York, the Jewish Agency, the United Jewish Appeal, and the Israel Education Fund are all dealing with this matter.

The Ministry of Education in Jerusalem decided to build a new high school for the gifted. The aim of this school is to absorb children from the Haifa District who will study in the school, and gifted children from the new towns in the north who will study in the school and also live in the dormitory attached to it.

The Ministry of Education doesn't care if the school is built in the West Carmel or in the Seashore. We provided that the school will receive a reasonable site.

Please make it clear to Mr. Samuels and Mr. Elk, who both went to America to clarify this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Eliezer Shmueli
Eliezer Shmueli

HAF

FB
Business folder

COPY:

March 14, 1966

Mayor Abba Khoushi
Municipality of Haifa
Israel

Dear Mayor Khoushi:

After all of the delays which have held us back, I am very happy to report to you that we are now firmly and definitely on the path toward the successful building of the school. We now have commitments from four specific donors for \$400,000, and we have an additional \$400,000 under active negotiation with various other donors. I feel absolutely certain that we will have our million dollars before another few months have gone by. The commitments in hand are themselves sufficient to enable us to authorize the start of construction.

We have one problem. Our United States advisors feel that the plot on the French Carmel is too small and that we must have a plot of approximately 50 dunam in order to build a proper school, including dormitories and playing fields, as well as having room for future expansion.

Rabbi Herbert Friedman, whom you know as the leader of the WJA, and I expect to be in Israel for a very short time and would like to see you on March 29 or 30.

Since I am going to be in the country for only a few days, I would appreciate it if your office would do preliminary research on all possible sites of this approximate size, so that when we do sit down together, we can quickly decide on the exact site. The area we have in mind is as follows: from the present Leo Baeck School on Hadar up the Carmel towards Ahuza, bounded by the French Carmel to the west and Ramat Hadar to the east.

We must decide on the exact site during this trip, because this will enable us to complete our fund-raising and will also enable us to go forward with the ceremony of groundbreaking which we have tentatively set for July 14, when there will be a WJA Young Leadership Mission visiting Haifa. It would be advantageous to have them present at the ceremony.

I would appreciate your granting me an appointment on the 29th or 30th of March and would appreciate your cabling me at the above address as to the exact time.

You can sense how happy we are that we are coming to the realization of our hopes and of our work up to now. I am sure you are just as happy as we are to know that this is a reality. I am sure you will want to cooperate with us to find the best possible site; which will be a credit to the Leo Baeck school and to Haifa.

Yours truly,

MAX KARGMAN.

14 March 1966

Gale
LEF

Mayor Abba Khoushi
Haifa
Israel

Dear Mayor Khoushi:

The Israel Education Fund of the UJA has been working together closely with the people of the Leo Baeck school and it looks as though the fund raising is going along quite well and the school can now be considered an actuality. One million dollars is within reach and there is enough money already committed so that the project can commence.

*ej send CV
3/14*

I am writing this personal and unofficial letter in order to indicate that I think that the site up on the French Carmel which has been under discussion up to now is really too small. One cannot build a large enough school together with all the necessary facilities and playing fields on a site of 16 dunam.

I am arriving in Israel on Monday, March 28 and Mr. Kargman has asked me to accompany him to Haifa to meet with you on the 29th or 30th which are the only days available to him. I will be happy to do so, but wanted you to have these views before I arrive. In the interest of time and efficiency, it might be a good idea if your City Planning and engineering people could take a hard look to see what larger plots are available within the area acceptable to the Leo Baeck Board.

I look forward to seeing you and meanwhile send you my very best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

HAF:gb

Herbert A. Friedman

13

14 March 1966

Mayor Abba Khoushi
Haifa
Israel

Dear Mayor Khoushi:

The Israel Education Fund of the UJA has been working together closely with the people of the Leo Baeck school and it looks as though the fund raising is going along quite well and the school can now be considered an actuality. One million dollars is within reach and there is enough money already committed so that the project can commence.

I am writing this personal and unofficial letter in order to indicate that I think that the site up on the French Carmel which has been under discussion up to now is really too small. One cannot build a large enough school together with all the necessary facilities and playing fields on a site of 16 dunam.

I am arriving in Israel on Monday, March 28 and Mr. Kargman has asked me to accompany him to Haifa to meet with you on the 29th or 30th which are the only days available to him. I will be happy to do so, but wanted you to have these views before I arrive. In the interest of time and efficiency, it might be a good idea if your City Planning and engineering people could take a hard look to see what larger plots are available within the area acceptable to the Leo Baeck Board.

I look forward to seeing you and meanwhile send you my very best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

HAF:gb

Herbert A. Friedman

LB

15 March 1966

Mr. Jerome Klorfein
350 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Jerry:

I really enjoyed our conversation on the telephone this afternoon. You are so quick and perceptive that you grasped immediately what I was trying to say. It is a pleasure to talk to somebody like that.

The project I wish to put before you is the Leo Baeck School in Haifa. You know, of course, that he was the spiritual leader of German Jewry and that he was put into the concentration camp in Theresienstadt when he was 70 years of age. He actually came through alive, sustaining thousands of other prisoners with his great strength. He died a few years ago and we wish to perpetuate his memory among future generations in Israel.

A group of donors, at an average contribution of \$100,000, will erect this large high school. Each donor will have his name permanently attached to a portion of the building. We will go over the architect's plans and select with you whatever is appealing to you. For the sake of example, using whatever name you wish, such as the Klorfein family, or Julius Klorfein, or any other, we would name the Assembly Hall, or the Library, or a class room wing, or the dormitory with the name you wished to perpetuate.

We now have four definite donors and are now in the process of discussing the project with several others. Those who have contributed to date are:

1. Max Kargman of Boston
2. Maurice Saltzman of Cleveland
3. Walter Haas of San Francisco
4. Union of American Hebrew Congregations

Mr. Jerome Klorfein

-2-

15 March 1966

The reason for the last name is that this high school will be the only one in Israel which will have a liberal or progressive religious trend. You and I both know how important this is for the future of the country.

These donations are payable to the Israel Education Fund of the UJA, over a period of three to five years. I am enclosing the ruling from the Internal Revenue Service on the Israel Education Fund.

As I told you over the telephone, we are tentatively planning a groundbreaking ceremony for this school on July 14, and we would certainly hope that you or some member of the family could come over to be present on that auspicious occasion.

If there is any other information I can give you on this whole matter, please do not hesitate to call me. I wish to thank you, Jerry, for the kind and understanding manner in which you received my telephone call.

Cordially yours,

HAF:gb

Herbert A. Friedman

cc: Bling - RIG

Hunter

Orion Skin

RAG CONTENT

HAF

1461/66

Tel Aviv, March 16, 1966

Mr. Gottlieb Hammer
The Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc.
515 Park Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Hammer:

INTERIM FINANCING

I have listed below the pledges for which we shall need an interim financing arrangement:

<u>DONOR</u>	<u>PROJECT</u>	<u>PLEDGE</u>
Zale Family	Vocational School in Lod	\$ 390,000
Jacob Feldman	" " "	100,000
Theodore Racoosin	Comprehensive School in Ramle	525,000
Aaron Rubin	" " "	130,000
Sam Rothberg	Vocational School in Ramat Hasharon	250,000
Abraham Shiffman	Compr. School in Tirat Carmel	500,000
Denmark Group	Compr. School in Jerusalem	800,000
Women's Div. NYC UJA	Compr. School in Dimona	750,000
Sharett Group	Compr. School in Nazareth	433,333.33
JTCC	Compr. School in Yahud - enlarg.	130,000
Goldwater Group	Compr. School in Eilath	400,000
Leo Baeck Group	Compr. School in Haifa	400,000
Sol Steinberg	Youth Center in Yahud	142,000
Shelters for Israel	Library in Kiryat Malachi	100,000
Joseph Meyerhoff	Library in Jerusalem	100,000
Hadera Paper Mills	Vocational School	400,000
Oscar Gruss	Various projects (no final confirmation yet)	1,000,000

All the projects are either in the process of construction, or will be started in the next few months, and completed in the years 1967-1968. If we take into consideration the money that will be remitted by the donors in the year 66-67-68, we shall need interim financing for the projects as follows:

In 1966 - \$1,230,000
In 1967 - \$1,730,000
In 1968 - \$ 500,000

I would like to remark that for the Youth Center in Yahud we shall need about \$70,000 during the next three months.

Sincerely,

E. Shavit

cc: Ralph Goldman
Louis Horowitz

23 March 1966

Mr. Leslie L. Jacobs
6311 Bandera
Dallas, Texas 75225

Dear Leslie:

It was wonderful seeing you and Mrs. Jacobs in New York. I cannot tell you how delighted I am at the thought that you will probably participate in this wonderful project.

Upon my return from Israel, I shall write you the official letter we discussed. That letter will refer to our first meeting at the Regency Hotel on March 16, will make reference to Mrs. Jacobs, and will include everything we agreed upon.

Right now I am dashing off this unofficial note to discuss travel plans with you. I had a chance to see Mr. Bensley who said he would be delighted to spend May 19 and 20 with you, while he is in Israel with Dr. Bernard Donovan, the Superintendent of Schools of the City of New York.

My suggestion, therefore, Leslie, is that you should plan to arrive in Israel around May 10 to give yourself plenty of time for a leisurely survey of the towns I will recommend to you. If you wish to break your trip in Rome, then it would mean starting out around May 7 or 8. I thought I would let you have this preliminary information, so that you could begin to investigate travel schedules now.

HAF |
I will be back in the office April 12 and will be in touch with you shortly thereafter.

Mr. Leslie L. Jacobs

-2-

23 March 1966

Irving Bernstein will be back in the office April 4 and you can be in touch with him, should the need arise.

Again, with thanks for your sympathetic ear, and looking forward to writing to you again, I am,

As ever,

HAF:gb

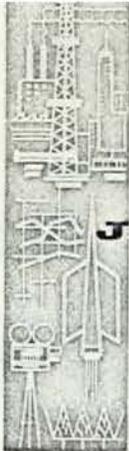
Herbert A. Friedman

AMERICAN JEWISH
ARCHIVES



*Hunter
Omon Skin*

lef - file



J. D. SHANE AND COMPANY

9862
Wilshire
Boulevard
Beverly
Hills
California
CRestview 4-6393

INVESTMENTS

March 21, 1966

Mr. Ralph I. Goldman, Executive Director
Israel Education Fund
51 West 51st Street
New York, New York 10019

Dear Ralph:

After talking to you yesterday, I had occasion to be out to dinner with some close friends of Max Fisher's and we talked to him in Detroit and among other things, I told him of Stolkin's gift to the Fund. He was thrilled to know about it. Please remind him, as well as Charles Bensley, to drop Stolkin a note. Ralph Stolkin's addresses are 10889 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, California 90024 and 2379 Southridge Drive, Palm Springs, California.

I met with Ralph Stolkin on Saturday, March 19th and discussed with him the entire concept of the Israel Education Fund and, in particular, my idea of making tennis an important part of the physical education program of the Fund; that this could accomplish many far-reaching as well as immediate objectives. I made much of the same statements to him that I did to you and Bensley when we met in Florida together not too long ago.

Stolkin was in agreement with much of what I proposed. He is still a young man with imagination and ability that has made him a great success in the business world. After our discussion, he agreed to contribute \$500,000 to the Israel Education Fund on the following basis: \$100,000 per year for five years to be paid for with securities which will probably be subject to an investment letter and which securities we would sell at his direction. The gift is to be given no publicity without Stolkin's specific authorization.

Mr. Ralph I. Goldman
March 21, 1966

Page Two

I am hopeful that I will be able to arrange a meeting between Stolkin and Herb Friedman sometime during the period of April 25-27 when Herb will be out here and that I can induce Stolkin to make an announcement of his gift at that time.

I must say that I am very thrilled to be able to tell you of Ralph Stolkin's generous contribution. I hope it will lead to an interest on his part in the State of Israel which will result in not only a contribution of his funds but of his talents as well.

Sincerely,

Joseph D. Shane

JDS/b

P.S. Please send Mr. Stolkin some material that tells about the Fund and I would particularly like you to send him a copy of your recent letter to me dated March 11th. Also send him a copy of Herb Friedman's recent personal letter which was sent out to the members of the Cabinet.

RECEIVED
MAR 2 1966

FILE NO.	DATE

ANSWERED

March 21, 1966

Mr. Ralph Stolkin
2379 Southridge Drive
Palm Springs, California

Dear Ralph:

Enclosed is a copy of my letter to Ralph Goldman. I make reference in same to Charles Bensley, who is President of the Israel Education Fund. Bensley is a New York businessman-lawyer who for many years was on the New York Board of Education and has a great knowledge of the field of education and the problems of Israel. Max Fisher of Detroit is General Chairman of the United Jewish Appeal. You probably know him as a very prominent businessman in our country. Herb Friedman is the Executive Vice-Chairman of the United Jewish Appeal. Herb is a tremendously interesting and dynamic person. He is coming out here to speak at a dinner meeting of the Brentwood Country Club on April 27th. He will arrive on the 25th.

I would very much like to have you and Herb get together while he is here. This would be a very appropriate time for an announcement of your gift. I hope you will see fit to make public announcement of same. Giving is contagious -- people give because others do and a gift such as yours is significant and helpful to the over-all cause. Can you let me know now whether sometime on the 24th or 25th we can have lunch or dinner together so that I can set up a definite date for you with Herb Friedman.

I wish to express to you my sincere thanks for your gift to the Fund. I know the great good that it will accomplish. It is a source of great personal satisfaction to me to know that I was right in my appraisal of you as a person with a great interest in his fellow man.

Sincerely,

Joseph D. Shane

From the desk of

JOSEPH D. SHANE

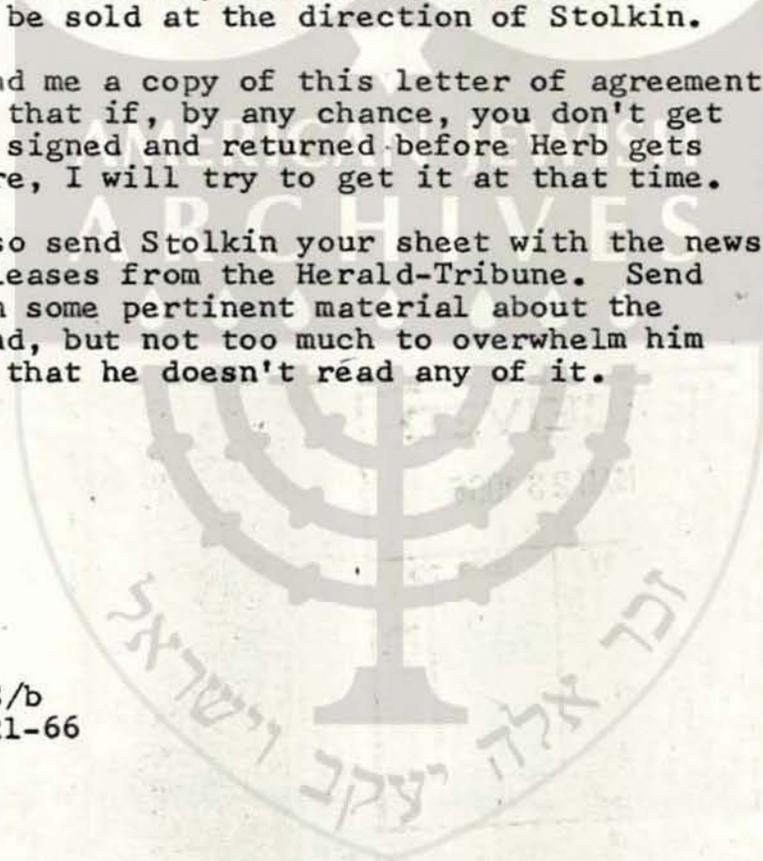
To: Mr. Ralph I. Goldman

I suggest you acknowledge Stolkin's commitment and send him a short form of agreement wherein he commits himself to contribute \$500,000 in securities on the basis of \$100,000 a year, stipulating in the letter of agreement that payment can be made by investment letter stock to be sold at the direction of Stolkin.

Send me a copy of this letter of agreement so that if, by any chance, you don't get it signed and returned before Herb gets here, I will try to get it at that time.

Also send Stolkin your sheet with the news releases from the Herald-Tribune. Send him some pertinent material about the Fund, but not too much to overwhelm him so that he doesn't read any of it.

JDS/b
3-21-66



HAF

file - 107

MEMORANDUM

DATE - March 23, 1966

TO: Mr. Ralph Goldman

FROM: Rabbi Robert L. Samuels

SUBJECT: I. E. F. Prospects - Columbus, Georgia

Mr. Jac Rothschild: Mr. Rothschild's company the David Rothschild Co. manufactures of upholstery and curtain material supports a family of five or six brothers and sisters. Jac Rothschild is the head of the business. He says the company has never given such large sums as \$100,000. as they do not have those kind of assets. He says that he personally makes approximately \$100,000. a year of which he gives 10%. Mr. Rothschild is marginal to Israel and in my opinion cannot be expected to give the minimum for the I. E. F. He could but won't.

Mrs. Maurice D. Rothschild: The widow of the brother of Jac who was the head of the family. She has independent wealth, listened intently to the story and said that she would speak to her lawyer who would advise her. I left her material on the I. E. F. and the Baeck School and promised to write her a letter which I will do in a week or two.

Mrs. Simon Schwob: Mrs. Schwob most cordial. The president of the Schwobilt Mens Clothing chain which is owned by the Schwob Foundation. According to Mrs. Schwob this foundation produces approximately \$60,000. a year which must be given away. The foundation has large commitments in Columbus College and Mrs. Schwob is very active in fund raising for that college. She is most astute, but perhaps could be convinced to give in another year. It would have to be a hard sell. She kept moving away from herself and her own commitment by suggesting names of other people whom we could approach. It was difficult to pin her down to her own participation.

Mrs. Maurice Rosenberg: Mrs. Rosenberg is a widow who has independent wealth. Her mother died three weeks ago and Mrs. Rosenberg was not available to see me. She could be approached later.

Mrs. Herman Rothschild: Mrs. Rothschild is a 91 year old widow who could not be approached. She has money from a different firm altogether - the Herman Rothschild Furniture Co.

In addition, to the above, Mrs. Simon Schwob suggested that we contact a Mr. Mailman of Hollywood Florida who is a close friend of hers and who not only has large wealth himself but has an entrée to other retired couples in Hollywood. Should would be willing to make contact with Mr. Mailman.

Regards,
R. L. Samuels

MORTON S. WOLF

127

100 EAST 42ND STREET
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017

March 24, 1966

Mr. Charles J. Bensley
President
Israel Education Fund
51 West 51st Street
New York, New York 10019

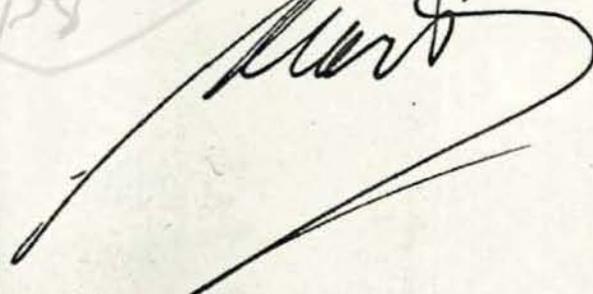
Dear Charlie:

Please do not think me rude in delaying my reply to your letter of March 8th.

My pledge of a donation to the Lea and Monroe Goldwater Comprehensive High School in Eilat in the amount of \$100,000, to be paid annually over ten years, was the result of my love and affection for Monroe and Lea.

I shall be delighted to lunch with you. In the meantime, I have given instructions to my Controller to set up the disbursement of \$10,000 each year for the next ten years.

Sincerely,



MSW:re

file: JEF Budget

ISRAEL EDUCATION FUND
 TOTAL EXPENSES FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1966
 EXPENSES FOR PERIOD APRIL 1, 1966 - SEPTEMBER 30, 1966
 COMPARED WITH APRIL 1, 1965 - SEPTEMBER 30, 1965

	Total	Budget	Expenses	Expenses	Budget
	Expenses for	For Year	For Period	For Period	For Year
	Fiscal Year	For Year	For Period	For Period	For Year
	4/1/65 -	4/1/65 -	4/1/65 -	4/1/66 -	4/1/66 -
	3/31/66	3/31/66	9/30/65	9/30/66	3/31/67
<u>PAYROLL</u>	\$ 133,372.14	\$ 129,000.00	\$ 63,068.24	\$ 53,351.65	\$ 110,700.00
<u>DOMESTIC TRAVEL & RELATED EXPENSES</u>	\$ 19,485.31	\$ 25,000.00	\$ 9,273.39	\$ 8,006.85	\$ 20,000.00
<u>OVERSEAS TRAVEL & RELATED EXPENSES</u>	\$ 24,813.26	\$ 24,000.00	\$ 12,668.38	\$ 9,490.37	\$ 20,000.00
<u>PUBLIC RELATIONS</u>					
Literature & Printing	\$ 13,538.68	\$ 4,000.00	\$ 1,083.42	\$ 1,007.74	\$ 2,500.00
Postage	184.97	--	--	211.43	500.00
Mail Service - Labor	1,200.89	--	--	1,281.76	--
Prospect Donor Materials	6,934.63	9,500.00	1,477.80	1,340.54	5,000.00
Mats	2,034.96	2,000.00	80.62	274.44	1,000.00
Photos	2,648.56	4,000.00	527.71	1,063.25	2,000.00
Quarterly News Letter	2,688.00	2,500.00	--	--	--
Scrapbooks for Contributors	743.95	1,000.00	--	116.75	1,000.00
Art Materials	156.12	500.00	75.92	117.71	500.00
Miscellaneous	949.69	1,000.00	414.54	235.77	1,000.00
	\$ 31,080.45	\$ 24,500.00	\$ 3,660.01	\$ 5,649.39	\$ 13,500.00
<u>EDUCATION MEETINGS</u>	\$ 6,450.69	\$ 20,500.00	\$ 1,140.82	\$ 247.45	\$ 2,500.00
<u>GENERAL OFFICE</u>					
Rent	\$ 18,275.84	\$ 17,788.00	\$ 9,001.80	\$ 9,001.80	\$ 18,000.00
Postage	2,102.93	1,500.00	1,369.57	835.90	2,500.00
Mail Service - Labor	769.93	1,000.00	264.18	37.91	1,000.00
Printing & Stationery	2,227.39	2,000.00	751.15	453.75	2,500.00
Telephone	5,105.70	3,000.00	2,647.68	1,557.98	5,000.00
Telegrams & Cables	1,814.29	1,500.00	740.86	667.61	1,800.00
Insurance	5,287.23	4,500.00	2,579.16	2,194.98	5,000.00
Office Maintenance	947.76	1,000.00	306.78	375.68	1,000.00
Auditing	1,000.00	--	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Legal Fees & Expenses	5,577.00	--	--	--	5,500.00
Social Security	2,509.42	2,000.00	953.73	1,006.94	2,600.00
Provision for Retirement Benefits	5,023.00	--	--	1,212.00	11,500.00
Miscellaneous	1,281.63	4,000.00	403.63	634.70	2,500.00
	\$ 51,922.12	\$ 38,288.00	\$ 20,018.54	\$ 18,979.25	\$ 59,900.00
<u>EXPENSES INCURRED BY UJA OF GREATER NEW YORK</u>					
Payroll	\$ 16,585.00	\$ 16,585.00	\$ 5,400.00	\$ 5,528.28	\$ 16,585.00
Supplies, Services & Other Expenses	2,865.00	10,000.00	2,843.00	1,205.98	4,100.00
Presentations	2,556.00	4,000.00	2,556.00	75.50	2,800.00
Women's Division Project	2,571.00	1,500.00	--	--	1,700.00
Jewish Teachers Community Chest	2,454.45	2,650.00	--	--	4,450.00
	\$ 27,031.45	\$ 34,735.00	\$ 10,799.00	\$ 6,809.76	\$ 29,635.00
TOTAL	\$ 294,155.42	\$ 296,023.00	\$ 120,628.38	\$ 102,534.72	\$ 256,235.00

ISRAEL EDUCATION FUND
TOTAL EXPENSES FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1966
EXPENSES FOR PERIOD APRIL 1, 1966 - JUNE 30, 1966
COMPARED WITH APRIL 1, 1965 - JUNE 30, 1965
=====

	Total	Budget	Expenses	Expenses	Budget
	Expenses for	For Year	For Period	For Period	For Year
	Fiscal Year	For Year	For Period	For Period	For Year
	4/1/65 -	4/1/65 -	4/1/65 -	4/1/66 -	4/1/66 -
	3/31/66	3/31/66	6/30/65	6/30/66	3/31/67
<u>PAYROLL</u>	\$133,372.14	\$129,000.00	\$32,464.19	\$30,154.06	\$110,700.00
<u>DOMESTIC TRAVEL & RELATED EXPENSES</u>	\$ 19,485.31	\$ 25,000.00	\$ 2,918.21	\$ 3,542.49	\$ 20,000.00
<u>OVERSEAS TRAVEL & RELATED EXPENSES</u>	\$ 24,813.26	\$ 24,000.00	\$11,994.97	\$ 3,663.68	\$ 20,000.00
<u>PUBLIC RELATIONS</u>					
Literature & Printing	\$ 13,538.68	\$ 4,000.00	\$ 28.51	\$ 376.45	2,500.00
Postage	184.97	--	--	--	500.00
Mail Service - Labor	1,200.89	--	--	8.75	--
Prospect Donor Materials	6,934.63	9,500.00	779.90	868.95	5,000.00
Mats	2,034.96	2,000.00	51.82	179.93	1,000.00
Photos	2,648.56	4,000.00	117.04	534.50	2,000.00
Quarterly News Letter	2,688.00	2,500.00	--	--	--
Scrapbooks for Contributors	743.95	1,000.00	--	60.75	1,000.00
Art Materials	156.12	500.00	43.38	45.38	500.00
Miscellaneous	949.69	1,000.00	50.55	128.61	1,000.00
	\$ 31,080.45	\$ 24,500.00	\$ 1,071.20	\$ 2,203.32	\$ 13,500.00
<u>EDUCATION MEETINGS</u>	\$ 6,450.69	\$ 20,500.00	\$ 60.22	\$ 176.07	\$ 2,500.00
<u>GENERAL OFFICE</u>					
Rent	\$ 18,275.84	\$ 17,788.00	\$ 4,500.90	\$ 4,500.90	\$ 18,000.00
Postage	2,102.93	1,500.00	23.32	496.55	2,500.00
Mail Service - Labor	769.93	1,000.00	--	37.91	1,000.00
Printing & Stationery	2,227.39	2,000.00	444.11	323.29	2,500.00
Telephone	5,105.70	3,000.00	616.13	1,007.03	5,000.00
Telegrams & Cables	1,814.29	1,500.00	281.06	349.11	1,800.00
Insurance	5,287.23	4,500.00	--	1,163.64	5,000.00
Office Maintenance	947.76	1,000.00	130.76	130.91	1,000.00
Auditing	1,000.00	--	--	1,000.00	1,000.00
Legal Fees & Expenses	5,577.00	--	--	--	5,500.00
Social Security	2,509.42	2,000.00	555.78	964.47	2,600.00
Provision for Retirement Benefits	5,023.00	--	--	1,212.00	11,500.00
Miscellaneous	1,281.63	4,000.00	70.04	364.25	2,500.00
	\$ 51,922.12	\$ 38,288.00	\$ 6,622.10	\$11,550.06	\$ 59,900.00
<u>EXPENSES INCURRED BY UJA OF GREATER NEW YORK</u>					
Payroll	\$ 16,585.00	\$ 16,585.00	\$ --	\$ --	\$ 16,585.00
Supplies, Services & Other Expenses	2,865.00	10,000.00	--	--	4,100.00
Presentations	2,556.00	4,000.00	--	--	2,800.00
Women's Division Project	2,571.00	1,500.00	--	--	1,700.00
Jewish Teachers Community Chest	2,454.45	2,650.00	--	--	4,450.00
	\$ 27,031.45	\$ 34,735.00	\$ --	\$ --	\$ 29,635.00
TOTAL	\$294,155.42	\$296,023.00	\$55,130.89	\$51,289.68	\$256,235.00

AIR MAIL

הסוכנות היהודית לארץ-ישראל
THE EXECUTIVE OF THE JEWISH AGENCY

Telegrams: "JEVAGENCY" JERUSALEM ISRAEL
Telephone: 4671 (9 Lines)
Codes: BENTLEY'S

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER

P.O. Box 90 7053

~~JERUSALEM~~

Tel Aviv, April 3, 1966

Ref. No. 1545/66

Mr Gottlieb Hammer,
Executive Vice Chairman,
The Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc.,
515 Park Avenue,
New York 22,
N.Y. - U.S.A.

Dear Mr Hammer,

When you were here we discussed all the IEF problems for which urgent solutions have to be found. During Rabbi Friedman's visit here we again discussed these problems, and I would like to outline here the main points. As far as I see it, the problems can be divided into two main parts:

1. Legal
2. Financing.

1. The legal points are mainly:

- A. Reimbursement of Government money for projects started without the IEF procedure, through Government financing, such as the School in Dimona.
- B. The problem of the joint projects: schools built, or which will be built in future, partially through IEF contributions and partially through Government and Lottery financing, such as the schools in Migdal Haemek, Nazareth Illit, the Gruss Schools, Ellath, etc.
- C. The request to give the responsibility of handling the construction of some of the IEF schools to the Ministry of Housing.
- D. Operating those institutions already built, such as the schools in Dimona and Kiryat Yam which are already partially functioning, and the Youth Center in Yahud, which will be opened very soon.

All the above, of course, involve many secondary problems.

2. Financing:

I have nothing to add to what I have already told you, and I understand that you are doing your best to find a solution. However, I would like to remind you once more that we urgently need the sum of about \$67,000 for payments to the contractor building the Steinberg Youth Center in Yahud, which is almost completed.

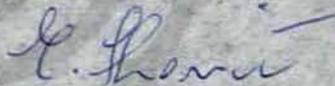
הסוכנות היהודית לארץ-ישראל
THE EXECUTIVE OF THE JEWISH AGENCY

2.....ד

Also, the working specifications for the Vocational School at Lod (Zale-Feldman) will be ready by the end of this month, as will the specifications for the Library in Kiryat Malachi (Shelters for Israel), and we can issue the bids and start construction only if the financing arrangements will be worked out. In May the working specifications for the Ramle School (Racossin-Rubin), for the Ramat Hasharon School (Rothberg), and for the workshops at the Yahud School (JTCC) will be ready, and in July-August the specifications for the Tirat Carmel School (Shiffman) and the Ellath School (Goldwater group) will be completed.

It is difficult for me to put in writing all the difficulties, but as I have explained orally, we have made full progress - in planning as well as in construction - in order to meet the urgent needs, but if no financial arrangement is obtained soon, and a clear answer to the legal points, I am afraid that we may face serious problems and interruptions in the work. I am sure that you will do everything within your power, and I am waiting for you to advise me.

Sincerely,



Eliezer Shavit.

cc: Mr L A Pincus
Rabbi H A Friedman ✓
Mr Ralph I Goldman
Mr Louis Horwitz

AIR MAIL

הסוכנות היהודית לארץ-ישראל
THE EXECUTIVE OF THE JEWISH AGENCY

Telegrams: "JEVAGENCY JERUSALEM ISRAEL
Telephone: 4671 (9 Lines)
Codes: BENTLEY'S

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER

P.O. Box 92
JERUSALEM
7053

Tel Aviv, April 3, 1966

Ref. No. 1545/66

Mr Gottlieb Hammer,
Executive Vice Chairman,
The Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc,
515 Park Avenue,
New York 22,
N.Y. - U.S.A.

Dear Mr Hammer,

When you were here we discussed all the IEF problems for which urgent solutions have to be found. During Rabbi Friedman's visit here we again discussed these problems, and I would like to outline here the main points. As far as I see it, the problems can be divided into two main parts:

1. Legal
2. Financing.

1. The legal points are mainly:

- A. Reimbursement of Government money for projects started without the IEF procedure, through Government financing, such as the School in Dimona.
- B. The problem of the joint projects: schools built, or which will be built in future, partially through IEF contributions and partially through Government and Lottery financing, such as the schools in Migdal Haemek, Nazareth Illit, the Gruss Schools, Eilath, etc.
- C. The request to give the responsibility of handling the construction of some of the IEF schools to the Ministry of Housing.
- D. Operating those institutions already built, such as the schools in Dimona and Kiryat Yam which are already partially functioning, and the Youth Center in Yahud, which will be opened very soon.

All the above, of course, involve many secondary problems.

2. Financing:

I have nothing to add to what I have already told you, and I understand that you are doing your best to find a solution. However, I would like to remind you once more that we urgently need the sum of about \$67,000 for payments to the contractor building the Steinberg Youth Center in Yahud, which is almost completed.

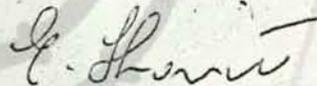
הסוכנות היהודית לארץ-ישראל
THE EXECUTIVE OF THE JEWISH AGENCY

.....2.....7

Also, the working specifications for the Vocational School at Lod (Zalc-Feldman) will be ready by the end of this month, as will the specifications for the Library in Kiryat Malachi (Shelters for Israel), and we can issue the bids and start construction only if the financing arrangements will be worked out. In May the working specifications for the Ramle School (Racoosin-Rubin), for the Ramat Hasharon School (Rothberg), and for the workshops at the Yahud School (JTCC) will be ready, and in July-August the specifications for the Tirat Carmel School (Shiffman) and the Eilath School (Goldwater group) will be completed.

It is difficult for me to put in writing all the difficulties, but as I have explained orally, we have made full progress - in planning as well as in construction - in order to meet the urgent needs, but if no financial arrangement is obtained soon, and a clear answer to the legal points, I am afraid that we may face serious problems and interruptions in the work. I am sure that you will do everything within your power, and I am waiting for you to advise me.

Sincerely,



Eliczer Shavit.

cc: Mr L A Pincus
Rabbi H A Friedman
Mr Ralph I Goldman ✓
Mr Louis Horwitz

RECEIVED	
APR 6 - 1968	
NOTED BY	DATE
REFR TO	
DATE	
ANSWERED	

X

THE JEWISH AGENCY FOR ISRAEL, INC.
515 Park Ave., New York 22, N.Y.

April 22, 1966



RCA

Account No. 46-262

LT

SHAVIT
JEVAGENCY
TELAVIV (ISRAEL)

MEETING TODAY BOUKSTEIN GOODELL GOLDMAN HYMAN MYSELF DISCUSSED
LENGTHILY ~~XXXXXXXX~~ URLET APRIL 3 STOP FULL MEMORANDUM WILL BE
SENT YOU FEWDAYS EXPLAINING OUR POSITION ALL POINTS STOP
REFINANCING PINCUS WILL ADVANCE TEMPORARILY \$67,000 YARUD PENDING
CONCLUSION OUR PERMANENT FINANCING ARRANGEMENTS WHICH PROCEEDING
~~XXXXXXXX~~ SATISFACTORILY ACCORDING PLAN

HAMMER

cc: Edward Goodell
Maurice M. Boukstein
Ralph Goldman ✓

April 22, 1968

Subject: Replies to questions posed by Shavit's letter of April 3, 1968, addressed to Gottlieb Hammer (Ref. No. 1545/68).

On April 22nd there was a conference in Hammer's office attended by Gottlieb Hammer, Maurice Boukstein, Edward Goodell, Ralph Goldsen and Abraham Hymen, at which the legal questions posed by the above-captioned letter were thoroughly discussed. The following is a resume of the conclusions unanimously reached by the group.

Question A: Reimbursement of Government money for projects started without the IEF procedure, through Government financing, such as the school in Dimona.

Answer: No general rule could be pronounced on what shall be done about reimbursement. Each case should be considered separately on the basis of all the known facts relative to the facility involved. Thus, an examination of the documentation and correspondence on Dimona showed that the construction of the school commenced in anticipation of receiving gifts for the construction of the school; that, therefore, monies provided before the adoption of the project by the Women's Division of the UJA of Greater New York may be regarded as a loan and are reimbursable.

Question B: The problem of the joint projects: schools built, or which will be built in the future, partially through IEF contributions and partially through Government Lottery financing, such as the schools in Migdal HaEmek, Nazareth Hill, the Grass schools, Eilat, etc.

Answer: To conform with the ruling of the Internal Revenue Service, which laid down the conditions for the tax-exempt status of gifts to the Israel Education Fund, every facility built with IEF funds, whether the facility is built only with IEF funds or with funds provided in part by the IEF and part by another group, must be owned and controlled by the Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc. There can neither be split ownership nor split control of the so-called joint projects. This applies to the schools listed in Question B. The entire facility must be registered in the name of the Agency.

Question C: The request to give the responsibility of handling the construction of some of the IEF schools to the Ministry of Housing.

Answer: The Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc., cannot vest the Ministry of Housing with the general authority to build some of the IEF schools, nor can it make any prior commitment that it will engage the Ministry of Housing to build any specific school. The Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc., will deal with each facility separately and may in any given case elect to enter into negotiations with the Ministry of Housing to have this Ministry build a school or other IEF facility, subject to all the terms and conditions which apply to the construction of IEF-financed schools and related education facilities.

Question D: Operating those institutions already built, such as the schools in Dimona and Kiryat Yam which are already partially functioning, and the Youth Center in Yehud, which will be opened very soon.

Answer: As permitted by the ruling of the Internal Revenue Service, the Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc., had delegated to its agent in Israel, the Jewish Agency for Israel, Jerusalem, ^(through) to operate the IEF-financed institutions. The ruling contemplates that the Agency, charitable trusts and local committees may, for administrative convenience, be used to discharge the authority delegated to the Agency, provided, however, that the charitable trusts and committees are under the control of the Agency. These are the guide lines for the operation of IEF-financed institutions. No general answer can be given as to the machinery that should be established or called upon to operate any given IEF-financed institutions. In the circumstances it is deemed best that in each case the Agency submits to the Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc., a proposed plan for the operation of the facility.

There was no discussion of financing because Hammer stated that this matter had been settled and that the decision had been communicated to you.



THE COMPANIES ORDINANCE
MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION
THE ISRAEL EDUCATION FOUNDATION

A Company limited by Shares.

1. The name of the Company is The Israel Education Foundation (hereinafter "the Company" or "the Foundation").
2. The objects for which the Company is established are:
 - (a) To establish, maintain, support, promote and administer a foundation which shall be devoted to the establishment, development, support and maintenance of, and assisting in the establishment of educational institutions in Israel, including pre-nursery schools, secondary schools, institutions of higher learning, vocational schools, nautical schools, art schools, seminars or any part or department of such institutions.
 - (b) To establish, maintain, subsidize, organize, and conduct within such institutions or in any other place such facilities as dormitories, libraries, science laboratories, reading rooms, study rooms, music rooms, audio-visual rooms, drawing rooms, meeting rooms, club rooms, games rooms, sports rooms, playing fields, playgrounds, and other physical educational facilities, youth centres, and anything else vital for the maintaining of the objects of the Foundation and to supply the above facilities with all the necessary and proper equipment.
 - (c) To establish, maintain, subsidize, organize and conduct such schools, Seminars, courses, classes and other facilities as may be deemed likely to further the objects of the Foundation and to assist others in so doing.
 - (d) To establish kitchens and other facilities for the supply and distribution of foods for and at the said educational institutions.
 - (e) To award prizes and to give scholarships, grants, loans and other financial assistance to persons studying or engaged in any fields of activity directly or indirectly connected with the objects of the Foundation.
 - (f) To print, publish, issue and distribute any books, manuscripts, periodicals and other publications that the Foundation may think desirable for the promotion of its objects.
 - (g) To purchase, take on lease or in exchange, or otherwise acquire any real or personal property which may be deemed necessary or convenient for any of the purposes of the Foundation.
 - (h) To sell, manage, lease, mortgage, dispose of, or otherwise deal with, all or any part of the property of the Foundation.
 - (i) To construct, maintain and alter any houses, buildings or works necessary or convenient for the purposes of the Foundation.

- (j) To apply for, obtain and receive gifts, contributions, donations and bequests of property, real or personal, whether subject to any trust or not, for any one or more of the objects of the Foundation, and to apply the same in whole or in part for any one or more of the objects of the Foundation.
 - (k) To undertake and execute any trusts or any other businesses, which may seem directly or indirectly conducive to attain any objects of the Foundation.
 - (l) To establish and support and to aid in the establishment of any other company, association or fund, formed for all or any of the objects of this Foundation.
 - (m) To invest and deal with the moneys of the Foundation not immediately required for the purposes of the business of the Foundation in or upon such securities and in such manner as may be from time to time determined.
 - (n) To borrow, raise, secure or guarantee, the payment of money for the purposes of, or in connection with the Foundation's business or purpose, and to do the same without security.
 - (o) To pay for any property or rights acquired by the Foundation, and to remunerate any person, firm or company rendering services to this Foundation.
 - (p) To do all or any of the above things in any part of the world, and either as principals, agents, trustees, contractors or otherwise, and either alone or in conjunction with others, and either by or through agents, sub-contractors, trustees or otherwise.
 - (q) To procure the Company to be registered in any foreign country or place.
 - (r) To do all such other things as are or may be deemed incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects or any of them.
3. The income and property of the Company, from whatever source derived, shall be applied solely towards the promotion of the objects of the Company as set forth in this Memorandum of Association; and no portion thereof shall be paid or transferred, or enure to, directly or indirectly, whether by way of dividend, bonus, or otherwise howsoever, to the benefit of the members of the Company, provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent the payment in good faith of remuneration to any officer or servant of the Company, or to any member of the Company, in return for any services actually rendered to the Company.
4. If upon the winding-up or dissolution of the Company there remains, after the satisfaction of all its debts and liabilities, any property whatsoever, it shall not be paid or distributed among the members of the Foundation, but shall be given and transferred to a recognized public institution not operating for profit, whose objects are the same as or as similar as possible to the objects of this Foundation.
5. The capital of the Company is IL.100,000.- (one hundred thousand Israel pounds) which is divided into one Founder Share of IL.1.- (one Israel pound) to be always held by the Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc., New York, and 99,999 (ninety-nine thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine) Ordinary Shares of IL.1.- (one Israel pound) each.

We, the several persons, whose names and addresses are subscribed, are desirous of being formed into a company, in pursuance of this Memorandum of Association, and we respectively agree to take the number of shares in the capital of the Company set opposite our respective names.

Names & Addresses of Subscribers	No. of Shares	Signature
1. The Jewish Agency for Israel Inc. 515 Park Ave., New York. N.Y. U.S.A.	1 Founder Share	
2. Dewey Stone, 53 Arlington St., Brockton 8. Mass., U.S.A.	1 Ordinary Share	
3. Max Fisher, 15911 Wyoming, Detroit. Mich., U.S.A.	1 Ordinary Share	
4. Louis A. Pincus, 48 King George St., Jerusalem. Israel.	1 Ordinary Share	
5. Joseph Meyerhoff 1300 First National Bank Bldg., Baltimore. Md., U.S.A.	1 Ordinary Share	
6. Gottlieb Hammer 515 Park Ave., New York. N.Y., U.S.A.	1 Ordinary Share	
7. Louis D. Horowitz 48 King George Street, Jerusalem. Israel	1 Ordinary Share	
8. Yihiel-Michel Gilead, 48 King George Street, Jerusalem. Israel	1 Ordinary Share	

Date: this

day of

1966

at

Witness to the above signatures:

Israel Education Fund

Memorandum

to MR. HERBERT A. FRIEDMAN
from DAVID MARK 
subject PHYSICAL EDUCATION REPORT

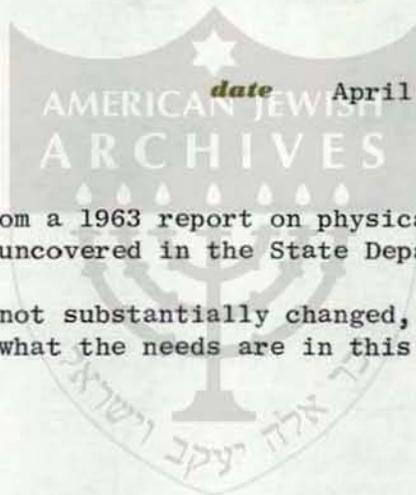
date April 4, 1966

The attached excerpts from a 1963 report on physical education in Israel were recently uncovered in the State Department files.

Since the situation has not substantially changed, this will give you a good idea of what the needs are in this part of our program.

DM:pr
Att:

file - 107



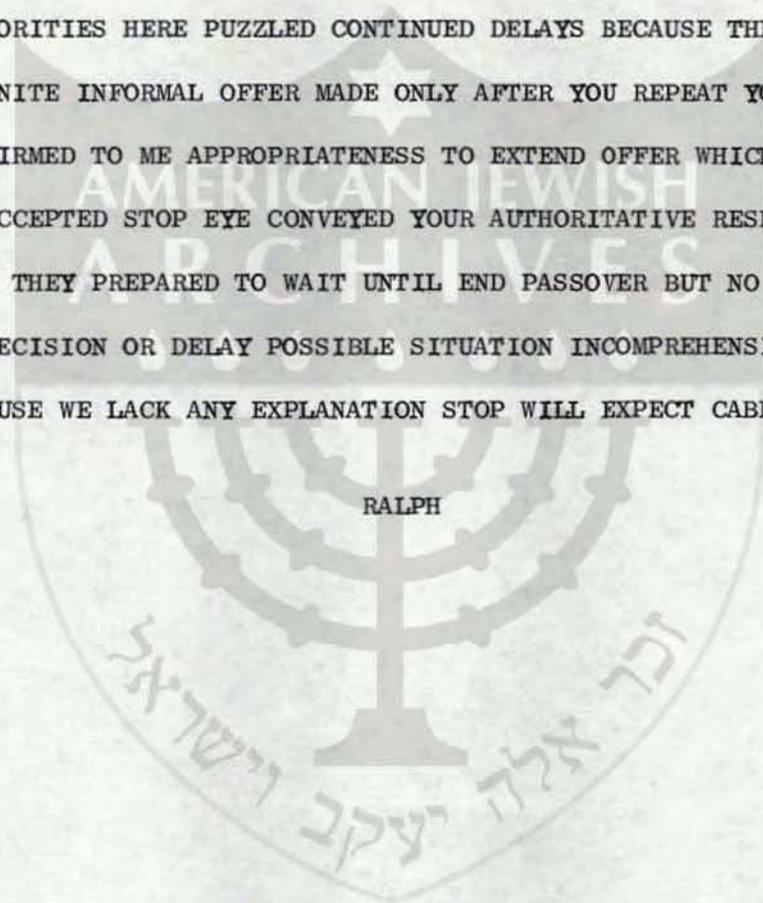
1EF

SHMUELI
10 RAMBAN
JERUSALEM
ISRAEL

April 7, 1966 (via RCA telephone)

AUTHORITIES HERE PUZZLED CONTINUED DELAYS BECAUSE THEIR
DEFINITE INFORMAL OFFER MADE ONLY AFTER YOU REPEAT YOU
CONFIRMED TO ME APPROPRIATENESS TO EXTEND OFFER WHICH WOULD
BE ACCEPTED STOP EYE CONVEYED YOUR AUTHORITATIVE RESPONSE
STOP THEY PREPARED TO WAIT UNTIL END PASSOVER BUT NO FURTHER
IN DECISION OR DELAY POSSIBLE SITUATION INCOMPREHENSIBLE
BECAUSE WE LACK ANY EXPLANATION STOP WILL EXPECT CABLE TUESDAY

RALPH



COPY

COPY

COPY

RALPH GOLDMAN
50 FORSTER AVENUE
MTVERNON NEWYORK

APRIL 10, 1966

ARANNE MUST PRESENT REFORM PLANS TO PARLIAMENTARY
COMMITTEE STOP CANNOT LEAVE COUNTRY THIS SUMMER STOP
ACCEPTS INVITATION IF POSTPONED TO NEXT YEAR LETTER
FOLLOWS STOP SORRY

ELIEZER

זכר אלה יעקב וישדאל

LESLIE L. JACOBS
P. O. BOX 5325
DALLAS 22, TEXAS

April 12, 1966

Dear Irving:

Yours of April 8th just received, and I am glad to have your assurance that Mrs. Jacobs and I will be all in the clear by making our pledge directly to the Israel Education Fund.

I regret very much not having the chance to talk to Herb Friedman before going abroad. We are flying up on American #98 on April 20th due to arrive at Kennedy Airport at 12:30 P.M. and will go directly to the International Hotel to spend that night. Will fly to Rome at 9:45 A.M. the morning of the 21st.

I too hope that we might meet Mr. Goldman and suggest that he meet me at the International Hotel at Kennedy Airport on the afternoon of April 20th. If not asking too much, I hope that Herb Friedman will accompany him. If you think this arrangement is possible, I will appreciate hearing from you immediately because otherwise I have in mind inviting a few people from our New York organization and an important customer for dinner the evening of the 20th.

Was very glad to receive copies of your letters to American Express in Dallas and also to Messrs. Seidenman and Vinitzky. You are certainly being very helpful and your prompt attention to all facets of our arrangements is making it much easier for me.

Unfortunately, at this point I cannot confirm our hotel as both the Flora and Excelsior are unable to take care of us. Friends in Rome who have very good connections have endeavored to locate rooms and just advised that the Ambassador is the only first class hotel that has rooms available.

Sincerely,

Leslie
(MA)

Mr. Irving Bernstein
United Jewish Appeal
1290 Avenue of the Americas
New York, N. Y.

P. S. - Speaking of meeting with Messrs. Friedman and Goldman, what about yourself? Are you available?



file - IEF

838 Fifth Avenue · New York, N. Y. 10021 · Regent 7-8200

Rabbi Maurice N. Eisendrath, President

April 18, 1966

Rabbi Herbert Friedman
Executive Vice President
The United Jewish Appeal
1290 Sixth Avenue
New York, N. Y. 10020

Dear Herb:

Heartiest Mazel Tov!

The attached copy of my letter to Khoushi expresses not only my deep sense of gratitude to him, but to your own good self for the finest spirit of cooperation which you have manifested in this entire enterprise. You have maintained the relationship with me personally and with all of us concerned in the Leo Baeck School on the highest level, and you have kept faith in every regard--both in word and in deed. You know how grateful I am to you for all of this.

Again, with heartiest congratulations for what must have been a most interesting and satisfying meeting in Haifa, I am

As ever,

Maurice N. Eisendrath

MNE:a
Encl.

April 18, 1966

Dr. Abba Khoushi
Mayor of Haifa
Haifa, Israel

Dear Mayor Khoushi:

I have just finished reading the minutes prepared by Rabbi Robert Samuels of the meeting held in your office on Wednesday, March 30th. I cannot tell you how deeply stirred I am by the results of this particular conference.

There have been so many inordinate delays--for which, I must confess, we in America have almost been exclusively responsible--so many disappointments, so many complications, so many difficulties, that it took the utmost faith in one such as yourself and those associated with you in this enterprise, to keep from abandoning hope altogether. To be confronted now with the kind of spirit which must have permeated your meeting in Haifa, and to see ahead the fulfillment of our long-delayed hopes and dreams, is indeed a moment for grateful prayer--prayers of Thanksgiving and utmost gratification.

We owe a deep debt of gratitude to you, Mr. Mayor, for all that you have done to make this possible. We now look forward with utmost anticipation to the realization in the not distant future of this project, and to the dedication of the much needed Leo Baeck School, which will continue to serve with even greater effectiveness to the far-reaching benefit and planning of K'lal Israel.

With wholehearted gratitude to you and all those who have helped to bring this to pass, I am

Yours faithfully,

MNE:a

Maurice N. Eisendrath

cc: Dr. Meir Elk
Rabbi Robert Samuels
Rabbi Herbert Friedman ✓
Dr. Max Kargman

International Telegram Via

ITT

NY-9FD
Extra Copy

Word Count _____ Full Rate Unless Checked (✓)

Full Rate Letter Telegram Service (LT)

Date **MAY 3, 1966**

Sender's Name and Address

**PINCUS
JEVAGENCY
JERUSALEM (ISRAEL)**

To

Via

ITT

insert "ITT"

MONROE AND LEA GOLDWATER COMING TO ISRAEL FOR GROUNDBREAKING EILAT
COMPREHENSIVE HIGHSCHOOL MAY 26 STEP INVIEV GOLDWATERS TWENTY YEARS
DEVOTED LEADERSHIP NEWYORK UJA AND INVIEV FACT ROSENWALD LEIDESDORF
AND OTHERS CONTRIBUTED EILAT SCHOOL TO HONOR GOLDWATER ON EIGHTIETH
BIRTHDAY EYE FEEL YOUR PRESENCE ESSENTIAL STOP PLEASE CABLE REPLY

HERBERT FRIEDMAN

ITT World Communications Inc. subsidiary of International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation

All messages are accepted subject to rates, rules and regulations in the applicable tariffs on file with the Federal Communications Commission

5

May 9, 1966

Mr. Ralph I. Goodman

Herbert A. Friedman

I have asked Mike Feldman for an appointment for a few minutes on Monday, the 16th. I would like to take to him some kind of summary of our contributors to date, the group projects which are open for additional contributions, and a list of the priority schools now needed. All this material I would leave with him.

Also we were going to think of projecting to him a small list of prospects with whom he could help. I shall need this material in a couple of days.

HAF:gb

IEF - file

TO: ROBERT GANZEY

FROM: DAVID MARK

SUBJECT: IEF PUBLICITY IN ISRAEL

DATE: MAY 13, 1966

CONFIDENTIAL

The enclosed article, translated from Eliot Achronot (April 16) typifies the kind of careless treatment IEF has been getting - when it does - in the Hebrew Press.

- 1 - The Israel Education Fund is "of the United Jewish Appeal" - not of the Jewish Agency.
- 2 - Mr. Shavit is certainly not the "Director of the Israel Education Fund."
- 3 - Mr. Goldsman, the Executive Director, and Mr. Meyerhoff, the Chairman, are not even mentioned. Neither is Herbert A. Friedman. Any general article lacking these names does us a disservice.
- 4 - The 55 schools cited by Shavit, implying in context that they are all IEF projects, is an exaggeration. This kind of claim inevitably boomerangs.
- 5 - The equating of IEF contributors with "the affluent" is of questionable value.
- 6 - The IEF was established in 1964, not 1965.
- 7 - The Kiryat Yam school was opened before the Dimona school.
- 8 - Of all the projects mentioned, the only donor named is Rogosin.

Accuracy, hard enough to achieve under our operating circumstances, is a mist for us. Recognition - and accurate identification, too - of our officers and donors is by definition essential to our public relations.

This is a longstanding complaint and I don't want to put you in the middle of it. But please try your best to get control of future interviews and shape them our way. If nothing else, that will help prevent the perpetuation of a series of irritations begun long before you arrived on the scene.

Good luck.

DM:pr
bcc: H.A.F.
R.I.G.

filed

c o p y

May 12, 1966

Mr. Joseph Meyerhoff, Chairman
Israel Education Fund
51 West 51st Street
New York, N. Y. 10019

Dear Mr. Meyerhoff:

In consideration of the love and affection I bear for the children of Israel, and recognizing the indispensability of a secondary education in preparing children for life in a modern democracy as well as desiring to share in honoring the great people of Denmark for upholding the principle of the brotherhood of man in the face of the greatest tyranny the world has ever known, I hereby pledge to the United Jewish Appeal, Inc., the sum of One Hundred Thousand (\$100,000) Dollars, for the use and benefit of the Israel Education Fund. The proceeds of this gift shall be used towards the construction of the comprehensive secondary school in Israel, to be known as the Denmark School.

I agree to pay this sum within five (5) years from the date of this letter.

Cordially,

Charles J. Bensley

April 14, 1966

Mr. Leslie L. Jacobs
P. O. Box 5325
Dallas 22, Texas

Dear Leslie:

Unfortunately Herb Friedman has not as yet returned from Israel so I do not know whether he will be able to meet with you on April 20. However, he will be back before then and, if he is unable to be at the International Hotel, I am sure he will reach you by telephone. By the way, I understand he wrote you a lengthy letter from Israel.

Ralph Goldman is looking forward to meeting you and would like to see you at the International Hotel at 2:00 p.m. on April 20. If this time is convenient for you to meet with him, it will still permit you to hold the business dinner meeting you mention in your letter.

Thanks ever so much for including me, but I already have commitments in the office and will not, therefore, be able to join you.

We have notified Leonard Seidenman at the JDC office in Rome that you will be staying at the Ambassador Hotel. Mr. Seidenman's address is: American Joint Distribution Committee, Via Piemonte 26, Rome. His phone numbers are: 46 12 80 and 47 15 11.

Best wishes for a wonderful trip.

Sincerely,

IB:SCS

Irving Bernstein

18 May, 1966

Hon. Mordechai Shalev
Ambassador of Israel
Embassy of Israel
P. O. Box 3275
Accra, Ghana

Dear Mordechai:

Your expression of appreciation was most kind, but we sincerely feel that we owe you a debt of gratitude for all you have done and continue to do for the Jewish people.

In regard to your query concerning the Israel Education Fund, I am pleased to enclose a copy of "Cornerstone", the I.E.F.'s newest publication which outlines the status of the program. We are very pleased with the progress made to date and are hopeful that our efforts to help provide a viable educational system for Israel will meet with continued success.

As you know, Joe Shane has been active in the education program and I am sure that when he visits with you in Accra he will transmit the excitement that we all feel about the I.E.F.. In terms of real progress, the fund has already raised nearly \$12 millions for the establishment of 32 facilities from the Galilee to Eilat; of the 32 projects activated to date, 26 are High Schools, four are Libraries, one is a Pre-Kindergarten school and one is a Youth Center. You will be pleased to know that a library for Kiryat Malachi is being sponsored by the Shelters for Israel organization from Los Angeles.

The response from the American-Jewish community is indeed heart-warming and we look forward to making greater inroads toward providing free and equal educational opportunity for the children of Israel.

Hon. Mordechai Shalev

18 May, 1966

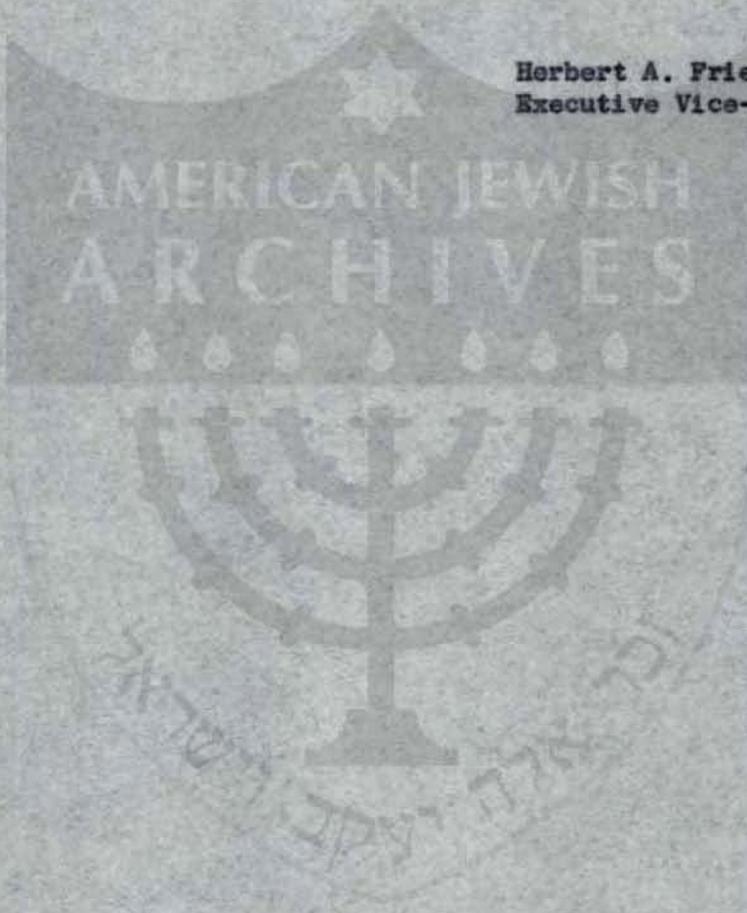
-2-

I know that you are effectively representing the State of Israel in a most critical area of Africa and I look forward to hearing from you again.

Sincerely,

Herbert A. Friedman
Executive Vice-Chairman

HAF:wmd
Enc.



*With
for your file*

13

X

UNITED JEWISH APPEAL

88-222-5

1290 AVENUE OF THE AMERICAS, NEW YORK, N.Y.

MAY 25, 1968

RCA

LEA AND MONROE GOLINWATER
CARE MAYOR LEVY
BILAT
ISRAEL

ESTABLISHMENT OF SCHOOL IN YOUR HONOR REFLECTS DEEPEST GRATITUDE
OF AMERICAN JEWISH COMMUNITY FOR YOUR OUTSTANDING LEADERSHIP AND
INSPIRATION IN PROVIDING EFFECTIVE AID THROUGH THE YEARS FOR FELLOW
JEWS OVERSEAS STOP STAFF OF NATIONAL UNITED JEWISH APPEAL GREETES
YOU WITH WHOLEHEARTED AFFECTION ON TRIUMPHANT OCCASION OF SCHOOL
GROUNDBREAKING

HERBERT A. FRIEDMAN
EXECUTIVE VICE CHAIRMAN
UNITED JEWISH APPEAL

63

20 May 1966

Mr. Leslie Jacobs
Excelsior Hotel
Florence, Italy

Dear Leslie:

I have just this moment received your letter of 12 May, dictated in Eliezer Shavit's office. I am delighted that you had such a fine visit and that you have fully decided to make this grant for the pre-kindergarten schools. It is a warm, wonderful and generous decision on your part.

I understand fully your anxiety about the tax angle. I can only say that I really do not think there is anything at all to worry about. We have written Mr. Jack Lewis under date of 10 May sending him a copy of the letter we have received from the Internal Revenue Service extending tax exempt status to gifts to the Israel Education Fund. We have received millions of dollars worth of gifts already, and I would not even have begun soliciting them without a prior ruling from the IRS.

I am enclosing a copy of the letter to Mr. Lewis and also a copy of the IRS ruling.

Even though I am very certain about this, Leslie, I can still understand that you would want to wait for your final decision until you return to Dallas and found that Mr. Strauss and Mr. Lewis were satisfied. So, let us leave it at that. I would love to see you and Mrs. Jacobs on your return through New York. I will be in the United States until 28 June, when I leave for Israel. I do have several out-of-New York speaking engagements and do not know, therefore, if I will be in the city exactly the day you arrive, but I will do my very best if I know when you are coming. So, as soon as your travel plans are definite, please let me know.

Again, my deepest gratitude to you and Mrs. Jacobs for the enthusiastic manner in which you have pursued this whole project.

Sincerely yours,

HAF:gb

Herbert A. Friedman

Tel - 363-2800

LS

3 June 1966

Mr. Irving Sherman
A. G. Becker & Co.
60 Broad Street
New York, N. Y.

Re: Benjamin Bittenwieser and Israel Education Fund

Dear Irving:

As you know, the Israel Education Fund was established approximately two years ago as a separate program of the United Jewish Appeal for the purpose of assisting secondary education in Israel. The decision to embark upon this project was made after a survey commission had issued a favorable report. A copy of that report is attached and you will note that this commission was headed by no less responsible an educator than the President of the Ford Foundation Educational Division.

The response to the program so far has been very good. Approximately \$12 million has been raised thus far, with many academic and vocational schools already under construction.

Mrs. Herbert Lehman has given her name to one high school in Dimona which will be opened this Fall, and for which the women of New York have raised \$750,000.

Just last week ground was broken in Eilat for the Monroe Goldwater school, which is being built by contributions from such of his friends and associates as William Rosenwald, Samuel Leidesdorf, Maurice Levin and others.

The whole purpose of this educational thrust is to provide facilities so that every eligible student shall have an opportunity to graduate from high school. Unless this is accomplished the technological, industrial and social future of Israel remains considerably clouded. If this can be accomplished, then the traditional Jewish emphasis on education and knowledge will be furthered. For, obviously, if we can see to it that a high school education is available to all, then there will be a further thrust into the field of higher education.

3 June 1966

There is still a tremendous gap to be closed. There are only 23,000 students in toto in all the institutions of higher learning in Israel. The base must be built from which to increase that many fold.

One of the schools being built under our program is in Haifa and will carry the name of the famous German liberal rabbi Leo Baeck. I have seen the site personally, and it is most lovely, high on the French Carmel, overlooking the sea. I have been told that Mr. Bittenwieser has some feelings concerning the lack of a strong liberal religious movement in Israel. This high school will be the only one, at the moment, that will have a liberal religious trend included in its curriculum. What Mr. Bittenwieser and many others, including myself, would like to see accomplished -- namely, the liberalization of religious forms in Israel -- can best be accomplished, in my judgment, by presenting such ideas to boys and girls of high school age, who as they mature, will become members of liberal congregations which are also currently being organized in Israel.

These are several other contributors to the Leo Baeck school. They constitute a very honorable group of names. One is Walter Haas of San Francisco; another is Maurice Saltzman of Cleveland; a third is Robert Wishnick of New York; fourth is Max Kargman of Boston, and there are several others whose names might not be known to you. The project has the blessing of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, whose officers have been cooperating most closely with us.

As you know, the minimum contribution to the Israel Education Fund is \$100,000 payable over a period of three to five years if the contributor so desires.

I would certainly appreciate anything you can do to see to it that this story is told to Mr. Bittenwieser under the most favorable circumstances. I am grateful for your help and stand at your disposal at any time.

Very truly yours,

HAF:gb

Herbert A. Friedman

63

9 June 1966

Mr. Daniel Koshland
Levi-Strauss & Co.
98 Battery Street
San Francisco, California

Dear Dan:

A final change has been made in the plans for the new Leo Baeck School in Haifa, and the groundbreaking ceremony scheduled for July has been delayed.

I met recently with Mayor Khoushi of Haifa and the Baeck School people, and had a close look at the final site chosen. I think it is an excellent one. The school will be constructed on the French Carmel, and not on the seashore. It will be primarily a local school in its first stage, with boarding facilities added later for the gifted and for overseas students.

The architect has been asked to draw up new plans. We will send you copies as soon as they are received and will inform you promptly of the new groundbreaking date.

Sincerely,

HAF:gb

Herbert A. Friedman

6

10 June 1966

Mr. Maurice Saltzman
Bobbie Brooks, Inc.
3830 Kelley Avenue
Cleveland, Ohio 44114

Dear Maury:

A final change has been made in the plans for the new Leo Baeck School in Haifa, and the groundbreaking ceremony scheduled for July has been delayed.

I met recently with Mayor Khoushi of Haifa and the Baeck School people, and had a close look at the final site chosen. I think it is an excellent one. The school will be constructed on the French Carmel, and not on the seashore. It will be primarily a local school in its first stage, with boarding facilities added later for the gifted and for overseas students.

The architect has been asked to draw up new plans. We will send you copies as soon as they are received, and will inform you promptly of the new groundbreaking date.

When Abie Nathan was in Cleveland you expressed an interest in helping with the Sharett School in Nazareth if that school would admit Arab students. We have been assured by the Ministry of Education that the Sharett School will definitely admit Arab students from Nazareth and the area. Incidentally, this policy applies to other schools like the one in Ramle which we are building.

Sincerely,

Herbert A. Friedman

HAF/s

L

10 June 1966

Mr. Leslie Jacobs
Villa d'Este
Cernobbia, Italy

Dear Leslie:

I have your long-hand letter, written from Venine and was delighted to hear from you. It is just marvelous that you have decided to finance the five kindergartens and I wish to thank you and your good wife most warmly.

With regard to the point of the broker, I have taken note of the names, and we will be sure to dispose of whatever stocks you decide upon through them, as per your instructions.

I am sorry that our itineraries will cross. My wife and I are leaving New York with the two babies on the 28th of June and are flying direct to Israel. It will simply be too difficult with the babies to try to stop anywhere en route. We will be working there with the Young Leadership Mission and then remain for a two week holiday. We will be back in New York at the end of July or the beginning of August.

Please have a wonderful trip the rest of the way, keep in good health, and give my best regards to your lady.

Sincerely yours,

HAF:gb

Herbert A. Friedman



GRITTI PALACE-HOTEL
VENEZIA

6/1 -
Venice -

Dear Herbert -

Long - hand letter writing is not ^a great talent of mine - but I must acknowledge your very welcome letter of May 20 -

Don't be concerned - I trust mine of 5/12 made it clear - tax deduction or none, we have decided to finance the 5 Kindergartens - My son-in-law's early reaction was "O.K." but am sure you fully understand my desire to have final review of how to proceed with him and Mr. Dix. There is also the question of what stocks I decide to turn over to you - With the market all over the map that will be decided after prayerful thought -

They will be only stocks listed on the N.Y. Exchange

That reminds me of a point important to me - I have a friend of many years - John Fornace by name - who is the manager in Rome for W.E. Hutton of N.Y. When possible I do some trading thru them - for which Fornace receives credit - The man I contact in N.Y. is Tom Fornace (one of our people - incidentally I believe) Please make note of this - so disposal of my stocks can be handled accordingly - I'll remind you at the time.

My itinerary includes Curridges London on July ~~10th~~ 1st to 10th so I'll miss you in N.Y. - but if you go to Israel via London try to find time to contact me - Prior to July 1st - Villa d'Este - Cernobbio Italy 6/12-14 - and Lucerne - National Hotel 6/14-30 -

My best to you Sincerely Leslie

Alberghi di proprietà e gestione della C.I.G.A.
VENEZIA: Gritti Palace Hotel - Danieli Royal Excelsior - Grand Hotel Europa - Britannia - Hotel Regina - LIDO:
Excelsior Palace Hotel - Grand Hotel Du Bains - Grand Hotel Lido - Hotel Villa Regina - FIRENZE: Hotel Excelsior
Italie - Grand Hotel - ROMA: Hotel Excelsior - Grand Hotel - NAPOLI: Hotel Excelsior - MILANO: Hotel Principe & Scalet
Palace Hotel - STRESA: Grand Hotel et des Iles Borromées - GENOVA: Hotel Excelsior

bcc: HAF
IB
RIG
ASH

E. Shavit
R. Ganzey
C. Vinitzky

\$
L3

June 16, 1966

Mr. Ted Laurie
THE JERUSALEM POST
Jerusalem, Israel

Dear Ted:

Now that the "busy season" of groundbreakings and VIP visits connected with the Israel Education Fund of the United Jewish Appeal is past, I think some frank, professional evaluation is appropriate.

First off, let me say that during this peak period coverage of our stories, including interviews with visitors, and the amount and usage of paid space has been very satisfactory. The donors have been unanimously pleased, according to Bob Ganzey, as were Dr. Donovan and Mr. Bensley. For this good general exposure, and for the help and cooperation you've given Bob, you have our thanks - and so do Martha Miller, Aryeh Rubenstein and all other Post staff members who have been involved.

There is one area, however, in which I think we of the United Jewish Appeal have a legitimate complaint-- and the objection lies in the underscoring I have indulged in. A Post story earlier this year filed by Jesse contained the formulation "Israel Education Fund, U.S.A." (a formulation which has since re-appeared in the Hebrew press). The Eilat groundbreaking story (May 27) says Mr. Goldwater's friends contributed \$500,000 "through the Israel Education Fund," without mentioning U.J.A. The Joe Shane story (June 14) reports a half million dollar donation to "the Israel Education Fund," again omitting U.J.A.

The fact is that Israel Education Fund has no life apart from the United Jewish Appeal; it is factually and literally a creation and organizational entity of the U.J.A. Any story which fails to state that the IEF is "of the United Jewish Appeal" -- or, better - "a program of the United Jewish Appeal" is actually making an incomplete and incorrect identification.

I'm sure you'll agree that, in the interest of accuracy and the proper assignment of credit for a highly worthwhile program in Israel, all future stories should contain the full designation.

Best personal regards.

Sincerely,

David Mark
Public Relations Director

DM:pr

FR

22 June 1966

Mr. Max Firestein
Max Factor & Company
1655 N. McCadden Place
Hollywood, California 90028

Dear Max:

Since we last met in Los Angeles in April, I have thought often of calling you, but then decided against it, because I figured that if you had reached any conclusions on the matter of the school, you would have been in touch with me.

My only reason for writing now is to let you know that I am leaving next week for Israel to spend the month of July with the Young Leadership Mission. If there are any questions you have of me, or if there is anything you want me to look into while I am over there, please write to me here at the office and my mail will be forwarded.

I will probably take a couple of weeks vacation in Israel after the work with the Mission is over, and expect to be back in New York by mid-August. I will call then just to say hello. Meanwhile I hope you and Cele have an enjoyable and quiet summer, in good health.

With all best wishes, I am,

Sincerely yours,

HAF:gb

Herbert A. Friedman

HF

21 June 1966

Mr. Abraham Spiegel
9255 Sunset Boulevard
Los Angeles, California 90069

Dear Abe:

I have not written since we had our nice conversation in Los Angeles in April concerning the high school in Israel because you told me then that there was one project in the works with Yeshiva University which you would know about in June.

You will recall that you said that you felt morally committed to Dr. Belkin if the project he had in mind met certain conditions which were important to you. You indicated that if those conditions were met, you would have to go through with your moral commitment to him. On the other hand, you said, that if this did not come through, then you would be free and you would be in a position to talk with us.

You indicated that you were planning to see Dr. Belkin during the graduation ceremonies in June.

Therefore, Abe, I am writing now to ask you where we stand. Ordinarily, I would have waited to hear from you. The reason I am writing now is that I am leaving for Israel next week. If there is anything you want me to look into while I am over there, I will be glad to do so. If you write to me here at my office, my mail will be forwarded to me.

I know how dedicated you are to the cause of Jewish education. I know how strongly you feel about the fact that we must provide a good Jewish education for our children in the United States. And if you make up your mind to do something on a large scale, either in New York or in Los Angeles, I will certainly understand it. My only hope would be that if there is still room in your heart and in your generosity for furthering the cause of high school education in Israel, you would make every effort to enlarge the scope of your generosity and include Israel in your thinking.

Looking forward to hearing from you, I am,

As ever,

HAF:gb

Herbert A. Friedman

21 June 1966

IL
H?

Mr. A. Alfred Taubman
12741 Capitol Avenue
Oak Park, Michigan

Dear Al:

The last time we spoke on the telephone, I asked you to try to sound out Milton Petrie about the matter of building a high school in Israel, or arranging an appointment for me to discuss this with him. I know that he was going to Europe a few days later, and therefore did not know whether you had an opportunity to bring the matter up with him.

I am leaving for Israel next week and will be gone until the middle of August. I wonder if you could drop me a note telling me what has happened. My office will forward my mail.

Have a good summer and let's see if we can't figure out some way for you to get me together with him after I come back.

All the best.

Sincerely,

HAF:gb

Herbert A. Friedman

WATE - 1B

(IEP)

UNITED ISRAEL APPEAL, INC.

515 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10022

AREA CODE 212
PLAZA 5-7400

August 16th, 1966

Mr. Eliezer Shavit
The Executive of the Jewish Agency
Office of the Treasurer
Post Office Box 7053
Tel Aviv, Israel

Re: Interim Financing

My dear Shavit:

I have your cable of August 14th:

"YOURS 26 JULY WAITING HEAR FROM YOU ABOUT INTERIM FINANCING STOP MATTERS NOW VERY PRESSING"

For your information, our Finance Committee finally gave me the green light to proceed with arrangements for interim financing. This I am presently engaged in doing. In view of the very difficult financial market in New York at the present time, the job is not an easy one.

You will recall that part of the deal was that the Government would guarantee any interim financing. Will you, therefore, please arrange for the Otzar to instruct its representative in New York to issue the necessary guarantees to the New York banks upon my request for an amount not to exceed (for the moment) \$5,000,000.00.

If the amount of \$5,000,000.00. puzzles you, what I am attempting to do is to establish "lines" of \$1,000,000.00. each with five separate banks so that the impact of this borrowing will not fall too heavily on any one bank.

You may be sure that I will keep you posted the moment I am ready to draw upon the banks for money. In the meantime, I am assuming that your requirements as conveyed to me in your several letters to me during recent months - insofar as priorities are concerned - are still valid.

With kind regards.

Sincerely yours,

C O P Y

file - 107

Received September 2nd, 1966 -- 9:25 A.M.

ITT WORLD COMMUNICATIONS INC.

HAMMER ISFUND NEWYORK

HAMMER C/O UNITED ISRAEL APPEAL

515 PARK AVE

YOURTEL AUGUST 30TH TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION CASH ALREADY RECEIVED
HERE EARMARKED FOR SPECIFIC PROJECTS TOTAL AMOUNT NEEDED 1966 IS
DOLLARS490,000 FOR 1967 WE NEED DOLLARS3,400,000 AND 1968 WE NEED
DOLLARS1,300,000 STOP FROM THESE AMOUNTS YOU CAN DEDUCT MONIES WHICH
YOU WILL RECEIVE AND TRANSFER TO US ACCORDING TO TERMS OF PLEDGES
STOP LETTER FOLLOWING WITH DETAILED LISTS STOP RE GOVERNMENT GUARANTEE
MEETING SAPIR 6TH AND WILL INFORM YOU

SHAVIT

COL 30TH 1966 DOLLARS490,000 1967 DOLLARS3,400,000 1968 DOLLARS1,300,000 6TH

C O P Y

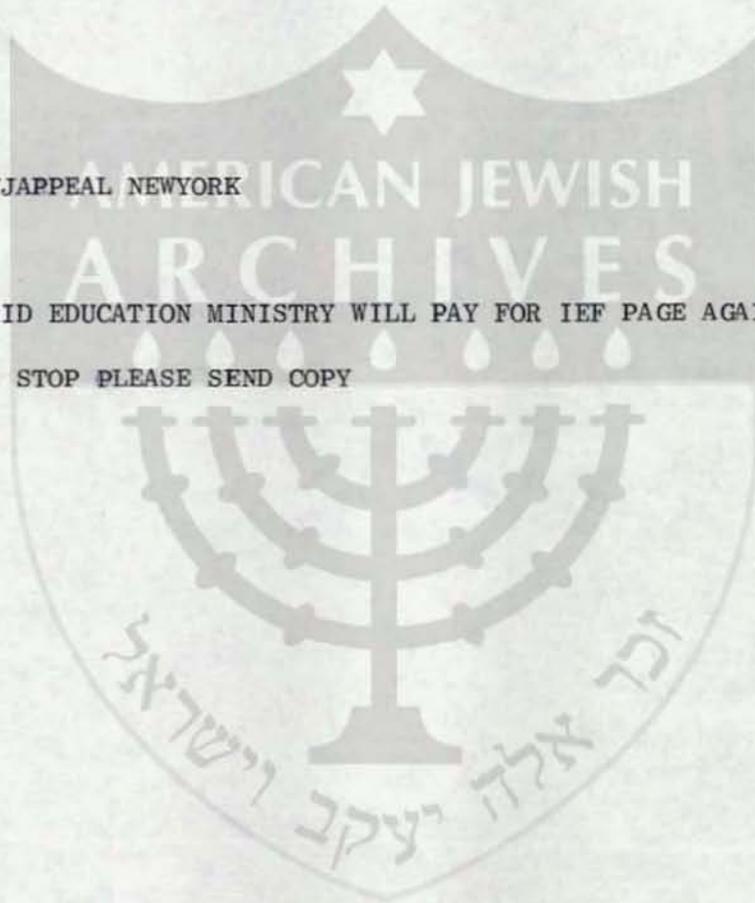
SEP 6, 1966 11:26 A.M.

DAVEMARK UJAPPEAL NEWYORK

SHMUELI SAID EDUCATION MINISTRY WILL PAY FOR IEF PAGE AGAIN

OCTOBER 14 STOP PLEASE SEND COPY

GAMZEY



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

DATA ON PLEDGE TO ISRAEL EDUCATION FUND

D-55

Date September 8, 1966

1. Name of donor: JOSEPH KOLODNY
2. Address of donor: _____
(Home)
NATIONAL ASSN. OF TOBACCO DISTRIBUTORS
360 Lexington Avenue
New York, N.Y.

(Office)
3. Business of donor: _____
4. Amount of pledge: \$100,000
5. Purpose of pledge: YOUTH CENTER IN LOD, ISRAEL...
6. Terms of payment: TEN YEARS, To be paid as follows: \$10,000 on the
15th of October, 1966, and like sum on the 15th day
of October on each of the nine subsequent years.
7. Record of contributions to Federation or Welfare Fund in which UJA
participates: 196 _____ 196 _____ 196 _____
8. Comments: THE YOUTH CENTER IN LOD, ISRAEL, is to be named for
MILDRED AND ROBIN KOLODNY.....

Israel Education Fund

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Gottlieb Hammer

DATE: September 8, 1966

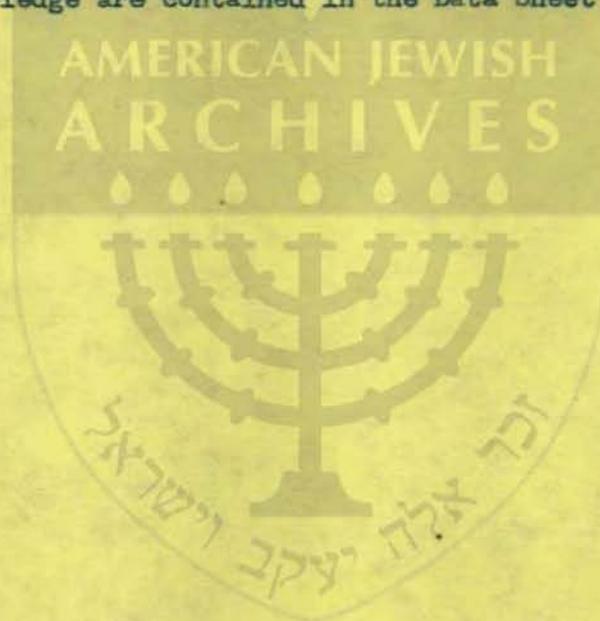
FROM: Ralph I. Goldman

SUBJECT: Pledge to Israel Education Fund:

D-55

This is to inform you that we have secured a written pledge from Mr. Joseph Kolodny of New York, for \$100,000.00 towards a Youth Center in Lod, Israel. The details of this pledge are contained in the Data Sheet attached hereto.

RIG:se
Encl:



13

13th September, 1966

Mr. Leroy Hoffberger
Hoffberger and Hollander
215 N. Calvert Street
Baltimore, Maryland

Dear Roy:

I am sure that you will be interested to learn the most recent developments regarding the secondary school for the deaf-mute in Israel.

The need for such school is so urgent that the Israel authorities felt that the establishment of the school could not be postponed. Consequently, a secondary school for the deaf-mute was founded which will operate in the Helen Keller Home in Tel Aviv until we can find a donor who will build permanent quarters for it.

As you will readily understand, the enrollment in the temporary place must necessarily be very limited and the school will have to operate under serious handicaps attending any temporary arrangement.

I know how you, personally, feel about the project I proposed to you and hope that you will be able to persuade your colleagues that your Foundation would be real pioneers in a great and important humanitarian and education venture by building a school for the deaf-mute in Israel.

I look forward to hearing your Foundation's decision in this matter.

Warmest regards and best wishes for a happy New Year.

Sincerely,

Herbert A. Friedman
Executive Vice-Chairman

EAF:NSS

GOODELL, MOSS & ROSE
ATTORNEYS AT LAW

EDWARD GOODELL
ALLEN MOSS
HERBERT B. ROSE

FREDERICK R. HELLER
ERNEST L. MATHEWS, JR.
ROBERT M. BIRNBAUM

535 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10017

TELEPHONE MURRAY HILL 7-1806
AREA CODE 212
CABLE "GOODMORLEX NEWYORK"

September 19, 1966

Mr. Ralph Goldman
United Jewish Appeal, Inc.
1290 Avenue of the Americas
New York, New York

Dear Ralph:

This letter is written in response to your inquiry regarding the subject of "extensions," a term used in our discussions to describe gymnasias or laboratories added to existing buildings and also new buildings constructed as additions to existing buildings.

I. The primary issue involved in your inquiry is the effect on "control" of Revenue Ruling 66-79, issued in April of this year. Because nearly seven years have elapsed since the issue of control arose, the events and decisions that have led to the present situation tend to become hazy in memory and, consequently, to affect our ability to properly judge the meaning of the new Ruling. For that reason it seemed to me that in order to adequately answer your question it is desirable to review the background of this problem:

(1) During 1959 the Treasury Department invited representatives of UJA and other major American organizations engaged in overseas relief, both Jewish and non-Jewish, to a conference for the consideration of a proposed directive regarding American control of contributions applied to overseas projects. The point involved in the inquiry was based on the fact that under section 170(c)(2) of the Code, contributions, both individual and corporate, in order to be deductible must be made to an organization created or organized in the United States or its territories or possessions. If, therefore, a contribution were to be made directly to a foreign organization it would not be deductible. The Treasury Department's position, in substance, was that domestic organizations were being used solely for the purpose of acting as transmitting agents or conduits for foreign organizations. In its view, since contributions made directly to a foreign organization would not be tax deductible, a contribution made to a domestic corporation but "inevitably committed to go to a foreign organization" is equally defective. For example, Moe Leavitt, in a report made by him of a conference held on September 2, 1959 between Mr. Scribner, Undersecretary of the Treasury, and representatives of the American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service, quoted Mr. Scribner as saying the following with reference to the Churchill College case:

"Mr. Scribner went on to say that tax exemption was denied this group by the legal counsel of the Treasury Department on the theory that if a contribution is not tax deductible if made directly to a foreign organization, such a contribution made indirectly through the formation of an American organization formed for the purpose of receiving and sending abroad such earmarked contributions, is likewise not deductible."

As its solution of the problem the Treasury Department proposed a directive that would require domestic organizations to exercise control over the expenditure of funds destined for use abroad.

(2) During the course of these discussions a new plan of organization and operation of JAFI* was submitted to the Treasury Department to comply with its views as to the control of funds to be used overseas.

Pending the Treasury Department's consideration of the plan submitted to it, UJA asked for and received a ruling, dated February 4, 1960, holding that "prospective donors may be assured that neither the discussions mentioned above nor the submission of the new plan of operation will adversely affect the deductibility of contributions made to you."

(3) On December 21, 1960 the Treasury Department issued its ruling with respect to the plan that had been submitted to it holding that

". . . the change of the name of the organization to the Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc., and the described change of organization and method of operation will not affect its exempt status under section 501(c)(3) of the 1954 Code nor affect the deductibility under section 170 of the 1954 Code of contributions made to it, provided its activities are limited to, and its funds are distributed exclusively in furtherance of, its charitable purposes."

In substance, the changes in organization and operation of JAFI as stated in the Treasury Department's ruling of December 21, 1960 were these:

"An amendment of the by-laws of the Domestic organization creates a change in its organization to ensure control thereof by the United Israel Appeal, an organization which is wholly controlled by persons or organizations within the United States.

*NOTE: In order to avoid confusion I have continued to refer here to JAFI as JAFI although the name of the consolidated corporation is UIA.

"To establish a method of control, supervision and accounting relating to United Jewish Appeal funds made available to the Domestic organization and to the Jerusalem agency, the proposed method of operation by the Domestic organization provides for the submission to the Domestic organization by the Jerusalem agency of its proposed program of activities and proposed expenditures.

"The Domestic organization will determine for itself what programs and activities it wishes to support. It will have its own budget, independent of that of the Jerusalem agency.

"An agreement will be entered into between the Domestic organization and the Jerusalem agency under which the latter will be designated as the agent of the former to carry out such activities and programs as the Domestic organization may decide to support.

"The Domestic organization will maintain its own bank accounts in Israel and will appoint representatives in Israel to participate with the Jerusalem agency in the preparation of programs and budgets, to receive funds from the Domestic organization and disburse the same for approved programs; to obtain reports and detailed accounts from the Jerusalem agency and to establish that the funds were expended for the purposes intended; and to observe the operations of the Jerusalem agency and render reports to the Board of Directors of the Domestic organization.

"In your letter of September 30, 1960, it is stated that the agreement between the Domestic organization and the Jerusalem agency will specifically provide that the Domestic organization will have the right to allocate, reallocate or withhold allocation of its funds at all times."

(4) The next step in this progression of events was the ruling issued by the Treasury Department in 1963, Rev. Rul 63-252, in which you will recall the Treasury Department illustrated its views through five examples of different situations involving the transmission of funds abroad. As to the first three it held that contributions would not be deductible because

"In such cases the domestic corporation is only nominally the donee; the real donee is the ultimate foreign recipient."

For convenience I am setting forth here the first three examples stated in the 1963 Ruling to indicate the kind of situation that the Treasury Department considered to be a nullification of the requirements of section 170(c)(2) as to the deductibility of contributions:

"(1) In pursuance of a plan to solicit funds in this country, a foreign organization caused a domestic organization to be formed. At the time of formation, it was proposed that the domestic organization would conduct a fund-raising campaign, pay the administrative expenses from the collected fund and remit any balance to the foreign organization.

"(2) Certain persons in this country, desirous of furthering a foreign organization's work, formed a charitable organization within the United States. The charter of the domestic organization provides that it will receive contributions and send them, at convenient intervals, to the foreign organization.

"(3) A foreign organization entered into an agreement with a domestic organization which provides that the domestic organization will conduct a fund-raising campaign on behalf of the foreign organization. The domestic organization has previously received a ruling that contributions to it are deductible under section 170 of the Code. In conducting the campaign, the domestic organization represents to prospective contributors that the raised funds will go to the foreign organization."

Examples 4 and 5 of the Ruling of 1963 were held to present situations in which contributions are deductible. Again, to avoid the necessity of referring back to the Ruling, I am setting forth here both of these examples:

"(4) A domestic organization conducts a variety of charitable activities in a foreign country. Where its purposes can be furthered by granting funds to charitable groups organized in the foreign country, the domestic organization makes such grants for purposes which it has reviewed and approved. The grants are paid from its general funds and although the organization solicits

from the public, no special fund is raised by a solicitation on behalf of particular foreign organizations.

"(5) A domestic organization, which does charitable work in a foreign country, formed a subsidiary in that country to facilitate its operations there. The foreign organization was formed for purposes of administrative convenience and the domestic organization controls every facet of its operations. In the past the domestic organization solicited contributions for the specific purpose of carrying out its charitable activities in the foreign country and it will continue to do so in the future. However, following the formation of the foreign subsidiary, the domestic organization will transmit funds it receives for its foreign charitable activities directly to that organization."

(5) The next occurrence was the application made by UJA and JAFI to the Treasury Department on May 4, 1964 for a ruling that the tax exempt status of both organizations and the deductibility of contributions to them would not be adversely affected by the activities to be undertaken by the Israel Education Fund Project.

(6) On September 24, 1964 the Treasury Department issued its ruling to UJA and to JAFI holding the following as to UJA:

"Based strictly upon the facts submitted in your letter dated May 4, 1964, the activities proposed to be undertaken by the United Jewish Appeal, Inc. and The Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc., and the method of operation described, appear to be contemplated by Revenue Ruling 63-252, and thus will not affect the exempt status of the United Jewish Appeal, Inc. to which it is otherwise entitled as an organization described in section 501(c)(3) of the 1954 Code, nor will such activities or method of operation affect the deductibility under section 170 of the 1954 Code of contributions made to the United Jewish Appeal, Inc., provided its activities continue to be limited to, and its funds distributed exclusively in furtherance of, its charitable purposes."

A similar ruling, dated the same day, was issued to JAFI.

It will be noted that the Treasury Department based its rulings as to both organizations on Revenue Ruling 63-252 as set forth in the quoted paragraph above. In both rulings the final paragraph, quoted above was preceded by a paragraph in which Examples 4 and 5 of Revenue Ruling 63-252 were cited and discussed as follows:

"Revenue Ruling 63-252, C.B. 1963-2, provides generally that contributions by individuals to United States charities which transmit funds to foreign charitable organizations may be allowed as deductions if the domestic charity does not merely act as a conduit of funds to the foreign organization. Example (4) of such ruling describes a situation where the domestic charity may make grants out of its general funds to foreign charitable groups for purposes which it has reviewed and approved. It contemplates no special fund for this purpose. This method of operation is approved because the contributions are not earmarked in any manner, and their use is subject to control by the domestic charity. Example (5) describes a situation where the domestic charity for administrative convenience, conducts its charitable operations abroad through a subsidiary formed in the foreign country. The domestic charity solicits funds for its foreign activities and may transmit the funds directly to the controlled foreign charity. The domestic charity is considered to be the real recipient of contributions it receives for transmission to the foreign organization, since the foreign organization is merely an administrative arm of the domestic charitable organization."

Under the 1963 ruling it was essential that there should be no earmarking of a contribution in any manner. It was said there that "special earmarking of the use or destination of funds paid to a qualifying charitable organization may deprive the donor of a deduction." And in the Treasury Department's letter to UJA of September 24, 1964 with reference to Example 4 of the Ruling of 1963 it was said that "this method of operation is approved because the contributions are not earmarked in any manner and their use is subject to control by the domestic charity."

(7) On October 5, 1965 Maurice Boukstein and I conferred with Mr. Chapper and Mary Parker of the Internal Revenue Service regarding the question of whether gymnasias and science laboratories may be installed in existing schools under the Ruling of September 24, 1964 without retention of ownership or control by JAFI. For purposes of convenience I am setting forth the conclusions reached at that conference, in which Mr. Chapper and Mary Parker concurred, as reported by me a few days after the conference:

"1. In those instances in which the donor specifies the particular IEF project to which he

wishes his contribution to be applied, it is essential that there be strict adherence to the provisions of the ruling of September 24, 1964 both as to ownership and as to control.

"2. In those instances in which the donor contributes to the IEF fund without any specification of the project to which he wishes his contribution to be applied, other than the expression of purpose that it be used for educational purposes generally, the funds so contributed may be applied in accordance with Example 4 of Revenue Ruling 63-252.

"3. In compliance with Revenue Ruling 63-252, Example 4, a charitable trust will be organized under Israeli law to which contributions of the kind mentioned in paragraph 2 above will be transmitted by JAFI. The charitable trust may then distribute the funds so received in accordance with Example 4 for the purpose of construction of gymnasias and laboratories in existing schools, without retention of ownership or control.

"4. Compliance with Example 4 requires that the domestic organization must review and approve the purposes for which it makes grants.

"5. In order to prevent any question arising on post audit as to whether donors have in effect 'earmarked' for the purpose of construction and installing gymnasias and laboratories in accordance with Example 4, it is necessary that correspondence between UJA and the donor show clearly that the donor's contribution has been made without any specification other than that his contribution be applied for educational purposes generally in Israel.

"6. To establish that the domestic organization has reviewed and approved the purposes for which grants are to be made, there should also be correspondence to that effect between the charitable trust and the domestic organization.

"7. Mr. Chapper and Miss Parker agreed that a ruling to the foregoing effect is not necessary on the ground that the proposed application of funds falls within Example 4.

"8 Subsequent to the conference with Mr. Chapper and Mary Parker it was suggested by Mr. Boukstein that application should be made by the charitable trust for tax exempt status."

(8) On April 4, 1966 the Treasury Department issued a new ruling, Revenue Ruling 66-79 amplifying Revenue Ruling 63-252. The concluding sentence of the new ruling states, specifically, that "Revenue Ruling 63-252 is hereby amplified."

The question here is what "amplification" means with regard to IEF projects.

Revenue Ruling 66-79 is based on a hypothetical case in which the significant factual hypotheses are these:

(a) That the charter of the donee, a domestic charitable corporation (X corporation) provides, in part, that in furtherance of its charitable purposes "it shall have the power to receive and allocate contributions, within the discretion of the board of directors, to any organization organized and operated exclusively for charitable ---- purposes within the meaning of section 501(c)(3) of the Code;"

(b) That the donee corporation's by-laws provide

(i) "That the making of grants and contributions and otherwise rendering financial assistance for the purposes expressed in the charter of the organization shall be within the exclusive power of the board of directors";

(ii) That "in furtherance of the organization's purposes, the board of directors shall have the power to make grants to any organization organized and operated exclusively for charitable, scientific or educational purposes within the meaning of section 501 (c)(3) of the Code;

(iii) That "the board of directors shall review all requests for funds from other organizations, shall require that such requests specify the use to which the fund will be put, and if the board of directors approves the request, shall authorize payment of such funds to the approved grantee";

(iv) That "the board of directors shall require that the grantees furnish a periodic accounting to show that the funds were expended for purposes which were approved by the board of directors";

(v) That "the board of directors may, in its absolute discretion, refuse to make any grants or contributions or otherwise render financial assistance to or for any or all the purposes for which funds are requested";

(vi) That "the board of directors shall at all times have the right to withdraw approval of the grant and use the funds for other charitable ---purposes."

(c) That "in accordance with the provisions of its charter and by-laws x corporation at times solicits contributions which are to be used to provide grants to the foreign organization mentioned above, or to individuals connected with such foreign organizations, for specific purposes approved by x corporation's board of directors in accordance with its by-laws. At all times all of the pertinent facts, including the fact that the board of directors may withdraw its approval of a particular grant even after it has been made, are available to any contributor not previously informed of such fact should the contributor so request either before or after a contribution has been made."

In its conclusion, Ruling 66-79 states the following:

"In the instant case the domestic corporation may only solicit for specific grants when it has reviewed and approved them as being in furtherance of its purposes. Furthermore, under the terms of its by-laws the domestic corporation may make such solicitations only on the condition that it shall have control and discretion as to the use of the contributions received by it. Therefore, contributions received by the domestic organization from such solicitations are regarded as for the use of the domestic corporation and not for the organization receiving the grant from the domestic organization.

"Accordingly, contributions paid to the domestic organization under the circumstances described above are deductible, for Federal income tax purposes, in the manner and to the extent provided by section 170 of the Code.

"Revenue Ruling 63-252 is hereby amplified."

II. Based on these background facts the following are my conclusions with regard to the primary question as to the effect of Revenue Ruling 66-79 on the subject of control.

1. In analyzing the significance of the Ruling a distinction should be made between control over the expenditure of funds in connection with the construction of an "extension" and control in the form of ownership and operation of the extension after it is constructed.

2. A. It is clear, in my view, that no change has been made by Revenue Ruling 66-79 with respect to control of the expenditure of funds for the construction of a project. The entire seven years of the history of this problem indicates that the primary thrust of the Treasury Department's position has been to assure domestic control of the expenditure of funds abroad to the extent, at the very least, of assuring that they are applied to the purposes for which they are donated to the domestic corporation, in this case, to the construction of the extension.

This is illustrated by the following extracts from the 1960 ruling to JAFI and the two Revenue Rulings:

1. The 1960 letter ruling of the Treasury Department to JAFI provides that JAFI "will appoint representatives in Israel to participate with the Jerusalem agency in the preparation of programs and budgets, to receive funds from the Domestic organization and disburse the same for approved programs."

ii. Both the 1963 Ruling (63-252) and the 1966 Ruling (66-79) refer throughout to "grants" by the domestic charitable corporation to the foreign charitable organization as is developed in more detail in the following paragraphs.

B. The real question therefore is not whether Revenue Ruling 66-79 modifies the effect of the Treasury Department's letter rulings to UJA and JAFI, dated September 24, 1964, with respect to control of the expenditures of funds for purposes of construction but whether it modifies the effect of its provisions as to the ownership and operation of the facilities constructed with funds raised by IEF.

My response to this question is that in part it does and in part it does not. The answer depends on the particular fact situation that is involved. There are three possible alternative situations:

(a) Those instances in which the donor contributes to the IEF without any specification of the project to which he wishes his contribution to be applied other than the expression of purpose that it be used for educational purposes generally.

This is the situation that Maurice Boukstein and I discussed with representatives of the Internal Revenue Service on October 5, 1965 in

which the specific question that we asked was whether ownership and operation of the facilities is required. Their response, as stated in paragraph 2 of my report of that conference, appearing on page 7 of this letter, was that funds so contributed may be applied in accordance with Example 4 of Revenue Ruling 63-252 and therefore that retention of ownership and operation was not required. Since Revenue Ruling 66-79, does not diminish but "amplifies" Revenue Ruling 63-252, that conclusion has not been changed by the new ruling.

(b) Those instances in which the contributor earmarks his contribution by entering into an agreement with UJA specifying the project for which funds contributed by him are to be applied.

In this kind of situation, in my opinion, the requirement of ownership and operation stated in the Treasury Department's ruling addressed to UJA, dated September 24, 1964, must be strictly followed since Example 4 of Revenue Ruling 63-252 is applicable only when "contributions to the domestic organization are not earmarked in any manner for a foreign corporation----." This is not changed by Revenue Ruling 66-79, in my view, because UJA, in the case of contracts of this character, does not have the right to apply the funds so contributed for purposes other than those specified in the contract. As stated in the conclusion of Revenue Ruling 66-79, quoted on page 9, it is a condition for the application of the Ruling that the donee corporation "shall have control and discretion as to the use of the contributions received by it." In addition, as stated in the hypothesis upon which the Ruling is based, quoted on page 9, Revenue Ruling 66-79 requires that "at all times all of the pertinent facts, including the fact that the board of directors may withdraw its approval of a particular grant even after it has been made, are available to any contributor----."

Obviously in the case of contracts between UJA and its contributors in which there is a specification of the particular project to which the contributor's gift is to be applied without any right on the part of UJA to apply the gift to any other project, Revenue Ruling 66-79 is not applicable, since such contracts do not contain the necessary conditions precedent on which the Ruling is predicated.

(c) Those instances in which UJA solicits funds for specific projects which it has reviewed and approved as being in furtherance of its purposes.

In these situations, subject to the conditions stated in paragraph D below, it is my opinion that Revenue Ruling 66-79 is applicable and that ownership and operation of the facilities constructed with funds raised by IEF would not be requisite. My reasons for this opinion are these:

(i) Revenue Ruling 63-252 makes no reference to ownership or operation as necessary conditions for the maintenance of control. On the contrary, in Example 4 the premise is that the domestic organization makes "grants" to the foreign corporation. It is stated there that "where its purposes can be furthered by granting funds to charitable groups organized in the foreign country, the domestic organization makes such grants for purposes which it has reviewed and approved. The grants are paid from its general funds----."

(ii) In the conference between Maurice Boukstein, myself and representatives of the Internal Revenue Service on October 5, 1965, it was the opinion of the IRS representatives, as stated above, that ownership and operation are not required when funds are not earmarked by contributors but are given for educational purposes generally. This is a practical construction of the effect of Revenue Ruling 63-252. It has not been changed by Revenue Ruling 66-79 whose stated purpose is to amplify the earlier ruling, not to diminish it. It is, therefore fair to say on the basis of this conference that "control" as viewed by the IRS in Revenue Ruling 63-252 and as construed by the IRS representatives relates to control in the expenditure of funds for construction, but not to control in the sense of ownership or operation.

(iii) The purpose of Revenue Ruling 66-79, as I have pointed out, is to "amplify" the 1963 ruling. It makes no reference to construction or operation. As in the case of Revenue Ruling 63-252 it is based on the premise that grants are made by the domestic organization to the foreign organization.

One of the factual premises on which the hypothetical case in this Ruling is based is that

"In accordance with the provisions of its charter and by-laws, x corporation at times solicits contributions which are to be used to provide grants to the foreign organization mentioned above, or to individuals connected with such foreign organizations, for specific purposes approved by x corporation's board of directors in accordance with its by-laws."

The Ruling also states, for example, that the individuals who organized x corporation "were interested in raising funds for specific

projects, such as scientific research projects, to be carried out by the foreign organization---- pursuant to grants previously reviewed and approved by the board of directors of x corporation." This fundamental premise is stressed in the Ruling's statement of the provisions of the by-laws of the x corporation, which as the quotations on pages 8 and 9 of this letter indicate consistently refer to grants made by the donee corporation to its grantees.

In short, the objective of the new ruling, as I see it, is to expand the permissible fund raising process in the stated fact situation without violating the rule against earmarking by permitting earmarking, in effect, if it is preceded by the domestic organization's own selective process of review and approval. It does not purport to change or modify Revenue Ruling 63-252 as to the fund distribution process which continues to be predicated on grants without reference to either ownership or operation.

iv. The only reference to ownership and operation in the rulings that have been issued since 1959 occurs in the letters of the Treasury Department to UJA and JAFI dated September 24, 1964. Since the letter ruling of September 24, 1964 precedes Revenue Ruling 66-79, it cannot be said that the Treasury Department, when it issued that Ruling, was unaware of the distinction it had made in September 1964 when its letter ruling provided that ownership and operation by JAFI, as distinguished from control of the expenditure of funds for purposes of construction, was a necessary condition for the maintenance of tax exempt status and the deductibility of contributions. I would say, therefore, that the omission of any reference to ownership and operation in Ruling 66-79 indicates that control as used in that letter does not extend to ownership and operation.

Subject therefore to the conditions set forth below it is my opinion that IEF may solicit funds for "extensions" without retention of ownership and operation by JAFI in the circumstances of the fact situation outlined in this subdivision(c).

C. In order to apply Ruling 66-79, it is important to observe all of the factual conditions upon which it is based. They are these:

(a) That the donee corporation's charter contains the provisions stated on page 8 of this letter.

(b) That the donee corporation's by-laws contain the provisions stated on pages 8 and 9 of this letter.

(c) That the donor's contribution is made in response to a request by the charitable corporation for a particular purpose that the charitable corporation has reviewed and approved.

(d) That the distribution of funds is followed by periodic accounting showing expenditure of the funds for the purposes which were approved by the board of directors.

(e) There is one further condition that is not mentioned in Ruling 66-79 or in Ruling 63-252. The premise of both of these rulings is that the recipient of funds from the donee corporation is a "foreign charitable organization."

As stated in Ruling 63-252 "the 'foreign organization' referred to in each of the examples is an organization which is chartered in a foreign country and is so organized and operated that it meets all of the requirements of Section 170(c)(2) of the Code excepting the requirement set forth in Section 170(c)(2)(A)." Section 170(c)(2)(A), it will be recalled, is the section providing that a contribution to be deductible must be made to an organization created or organized in the United States.

Similarly one of the basic premises of Revenue Ruling 66-79 is that the recipient is a "corporation organized and operated in a foreign country exclusively for charitable, scientific and educational purposes."

The Treasury Department's letter ruling of September 24, 1964 also contains a pertinent provision relative to this subject as follows:

"The domestic corporation is to retain exclusive ownership of all buildings constructed under the Project, and is satisfied that the Israeli Government will not take over any such properties in the foreseeable future. However, in the event of such an occurrence Israeli law requires the payment of fair compensation for such properties as are appropriated."

I think it is fair to conclude in the light of these quotations that Revenue Ruling 66-79 is applicable only in those instances in which the recipient of a grant by a domestic charitable organization is a foreign charitable corporation and not a foreign government.

For this reason, it seems to me, that a further condition that must be observed in the application of Revenue Ruling 66-79 is that

JAFI must retain ownership of any extension that may be established in an existing school owned by the Government of Israel. Likewise, it would seem to me, that the same rule would be applicable in instances involving the construction of extensions in buildings already constructed and owned by municipalities since they, too, are not charitable corporations. It may be noted here in passing, however, that extensions constructed in established schools which may be owned and operated by either the Government of Israel or by municipalities in Israel could be accomplished, as I suggest subsequently in this letter, by the retention of ownership through the means of a condominium and by operation through the means of a charitable trust.

Insofar as extensions constituting separate buildings are concerned ownership in the customary way should present no difficulty and operation through the means of a charitable trust would also appear to be feasible.

III. In view of the fact that Revenue Ruling 66-79 is predicated on the charter and by-law provisions that have been stated above, it is desirable in my view that the UJA certificate of incorporation and by-laws should be amended to conform with those provisions so that fund raising based on Revenue Ruling 66-79 will be conducted in strict accordance with all of its terms and conditions.

I would suggest that similar amendments should be adopted by JAFI (now UIA), unless its charter and by-laws presently contain provisions closely similar to those mentioned in Revenue Ruling 66-79.

IV. This leads to the consideration of the practical steps to be taken in the administration of fund raising and fund distribution by IEF in accordance with Revenue Ruling 66-79 in the event that the charter and by-law amendments that I have suggested should be adopted.

A. Review and Approval

It will be necessary for IEF to submit to the board of directors of UJA for its review and approval, those projects for which IEF desires to solicit funds from contributors.

In the event that it is impractical to have the board of directors meet frequently enough for the purposes of review and approval of proposed projects, it may be feasible, in the alternative, to have the board of directors appoint a sub-committee consisting of directors of UJA with the specific function of reviewing and approving projects

and to give it all of the powers of the board of directors with respect to review and approval during the intervals between meetings of the board of directors. While Revenue Ruling 66-79 does not include this suggestion, it seems to me that it is not inconsistent with the purposes of the ruling to have a sub-committee of the directors, instead of the entire board of directors act with the full authority of the board during intervals between its meetings. It would be preferable, of course, in the interest of avoiding any question, to have the board itself review and approve at regular or special meetings.

B. Record making

- (a) As to unearmarked funds given for general purposes of IEF Campaign

In this connection you will recall ^{that} during the conference with Mr. Chapper and Mrs. Parker on October 5, 1965 it was stated that in order to prevent any question arising on post audit as to whether donors have in effect "earmarked" funds for the purpose of construction and installation of gymnasia and laboratories in accordance with Example 4 of Revenue Ruling 63-252, it is necessary that correspondence between UJA and the donor should show clearly that the donor's contribution has been made without any specification other than that his contribution is to be applied for educational purposes generally in Israel. This has not been changed by Revenue Ruling 66-79.

- (b) As to funds solicited by IEF after review and approval

In those instances in which Revenue Ruling 66-79 is applicable, it is desirable, in my opinion, that the minutes of the board of directors and the correspondence should show that the project for which the contributor is being asked to donate funds has been reviewed and approved by the board of directors. They should also indicate as the Revenue Ruling requires, that UJA has complete control of the disposition of the funds including the right to withdraw approval of the grant and use the funds for other charitable, scientific or educational purposes.

- (c) As to earmarked funds

No special record would seem to be necessary as to this situation since it would customarily involve a written agreement and it is necessary in such case to closely follow the Treasury Department's letter of September 24, 1964.

(d) IEF in transmitting the funds it raises should make clear in its correspondence with JAFI the purposes for which the fund is to be used and JAFI should similarly in its correspondence with the Jewish Agency in Jerusalem do the same.

(e) Accounting

In instances involving cases (a) and (b) above, distribution should be followed by periodic accounting to show that the funds were expended for the purposes which were approved by the board of directors and this accounting should be submitted to the board of directors.

V. Methods of ownership and control of gymnasias, laboratories and equipment

A. In instances of earmarking

If the contributor earmarks the purpose for which a contribution by him is made, specifically designating that this contribution shall be used for the construction of a particular gymnasium or laboratory or for the purchase and installation of particular equipment in a particular place, the Treasury Department's letter of September 24, 1964 should be strictly followed. In such case if the gymnasium or laboratory is to be added to an existing building, ownership and control can be maintained through the method of condominium. In instances involving the installation of equipment, ownership and control can be maintained by revocable license or loan, as the case may be. These methods were previously discussed in my letters to Abe dated March 9, 1965 and March 30, 1965.

B. (a) In instances of non-earmarking

In the event that the contributor does not earmark the purposes for which funds are to be used but the funds are solicited for a specific purpose which has been reviewed and approved in accordance with Revenue Ruling 66-79 that rule may be followed so that ownership and control of the gymnasias, laboratories and equipment after construction is not required.

However, it should be noted that the foregoing comment is made subject to the proviso that in all respects Rule 66-79 has been followed, including (i) the adoption of the amendments to the charter and by-laws; (ii) that UJA and JAFI clearly specify in making grants the purposes for which the fund is to be used; (iii) that

the recipient furnishes a periodic accounting to show that the funds were expended in accordance with the purpose for which the grant was made and (iv) that the funds are given only to a foreign charitable corporation, not to the government or to a municipality.

(b) If a contribution is neither earmarked nor solicited on the basis of prior review and approval as suggested in Revenue Ruling 66-79, but is made for the general purposes of the IEF campaign, then, of course, Example 4 of Revenue Ruling 66-252 is applicable. In such event the procedure suggested in paragraph B (a), should be followed.

VI. Methods of ownership and operation of school buildings, libraries and youth centers and other separate buildings attached or unattached to existing buildings constructed pursuant to customary contract

A. As I have already indicated in all instances in which contracts are entered into with contributors for the construction of particular buildings at particular places with an obligation on the part of UJA to make certain that the funds are applied for that specific purpose and under conditions which obligate JAFI to construct a building for a particular purpose at a particular place, the provisions of the Treasury Department's letter of September 24, 1964 should be strictly followed. In these cases ownership and control from the inception of construction to its completion and the subsequent operation of the project should be vested in JAFI.

B. However, there may be instances in which it is desirable that operation should be exercised through the means of an Israeli charitable trust controlled by JAFI. In this event the provisions of the letter ruling of the Treasury Department, dated September 24, 1964 should be followed. I have discussed this matter previously in my letter to Abe dated March 30, 1965 in which I suggested as an additional control the creation of a sub-agency between the Jewish Agency for Israel in Jerusalem and the charitable trust.

Sincerely,

Edward Goodell

EG/T

cc: Maurice Boukstein, Esq.
Mr. Abraham Hyman

COPY

1EF #AF

Jerusalem, 25 September 1966

Mr. William P. Roche
Attorney at Law
1000 Albermarl Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20016
USA.

Dear Mr. Roche,

This is in reference to your letter of June 29, 1966, in which you informed me of the provision of the last will and testament of Jacob Zarin in which the decedent bequeathed the residue of his estate for the purpose of establishing a charitable institution in the State of Israel bearing his name and that of his deceased wife, Anna Lens Zarin.

Pursuant to the provision of this will which gives the "incumbent Prime Minister of Israel" at the time of Mr. Zarin's death the right to name the institution which shall be the recipient of this gift, I do hereby designate the Israel Education Fund of the United Jewish Appeal, Inc. whose office is at 1290 Avenue of the Americas, New York, New York, as the organization which shall be the recipient of the gift. The Israel Education Fund will present to the Executors of the Zarin estate an educational project in Israel which will fulfill the conditions provided for in Mr. Zarin's will with regard to the use of the proceeds of this gift.

In behalf of the State of Israel I want to thank you for your cooperation in this matter. We are, of course, deeply appreciative of the interest manifested by Mr. Zarin in enriching the life of the people of Israel.

Sincerely yours,

Levi Eshkol

TO: Mr. Eliezer Shavit

FROM: Ralph I. Goldman

SUBJECT: COMMUNITY CENTERS

DATE: September 30, 1966

First study of the "master plan" for community centers in development towns brought to us by Mr. Sapir has evoked several comments and questions from the staff here. They are listed below, not in order of importance, but in the order of the (unnumbered) pages. We shall deal separately with the basic substantive issues.

1. The introduction is interesting and reasonably well written. This kind of material, however, is most useful to us in the form of a separate memorandum, which we can adapt to the individual prospect. If, for some reason, it is thought necessary to include such material in the plan booklet, the binding should be non-permanent, so that we may remove the page and substitute our own version.
2. No scale is provided for the aerial view (misspelled as arial), layout or plan.
Is the "gymnastic hall" a gymnasium, or some other special kind of facility?
4. Is the "public hall" an auditorium, and would the stage be usable for theatrical performances and concerts as well as lectures? (The American terminology would be 400 seats, rather than "places".)
5. The cost of the swimming pool seems excessive, considering the listed pool cost for our original youth centers. Are these pools larger and/or more elaborate?
6. The cost estimates seem to use a base of IL 35 per square foot, which is slightly less than the \$12 (IL 36) we have been using.
7. The distribution map is a good effort at graphic illustration but is not attractive enough for our use. I would not want to discourage the use of small maps as part of some page elements in these booklets, but we don't require anything this extensive or elaborate in the original material we receive from you.
8. Please note that the transliteration of the Hebrew names of towns into English does not conform to our official spellings, a copy of which was sent you when we first began operations. CORNERSTONE spellings should be another guideline for you. For instance: Kiryat Shemona, Hazor, Safed, Tirat Carmel, Nazerat Illit, Bet Shean, Ramle, Yavne, Bet Shemesh, Shderot.
9. We assume, of course, that the cost of the centers in Jerusalem and the one in Eilat will be IL 2,250,000 (\$750,000) each.
10. Please note that we do not normally include equipment in the construction projects offered to prospects. Deducting this item would bring the price of construction down to \$425,000 per center.
11. Migdal Ha-Emek, currently on our "youth center" priority list, is missing from the community center list.

RIG:hk

cc: Eliezer Shmueli

May I take this occasion to tell you how impressed I have been with your recent study mission and the fact that despite the present financial climate in the United States, their pledges held the line and there have even been increases. On a much smaller scale it has been similarly gratifying to me in the few places where I campaigned in Europe on the way back to Israel to find that it is possible to make people understand that even at a time when the immigration is smaller than it has been, larger contributions are called for.

Let me wish you and all of us a good UJA year.

Cordially,

AMERICAN JEWISH
ARCHIVES

Israel
Dr. Israel Goldstein

P.S. I learn now that my reference to Dr. Rosenthal was based on a confusion between this occasion, and another kind of occasion at which he was present

Bobbie Brooks

EXECUTIVE OFFICES

2820 KELLEY AVENUE - CLEVELAND, OHIO, 44114

AREA CODE 216
Telephone 821-8300

I N C O R P O R A T E D

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

October 1, 1966

Mr. Herbert A. Friedman
1260 Avenue of the Americas
New York, New York 10019

Dear Herb:

I have received your note and the proposal for the Kangesser Foundation.

I know this will be brought up at the meeting on Friday of next week but, very truthfully, I cannot give you too much hope on getting a contribution from them.

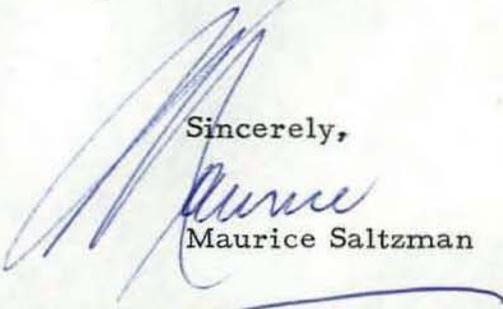
It is very difficult to convince members of the Foundation of the importance of giving away money and in the last six months they have been hit on the head pretty hard by me and another of the trustees.

For your information, they have given away \$100,000 to the Jewish Orthodox Home for Aged, \$100,000 to University Hospitals and \$250,000 to Park Synagogue so, just between you and me, the possibility of a contribution in the years of 1966 or 1967 are very remote.

It's my opinion that you will get a nice letter from them turning you down but I would recommend that you pick it up and go after them again about September of next year. This would be one possibility.

Kindest regards-

Sincerely,


Maurice Saltzman

MS:r

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

DATA ON PLEDGE TO ISRAEL EDUCATION FUND

D-54

Date October 3, 1966

1. Name of donor: LESLIE JACOBS
2. Address of donor: _____
(Home)
POLLOCK PAPER COMPANY
P.O. BOX 5325
DALLAS, TEXAS

(Office)
3. Business of donor: _____
4. Amount of pledge: \$100,000.00
5. Purpose of pledge: Construction of Five Pre-Kindergarten schools at
Kiryat Shemona, Kiryat Malachi, Tirat Carmel, Rosh
Ha'ayin and Ramle
6. Terms of payment: FIVE (5) YEARS

7. Record of contributions to Federation or Welfare Fund in which UJA
participates: 196 _____ 196 _____ 196 _____
8. Comments: _____

Israel Education Fund

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Gottlieb Hammer

DATE: October 3, 1966

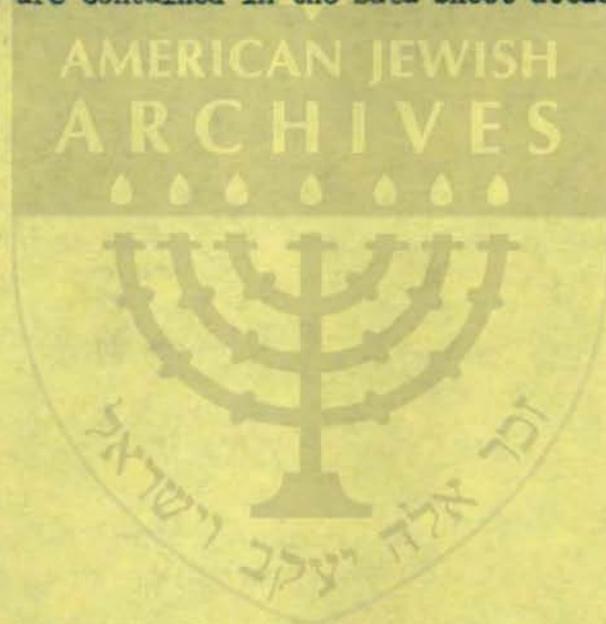
FROM: Ralph I. Goldman

SUBJECT: Pledge to Israel Education Fund:

D-54

This is to inform you that we have secured a written pledge from Mr. Leslie Jacobs of Dallas, Texas, for \$100,000 towards five pre-kindergartens. The details of this pledge are contained in the Data Sheet attached hereto.

RIG:se



Israel Education Fund

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Ralph I. Goldman
FROM: Samuel H. Abramson
SUBJECT: EUSTIS MYERS
NEW YORK CITY, N.Y.

DATE: October 5th, 1966

Rabbi Chinitz told me that he had met with Dr. Maurice Sage.

Dr. Sage called Mr. Noah Torno in Montreal. Mr. Torno is the Seagram executive who handles the Myers' Russ account.

Mr. Torno advised Dr. Sage that Mr. Myers' closest friend is the Jamaican Ambassador to the United States, Sir Neville Aschenheim.

He suggested that Dr. Sage meet with Sir Neville to enlist his support in getting Mr. Myers to participate in the IEF program. Dr. Sage is trying to arrange an appointment with the Ambassador. When he gets it, he will advise Rabbi Chinitz, who agreed with me that Dr. Sage should not meet with Sir Neville alone. When the appointment is set, I will arrange for someone from IEF to accompany Dr. Sage.

Dr. Sage is a member of the Mizrahi Praesidium. He told Rabbi Chinitz that this is a challenge to him. Dr. Sage lives in the same building with HAF and is very anxious to cooperate with us.

In addition to his New York apartment, Mr. Myers still maintains a home in Nassau where he winters, and spends the summer in Paris.

SHA:bf
cc: HAF
Rabbi Chinitz

Cor

October 10, 1966

Mr. Maurice Saltzman
Bobbie Brooks
3830 Kalley Avenue
Cleveland, Ohio 44114

Dear Maury:

Your October 1st letter regarding the Kangesser Foundation arrived while Herb is overseas with our Annual Study Mission. I am confident that he is most appreciative of your thoughtful cooperation and will be guided by your suggestion.

I hope this note finds you in very good health.

Cordially yours,

ERV:gb

Edward R. Vajda
National Field Director

The Record

Samuel H. Abramson

**MAX ABRAMS
NEW YORK CITY, N.Y.**

October 11th, 1966

Mr. Sapir met with Mr. Max Abrams on September 21st. He proposed to Mr. Abrams that he undertake to establish a school in Israel. Mr. Abrams said that he would give the proposal his careful consideration.

It is suggested that Mr. Bensley and Mr. Schacht follow-up with Mr. Abrams.

In addition to Mr. Sapir, Mr. Shamir and Mr. Goldman were present at the meeting.

SHA:bf

cc: JM

CJB

HAF ✓

HCB

The Record

Samuel H. Abramson

MR. ARTHUR TAUBMAN
ROANOKE, VIRGINIA

October 12th, 1966

Mr. Taubman met with Mr. Sapir on September 21st. Mr. Shamir and Mr. Goldman were also present at the meeting.

Mr. Sapir asked Mr. Taubman, who is the principal of the Alliance Tire Company in Israel, to participate in the IEF program. Mr. Taubman expressed his interest. He told Mr. Sapir that he would like to get Mr. A. L. Freedlander of Dayton, Ohio to undertake to build a school together with some of his friends in the automobile supply business. Mr. Taubman said that he would be willing to cooperate in such an enterprise.

Mr. Sapir wrote Mr. Freedlander along these lines and told him that he had asked Mr. Goldman to meet with him in the near future to discuss the proposal further.

SHA:bf
cc: JM
CJB
HAF ✓

The Record

Samuel H. Abramson

MR. BENJAMIN BUTTENWIESER
NEW YORK CITY, N.Y.

October 12th, 1966

Mr. Buttenwieser met with Mr. Sapir on October 3rd. Mr. Shmir and Mr. Goldman were also present at this meeting.

Mr. Buttenwieser said that he could do nothing for IEF as he had current commitments of \$1,000,000. This includes \$600,000 for Columbia University; \$300,000 for Connecticut College for Women and \$100,000 elsewhere.

Mr. Sapir told Mr. Buttenwieser that he had the moral right to ask him to do something for education in Israel, to which Mr. Buttenwieser agreed. He told Mr. Sapir that he would put his request for IEF participation on his "stack" and hope to get to it eventually. However, he indicated to Mr. Sapir that he should not count on it.

Mr. Sapir wrote to Mr. Buttenwieser confirming the conversation.

SHA:bf

cc: JM

CJB

HAF

HCB

The Record

Samuel H. Abramson

**MR. ROBERT GURNEY
NEW YORK CITY, N.Y.**

October 12th, 1966

Mr. Gurney met with Mr. Sapir on September 21st. Mr. Shamir and Mr. Goldman were also present at the meeting.

Mr. Sapir asked Mr. Gurney to participate in the IEF program. Mr. Gurney expressed his interest and promised to give the proposal his careful consideration.

Mr. Sapir confirmed this in a letter in which he stated that he had requested that Mr. Goldman meet with Mr. Gurney in the near future to discuss the matter further.

SHA:bf

cc: AM

CJB

HAF ✓

HCB

The Record

Samuel H. Abramson

MR. LEO FORCHHEIMER
NEW YORK CITY, N.Y.

October 12th, 1966

Mr. Sapir was a luncheon guest of Mr. and Mrs. Leo Forchheimer on October 1st at their home in New Rochelle. Mr. Shamir and Mr. Goldman were also guests.

Mr. Sapir asked Mr. Forchheimer to undertake to build a school in Israel. Mr. Forchheimer stated that he could do nothing at this time because of current commitments. He explained that he does not like to make pledges but promised to consider the proposal at the proper time.

Mrs. Forchheimer, formerly an art teacher in Jerusalem, is deeply interested in the IIF program. She told Mr. Goldman privately that she would follow-up her husband and try to get him to participate.

SHA:bf

cc: JH

CJB

HAF

ICB

קֶרֶן הַיְסוּד • הַמְּגִבִּית הַמְּאוּחֶדֶת לְיִשְׂרָאֵל
KEREN HAYESOD • UNITED ISRAEL APPEAL

DEF

הַהֲנָחָה יְרוּשָׁלַיִם • HEAD OFFICE JERUSALEM

ת.ד. 583 פ.ו.ט • טלפון 35222 • טלגרמות: KERYESOD JERUSALEM

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN

לשכת היושב ראש

13th October, 1966

Rabbi Herbert A. Friedman
Haifa

Dear Herbert:

Since you preceded me by a few days I am not in a position to say to you "Baruch Habah", but I am saying it nevertheless.

From all that I read you are having a very large and successful mission and I trust the results will warrant the effort.

When I passed through Paris a few days ago I was disturbed to hear from our European Director, Mr. S. J. Kreutner, that when you were in Germany recently you made a pitch for a community contribution toward the purposes of the Education Fund. You will recall that some time ago we talked about this matter and at that time I asked you to desist and I explained to you that this is bound to hurt the efforts of the Keren Hayesod. Frankly I do not see that approaches to the German Jewish community come within your jurisdiction, unless you are asked by us to approach them on our behalf.

Mr. Kreutner told me that Dr. Rosenthal who represents both the Jewish Agency and the Keren Hayesod in Germany was so furious at what you did that he walked out of the meeting.

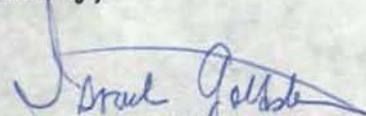
I would respectfully suggest that this kind of approach can only create confusion and hurts the Keren Hayesod.

If my information is not well founded I would appreciate it very much if you would be good enough to let me know.

I am so sorry that I have to write to you in this way, but just as you are always on the alert to protect the interests of the United Jewish Appeal, it is my responsibility to protect the interests of the Keren Hayesod.

Having gotten this official matter off my chest may I say that I would be delighted if, now that we are back to Jerusalem from abroad, you and your charming wife would come in and spend an hour with Bert and me in our home when next you are in Jerusalem.

Cordially,


Dr. Israel Goldstein

cc Mr. L. Pincus

HAF
IB

October 14, 1966

Mr. Charles Bensley

Peter B. Colwin

Rochester - New York - IEF

This will serve as a reminder to you of the conversation we had with Leon Germanow regarding other IEF prospects in the community. They are the following:

- 1 - Emanuel Goldberg - 1966 gift \$30,000. - who is now on the Study Mission.
- 2 - Irving Norry - 1966 gift with his son Neal is \$25,000. You will recall Neal Norry telling you of his intentions on IEF following his sister's attainment of age 21.
- 3 - Ernest Wolk - He is the gentleman who came to the meeting in a wheel chair and who increased his contribution from \$250. to \$300. Leon Germanow has already initiated IEF discussions with Mr. Wolk and will pursue them with a view to your meeting with him at a later date.
- 4 - Herman Cohn - a neckwear manufacturer - Superba Cravats, Inc., whose gift of \$4500. has always been considered an inadequate one. Germanow will do the initial contact and hopefully when you get to Rochester again will have you meet with him and Mr. Cohn.

PBC;nk
CC - HAF-IB
ERV-MP
HLS -
RIG
HDB

Israel Education Fund

MEMORANDUM

HAF

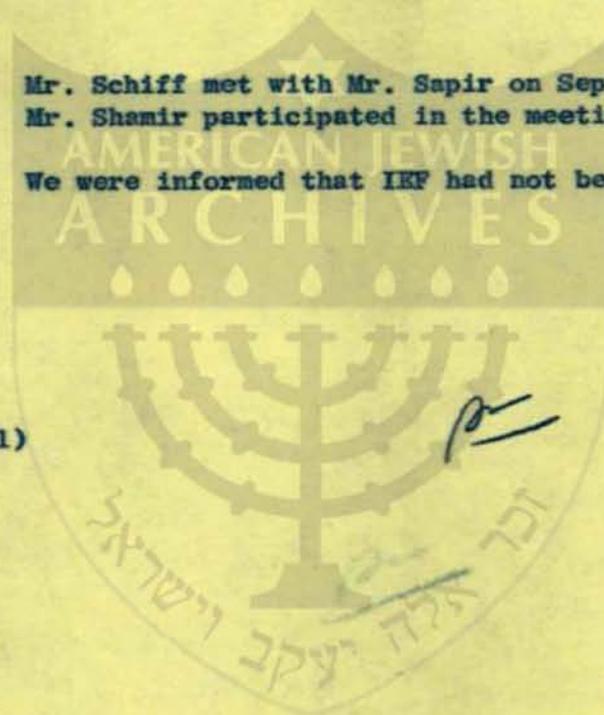
TO: The Record
FROM: Samuel H. Abramson
SUBJECT: MR. HERBERT SCHIFF
COLUMBUS, OHIO

DATE: October 14th, 1966

Mr. Schiff met with Mr. Sapir on September 21st.
Mr. Shamir participated in the meeting.

We were informed that IRF had not been discussed.

SHA:bf
cc: HAF
RIG (in Israel)



Israel Education Fund

MEMORANDUM

HAF

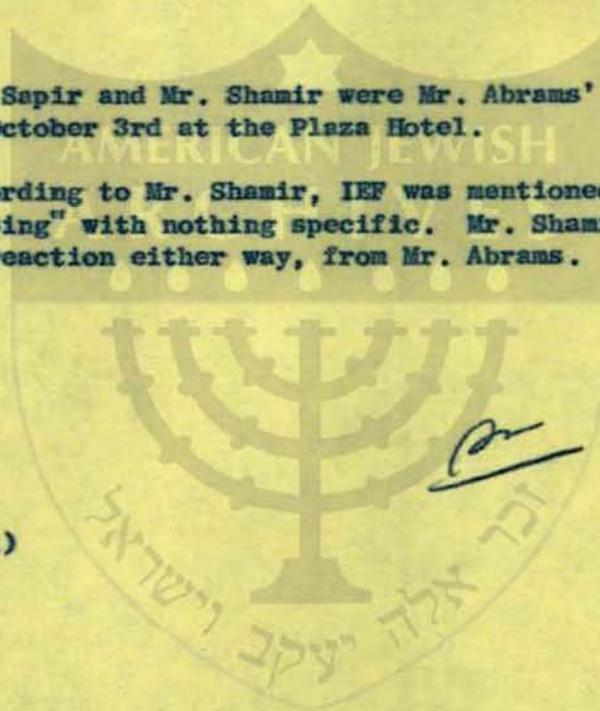
TO: **The Record**
FROM: **Samuel H. Abramson**
SUBJECT: **MR. BENJAMIN ABRAMS
NEW YORK, N.Y.**

DATE: **October 14th, 1966**

Mr. Sapir and Mr. Shamir were Mr. Abrams' guests at lunch on October 3rd at the Plaza Hotel.

According to Mr. Shamir, IEF was mentioned briefly, "in passing" with nothing specific. Mr. Shamir could report no reaction either way, from Mr. Abrams.

SHA:bf
cc: HAF
HCB
RIG (in Israel)



The Record

Samuel H. Abramson

MR. IRWIN S. CHANIN
NEW YORK, N.Y.

October 14th, 1966

Mr. Chanin met with Mr. Sapir on September 21st. Mr. Shamir and Mr. Goldman participated in the meeting.

Mr. Chanin indicated his willingness to make a commitment of \$100,000. However, Mr. Sapir proposed to him that he undertake to establish a school to mark his 75th birthday, which comes about the middle of next year. Mr. Sapir guaranteed that the school would be built in time for his 75th birthday.

Mr. Chanin expressed interest in the proposal and said he would give it thought. Mr. Sapir confirmed the conversation in writing, and indicated that he had asked Mr. Goldman to prepare plans and see him in the near future. The plans are now being prepared.

SHA:bf

cc: JM

CJB

HAF ✓

HCB

RIG (in Israel)

Rabbi Jacob K. Shankman

Samuel H. Abramson

MR. LOUIS E. WOLFSON
Jacksonville, Florida

October 14th, 1966

Last April a meeting was set up for Mr. Wolfson with Mr. Nahum Shamir, Israel's Economic Minister to the U.S. and Mr. Ralph Goldman. The meeting was cancelled because of Mr. Wolfson's illness.

On April 28th, Mr. Shamir wrote Mr. Wolfson, asking him for his participation in the Leo Baeck School project. He enclosed a detailed memorandum on the Leo Baeck School.

On May 9th, Mr. Wolfson wrote, "I found your enclosures with your letter of April 28th most interesting and know that you will not mind my forwarding those enclosures and your letter to the Wolfson Family Foundation. This is a matter that would normally be taken up with that Board of Trustees. I suggest that you follow through by contacting either Mr. Joseph M. Glickstein, Sr., or Rabbi Sidney M. Lefkowitz, or both, who are members of the Board of Trustees".

No action was taken over the summer as Rabbi Lefkowitz was in Europe. We understand that the request will come up shortly for consideration by the Board of Trustees. You know Rabbi Lefkowitz personally, and possibly Mr. Glickstein, who is active in Reform Judaism. Both are key members of the Board and will have a deciding voice in making the decision.

Would it be possible for you to speak with Rabbi Lefkowitz, and perhaps Mr. Glickstein too? You are in the best position to urge the importance of the Leo Baeck School and ask for their influence in obtaining a favorable Board decision.

The memorandum which accompanied Mr. Shamir's letter pointed out that the total cost of the school will be in excess of \$1,000,000; with the first stage to cost \$750,000. It suggested a gift of \$250,000 to enable completion of the full first stage. Conditions have changed since the memorandum was written, but we still need \$200,000 - \$300,000. Of course, we are prepared to accept any gift of \$100,000 or over, and payment may be spread over five years.

October 14th, 1966

To: Rabbi Jacob K. Shankman

Page 2 (Continued)

Telephone numbers are:

Rabbi Sidney Lefkowitz, Jacksonville, Florida
(Study) EV 9-0012 (Home) EV 8-2673

Mr. Joseph M. Glickstein, Sr., Jacksonville, Florida
(Office) 354-9026 (Home) 249-4024

I will call you Monday morning to discuss this.

Many thanks and kindest regards.

SHA:bf

cc: Rabbi Herbert A. Friedman
Rabbi Maurice N. Eisendrath
Ralph I. Goldman

15 October, 1966

Dr. Israel Goldstein
Keren Hayesod
Jerusalem, Israel

Dear Israel:

I received your letter of 13 October. Frankly I do not understand it. This whole letter was talked out almost a year ago. I have had long talks with Dr. Rosenthal in Frankfurt. It was clearly understood by everyone involved, including yourself, that if the approach to the Jews in Germany on behalf of the Education Fund were made in such a manner as to be sure to protect the Keren Hayesod, then no harm could be done and the only possibility would be of some good forthcoming.

When I made the initial approach ten years ago Dr. Rosenthal was present, so he knows how I handled it then; when I made the second approach on this most recent visit to Germany, Mr. Eliezer Shavit was present and has reported fully to Mr. Pincus on the manner in which I made the presentation.

Israel, I think this whole contre temps is silly. I am not interested in invading the Keren Hayesod domain. It is absurd to suggest that I would want to do anything to hurt it. As a matter of fact it is almost an insult. The Jewish community funds in Germany either will or will not vote in the amount of money for a school. If they do is completely, clearly understood that they do not reduce one mark of their Keren Hayesod contribution.

The State of Israel only stands to gain by what I am trying to do and has nothing to lose. I suggest we stop worrying about this matter.

Cordially

Herbert A. Friedman

HAF/eg

cc: Mr. Louis Pincus

~~56~~ 57
—

15 October, 1966

Mr. Maurice Saltzman
Bobbie Brooks
3830 Kelley Avenue
Cleveland, Ohio 44114

Dear Maury:

Your letter to me of 1 October regarding the Kangesser Foundation was forwarded to me here in Israel.

I appreciate very much the forthrightness of your reply, and can appreciate very well the correctness of your advice.

We will pick up the matter again about September of next year, as you have suggested.

Regarding Abie Nathan, I will see him in Tel Aviv within the next few days, and will handle that matter with him as we discussed on the telephone.

The Mission is going very well and we are getting nice increases, with the medium-size contributors in the 15,000/25,000 dollar range averaging 20% increases.

I will be home in about ten days and look forward to seeing you. Again, my deepest thanks for your wonderful cooperation.

Sincerely,

Herbert A. Friedman

HAF:eg

October 18th, 1966

MEMORANDUM

FROM: Abraham S. Hyman

SUBJECT: Resume of the conclusions contained in
Mr. Edward Goodell's letter to Mr. Ralph
Goldman, dated September 19th, 1966

Mr. Edward Goodell's letter of September 19th, 1966, contains a detailed analysis of the problem as to when facilities built with the proceeds of gifts to the IEF must be owned and controlled by the UIA, Inc.

A - WHEN OWNERSHIP AND CONTROL ARE NECESSARY

1. Where the contributor earmarks his contribution by entering into an agreement with IEF, specifying the project for which the funds contributed by him are to be applied, the retention of ownership, and the exercise of control, by the UIA, Inc. are required.

(My note: This is, basically, the case where the contributor decides on his own initiative, the project to which he wants the proceeds of his gift applied and it is understood that there will be no deviation from the agreement without his consent).

2. Ownership and control are required even where the facility is an addition to an existing structure (example: a gymnasium or science laboratory), or an additional separate building to an existing institution. The ownership and control in such cases may be accomplished by a condominium agreement, except in the case of additional separate buildings in which case ownership should be vested in UIA, Inc. in the customary way and operation may be exercised, if desirable, through the means of an Israeli charitable trust controlled by UIA, Inc.

B - WHERE OWNERSHIP AND CONTROL ARE NOT NECESSARY

1. Where a donor makes a contribution to the IEF without specifying the project to which the proceeds of his gift are to be applied other than to state that he wants them used for educational purposes generally, the retention of ownership, and the exercise of control, by the UIA, Inc., are not required. The UJA and UIA, Inc. have the obligation to control the expenditure of the proceeds of the gift to the extent of assuring that they are applied to the purpose for which they are donated to UJA.

October 18th, 1966

Page 2

2. Where the IEF solicits funds for specific educational projects which it has reviewed and approved as being in furtherance of its purposes, the retention of ownership and the exercise of control by the UIA, Inc., are not required. This conclusion is subject to the conditions (a) that the charters and by-laws of the UJA, Inc. and the UIA, Inc., empower their respective Board of Directors to select the project, and give the respective corporations the exclusive control over the expenditure of the proceeds of the gift; and, (b) that in actual practice, the respective corporations by their Boards of Directors did make the selection, that the donor's contribution was made in response to a request by UJA for a particular purpose that it has reviewed and approved, that the respective corporations did, in fact, exercise control of the expenditure of the proceeds of the gift, and that distribution of the donated fund was followed by periodic accounting showing expenditure of the funds for the purposes which were approved by the Board of Directors. All written records with respect to the project must be consistent with and in support of such selection and such exclusive control.

(My note: This is, basically, the procedure that the IEF has followed to date in nearly all of the projects for which it has received contributions. the IEF has in nearly all cases proposed a project to the contributor, of which the IEF has previously approved, has gotten the contributor to make his pledge for the project and from that point on the UIA, Inc., has exercised complete control over the expenditure of the proceeds of the gift).

Mr. Goodell's letter further states that in all cases where contributions are not earmarked and where, therefore, there need be neither the retention of ownership nor the exercise of control by the UIA, Inc., the proceeds of the gift must, nevertheless, be given to a charitable, scientific or educational entity and not to a central government or to a municipality.

ASH:bf

Mr. Joseph Meyerhoff
Mr. Charles J. Bensley
Mr. Herbert A. Friedman

Abraham S. Hyman

October 18th, 1966

**QUESTION OF OWNERSHIP AND CONTROL
OF IEF FINANCED FACILITIES**

*file
IER*

From time to time we have had discussions with counsel about ownership and control of IEF financed facilities as they relate to the issue of the tax deductibility of gifts to the IEF.

Attached is a letter our counsel, Mr. Edward Goodell, wrote to Mr. Goldman on September 19th, 1966, which contain his conclusions on several aspects of this problem.

For your convenience, I have summarized these conclusions.

We have yet to hear from Mr. Maurice Boukstein, counsel for the UIA, Inc., as to what his views are.

I am sending you this documentation at Mr. Goldman's request.



ASH:bf
Encs.

TO: Mr. Ralph I. Goldman
FROM: Samuel H. Abramson
SUBJECT: MR. EUSTIS MYERS
New York, N.Y.

DATE: October 19th, 1966

Dr. Maurice Sage reported to Rabbi Chinitz that he had met with Sir Neville Ashenheim in Washington yesterday. Dr. Sage says he found Sir Neville to be a warm sympathetic Jew who reacted in a positive way. He left with Sir Neville the letter and material I had sent him.

It was arranged that Dr. Sage meet again in New York with Sir Neville and Mr. Myers. Dr. Sage suggested that Ambassador Harman participate in this meeting, as he knows Sir Neville who attended his daughter's wedding. Zelig cautioned him not to make the meeting contingent on Ambassador Harman's presence.

I am sure you will want to take this up with Ambassador Harman as he may be able to help with Sir Neville. Thus far, Dr. Sage has dealt only with Zelig, who would like to discuss the situation with you. He feels that at some point we will have to take the ball from Dr. Sage.

Dr. Sage also said that it would be very good if Mr. Myers could be induced to go to Israel. Zelig agreed and promised that if that could be done, we would arrange for proper service.

SHA:bf
cc: HAF
ZC



TO: Mr. Ralph I. Goldman
FROM: Samuel H. Abramson
SUBJECT: MR. PHILIP ZINMAN
Camden, New Jersey

DATE: October 18th, 1966

I spoke with Phil on October 13th about following up on names he took for solicitation. He has been travelling a great deal recently, and he called me from an airport.

Phil told me that, because of the state of the market, he had business problems and was deeply involved at this time. He simply can't spare time away from his business and had been obliged to cancel his trip to Israel.

Phil assured me that, the moment he could see daylight, he would give time to IEF. Our conversation was very pleasant and he asked me to understand his problems. His final word was not to call him but that he would get in touch as soon as he had time to spare and could do some work for IEF.

SHA:bf
cc: HAF



TO: Mr. Ralph I. Goldman

FROM: Samuel H. Abramson

SUBJECT: MR. LOUIS E. WOLFSON
Jacksonville, Florida

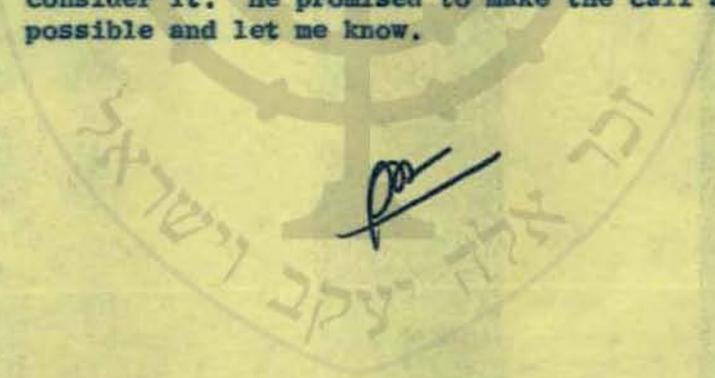
DATE: October 18th, 1966

I discussed Mr. Wolfson with Rabbi Eisendrath on October 12th. At the outset, he stated that this was not the proper time to do anything because of Mr. Wolfson's legal troubles with the government. However, I convinced him that Mr. Wolfson's personal difficulties did not affect the Wolfson Foundation.

He then told me that he could do nothing with Rabbi Sidney Lefkowitz, that he was "disappointed with him." It seems that he recently tried to get some foundation money for the Religious Affairs Centre, and was refused by Rabbi Lefkowitz. He suggested we write Rabbi Lefkowitz again.

I have discussed the matter with Rabbi Shankman. Rabbi Shankman promised to talk with Rabbi Lefkowitz, whom he knows well, to urge favorable action on our application. If necessary, he will also call Mr. Joseph Glickstein. He said that if a personal visit is indicated, he would consider it. He promised to make the call as soon as possible and let me know.

SHA:bf
cc: HAF





ראש העיר
MAYOR OF JERUSALEM
MAYOR OF JERUSALEM

October 19, 1966

Mr. Fred Pomerantz
Hilton Hotel
TEL AVIV

Dear Fred,

Instead of sleeping all the way back from Tel Aviv last night, I was singing - while thinking of the literally thousands of children who will enjoy the facilities of the Fred Pomerantz Club.

Do give my very best to Al and to Mrs. Parker, and my sincere thanks to you and them. I am looking forward to seeing you again soon, for the groundbreaking.

Tomorrow I will be at the Museum to check about your question, and will write you either to The Dorchester Hotel in London, or to New York.

Meanwhile, all the very best,

Yours,

Teddy Kollek

nk

63

24 October 1966

Mr. Maurice Saltzman
Bobbie Brooks, Inc.
3830 Kelley Avenue
Cleveland, Ohio 44114

Dear Maury:

I have just returned from the Mission over this past weekend and I am writing to you at the first opportunity.

I saw Abie Nathan in Israel and explained to him that it would not be possible for you to make any contribution to the school he is talking about. His plans are really very vague. I am not at all sure that what he wants to do is necessary.

There is a full four-year high school for Arab students in the lower town of Nazareth. This has already been functioning for several years. We are now building a new school in Upper Nazareth which should be ready within one year, or less. His desire, apparently, is to build a third school between the Upper and Lower towns. There are not enough students to require a third school, and I am quite certain that he will not obtain permission to build it because it is superfluous.

That is where the matter stands now and I have made it clear to him that since this third school, if it is ever built, cannot go through our UJA IEF, you are not in a position to make any contribution to it.

Looking forward to seeing you at the December Conference, if not sooner, I am,

As ever,

HAF:gb

Herbert A. Friedman

קֶרֶן הַיְסוֹד · הַמְּגִבִּית הַמְּאוֹחֶדֶת לְיִשְׂרָאֵל
KEREN HAYESOD · UNITED ISRAEL APPEAL

הַחֲנֻחָה יְרוּשָׁלַיִם · HEAD OFFICE JERUSALEM

ת.ד. 583. P.O.B. · טלפון 35222 · טלגרמות: KERYESOD JERUSALEM

file -
no reply

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN

לשכת היושב ראש

27th October, 1966.

Rabbi Herbert A. Friedman
United Jewish Appeal
1290 Avenue of the Americas
New York 19 NY 10019 USA

Dear Herb:

This is to acknowledge yours of the 15th October.

I feel it my duty to react to your letter because it seems to overlook two relevant facts.

I know that when you presented this matter to your audience in Germany you stated that if their response to your request was going to be at the expense of the Keren Hayesod, you don't want it, and you stressed the importance of the Keren Hayesod.

The relevant points, however, are the following:

1. It is one thing to appeal for special contributions to the Israel Education Fund in your UJA constituency where there is a history of giving to the UJA which goes back for years, a history of increases year by year until a ceiling of normal giving has almost been reached and then to bring in the Education Fund appeal for gifts over and above the regular UJA contributions. It is quite different, however, in Germany where the Keren Hayesod has been operating systematically and efficiently only in the last few years, - and neither individuals nor communities have as yet arrived at anything even approximating a worthwhile ceiling. To come at this stage with a special appeal to the communities for the Education Fund is virtually to freeze their Keren Hayesod contributions at their present inadequate level. This is what hurts the Keren Hayesod.
2. The second point has to do with a formal aspect, the importance of which is not to be underestimated.

We of the Keren Hayesod, together with Mr. Pincus, have reached an agreement with Mr. Sapir as to how the approaches for the Education Fund in Europe should be made. This agreement does not provide for any of the UJA leadership to make the approaches.

I trust the above-mentioned points will help you to understand why we have objected to the procedures which you have followed, however well-intentioned they have been.

הסוכנות היהודית לארץ ישראל
THE EXECUTIVE OF THE JEWISH AGENCY

2487/66

אג"מ
אג"מ
P O Box 7053

אג"מ
אג"מ

Tel Aviv, October 30, 1966

To: Mr Ralph I Goldman

From: Eliezer Shavit

Subject: Community Centers
(Your memo dated September 30).

The Ministry informs me that the plan for the Community Centers which was forwarded to you cannot be used as a basis for the planning of Community Centers.

The Ministry has now appointed a special committee for this problem, and immediately after they finish their work we will give you more detailed information.

E. Shavit



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

DATA ON PLEDGE TO ISRAEL EDUCATION FUND

D-63

Date November 2, 1966

1. Name of donor: POMERANTZ, FRED P.
2. Address of donor: _____
LESLIE FAY, INC. ^(Home)
1400 Broadway
New York, N.Y.

(Office)
3. Business of donor: _____
4. Amount of pledge: \$ 220,000.00
5. Purpose of pledge: Construction of a community center in the
Morasha sector of Jerusalem.
6. Terms of payment: SEVEN (7) YEARS...
7. Record of contributions to Federation or Welfare Fund in which UJA
participates: 196 _____ 196 _____ 196 _____
8. Comments: _____

Israel Education Fund

MEMORANDUM

*file -
1EP*

TO: Mr. Gottlieb Hamner

DATE: November 2, 1966

FROM: Ralph I. Goldman

SUBJECT: Pledge to Israel Education Fund:

D-63

This is to inform you that we have secured an oral pledge from Mr. Fred P. Pomerantz of New York, for \$220,000 towards a Youth Center in the Morasha sector of Jerusalem. The details of this pledge are contained in the Data Sheet attached hereto.

RIG:se



IEF file

CABLE ADDRESS: ISFUND
CABLE ADDRESS: ISFUND

UNITED ISRAEL APPEAL INC.

515 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10022
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10022

AREA CODE 212
PLAZA 5-7400
PLAZA 5-7400

MEMORANDUM
MEMORANDUM

November 4, 1966

TO: Ralph Goldman
FROM: Gottlieb Hammer
SUBJECT: Israel Education Fund - Register of Donors

I have a copy of the IEF - Register of Donors, as of September 20th, 1966, listing Pledges and Cash Paid to Date. Our accountants are working on the UIA audits as of September 30th, 1966, and you have listed Cash Paid to the date of September 20th for many of the Donors, which monies have not been received in this office. Therefore, our records and yours do not show the correct amounts, and I think this is necessary for all concerned.

I am listing below the figures submitted by you which are not the same as we have on our records:

Frank Beckerman, Hartford, Connecticut		Nothing received in this office.
Benjamin Blumberg Terre Haute, Ind.	You show \$25,000 received	We have nothing received here
Morris Brecher New York, N. Y.	You show \$20,000 in 3rd Dev. Bonds	We have nothing received here
Efroymsen Family Indianapolis, Ind.	You show \$80,102. received	We show \$80,102.15 received here
Morris Ginns Estate Wilmington, Dela.	You show \$103,000 received	We show \$103,071.36 received here
Oscar Gruss New York, N. Y.	You show \$87,014.01 received.	We show \$84,198.80 received here
Charles Gutwirth Estate	You show pledge of \$150,000.	We have nothing in our files on this.

Samuel Rubin Foundation	You show pledge for \$650,000	We show pledge for 100,000
Abraham Shiffman Detroit, Michigan	You show pledge for \$500,000	We show pledge for \$500,000 for the Tirat Carmel School, PLUS \$100,000 for scholarships - a total of \$600,000
Secondary Schools for Israel, Inc.	You show \$43,000 received to date	We show only \$39,000 received to date
Robert Wishnick New York, N. Y.	You show \$85,000 received in 3rd development bonds	We have nothing in our files as having been received
Malcolm Woldenberg New Orleans, La.	You show \$35,000 received to date	We show only \$20,000 received
Women's Div. of Greater NY UJA	You show 563,673.76 received to date	We show only 502,715.90 received

May I suggest that, if you have received pledges and/or monies from donors, and have not sent this information to our office at the time your reports ^{are} prepared, this information should not be listed in your reports. When they are, this causes much disturbance and our records and those of your office are incorrect when we prepare the material for our accountants.

Please let me know about the above mentioned donors.

Thank you for your kind cooperation.

MK:bh

cc: Herbert Rosenstein
Herbert A. Friedman

1EF
November 9, 1966.

Mr. Jack Lehrman,
2839 Chesterfield Pl.
Washington, D.C. 20008

Dear Mr. Lehrman,

Just a note to let you know how pleased we were that you could visit our School on your recent trip to Israel with the U.J.A. Leadership Mission. The School stands at the threshold of a new period because of people like yourself who are contributing through the U.J.A. to make a new building possible. This building will give us the opportunity of deepening and widening our entire educational program, including the raising of level of talented immigrant youth and of cementing the Jewish tie that exists between the young people of Israel and American youth through the Eisenrath-International-Exchange Program.

I am taking the liberty of advising Dr. Eisenrath of your visit to the School and hope that you will see fit to continue your interest in our School and to contribute to its future.

With best personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Rabbi Robert L. Samuels

CC. Rabbi Dr. M. Eisenrath

Rabbi Herbert Friedman
Mr. Ralph Goldman

Herb

REF

November 10, 1966

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

Dear Joe:

I am enclosing a letter I want to send to Mimi Janson. If it meets with your approval please forward it to her.

Many thanks and kind regards.

Sincerely,

Ralph I. Goldman

RIG:SS
Enc:

November 10, 1966

Mrs. Mini Janson
259 South Barrington Avenue
Los Angeles, Calif.

Dear Mini:

At last I am back in New York after extensive travels and I hasten to write to thank you for the initial payment on your pledge. There is an appropriate Hebrew saying for people like you, "omer v'oseh" which, in free translation is the equivalent of "no sooner said than done."

I should like to recommend to you that this sum be applied towards your first pre-kindergarten school, to be established in Dimona. If you agree with our proposal, I shall send you the architectural plans for this school.

We can arrange to build your school even before you make full payment for its cost if you will send us a written pledge so that we may secure our own interim financing until the pledge is paid. In line with our discussion last May, we have prepared a draft pledge letter which I am enclosing herewith, in duplicate. I thought you might wish to send a copy to Mr. Michael Pritkin.

I plan to be on the West Coast during the next two to three months and very much look forward to seeing you again. Should your plans bring you to the East Coast do please let me know.

With every good wish.

Yours,

Ralph I. Goldman

RIG:SS

Encs:

United Jewish Appeal, Inc.
1290 Avenue of the Americas
New York, N.Y. 10019

Gentlemen:

Recognizing the need for the participation of myself and others in carrying on the work of the ISRAEL EDUCATION FUND and that obligations to be incurred are based upon the pledges received, I hereby pledge to the UNITED JEWISH APPEAL, INC., \$100,000 to be used by the ISRAEL EDUCATION FUND in the construction of 5 pre-kindergarten schools in Israel.

I confirm my agreement with you that I will pay the said pledge as follows:

- (a) The sum of \$ _____ on the _____ day of _____, 196_, and a like sum on the _____ day of _____ on each of the _____ subsequent years.
- (b) I acknowledge that after deducting the payments aforesaid from the amount of the said pledge, I will be indebted to you in the sum of \$50,000. I hereby agree that the said debt shall be paid to you by the Executor of my estate or by such person as may administer my estate as soon as is reasonably practicable after the appointment of such Executor (Executrix) or an Administrator of my estate.
- (c) Inasmuch as you may be required to expend in my behalf the sum of \$100,000 in the construction of the said schools before I have fully discharged my said \$100,000 pledge, I agree that so long as the said balance of the sum of \$50,000 shall not be paid, I will pay you interest on the said balance of \$50,000 or, if reduced by further payments, on the lesser balance, equal to the interest which you are required to pay on a like sum which you will have borrowed to help finance the construction of the said schools, provided that the interest rate that I shall be required to pay shall not exceed 6% per annum and provided further that interest shall be payable annually commencing the _____ day of _____, 19__.

In furtherance of the purpose of proviso (b), supra, I agree that simultaneously with the execution of this agreement, I will duly execute a valid will, or a codicil to my present will, pursuant to which I will direct that as soon as is practicable after the appointment of an Executor (Executrix) of my estate, the said indebtedness to you shall be paid.

In the event that I should revoke my said will or codicil I agree that concurrently with such revocation, I will duly execute a valid will containing an identical proviso and that any will hereafter executed by me will contain an identical proviso.

Dated at New York, New York, this _____ day of _____ 1966.

Mimi Janson

file
IEF

TO: Mr. Ralph I. Goldman

FROM: David Mark *DM*

SUBJECT: CENTERS, CENTERS, CENTERS

DATE: November 10th, 1966

Clarification of the question: who is building what kind of centers in Israel? is a prime necessity.

1. The IEF in Oct., '64 announced a program of constructing 60 "youth centers" at \$140,000 each for "quiet study, extra tutoring, sports, games, clubs, groups" and to foster integration among children of various backgrounds. In practice, the one IEF center completed - the Steinberg Center in Yahud - has facilities which are large and flexible enough to serve the entire community, regardless of age, and can more rightly be called a community center. The same is true of the center planned for Jerusalem (which is now officially called a Community Center) and of the plans drawn up for centers in Eilat and Ramle. It was therefore agreed this summer between officials of the Ministry of Education and Culture and the IEF that the term "community center" would be substituted in the IEF program for the facilities previously called youth centers.

2. Prior to UJA establishment of IEF, facilities variously called youth centers and youth clubs--provided by the Jewish Agency, municipalities, private groups and individual donors (Cherner, Lazarus, Sophie Tucker, etc.) were in operation or under construction in various parts of Israel. My assumption - please correct this if I am wrong - is that both designations are translations of the same Hebrew word.

3. The Jewish Agency "centers" or "clubs" were and are small-scale part-time vocational training facilities, designed as stopgap counteraction to teenage idleness and limited in scope.

4. A strikingly effective example of the "vocational" type of center was and is the one operated by "Fernando of Dimona". Accordingly, the Ministry of Education and Culture advised the IEF last year that five Fernando-type centers - in Ashdod, Ashkelon, Beersheba, Dimona and Nazerat Illit - were contemplated and should be added to the IEF priority list.

5. In addition, several centers called cultural centers were established in various parts of Israel by Sam Rubin of New York.

6. As part of the UJA swing to absorption in 1966, with the establishment of the "21 Towns" program, youth clubs and/or centers (the terms were used interchangeably) were listed as part of the Jewish Agency's revitalization plans for the development towns.

7. In Oct., '66, Mr. Pincus listed such facilities as part of the "\$12 million program" reported by Feron of the Times.

8. Plans prepared under the auspices of the Ministry of Labor in the summer of 1966 and submitted to the IEF by the Ministry of Education and Culture as a prototype of full-scale \$250,000 community centers for 29 development towns and immigrant areas have now been cancelled.

TO: Mr. Ralph I. Goldman

FROM: David Mark

SUBJECT: CENTERS, CENTERS, CENTERS

DATE: November 10th, 1966

Page 2

9. Robert Gamzey reports a basic disagreement between Mr. Shmueli of the Ministry of Education and Culture and Lou Horowitz of the Jewish Agency about the need and duration of what he (Gamzey) calls the "youth training centers" advocated by Mr. Pincus. Shmueli feels that they are in competition with the comprehensive high schools and will be made obsolete when the comprehensive high school program is completed. Lou feels they will always be needed.

10. In addition to all that, the Sports Authority of the Ministry of Education and Culture, in response to Joseph Shane's active counsels late last spring, has been drawing plans for community and regional recreational centers, also in development and immigrant areas, naturally containing some basic elements (gymnasium, outdoor sports facilities, swimming pool) of community centers.

11. There was a recent Israel Goldstein claim of the establishment of Keren Hayesod youth centers, mostly with British funds.

There is obviously a crying need for:

- A) a definition of terms: crystal clear, unambiguous and mutually exclusive;
- B) a master plan to avoid overlapping in program and waste in construction.

TO: Mr. Gottlieb Henner

DATE: November 11, 1966

FROM: Ralph I. Goldman

SUBJECT: IEF REGISTER OF DONORS

- Page 2 -

SECONDARY SCHOOLS FOR ISRAEL, INC.

- Difference represents \$4,000 in bonds. \$2,000 of this allocated on November 7, 1966.

ROBERT WISNICK

- Bonds are held by New York City until they are redeemable in 1967.

MALCOLM WOLDENBERG

- \$15,000 difference represents Third Development Bonds redeemable in 1967.

WOMEN'S DIVISION OF GTR. NEW YORK - UJA

Difference accounted for as follows:

Contribution by Mrs. William Korn allocated to UIA on 6/28/65 \$ 9,895.18

Allocation of 8/26/66 to UIA 50,612.68

Additional individual gifts to Women's Division Project to be allocated:

Ernest Bloch \$300.00
Julia Wolf 250.00 450.00

Total Reconciliation - \$60,957.86

If you require any further information, please let me know.

RIG:SS

cc: HAF
HR

IEF file

TO: Mr. Gottlieb Hammer

DATE: November 14, 1966

FROM: Ralph I. Goldman

SUBJECT: IEF REGISTER OF DONORS

With reference to your memorandum of November 4th, the register of donors to which you referred was a summary prepared specifically at the request of Minister Sapir. For his purposes, he requested that we give him rounded figures and that we include a number of contributions for which we do not have written documents as yet, but where he knows the contributions are certain. In some instances, funds had been received by our office and had not then been transmitted to you.

I shall deal with the questions you raised in the order submitted in your memorandum of November 4th:

FRANK BECKERMAN --- Next to Beckerman's name is an asterisk with an explanation at the bottom of page 4, "awaiting written pledge".

BENJAMIN BLUMBERG --- We received \$25,000 in Third Development Bonds redeemable in 1967. As you know, Blumberg signed his pledge and sent in his first payment, but Eliezer Shavit after agreeing to the conditions of the contract, had a change of heart and preferred not to include specific conditions in the written contract. On September 20th when the register was prepared the state of this pledge still had to be resolved even though we already had a payment of \$25,000.

MORRIS BRECHER --- \$20,000 in Third Development Bonds are being held by New York City until 1967 when they are redeemable.

EPROYMONSON FAMILY --- We transmitted to you \$80,102.15. In this instance the figure was rounded and we used \$80,102.

MORRIS GINNS ESTATE --- We transmitted to you \$103,071.36. Here again the figure was rounded and we used \$103,000.

OSCAR GRUSS --- The figure you show of \$64,196.80 is the correct one.

CHARLES GUTWIRTH ESTATE --- Minister Sapir requested that we include this gift. He is certain that it will materialize.

SAMUEL RUBIN FOUNDATION --- Henry C. Bernstein holds the initial document pending signature of final formal written document. Minister Sapir considers this gift as firm.

ABRAHAM SHIFFMAN --- Originally Mr. Shiffman wanted to contribute his \$100,000 Scholarship Fund for Teacher-Training to the IEF to be used by the Hebrew University. However, when he signed the contract he decided to contribute to us \$500,000 and to contribute his scholarship funds directly to the Hebrew University. In your files you have a copy of the written contract for \$500,000 signed by Mr. Shiffman, Herbert Friedman, you and me.

November 16, 1966

Mr. Ralph I. Goldman

Herbert A. Friedman

When I was soliciting George Levin in Newark for his 1967 gift, which he increased from \$25,000 to \$40,000, he volunteered the information that he was thinking about a gift for the IEF, has not made his mind up about anything yet, didn't want to go into any discussion of specific projects, had no idea what the timetable on making his decision would be, told me a long story about Kfar Shmuel, which I better tell you in case you don't know it. When we have a chance we should discuss how to try to bring this to a head with him.

IEF file

November 16th, 1966

Mr. Leroy Hoffberger
Hoffberger and Hollander
215 N. Calvert Street
Baltimore, Maryland

Dear Leroy:

Several days ago Herb told Ralph Goldman and me the good news that your Fund has decided to contribute \$150,000 for the school for the deaf in Tel Aviv, and that you wanted to know whether the construction of this school was contingent upon our procurement of a gift or gifts required to build a dormitory. We promptly cabled Israel for guidance and just received confirmation that we may assure you that the school is not dependent upon the construction of the dormitory.

Congratulations to you, Jerry, and all the others who participated in your Fund's decision. Rejoicing with us is the Deaf and Mute Association in Israel for whom your gift represents the materialization of a cherished hope the members of this organization have entertained for the deaf-mute children in Israel.

You can take full credit for inspiring the inquiry as to what can be done for handicapped children at the secondary school level. I recall that you raised this question at the conference which inaugurated the Israel Education Fund, and gladly acknowledge that in making your gift your family has added a new dimension to the program of the Israel Education Fund.

Your decision has an interesting counterpart in a projected institute to be located in Rochester, described in the enclosed clipping from yesterday's issue of the New York Times. The plans for the school in Tel Aviv, as reported to us, may well result in an institution which, at the secondary school level, will also be "the only one of its kind in the world". We have great hopes for this school and are happy that the name of your family will be linked with it.

November 16th, 1966

Mr. Leroy Hoffberger

Page 2

I am enclosing a draft of a pledge form which we use in connection with gifts we receive. We would appreciate it if you would fill in the blank spaces, transcribe the text on your Fund's stationery, and have it signed by the Fund.

Warmest regards to Jerry and best wishes to both of you.

Sincerely,

Abraham S. Hyman
Assistant Executive Director

ASH:bf
Encs.

HAF

167 file

November 18th, 1966

Mr. Louis Stein,
President
Food Fair Stores, Inc.
2223 East Allegheny Ave.,
Philadelphia 34, Pa.

Dear Mr. Stein:

This is in further reference to the conversation Mr. Haim Golan, Mr. Jack Friedland and I had with you this Thursday.

Those of us who, through the years, have come to admire and respect Mr. Sam Friedland for his great heart and for what he has done to help in the development of Israel, feel that his 70th birthday should be used by his family and close associates to honor him in a way that will be in keeping with his spirit and with his philosophy of life.

It has occurred to Finance Minister Pinhas Sapir, who has a special warmth for Mr. Friedland and who saw him recently in Miami, that the ideal way of honoring Mr. Friedland is to build something in Israel which will permanently link his name to Israel's future--its children.

This suggestion requires a brief statement relating to secondary education in Israel.

As you well know, secondary education, which we in the United States regard as a necessity for our children, is still a luxury in Israel in that it is available only to the children who live in places where there are high schools, and whose parents can afford to send them to school. This excludes many of the children in the new development towns which do not have the financial resources to build their own schools and which are inhabited largely by new immigrants who are in the lowest income groups and, therefore, least able to pay for their children's high school education.

The problem takes on a very serious aspect when we realize that the vast majority of people who live in the new development towns are immigrants of Asian-African origin who came from culturally backward countries and who must be brought up to the cultural level of Jews of Western origin, if we are to avoid the emergence of two Israels.

The leaders of Israel are agreed that next to defense, the problem of secondary education is the most serious problem confronting Israel today. The Israel Education Fund, established in 1964, was founded to help cope with this problem and the success we have achieved thus far is reflected in the first half of CORNERSTONE, which lists the schools and related education facilities which have received the backing of public-spirited and dedicated American Jews. These facilities are presently under construction or in the planning stage.

November 18th, 1966

Mr. Louis Stein

Page 2

But we still have a long way to go before we make secondary education the birthright of every child in Israel, and part of our objectives appears in the second half of CORNERSTONE, which consists of the high priority projects for which we are seeking subscribers.

Mr. Friedland and those of you who have participated in his ventures in Israel have made an unforgettable contribution in the strengthening of Israel's economy. The area of secondary education now desperately needs strengthening for economic as well as spiritual reasons, and Mr. Sapir has come up with the thought that Mr. Friedland's family and those who are part of his inner business family could make Mr. Friedland's 70th birthday the most meaningful of his life if, on that memorable occasion, they would announce that they will undertake to build a \$1,000,000 school in Israel which will be known as the Sam Friedland school. Mr. Sapir feels that it would be a source of constant pleasure to Mr. Friedland to know that he had inspired the building of a school in which children could grow, develop their native gifts, and acquire skills which would prepare them for life in a modern state--the state that he, himself, had done so much to build.

When Mr. Sapir came up with this suggestion, I could not help but recall that on the occasion of Mr. Samuel Bronfman's 70th birthday, his children made up a pool of \$1,000,000 to build in his name the archeological museum in Jerusalem, thus giving their father the privilege of seeing in his lifetime what his life had inspired.

I am happy to be able to tell you that when Mr. Sapir recently saw Mr. Federmann in Israel, Mr. Federmann expressed his enthusiasm for the proposal and indicated his readiness to participate.

I would like to believe that once the idea is presented to the Friedland family and his close business associates they, too, will agree that the idea offers the double opportunity of paying just tribute to Mr. Friedland and of conferring an imperishable benefit upon a people whose welfare has meant so much to him.

Sincerely,

Ralph I. Goldman
Executive Director

RIG:hbf

cc: Mr. Jack Friedland

bcc: Mr. Haim Golan

THE ROGOSIN FOUNDATION
115 Spier Ave
Allenhurst, N. J.

1/EP

November 18, 1966

The Honorable Pinchas Sapir
Minister of Finance
Government of Israel
Jerusalem, Israel

Dear Mr. Sapir:

This is to confirm that The Rogosin Foundation will make a gift of \$1,500,000 (one million five hundred thousand dollars) to the United Jewish Appeal - Israel Education Fund. \$1,000,000 (one million dollars) will be paid on November 25, 1966 and \$500,000 (five hundred thousand dollars) will be paid on November 25, 1967.

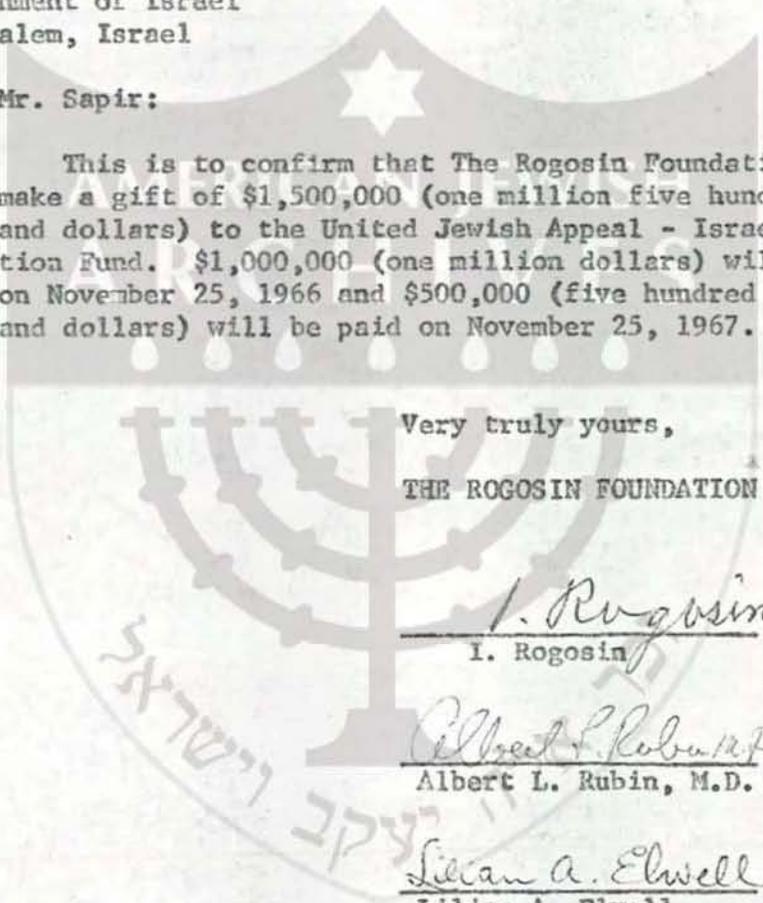
Very truly yours,

THE ROGOSIN FOUNDATION

I. Rogosin Trustee
I. Rogosin

Albert L. Rubin, M.D. Trustee
Albert L. Rubin, M.D.

Lilian A. Elwell Trustee
Lilian A. Elwell



Israel Education Fund

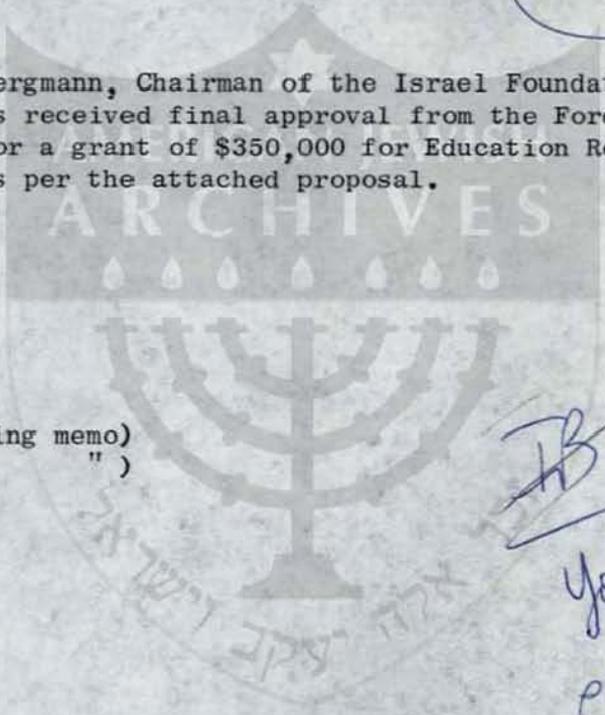
MEMORANDUM

TO: Rabbi Herbert A. Friedman
FROM: Ralph Goldman
SUBJECT: FORD FOUNDATION

DATE: December 5, 1966

file - IEF

Dr. Ernest Bergmann, Chairman of the Israel Foundations Trustees, has received final approval from the Ford Foundation for a grant of \$350,000 for Education Research in Israel, as per the attached proposal.



RIG/s
enc:
cc: JM (original covering memo)
CB (" " ")
DM
ASH

HB

*You're an old school teacher.
Please return.*

Proposal on a

Comprehensive Research Project

AMERICAN JEWISH
in the Field of Education
ARCHIVES

submitted by the Israel Foundation Trustees

to the
Ford Foundation

זכר אלה יעקב וישראל

In Israel, the problems of education of children from the kindergarten to the school leaving age are more complicated than in other countries. In addition to the necessity for introducing new methods of teaching and learning, required in order to adapt the knowledge and understanding of the children to the level of modern science and the complex demands of the contemporaneous society, there exist in Israel two special problems.

Firstly, a large part of the population is composed of relatively new immigrants, mostly coming from a diversity of underdeveloped countries. The number of children in their families is large and their intellectual development poor. Only a revolutionary approach to education can solve this problem, in view of the limited number of teachers and educators.

Secondly, this new immigration was superimposed on a population of mostly European origin and of approximately European standards of education and learning. The schools must thus be able to cope with two different layers of population, and there is a growing danger that a 'colour bar' will develop if no drastic steps are taken towards integration.

Either of these two problems exists also elsewhere. Although it appears that their combination is unique, it is likely that the Israeli experience may benefit other countries faced with the problem of transition from a primitive to a highly developed society.

It can be said that Israel has been aware of the problem and of the dangers inherent in it, from the first years of Statehood, and many attempts have been made and are still in progress to find a solution or a set of solutions. It would, therefore, seem appropriate to review critically what has been done so far, to what extent it has succeeded, to what extent it has failed, and to make - on the basis of this knowledge - some carefully selected new attempts.

This memorandum represents thus a request for a grant in order to initiate such a comprehensive study. It is composed of the following chapters:

- I. A factual survey, prepared by the Ministry of Education, of the work done so far for "culturally disadvantaged" children - together with a list of the attempts at new solutions, either just started or envisaged. One of the purposes of the grant requested will be to make possible critical studies of the achievements and failures, a second, to support and accelerate the new attempts.
- II. A proposal for the organisation of a Conference of Israeli and foreign experts on the strategy of the re-development of culturally disadvantaged adolescents - suggested by the Youth Aliyah Department of the Jewish Agency.
- III. A specific proposal of the Weizmann Institute for the study of new methods of physics teaching in high schools.

III. A request for a grant for two Israeli educators to acquaint themselves with the problems and methods of modern education in other countries, especially the U.S., and for a number of foreign educators to participate actively in the survey of existing and the planning of new activities.



2. SURVEY OF ATTEMPTS MADE SO FAR AND POSSIBLE
NEW APPROACHES

The problem of culturally disadvantaged children must be considered from three viewpoints: the academic achievements of the children - the quality and adaptability of the teaching staff - the socio-cultural and economic conditions of the family. These factors are being taken into account in the following outline.

a. INFANCY

As it is considered necessary to study the importance of infancy on the personality of the growing child, a project is underway trying to trace the physiological (medical), psychological and intellectual development of children from various ethnic groups, from the age of minus three months to the age of six years, and thus to define the parameters determining the gap between the disadvantaged and the other children. On the basis of the results obtained so far, it is proposed to develop a programme, first on an experimental level, for changing the ways of rearing children and increasing the motivation for achievements in parents and children, e.g. early development of oral communication and encouragement of the development of certain thinking processes needed for schooling. This means a development and enrichment programme for children from the age of 2 from culturally disadvantaged groups. There is also a need to make additional research efforts directed at group activities with parents so as to make possible joint activities between parents and children.

b. KINDERGARTEN AGE

Whilst all children of 5 and 6 years of age are included in the law of compulsory education, there is no such law for the 3-4 age group. Nevertheless, the Ministry of Education takes care today of 20,000 out of the 30,000 children of the latter group who are classified as culturally disadvantaged. An intensive activity has been undertaken with the aim to encourage and develop the motor, intellectual and social potential of these children. A further experiment adding one month to the regular nursery school year was made last year in an attempt to strengthen reading readiness in the last year before entering public school.

It will be necessary to study the usefulness of this additional month and also the findings of a search for methods of development, at this age, through the media of dramatic games. In general, the research programme should develop a plan of activity in the nurseries, together with nursery-teacher training programmes, and include a study of the maximum possible limits for the development of children through sources other than family.

c. SCHOOL AGE

The problems of drop-outs and laggards, of the low level of teaching in culturally disadvantaged classes, of the difficulties in the transition to the 9th

grade after elementary school, and of the achievement of all elementary school graduates in Israel have been and are still being reviewed constantly.

The first problem in every school is the development of thinking methods that answer the demands of the school. It appears that among culturally disadvantaged children, there is no uniformity in the degree of adaptability to the modern school. It is thus necessary to ascertain how it is possible to overcome these differences.

In order to satisfy the obvious need for special teaching methods for culturally disadvantaged children, a special task force of field supervisors has been created, which is trying to establish various thinking patterns with the help of the teachers in the field, and to assist the teachers through a special publication, work pages, personal guidance and symposia. It will be necessary to evaluate the results of this activity, as well as those of the method of re-inforcement in reading potential and mathematical thinking which has been introduced in culturally disadvantaged classes (remedial teaching, grouping inside the classroom and help to groups outside the class).

An intensive grouping method is being carried out for the grades 6 - 8 in the elementary schools. This method includes basic subjects such as Hebrew, arithmetic, and English. Here it is necessary to study the success or failure of the method, and the social and emotional influences arising out of the distinctions made between students ("good" and "poor"). This is most important considering the early feelings of inferiority that exist among many of the culturally disadvantaged children.

d. PROGRAMMED TEACHING IN ELEMENTARY AND POST-ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

For the past two years, there has been prepared and tested on a small scale, material for the teaching of arithmetic, algebra and English, in culturally disadvantaged classes. It will be necessary to examine, on a large scale, the efficacy of this material and its emotional effect on the child who receives steady reinforcement and encouragement through success in the programmed method. In addition, it will be necessary to study the influence of this type of learning on the structure of the class and on the attitude of the teacher whose major role becomes, in this case, individual treatment of personal progress rather than the elevated and distant role of the man on the platform.

It should be added that the preparation of planned material seems particularly important in view of the existing lack of suitable textbooks,

Furthermore, a treatment of such important problems as the transition from elementary to secondary school, the type of school in which the child is to be placed, and his choice of programme demands the preparation of two series of tests, one to evaluate achievement, the other to evaluate intellectual development. Such tests are now in preparation.

THE LENGTHENED SCHOOL DAY

Amongst the new educational ventures which need critical evaluation, is one initiated in 1960, as a small-scale experiment involving 50 classes, namely - to lengthen the school day for culturally disadvantaged children. Today, this programme involves, out of 4000 classes defined as culturally disadvantaged, 2400 classes with a lengthened school day (8 - 12 hours per school week), and another 800 classes with a longer school year (addition of one month).

This programme involves not only more teaching on the conventional lines, but also attempts to develop the ability of the child in general, so as to facilitate absorption of the material, and to make possible work in smaller groups according to aptitude and ability. This programme will thus require special training of teachers, as the present curriculum of the teachers' colleges is not adapted to these needs. In evaluating the success of this programme, it will be necessary to consider both its scholastic and emotional aspects, as compared with schools in which the programme was not instituted: the level of achievement as well as the attitudes of children and parents to the programme as a whole and to its specific features will have to be investigated.

f. THE COMPREHENSIVE SCHOOL

After consultation with specialists from Sweden and England, the Israeli Ministry of Education and Culture has decided to embark on a programme of a comprehensive school system. These schools which include both an academic and a vocational programme with possibilities of change-over from one curriculum to the other within the school, are being, and will be, set up in areas where the problem of culturally disadvantaged is most pressing. It will thus be possible to guide the children already within the secondary school framework according to their talent in such a way as to take advantage of their abilities and inclinations and to prevent premature drop-outs.

It appears indicated to set up a research project which will permit a constant examination of the performance of the comprehensive school system and an accompanying critical evaluation of its results. In this connection, several corollary subjects will have to be studied; two of them will be outlined briefly.

1. Guidance teachers are being trained, and psychological guidance centres are being created, with the aim to coördinate the expectations and the actual potential of the children and thus to strengthen the holding power of the school. Experiments in group therapy will thus become possible either in small groups, or in the class, or even on a school-wide basis.

2. It is claimed that culturally disadvantaged youngsters are less aware of the time element in work and less adaptable to group action. Obviously, this hypothesis must be carefully tested; if it is confirmed, new methods for vocational training of these youngsters will have to be elaborated. At school leaving age, the

children must be able to work within the time scale of an industrial enterprise, to be absorbed into an industrial organisation, and to adapt themselves intellectually and emotionally to changes in carrying out their jobs.

g. TELEVISION FOR CULTURALLY DISADVANTAGED CHILDREN

A pioneer programme in educational television has been initiated recently in 30 schools frequented mainly by culturally disadvantaged children (both in the higher classes of the elementary school and in the high school). In parallel, a study will have to be undertaken of the effect of this new teaching aid on the level of achievement as well as the attitude of the teachers and pupils to subjects taught in this way. It may be of interest to evaluate the effect of educational television in the absence of general television, which does not exist in Israel.

h. "ENRICHMENT" CENTRES FOR GIFTED CHILDREN
FROM CULTURALLY DISADVANTAGED MILIEUS

A previous project has proven that the studying potential of children at high school age can be changed. On the basis of this result, about 1200 children from the upper 25% range of achievement are now being taught in the framework of 12 boarding schools, in order to give these selected children the maximum of academic possibilities in regular studies or training for agriculture, teaching or other professions.

There is a definite need for a follow-up not only of the continued intellectual effort and the achievement of gifted children, but also for a study of the emotional and social influences of this project that distinguishes between "gifted" and "ordinary" children, removes them from their homes and creates a sort of social isolation. In particular, it will be interesting to see whether the same results cannot be achieved in regional centres, thus near the families of the children. It should be investigated most thoroughly which age is best suited for the transfer of the gifted children to the enrichment centre. This is particularly important as the impression prevails that there is a correlation between the physical development (before adolescence) and the ability of the child to carry out formal thinking processes.

A comparative study will also be necessary of two other programmes of a similar type: 1. a programme of day-care with the aim to establish learning foundations, efficient study habits and the proper use of textbooks; 2. a programme of tutorial classes in Hebrew, English and mathematics which encompasses about 1200 culturally disadvantaged students.

i. SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY OF SCHOOL CHILDREN'S GAMES

Games represent a central segment of what one may call the "unwritten culture" of children. Observations of groups of playing children may be the richest source of information about their traditions, their readiness to change, their ability to live and act in groups, the nature of their interactions and their channels of

communication. Many games make demands on the memory and on the capacity for logical thinking, and presuppose a certain cognitive and social development. As the culturally disadvantaged children in this country are still, in many respects, a riddle to the existing society, a study of the games of school children appears to hold out great promise. Material on this subject has been collected over recent years by the Department of Psychology of the Hebrew University. It is suggested to evaluate the accumulated data.

k. COROLLARY SUBJECTS

1. PRE-ACADEMIC COURSE FOR CHILDREN FROM CULTURALLY DISADVANTAGED MILIEUS

The Ministry of Education, in collaboration with the Israel Defence Forces and the academic institutions, has initiated a programme of pre-academic courses for culturally disadvantaged soldiers before the completion of their army training. The purpose of the programme is to provide a chance for those with suitable potential to reach the institutes of higher learning. It has had some notable success. However, it is necessary to follow the development of these youngsters and their possible absorption into the present intellectual and social elite.

2. EDUCATION OF PARENTS

The communication between the parents of culturally disadvantaged children and the absorbing society is not less necessary and basic to education than the involvement of the children themselves. The possibility of community organisation and parental participation in all stages of the educational process, together with group activity directed at raising the level of aspirations of the parents while maintaining a realistic attitude to their environment, will have to be studied: in fact, the problem should become one of the focal points of all research in the field of education.

1. PROBLEMS OF COMMUNICATION

As in all areas that require re-thinking and re-organising, the communication between the various participants in a programme may easily become the weakest link in the chain of execution. In the scheme presented here, there are two such points: the communication between the planners (the hierarchy of the Ministry of Education) and the teachers' association, and the communication between the research workers and the workers in the field. In the first case, the necessary constant exchange of educational and pedagogical ideas is impeded; in the second, the perhaps natural suspicion of the person who has to implement the results of the research worker, against the research worker and his method of approach, has to be taken into consideration.

It is suggested that a critical study be undertaken of the possible role of these and similar difficulties in the development of educational programmes so far; if there has been adverse influence of difficulties of communication, methods will have to be devised to overcome this obstacle.

CONFERENCE ON THE STRATEGY OF RE-DEVELOPMENT
OF CULTURALLY DISADVANTAGED ADOLESCENTS

The world-wide problem of disadvantaged and deprived children and youth has received considerable attention in recent years. Nevertheless, several vital areas, in particular those pertaining to the deprived adolescent, have remained virtually unexplored and devoid of helpful material. To this day, the deprived adolescent (aged 12 - 17) is known to be incapable of benefiting from the regular school situation, and all social and economic efforts at his redevelopment have been of extremely limited effectiveness. This has led to a certain pessimism about the deprived adolescent's chances at redevelopment and reversibility, and therefore most rehabilitation efforts have been directed to younger age groups.

In Israel, as a result of decades of work with children and youth, and especially with deprived and traumatised adolescents, Youth Aliyah has developed programmes and methods contributing to the clarification of the problem of reversibility. The proposed project aims at summarising the studies on the modifiability and reversibility of the deprived adolescent, on the extent of such modifiability, and the optimal life conditions, and the most effective procedures by which such reversibility is attainable. The working hypothesis is that education in a residential setting (versus a non-residential setting) on one hand, and instrumental enrichment (versus general enrichment) on the other hand, constitute the most effective means in the process of redevelopment of these adolescents.

PLAN OF PROJECT

The project will consist of two main parts: 1. The elaboration of the theory and strategies of cognitive redevelopment and behaviour modifications of culturally disadvantaged adolescents. 2. Preparation of materials and building up of procedures for the implementation of the suggested approaches and theory. This implementation will probably require a 4 years' research programme. The present proposal is directed towards the first part only with a request for an initial funding of the second part.

THE ELABORATION OF THE THEORY AND STRATEGIES OF
COGNITIVE REDEVELOPMENT AND BEHAVIOUR MODIFICATION
OF CULTURALLY DISADVANTAGED ADOLESCENTS

International Work Conference

It is proposed that an international conference be held in Israel. The aim of this conference will not be to debate the general issue of reversibility and modification. It will primarily be a work conference at which a group of reputable theoreticians and experimentalists from America, Europe and Israel, who share the belief that modification is possible, will provide a systematic and considered treatment heretofore unavailable, of the theoretical foundation as well as the practical

methods in redeveloping the adolescents concerned. The conference will deal specifically with the proposed instrumental enrichment methods, their materials and techniques, and their theoretical implications, and will outline directions of work. Finally it is anticipated that the conference will generate matching and related research in this domain and that it will disseminate information. The need for such a conference to launch a serious and systematic approach to the problem, seems obvious in view of the widely current difficulties encountered with the school leaver or drop-out, the inadequately prepared young worker and the urban slum youngster who drifts in and out of jobs.

Topics of the Conference

- a) Theoretical Foundations for the Procedures and Strategies to be Developed (about 1 day).
- b) Structure and Nature of Mental Functions, with Special Emphasis on Assessment, Diagnosis and Evaluation of Learning Potential. (Here learning theory and clinical assessment may be productively correlated in the service of the special problem at hand) (about 1 day).
- c) The Specific Strategies and Interventions Aimed at Reversal; Approaches to Modification (about 2 days).
- d) The Process Considerations, the Dynamics of Resistance to Change (about 1 day).
- e) Implication of Theory, Experience and Social Needs for Research Design and Planning, for Coordination of Future Work and the Exchange of Information (the planning of matching and replicate research) (about 1 day).

Participants in Conference

The participants will include about seven scholars from America and Canada, about seven from Europe and about ten from Israel.

Preparation for the Conference and Correlated Activities

Summaries of pertinent literature and bibliography.

Designation of participants to prepare papers for the conference and exchange of these papers.

Preparation of a follow-up report on a group of culturally disadvantaged adolescents who were given residential general enrichment (in contrast to instrumental enrichment).

Preparation of instrumental enrichment material to be presented as a point of reference for discussion at conference. (At this stage only paradigmatic material will be available, with only partial validation. The conference will recommend elaboration and completion of this material, and validation through pilot studies).

Selection of "learning potential" instruments for the assessment of the modifiability of the children to be assigned to the experimental and control groups in the later stages of the research programme.

Planning and technical administration of conference; organisation of visits and study activities of participants, before, during and after the conference.

Publication of the proceedings and results of the conference in book form.



Proposal submitted by

A. de-Shalit

Department of Nuclear Physics
The Weizmann Institute of Science
Rehovoth, Israel

For the past three years we have been working together with a group of high-school teachers and a number of scientists from the Department of Nuclear Physics at the Weizmann Institute of Science, on the revision of physics curricula in Israeli high-schools. The teaching of physics in Israel has undergone hardly any changes in the past thirty or forty years, and it was felt that the time had come to try and revise the curriculum, defining more clearly our aims and adjusting the teaching material accordingly.

In our attempt at revising the physics curriculum we have been greatly helped by the work which has been done in the past few years in the United States (P.S.S.C.) and in England (The Nuffield Foundation). It was, however, realised quite early that a straightforward translation of these courses into Hebrew would not do for our school system, since the teaching of physics has to be integrated with the teaching of other subjects and has to be considered in the light of teaching practices in Israel. We have, therefore, had to write complete new chapters, and as a matter of fact, found ourselves writing a completely new book for the 9th grade. The preparation of this book is nearly completed and experimental teaching of it has already started in a number of classes in both Tel-Aviv and Rehovoth.

During our work on this revision of the physics curriculum, two new problems arose:

The attempts to teach physics as a scientific discipline have resulted in the elimination from the physics course, of the study of quite a number of machines and instruments based on various physical principles. The technological aspects of the physical sciences, which have customarily been included in the physics course, have thus suffered from the attempts to make this course cover mostly the ideas and basic concepts of physics. It thus became necessary to try and introduce in the high-schools a new course on basic concepts in technology.

A second problem encountered in our attempts to revise the physics curriculum was that of the teachers' training programme which has to go with it. It is impossible to achieve the aims of any new curriculum without the proper preparation and cooperation of the teachers in the various high-schools. The idea,

therefore, came up of trying to link the development of new physics curricula with an active participation of large groups of teachers in its preparation. Although it is realised that the bulk of the work will have to be done by a relatively small group, it is felt that by making a large number of teachers participate even in a small part, in the preparation of this course, we can win their interest and assure the acceptance of the new course by a majority of them. The idea is to try and assign to various teachers the development of selected demonstration experiments, thereby helping them develop their own laboratory in school and giving them sufficient incentive to take active interest in the new course, its aims and in the way it tries to achieve them.

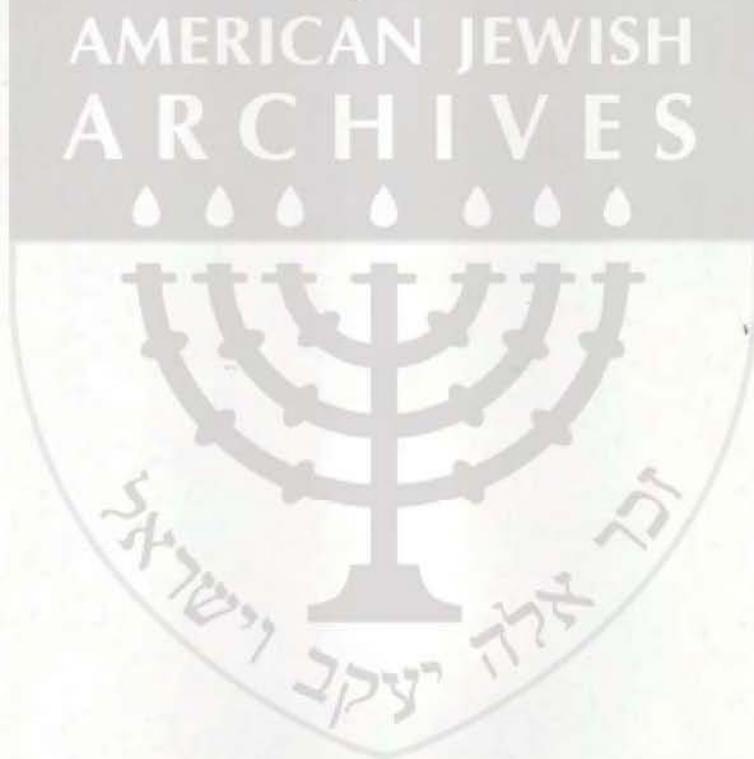
The project we want to propose to the Ford Foundation will cover these two aspects in the development of a new physics curriculum:

The preparation of a new course, independent of that of physics, on basic concepts in technology (putting together chemical, biological and physical technologies), and an attempt to involve large numbers of teachers in the preparation of some parts of the new course as an experiment in recruiting their interest in the introduction of the new course into high-schools.



IV. TRAVEL GRANTS

The project outlined in the preceding pages are Israeli in character, but it is submitted that they will greatly benefit from contact between research workers and educators in Israel and in other countries, particularly the United States, who are interested in similar problems or have experience in their solution. It is, therefore, suggested, that a small part of the grant be devoted to such an exchange of experts in two directions: grants for Israeli educators to spend one year each in an American university where basic problems of education are being studied, and grants amounting to 2-men years for outstanding American educators enabling them to spend a few months in Israel, in order to advise the Israeli research workers and educators on the planning and execution of their projects, and to help in the critical evaluation of the data and results which have accumulated or are accumulating within the framework of the grant.



BUDGET PROPOSAL

I. The data which have accumulated, the studies which have been found necessary, and the new experimental ventures which seem promising, have been outlined on the preceding pages. They are now being re-formulated in terms of definite projects which will be supervised by the Special Educational Committee of the Israel Foundation Trustees. Estimates which have been made make it appear that over a period of two years a sum of

IL 600,000 = \$ 200,000

will be required.

II.

(a) INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

Travel Expenses

Seven participants from U.S.A	IL	20,000
Seven participants from Europe		10,000

Local Expenses

25 participants at IL. 50. - per day (8 days)	10,000
---	--------

Recording and Typing

4,500

Preparation, Selection and Editorial Work for one year
(1/2 time of a Senior Secretary)

8,000

Printing Expenses

Translation and printing of book	10,000
----------------------------------	--------

Sundry Expenditure

6,000

IL. 68,500 = \$ 22,800

(b) It is suggested that a sum of IL. 15,000 (= \$5,000) be put at the disposal of the organising group to prepare the projects resulting from this conference. This makes a total of

IL. 83,500 = \$ 27,800

III. It is estimated that one years' expenditure for salaries, consulting fees and the equipping of a few high-school laboratories for teachers wishing to participate in the project, as outlined, will amount to

IL. 200,000 = \$67,000

IV. Travel grants for two Israeli educators (1 year each) = \$23,000

Travel grants for U.S. A. educators (2-men years) = \$36,000

Total: IL. 177,000 = \$59,000

Grand total: IL. 1,061,400 = \$ 353,800



Annual National Conference of the UJA

December 9, 1966

SEMINAR ON EDUCATION

PROGRAM

AMERICAN JEWISH
ARCHIVES

1. Introductory remarks.....Charles J. Bensley
President, Israel Education Fund
2. Presentations by panelists
 - a. Education program of JDC....Stanley Abramovitch
Consultant to JDC on education
 - b. ORT program.....Paul Bernick
Executive Director American ORT
 - c. Education program of New York
Association for Americans...Julia E. Desgun
Assistant Executive
Director, NYANA
 - d. Israel Education Fund program
Ralph I. Goldman
Executive Director,
Israel Education Fund
 - e. Education program of United
Israel Appeal, Inc., and
comments on implementation
of Israel Education Fund
program.....Eli ezer Shavit
Israel Education Fund
representative in Israel
3. Lunch
4. Discussion
5. Summation.....Charles J. Bensley

021001300

UNITED JEWISH APPEAL, INC.
NEW YORK HILTON HOTEL

December 13, 1968

SEMINAR ON EDUCATION

UJA Funds in Support of Education

A variety of educational activities in Israel and elsewhere are supported with funds contributed to the United Jewish Appeal. These activities consist of the following programs:

1. Program of the United Israel Appeal, Inc.

The UIA, Inc. allocates funds for three education purposes: higher education, youth care and training and Ulpanim. In the current fiscal year the UIA, Inc. allocated: \$33,973,000.

(a) \$11,981,000 for the Hebrew University, Technion, Bar Ilan University, Tel Aviv University and Weizmann Institute.

(b) \$ 5,568,000 for youth care and training, a part of which is used for a variety of education programs for children within the Youth Aliyah program.

(c) \$16,424,000 for absorption, which includes the UIA subsidies for Ulpanim, the rapid language courses for the new immigrants.

The UIA, Inc. is also the agency which implements the program of the Israel Education Fund, described below.

2. Program of the Joint Distribution Committee

Through its subvention to the ORT, the JDC supports ORT's vocational training program. In addition the JDC supports education in various countries and has an extensive Yeshiva program in Israel. The programs outside of Israel consist of:

021002097

(a) Support of networks of three schools (Alliance, Lubavitcher and Ozar Hatorah) in Morocco and other countries.

(b) Aid to religious and secular academic and vocational schools in France and Italy, and

(c) Support of schools in various other countries which we are not at liberty to identify.

The JDC's Yeshiva program in Israel, for which it allocated nearly \$785,000 in 1967 dates back to 1914. A total of 15,781 students and 552 refugee rabbis benefited from this program in the program's 50th anniversary year and about 20,000 are aided by this project today.

3. Program of the New York Association for New Americans

In the context of its primary objective -- to help newcomers who have settled in the New York Metropolitan area to achieve integration -- NYANA spends part of its budget for instruction in English and for the training and retraining of the newcomers in special professions and vocational skills.

4. Program of the Israel Education Fund

The most recent as well as the most intensive effort of the UJA in the field of education is represented by the activities of the Israel Education Fund which the UJA established as a special project in 1964. The objective of the Israel Education Fund is to raise money for secondary schools and related education facilities (pre-kindergartens, libraries, youth centers, gymnasias and science laboratories) and for scholarships for high school students and teacher

021002078

candidates for Israel's secondary schools. The program was launched because secondary education in Israel is not free and because the new development towns are not able, from their own limited resources, to build the required schools and related education facilities for their children. The IEF campaign is a year round campaign and is conducted on a person to person solicitation basis. It is supplementary to and not a part of the annual UJA campaign.

Since this program was launched the IEF has received pledges in the sum of more than \$25,000,000. This sum is composed of contributions from 105 contributors whose gifts range from \$100,000 to \$4,000,000. These funds will, in addition to providing scholarships for many students, insure the construction of the following buildings: 57 high schools; 16 youth centers; 9 libraries; and 18 pre-kindergarten schools. With the construction of these buildings the Israel Education Fund will have taken a major step towards the realization of its ultimate goal, which is to give the communities settled by the new immigrants, the education facilities they need to equip their children for life in a modern state.

021002077

Israel Education Fund

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Arthur Fishbach

DATE: December 14th, 1966

FROM: Abraham S. Hyma

SUBJECT: EVALUATIONS OF SEMINAR ON EDUCATION
HELD ON DECEMBER 9th, 1966

Pursuant to your request of December 12th, I am enclosing copy of the agenda we employed for our seminar, as well as a photocopy of our attendance list.

The seminar was attended by more than 100 persons. The session started at 11:15 a.m. and concluded at 2:55 p.m.

In addition to the scheduled panelists, we had brief presentations by Pincus and Meyerhoff, as well as a brief presentation by Col. Mordechai H. Baron-On. These impromptu presentations were as good as the statements made by the panelists.

The entire seminar went off very well. Mr. Densley set the tone for the session and handled the meeting with skill. His light touch in introducing people, added to the enjoyment of the participants.

Special attention was given to the contributors to the Israel Education Fund who were present in the audience: Laccosin, Rodman, Melton, Rubin and Elaine Siris. These people were introduced by the chairman and Laccosin and Elaine Siris spoke very briefly in support of the Israel Education Fund.

Each panelist was well prepared. I met with the chairman and panelists several days before the session and we agreed upon the ground rules as to the order of the presentations and as to timing. The only person who spoke considerably longer, than it was agreed upon, was Stanley Abramovitch of JEC. He spoke 25 minutes instead of the 15 minutes agreed upon. However, that did not seriously detract from the quality of the seminar.

I do not care to comment specifically on the performance of each panelist, but all I can say is that I would not hesitate to repeat any future seminar on education with the same panelists.

During the lunch period, I occupied myself with the distribution of questions among the people who attended the session. However, it developed that this was not necessary because the people asked their own questions and kept up an interesting dialogue with the panelists until the very end. In fact, if there were more time, a lively discussion could have continued for at least another half hour.

021001001

Israel Education Fund

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Arthur Fishbein

DATE: December 14th, 1966

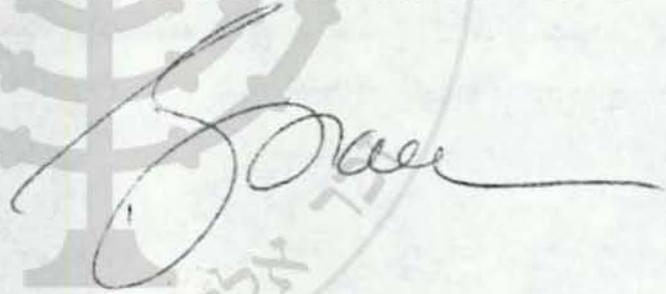
FROM: Abraham S. Hyman

SUBJECT: EVALUATIONS OF SEMINAR ON EDUCATION
HELD ON DECEMBER 9th, 1966

Page 2

Our dominant fear was that we would lose the people during the lunch period. Actually, the opposite happened; for there were more people in attendance during the discussion period that followed the luncheon than there were before lunch was served.

About the only criticism I would have of the seminar is that the emphasis on the program of the Israel Education Fund seemed to eclipse the other programs supported with funds contributed to UJA. This was partly the result of the presentations by Pincus and Weyrshoff, both of whom spoke only of the Israel Education Fund. However, this development was probably unavoidable in view of the newness of the Israel Education Fund program and because of its size in relation to the other programs discussed.



ASH:bf
Encs.

021001032

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

DATA ON PLEDGE TO ISRAEL EDUCATION FUND

D-38

Date December 22, 1966

1. Name of donor: ALBERT PARKER
2. Address of donor: 785 FIFTH AVENUE, New York, N.Y.
(Home)
PARKER, CHAPIN & FLATIN
530 FIFTH AVENUE
New York, N.Y.
(Office)
3. Business of donor: LAW FIRM
4. Amount of pledge: \$100,000.00
5. Purpose of pledge: To Be Determined...
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: _____

Israel Education Fund

MEMORANDUM

IEF

TO: Mr. Gottlieb Hammer

DATE: December 22, 1966

FROM: Ralph I. Goldman

SUBJECT: Pledge to Israel Education Fund:

D-38

This is to inform you that we have secured an oral pledge from Mr. Albert Parker of New York, New York, for \$100,000. The details of this pledge are contained in the Data Sheet attached hereto.

RIG:se
Encl:



HAF

IEF

Israel Education Fund

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Eliezer Shavit DATE: December 28, 1966
FR: Ralph Goldman
SUBJECT: IEF DONOR OPPORTUNITIES

In the course of our discussions during your recent visit, you stated that:

- 1) The new Ashdod comprehensive high school has been established as an IEF priority project, has not been assigned to the Rogosin gift and is a \$1 million project (estimated total cost).
- 2) The sum of \$200,000 is needed from IEF contributors for the Denmark School in Jerusalem.
- 3) The sum of \$200,000 is needed from IEF contributors for the Goldwater School in Eilat.
- 4) For the Sharett school complex in Nazerat Illit, the IEF completion sum needed is \$350,000. This includes \$200,000 toward first stage construction of the school, and \$150,000 for the public library.

Please confirm.

RIG/s
cc: Herbert Friedman
David Mark

ISRAEL EDUCATION FUND OF THE UNITED JEWISH APPEAL, INC.

RECONCILIATION OF FUND BALANCE

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1966

<u>Fund Balance - January 1, 1966</u>	\$ 16,389.99
Less: Excess of contributions and other income over distributions - year ending December 31, 1966 (Exhibit "B").....	<u>168,781.02</u>
<u>Fund Balance - December 31, 1966 (Exhibits "A", "B-1").....</u>	<u>\$185,171.01</u>

AMERICAN JEWISH
ARCHIVES



ISRAEL EDUCATION FUND OF THE UNITED JEWISH APPEAL, INC.
STATEMENT OF COLLECTIONS, OTHER INCOME AND DISTRIBUTIONS
FROM INCEPTION TO DECEMBER 31, 1966

	From Inception to Dec. 31, 1966	Year Ending Dec. 31, 1966
<u>Collections</u>	\$6,962,467.36	\$2,675,387.02
<u>Other Income</u> - interest on savings account (net of bank charges).....	<u>4,445.60</u>	<u>2,593.61</u>
<u>Total contributions and Other Income</u> (Note "A", "B").....	\$6,966,912.96 (Exhibit "B-1")	\$2,677,980.63
<u>Distributions to United Israel Appeal, Inc.</u>	<u>6,781,741.95</u> (Exhibit "B-1")	<u>2,509,199.61</u>
<u>Excess of Contributions and Other Income Over</u> <u>Distributions (Note "C")</u>	<u>\$ 185,171.01</u> (Exhibit "A"; "B-1")	<u>\$ 168,781.02</u> (Exhibit "A-1")

NOTES

NOTE "A" - Reflects collections on pledges only. Management has advised that the pledges secured amounted to \$16,000,461.11. It is I.E.F.'s stated policy to solicit individuals or groups of contributions for a minimum of \$100,000 on specific projects.

Total pledges secured.....	\$16,042,794.11
Collected on pledges.....	<u>6,962,467.36</u>

<u>Unpaid Pledges</u> (not independently confirmed with pledgors).....	<u>\$ 9,080,326.75</u>
--	------------------------

NOTE "B" - Does not include contributions of securities which are credited to income when proceeds from sale are received.

NOTE "C" - The operating expenditures (See Exhibit "C") were paid by the general fund of United Jewish Appeal, Inc., which recorded a receivable from United Israel Appeal, Inc.

ISRAEL EDUCATION FUND OF THE UNITED JEWISH APPEAL, INC.

SCHEDULE OF COLLECTIONS AND DISTRIBUTIONS ON PROJECTS

FROM INCEPTION TO DECEMBER 31, 1966

<u>P R O J E C T S</u>	<u>Collections</u>	<u>Distributions To United Israel Appeal</u>	<u>Balance</u>
Secondary School Construction.....(Note "A")	\$5,878,970.60	\$5,783,516.89	\$ 95,453.71
Scholarships for Training Teachers for Secondary Schools.....	285,895.18	285,895.18	
Pre-Kindergarten Schools.....	22,039.60	22,039.60	
Sharett School.....	19,871.92	19,871.92	
Leo Baeck School.....	125,607.95	105,607.95	20,000.00
Goldwater School.....	55,000.00	55,000.00	
Denmark School.....	165,987.76	150,987.76	15,000.00
Youth Centers.....	176,184.62	176,184.62	
Libraries(Note "B")	185,838.03	159,638.03	26,200.00
Miscellaneous.....	47,071.70	23,000.00	24,071.70
	<u>\$6,962,467.36</u>	<u>\$6,781,741.95</u>	<u>\$180,725.41</u>
Interest on savings account (Net of bank charges).....	4,445.60		4,445.60
<u>Total.....</u>	<u>\$6,966,912.96</u>	<u>\$6,781,741.95</u>	<u>\$185,171.01</u>
	(Exhibit "B")	(Exhibit "B")	(Exhibits "A", "A-1", "B")

NOTES

- "A" - Includes contribution of 7,500,000 Israel pounds remitted directly to The Jewish Agency in Israel, for which a credit of \$2,500,000.00 was given at the official exchange rate.
- "B" - Includes contribution of 40,700 Israel pounds remitted directly to The Jewish Agency in Israel, for which a credit of \$13,566.67 was given at the official exchange rate.

ISRAEL EDUCATION FUND OF THE UNITED JEWISH APPEAL, INC.

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES

FROM INCEPTION TO DECEMBER 31, 1966

	From Inception to December 31, 1966	Year Ending December 31, 1966
Salaries.....	\$336,575.46	\$116,565.21
Domestic travel and related expenses.....	42,439.40	23,667.01
Overseas travel and related expenses.....	52,431.77	17,685.06
Public relations:		
Literature, printing and artwork.....	\$29,984.28	\$13,757.49
"Prospect-Donor" materials..	16,669.52	8,095.01
Quarterly newsletter.....	3,087.28	2,688.00
Scrapbooks for contributors.	935.70	269.70
Mats.....	6,096.84	2,364.78
Art materials.....	1,130.79	963.24
Photos.....	7,648.76	3,079.70
Mail service - labor.....	2,482.65	2,482.65
Postage.....	396.40	396.40
Miscellaneous.....	1,567.29	28.08
	69,999.51	34,125.05
Education meetings.....	25,805.05	1,469.39
General:		
Rent.....	\$52,136.31	\$18,275.84
Postage.....	4,351.20	1,482.74
Mail service - labor.....	1,762.63	492.05
Printing and stationery.....	7,025.34	1,862.18
Telephone.....	11,718.84	4,613.23
Telegrams and cables.....	4,099.49	1,836.71
Insurance.....	12,422.43	4,574.81
Office maintenance.....	3,081.06	1,363.26
Social security.....	6,162.20	2,588.71
Provision for Retirement Fund	16,523.00	11,500.00
Legal.....	10,577.00	5,000.00
Auditing.....	2,000.00	1,000.00
Miscellaneous.....	4,620.03	1,972.94
	136,479.53	56,562.47
United Jewish Appeal of Greater New York - reimbursement of expenses incurred on behalf of Israel Education Fund:		
Payroll and payroll taxes...	\$25,154.04	\$ 9,915.76
Women's Division Project....	11,933.06	839.20
Jewish Teachers Community Chest Project.....	12,061.51	1,577.57
Presentations.....	2,631.50	75.50
Telephone, telegrams and cables.....	2,000.00	875.00
Meeting expenses and miscellaneous.....	2,644.47	774.16
Cost of initiating the program.	56,424.58(B)	14,057.19(B)
	59,480.28	-
<u>Total Expenditures.....</u>	<u>\$779,635.58(A)</u>	<u>\$264,131.38</u>

(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.

EDUCATION

FREE HIGH SCHOOL — WHEN?

HIGH school fees have been going up year after year, and most parents must have been aware that there would again be a rise this year. What was unexpected, however, was the extent of the increase.

Compared with last year's maximum fees, the average increase for the four years comes to a shocking 26 per cent — slightly less in grades 11 and 12, but slightly more in grades 9 and 10.

The new fees range from IL875 in grade 9 to IL1,025 in grade 12 — and this of course is exclusive of textbooks, registration fee, building fund fee, examination fee, bus fares, Gadna excursion costs and other sundries, which differ from school to school.

As if timed to ward off equanimity on the part of the authorities to the fee increase ("Well, after all everything is going up, including the salaries of the pupils' parents") came the publication a few days later of the State Controller's reports on three Saving-for-High School funds. Perhaps more important than the various defects they revealed about the way the funds are administered, and the "excessive business-mindedness" of their managers, were some sobering statistics.

High school fees in the past nine years, the Controller showed, rose by 125 per cent, although the consumer price index in the same period rose by only 61 per cent. Everything has gone up, in other words, but some things have gone up more than others.

We have no complaint against the high school teachers, whose 18 per cent salary increase is the largest single item which necessitated the latest rise in fees. Since the invention of money no better way has been found of expressing appreciation. If we want good teachers we must pay for them.

But it would seem that a re-appraisal of the Government's attitude towards free secondary education is in order. That attitude, embodied in the "graded fees" policy, has been to grant reductions to low-income families and to let those who are better off (but not necessarily well-off) fend for themselves.

The revised schedule of graded fees which took effect this year makes "per capita

family income" the basis for the calculation. This grading is arrived at by dividing the monthly income of the household by the number of persons in the family. The schedule is as follows:

PER CAPITA INCOME	RATE OF REDUCTION
Up to IL110	100%
IL111-120	80%
IL121-130	60%
IL131-160	40%
IL161-200	20%
Over IL200	none

For example, a family with two children and a monthly income of not more than IL440 would qualify for complete exemption. With an income over IL800, a family with two children would not qualify for any reduction.

In the Ministry's brief communique last week announcing the rise in high school fees, only one and a half lines were devoted to an explanation of why the increase was made necessary ("the latest wage adjustments and the rise in the cost-of-living"), while eight and a half lines went to show that hardly anybody would be paying the maximum fees. Forty per cent of all pupils would enjoy full exemption from fees, and another 40 per cent would enjoy reductions of up to 80 per cent.

Since IL950 is the average fee for the four years, a child with a 40 per cent reduction pays IL570, and one with a 20 per cent reduction pays IL760. Which are formidable sums too. (Fees at the Hebrew University are IL620.) To lump together all these categories as "enjoying graded fees of up to 80 per cent" is to take quite some liberties with the statistics.

The graded fees system has achieved a great deal. Under this scheme 20,000 pupils last year attended high schools and vocational schools without paying any fees at all, and this is an important accomplishment.

But there is all the difference between getting a free high school education by passing a means test and getting one as a matter of right. It was a bold act when the leaders of the fledgling state in 1949 enacted a law making education free and compulsory for children between the ages of 5 and 14.

Since then, however, the approach has been "excessively business-minded" (to borrow the State Controller's phrase from another context). The Government's attitude has not been that secondary education does not matter, but that parents with (relatively) high incomes will send their children to high school in any case, and that the Treasury should save its funds for other purposes.

Such an attitude ill-befits a country which professes to be the most enlightened and progressive democracy in the Middle East.

BEN-BEZALEL

ISRAELIS TO EXPAND TRAINING OF SEAMEN

Israel, with a merchant fleet of 100 ships of about 1 million gross tons, plans to triple her home-trained maritime personnel. The 18-year-old nation, with about 350 merchant mariners coming from its two nautical schools each year, hopes to increase the figure to 1,000 a year by 1970.

The increase is expected to follow construction of the Rogosin National Nautical School, a secondary school for which ground was broken last week in Ashdod, the country's second deepwater port, after Haifa.

The new school will begin operations in the fall of 1967. Its construction was made possible by a grant of \$2.5-million to the Israel Education Fund of the United Jewish Appeal by Israel Rogosin, 78-year-old American textile magnate and philanthropist.

An article in the first issue of the Israel Education Fund's Quarterly Review states that the country paid more than \$7-million of its foreign exchange last year to foreign officers and other crew members aboard Israeli ships. Almost 45 per cent of the fleet's officers and 35 per cent of its seamen are foreigners.

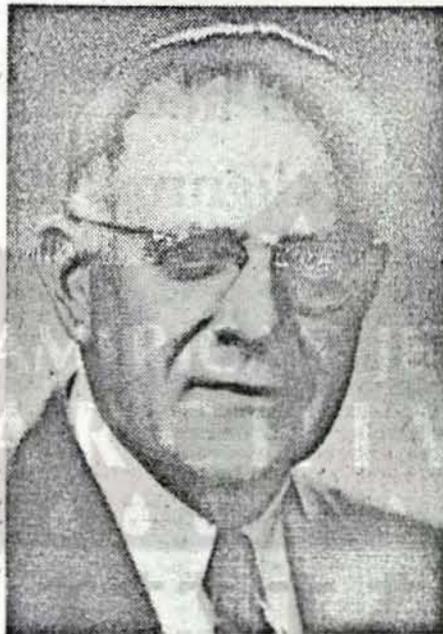
The Ashdod port was opened in November. It is used mainly for the export of citrus crops. Israeli maritime officials project a 4-million-ton capacity for the port within a few years.

file - eel.



H.A.F.
file - IEF
13

Samuel Rothberg of Atlanta gives High School to Ramat Hasharon



Mr. Samuel Rothberg

RAMAT HASHARON, ISRAEL—In this garden-like 43-year-old settlement on the hills of the plain of Sharon, ground will be broken today, Sunday, June 5, 1966, at 4.30 p.m. for a vocational high school to be built by the Israel Education Fund of the United Jewish Appeal with a \$250,000 gift by Samuel Rothberg of Atlanta, Georgia.

The Ramat Hasharon school will be named the Kalman and Minnie Rothberg Vocational High School, in memory of the parents of Samuel Rothberg, Mrs. Alexander L. Kramer of Newark, New Jersey, and Mrs. Leonard Gidding of Plainfield, N.J., who will participate in the cornerstone laying ceremony with Mayor Shmuel Hacham of Ramat Hasharon, and officials of the Israel Ministry of Education and Culture, the Jewish Agency for Israel, and the Israel Education Fund.

It will be a day in history for the 16,000 people of Ramat Hasharon and especially for its thousands of school children and untold thousands in the future who will be trained in the Rothberg school to be productive, constructive citizens of Israel. Located halfway between the old town and its newer suburbs, the Rothberg school in the future will serve as a unifying force to weld together the veteran settlers and the newcomers, the children and their parents from African-Asian backgrounds and of European and native-born ancestry. The Rothberg school, like all schools being built by Israel Education Fund, is aimed at helping to make Israel One Israel.

THE ROTHBERG SCHOOL will bind together Ramat Hasharon and three American communities — Sam Rothberg's home city of Atlanta and the New Jersey cities of Newark and Plainfield. It was in Plainfield where his parents of blessed memory created a warm Jewish home life that inspired the Rothberg children to pursue their mother and father's love for Jewish learning and acts of charity and community service.

It was in Plainfield that the family patriarch, Kalman Rothberg, organized the Hebrew Educational Institute and served as president of the synagogue for a quarter century and participated in the organization and leadership of the Yeshiva, the Jewish Community Centre, the Jewish National Fund, and every good cause. His beloved wife, Minnie, founded the Plainfield Hadassah chapter and served in many women's Zionist and other organizations. Plainfield to this day benefits from the Rothberg spirit of philanthropic service as their daughter, Peggy Gidding, and her husband do their part in the leadership of United Jewish Appeal and other charitable activities. Leonard Gidding, a retired manufacturer, presented an exhibit of his art work at the Tel Aviv Z.O.A. House recently.

★ ★ ★

SAMUEL ROTHBERG, born in New York City 80 years ago, was educated in the Plainfield schools and entered the clothing business in Plainfield, and later in Atlanta. He expanded into real estate and insurance. He studied law at night and obtained a bachelor of laws degree. He has been active in the leadership of the Atlanta chapter of American Jewish Committee, Atlanta Jewish Welfare Fund, Jewish Childrens Service, Home for Aged, and the Atlanta hospital and Optimist Club. A widower, he has one son, Robert Louis Rothberg, and two grandsons, who reside in Atlanta.

The Rothberg Vocational High School will fill a crying need in Ramat Hasharon and the Sharon plain for a vocational training centre. Among the trade courses to be taught will be motor mechanics, locksmithry, fitting, electronics, electricity, sewing, fashion designing, knitting, typing, administration, preliminary nurse training, home economy, and drafting. The school will include attractive classrooms and workshops, chemical and physics laboratories, a gymnasium, cultural hall, a natural science building, library, and sports field.

★ ★ ★

Charles J. Bensley, president of the Israel Education Fund, who has been visiting Israel on his periodic personal inspections of the progress of IEF school projects and programmes, said that in its present phase, twenty-six high schools are in various stages of completion, construction, and active planning. The Israel Education Fund was inaugurated by the United Jewish Appeal in September, 1964, to help resolve the problem of school and teacher shortages in Israel, Bensley said. The IEF programme, based on the recommendations of a survey team of four prominent American educators, includes construction of high schools, libraries, youth centres, and pre-kindergartens, and provides scholarships for under-privileged and gifted students and teachers in training.

Moshe Sharett High School in Upper Nazareth Established by U.J.A.-Israel Education Fund

High schools avidly sought by development towns



The late Moshe Sharett

(Address at Upper Nazareth High School ceremonies by Mr. Eliezer Shmuell, Director of High Schools Administration of the Ministry of Education and Culture.)

WE have gathered today, on the celebration of the tenth Anniversary of Upper Nazareth, to dedicate the comprehensive high school which is being built on this hill, in the name of Moshe Sharett.

This school is yet one more link in the glorious chain of secondary-educational institutions which are now being built in the development towns of Israel, from Kiryat Shmona, at the Foot-hills of the Hermon in the North, to Eilat, on the Coast of the Red Sea in the South.

The establishment of the development-towns in the fifties redeemed hundreds of thousands of new immigrants from the miseries of life in transit-camps and temporary settlements. But, it became apparent that new houses and industrial enterprises did not satisfy the needs of Is-



E. Shmuell

rael's new citizens; that thirst for elementary education first and for secondary education later was as strong among them as among the old timers.

The high school has become the most sought after cultural commodity in the new "Yishuv." There has been a constant and consistent increase in the numbers of elementary school graduates who continue to high school education, and the standard of scholastic achievements in these schools has been steadily rising.

INTEGRATION FORCE

Each comprehensive high school established in a new town is a further guarantee for the fuller integration of its inhabitants in this country, as well as for the change in its character and the fulfillment of its citizens' hopes and aspirations for a better future.

This comprehensive high school, as well as all the others which are being established in development towns, offers each individual irrespective of his community of belonging or country of origin, equal opportunities for training and per-

sonal advancement. This is where the pupil is freed from hampering links of identification with a culturally underdeveloped country of origin; this is where he becomes part of his new society with competitive qualifications for employment.

Experience has taught us that a functionally adequate structure for a high school is of utmost importance, not only for the raising of the scholastic achievements, but also for the implantation of education, and especially secondary education as a value of paramount importance in the local scale of values. The new secondary school building based on the results of our structure research and analysis, becomes the focus of extra-curricular, cultural-communal activities and draws teachers of higher qualifications and capabilities to the immigrant towns.

The Israel Education Fund is a partner in this historic enterprise, the total dimension and the full scope of the impact on the image of Israel's society are beyond estimation at this time.

For all this we would, first and foremost, like to express our gratitude to the donors and to Mifal Hapayis for their support of this great enterprise.

I.E.F. CLOSING THE GAP

The State of Israel made educational history at the beginning of the New Jewish Year when 740,000 children enrolled in the school system.

The Israel Education Fund made an encouraging start in helping the State of Israel make up its lag in secondary school facilities, as well as meeting the need for pre-kindergartens, libraries, youth centres and teacher-training scholarships.

The Moshe Sharett Comprehensive High School in Upper Nazareth will carry the illustrious name of a statesman and leader who made scholarship and learning part and parcel of a great and varied life. The Israel Education Fund has made a lasting contribution in keeping alive the name of a revered builder of Israel and in uplifting the educational and cultural standards of one of the important new cities of the Galilee.

DEWEY STONE
Chairman, Jewish Agency, Inc.
United Israel Appeal
GOTTLEB HAMMER
Executive Vice-Chairman,
Jewish Agency, Inc. — U.I.A.

UPPER NAZARETH, Israel. — The new Moshe Sharett Comprehensive High School in Upper Nazareth being built by the Israel Education Fund of the United Jewish Appeal was officially named with U.J.A. Mission members participating in the ceremonies here October 18.

Donors who attended the ceremonies are Mr. Jack Weiler of New York, a national U.J.A. chairman; Mrs. Weiler; Susan Brecher, New York U.J.A. leader; and Mr. Frank Beckerman of Hartford Conn., U.J.A. Campaign cabinet member and Mrs. Beckerman.

Mr. Louis A. Fincus, chairman of the Jewish Agency Executive, and Eliezer Shmuell, director of Post-Secondary Education of the Ministry of Education and Culture, addressed the ceremony.

Mrs. Moshe Sharett was an honored guest at the ceremony.

The significance of the Sharett High School to this Galilee development town was pointed out by Mayor Mordecai Alton. When the Sharett school is completed next year, it will accommodate an enrollment of 800 students in its first phase, with plans to expand enrollment later of 1,200 when a second phase of the building is added.

BENEFITS FROM SCHOOL

Upper Nazareth expects many beneficial effects from the Sharett School. At present, 210 students are attending secondary school classes in overcrowded, inadequate facilities which include classrooms converted from apartments across the street from the school. An additional 200 students attend other high schools in other towns. The future demand for

high school facilities is indicated by the enrollment of 2,000 children in four elementary schools and 600 in 16 kindergartens. The new school is expected to provide the required facilities for 350 of the 200 local high school students who study out of town. Courses in auto mechanics and electronics will be among the most popular vocational choices because of the construction of truck, electronics and tire factories in Upper Nazareth. Mr. Alton said the Sharett school will in the future furnish the skilled labour for Nazareth factories.

Youngsters who study and work in Nazareth will make their homes here, rather than move to Haifa and other centres of employment. The comprehensive school, offering both vocational and academic trends will encourage many youngsters to continue in secondary education who otherwise would be discouraged by inability to keep pace in academic courses alone. Upper Nazareth, which has many Government regional offices, also offers opportunities for trained clerical help and draughtsmen.

BALANCED POPULATION

Upper Nazareth, founded in 1956, has a better balanced population than other new immigrant development towns. Twenty-five per cent are native-born or veteran Israelis; 20 per cent are from North African and Asian backgrounds, and 55 per cent Eastern European. In contrast, in other development towns where most teachers commute, Upper Nazareth has plenty of teachers, and they live here, participating in community life, and stimulating cultural activities.

Donors to Sharett Comprehensive High School



JACK D. WEILER

Jack D. Weiler, a member of the United Jewish Appeal Executive Committee, is a nationally active real estate authority and builder.

Mr. Weiler, a member of the current U.J.A. Study Mission, has been a frequent visitor to Israel. He was one of a select group of Americans to meet with top Israeli leaders in the early days of statehood, to help plan and discuss the nation's development.

He was General Chairman of the U.J.A. of Greater New York for several years, serves as a Director of the Joint Distribution Committee and is a member of the Board of Overseers of the Jewish Theological Seminary and Einstein Medical



BENJAMIN H. SWIG

Benjamin H. Swig, an outstanding trans-continental real estate operator, is a National Chairman of the United Jewish Appeal. He is also a member of U.J.A.'s National Executive Committee, its top policy-making body, and serves as president of the Jewish Welfare Federation of San Francisco.

Mr. Swig, owner of San Francisco's famous Fairmont Hotel, is a member of the national committee of the Brandeis Centennial fund and a regional Vice-Chairman of Brandeis University Associates, which is establishing the Earl Warren Chair of Constitutional History and Law. One of the founders of the Albert Einstein School of Medicine at Yeshiva Uni-



FRANK BECKERMAN

Frank Beckerman of Hartford, Connecticut is the founder of the Topps Retail Supermarket Chain and one of the outstanding leaders of Connecticut Jewish activities. Mr. Beckerman, who is a member of the National Cabinet of the United Jewish Appeal, served as vice-president of the Jewish Federation in Hartford and was a dynamic campaign chairman in his community. He has many philanthropic interests, including the Israel Education Fund and the Albert Einstein College of Medicine. He is a founder of Bar Ilan University and Boys Town Jerusalem.

Mr. Beckerman and his wife, who is a past president of Hadassah in Hartford,



WILLIAM S. FISHMAN

William S. Fishman, president of Automatic Retailers of America, Inc., one of the largest food service and vending companies in the U.S., originally intended to follow a career in college teaching.

Inheriting responsibility for a leading wholesale candy and tobacco distributorship at the age of 21, however, he became one of the pioneers in the automatic vending of these and other commodities.

Mr. Fishman is active in civic and philanthropic affairs and has also maintained his interest in the progress of higher education. He is a Fellow of Brandeis University and helped to establish a Chair of Economics at that institution. He has served as division chairman for both the Combined Jewish Appeal in Chicago and

UJA LAUNCHED EDUCATION FUND IN 1964 — 29 PROJECTS UNDER WAY

The Sharett High School ceremonies in Upper Nazareth marked the second anniversary of the Israel Education Fund which was established in September 1964 by the United Jewish Appeal under the leadership of General Chairman Max M. Fisher and Executive Vice-Chairman Rabbi Herbert A. Friedman. In two short years, the I.E.F., as it is becoming widely known, succeeded in raising \$13,000,000 and launching 29 projects, including high schools, youth centres, libraries, pre-kindergartens, as well as raising funds for teacher-training scholarships.

With 740,000 children enrolled in Israel's schools this fall — more than the entire Jewish population of Israel at the time of its establishment in 1948 — the State of Israel has not been able to keep pace with its growing educational needs because of other pressing burdens. As a result, the recently established immigrant development towns were falling farther behind in their absorption tasks because of a lack of high schools and other educa-



Max Fisher



H. A. Friedman

tional and vocational training facilities. This widened instead of closed the cultural gap. It is to help Israel solve this crucial problem of unifying the people of Israel, particularly the youth, that the Israel Education Fund of the United Jewish Appeal has come to the fore.

Sharett School—a living memorial

(A Statement by the Officers of the Israel Education Fund of the United Jewish Appeal: Joseph Mayerhoff, Chairman; Charles J. Bensley, President; Ralph J. Goldman, Director-General.)



Chas. Bensley



J. Meyerhoff



R. I. Goldman

ISRAEL'S immigrant youth was Moshe Sharett's greatest underlying concern. Everything he did, in his several high public offices, for the security and advancement of the State of Israel was designed to facilitate the entry and settlement of post-statehood immigrants of all origins, the improvement of their daily lives and the development, enrichment and fullest possible engagement of their children in the society of Israel.

His great dream, particularly as Chairman of the Jewish Agency — a position to which he devoted the final years of his life and the last measure of his matchless energy and devotion — was of a solidly-linked network of thriving immigrant development towns, unifying a diverse population whose children had free and full access to modern education.

Moshe Sharett knew that the key to this dream's fulfillment lay in the swift and meaningful expansion of educational facilities for all elements of Israel's population. He demonstrated this poignantly at the end of 1964 when, in the midst of valiantly fighting what proved to be a terminal illness, he took the time to write us a letter stating how profoundly moved he was by the literature describing the United Jewish Appeal's decision to establish the Israel Education Fund as the instrument for American Jewry's participation in that needed educational expansion.

We knew that a school would be our

memorial to him. And we knew, immediately, where it would rise and what its shape and substance would be.

It would be in a pivotal immigrant development town, for that was the form of community through which Moshe Sharett so determinedly sought to shape the future of Israel's immigrants.

It would be in an area where old and new Israel met, for Moshe Sharett was a man who deeply respected both the visible past traditions of an ancient land and the palpable modern vigor of a new nation, and looked upon the prospect of a successful merging of the two as a meaningful symbol of ultimate unity.

We record with pleasure and gratitude the fact that 7 distinguished American Jews have come forward as sponsors of the Upper Nazareth school and that their timely donations have made possible the start of construction for this paramount facility. They are Mr. and Mrs. Frank Beckerman of Hartford, Connecticut, Morris Brecher and Susan Brecher of New York, William Fishman of Philadelphia, Saul Furman of New York, Benjamin H. Swig of San Francisco and Jack D. Weller of New York.

Our memorial to the immortal Moshe Sharett is now a living reality. We like to think of the entire Israel Education Fund programme as a living memorial to the indomitable spirit of the people of Israel, embodied so perfectly in the life and career of Moshe Sharett.

...of the Board of Overseers of the Jewish Theological Seminary and Einstein Medical Center.



MORRIS BRECHER

Morris Brecher, a prominent real estate leader, received his education in New York City's public schools and at New York University. Active for several decades in philanthropic and civic affairs, he is former President of the Jewish Community Services of Long Island, helped found the Long Island Jewish Hospital and is a member of the International Council of the Jewish Federation.

He is one of the founders of the Hebrew University and of the Albert Einstein School of Medicine of Yeshiva University. He serves on the board of the American Friends at the Hebrew University and is also a member of the Yeshiva University board and of the board of the Jewish Theological Seminary, in New York.

Chair of Constitutional History and Law. One of the founders of the Albert Einstein School of Medicine at Yeshiva University, New York.



SUSAN BRECHER

Susan Brecher, a former treasurer of the National Central Committee of the Labour Zionist Organization of America, has been a dedicated Labour Zionist for a quarter of a century.

She is a founder of the Albert Einstein School of Medicine of Yeshiva University, and has long been active in the National Committee for Labour Israel and in the Women's Division of the U.J.A. of Greater New York. A founder of a pilot project day care centre for pre-school emotionally disturbed children in Netanya, and of the Guest House in Kibbutz Kfar Blum, in Upper Galilee, Miss Brecher is an associate chairman of the World Federation Y.M.H.A.'s of Jerusalem.

She is a member of the current U.J.A. Study Mission in Israel.

University and Boys Town Jerusalem.

Mr. Beckerman and his wife, who is a past president of Hadassah in Hartford, are here for the U.J.A. mission.



SAUL FURMAN

Saul Furman, born in Austria, came to the U.S. during the 1920s as a graduate engineer and architect. Because of his fluency in French, German, Yiddish and English, however, he began his new American life as an interpreter in a Cincinnati, Ohio bank. Later, in New York, he began a long, distinguished and continuing career as a builder.

Mr. Furman devotes a large part of his time and energy to several major philanthropic organizations and educational institutions, notably the United Jewish Appeal, the Weizmann Institute of Science, the Hebrew University, Technion and Boys Town Jerusalem. He is one of the founders of the Albert Einstein School of Medicine of Yeshiva University in New York.

city and helped to establish a Chair of Economics at that institution. He has served as division chairman for both the Combined Jewish Appeal in Chicago and the Allied Jewish Appeal in Philadelphia.

Education Fund aids absorption

By LOUIS A. PINCUS

(Chairman and Treasurer, Jewish Agency for Israel)

The naming of the Upper Nazareth Comprehensive High School for the late Moshe Sharett is an appropriate action by the generous contributors to the Israel Education Fund of the United Jewish Appeal. Moshe Sharett, Israel's second Prime Minister, first Foreign Minister and Inter-Chairman of the Jewish Agency, was a statesman-scholar. Education was for Moshe Sharett a paragon of democratic nationhood.



L. A. PINCUS

The Israel Education Fund of U.J.A. by building schools, libraries and community centres mainly in development towns, is making a significant frontal attack upon one of the most pressing problems faced by the State of Israel in making one nation out of a diversity of immigrants from all over the world. By increasing the number of comprehensive high schools in the immigrant centres, the I.E.F. comes right to the heart of the greatest need to train a new generation of youth among the immigrant population for future careers as technicians in a technological society.

ISRAEL EDUCATION FUND OF U.J.A.

IS PLEASED TO ANNOUNCE CEREMONIES CELEBRATING THE BEGINNING OF CONSTRUCTION OF THE

MYER and ROSALINE FEINSTEIN LIBRARY IN EILAT

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 19

Mr. Feinstein, Mayor Yosef Levy, Dr. Yael Posner of the Ministry of Education and Woolf Perry of the Jewish Agency, together with members of the United Jewish Appeal Mission, will participate in the ceremony.

ISRAEL EDUCATION FUND OF U.J.A. and the Women's Division of the New York City U.J.A.

ANNOUNCE THE DEDICATION OF THE EDITH LEHMAN COMPREHENSIVE HIGH SCHOOL

IN DIMONA — NOV. 8

Chilewich Foundation

Eilat today will see its second Israel Education Fund project. Mr. Aron Chilewich, member of the U.J.A. Mission, today will visit the construction of the Goldwater Comprehensive High School in Eilat to which the Chilewich Foundation contributed.

FROM FOE TO FRIEND

A story
by
S. Y. AGNON

BEFORE Talpiot was built the King of the Winds used to rule over the entire region; and all his ministers and servants, mighty and stubborn winds, dwelled there with him and blew over mountain and valley, hill and ravine, doing whatever their hearts desired, as if the land had been given to them alone.

I went out there once and saw how lovely the place was — the air crisp, the sky pure blue, the land so open and free — and I strolled around a bit. A wind accosted me. "What are you doing here?" he said to me. "I'm taking a walk," I said. "Ah, you're taking a walk?" he said. He clapped me on the head and sent my hat flying. I bent down to pick it up. He rumbled my coat, turned it upside down over my head, and made a fool of me. I pulled my coat back off my head. He came at me again, knocked me to the ground and roared with wild laughter. I got to my feet and stood straight. He bumped up against me and shouted: "On your way! On your way!"

I saw I couldn't contend with one mightier than myself, and I went on my way.

I returned to the city and went inside my house. I became restless and went out. Whether I intended it or not, my feet carried me to Talpiot. I remembered all that the wind had done to me. I took some canvas and pegs and pitched a tent for myself — a refuge from wind and storm.

One night I stayed there. The light suddenly went out. I left the tent to see who had put my light out. I found the wind standing outside. "What do you want?" I asked him. He boxed my ears and slapped my mouth. I went back into my tent. He pulled up my tent pegs and split my rope, turned my tent over and ripped my canvas to shreds. He turned upon me as well, and almost knocked me over.

I saw I couldn't possibly match his strength. I picked up my feet and went back to the city.

I went back to the city and remained within its walls. I became restless and yearned for some place with fresh, pleasant air. Since there is no air anywhere in the entire land like the air of Talpiot, I went to Talpiot. And so that the wind wouldn't abuse me, I took some boards with me and made myself a hut. I thought I had found myself a resting-place, but the wind thought otherwise. A day hardly passed before he started thumping on my roof and shaking the walls. One night he carried off the whole hut.

The wind carried off my hut and left me without any shelter. I picked myself up and went back to the city.

What happened to me once and then a second time happened to me a third time. I returned to the city and I had no peace. How my heart drew me to that very spot from which I had been driven out!

I said to my heart: "Don't you see that it is impossible for us to return to a place from which we have been chased away? And what is impossible is impossible." But my heart thought differently. If I said a thousand times, *Impossible!* my heart replied a thousand and one times, *It is possible!*

I took wood and stones and built myself a house.

I won't praise my house, for it was small; but I am not ashamed of it, even though there are bigger and better houses. My house was small, but there was room enough in my house for a man like me who doesn't desire grandeur.

The wind saw that I had built myself a house. He came and asked me: "What is this?"

"This is a house," I said to him. He laughed and said: "I'll be damned

S. Y. Agnon, who has been nominated for the Nobel Prize for Literature was described by the noted American critic Edmund Wilson as a "true representative of that great line of Jewish writers that begins with the authors of Genesis." This story by Agnon, "Me'oyev Le'ohav," was printed in The Post — by permission of Schocken Books Inc. — in August, 1958 to mark the writer's 70th birthday. The translation is by Mr. Joel Blocher.

if I ever saw anything as funny as this thing you call a house!"

I too laughed and said: "What you have never seen before, you see before you now."

He laughed and said: "What is it, this house?"

I laughed and said: "A house is... a house!"

He laughed and said to me: "I'll go and inspect it."

He stretched out his hand and inspected the door. The door broke and fell. He stretched out his hand and inspected the windows. The windows broke and fell. Finally he rose and went to the roof. Up he went and down came the roof. The wind laughed at me and said:

"Where is this house you built?" I too asked where my house was. But I didn't laugh.

AT first when the wind drove me away I used to return to the city. Finally things happened that prevented me from returning to the city. I was balked at every turn, and I didn't know what to do. To return to the city was impossible because of what had happened there; to return to Talpiot was impossible because of the wind who drove me out. I had made myself a tent and a hut, but they hadn't lasted. I had built myself a little house, but that hadn't stood up to the wind either. But then, maybe it hadn't withstood the wind because it was so small and frail; perhaps if it had been big and strong it would have stood. I took strong timber and sturdy beams, large blocks of stone, plaster and cement, and I hired good workers and watched over their work day and night. This time I was wise enough to sink the foundations very deep.

The house was built and it stood firm and upright on its own ground.

WHEN the house was finished the wind came and thumped on the shutters.

"Who is rapping on my window?" I asked.

He laughed playfully and said: "A neighbour."

"What does one neighbour want of another on a night of storm and tempest like this?" I asked him.

He laughed and said: "He has come to wish his neighbour well in his new house."

"Is it usual for a neighbour to come through the window like a thief?" I said to him.

He came around and knocked on the door.

"Who is rapping on my door?" I said to him.

"It's I, your neighbour," said the wind.

"You are my neighbour — please come in," I said.

"But the door is locked," he said to me.

"Well, if the door is locked, it must be because I locked it," I said to him.

"Open up!" the wind answered.

"I'm sensitive to the cold, wait till the sun comes up and I will let you in," I said.

WHEN the sun rose I went out to let him in but I couldn't find him. I stood in front of my house and saw that the land was desolate all around; not a tree, not a green leaf anywhere; only dust and stones. "I'll plant a garden here," I said to myself.

I took a spade and started digging. When the soil was ready I brought some saplings. The rains came and watered the saplings; the dews came, and the saplings sprouted; the sun nourished them, and they blossomed. Not many days passed before the saplings that I had planted became trees with many branches.

I made myself a bench and sat in the shade of the trees.

One night the wind returned and started knocking the trees about. What did the trees do? They struck back at him. The wind rose again and shook the trees. Once more the trees struck in return. The wind lost his breath. He turned and went away.

From that time on the wind has been quite humble and meek, and when he comes he behaves like a gentleman. And since he minds his manners with me, I too mind my manners with him. When he comes I go out to meet him and ask him to sit with me on the garden bench beneath the trees. And he comes and sits by my side. And when he comes he brings with him a pleasant scent from the mountains and valleys, and he blows the air around me gently like a fan. Since he behaves like a complete penitent, I never remind him of his former deeds. And when he leaves me and goes on his way I invite him to come again, as one should with a good neighbour. And we really are the best of neighbours, and I am very fond of him. And he may even be fond of me.

★ Readers' letters ★

Housing for Arab workers

To The Editor of The Jerusalem Post
Sir, — Mr. Yosef Goell's article on the Israel-Arab workers' housing plight (your issue of October 7) makes extremely depressing reading. Surely, neither our authorities nor the Israel public as a whole should allow such a shocking situation, which is fraught with danger from social, humanitarian and political points of view alike, to continue. I agree with Mr. Avshalom Katz that this is a basically Israeli problem, the solution of which cannot be left to the individual

Arab worker, who is far too handicapped to fend for himself. The matter of providing much-needed housing to those workers should be tackled by the Ministry of Labour and Housing, in cooperation with the Arab Department of the Histadrut — whose members, after all, these workers are or should be — and the Absorption Department of the Jewish Agency which cannot at present be overburdened with Jewish immigrants, as *aliya* from abroad has obviously shrunk to negligible dimensions.

Since the workers in question require

ARAB-JEWISH SCHOOL FOR NAZARETH SOUGHT

TEL AVIV. — Plans to set up an organization aimed at building a Jewish-Arab school on the border between Nazareth and Upper Nazareth were discussed at a meeting held here Tuesday night at the initiative of Mr. Abie Nathan.

Among those present at the meeting, held at the Hilton Hotel, were Archbishop George Hakim, head of the Greek Catholic community, the writer Moshe Shamir and the theatre director Gershon Plotkin. It is planned to name the school after Moshe Sharett.

(The Sharett Comprehensive High School being built by the U.J.A.'s Israel Education Fund was dedicated in Upper Nazareth this week.)

20 Oct 66

Ground broken for library in Eilat

EILAT. — Mrs. Rosaline Feinstein of Philadelphia was serenaded by schoolchildren here yesterday at the groundbreaking ceremonies for a library to be built by the U.J.A.'s Israel Education Fund.

The Rosaline and Myer Feinstein Foundation contributed \$150,000 for the library. The late Myer Feinstein was a Philadelphia philanthropist and U.J.A. leader.

M. Ralph Goldman, Director General of the I.E.F., said libraries are also planned for Kiryat Malachi, Emek Hefer, Jerusalem and Sderot, among 29 school and other cultural projects.

Dr. Yael Posener, of the Ministry of Education, said the Feinstein library would also serve the nearby I.E.F. Goldwater comprehensive high school.

Mayor Yosef Levy presented Mrs. Feinstein with the Eilat Medallion.

In Ramle, another I.E.F. ceremony was held yesterday in honour of Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Rubin of New York who donated the vocational training workshops to the Racossin comprehensive high school.

1st file

NEW YORK TIMES, NOVEMBER 9, 1966

Edith Lehman High School Dedicated in Israeli Desert

Special to The New York Times

JERUSALEM (Israeli Sector). Nov. 8—A comprehensive high school was dedicated today in the desert town of Dimona. It is one of 29 such schools being built in Israel by the American Jewish community.

The new Edith Lehman High School, named after the wife of the late Herbert H. Lehman, New York Governor and Senator, will absorb 900 students when completed. Some are already attending classes in the three-story structure.

Thirty New Yorkers, most of them members of the women's division of the United Jewish Appeal, heard Zalman Aranne, the Minister of Education, say that the school represented the midway point of a five-year plan of comprehensive high school education.

The Israel Education Fund of the United Jewish Appeal has raised nearly \$14-million in the last two years to finance the comprehensive school program.

ROCHESTER TO GET U.S. DEAF COLLEGE

Technology Institute Chosen
as Site for New School

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (UPI)—Representative Hugh L. Carey, Democrat of Brooklyn, announced today that the new National Technical Institute for the Deaf would be located in Rochester.

Mr. Carey said he had been informed of the decision by John W. Gardner, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare.

Mr. Carey, chairman of the Ad Hoc Subcommittee on the Handicapped, which offered the legislation to establish the school, said that the institute would be the only one of its kind in the world.

Mr. Gardner said that an agreement with the Rochester Institute of Technology had ended a year-long study of applications from institutions of higher learning. A national advisory committee selected the Rochester Institute.

Mr. Carey said, "I am happy to learn that the committee has chosen this fine institution in our own great State of New York to be a world center for technical education of the deaf. This new program is another major step in providing equal educational opportunities for every American child without regard to handicapping conditions."

Cost Put at \$15-Million

Estimates of the total cost of establishing the institute by 1970 approximate \$15-million plus operating costs.

The institute is being planned to serve at least 200 incoming students each year. Students from New York and other states will be able to enroll on a tuition-free basis, with costs of the program borne by the Federal Government.

The program of the institute will include a basic curriculum in academic skills and provisions for special assistance with

communications problems, as well as a broad variety of technical subjects.

The institute will offer courses of a technical nature for deaf students. Students will be able to acquire degrees ranging from an associate of science after two years to bachelor of science in four years or a master of science after a longer period.

School Gets Federal Aid

At present, Gallaudet College in Washington, a private institution subsidized by the Federal Government, is the only place especially equipped to offer post-secondary education for the deaf. Gallaudet, however, is strictly a liberal arts college. The National Technical Institute for the Deaf will fill the gap by offering courses for technicians, engineers and scientists.

The amount of time a student

will spend at the institute will depend on his course of study. Present plans call for a total enrollment of about 600. The institute is expected to be fully in operation by 1970 but it may begin partial operation as early as 1969.

Students at the institute for the deaf will use some of the facilities at the Rochester Institute of Technology.