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Hebrew University, 1951-1952.

THE AMERICAN FRIENDS OF THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY

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September 28, 1951

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
East 105th St.
Cleveland 6, Ohio

Dear Rabbi Silver:

Your interest in the Hebrew University and the generous efforts you have put forward in its behalf through the American Friends and other channels in your community have prompted us to propose your name for the Board of Directors of the Friends at our Annual Meeting Thursday afternoon, October 11th at 4:00 o'clock, at University House.

We have set ourselves great tasks in the year ahead. It is, therefore, our fervent hope that you accept the nomination and will serve with us.

May we have your acceptance before the meeting date?

With warmest New Year greetings, we are

Sincerely yours,

NOMINATING COMMITTEE
Daniel G. Ross, Chairman
Milton Handler
Mrs. Edward Jacobs
Oscar I. Janowsky
Edward A. Norman
Sidney Satenstein

THE AMERICAN FRIENDS OF THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY

77 West Washington Street
Chicago, 2, Illinois
Franklin 2-5497



October 1, 1951

Dear Rabbi Silver:

As you no doubt know the American Friends have opened a midwest region office in Chicago to be of greater service to the Hebrew University.

I should like to come to Cleveland to meet with you and discuss organizing several meetings to help establish an active chapter in your community. I know how tremendously busy you are, but I would appreciate it very much if you could give me some assistance.

I should be happy to do whatever you suggest. If it is possible can you call a meeting of those people you regard as potential leaders. I could come at that time and take up the work from that point. One of the professors from the University is here in Chicago at the present time and he would be pleased to come to Cleveland and address such a meeting.

Very sincerely yours,

Marc J. Berkman
Director

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
East 105th Street
Cleveland, 6, Ohio

MJB:ejf

October 3, 1951

Mr. Daniel G. Ross, Chairman
Nominating Committee
American Friends of the Hebrew University
9 East 89th Street
New York 28, New York

My dear Mr. Ross:

Permit me to acknowledge your kind letter of September 28th
and your request that I serve as a member of the Board of
Directors of the American Friends of the Hebrew University.
I am very pleased to accept the nomination.

With all good wishes, I remain

Most cordially yours,

ABBA HILLEL SILVER

AHS:er

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS
OF THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY OF JERUSALEM

~~Ever~~ Yom Kippur,
October 9th, 1951.

My dear Colleague,

I am writing this letter to my colleagues of the Board of Governors and I shall be grateful if you will read it with patience, in spite of its length, because I consider it my duty to tell my colleagues something of what I have learnt in two years' experience at the Hebrew University.

THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY AS SUCH

I worked for 45 years in Zionism with considerable energy without any ill effect, and I believe that my collapse in May 1950 was mainly due to my experiences at the Hebrew University. Before and after my visit to the U.S.A. in January and February, 1950, I undertook to make my nearest co-workers see the University problem as I saw it: e.g. that the students deserved some consideration, and especially in the 25th Anniversary Celebrations. They never considered students in this sense. I tried at the age of 61 to fight for an obvious principle, as if I were of half the age, and the result was my collapse.

When I was in the Hadassah Hospital in May 1950, I discussed the University situation with a few leading members of the Executive Council without success - but still I imagined that on going home in June 1950 and carrying on my work from there, my immediate colleagues would realise that they had to change their ideas. But I must say that the year since I left the hospital in June 1950 till my present leave of absence began in May 1951, was the unhappiest year of my life. Perhaps those colleagues remember the days of my predecessor, who was only President by name, and as there was no Head of the University for many years, the people running the University got used to action in accordance with their own views.

My interest in the University dates from the days of the Zionist Congress in 1913, when a decision was taken to go ahead. It seemed to me then common sense that those making the new University should be men who had experience of a University and its problems. In fact, when in 1925 I attended a meeting of the Board of Governors in Vienna, and heard the discussion of a particularly violent quarrel at the University, I asked whether among those building up the Hebrew University, there was anybody who had had such experience. I received no reply because no positive reply was possible. And may I remind those who know the 1934 Report of the Survey Commission not to forget that many people

were dissatisfied with the development of the University long before the Report was written? For in 1927, seven years before Sir Philip Hartog, Dr. Redcliffe Salaman and Professor Ginsberg wrote their Survey, I was invited by wire by Dr. Einstein to visit him in Berlin. He asked me to take charge of the University as it was being developed very badly. But, of course, I could not eject the Chancellor of those days and I received the promise that if I would consent to take over the Headship of the Hebrew University then matters would be arranged in advance in Jerusalem. The effect was that the next Board of Governors meeting was dominated by men who had no notion of the subject, and matters remained unchanged. As a result of this Professor Einstein then resigned from the Board of Governors, and it is well-known of course that when he had to leave Germany in 1932, he refused to go to the Hebrew University for the same reasons as he explained to me in 1927.

In 1928 I became a member of the Zionist Executive to which I devoted 20 years, receiving no salary and living on the modest pay of my Professorship at Leeds University. But when the State of Israel was established in 1948, I decided to give up my post at Leeds University, to drop my Zionist Executive activities, and to devote my life to doing something concrete in Israel. Everything was again done to induce me to take charge of the Hebrew University. According to Dr. Weizmann I was the only man alive who could clear up the situation created at the University in 25 years of growth without the help of men knowing Universities and their problems. Mr. Ben-Gurion wanted me to become the Head of the Hebrew University, and many people at the University itself persuaded me to come. And when the Board of Governors in 1949 elected me to the Presidency I accepted with great pleasure and decided to devote to this institution all my powers and the results of my life-long experience of University life. There surely cannot be any greater honour than to help in building up education in the State of Israel.

I knew the Hebrew University at least as well as anybody on the Board of Governors, especially after I became Deputy Chairman of the Board in 1945; but real knowledge can only come from personal experience. I naturally assumed that I was elected to be Head of the University, and perhaps I am to blame for accepting the post of President without making clear what my powers would be: I came from a land where such precautions are not necessary. When I came to Jerusalem I discovered that the University was built up on the basis of a German University, with a Rector elected by the Senate, and that the

so-called President had no power except to preside over the Executive Council. The Senate and all its committees do as they think fit: the President could give his opinion but the decisions were carried out as they decided, the President in fact having no vote in the Senate and all its committees. This mixture of the German and the American systems is quite impractical: it is a very great honour to preside over the Executive Council of the Hebrew University, but there is no reason why the University should pay anybody for this honour - there are plenty of men in Jerusalem who would, no doubt, be glad to preside over the Executive Council without salary.

On Tisha Be'av, 1946, I spoke in London with the Head of the Institute of Higher Studies in Princeton, and I remember his wise words: "The name Jerusalem is world-famous; either you have there a first-class University or none at all". It was my desire to convert the Hebrew University into a first-class institution, but any attempts on my part to intervene in the academic and administrative affairs of the University have been mostly unheeded; and I have been merely a figure head.

May I say a few words about my University work in England? I spent nearly 35 years in University service in England, was for over 20 years on the Executive of the Association of University Teachers, and acted as its President. In addition to my lecturing and research work, I became known all over England as a person who understood University problems, was invited to speak at many Universities all over the country, including Scotland, Wales and Ireland, was asked for advice, examined the students at half a dozen famous Universities, including some outside Britain, examined at such schools as Harrow and Winchester, as well as tens of thousands of students at other Secondary Schools. I had close contacts with the British Government's University Grants Committee - even in the years when I was leading the opposition to the late Mr. Bevin's Palestine policy - and meetings were often specially arranged in London to meet me and to discuss my views. Thousands of professors and lecturers in Britain treated my views with respect and even wanted me to remain a member of their executive after I left England in 1949. I made the mistake of thinking that this would be welcomed in Jerusalem. But the only place where my experience was not accepted, was Jerusalem. May I mention a few examples? I could mention several times as many.

When I came to Jerusalem in 1949 it was at once clear that my main task would be to deal with the academic level of the staff of the University, which needs raising in many parts if the University is to be a respected institution. There are at the Hebrew University several men of high academic standing who do honour to the University and to the State, especially in the Institute of Jewish Studies

and among members of the staff generally - but there are some sections of the staff which are calamitous in their standard of scientific knowledge and research, and special attention is required for science, medicine, agriculture, as well as law, economics, etc. I threw myself into the matter with my usual energy, made myself accessible to all who wanted to see me, attended all possible meetings, but it was a heart-breaking experience. For example there are men at Jerusalem who believe that a University can be run on the basis of financial economy as a principle. Need I say how hopeless this idea has become in University life to-day?

In June 1950 I left the Hadassah Hospital and worked hard in my home, very often from bed. Owing to the behaviour of some men running the University I had several relapses and I stopped attending certain meetings with their infinite talk and often hopeless decisions.

In 1950 there was a quarrel with the medical students about their fees. I was kept uninformed, as I was told, owing to my being unwell, although I received the University people dealing with this matter for months in my home. I discovered that the quarrel had been going on for four months and that one of the last steps was a threat to the students to inform the army authorities that they were no longer students, as that they would be summoned back into the army. I objected to this as a disastrous policy to adopt with young people, but the letter to the army was sent; as far as I have been informed there was no reply. I was told that this method of dealing with students was the result of 25 years' experience at the Hebrew University.

A few months back the whole body of 2,000 students went on strike because of the examination issue. I did my best to explain to the Dean of the Faculty of Law, the part of the University mainly responsible for the quarrel, that he was exaggerating the question of examinations. But he stuck to his views and the strike took place. And if I am accused of having been lenient in solving the strike then I accept the accusation. The Senate even decided not to discuss the matter with the students as long as the strike lasted, and it took me two hours to get a change in this decision. No body of professors elsewhere would have made such a decision.

It was proposed some years back to introduce the title of Associate Professor. I am sorry to have to say that the Senate, which seems to spend little time on the real function of the Senate in supervising teaching and research, unfortunately thinks it its duty to make all appointments and promotions, and has converted the title into a ridiculous representation of learning and research. There

are a few men of distinction who held the title; but in general it seems to be that A votes for B so that later B shall vote for A. I proposed a year back to have the case of one distinguished man in the Medical Faculty reconsidered, as the eminent person involved certainly deserved a full professorship; but this has not been done yet, although cases for which no promotion is deserved are being dealt with quite actively.

Several members of the staff have refused to allow their names to be used for promotion to Associate Professorships, and have demanded full professorships instead. I objected to this form of tactics, but nevertheless all these cases are being considered for promotion to full professorships.

In my opinion the title of Associate Professor is sufficient for a university scholar, unless he is active and productive in research; what the Hebrew University needs are young men of promise. But the opinion was discarded by the Vaada Hamatmedet, the standing Committee of the Senate. When I said to the Rector that in appointing full professorships one should look for men of standing in their subjects, he replied that he disagreed and that men who had been a long time in the University should receive such professorships. I have one remedy - namely not to sign the letters sent to people appointed to such posts, but I see no academic future for the Hebrew University unless fundamental changes are made. Unfortunately the Hebrew University is suffering from continuous empty praise when what it needs is the sound criticism of sincere friends.

When disturbing news reached us about a certain candidate for a Chair, I asked that nothing be done until we knew the facts: no notice was taken of my request. A man of world fame in his subject whose views, I asked, be enquired for in a certain appointment, has been ignored. Methods of appointment which I thought foolish have been proceeded with. One well-known scientist was asked to come to Jerusalem for a period each week: when I told the Dean of the Faculty of Science that the time allotted per week was far too short for a practical science department, he went on and did as he thought fit.

It seems clear that in academic matters my views are not wanted. They are equally unwelcome in administrative affairs. Letters have been written behind my back against my views. When last November I wanted to appoint a Secretary to help me owing to my illness, the Executive Council at first disagreed and when they did finally accept my suggestion, some

administrative officials behaved behind my back in a manner which I am ashamed to describe, and the Secretary that I wanted was not appointed.

When I recently wanted to go on leave of absence for a certain period, some members of the administrative staff, helped by some academic colleagues, did all they could to prevent my making any useful arrangements for affairs being dealt with in my absence. And I was too sick of these matters to pursue it any further. Acts of personal injustice to a certain member of the staff are carried out by the administration against my repeated warnings; such things would never be tolerated at a decent University. The explanation is that a decision was taken by the Vaadat Hakeva, the standing Committee of the Executive Council, in my house in my absence, but I never heard of this and in fact there is no record of such a decision in the Minutes. Some years back the University decided to buy a flat suitable for the Chairman of the Executive Council. When I took on the Presidency, I was told by the former Chairman that he would remain in the flat. I did not wish to quarrel, and I did not even tell my wife, but accepted another flat proposed by the administration with serious inconveniences which followed. Meanwhile an unbelievable scandal has arisen owing to the Friedenwald Library, which the University nearly lost owing to the fact that the original flat is not allowed to be used for the Library.

And may I add that I have seen no University anywhere with so many peculiar people: e.g. one Professor refuses to sit in the same room as one of his colleagues although this makes effective work impossible. I have intervened in most of these cases, with no effect.

THE GOVERNMENT OF ISRAEL AND THE UNIVERSITY.

In May 1945 when I was still living in London and President of the Board of Deputies of British Jews, I advised the British Jews that it was our business to support the Israel Government. Ever since I have lived in Jerusalem I have never said a word of criticism of anything in Israel, but during the past year I have worked very hard to get the Government to deal with the financial situation of the University. I saw the Prime Minister whose interest in the matter is very profound, and most of his colleagues, but the University is still in a condition of impossible poverty.

A man who has an important place in the financial life of Israel asked me whether we could not go ahead and carry on with the budget money that we received, mainly from the Friends all over the world. I had to explain that if the Government wanted Medicine and Science, then this meant additional expenditure every year. This might be

done if we get the money that we actually collected, but in fact dollars, British pounds, etc., are taken over by the Government and the University gets the official rate of exchange: £1 British becomes an Israel pound, and dollars are converted at the rate of 2.8 dollars per Israel pound; as a good Zionist I approve of this, but what the University gets is about a third or a quarter in purchase value of what is given in donations. Some of the Friends outside Israel have complained about this, and I have made representations, but any change has been refused.

With the help of Rav Aloof Dori I, therefore, approached the Government in the winter of 1950 and told them of the serious ^{to me} situation of the University. It is not necessary to preach about the lack of money in Israel, but unless education in general and the University are dealt with satisfactorily then a State of Israel is hardly thinkable. We cannot use Mount Scopus, and now after the murder of King Abdullah there is much less chance than a year or two ago. Meanwhile the number of students is rising - we now have about 2,000. The vast majorities do Humanities and Law; Israel needs in particular Science, Medicine and Agriculture. For this we need space for laboratories and several hundreds of students in these subjects could be admitted if such space were available, and I am sorry to say that we have received from the Government no such space. We have to search for it, and get it often by renting premises from the Christian monasteries, and pay the additional cost ourselves. The Government has in fact made us vacate some premises which they needed for their purposes. We must put up new buildings in Jerusalem itself if the University is to remain alive; years pass, and nothing is done in spite of numerous meetings and discussions. If we find space we cannot get building materials in spite of Mr. Ben-Gurion's intervention. I gather that after my conversation with Mr. Geri and his Secretary (whom I knew well from England) we have got some building materials for a few temporary buildings without which the University cannot live. But nothing more has happened so far.

The Government not only does nothing for the only University in Israel, but even competes with it. Firstly this happens through Chemed, science work for the army. Further, only a short time ago I heard of an offer to a scientist in London, whom I have seen four times, and who certainly will not come to Israel because he has a first-class appointment in London, is well-married, is an anti-Zionist and also because of our low salaries and almost zero opportunities of scientific research in Jerusalem. But I suggested to the man that he might come to Jerusalem and look round a bit, and he said that he would come;

The expenses would not matter as he is so well-to-do. But to my amazement I heard from him that he had received a letter from the Scientific Council of Israel inviting him to come, and offering not only his own but also his wife's expenses; and, although it was agreed months ago that in this subject the University shall co-operate with the Government, the idea is apparently to ~~compete~~ with the University in the post itself.

I have spoken to Mr. Ben-Gurion about the disgraceful manner in which so many students live and work and the need of the most modest hostels for them. Nothing has been done. In fact 60 or 70% of our students have to do manual work in order to earn a living while they are studying. We are forcing many of them to the lowest level of existence and believe that they will nevertheless become experts in their subjects. Many of them have first-class brains, as is shown by those who go abroad for research. But it is no longer true that in University studies people can work physically and at the same time become good scientists. We are merely ruining the young generation of men and women at this critical period in the development of Israel. Meanwhile the Government is spending vast sums of foreign currency (a million dollars last year) for **students studying abroad**, many of whom could study in Israel if facilities existed.

A few months back the Government appointed a Committee of three, the Prime Minister, the Minister of Finance, and the Minister of Education - then the late Mr. David Remez. The discussion was more than a disappointment; we of the University were asked no questions and given no idea of what the Government thought. I then took the venturesome step and offered to run the University if the Government gave us 50% of our annual budget, using the income from abroad (as it is interpreted by the Government) and students' fees for the remaining 50%. The budget was then over £1 1,100,000 per annum. We got a loan of a quarter of a million pounds, and a grant of £1 150,000 for six months. The University's deficit will soon be £1 800,000 - and one can only live on deficits if somebody supplies the lacking cash. We have little cash in hand and in a month or two we may have to stop paying salaries to the staff and then at least two thirds of them will get other jobs at once and the University will be beyond all help.

Every civilised Government realises that it cannot live without its Universities: in England two-thirds of the annual budgets of all the Universities is paid by the Government. But in Israel there is little care about the matter upon which the very future of the country depends. And in spite of my silence in political matters I must

say that this cannot continue. The parties are busy quarreling over the political and religious souls of the children, while the conditions of education in the country is deplorable, especially secondary education without which no University can live, and the University itself is neglected.

Prices in Israel are at least three times those in England, although officially the Israel pound is equal to the British pound; the result is that our salaries are such that nobody can live on them. I got the largest salary, but in two years have spent in addition about £1,500 from London, and have a considerable debt at the University. I have been approached by distinguished scholars at the University to tell me that they could not live on their salaries, reduced by the income tax law of Israel.

Meanwhile attempts to raise money abroad are made more and more difficult from year to year, both by the Agency and by the Government. I went to the U.S.A. and Canada in December 1949 and tens of thousands of Jews are eager to support the University and all the other institutions of higher education, like the Haifa Technion and the Weizmann Institute. I suggested a combined campaign (U.I.T.) for all these institutions. A sub-committee was appointed and accepted the idea of such joint work. The USA Friends accepted this by a large majority. A meeting of celebration was held at the house of Professor Einstein, who became President of the UIT, and cables were read from Dr. Weizmann and Mr. Ben-Gurion. But after I left the U.S.A. the opposition on the part of the President of the U.S.A. Friends was made so effective with the result that in 1950 we collected practically nothing in the U.S.A. An arrangement has been made for 1951, and I shall be happy if we get as much as 15 or 20% of our annual budget from the United States. We should get 80% and the Jews there are very willing to pay it if asked for it. I should mention that the UIT idea is being forced upon the learned institutions in Israel, in spite of the opposition of certain individuals and groups, for no other method is possible in such a small country.

At the same time the Histadruth is pushing on with its attempts to enforce more and more inflation. Although my first step at the University in November 1949 was to raise all salaries, yet in the last few months the University budget has been increased by sheer inflation by nearly £I 70,000. And when on one occasion we were told by the Government to **resist** as we would get their help, the promise of this help was withdrawn and we had to give way to the Histadruth inflation.

The budget next year will be £I 1,400,000 at least, without considering the obvious need of higher salaries for the senior men: where shall we get it? From Friends abroad and from students' fees we may get £I 600,000 at the most, and the present idea of pushing the responsibility on to private shoulders cannot be continued.

To get first-class men, reasonable salaries have to be paid. I brought two first-class men to Israel - namely Professor Sydney Goldstein who is at Haifa, and Professor Isaac Berenblum (my wife's brother) who is at the Weizmann Institute in Rehovoth, both men of the highest level in scientific research. I know that the latter got a guarantee of a salary that is at least twice what a professor gets at the University - and I have a suspicion that Professor Goldstein is in some similar position, for I gather that he is spending part of his time helping the Government in regard to aviation. The number of Jewish scientific experts outside Israel is almost beyond counting; but we cannot get any to come to the University. Even if these academic people do not care about the salaries, as is often the case with scientists, no scientist will go to a place where he has no chance of doing his scientific work, and Jerusalem has become almost a hopeless place for such work. Hearing of the need of books owing to the Mount Scopus situation, I presented to the University many hundreds of my own books in mathematics, physics, relativity, aviation, etc. and many scientific journals, for even a whole century in one case. But in the past year several of our young men have stayed in the U.S.A. for lack of possibility of work in Jerusalem; and while composing this letter I have heard that one of our best young full Professors has left Jerusalem and gone to the U.S.A. in order to get possibilities of research.

The Government should long ago have appointed a Committee of experts to discuss salaries, working facilities, space, new buildings, etc., but nothing effective has been done so far, and the University is going down.

PERSONAL NOTES

I thought that as an old colleague of the Jewish Agency and with my knowledge of education and many other subjects, I might be of some use in the new State - but I was mistaken. I shall not deal with more personal issues, although they affect the University too. But I have lowered myself to the level of telling Mr. Ben-Gurion that nothing is needed more in Israel than authority, especially if I am to assert myself at the University, but nothing has been done to give me this authority. When I was appointed President of the University I received hundreds

of letters, especially from non-Jewish friends, who predicted that my being at Jerusalem would be of great value to the University and to the development of education in Israel as a whole. The people from whom I got no encouragement were the members of the Israel Government. One would have imagined that the President of the University should be consulted on educational matters, but this has not happened even once, and certainly not on any other subject. The secondary schools in Israel are of such a level that we at the University are not sure whether we should accept boys and girls who pass the Government Matriculation examination.

I am a good enough Zionist to know that the setting up of the State of Israel was essentially for the purpose of saving Jews who live in lands where they are persecuted. But I believe that immigration alone is insufficient if there is no progress in the University and in education in general; for how can we deal with the immigrants without doctors, teachers, scientists, etc? I have tried to make this clear to the members of the Government, but the only opinion which I have received from the late Mr. Remez who came to see me at my request is that in fact there is no possibility of ~~any~~ economies at the University, for obviously the non-scientific subjects are of equal importance as the scientific subjects. Without a University the State of Israel has nothing to look forward to - the policy of inviting experts from abroad is too ridiculous (and luxurious) to go on much longer. Either we educate our younger generation or we are reducing ourselves to the level of "natives".

I feel very anxious about these facts becoming known to the Jews of Israel and abroad: but I believe that some frankness is now necessary. Perhaps this will do some good to the State of Israel, as well as to the University.

I have therefore decided not to return to Jerusalem as President of the Hebrew University in November. This is not due to my illness in 1950; Professor Rachmilewitz and his colleagues did an excellent job on me at the Hadassah Hospital in Jerusalem, and as far as I can gather my London heart specialist is not much alarmed about me. At least two famous Universities in England have recently had Heads (Vice-Chancellors) with heart disease, with very satisfactory results. But on medical and on Zionist advice I am begged not to commit suicide by going back to Jerusalem and deal again with my colleagues at the University and with the financial problems of the University as in the past two years.

PROPOSALS

I would like to conclude this letter with some proposals to the Board of Governors. It can, of course, appoint another President, ignoring the low level of the University and its administrative and financial problems. But I hope that the Board will aim at making the Hebrew University into a first-class institution and that it will consider this as soon as possible without any unnecessary delay.

I. Changes must be made in the Constitution of the University so as to make it clear that the University has a real Head, called President, or any other name. He will be useless unless he has had many years' direct experience of University life as a Professor. He must have a reasonable staff, be a member of all academic as well as administrative bodies in the University, as well as having full powers both academic and administrative. I am always opposed to any form of dictatorship, but for some years to come, at least five, any decision of the Head must be final, unless objected to by the Executive Council or the Board of Governors. I object to the dismissal of academic men. But for these five years the Head should have the right to appoint or dismiss anybody as he thinks fit, with possible appeal to the Executive Council or the Board of Governors. The Executive Council and the Board of Governors must also face the fact that no self-respecting Head will continue in office if his views, especially academic, are not accepted.

It is not the business of the Jews to maintain the tradition of the German system of University life; but in Germany and other countries with such a University system the Government exists in order to administer. I think that this is essentially bad for a State like Israel, in which all forms of education, especially in the University, should be free from Government interference. But I have no objection to the existence of a Rector if he considers himself as academic adviser of the Head and supports his views. Fundamental differences as they exist at present can do harm - as they are doing already.

II. The Government of the State of Israel must make the University one of its main interests financially, and supply all the funds needed by the University, in addition to what is collected abroad by the Friends. The State must also take over the deficit, due to Zionist and State activities and not to University errors in finance. But the University must keep its independence and not become the slave of any party or group of parties in the State of Israel.

III. Salaries must be reconsidered. We cannot offer to a first-class man a salary whose purchase value is less than one-third of what he gets in England or even less of what he gets in America. There should be a section of the law on income tax which leaves such salary largely unaffected by the reductions to which income ~~is~~ subject.

IV. The Government should reconsider the question of Chemed and the Scientific Council so that they should not be obvious competitions with the University; there must be co-operation for such purposes.

V. The Government should consult the Head of the University or any colleague he suggests on all questions of education, including elementary and secondary.

VI. Steps should be taken to put up at once the temporary buildings required, especially for natural science, medicine and agriculture. Steps should also be taken to begin the permanent large-size buildings in the city of Jerusalem, suitable for a University of 3,000 students.

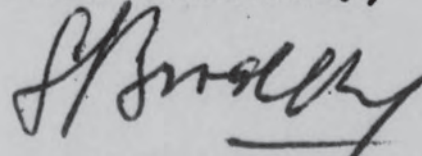
VII. Students hostels should be erected at once, and a sufficient sum given to the University for the maintenance of poor students if they reach a minimum level of knowledge and ability.

VIII. I advise the Board of Governors to go to the Government of Israel and make these demands direct. Especially must American members of the Board of Governors take part in this demand personally.

I would beg for speed in action if it is desired that I should return to Jerusalem for I must know what changes are being made.

The Board of Governors bears a heavy responsibility to the State of Israel and to world Jewry. The level of the University and some of its other qualities are bad: the time has come to put things right.

Yours sincerely,



SELIG BRODETSKY.

THE AMERICAN FRIENDS OF THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY

9 EAST 39th STREET
New York 23, N. Y.



Telephone
ATwater 9-5200

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Deputy Chairman, Board of Governors
DR. DAVID W. SENATOR
Executive Vice-President
PROF. MOSHE SCHWABE
Rector

October 19, 1951

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
East 105th St.
Cleveland 6, Ohio

Dear Rabbi Silver:

It is one of my first duties as newly elected secretary of the Board of Directors to notify you of your election to the board for a 2 year term.

Your active interest in the past has proven worthy of this recognition. I hope your future service with the Friends and the Board of Directors will be mutually rewarding.

Looking forward to the pleasure of meeting you, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Alexander Salzman
Secretary

MAS:ee

THE AMERICAN FRIENDS OF THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY

9 EAST 89th STREET
New York 28, N. Y.



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Deputy Chairman, Board of Governors
DR. DAVID W. SENATOR
Executive Vice-President
PROF. MOSHE SCHWABE
Rector

November 1, 1951

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
East 105 St.
Cleveland 6, Ohio

Dear Rabbi Silver:

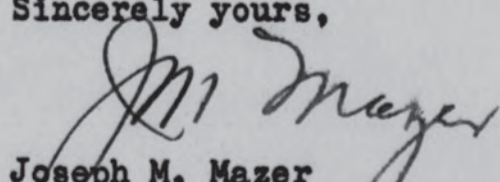
I am very happy to learn of your acceptance of membership on our Board of Directors. Your interest and participation in our work will lend strength to our efforts on behalf of the Hebrew University in this country.

I feel that the members of the Board should meet at an early date to receive a report on the Hebrew University itself, on the relations of the Hebrew University and the American Friends, and to discuss and determine the activities of the American Friends for the next year. I am therefore inviting you to be my guest at a dinner meeting on Thursday evening, November 15th at 6:30 p.m. at the Hotel Franconia, 20 West 72nd Street, New York City.

I hope that I and the newly elected officers of the American Friends will have the pleasure of greeting you at this meeting. I shall appreciate your advising us that we may count on your presence at the meeting.

With kindest personal regards,

Sincerely yours,


Joseph M. Mazer
Chairman of the Board

NOTE: Dietary laws will be observed.

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Deputy Chairman, Board of Governors
DR. DAVID W. SENATOR
Executive Vice-President
PROF. MOSHE SCHWABE
Rector

77 West Washington Street
Chicago, 2, Illinois
Franklin 2-5497

November 2, 1951

Dear Rabbi Silver:

Kindly refer to my letter of October 1 with reference to my coming to Cleveland to meet with you and discuss the organization of an active chapter for the American Friends. I believe that Mr. Harry Friedgut also wrote you last year under the date of November 20 and we have a reply which states that you were in Israel at the Board of Governors meeting. You stated you would do anything you could to assist the University upon your return to the United States. As you probably know we have a new president, Dr. George S. Wise. He is most anxious to meet with our new chapters.

Could you kindly arrange for a small meeting to meet with Dr. Wise within in the next few days. Please let me hear from you on this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Marc J. Berkman
Director

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
East 106th Street
Cleveland, 6, Ohio

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AMERICAN JEWISH ARCHIVES
EAM CALLING MEETING AMERICAN GOVERNORS HEBREW UNIVERSITY
TUESDAY NOVEMBER THIRTEENTH FOUR OCLOCK NINE EAST EIGHTY
NINTH STREET NEW YORK CITY TO DEAL WITH URGENT MATTERS
REFERRED TO IN PROFESSOR BRODETSKYS LETTER AND SUBSEQUENT
SUGGESTIONS FROM VISCOUNT SAMUEL AND OTHER ENGLISH GOVERNORS
MOST IMPORTANT WE HAVE FULL ATTENDANCE WIRE REPLY=

HENRY MORGENTHAU JR CHAIRMAN BOARD OF GOVERNORS=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

9 68951

November 9, 1951

Mr. Marc J. Berkman, Director
77 West Washington Street
Chicago 2, Illinois

Dear Mr. Berkman:

In reply to your letter of November 2nd to Rabbi Silver, he will be very pleased to talk with Dr. Wise if he is planning a visit to Cleveland. It would be advisable to let me know in advance of the date of his arrival.

Sincerely yours,

Elizabeth Rice
Secretary to Rabbi Silver

RESOLUTIONS OF THE SENATE 13.XI.51
concerning the letter of the President to the members
of the Board of Governors.

1. The Senate resolves to answer the letter. (1 dissension, the rest in favour).
2. The answer of the Senate is to be addressed to ~~the~~ Executive Council of the University. (19:9 - the minority being in favour of direct address to the Board of Governors).
3. The Senate approves of the steps taken by the Rector in connection with the President's letter. (27:1)
4. The Senate expresses its view that the autonomy of the academic bodies, in close cooperation with the President, is the basis of the University structure. (21:0)
5. The Senate is always ready to help in improvements and alterations necessary in the structure of the University (19:0).
6. The Senate is confident that the Executive Council will adopt a stand against the unjustified accusations directed at the Senate that are contained in the President's letter. (20:0)
7. In pursuance of the foregoing Resolutions the Senate empowers Messrs. Evenari, Akzin and Dushkin to draft, in consultation with the Rector, a memorandum on behalf of the Executive Council based upon the two proposed drafts submitted to the Senate in connection with the President's letter, taking into account the observations made at the meeting of the Senate. (13:6) - the minority was of the opinion that the meeting should be satisfied with the previous Resolutions and should leave the rest to the Executive Council).

RESOLUTIONS OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL
20.XI.51.

(The meeting, in which Israel members of the Board of Governors participated, was presided over by Dr. M. Smoira, Deputy-Chairman of the Board of Governors).

a) The Executive Council takes note of the statement of Professor Brodetsky contained in his letter of 13.XI.51 to Mr. Nurock, which is referred to in his letter of 15.XI.51 to the Deputy-Chairman of the Board of Governors, Dr. M. Smoira, the Executive Vice-President, Dr. D.W. Senator, and the Rector, Professor M. Schwabe, to the effect that he (Professor Brodetsky) considers himself in suspenso in the office of President of the University.

(unanimous)

b) The Executive Council expresses its deep regret at the contents and the form of Professor Brodetsky's letter of 9.X.51 which was sent to members of the Board of Governors and others.

The Executive Council is convince that this letter of Professor Brodetsky is liable to cause great harm to the University and that it is therefore desirable that a rejoinder be sent without delay to the members of the Board of Governors, the central offices of the Friends abroad, and others, and empower a committee composed of the Deputy-Chairman of the Board of Governors, Dr. Smoira, the Executive Vice-President, Dr. Senator, the Rector, Professor Schwabe, and Mr. S. Horowitz, to draft and ~~dispatch~~ such rejoinder.

(unanimous)

c) The Executive Council takes note of the Resolutions of the Senate of 13.XI. 51 and resolves to append these to the material which is to be circulated as above.

(unanimous)

d) The Executive Council requests the Chairman of the Board of Governors to expedite as far as possible the convening of the next meeting of the Board of Governors in Jerusalem.

(unanimous)

e) The Executive Council suggests to the Chairman of the Board of Governors that in the agenda of the forthcoming meeting of the Board there should be included a special item dealing with a Survey Commission on the part of the Board.

(unanimous)

Notes: All the members of the Board of Governors (not being members of the Executive Council) who were present when the above Resolutions were passed, expressed their assent to those Resolutions, with the exception of one member who abstained. On the proposal of Mr. Hoofien, accepted by those present, the Chairman is to contact the Israel Governors who received Professor Brodetsky's letter of 9.XI.51 and to request them to mark their reaction by replying to Professor Brodetsky and to send a copy of such reply to the Chairman of the Board and his Deputies.

30th November, 1951

To
the Members
of the Board of Governors
of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem.

Dear *Rabbi Dr. A. H. Silver*

The members of the Board of Governors of the Hebrew University, or most of them, will have received a letter dated October 9th, 1951, from the President of the University, Professor Solig Brodetsky, in which he mercilessly pillories the University its institutions and personnel, severely criticizes the Government of Israel, and makes certain recommendations to the Board. This letter has come as a great surprise and shock, because not only had no hint of its author's attitude been previously given to any of the Governors and other authorities who are participating actively in the work of the University, but on the contrary until its arrival the authorities in Jerusalem were led to believe by an almost continuous series of personal messages from himself that he was intent upon returning to Jerusalem to resume his usual functions at the earliest possible moment and certainly by the middle of November of this year.

2. In the circumstances and in view of the fact that the mere publication of such a letter by a person holding such a position must inevitably do incalculable harm to the University, a meeting of the Executive Council has been held in Jerusalem to consider what steps if any should be taken with regard to the letter. At that meeting, which the Israel Governors who are not members of the Council attended by invitation, it was decided inter alia to appoint a sub-committee consisting of the undersigned to prepare a reply to that letter on the lines of this present memorandum and to circulate such reply among the Governors, Societies of Friends and other persons to whom Professor Brodetsky's letter is known to have been sent. In carrying out this task we have refrained as far as possible from entering upon polemical discussions of any of the major problems raised by Professor Brodetsky's letter, seeing that these problems are bound to come up before the next meeting of the Board of Governors when, we assume, opportunity will be given to those most directly affected, namely the persons who bear the responsibility for the day-to-day running of the University and who reside in Jerusalem, to attend and voice their criticisms of and objections to the letter. But the letter also contains many statements of fact and many examples concerning the University which are presumably given, if not actually to prove, then at least to illustrate and buttress the general conclusions arrived at: it is these statements and examples that we have attempted to trace and to verify, partly as a matter of elementary justice to the bodies and individuals indirectly attacked, but mainly to enable the Governors to judge for themselves the strength of the foundations upon which Professor Brodetsky has erected his edifice of criticism and complaint against the University. We would only add that, owing to the length of time that has elapsed since the events took place and owing to the somewhat obscure and elusive manner of their presentation in the letter, it has not always been easy even for the people in Jerusalem to identify and recall those events.

./.

A. THE POWERS OF THE PRESIDENT IN RELATION TO THE SENATE AND THE RECTOR.

3. The powers are clearly defined in the Constitution which was adapted and brought into force in 1950, after years of discussion and many re-draftings. In those discussions and re-draftings Professor Brodetsky took a prominent and active part, from December, 1945 onwards, at meetings both in London and in Jerusalem: and in that period during visits to Israel he actually attended meetings of both the Executive Council and the Senate. It is therefore not a little surprising to find at the bottom of page 2 of his letter the statement or implication that it was only after his election as President (Spring 1949), when he came to Jerusalem to assume his functions (August 1949), that he discovered how the University was built up - viz. that there was a Senate and a Rector with certain constitutional powers.

4. It is to be observed that the Senate and the office of Rector as academic head of the University were instituted by the Board of Governors at meetings of 1934 and 1935, the previously existing Academic Council and University Council being then abolished and replaced by the Senate and an Executive Council being introduced. Those reforms were the result of recommendations made by the Survey Commission - the so-called Hartog Commission - of 1933 and were designed to promote the academic self-government of the University and to curtail the wide powers previously exercised by the Chancellor, the equivalent at that time of what is now called the President. The main functions of the Senate then established have been retained in the new Constitution and will be found in Clause 2ⁿ of the Statutes, which, as far as material, is as follows:-

"21. Without derogation from the general powers given to the Senate by the Act [viz. to "conduct the academic affairs of the University", to have the control of standards of instructions etc. and "to advise the Board of Governors and the Executive Council on all academic matters"], the Senate shall have and exercise the following powers:-

(a) to make proposals to the Executive Council for the constitution of professorships, associate-professorships, lectureships, instructorships or research posts and in regard to the duties thereof and to recommend candidates for such posts."

5. The functions of the President and the Rector are dealt with in Clauses 30 and 34 of the Statutes which are as follows:-

"30. A President shall be appointed by the Board of Governors for such period and on such conditions as the Board may decide. He shall be chairman of the Executive Council and shall conduct the affairs of the University in accordance with the authority delegated to him by the Board of Governors, subject to the provisions of the Act and of the Statutes. He shall be the Head of the University Administration and shall be entitled to be present and to take part in discussions at meetings of the Senate and Boards of Faculties and any committees of the same."

- "34. The Rector shall be elected by the Senate from among the full Professors of the University. He shall be the Academic Head of the University. He shall be the Chairman of the Senate and of its standing Committee, if any, and shall be entitled to be present and take part in discussions at all meetings of the Faculty Boards and of any committees appointed by the Senate or by a Faculty Board. He shall hold office for two years."

It might be added that by Clause 16 of the Statutes the President in his capacity of Chairman of the Executive Council is given certain powers of suspending resolutions of the Council and referring them to the Board of Governors.

6. It seems convenient at this stage also to quote the Clauses dealing with the functions of the Executive Vice-President:-

- "31. The Board of Governors may appoint an Executive Vice-President for such period and on such conditions as the Board may determine."
- "32. The Executive Vice-President, if such be appointed, shall act as Deputy of the President taking the place of the latter during his absence or inability to act. He shall also hold the office of Administrator and carry out the Administrator's functions as hereinafter defined."
- "37. The Board of Governors may from time to time appoint an Administrator for such period and on such conditions as it may determine. He shall be the senior official of the administration of the University under the direction of the President. He shall participate in the meetings of the Board of Governors and of the Executive Council and of the Senate without the right of voting."

7. From the foregoing quotations the following conclusions would seem to follow:-

- (a) The President is not, and was not intended to be, an autocrat. The Rector is not subservient to him, neither is the Executive Vice-President when exercising functions other than those of an Administrator.
- (b) The President has the right of participation in practically all academic bodies, including first and foremost the Senate.
- (c) There is no provision for the President being an ex-officio member of the Senate, and by the Clause defining the composition of the Senate, which we have not quoted but which confines the membership of the Senate to professors, lecturers, etc. of the Hebrew University, the President could not be an ordinary member unless he be also a Professor or Lecturer of the University. Nor is there any provision giving the President the right of voting in the Senate, although such a right is not expressly negatived as in the case of the Administrator.

As far as can now be recalled, no objection was raised by anybody to this arrangement, and the reason can only have been that it was thought that there was no point in abandoning the then existing rule which confined voting membership of the Senate to Professors etc. of the University. Not only was an ordinary vote of little consequence in so large an assembly - the Senate consists of about 60 members of whom a large proportion usually attends, - but in the case of the President there are better ways in which he can impose his views seeing that no decisions of importance, least of all decisions on such questions as academic appointments, can be made by the Senate without being submitted for approval to the Executive Council of which the President is Chairman with a casting vote, and without being subsequently submitted for the further approval of the Board of Governors of which he is an ex-officio member, or the Interim Committee of the Board of which he is likewise a member. As a matter of fact in recent years, owing to the long intervals between the meetings of the Board and to the urgency for making appointments, recommendations for appointments have in most cases had to be submitted to the Interim Committee, and inasmuch as that Committee has to be unanimous in the exercise of the power of making appointments it follows that the President, who is ex-officio a member of the Committee, has an absolute veto on all appointments to senior academic posts in the University.

8. The definitions quoted above were not taken from some German or other undesirable precedents, but were the fruit of long and anxious discussions not only with Professor Brodetsky as Deputy Chairman of the Board who expected to become President, but also with Sir Leon Simon as Chairman of the Executive Council, which office was subsequently renamed as that of the President.

9. Generally with regard to Professor Brodetsky's suggestion that the University has been built on the German or mixed German-American model, we can only state that the draftsman of the new Constitution, Mr. S. Horowitz, who was also the draftsman of the original Rules of Association of 1925, had before him only English and British-Colonial precedents.

B. THE CORPUS ACADEMICUM.

10. We do not propose here to enter into polemics on the strictures contained in the letter in regard to the academic standard of the University and its academic staff - a grave indictment which must seem particularly strange to any Governor who, in recent years and before the last few months, happened to witness the violent reaction of Professor Brodetsky, both on the public platform and in private conversation, whenever he heard the slightest disparagement of the

academic standard of the University and its Professors.* We shall content ourselves with drawing the following facts to your attention:-

- (1) The great majority of senior academic appointments made within recent years were made in the last instance by the Interim Committee of the Board of Governors on which, as pointed out above, Professor Brodetsky as a member had an absolute right of veto. He therefore bears a large measure of responsibility for all, or most of ~~the~~, the appointments of which he now professes to disapprove.
- (2) If one is to judge by results, the picture would seem to be very different from that painted in the letter. Graduates and members of the staff of the University who have gone abroad, whether for further study or for research, have in many cases gained considerable distinction and in most cases have done credit to the University. Graduates of the University form the bulk of the research workers employed by the Government and by the Weizmann Institute. Similarly a number of Professors have been and are still being drawn by the Government into its service in responsible posts, such as the headship of the Geological Services and the directorship of the Research Council, the latest two examples being those of the Minister of Education ^{and Culture} and the Director-General of that Ministry.
- (3) With regard to scientists from abroad, the University has in recent years made every effort to attract them by offering the best conditions that were in its power in the prevailing circumstances. If in some cases these efforts proved unsuccessful, that was mainly owing to causes beyond the control of the University.

11. It seems convenient at this point to deal with a curious change of mind or after-thought on the part of Professor Brodetsky. If the Governors will turn to page 12 of his letter setting out his proposals, and will read carefully the second paragraph on that page marked I., they will see that that paragraph can only mean one thing, namely that, whilst he is on principle opposed to dismissal of academic men, yet owing to the state of the University he is of the opinion that it is necessary, for at least the next five years, to give the President plenary power to dismiss any and every member of the staff, whether academic or non-academic, but especially academic. After this letter in its original English form was sent out, Professor Brodetsky wrote to Jerusalem stating that his intention in this paragraph was to confine the power of dismissal to the administrative staff, and asked that the Hebrew translation which was to be distributed to the

* We cannot, however, refrain from quoting from the Minutes of an Executive Council meeting of 17th May, 1951, at which Mr. Shneerson, who was formerly Financial Secretary but now holds the office of Financial Adviser to the University, drew attention to the fact that there was public talk about the declining scientific standard of the University, whereupon Prof. Brodetsky replied as follows from the Chair: "There always have been and will be people who criticize, but most of these are ignoramuses who do not know what goes on in a university and live on rumours that flourish without basis. As against them there are people of whose scientific competence there can be no doubt, such as Einstein, who praises the scientific level of the University..."

Hebrew-speaking members of the Board, be amended by inserting in the penultimate sentence of the paragraph after the word corresponding to "anybody" the words "of the administrative officials". This has been done, and as a result there is nothing in this paragraph or in the rest of the letter to show what powers Professor Brodetsky proposes should be given and exercised with regard to the - according to him - unsatisfactory academic staff.

12.--We now proceed to deal with the specific complaints in the matter of academic promotions mentioned on page 5 of the letter:

- (a) The first case at the top of page 5 deals with a member of the Medical Faculty. This was not a case for "reconsideration", but a first proposal to promote a certain Associate-Professor to a full Professorship. Apparently the President's proposal was at first held up for some months owing to the Dean of the Faculty being on leave and to his Deputy being the candidate himself. When the Dean returned, he himself held up the matter because of personal difficulties within the Faculty, but now after the end of the summer vacation the proposal has been brought up before the appropriate committee and is being dealt with in the usual manner.
- (b) It is quite correct that there have been several instances, and that not only among the local staff but also in the case of scientists and scholars from abroad willing to come to the University, in which the candidates were not satisfied with the promotion or appointment offered but considered themselves entitled to and claimed or demanded a higher grade, and that in all, or most of, such cases the Senate was of the view that it was only fair to the candidates to consider whether their claims were justified.
- (c) The letter declares that Professor Brodetsky's views about the title of Associate-Professor and the need for young men of promise were "discarded" by the Standing Committee of the Senate. We can only say that his view with regard to young men was, so far from being discarded, adopted and put into effect by the University authorities and that largely under the influence of Professor Brodetsky. As regards qualifications for Associate Professors his principles were likewise accepted, and the only difference of opinion was that described in the next sub-paragraph of this memorandum.
- (d) We next come to the complaint that the Rector disagreed with the President's views with regard to promotion of men who had been a long time in the service of the University. On this subject the Rector states categorically that he himself agreed entirely with the view that "in appointing full professorships one should look for men of standing in their subjects", but that he raised objection to this principle being applied so as to prevent perfectly eligible candidates from amongst existing Associate Professors of long standing from being considered by the Selection Committee in competition with other, and possibly younger, candidates, or even when there were no other eligible candidates at all.

- (e) The next instance which alludes to "disturbing news" about a certain candidate apparently refers to an eminent foreign scientist who was prepared to take up an essential post. Suffice it to say that the President did raise doubts as to the state of health of the candidate, and that the Rector, having no opportunity of discussing the objection with the President (who had left for London) and considering the appointment to be a matter of the greatest urgency, brought it up before the Executive Council, notifying the Council of the President's attitude. The Council approved the appointment, but, on its being submitted to the Interim Committee, Professor Brodetsky did not approve it. Being afraid that the delay in appointment would cause the University to lose a highly eligible candidate, the Permanent Committee of the Executive Council suggested to Professor Brodetsky that he should interview the candidate personally in London and that whatever decision he came to then would be accepted. The matter is still in abeyance.
- (f) The next instance concerns the promotion of a certain academic member of the University. In this case the President asked the Selection Committee, or Professional Committee as it is called, which makes inquiries from experts as to the standing of the candidates, to ask for the opinion of a certain famous professor; but the Committee decided that, as this professor was working in a field not sufficiently close to that of the candidate, there was no point in applying to him unless the reports received from experts in the same or cognate fields (who had already been approached) were inconclusive. As a matter of fact the reports received were all highly favourable, and therefore the case was allowed to go forward, but it has not yet been dealt with even by the Executive Council, let alone by the Board of Governors or the Interim Committee.
- (g) The last instance refers to a well-known scientist, who is a graduate of the University and is now head of a department at the Weizmann Institute. He was and is badly needed for the Chair of Physical Chemistry which has been vacant since the tragic death of Prof. Farkas. He was approached by the Dean of the Faculty and subsequently by the President himself, and, as he was not willing for the time being to give up his post at the Institute, it was arranged that he should be offered a guest-professorship for one year on the understanding that at the end of the first six months he would decide whether to leave the Institute and come for full-time service at the University or not. Under this arrangement he was to devote to the University 1 to 2 days per week, subsequently fixed at a definite 2 days per week - an arrangement which the Dean admits would have been unsatisfactory or "foolish" (to use Professor Brodetsky's own expression) if the appointment had been a permanent one, but might be good enough in the case of a provisional and temporary appointment. On the other hand Professor Brodetsky, whilst agreeable to the provisional nature of the appointment, apparently formed the view that the attendance to be given should be a minimum of three days per week, and on the very day of his departure

for England sent an oral message to the Dean to that effect. The appointment went forward in the ordinary way to the Faculty and subsequently to the Standing Committee of the Senate, and these bodies considered that in such a temporary appointment two days were better than nothing at all. But the whole question is still pending, because it has not yet come up before the Executive Council.

C. ADMINISTRATION.

13. We cannot recall any serious clashes or difficulties arising between the President and the members of the administrative staff prior to his illness, nor do any of the instances contained in the letter refer to that period. The real trouble seems to have begun only after Professor Brodetsky had partially recovered and was intent upon running the University with all its complications literally from his sick-bed. This created an impossible situation: on the one hand his medical adviser and his wife desired to spare him any worry and fatigue, and so did the members of the Administration and the Permanent Committee; on the other hand, if the Committee made decisions without consulting him, as was often necessary either because he was too unwell to be troubled or because the matters were so complicated that the mere discussion and the effort to arrive at a decision might affect his health or because they were altogether too trivial for submission, in such cases if he subsequently discovered that he had not been consulted he would get excited and was apt to jump to the conclusion that the Administration was intriguing against him. Hence there came an inevitable conflict.

14. Let us take the few examples given in his letter.

(a) At the bottom of page 5 there is a reference to letters which "have been written behind my back against my views". We understand, on quite good authority, that the letters referred to are two letters sent by Dr. Senator, the Executive Vice-President, one to Mr. Selpeter, the then Executive Director of the UIT, dated February 9th, 1951, and the other to Dr. Wechsler, the then President of the American Friends, dated February 11th, 1951. We have seen copies of both letters and they can be produced when required by the Board of Governors. They are both letters in which, apart from personal matters, Dr. Senator appeals for the loyal cooperation of the gentlemen addressed, and through them of the American Friends, in the so-called "limited UIT" which was then being adopted by the University in accordance with Prof. Brodetsky's own desires. The letters were admittedly written without the prior submission to the President; but there is nothing whatever in them derogatory to the President or to the policy of the limited UIT.

(b) On the same page there is a complaint about the appointment of a Secretary. The facts would appear to have been as follows: Professor Brodetsky raised the question of a special secretary being assigned to him at a meeting of the Executive Council of the 19th October, 1950, and the Minutes of that meeting record that his suggestion was accepted "with good wishes".

Shortly afterwards when the Rector himself recommended a candidate it became known that what Prof. Brodetsky had in mind was not a secretary in the nature of an amanuensis but a personal representative who would have the right to sit in the Senate and at meetings of the Executive Council and represent his views. When it was pointed out to him that this was impossible, he offered to acquiesce in that view. At about the same time the candidate suggested by the Rector, who held a permanent post in another institution, caused inquiry to be made by some relatives or friends on the academic staff about the prospects of the post. The inquiry was directed to an official of the University who deals with personnel, and in answer to specific questions this official stated that the post, like all similar posts, would in first instance be provisional and was not likely to be above a certain grade. Thereupon, whether propter hoc or post hoc, the candidate withdrew, and the official told the President what had happened. This apparently is the indescribable conduct referred to at the top of page 6 of the letter. In the end, Professor Brodetsky retained for practically his sole and exclusive use the services of one of the best Secretaries in the Secretariat, who in his absence regularly attended the meetings of the Permanent Committee of the Executive Council, where she took notes for him and delivered messages from him. He expressed his satisfaction with the arrangement made.

So much for the facts. We would however, permit ourselves to add that if, in the view of the President, the conduct of the administrative officials was really so disgraceful as he suggests at the top of page 6 of his letter, his proper course was there and then to complain to the Permanent Committee, or to the Executive Council itself, when steps would assuredly have been taken to deal with the official or officials involved.

- (c) The next complaint, on page 6 of the letter, deals with Professor Brodetsky's efforts to appoint a locum tenens during his absence in England. We have made enquiries from the Rector and from the gentleman whom the President approached for the purpose and whom we shall call Mr. A., and we find no justification for the charge that Professor Brodetsky was deliberately prevented by members of both the administrative and the academic staffs from making any arrangements. What happened was that, about the middle of May, 1951, he called Mr. A. to him and pressed him to take up the task of looking after the University as Acting President, or something of that sort. Mr. A. was not very responsive but in order to quieten his host promised to consider the matter and give his reply in two or three days. Before he had done so, he heard from the Rector that the President was considering the creation of a triumvirate, composed of the Rector, the Acting Administrator and Mr. A., and to this proposal Mr. A. reacted sharply by stating that in his opinion no institution can be run by a committee. Next day Mr. A. and the Rector were both individually told by the President that the latter had come to the conclusion that "there is no one in the

world who can take the place of the President", and that therefore he proposed to leave the management to the Rector, but that in the drafting of important letters and telegrams Mr. A.'s cooperation should be sought. Mr. A. declined the task of being advisor-in-chief on drafting. Then, on the following day, the 17th May, 1951, at the meeting of the Executive Council, the President himself proposed the last alternative above mentioned with some modifications, and a discussion ensued at which various members present expressed their views and the problem was finally resolved by the adoption of a motion proposed by the Rector that the management be left to the Permanent Committee, the Rector undertaking the responsibility which would otherwise have fallen on the President, and in matters of urgency Mr. A. be consulted. This arrangement was put into force.

- (d) The next case, which alleges acts of personal injustice to a certain member of the staff has really nothing to do with the administrative staff as such, but was a decision of the Permanent Committee of the Executive Council which decision after the President intervened was reconsidered and reconfirmed by that Committee. We do not propose to go into the details of the case which, in our opinion, is too complicated and too trivial to deserve being detailed. We would content ourselves with pointing out that the Permanent Committee, which is expressly provided for in the Constitution, is the executive working instrument of the Executive Council, on which the Administration has only a minority representation, and which is responsible directly to the Council and is not at all under the orders of the President.
- (e) The last instance on page 6 refers to the flat obtained by the University for Sir Leon Simon. As this particular case appears on the face of it utterly irrelevant to any of the arguments contained and the issues raised in Professor Brodetsky's letter, we do not propose on the present occasion to go into the details involved which have caused quite enough trouble to the authorities of the University. We shall content ourselves with stating -
 - (i) that owing to the Simon flat being unavailable the University procured for Professor Brodetsky, at considerable expense both in key-money and on repairs and improvements, one of the finest flats available in Jerusalem, and
 - (ii) that the Friedenwald library has long since been received and housed, to the entire satisfaction of Dr. ^{Jonas} Friedenwald, in a house which has been placed at the disposal of the University by Professor L. Roth.

D. ATTITUDE TOWARDS STUDENTS.

15. Professor Brodetsky's letter gives the impression that until his arrival the University authorities wholly neglected the student body. Even without our going into facts and details, such a view will hardly be accepted by those who know the late Dr. Magnes. And, besides Dr. Magnes, there have at all times been and still are a number of persons, both academic and non-academic, at the University with long records of devotion to youth and with understanding and experience in dealing with students' problems.

16. Let us give a few salient facts. Even when the University was on Scopus, provision was made for such things as a Students' Club, a Sports' Ground, a Mensa (both on the hill and in the town), a Club and Office of the Students' Association in town, a Students' Hostel in the Jaffa Road and accomodation (shikhun) for American students in Beit Hakerem, whilst in the Development Scheme, which was put an end to by the War of Liberation and its aftermath, there were elaborate plans for students' hostels, swimming pool, stadium and so on. After the University had to leave Scopus, it became increasingly difficult to make provision for the social needs of students, both for financial reasons and because of lack of premises: nevertheless the University, before the arrival of Professor Brodetsky, succeeded in hiring a house that accomodates some 70 students, and has only recently acquired the use of another two houses at very considerable expense, all acquisitions largely due to the efforts of a Special Committee established before the coming of Professor Brodetsky, which is composed of an equal number of administrative officers and students' representatives and which deals with the difficult question of accomodation. It can also be stated that a sum of IL. 150,000 has been actually collected for a Students' Hostel, the building of which has been held up owing to difficulties in acquiring the necessary land from the Government. The following list will give some idea of the amounts spent by the University in recent years on various amenities for the students, such as stipends, housing, loans and various other items, and of the relation between these amounts and the number of students and the income obtained from fees during those years:

| <u>Year</u> | <u>Amount Spent</u> | <u>Income from Fees</u> | <u>No. of Students</u> |
|-------------|---------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1945/46 | LP. 13,600 | LP. 28,000 | 784 |
| 1946/47 | LP. 23,200 | LP. 53,600 | 1,027 |
| 1947/48-49 | LP. 27,600 | LP. 50,800 | 957 |
| 1949/50 | IL. 23,400 | IL. 77,000 | 1,654 |
| 1950/51 | IL. 49,700 | IL. 101,000 | 2,194 |

It should be added that the fees obtained from students represent less than 10% of the University budget.

17. We shall now come to the two instances of trouble with the students mentioned on page 4 of the letter. The first case was that of a large group of medical students, who had not paid their fees for the summer semester of 1950 and for that reason, and also because they tried to evade payment of the clinical part of their fees for the next ensuing semester, had not registered for the latter, although they continued to attend classes and laboratories. This must have been shortly after Professor Brodetsky's breakdown, and, in any event, in accordance with the usual practice, the then Rector, Prof.

Assaf, together with the ordinary staff dealt with the questions involved, which they hoped to settle by themselves. When the students were found to be obdurate and a personal letter addressed by the then Rector to each one individually had failed to produce any change of mind, the matter was, at the beginning of September, 1950, brought before the President, who from that time onwards dealt with it. His first reaction was that the Administration had been too lenient in allowing the students to attend lectures and laboratories for several months without paying fees and without registering. The students however, to the scandal of the University, staged a sit-in strike at the University headquarters. It was during this time that the Academic Secretary, on the instructions of the Rector, which had been approved by the President and the Board of Management of the Medical School, notified the Medical Faculty and also the Army and Defence Authorities of the names of the students involved. The information to the Army and Defence Authorities had to be given because the University is under a duty to submit periodical reports to the proper authorities in respect of ex-soldier students who were receiving stipends from the Army and those students who received a deferment from military service on account of their studies. As a matter of fact in this particular instance the reports were overdue. Subsequently protracted negotiations took place with the students, and after months the affair was settled.

18. The other case is one of a strike of the student body over an examination issue. The strike arose in connection with the examinations for the B.A. degree in the Faculty of Humanities and the examinations in the Faculty of Law. The students raised objections not to the system of examinations itself nor to the number of examination papers, but to a resolution that had been passed by the Standing Committee of the Senate on the 29th December 1950, that henceforth the annual examinations above referred to should be held not twice a year but only once a year, a resolution which was passed at a meeting held in the house of the President and in his presence and without any objection on his part. After considering the demands of the students and their explanations the Rector, together with the responsible authorities in the two Faculties mentioned, were prepared to make considerable changes, including the holding of examinations twice in the year, but they found it impossible to accept the demands of the students in their entirety. It was in these circumstances that a general strike of the whole student body broke out with the purpose of compelling the University authorities to yield to all the demands made by the two groups particularly affected. It is true that the President, in a conversation with the Dean of the Law Faculty, expressed his doubts as to the need for so large a number of examination papers, but this conversation took place after the outbreak of the strike, and the Dean explained to the President that when so large a number of students is admitted to a course, there is no alternative but to set examinations in every subject if it be desired to ensure that the students take their studies seriously. With regard to Professor Brodetsky's complaint as to the attitude of the Senate in the matter, it is to be admitted that on this occasion the Senate did attempt to take up a definite stand against the spreading epidemic of students' strikes and threats of strike, but were in the end forced by the President's insistence on what they regarded as a policy of appeasement to give way.

19. We must, however, point out that the two foregoing examples have nothing whatever to do with the problem of social relations between the students or towards them, or with social amenities to be provided for students, but relate to matters of discipline and the necessity or otherwise for examinations. As regards social relations, which are really a serious problem in the University, we cannot recall a single occasion on which Professor Brodetsky brought forward any general comprehensive plan or scheme of improvement.

E. Financial Policy.

20. Professor Brodetsky makes the complaint that "there are men in Jerusalem who believe that the University can be run on the basis of financial economy as a principle": see page 4 of the letter at the end of top paragraph. If these remarks are intended to refer to those responsible for the conduct of the University then the charge is strange indeed, as the University has been and is strongly criticized for over-spending. The fact is that those responsible for the University finances before Professor Brodetsky took up his duties tried their best to keep the University expenditures more or less within the bounds of its income, but did not succeed in doing so after the exile from Mount Scopus owing to the ever-increasing costs in an inflationary environment on the one hand, and the necessity on the other hand for not only maintaining but actually increasing the work of the University in order to meet to some extent the requirements of the new State. In fact by far the largest deficit appears in the last two years. Let the figures speak for themselves.

| | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|-----|---------|
| As on 1st October 1945 | the deficit was | LP. | 24,000 |
| " " " " 1947 | " " " | LP. | 66,000 |
| " " " " 1949 | " " " | LP. | 200,000 |
| " " " " 1951 | " " " | IL. | 800,000 |

21. In respect of the precarious state of the University's finances, Professor Brodetsky complains of the non-cooperation of the American Friends in the joint campaign with the Weizmann Institute and the Technion, known as the UIT, and of the lack of support by the Jewish Agency and the Israel Government, particularly the latter.

22. With regard to the UIT, that is a matter which the party most directly concerned, viz. the American Friends, who are well represented on the Board of Governors, can and will doubtless desire to deal with.

23. With regard to the national institutions and the Government, we need only observe that, both ^{before} Professor Brodetsky's arrival in Jerusalem and since his departure, vigorous efforts were made by those responsible for the University's finances to secure grants from public funds, with most disappointing results. However, it is only fair to the Government to state that in recent months they have taken up seriously the question of grant-in-aid to the three institutions of higher learning and research, viz. the University, the Weizmann Institute and the Technion, and have appointed a special representative committee which is dealing with the budgets of the three institutions with a view to making a report and representations to the Cabinet.

F. CAUSES OF THE PRESIDENT'S COLLAPSE AND THE SUBSEQUENT RELAPSES.

24. It is with the utmost reluctance that we enter upon this subject, for no one can fail to have sympathy for a man who has planned to devote years of his life to constructive efforts for a noble cause and is denied that opportunity by ill health. However, the deliberate insistence with which the letter ascribes the causes of that illness and of the subsequent relapses entirely, or almost entirely, to the difficulties with which Professor Brodetsky had to contend at the University gives us no option but to point out some facts as known to us which would seem to lead to a different conclusion.

- (a) Professor Brodetsky speaks in his letter of the 45 years of strenuous work before he came to Jerusalem, and the English Governors will know how strenuous that work was. But it must not be overlooked that this means that when he came to Jerusalem he was by that length of time older and, for that reason alone, more, rather than less, liable to breakdown through overwork, especially if it be true, as currently reported, that he had several years ago been diagnosed as having what is commonly known as a heart condition.
- (b) The total period spent by him in Jerusalem prior to his illness was about six months covering two periods, the first from the beginning of August to the end of November, 1949, the second from the beginning of March to the middle of May, 1950, the interval being spent in England and in America where he travelled widely on propaganda missions.
- (c) On returning to Jerusalem in March 1950, he immersed himself more and more in hectic preparations for the jubilee celebrations, and during these celebrations he was quite indefatigable in attending an excessive and exhausting number of functions, receptions, performances, etc., of which he was himself the main inspirer and architect.
- (d) Immediately after the jubilee celebrations came the meeting of the Board of Governors, at which he was the leading figure and which, again, must have involved an enormous strain. His collapse took place a few days after the meeting ended.
- (e) At that Board Meeting not a hint was given by Prof. Brodetsky of any dissatisfaction on his part with the University, although, if his experiences were anything like as bad as now described, he then had a golden opportunity, and indeed the bounden duty, to lay them before the Governors.
- (f) It has now been recalled by several officials of the University that when he returned from America at the end of February, 1950, he related to them that whilst he was in America he had been made to undergo a medical examination by a brother of his, a famous heart specialist, who had thereupon given him serious warning about the condition of his heart and had advised him "to go slow" or else he would soon have a collapse. Professor Brodetsky when telling this story appeared to treat the warning as a joke, but unfortunately it has turned out to be not such a joke after all.

- (g) With regard to the subsequent relapses, we would merely refer to the description given in paragraph 13 of this memorandum of the difficulties and excitements which Professor Brodetsky created for himself by insisting on running the University before he had recovered.

25. We have now come to the end of the limited task undertaken by us of setting out and explaining, as briefly and as objectively as the facts would allow, the various incidents and examples connected with the University that are referred to in Professor Brodetsky's letter. If it should turn out that in some instance we have failed in our effort to identify the case referred to, the fault is hardly ours. At any rate, in carrying out that task we have done our best to avoid all recrimination and polemics and our main object has been to enable the Governors to see the salient facts in their proper setting. In conclusion, we think it only fair to the University to point out that Professor Brodetsky in his letter takes no account of the innumerable occasions when his proposals and decisions were not only accepted but actively sought.

We have the honour to be,

Yours sincerely,

M. Smoira

D. W. Senator Moshe Schwabe

M. Smoira

S. Horowitz

D.W. Senator

M. Schwabe

Deputy-Chairman
Board of
Governors.

Governor,
member of
Executive
Council.

Executive Vice-
President.

Rector.

MEMORANDUM FROM THE SENATE TO THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

(in connection with the Senate's Resolution of November 13)

The Senate has received the President's message of October 9, 1951. That message contains a large number of points dealing with the organization of the University and with the relations between the University and the Government of Israel. It also contains a large number of allegations of fact. Both of these require thorough-going examination which, the Senate hopes, will be carried out by the Executive Council. If there is need for it, the Senate will be glad to contribute to that examination. In the present memorandum, the Senate points out the following:

1. The President's message contains a great many accusations directed toward the Government of Israel, the academic bodies of the University, its administrative bodies, its Constitution, its organization, and its scientific standards. The impression one gathers from the message is that the responsibility for the difficult situation of the University is shared by each and all concerned, with the single exception of the author of the message. It is difficult to discuss seriously so odd an assumption.
2. On the basis of that assumption, Professor Brodetsky wishes to be given near-dictatorial powers. Aside from the question whether such a concentration of power in the hands of any one individual would fit the needs and interests of the University, it is difficult to see what benefit Professor Brodetsky expects the University to derive from it, since he has not even used to the full those powers which the present Constitution gives him.
3. The Senate does not consider that the Constitution of the University - in the preparation of which Professor Brodetsky has, incidentally, taken part - is perfect down to the last detail or that there is no room to discuss changes; but be that as it may, the Senate will not consent to have the Rector serve merely as the President's adviser, and still less will it consent to a requirement that the Rector always support the President's views. Surprise must be expressed at the President's remark according to which only upon reaching Jerusalem did he discover the existence of a Rector elected by the Senate.
4. The Senate greatly regrets the President's remark concerning the scientific standards of the University's teaching body. Final judgement as to that will be given by the history of science. For the time being, it should be pointed out that the above remark can hardly be reconciled with the results achieved at the Hebrew University under most difficult conditions in the fields of teaching and research, with the recognition obtained by many of the University's teachers and graduates at the hands of foreign universities and international scientific associations, and with the vital part which many of the University's teachers and graduates play in the life of the State in general or in institutions such as the Weizmann Institute and the Khail Hamada (Scientific Army Corps) in particular.
5. Aware of the personality and the rich academic experience of Professor Brodetsky, the Senate has, at the time, sincerely welcomed his appointment and has placed great hopes in him; it expresses its utmost regret at the fact that these hopes have failed to materialize for several reasons, not all of them the fault of the University.

To put an end to the abnormal situation created by the President's message and likely to cause the University serious harm, the Senate is of the opinion that a meeting of the Board of Governors should be convened at the earliest opportunity, in order that it may speedily deal with the questions involved in the present crisis.

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION 69

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1220

SYMBOLS

DL=Day Letter
NL=Night Letter
LT=Int'l Letter Telegram
VLT=Int'l Victory Ltr.

T) B. NB1-826 IG BOOK NL PD=NHC NEWYORK NY 28=, 1951 NOV 29 AM 3:44
DR ABBA HILLEL SILVER=THE TEMPLE
EAST 105 ST AT ANSEL RD CLEVE=

UNIVERSITY AUTHORITIES JERUSALEM ADVISE BY CABLE IMPERATIVE
HOLD MEETING BOARD GOVERNORS JERUSALEM JANUARY FOR PURPOSE
OF ONE IMMEDIATE DECISION BRODETSKY PROBLEM SINCE PROLONGED
SUSPENSION PRESIDENCY MAKES IMPOSSIBLE EFFECTIVE UNIVERSITY
ADMINISTRATION TWO CLEAR WAY FOR NEGOTIATIONS EVENTUAL
CANDIDATES SUCCESSION PRESIDENCY THREE PREPARE AGENDA MAIN
MEETING NEXT SUMMER FOUR NAME NECESSARY SURVEY AND
NOMINATIONS COMMITTEES STOP MORGENTHAU BOARD CHAIRMAN IN
ISRAEL UNTIL JANUARY FIFTEENTH STOP ENGLISH GOVERNORS
AGREEABLE ATTEND MEETING JERUSALEM JANUARY STOP ESSENTIAL
HAVE LARGEST POSSIBLE ATTENDANCE AMERICAN GOVERNORS STOP
PLEASE WIRE ME WHETHER POSSIBLE FOR YOU ATTEND MEETING
JERUSALEM JANUARY INDICATING PREFERRED DATES ASSUMING MEETING
WILL LAST ONE WEEK STOP REGARDS=

GEORGE S WISE 9 E 89TH ST NYC=

NOVEMBER 29

REGRET THAT IT WILL NOT BE POSSIBLE FOR ME TO GO TO JERUSALEM IN JANUARY

ABBA HILLEL SILVER

STATEMENT MADE BY PROFESSOR BRODETSKY

AT A MEETING OF THE ENGLISH GOVERNORS

at Lord Samuel's home, 32, Porchester Terrace, W.2.
on Tuesday, December 11th, 1951, at 4.15 p.m.

PRESENT:- Lord Samuel (in the Chair)
The Very Rev. The Chief Rabbi, Dr. Redcliffe
N. Salaman, F.R.S., Professor Sir Henry Cohen.

Professor Brodetsky thanked Lord Samuel and the Governors for the invitation to this meeting, and said that he would not comment on the Memorandum which he had circulated. He pointed out that he had received a cable from Professor Schwabe, Dr. Smoira and Dr. Senator accepting his resignation, but that he felt that such a decision could only be made by the Board of Governors.

Before he went to Jerusalem in 1949, he had seen a highly distinguished non-Jewish heart-specialist in London, who confirmed in writing that he was fit to undertake this work. His actual words were "I think he is fit enough for his job in Jerusalem". He no doubt assumed the Hebrew University to be like those that he knew. Professor Brodetsky was asked by Lord Samuel whether he wished to resign and he answered "Yes". The greatest attention at the present time had to be given to the Faculties of Science, Medicine and Agriculture and, in fact, to several parts of the Humanities, and these faculties were hard hit by the lack of funds and laboratory space as well as first-rate researchers. The Friends of the Hebrew University all over the world collected approximately £500,000 per annum, but, as a result of the existing currency regulations, the University received only one third or a quarter of this amount in purchasing power. Therefore, the University has a moral claim to the Government of Israel for adequate support. He had received that morning a letter from the Prime Minister, Mr. Ben Gurion, who had expressed the hope to support the University in the future and also that Professor Brodetsky would return to Israel, whether as President of the University, or otherwise. Professor Brodetsky had enquired what this meant in practice.

Professor Brodetsky then spoke of the high quality of the students; whose living conditions were, in many cases, absolutely unsatisfactory, and who deserved better teachers than they got.

He then spoke of the position of the Head of the University, which had been dealt with in detail in his memorandum. He saw no reason for such an appointment, as the person appointed had no power, owing to the existence of the Senate, the Rector and of the Administrative Staff. He strongly urged that at the forthcoming meeting of the Board of Governors the matter should be considered. Further, a delegation of the Board, possibly headed by Lord Samuel, should see Mr. Ben Gurion, Mr. Kaplan and the Minister of Education and ask for the following points:-

1. That a proper enquiry be instituted in regard to the University, its standards, administrations, etc.
2. The whole system of elementary education in Israel should be unified and no longer built on party lines, which was ruining the children. Special provision should be made for religious teaching when required.

3. Intermediate education should be released from the co-operative system - and the standard of teaching in the secondary schools should be raised so as to prepare the students for their University studies.
4. The accumulated deficit of the University should be taken over by the State.
5. People at the University could not live on their salaries, and he suggested that the amount of Income Tax on the salaries of the University teachers should be considerably diminished, and the salaries increased.
6. The relationship between the University, on the one hand, and the scientific bodies of the Army and Scientific Research Council on the other, should be discussed, and put on a reasonable basis, so that they should not compete with one another.
7. The Head of the University, if one existed, or the Head of the Education Department, should always be consulted in questions concerning education.
8. Many more temporary buildings are required at once for laboratories, and also permanent buildings should be erected in Jerusalem without waiting for the return to Mount Scopus. In particular, hostels for students were required without any delay, and a suitable sum given for maintenance to students who are poor but put a high level in their work.
9. The procedure of appointments to academic positions must be changed. He thought that the Senate and Faculties were not suitable for such a purpose, and suggested that there shall be appointed a small Committee of about ten members, of whom five should be members of the Senate, two members of the Executive Council, and three or four of the Faculties to deal with these matters. To them must be added for each appointment, whether advanced or elementary, a distinguished authority from outside and his expenses paid for coming to Israel for the purpose if necessary.
10. Professor Brodetsky felt that it would be almost impossible to secure a sufficient number of academic teachers from outside the country and, therefore, the greatest importance must be attached to the training of the best graduates of the Hebrew University, by way of scholarships abroad, especially in the U.S.A., and England, and by proper research in Jerusalem and elsewhere in Israel.

THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY
Jerusalem

21st December 1951

Dear Dr. Silver,

I have been authorized by the Chairman of the Board of Governors to invite you to an extraordinary meeting of the Board of Governors which will be held on January 14th 1952, in Jerusalem.

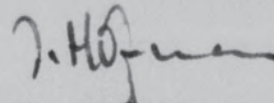
The Agenda of the meeting is enclosed herewith.

Item I: You have received Prof. Brodetsky's letter of October 9th and the reply signed by Dr. Smoira, the Deputy Chairman of the Board, Dr. Senator, Executive Vice-President, Prof. Schwabe, the Rector, and Mr. Horowitz, Governor and Member of the Executive Council.

Item II: A financial report as at November 1951 is enclosed herewith. An up-to-date financial statement will be submitted to you at the meeting.

Item IV: The material for this item will be distributed to the Governors attending the meeting on their arrival in Jerusalem because a number of appointments and promotions have still to come up before the Executive Council for consideration.

Yours faithfully,


I. Hoffman

Administrative Secretary

Secretary to the Board of Governors

Rabbi Dr. A.H. Silver,
The Temple,
Cleveland,
Ohio, U.S.A.

Agenda for the extraordinary meeting of the
Board of Governors of the H.U.

to be held in Jerusalem on Jan. 14th 1952

1. Prof. Brodetsky's letter to the Members of the Board of Governors dated October 9th, 1951.
2. The financial position.
3. Preparation for meeting of the Board to be held in Jerusalem in the Summer of 1952.
4. Academic appointments and promotions.



Finances of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem

November 1951.

Memorandum for the Members of the Board of Governors.

1. In general, references are to ordinary expenditure and to ordinary income.

2. Income for 1950-1951.

| | Anticipated IL. | Actual IL. |
|------------|--------------------|----------------|
| Friends | 359,000 | 311,000 |
| Fees | 80,000 | 100,000 |
| Other | 112,400 | 101,500 |
| Government | <u>187,500</u> | <u>187,500</u> |
| Total | 738,900 | 700,000 |

3. Expenditure for 1950-1951.

| | | |
|----------|----------------|----------------|
| Salaries | 671,500 | 660,000 |
| Other | <u>493,500</u> | <u>440,000</u> |
| Total | 1,165,000 | 1,100,000 |

Against the underspending of IL.65,000, mainly due to the carry-forward to 1951-1952 of outstanding accounts for materials, books and equipment ordered abroad, we have to set a liability for retroactive payment of certain salary increases; so that the final figure of expenditure for 1950-51 is not likely, in the last analysis, to be less than IL.1,165,000 after all.

4. The financial picture as at 30th September 1951, is shown very roundly in Appendix I. Briefly, we started in 1950-51 with a deficit of IL.400,000 and 1951-52 with one of IL.800,000. The Governors are already aware how, by dint of Bank and internal borrowing, we have so far contrived to cover the deficit.

5. Apart from Government sources, we expect an income in 1951-52 of IL.500,000 at the most; made up pretty well of the three first items in respect of last year, in the same proportions.

6. The estimate of expenditure for 1951-52 is IL.1,490,000. A comparison with 1950-51 is given in Appendix I. This would necessitate a Government grant-in-aid of nearly a million pounds to make up the difference between our expenditure and what we can raise ourselves. We

regard our estimate of expenditure for 1951-52 as a static minimum, to all intents and purposes, calculated to keep the University going on a care and maintenance basis, scarcely more.

7. Building Fund. This, including IL.70,000 received in 1950-51, amounts to IL.185,000; and there are, in addition, loans taken for specifically building purposes from Barclay's Bank to a total of IL.310,000. For the reasons implied in the fourth paragraph, that is, internal borrowing under duress, only IL.75,000 of this aggregate sum of IL.435,000 is immediately at our disposal for construction.

8. Income from America. Since January 1950, this had depended on the proceeds of a concerted enterprise of fund-raising, known as UIT, which is a partnership between the University, the Weizmann Institute and the Technion. These proceeds are obtained mainly from a quota of the takings of the United Israel Appeal in Greater New York and from Welfare Chest allocations in other places. For a variety of causes, UIT started badly; it may do better before its term expires in December 1952. We have been forced to accept a smaller share than we had hoped to get and felt that we might rightly claim; the division is U -46½%, I - 28½%, T - 25%. We had counted on 51%.

Up to September 1951, we had, on UIT account, in respect of the period from January 1950, a sum of \$ 413,315. Over the same period we had received about \$ 175,000 directly from the American Friends and \$ 60,000 from the National Council of Jewish Women. Our direct receipts from America, prior to January 1950, have been approximately of the same total, namely between \$ 550,000 and \$ 600,000 in each of the years 1947, 1948 and 1949.

9. In September, against this background, we addressed a memorandum to the Prime Minister, of which the English version is in Appendix III. Its appendices are reproduced or explained^e in the present paper and its attachments.

A University deputation was thereupon invited to state our case to the Cabinet, and, as a result, the Government decided to set up a Committee, including representatives of the three institutions, which would

consider the financial situation of the University, the Weizmann Institute and the Technion and make recommendations. A translation of the letter of appointment of the Committee is in Appendix IV.

10. We presented the following requests to the Committee:

- (a) a grant-in-aid of IL.900,000 for the financial period October 1951 - September 1952;
- (b) a capital grant of IL.600,000, for the same period, towards the total cost-estimated at IL.1,000,000 - of the first stage of constructing permanent buildings indispensably necessary for the organic academic development of the University, such as a Library, a Physical Research Laboratory, and ~~ext~~ensions to the Faculty of Agriculture in Rehovoth, as well as semi-permanent pavilions for the Faculty of Science and the Medical School;
- (c) a one-time grant of IL.125,000, to relieve us of our most irksome overdrafts.

11. At the same time, we asked the Government to sanction payment to us, on account, at the rate of IL.75,000 a month. The Chairman of the Committee supports us here, in principle, and so, too, Major-General Dori, who is the Prime Minister's Adviser in matters of higher education. We understand that the Minister of Finance may be willing to seek approval from the Finance Committee of the Knesseth for payment at the rate of about IL.70,000, but it would be exceedingly ill-advised of us to count on getting our way, in full or in time.

12. Meanwhile we are getting payment at the rate of IL.25,000 a month, namely, on the basis of the grant of IL.150,000, which the Government previously authorised for the period of six months: April-September 1951, and which we duly received.

13. It looks as though the Government members of the Committee will require us to divide our estimate into two parts - one of IL.1,275,000 and the other of IL.325,000. The ~~second~~ part would be, so to speak, unexpendable unless and until we had actual financial cover for it. As regards the first part, the Committee seems to be prepared to recommend to Government a grant of IL.675,000. The assumption, which to us is oversanguine, is that we can raise IL.600,000 ourselves, including IL.200,000 in the States.

14. The Committee is prepared to recommend a supplementary grant

to cover any additional deficit on the first part which may be caused by the new Government salary scales. We estimate the cost of their introduction at IL.150,000 for the period 1.4.51 - 30.9.52: there would be at least that much retroactive application.

15. The Committee is not prepared to consider our application for a one-time grant of IL.125,000 to pay off urgent over-drafts; but it has set up a sub-committee to consider our application for a building grant of IL.600,000.

16. The Committee will insist on our fees being raised, and we shall agree, but the effect cannot be felt until 1952-53, and it will mean finding more money for stipends in deserving cases, in any event.

17. In general, Government aid on the scale now envisaged, and the conditions which the Government is bound to lay down, will impose upon us not merely a solemn liability to incur no further deficit, allowing ourselves to spend only within the exact limits of guaranteed incomes and authorised budgets, but also a duty, which our **Friends** must help us to fulfil, to redouble our efforts to raise budgetary funds from other than Government sources, including institutions, local authorities and individuals in Israel itself.

18. Separate overtures to the Government for a long-term building loan of IL.400,000 have so far produced no results. Negotiations began some time ago with Barclay's Bank for a third loan, of L 200,000 sterling, are being held over because the climate in London is not favourable; there is nothing to prevent their successful resumption when it improves.

19. A major difficulty is the natural insistence of the Government that we should transfer our dollars and sterling to Israel at the official rate; and this is virtually a prerequisite of the issue of import licences, on the basis of one dollar transfer for every dollar of import. Remittances of this kind increase our local deficit and limit our prospects of importing essential building materials and scientific equipment to the best advantage. We may yet have to make high-level approach to the Cabinet on this issue as well.

20. We are fortunate in all these special negotiations, and in general, to have Professor Dinaburg as Minister of Education.

Hebrew University of JerusalemSummary of Balance Sheet as at 30.9.51

| | IL. | IL . | IL. |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| <u>Liabilities</u> | | | |
| <u>Loans Payable:-</u> | | | |
| Barclays Bank 1st Loan | 110,000 | | |
| 2nd Loan | 125,000 | | |
| Bank Leumi Leisrael - Guaranteed by Government | 250,000 | | |
| " " Jewish Agency | 15,000 | | |
| Provident Fund | 35,000 | | |
| Pension Funds | 85,000 | | |
| Other Funds | <u>30,000</u> | 650,000 | |
| <u>Bank Overdrafts:-</u> | | | |
| Bank Leumi Leisrael | 100,000 | | |
| Barclays Bank | <u>25,000</u> | 125,000 | |
| <u>Creditors and Credit Balances</u> | | 75,000 | |
| <u>Development Fund</u> (Excess of Income over Expenditure as at 30.9.51) | 165,000 | | |
| Less Invested in Loans 7,000 | | | |
| Advances to Contractors <u>35,000</u> | <u>42,000</u> | 123,000 | |
| <u>Income earmarked for subsequent years</u> | | | |
| General Budget | 35,000 | | |
| Special Projects | 55,000 | | |
| Scholarships | <u>35,000</u> | 125,000 | |
| Income - purposes still undetermined | | 45,000 | |
| Dundry Reserves | | <u>37,000</u> | 1,180,000 |
| <u>Assets</u> | | | |
| Cash in hand and at Bank | | - | |
| Pledges of Contributors (included in Income) | | 165,000 | |
| Debtors and Debit Balances | | <u>70,000</u> | |
| Stores | | | |
| General Stores | 48,000 | | |
| Building Materials | <u>52,000</u> | 100,000 | |
| Advances to Contractors and Suppliers | | 30,000 | |
| Immovables | | <u>15,000</u> | <u>380,000</u> |
| Accumulated Deficit on 30.9.51 (as under) | | | <u>800,000</u> |
| Excess of Expenditure over Income as at 30.9.50 | | 400,000 | |
| General Budget Expenditure in 1950/51 | 1,100,000 | | |
| " " Income " " | <u>700,000</u> | | |
| Excess of Expenditure over Income in 1950/51 | | <u>400,000</u> | |
| Total Deficit as at 30.9.51 | | <u>800,000</u> | <u>=====</u> |

Note: There is an additional liability of \$ 180,000 being the University's share in the American Export-Import Bank Loan and earmarked for the acquisition of equipment. This loan will be entered in the University's accounts on completion of deliveries.

23.9.51.

HI (SS)/HP

Appendix II

Comparison between Budget Estimate for 1951-52 and
that for 1950-51

| | <u>1950-51</u> IL | <u>1951-52</u> IL |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|
| <u>Research and Instruction</u> | | |
| Humanities | 167,658 | 191,019 |
| Law | 12,054 | 17,484 |
| Natural Sciences | 192,084 | 250,713 |
| Medicine | 186,324 | 250,593 |
| Agriculture | 27,507 | 40,749 |
| General Expenses of Research | <u>12,860</u> | <u>43,463</u> |
| | <u>598,487</u> | <u>794,021</u> |
| Libraries, Collections, etcetera | <u>86,797</u> | <u>87,506</u> |
| <u>Specific Services</u> | | |
| Workshops | 28,468 | 30,068 |
| Central Store | 6,371 | 6,371 |
| Academic Secretariat | 13,425 | 16,885 |
| Adult Education Secretariat | <u>4,837</u> | <u>4,737</u> |
| | <u>53,101</u> | <u>58,061</u> |
| <u>Assistance to Students, Prizes, etcetera</u> | <u>50,185</u> | <u>59,000</u> |
| <u>General Services</u> | | |
| University offices | 68,332 | 73,949 |
| Repayment of debts, interest, etcetera | 28,500 | 66,150 |
| Insurance | 7,552 | 10,552 |
| Meetings and receptions | 3,000 | 8,000 |
| General Reserve | 57,323 | 89,382 |
| Provident Fund | <u>18,875</u> | <u>22,040</u> |
| | <u>183,582</u> | <u>270,073</u> |
| <u>Buildings and Maintenance</u> | | |
| Housing , including rent, repairs, etcetera | 93,654 | 108,754 |
| Maintenance | 15,401 | 18,942 |
| Special Repairs and furnishing | <u>48,174</u> | <u>58,174</u> |
| | <u>157,229</u> | <u>185,870</u> |
| Department of Organization and Information | <u>35,619</u> | <u>35,469</u> |
| Total | <u>1,165,000</u> | <u>1,490,000</u> |
| | ===== | ===== |

2nd September, 1951.

Memorandum on the Finances of the Hebrew University
of Jerusalem, September, 1951.

1. There are Faculties of Humanities, Natural Sciences, Law and Medicine, and the Institute of Agriculture is to become a full Faculty. There are in all 36 Institutes and Departments, including in particular Adult Education and the National and University Library. The regular academic staff numbers more than 300; there are over 2,000 students.

2. At the end of this month, which ends our budgetary year, our deficit will be IL.800,000. Despite all efforts, latterly in partnership with the Technion and the Weizmann Institute, our income falls far short of the least we must spend on teaching and research to meet the demands of State and Yishuv. Severance from Mount Scopus swells administrative expenses; most students are too poor to pay fees; and the prior claims of the State diminish the volume of our overseas contributions. The influence of the last factor is manifest in the sudden jump of our yearly deficit from LP. 11,000 for 1946-47 to about IL. 400,000 for 1950-51. In the years before, the average annual deficit was about LP. 5,000; there had even been small surpluses.

3. The deficit has been covered by borrowing, including a Government guaranteed loan of IL. 250,000. We cannot repay any or all of these loans unaided:-

| | IL. |
|------------------------|---------|
| Barclays Bank | 315,000 |
| National Bank | 250,000 |
| Provident Fund | 100,000 |
| Building Funds | |
| and Earmarked Balances | 200,000 |

4. The expenditure budget for the current year, and the estimate for the next, are given in the appendix.

A good deal of the increase from IL. 1,165,000 to IL 1,425,000 is on account of the price spiral, higher C.O.L. allowance and the higher salary scales expected to result from the findings of the Government Committee. There is a certain amount for academic extension in the Medical School and, as a corollary, in Natural Sciences. There is nothing for permanent buildings, but outside the budget a few pavilions are being put up from a small capital reserve for the overcrowded Medical School, Natural Sciences and Agriculture, so that more students can be taught.

5. Our income, both budgetary and extra-budgetary, from non-Government sources in the past three years was as follows:

| | IL. |
|---------|---------|
| 1947-48 | 345,000 |
| 1948-49 | 408,000 |
| 1949-50 | 495,000 |

6. Hitherto, the annual Government grant was IL.75,000. For the first half of the present State budget it is IL.150,000.

7. On the basis of past experience, the most we can hope for in next year's income from non-Government sources would be about IL.500,000. We believe the expenditure estimate of IL. 1,425,000 to be virtually irreducible and even crippling. We shall, therefore, need a Government grant of about IL.900,000.

8. Remembering the unavoidable time-lag in official authorization of such a grant, it is imperative to get monthly advances at the rate of, say, IL.75,000, meantime, from October onwards. Without this emergency relief we cannot carry on.

9. Capital grants were discussed in paragraph 4 of the memorandum sent to the Prime Minister last January. Primary needs are a new University and National Library building, a Physics Institute, housing a National Physical Laboratory for Government, and a hostel for academic staff.

Max Nurock
Financial Secretary.

Letter of appointment of Government Budget Committee
dated 14th September

In accordance with a decision taken by Government on the 5th September, I have the honour to invite you to act as a committee to examine the financial position and budgets of the institutions of higher learning in Israel: the Hebrew University, the Technion and the Weizmann Institute.

1. The committee is requested to examine the several budgets of ordinary expenditure and the budget proposals for the new academic year beginning the 1st October 1951 (expenditure on enlargement of existing or construction of new buildings and so forth is not to be subject to your enquiry except to the extent to which it is tied up with the current maintenance of the institutions).
2. Each of the institutions has deficits carried forward from previous years and the committee is asked to advise which of these debts are to be included in the budgets of ordinary expenditure.
3. The committee is requested to advise on a basis for the composition of the budget of each institution and its various sub-headings.
4. The committee is requested to examine the income estimates of each institution, both local income and income from abroad, and to state its opinion concerning the scale of tuition fees and how far the scale is properly applied in each.

The foregoing points are not meant to limit the committee in its work and Government will be glad to receive its view on any issue which the committee finds it proper to bring before it.

23.11.51
MN/HP



Athenaeum Court,
Piccadilly,
London, W.1.

28th December, 1951.

The Board of Governors,
Hebrew University,
Jerusalem,
Israel.

Dear Colleagues,

At a meeting of the English members of the Board of Governors, which took place on December 11th, 1951, under Lord Samuel's chairmanship, I have asked the English Governors who will be in Jerusalem, to announce my resignation from the post of President of the Hebrew University. I enclose copy of a letter which I wrote to Lord Samuel on December 12th, and copy of a statement which I made to the English Governors at that meeting. This statement contains several suggestions to be conveyed to the Board of Governors' meeting, and I sincerely hope that the Board will accept these suggestions.

I had asked for the meeting of the Board of Governors to be held in London where I could have stated my views thoroughly and explicitly. Unfortunately, this request was not accepted although, as far as I knew, everybody agreed six months ago that London should have been the venue of this forthcoming meeting of the Board of Governors.

There are in particular two points which I feel should stand in the centre of discussion at the forthcoming meeting. The first is the proposal of a proper Enquiry to be held into the function, structure and method of administration of the University.

I have refrained purposely and with some effort from replying to the partly untrue, partly irrelevant remarks sent out as an answer to my letter of October 9th, and I do not wish here to characterize their contents more fully or add those that I omitted in my letter of October 9th. I stand by my view that something is basically wrong with the University; that its scientific level requires investigation, especially with regard to the subjects of Science, Medicine and Agriculture, which are vital to the development of the State of Israel, as well as many sections of the Humanities Faculty; and that the function of the President as defined by his colleagues at the University at present, make his position that of a rubber stamp and burden on the Senate and Administration with decisions which in the light of my academic experience, as far as I understand, are not their proper functions.

No useful purpose could be served by a continued exchange of letters of a controversial character. Nor do I wish to write articles or pamphlets, or do anything that might do still more damage than the leaders of the University have done to the University in the eyes of public opinion in Israel and outside. My sense of duty made me defend the University in the past when it was attacked, and also now it does not permit me to do anything further without probing all possibilities for obtaining an orderly process of revision of University affairs, so that it can play its proper role in the life of the Jewish people and of the State of Israel. All I ask is that those responsible for the future of the University, from the Head of the Government to the Board of Governors, should see the seriousness of the situation and should institute a serious Enquiry, properly composed of impartial and expert commission members, in order to make possible a new epoch for what should be the centre of Jewish knowledge and Jewish Science. I deduce from my correspondence with Ravalooof Dori that the experts should come from outside Israel.

If there was any question in anybody's mind as to my own position or my motives, my resignation should have removed any such doubts. My position is, that as a Jew and an academic man I am interested with all my heart that Israel shall have a good University and that the Jewish people in its most representative scientific institution should live up to the history of Jewish scientific genius. My letter of October 9th was written with the blood of my heart, and any Jew who knows my life's devotion and service to the cause of our people will not doubt my integrity in the stand I am taking. It will have fulfilled its purpose if it leads to an Enquiry Commission, properly composed and working in accordance with recognised rules, before which I shall, if asked, gladly lay my views.

what The second point which I suggest the Board of Governors should consider carefully, is that dealt with in my letter to Lord Samuel on December 12th. It is, in short, whether at present with things as they are and pending the result of an Enquiry, the University is not better served by a postponement of the appointment of a new President. After all, much will depend on the function of the President is going to be in future. In the meantime, there is the Rector who deals with academic matters and a very large staff to take care of the administration.

After all, and let this be my concluding remark, it is the vague character, at present, of the function of the President which lies at the base of the crisis in which I found myself involved. For all I know the interpretation given to the extracts from the Constitution regarding the position of the President, in the letter from Jerusalem, may be legally correct. On the other hand, having lived in England all my conscious life, I can never get myself to look at a Constitution as anything else but a written formal guide which gets real life only with the adjustments made by day-to-day experience and work. It never did occur to me that people knowing anything about universities, should imagine that the Senate and the administrative

machine by themselves can run and develop a University of the character of ours and should use the Constitution for barracking any normal and sensible division of labour.

I for one have been thinking always of the position of the President as one responsible for shaping the character itself of the institution, in cooperation with his colleagues, and I believed that so it was conceived to be when the Board of Governors did me the honour of appointing me to the Presidency. Apparently, I was mistaken.

My health at the time was excellent by the way, as my doctors here will confirm, and I am glad to be able to say that my resignation now is not due to my state of health which has considerably improved, and that I hope to be able to serve the Jewish people in the future as I have in the past.

Yours sincerely,

Selig Brodetsky
SELIG BRODETSKY.



Athenaeum Court,
116, Piccadilly,
W.1.

12th December, 1951.

The Rt. Hon. Viscount Samuel,
32, Porchester Terrace,
W. 2.

Dear Lord Samuel,

At yesterday's meeting of the English members of the Board of Governors you asked me whether I wished to resign from the University. It was not an easy question to answer, but the answer that I gave was the only one possible. There is one thing, however, that I omitted to mention, and I hope you will not mind if I mention it now. That is that it would be a great mistake on the part of the Board of Governors at its next meeting to appoint a successor. I think that no successor should be appointed until the Committee of Enquiry has given its views about the University. We have just carried on from year to year, never worrying about the necessary changes at the University, and it is about time that this were done, and hence my letter of resignation. But I should be most unhappy if this led merely to the appointment of some other nice man who knows nothing about university life, especially the three branches that I mentioned yesterday, namely, Science, Medicine and Agriculture, and is dragged on by the people on the spot, many of whom seem to have no notion as to what is meant by scientific progress, so essential for the State of Israel at the present moment.

I am sending a copy of this letter to the Friends with the request that they send out copies to all the members of the Board of Governors so that anybody who goes to Jerusalem may know my views on this subject.

May I again thank you for your kind invitation to me to attend yesterday's meeting and for the high level of the discussion which took place.

Believe me to be, with kind regards from my wife and myself to you and Lady Samuel,

Yours sincerely,

S. BRODETSKY.

— The Camera Records American Visitors at Hebrew University —



"The New York University Workshop on Israel Life and Culture" group, headed by Professor Abraham I. Katsch of N.Y.U.'s Department of Hebrew Culture and Education, was received this summer at Terra Sancta College by Professors Alexander Dushkin, A. Reifenberg and other University personnel. Here Professor Katsch is shown directing his remarks to his two hosts.



Pictured at an August 26 buffet luncheon held for the Governors of the University visiting from abroad, are: (L to R) Dr. Moshe Smoira, Deputy Chairman of the Board of Governors; Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, spiritual leader of The Temple in Cleveland, Ohio; Prof. Moshe Schwabe, Rector; Dr. Hayim Greenberg, member of the Jewish Agency; Mrs. Schwabe and Mr. Charles Rosenbloom of Pittsburgh, Pa.



A reception was tendered by the Hebrew University this summer in honor of Tex McCrary and Jinx Falkenberg, noted husband and wife radio and television team. Mr. and Mrs. McCrary spent four days in Israel after a tour of seven European countries. Their entire stay was handled by the University's Department of Organization. Upon their return to this country, their audiences were treated to a graphic description of their whirlwind tour abroad. Several programs were devoted to a discussion of Israel and the role of the University in shaping the destiny of the country. An impassioned plea was also made for action to restore the buildings on Mount Scopus for University use without delay. Pictured from left to right: Professor Alexander M. Dushkin, Miss Falkenberg, Robert Haggiag, director of the Scalera Film Studios, Rome, and Mr. McCrary.



Morris Lewinter, left, a member of the Executive of Tikvat Israel, presents a token check representing the Organization's scholarship for this year to the Hebrew University to Edward Poznanski, the University's Academic Secretary. The scholarship award is an annual one.

M I N U T E S

[1952]

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE
AMERICAN FRIENDS OF THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY

TIME: A meeting of the Executive Committee was held Wednesday, January 9th, at 4 o'clock at the Republican Club, 54 West 40th Street, New York City.

PRESENT: There were present Dr. Wise, presiding, Mesdames Horn, Jacobs and Salzman, Professor Janowsky, Drs. Wechsler, Stein, Oringer and Kaliski and Messrs. Ross, Mazer, Norman, Satenstein, Warshaw and Friedgut.

Dr. Wise opened the meeting and called on Mr. Norman to bring up several matters dealing with the finances, including the report through December 31st. Mr. Norman presented his report for the month of December, a copy of which is attached. He then asked for ratification of the appointment of Miss Sarah Asaff to do some special research work at the direction of the President at a salary of \$100 per month. This was approved for the period through February 1952. Mr. Norman then read a communication from the Palestine Economic Corporation offering the University 166 shares of its stock with the proviso that it will not be sold before 1962. This is the contribution being made to the University by Professor Ephrymson of Indiana University through the P.E.C. After some discussion, it was decided that Mr. Norman be authorized to take whatever action he deems desirable from the point of view of the University in order to assure the receipt of the bequest.

Mr. Friedgut then reported on the matter of the Vederman estate in which there was a question of whether an appeal should be taken from a decision of the court for the widow and against the beneficiaries including AFHU. In view of the very nominal amount involved (less than \$200) the committee agreed that no appeal be taken. Mr. Friedgut also brought up the matter of the Joseph Goodman estate in which by paying off other legacies in the amount of \$2000, AFHU would receive \$3370 now on deposit in Barclays Bank. The matter was referred to Mr. Norman for study with power to act.

Mrs. Salzman then raised the question that since the minutes go out over her name, she would like to have them submitted to her for approval before they are sent out. The President reassured her that this would be done.

The President then brought up the matter of the Alpha Omega Dental Fraternity in relation to the Dental School. He explained that he had been cabled by Dr. Senator to expend every effort to prevent Alpha Omega's passing a resolution at its convention December 27th, withdrawing from the campaign which they had undertaken for the University Dental School in the amount of \$300,000. In order to avoid the passing of this resolution and to prevent a complete break with Alpha Omega, the President in consultation with the Administrative Committee had written a letter to the Alpha Omega convention, suggesting a plan which would present a final decision on their part. As a result of this action, Alpha Omega did not withdraw from the campaign and promised to draw up a statement of conditions under which they

would continue. After much discussion of the matter, during which Dr. Oringer presented the point of view of the Executive Committee of the NLD taking exception to certain procedures, it was decided that the question of what to do in the matter of the dental program be tabled until the return of Dr. Wise and Mr. Mazer from Israel, with information which will guide the committee in ironing out the difficulty. At that time a special committee could be formed to deal with the whole problem. It was urged that copies of the actual documents passing between Alpha Omega and the Hebrew University be secured for study. Dr. Kaliski asked that when Dr. Wise is in Israel he find out whether the Dental School is to be a part of the Medical School. Mr. Mazer emphasized that in order for the American Friends to function properly, we must be the sole agents of the University in the United States and we have to straighten out the matter of our relationship with Alpha Omega and NDD since the latter is our legally authorized group.

Dr. Wise then spoke of the coming meeting of the Board of Governors in Jerusalem on January 14th which he and Mr. Mazer were planning to attend. He asked for an expression of opinion on the matter of our relationship to UIT and the general fund raising picture. After a thorough discussion of the whole matter, Dr. Wechsler introduced the following resolution:

"The Executive Committee of the American Friends at this meeting resolves to withdraw from UIT at the earliest possible moment and take immediate steps to bring about that dissolution in accordance with existing commitments. It is further resolved that this resolution be transmitted to the Board of Directors at its next meeting for its approval."

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Mazer and unanimously carried, it being understood that it would be presented to the Board of Directors for final approval at its meeting on February 7th and that Dr. Wise and Mr. Mazer be authorized to report this resolution of the Executive Committee to the Board of Governors at its meeting on the 14th.

It was agreed that a meeting of the full Board of Directors shall be held at dinner on February 7th, 1952.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

Mrs. Alexander Salzman
Secretary

THE AMERICAN FRIENDS OF THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY
University Account
December 31, 1951

Resources

| | | |
|---|------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Manhattan Savings Bank - Louis Ginsberg Fund | | \$ 151.96 |
| 2. Kuhn, Loeb & Co. - uninvested cash | | 56,114.38 |
| 3. Investments - 12/31/51 - at cost | | 276,456.94 |
| 4. Unavailable for disbursing | | <u>\$332,723.28</u> |
| 5. Transferred from General Account | \$127,408.67 | |
| 6. Earmarked receipts since 10/1/51 | <u>52,325.95</u> | |
| 7. Total cash available | \$179,734.62 | |
| 8. Disbursements on behalf of or to H.U. | \$85,548.93 | |
| 9. Disbursements from earmarked funds since 10/1/51 | <u>4,319.18</u> | |
| 10. Total disbursements since 10/1/51 | <u>89,868.11</u> | |
| 11. Cash on deposit - Corn Exchange Bank | | 89,866.51 |
| 12. Minimum anticipated income on investments 10/1/51 - 9/30/52 | \$ 13,563.57 | |
| 13. Income on investments received since 10/1/51 | <u>4,290.43</u> | |
| 14. Minimum anticipated income on investments 1/1/52 - 9/30/52 | | <u>9,273.14</u> |
| 15. Total | | <u>\$431,862.93</u> |

Commitments

| | |
|--|---------------------|
| 16. Accounts payable | \$ 5,739.45 |
| 17. Reserve for earmarked funds 12/31/51 | 366,946.06 |
| 18. Balance | <u>59,177.42</u> |
| 19. Total | <u>\$431,862.93</u> |

Withdrawals from this account are made only
upon instructions from the Hebrew University.

THE AMERICAN FRIENDS OF THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY
Office Account
December 31, 1951

Resources

| | | |
|---|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. Working Capital | | \$ 25,000.00 |
| 2. From University for Services 10/1/51 - 9/30/52 | | 20,765.11 |
| 3. Appropriation from general account for 10/1/51 - 9/30/52 | | 89,425.15 |
| 4. From Membership Dues for 10/1/51 - 9/30/52 | | <u>7,863.68</u> |
| 5. Total Cash Received since 10/1/51 | | \$143,053.94 |
| 6. Operating expenses since 10/1/51 | | <u>36,085.77</u> |
| 7. Deposit in Corn Exchange Bank | \$106,351.51 | |
| 8. Petty Cash in office | 315.00 | |
| 9. Revolving Funds, Field offices | <u>1,458.71</u> | |
| 10. Accounts Payable | <u>1,157.05</u> | |
| 11. Available Cash on Hand | | \$106,968.17 |
| 12. Estimated Minimum from Membership Dues 10/1/51 - 9/30/52 | \$ 40,000.00 | |
| 13. Received from Membership Dues for 10/1/51 - 9/30/52 | <u>7,863.68</u> | |
| 14. Balance anticipated from Membership Dues to 9/30/52 | | <u>32,136.32</u> |
| 15. Estimated Balance available to 9/30/52 | | \$139,104.49 |

Commitments

| | | |
|--|-----------------|------------------|
| 16. Authorized Budget 10/1/51 - 9/30/52 | | \$129,425.15 |
| 17. University Services Budget 10/1/51 - 9/30/52 | | <u>20,765.11</u> |
| 18. Total Budget 10/1/51 - 9/30/52 | | \$150,190.26 |
| 19. Spent on operations since 10/1/51 | \$ 34,928.72 | |
| 20. Accounts Payable | <u>1,157.05</u> | |
| 21. Operating Expenses since 10/1/51 | | <u>36,085.77</u> |
| 22. Balance of Budget to be spent to 9/30/52 | | \$114,104.49 |
| 23. Working Capital | | <u>25,000.00</u> |
| 24. Balance of Commitments to 9/30/52 | | \$139,104.49 |

THE AMERICAN FRIENDS OF THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY

General Account

December 31, 1951

Resources

| | | |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Building, 9 East 89th St. - at cost plus improvements since 10/1/50 | \$ 70,848.40 | |
| 2. Balance of mortgage | <u>23,625.00</u> | |
| 3. Building, 9 East 89th St. - net equity | | \$ 47,223.40 |
| 4. Office Account Working Capital | | 25,000.00 |
| 5. Securities - 12/31/51 - at cost | | <u>1,074.50</u> |
| 6. Unavailable for disbursing | | \$ 73,297.90 |
| 7. Unrestricted cash as of 9/30/51 | \$272,232.83 | |
| 8. Unrestricted cash received since 9/30/51 | <u>50,825.71</u> | |
| 9. Total unrestricted cash available | \$323,058.54 | |
| 10. Transferred to Office Account | \$ 89,425.15 | |
| 11. Transferred to University Account | 127,408.67 | |
| 12. Exchange Account advances | 2,295.40 | |
| 13. General disbursements | <u>672.00</u> | |
| 14. Unrestricted cash disbursed since 10/1/51 | <u>219,801.22</u> | |
| 15. Unrestricted Cash on hand | | 103,257.32 |
| 16. Sundry receivables - net | | 3,052.63 |
| 17. Minimum anticipated income on investments 10/1/51 - 9/30/52 | \$ 271.76 | |
| 18. Income on investments received since 10/1/51 | <u>68.24</u> | |
| 19. Minimum anticipated income on investments 1/1/52 - 9/30/52 | | 203.52 |
| 20. Minimum anticipated from UIT account current fiscal year | \$400,000.00 | |
| 21. Received from UIT account current fiscal year | <u>43,206.02</u> | |
| 22. Balance anticipated from UIT account current fiscal year | | <u>356,793.98</u> |
| 23. Total | | \$536,605.35 |

Commitments

| | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|
| 24. Unavailable for distribution | \$ 73,297.90 |
| 25. Reserve for debt to UIT | 28,294.01 |
| 26. Unappropriated balance | <u>435,013.44</u> |
| 27. Total | \$536,605.35 |

REPORT BY DOCTOR GEORGE S. WISE

WRHS
on meeting of Board of Governors
held in Jerusalem



January 13th to 17th, 1952

unanimously by all the members of the Committee that we are not going to be faced with a similar situation as we were when we came to the Board meeting in 1949 and had a tailor-made candidate for the presidency -- take it or leave it.

The American members of the Board were authorized to look around in the United States for a suitable candidate for both the presidency and the chairmanship of the Board. The English members of the Board were charged the same way, and the Israeli members also were charge to do so. There were several basic questions which were discussed which should be the prerogatives of the president and which should be the basic characteristics of the president. It is not a secret that the academic fraternity led by the Rector insisted to a large extent on making the presidential office one of a mostly representative nature and not of administrative power. The other members of the Committee felt that while the academic body should have full power to administer whatever academic matters are within the University structure, the new president should be given greater prerogatives because it is impossible for anyone to assume responsibility without having the authority to carry out, simultaneously, whatever work is entrusted to him.

This question too, has yet to be decided. There were several other matters which arose in connection with the most preferred characteristics of an ideal president. Of course, if it were possible to obtain someone who was a world-renowned scholar, and at the same time a top-notch administrator, and the world's record beater in fund raising, he, of course, would be the candidate, but inasmuch as it was agreed that such a person was unavailable, these characteristics were not definitely set down. It was decided to consult with the government, which, you will hear further on in my report, is now taking a major interest in the University. There was one agreement reached. It was not a decision. If the choice for the president will be an Israeli, then the Chairman of the Board should be an American, and if, conversely, an American should be chosen as the president of the University, then the chairman of the Board should be an Israeli. There was no definite decision with regard to any name at all. As a matter of fact, members of the Committee, from England and America and Israel, who asked for authority, were not given the authority to officially approach candidates.

Chief Justice Smoira of the Supreme Court, who is Chairman of the Israeli branch of the Committee, is expected in the United States, we hope, some time in early April, at which time Lord Samuel will also be here. He is coming in early March, and Professor Bentwich is also expected to be here in late March or early April, so we will have a fairly large representation. It also happens that Mr. Auster is coming here to work for UJA, so we will have practically the entire Nominations Committee here.

I also want to add that a name which does not appear on the list has been added to the Committee by agreement between the American and Israeli Chairmen. The additional member is Mrs. DeSola Pool.

The second question which had to be gone into was that of the budget. We had to approve at that rather late stage the budget for 1951/52, and I would like to give you a brief general outline of the budget as it stands. Many times we have been asked, "Just what is the budget of the University?" Well, here it is:

The total budget is IL 1,545,000, divided as follows: Research and teaching, IL 734,461. That includes IL 184,000 for humanities; IL 18,000 for law; IL 228,000 for the Faculty of Science; IL 252,000 for the Faculty of Medicine; IL 30,000 for the School of Agriculture; and 20,000 for general expenses. In connection with research and teaching, the budget provides for a total of IL 734,461.

For library and university press, IL 94,373.

Services such as workshops, stores, academic secretariat, IL 67,596.

(more)

I would like to say at the outset, and I think in this respect I speak for Mr. Mazer and myself, that while we had certain misgivings about the advisability of calling the Board of Governors in January for an extraordinary meeting, our misgivings or doubts about the necessity of this meeting disappeared completely once we reached Jerusalem and had the opportunity to speak to the people both on the administrative and on the academic staff who are in charge of the University. Because of the absence of Professor Brodetsky and because of the prolonged absence of Dr. Senator, who returned to Israel in November, there were certain developments within the University, and even more outside of it in the various countries, which required a meeting of the Board which would publicly proclaim its confidence in the University, in its administrative bodies and also find means and ways to confirm some of the work which was being done by the academic staff under unusual and most difficult circumstances

The attendance at the Board was quite a satisfactory one. There were seven outside members. From England there were three people: Lord Samuel, Professor Salaman and Professor Bentwich. Mr. Schuster came from Argentine and Mr. Cohen flew three and one-half days from Australia to attend. Most of the Israeli Governors attended the meeting, the leading among them were Chief Justice Smoira, Dr. Klausner, Mr. Shimon, Mr. Ginossar and several others.

On the agenda there were several questions which I will review as I go on with the report. The first matter was the Brodetsky issue. By the time we reached Jerusalem, this issue was settled by itself because of the two letters sent by Professor Brodetsky, one to Lord Samuel and one to various members of the Board, expressing his desire to resign. We hoped to and we were quite successful in avoiding any recriminations or any heated debate on the Brodetsky issue at the meeting of the Board. After a rather prefatory review of his correspondence, the Board very politely and un-animously accepted his resignation, expressed its thanks to him for the work which he had done in the past, and expressed the hope that the University may have the benefit of his advice and cooperation in the future.

There is no doubt that definite scars have been left in Jerusalem especially among the academic fraternity because of the issues raised by Prof. Brodetsky and even more so because of the manner in which they were raised in his letter of October 9th. But one can never tell. Some people believe that this letter, although the form of it may have been unsatisfactory and might not have been helpful to the University, did serve to precipitate and bring into the open certain questions regarding the administration and the relation between the University and the government, as well as certain matters pertaining to the academic structure of the University. Attempts have been made immediately, not necessarily because of Professor Brodetsky's letter but perhaps in the shadow of Professor Brodetsky's letter, to effect certain changes in the situation.

At the very same time, the Board had to face the fact that Mr. Morgenthau, who was elected Chairman of the Board in 1950, definitely informed the Israeli group while he was in Jerusalem, that he will not be a candidate for re-election at the next meeting of the Board in June. Therefore, it became necessary to name a committee to be charged with the presentation of nominees for both president and chairman of the Board at the next meeting of the Board, which will be held in Jerusalem, beginning June 15th.

The Nominations Committee consists of a number of people. In your report submitted by the University you have the names. These include: Dr. Smoira, who is the Chairman of the Israel section; Mr. Auster; Lord Samuel; Mr. Mazer, who is Chairman of the American section; Dr. Wechsler, myself; and Dr. Senator and Rector Schwabe as ex-officio members of the Nominations Committee. The Nominations Committee had a chance to meet once on the day after the meeting of the Board. No decisions were made regarding the candidates for any position. Several names were discussed. Some of these names you have seen in the newspaper. Others were not so publicized, and some have appeared which were never discussed, but it was decided

(more)

Subvention for students, IL 59,580.
 General services, amortization, insurance, and maintenance of Mt. Scopus, IL 389,212.
 The upkeep of property, including rent and other items of that sort, IL 174,086.
 Organization and publicity, IL 25,000.

This, in general terms, is a summary of the University budget for 1951/52.

How does the University expect to cover this amount? It is hoping to receive from the Government of Israel by the end of the fiscal year, which is the 31st of March -- IL 600,000. I don't know whether we will receive it. So far, they have received IL 450,000 and hope to get the additional amount.

From the Friends in various countries, Israel, Western and Northern Europe, England, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand, United States, Canada and Latin America, they expect IL 410,000. From various contributors, they expect IL 10,000; income on trust funds, IL 8,000; tuition, IL 100,900; income from funds and prizes, IL 38,000 and income from reserves, IL 2,350; making a total of IL 1,255,000 or an indicated deficit of IL 240,000 for the year 1951/52. That is in addition to a present deficit as of October 1st of last year of IL 800,000. This deficit consists of obligations due to Bank Leumi, Barclay's Bank, and borrowing on earmarked funds, which the University considers of prime importance, to find means and ways to refund, especially the earmarked funds.

There has been an attempt to reduce this budget slightly, and according to some figures given to us by Mr. Nurock, there may be a reduction of IL 95,000 by the time the year is finished, this will leave a deficit of roughly IL 150,000.

Although at the time the budget was planned the University expected to receive IL 600,000 from the government, they are only going to get, according to a last letter from Dr. Senator, or expect to get, IL 450,000. Consequently, at the beginning of the year, they will find themselves with a total deficit of IL 300,000 or an overall deficit of IL 1,100,000.

That is the situation as far as the budget of the University is concerned.

In connection with the budget, you might notice that there is quite a change in government participation figures. In years gone by, the participation of the government was first IL 30,000, then IL 60,000, then in 1950/51 IL 185,000. The government has now reached a figure of IL 450,000 and the members of the Board at the meeting felt that the government should be approached and spoken to and asked to participate to a larger extent than in the past.

A special committee was formed under the chairmanship of Mr. Mazer, which met with the Prime Minister and Mr. Mazer will report to you on this part.

Mr. Mazer, would you mind reporting that now, so that I can continue? This will be a report on the meeting with the Prime Minister.

Mr. Joseph Mazer: One of the important matters discussed by the Board was the question of the relation to the Government. For the budgetary year 1951-1952, the government of Israel made a grant to the University of IL 600,000 out of a total budget of IL 1,545,000. The Board felt that there are two just claims by the University: One, that the government increase its grant to at least IL 750,000 per year, and secondly that the government allow a more equitable exchange rate for the foreign currencies collected

(more)

for the University in the United States and in other countries than the artificial rate of \$2.80 to the pound exacted by the government. It was also felt by the Board that the government should take greater interest and make proper allocations for the required capital expenditures for the University.

The Board selected a committee consisting of Mr. Mazer, Chairman; Lord Samuel; Dr. Redcliffe Salamon; Professor Norman Bentwich; Mr. Ginossar (son of Ahad Haam, former Minister of Israel to Italy); Dr. George Wise; Dr. Senator; and Rector Schwabe, which committee met with a special ministerial on Wednesday, January 16th, at the Prime Minister's office. The governmental committee was headed by Prime Minister Ben Gurion and included also Finance Minister Kaplan, Education Minister Professor Dinaburg, and Minister of Public Health Berg, and the Minister of Communications, Pincus.

The University committee outlined to the government the financial difficulties of the University and requested assistance along the following three lines: (1) A major contribution to the budgetary needs of the University of IL 1,000,000 per year for the next year or two, assuring the government at the same time that the outside Friends will be ready to take over the major part of the budget within a year or two and then relieve the government from budgetary allocations.

(2) The establishment of a more favorable and a more realistic rate of exchange for foreign contributions.

(3) The participation on a 50-50 basis in the capital expansion program which is estimated to cost \$20 million and towards which the outside organizations of Friends would hope to contribute approximately \$10 million within the next five to ten years.

Prime Minister Ben Gurion expressed his interest in the University and his desire to be of assistance. The Finance Minister made it quite clear that the University cannot expect a grant in the sum of IL 1 million for the next budgetary year, and he further expressed the opinion that within a short time a special institutional rate of exchange will be established which will also apply to outside contributions made to the University.

The Prime Minister further stated that a special governmental committee will continue to look into the problems of the University and endeavor to render it some assistance within the scope of the government's possibilities.

After the meeting with the ministerial committee, and before the Board meeting closed on Thursday, the Secretary of Education informed us unofficially that the total allocation which will be made by the government to the three institutions of higher learning will amount to only IL 1 million, and that at the very best, the University cannot expect to receive more than approximately IL 600,000 toward its 1952-53 budget.

Now, the Prime Minister was interested in the University and they all appreciate its problems, but you all know the finances of the government and the problems they face are unprecedented. The reason they don't render more financial assistance is only because they don't have it. That again throws the burden on the Friends of the University throughout the world, which means that we here in America must do all we can to obtain the greatest possible sum in dollars so that the University can live.

Dr. Wise: I would like just to add one point in connection with the relations to the government. You, no doubt, have heard that a special Council for the Institutions of Higher Learning and Science is being formed by the government, which Council is going to be charged with assisting the institutions of high learning and helping them in preparing their constitutions and watching over the enforcement of these constitutions. There is a bill being submitted to the Knesseth, and the official title will be Council for the Institutions of Higher Learning and Science. As contemplated in the bill submitted now by the government, the Board will consist

of twenty-five members. Eight of the people will be members of the government: The Prime Minister, the Minister of Education, the Chief Justice, the Legal Counsel of the Government, the Economic Counsel of the Government, the Chief of Science Division of the Prime Minister's Office, the Director of the Government Scientific Council, and the Commander-in-Chief.

The University will be represented on this Council by five members: the President, the Rector, the Dean of Humanities, the Dean of Science and the Dean of the Medical School.

The Technion will be represented by the Chairman of the Board of the Technion, the Director of the Technion and by the Chairman of the Faculty of the Technion.

The Weizmann Institute will be represented by the Scientific Director of the Weizmann Institute.

In addition to these seventeen people, eight members at large will be selected, and they include the head of the Jewish Agency, the head of the JNF, the Presidents of the Writers, Teachers, Physicians, Lawyers, Engineers Associations of Israel.

The duties, as stated in this bill, are (1) to care for the institutions, (2) to ratify their constitutions, and (3) to supervise the enforcement of the constitutions.

A budget for the three institutions will be submitted by this Council to the Finance Committee of the Knesseth, and we understood from Professor Dinaburg, as Mr. Mazer said, that the budget, which is going to be submitted, will be one of IL 1 million to the three institutions.

There has been a change in the original plans. Originally the distribution was to be made by the Council. As the new law is being amended, the distribution will be entrusted to the Secretary of Education. That is the general relation to the government.

The next question on the agenda in connection with the budget was the UIT resolution, with which the Executive Committee charged us. By the time we left, we submitted the resolution to the Board of Governors, and after discussion of it, there was a unanimous vote on the part of the Board of Governors empowering the American Friends to enter into negotiations tending toward the dissolution of UIT in line with whatever agreements are enforced.

The next question that came up for discussion should be of interest to us because if we are going to go out for capital expenditures, it will be important. This was the question of the site for the University. Mount Scopus is not available and although we passed the usual resolution expressing the sorrow in our hearts that we do not have Mt. Scopus, the resolution will not help, and we have to look in a more concrete manner to find a suitable place for the University.

Three places were suggested: One is in Talbieh, opposite the Salvia Hotel, but the members of the Board from Israel and the academic body felt that this is too small a place.

There remained two other sites to be considered. One is about five or six kilometers from Jerusalem, but it is the only place suitable for a flying field in the entire area, and the government is reluctant to give it up because of its strategic and commercial possibilities.

The second one is a place in Ein Karem. By the time we reached Israel, the Faculty of Medicine voted to accept Ein Karem as the site of the Medical School. It is lovely. It is nine and one-half to ten kilometers from the center of the city, and my feeling was, and some members supported me, that if it would be a question between finding a place within the center of the city and on the outside, we would agree to a place in the center of the city which would be large enough to permit extensive expansion. Since it is a question of a place outside of Jerusalem, we felt it did not matter whether it was six and one-half or ten kilometers, especially since we were assured by the Prime Minister when we were with him, that a new road will be established which will reduce the distance by a kilometer and one-half. By the time the new Medical School is built and the new University is constructed there, it will have at least a population of 70,000 in the surrounding area, first because it is to the west of Jerusalem and is the only possible place for expansion, and secondly, the road and housing facilities will be much better than now.

I should like to say that some of the members of the Board and several members of the faculty were quite opposed to this new site, and I can well understand these people. They, of course, have been established in Jerusalem for a long time. They have gone through great difficulties and were fearful that the place may not be safe again, for they did not want to create a new Mt. Scopus. However, they were realistic enough to realize that a place has to be found, and, therefore, there was a unanimous vote by the Board that if by May 15th no other suitable and immediately available place can be found, then the University authorities were instructed to proceed with making arrangements for the expansion of the University on the Ein Karem site.

Before we left, several people, Dr. Kaliski among them and many others, wanted to know what is the present administrative structure of the University; to what extent is it a dependable and a going concern, both as far as the administrative and as far as the academic structures are concerned. I should like to report from what I have seen, not only during the meetings of the Board but after the meetings of the Board, that since the return of Dr. Senator to Jerusalem in November, the administrative apparatus is coming along quite well. There is an Executive Council. There is a Vaadat Hakeva, or Permanent Committee, which meets weekly. Dr. Senator is actually the acting president. He has two assistants, Mr. Aran, as his deputy, and Mr. Nurock, the financial secretary. I could not see any breakdown at any place in any administrative matters, and I am sure that members of other organizations who are here may have noticed that in the last several months, since Dr. Senator has been acting head, there has been order re-established and there is a definite administrative apparatus working. We can have all the confidence in this apparatus. Until a new president is elected and even after the new president is elected, this administrative apparatus can be depended upon to carry on the work.

I would like to say that Dr. Senator, as usual, does super-human work. He is sacrificing his life. He knows it, but in spite of his recent illness, he is carrying on and to my mind is doing a brilliantly satisfactory job under difficult circumstances.

As far as the academic situation is concerned, several questions were raised by the American members of the Board and also among our own members. They wanted to know what is happening at the present time. There are close to 2500 students and over 300 professors, assistants, lecturers and instructors. I have the breakdown if anybody wants it. There is a need for some professors in certain departments. For example, the Social Science Department needs a man in public administration, and it needs another to teach the history of the labor movement. There is need for a good man in sociology.

The Law Department needs four or five people. The sciences are badly in need of professors in organic chemistry, physical chemistry and experimental physicists, but they have found substitutes from among the younger people. They are faced with a difficult situation due to the austerity in Israel. Because of the lack of housing and the lack of elementary facilities of life, many people on the outside, in the United States and

Europe, to whom they have turned and offered positions, have first accepted them and then turned them down. The University was faced with the problem either of closing down these essential departments or of carrying on with a staff recruited from among their own people, from among the recent graduates, and from among the very few foreigners who wanted to come.

I feel that the academic situation is quite good, but I don't want to base this on what I alone have observed. Dr. Redcliffe Salaman, an outstanding man of science from Great Britain, spent several weeks before the meeting of the Board of Governors visiting all departments, and he assured all of us that in his opinion the academic side of the University is coming along in a satisfactory manner.

The School of Medicine at the beginning of the next academic year will become a full four-year school. The Anatomy Department is ready for work. The building is constructed, and a leading professor of anatomy is coming to teach. They will therefore have a complete Medical School by then.

We were very much concerned here, and quite justifiably so after Professor Brodetsky's letters and even before his letters, about the procedure of academic appointments and promotions, which at one time looked like a Rube Goldberg cartoon but has been changed of late. As I understand, in 1950 a committee was appointed by Professor Brodetsky. The committee worked for a while and then because of Brodetsky's and Dr. Senator's absence, could not continue. Nevertheless, they have brought about a change in appointments, nominations and promotions, which was one of the most difficult questions faced by the Senate. In the past, an appointment or a promotion had to go through the Board of Faculty, the Senate of the University, the Executive Council and the Board of Governors, all of whom had to give their approval. In addition to this, there was a Professorial Appointment Committee, a Standing Committee of the Senate and the Vaadat Hakeva or Permanent Committee.

The Senate, of its own volition, has worked out a new procedure for appointments. We refused to vote on it, because we felt that if we did so now, it might be interpreted by some people as a desire on the part of the Senate to accept censure in the wake of Professor Brodetsky's letter. But we did pass a resolution heartily approving this first step.

There is now a suggestion by the Senate for an Appointment Committee for all faculties consisting of ten members, five members from the Senate and five members from the Executive Council. Included among the members from the Executive Council will be the president and the vice-president, the rector and three other members of the Executive Council. From the faculty, there will be the rector of the University, and four members from the Senate elected by the Board. The term of the Committee is to be for three years. A very important provision was introduced there which we approved immediately because we considered it of greatest importance. As in any new and developing University, there are various personal interests. It exists in every university; here in the United States as well. Anybody who has been connected with a university knows it well. There is somewhat of an interchange of favors in connection with appointments and promotions. To avoid this, the Board voted that as of now, any decision has to be made by a two-third majority instead of a simple majority. This, we were assured, would definitely provide for independence of action and thinking.

Although we were satisfied with some of the developments as we found them in the administrative and academic situation, we felt that the University required a further study. Some of our colleagues objected to it. They remembered the Hartog Committee of 1934 and what happened to Dr. Magnes after that. To satisfy them we eliminated the term "survey" and called it a Study Committee. This Study Committee was charged to review the following matters: Relations with the government; the powers and numbers of the Board of Governors, because it was the feeling of some members of the Board of Governors, myself among them, that the present structure of the Board of Governors, where there are sixty members, forty of whom are from the outside world and haven't got the time or the willingness, perhaps, to devote themselves to the work, is not conducive to either an orderly administrative or an orderly academic procedure. We felt that

while the Board of Governors should be retained because it represents a link with the outside world, certain changes should be made and these changes should not be made toward increasing outside participation. On the contrary, the question of passing on academic matters should be entirely taken away because it is impossible to deal with these matters once a year or once in two years, and be turned over to an Interim Committee. We felt that matters of the budget should be considered by the Board, but that great autonomy should be given to the people in Israel. We might as well have it understood that the baby has grown up. The University is a big boy now. It may not have grown up under the American standards of nutrition or with great help from America, but the University has grown up quite well and strong and it is an institution that we can be proud of. There is no danger of a breakdown.

After the meeting of the Board, I felt that I wanted to meet with two of the important committees of the University: First the Senate, which was both praised and maligned by many people. I asked the Rector and he arranged for a meeting. I was quite proud of it. This was the second request in twenty-two years, the first request having been made by Felix Warburg. No other member ever asked for the privilege. I had the pleasure of having a two and one-half hour conference with them. I spoke to them about the Academic Council. We are going to organize an Academic Council under the able leadership of Dr. Janowsky, and I did not want to take any action here that would be misconstrued in Israel. I am happy to report that with one or two minor exceptions, as is bound to be in a group of twenty-five people, the majority were willing to accept assistance from the Academic Fraternity in the United States as long as it was explained to them that there is no intent to impose the American system of education in Israel and no intention of imposing the American curriculum or the American academic structure. When they understood that it meant assistance in the exchange of professors and assistance in scholarships and in libraries, assistance in making available American publications and assistance in facilitating the publication of Israeli papers here, they were happy about it, and authorized me to express to the Board and to the Chairman of the Academic Council their confidence in working with us.

The second group I met was the Board of Management of the Medical School. As you know, the Medical School has a certain autonomy. Even until now while this very unusual and very complicated system of promotion has been going on in the University, in the Medical School it has been handled by a recommendation of the faculty and acted upon by the Board of Management, consisting of four representatives from Hadassah, four representatives from the University and two representatives from the government; a total of ten people. There were a number of matters which the Coordinating Committee of the Hadassah and University Medical School asked me to take up with the Board of Management of the Medical School, and although it was a meeting called on short notice on a Sunday morning because it was the only time possible, they were all there. They expressed the greatest interest in our approach, in our interest, in our willingness to cooperate with them.

Also in connection with the meeting with the Board of Management, I would like to say something about the question of dental education in Israel, which was an important question before we left for Israel and is now. The Executives of the National Dental Division had written to me once before and asked me to look into the question of fellowships from Israel for Israeli dentists who would come here and learn the American system of dentistry, which is recognized as the leading one in the world, with the idea that such people should be prepared for the eventuality of establishing a Dental School in Israel. There is no question about the fact that there is a need for such a school, and there is no doubt that such a Dental School will be established. I don't know how soon and I don't know whether it will be completely independent or whether it will be a part of the existing Medical Center which will provide the dental students with the first two pre-clinical years as well as laboratories and instructors. I am not an expert in that field but I do know that while in my meetings with Dr. Senator and the members of the administration there was certain reluctance to accept the idea of fellowships. The Board of Management made it quite clear that Hadassah would have to be considered and consulted, and decided, after I spoke to them, to appoint a committee which would go into this question of

screening and selecting possible individuals for study in the United States. The underlying idea was that when a Dental School is established and facilities are opened for teaching, these people, who have the training, will serve.

There are just one or two more remarks that I would like to make. First, in connection with finances, it is the hope of the administration that in the year 1952 they will have good news from the United States to the effect that it will be possible for us to raise \$800,000 or \$1 million. Considering the possibility of obtaining a better institutional rate, this will go a long way toward accomplishing two purposes. One, we will directly help the University, and, two, we will prove to the government that there is such a thing as the support of the American Friends. Due to this, the government may be induced to extend greater help for a year or two in anticipation of a more forceful development on the part of the Friends, so that the need for budgetary funds from the government will not be necessary in the years to come.

I would like to close with a statement about the general status of the University. I would like to read to you a statement made by Professor Redcliffe Salaman, a member of the Board of Governors, at a press conference in Jerusalem on January 17, 1952.

"It is four years since the University was forced to leave its home on Scopus, with its well-designed and well-equipped laboratories, lecture rooms, and not least, its library.

"In the very short time which has elapsed since the fighting ceased the University has re-established itself in Jerusalem. It has been a herculean task, and only men inspired by a love of learning and an undying devotion to Israel could have effected it.

"The University, though scattered over some twenty-five different buildings, still retains its distinctive personality. But what is of even more outstanding importance, the teaching staff, the students and the administration, by their zeal and devotion, have succeeded in maintaining the high standards of teaching and research which have always been the aim of the University and its supporters.

"The Hebrew University, like all similar seats of learning the world over, has its strong as it has its weak points. Several of its departments, led by men of outstanding attainment, are the equal of the best in the world of learning. If it has, like other institutions, an occasional department which falls below the highest standard, we should realize that the University would not be of this world were it otherwise. None but the blind or wilfully prejudiced would attempt to evaluate a great and composite institution, embracing over 300 professors and teachers and 2500 students by its weakest points.

"I am convinced that our University ranks amongst the foremost in the world, that despite its material misfortunes, it has retained its position unimpaired and that it deserves in the fullest measure the support and confidence of world Jewry."

This is my report.

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THE AMERICAN FRIENDS OF THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY

9 EAST 89th STREET
New York 28, N. Y.



Telephone
ATwater 9-5200

DR. ISRAEL S. WECHSLER
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Deputy Chairman, Board of Governors
DR. DAVID W. SENATOR
Executive Vice-President
PROF. MOSHE SCHWABE
Rector

January 21, 1952

Dear Board Member:

Dr. Wise and I will be returning from Israel within the next week and we hope to bring to the Board some definite and encouraging information about the work of the Hebrew University and about changes in its administrative structure.

I am, therefore, inviting you to a buffet dinner meeting of the Board of Directors to be held on Thursday, February 7, 1952, at 6:00 o'clock at the University House, 9 East 89 Street, New York City. The meeting itself will start promptly at 7:30 P. M.

In addition to our report on the status of the University, we also hope to discuss at this time important matters pertaining to our general conditions and our fund-raising program for 1952. Your attendance at this meeting will be of great help in planning our program in line with news of the Board of Governors meeting, which as you may know, took place in Jerusalem from January 14 to 17.

The Executive Committee at its meeting on December 3 unanimously approved an amendment to our by-laws which amendment will be submitted for action by the Board at our next meeting on February 7 as follows:

An amendment to Article V (1) of the By-laws
so as to increase the authorized maximum
number of the Board of the Board of Directors
from 75 to 90.

Looking forward to the pleasure of greeting you at the meeting on the 7th of February, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Joseph M. Mazer
Joseph M. Mazer
Chairman of the Board

THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY
JERUSALEM

January 27, 1952

Dear Sir:

I wish to enclose herewith a copy of the resolutions adopted by the Board of Governors of the Hebrew University at its meeting held in Jerusalem on January 14th - 17th, 1952.

A summarized report of this meeting will be prepared soon on the basis of the verbatim minutes and we shall send you a copy of it in due course.

From time to time we shall inform you of the progress in the work of the Study and Nominations Committees.

Sincerely yours,

I. Hofman
I. Hofman

Administrative Secretary
Secretary to the Board of Governors

IH:hr
enc.

Rabbi Dr. A. H. Silver,
The Temple, Cleveland,
Ohio, U.S.A.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE HEBREW
UNIVERSITY WHICH TOOK PLACE IN JERUSALEM FROM 14-17 JANUARY, 1952.

1. RESIGNATION OF PROFESSOR BRODETSKY

The Board of Governors, at its meeting in Jerusalem on January 14th, took cognizance of the report by Lord Samuel of the meeting held at his home on 11 December 1951 and accepts with regret the resignation of Professor Brodetsky as President of the Hebrew University.

The Board furthermore expresses its deep appreciation for the efforts of Professor Brodetsky on behalf of the University both before he entered upon the Presidency and during his tenure of that office.

The Board furthermore hopes that the University will continue to enjoy the benefit of Professor Brodetsky's interest and cooperation in the future.

(PASSED UNANIMOUSLY)

2. VOTE OF APPRECIATION TO HEBREW UNIVERSITY BY BOARD OF GOVERNORS

The Board of Governors wishes to place on record its entire confidence in the academic and administrative staff and its great appreciation of the devotion and skill with which they have overcome the enormous difficulties which ensued on the loss of the University buildings on Scopus.

They also desire to acknowledge the achievements in research which has been accomplished in the Arts, Sciences and Medical School during the same period.

(PASSED UNANIMOUSLY)

3. STUDY COMMITTEE TO REVIEW THE UNIVERSITY STRUCTURE AND CONDITIONS

In view of the expansion of the scope of the work of the University and the increased demands made on it by the needs of the State, the Board of Governors resolves to appoint a Study Committee to review the governing bodies, the Constitution, the administrative, academic and financial structure of the University, and to make recommendations to the next meeting of the Board on the organisation and functions of the University. This Committee shall be authorized to coopt experts in the various fields and call for the assistance and cooperation of the various members of the University. This Committee will comprise the following: '

Professor N. Bentwich, Professor A. Einstein,
Mr. S. Horowitz, Dr. Helena Kagan, Professor
J. Klausner, Professor O. Janowsky, Dr. G. Wise

ex-officio

Professor M. Schwabe, Dr. D.W. Senator,
Dr. M. Smoira - Deputy Chairman, Board of Governors,
Dr. I.S. Wechsler - " " " " "

Vote: 11 in favour
3 abstentions.

4. NOMINATIONS COMMITTEE

The Board of Governors appoints a Nominations Committee to prepare proposals of candidates for the posts of President of the Hebrew University and Chairman of the Board of Governors, for submission to the next meeting of the Board. This committee comprises the following: -

Dr. M. Smoira, Mr. D. Auster, Lord Samuel,
Mr. J. Mazer, Dr. G. Wise, Dr. I.S. Wechsler

ex-officio

Dr. D.W. Senator, Professor M. Schwabe.

Vote: 10 in favour
1 against
1 abstention

5. BUDGET

The Board of Governors ratifies the budget submitted for the fiscal year 1951/52.

Vote: 11 in favour
2 abstentions

6. WITHDRAWAL OF THE AMERICAN FRIENDS FROM THE UIT

The Board of Governors empowers the American Friends of the Hebrew University to withdraw from the UIT at the earliest possible moment and take immediate steps to bring about that dissolution in accordance with existing commitments.

(PASSED UNANIMOUSLY)

7. MT. SCOPUS

The Board of Governors of the Hebrew University at its session in Jerusalem on January 15, 1952, expresses its disappointment that the road to Mt. Scopus has not yet been opened, and urgently requests the Government of Israel to make all possible efforts to secure the free access to the University and the Hospital on Mt. Scopus in accordance with the terms of the armistice with the Kingdom of Jordan.

(PASSED UNANIMOUSLY)

8. THE SITE OF THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY

A The Board of Governors calls on the Government of Israel to make immediately available to the Hebrew University the site opposite the Salvia for buildings required for the immediately needs of the University.

(PASSED UNANIMOUSLY)

B. The Board of Governors empowers the Hebrew University authorities in Jerusalem to seek a suitable expansion site for the permanent home of the University. If by May 15th 1952 no other suitable and definitely available place has been found, the University authorities are instructed to proceed with final arrangements for the Ein-Karem- Suba area.

Vote: 8 in favour
3 against
3 abstentions

C. The Board puts on record its view that the area now designated for an airfield, near Beth-Hakerem, is the best possible site for the future expansion of the Hebrew University.

Vote: 9 in favour
6 abstentions.

9. FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE

The Board of Governors has heard with satisfaction that the conditions which the Board had laid down at its last meeting for the opening of the Faculty of Agriculture have now been fulfilled, and the Board greets the new Faculty and wishes it success and productive activity for the greater glory of the University and for the expansion of the agricultural production of Israel.

Vote: 16 in favour
3 abstentions

10. PENSION SCHEME

A. The Board of Governors empowers the Executive Council to determine a pension scheme for all members of the University staff, academic and administrative alike, after discussion with their representatives.

B. Pending determination of a pension scheme as aforesaid or until the next meeting of the Board, the provisional arrangement at present in force shall be continued.

(PASSED UNANIMOUSLY)

11. APPEAL TO THE FRIENDS OF THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY ALL OVER THE WORLD.

The Board of Governors of the Hebrew University turns to its Friends everywhere to strengthen their work and fundraising efforts in full cooperation with the University to cope with the present dire circumstances.

(PASSED UNANIMOUSLY)

12. ACADEMIC PROCEDURE

The Board of Governors records its great satisfaction that the Senate and The Executive Council have adopted proposals for radical changes in the present academic procedure relating to appointments and promotions. These proposals will be examined by the Study Committee and submitted with or without amendment to the next meeting of the Board.

The Board authorises the immediate adoption of the principle contained in the proposals that nominations shall be approved by a two-thirds vote of those present in the Senate and Executive Council.

(PASSED UNANIMOUSLY)

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WESTERN UNION

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1220

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DR ABBA HILLEL SILVER=

THE TEMPLE EAST 105 ST AT ANSEL RD CLEVE=

MESSRS JOSEPH MAZER AND GEORGE WISE WILL REPORT ON THE SESSIONS OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS IN JERUSALEM JANUARY 14TH TO 17TH AT THE MEETING OF THE BOARD OF AMERICAN FRIENDS ON THURSDAY EVENING FEBRUARY 7TH AT UNIVERSITY HOUSE 9 EAST 89TH STREET STOP MAY I URGE ALL AMERICAN GOVERNORS TO ATTEND THIS MEETING TO RECEIVE A FIRST HAND REPORT ON THE DELIBERATIONS AND DECISIONS OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS=

HENRY MORGENTHAU JR' CHAIRMAN=

| | | |
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THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

FEBRUARY 7, 1952

DR. GEORGE WISE
AMERICAN FRIENDS OF THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY
9 EAST 89 STREET
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

REGRET THAT UNFORESEEN EVENTS HERE MAKE IT IMPOSSIBLE FOR ME
TO ATTEND MEETING THIS EVENING. KINDEST REGARDS.

ABBA HILLEL SILVER



THE AMERICAN FRIENDS OF THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY

9 EAST 89th STREET
New York 28, N. Y.



Telephone
ATwater 9-5200

DR. ISRAEL S. WECHSLER
Honorary President

DR. GEORGE S. WISE
President

PROF. ALBERT EINSTEIN
Honorary President
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DR. ISRAEL S. WECHSLER
Deputy Chairmen, Board of Governors
DR. DAVID W. SENATOR
Executive Vice-President
PROF. MOSHE SCHWABE
Rector

March 6, 1952

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Cleveland Ohio

Dear Rabbi Silver:

I shall be in Cleveland on March 17 for the budget hearing of the Federation, and am anxious to have an opportunity of seeing you on behalf of the University on that day.

I will telephone you at your study in the morning to arrange an appointment at your convenience.

Looking forward to seeing you again,

Sincerely yours,

Reynold Herz
Director of Community Relations.

THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY
Jerusalem.

March 26, 1952.

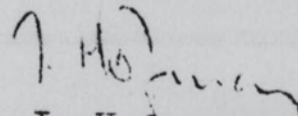
Dear Dr. Silver,

We take pleasure in sending you herewith a brief report of the last meeting of the Board of Governors held in Jerusalem on January 14 - 17, 1952, as well as an additional copy of the Resolutions adopted at that meeting.

Attached herewith, for your information, is an extract from a letter in German from Prof. Einstein to Dr. D.W. Senator, Executive-Vice-President, of March 1st, 1952, as well as an English translation thereof.

We are also sending you a memorandum of the finances of the Hebrew University as per March 1st, 1952.

Yours faithfully



I. Hoffman
Administrative Secretary
Secretary to the Board of Governors

Rabbi Dr. A. H. Silver,
The Temple,
Cleveland,
Ohio

REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF
GOVERNORS OF THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY ON
A MEETING OF THE BOARD (No. 17) HELD
ON JANUARY 14-17, 1952 IN JERUSALEM

From January 14 to 17 (inclusive), 1952 a meeting of the Board of Governors of the Hebrew University was held in Jerusalem for the discussion of a number of questions in accordance with the agenda submitted in advance to all members of the Board.

During the visit of Mr. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Chairman of the Board of Governors, to Israel in November, 1951, consultations were held with him by the heads of the University regarding the agenda of the next meeting of the Board. Mr. Morgenthau gave his complete approval to the proposal to hold a meeting and to the agenda for such a meeting - in conformity with the regulations of the University.

At the meeting of the Board of Governors called in accordance therewith, the following members of the Board were present:

From England: Professor Bentwich, Dr. R.N. Salaman, and Lord Samuel.
From the Argentine: Mr. Enrique Schuster.
From Australia: Mr. Alroy Cohen.
From the U.S.A.: Mr. Joseph M. Mazer and Dr. George S. Wise.
From Israel: Mr. D. Auster, Judge G. Frumkin, Dr. A. Granott,
Mr. S. Hoofien, Mr. S. Horowitz, Dr. H. Kagan,
Professor J. Klausner, Senator M. Koerner,
Mr. S. Mirenberg, Dr. D.W. Senator, Sir Leon Simon,
Mr. Z. Shazar, Mr. D. Shimony, and Dr. M. Smoira.

The Deans and a number of the senior officials of the University were also invited to be present at the meeting. The Minister of Education and Culture, Professor B. Dinaburg, attended two sessions and took part in the deliberations at those sessions.

The proceedings of the meeting of the Board of Governors will now be reviewed.

The resignation of Professor S. Brodetsky as president of the University was considered very carefully. The English members of the Board reported on their latest discussions with Professor Brodetsky and stated that he had resigned for the by then well-known reasons. The members of the Board unanimously accepted Professor Brodetsky's resignation, as recorded in the resolutions attached hereto. (See Paragraph 1).

The second item on the agenda, namely, preparations for the next meeting of the Board of Governors, which will meet as planned in June of this year in Jerusalem, stems from the first item (as above). Since, owing to Professor Brodetsky's resignation, the office of president of the University has become vacant, and since one of the reasons for his resignation, as given by him, was his criticism of both the academic and administrative management of the University, a comprehensive discussion was held on these matters. One of the members of the Board, Dr. Redcliffe N. Salaman, who had been a member of the Inquiry Commission appointed in October, 1933 to study conditions at the University, had come to Jerusalem a short time before the meeting of the Board and made a kind of private survey of the situation, especially in the natural science departments. At this stage of the proceedings Dr. Salaman stated that he regarded the scientific level of the natural science departments as eminently satisfactory, with the possible exception of one of the departments where there were certain deficiencies.

Following Dr. Salaman's statement, other members of the Board declared that, in the light of their own knowledge of the situation, they considered the charges made in Professor Brodetsky's letter concerning the academic level of the University as unfounded. Nevertheless, in view of the great new functions of the University, it was considered desirable to make a study of all work done at the University at present and of its plans for development in the future. This view was expressed in the second and third resolutions adopted at the meeting. The Board expressed its complete confidence in the soundness of the academic and administrative apparatus of the University and its admiration of the devotion and skill with which the University people had overcome the extraordinary difficulties that had arisen after the loss of Mount Scopus.

A Study (7) Committee was then appointed with the following members: Professor Einstein; Professor Bentwich; Mr. Horowitz; Professor Janowsky; Dr. Kagan; Professor Klausner; Dr. Wise; Dr. Smoira and Dr. Wechsler in their capacity as Deputy Chairmen of the Board of Governors; Dr. Senator ex officio as Executive Vice-President; and Professor Schwabe, ex officio as Rector.

This Committee will study the structure of the directive bodies of the University, its constitution and its academic, administrative and financial structure in the light of the enlarged scope of the University, and will submit recommendations to the next meeting of the Board of Governors in regard to the University's organization and its future activities. The Jerusalem members of the Committee have already begun their work.

The following central problems await solution after the meeting of the Board of Governors in January: Appointment of a president and of a chairman of the Board of Governors. As the members of the Board of Governors are aware, Mr. Morgenthau resigned from his office as chairman of the Board of Governors some time ago. It will be necessary to choose a new chairman at the next meeting of the Board. It was therefore resolved to appoint a Nominations Committee with the following members: Mr. D. Auster, Mr. Mazer, Dr. Wechsler, Dr. Wise, Dr. Smoira, Lord Samuel, Dr. Senator ex officio and Professor Schwabe ex officio.

The Nominations Committee, which is charged with the task of seeking a suitable candidate for the presidency of the University, is faced with a very difficult problem, namely: the personal qualifications which are most requisite at this time for a president of the University. In view of the peculiar difficulties in which the University is at present involved - relations with the Government, rehabilitation, and problem of the site - it is no simple matter to find a suitable personality with all the traits upon which depend the president's success in carrying out the aims of the University.

After approving the tentative budget for 1951/52 (see attached copy), the January meeting of the Board of Governors decided to send a delegation to the Government, which was composed of the following members: Mr. S. Ginossar, Mr. Mazer, Lord Samuel, Dr. Senator *Dr. R. Salaman*, Professor Schwabe and Dr. Wise. The delegation met with the Prime Minister and several Cabinet Ministers and submitted the University's petition with regard to two of its fundamental problems: a) serious financial difficulties; b) rehabilitation and new site.

In regard to the University's financial situation, it was indicated by Government representatives in the course of the discussion with the Board of Governors delegation that the University might be accorded a special rate of exchange for dollars that was to be allowed to institutions. The Government, for its part, requested that the fund-raising efforts for the University abroad should be intensified, and that it should be made possible for Government to express its views on the University's course of development through representatives of its own on the important University bodies. At the same time, the Prime Minister made a point of stressing his intention of protecting the academic freedom of

the University to the utmost.

In the discussions on the financial difficulties of the University, the meeting of the Board of Governors adopted a very important resolution, namely: that the UIT agreement should be cancelled in regard to the U.S.A. After a very comprehensive discussion, the meeting came to the conclusion that in the U.S.A. the UIT had not yielded the hoped-for results and had not strengthened the University's position in the campaigns, but had obscured its identity in the campaigns on the one hand, and, on the other, had even then not improved the collections.

The meeting accordingly resolved that steps should be taken in the U.S.A. to dissolve the UIT agreement, due regard being taken of the existing commitments vis-a-vis the other two parties to the agreement: The Weizmann Institute and the Technion.

A very lively discussion took place in regard to the new site of the University. The members from abroad in particular claimed that the vagueness about the location of the University's future site hindered fund-raising both for the current budget and for reconstruction. From the discussions with the Government, it appeared that it was prepared to place at the University's disposal a large tract in the vicinity of Ein Karem, but would make no other site available for the purpose within the city limits. It had been made very clear by Government that there was little prospect of the University's receiving the plot facing the Salvia Hotel, which is in the neighborhood of its present temporary headquarters. Many of the members warned that the tract now offered by Government might not be available later, and that in that case the situation would be even more difficult than at present. The American members in particular urged the adoption of a resolution that would specify a date by which the University authorities would be obliged to decide where they would build.

It was then resolved by a majority vote to instruct the University authorities to make final arrangements for obtaining the Ein Karem-Suba site by May 15, 1952, unless a more appropriate site became available before that date.

In connection with the discussion on the site, the desire was expressed that Government make all possible efforts to assure free access to Mount Scopus under the terms of the armistice agreement with the Government of Jordan.

The discussion concerning the problem of Mount Scopus and the future site was marked by keen awareness of all the problems which are hampering the University's development, such as the difficulty of securing an appropriate site, the dispersion of the University's institutes, the large expenditure necessitated by the dispersion, the problem of the students, and, in brief, all the conditions under which the University is obliged to work at the present time.

While Professor Brodetsky was still in Israel, the Senate adopted a suggestion of his that a committee be appointed to study the existing procedure with regard to appointments and promotions of academic staff. This committee came to the conclusion that far-reaching changes were required in the procedure - changes reflecting in a considerable degree Professor Brodetsky's own proposals.

The Board of Governors meeting approved a proposal submitted by the Senate (which had been previously approved by the Executive Council), to the following effect: That the numerous bodies which have hitherto dealt with appointments and promotions should be bypassed, since that procedure had been very slow and cumbersome and had in many instances prevented vital appointments and promotions from being carried into effect. This proposal from the Senate and the Executive Council, together with some additional particulars, will be submitted to the next meeting of the Board of Governors in June. In the meantime, however, it was decided to inaugurate a procedure whereby all appointments and promotions shall be approved,

as of the date of the Board of Governors meeting in January 1952, by a two-thirds vote of those present at meetings of the Senate and the Executive Council when such a vote is taken. (See Resolution No. 12).

Several other matters still remain to be reported on here. One of these relates to the Societies of Friends of the Hebrew University in Israel and abroad. In the course of the discussion on this problem, several members of the Board pointed out that the fund-raising activities of the Friends do not yield satisfactory results, and that the Societies should be reorganized so as to become more effective instruments for mobilizing public opinion in the University's favor both in Israel and abroad.

A resolution was accordingly adopted appealing to the Societies of Friends of the Hebrew University in all countries to intensify their fund-raising efforts in cooperation with the University so as to help it cope with its financial difficulties.

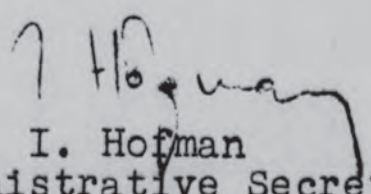
An important formal resolution was adopted which authorizes the Executive Council to make definitive pension arrangements for all members of the University staff, both academic and administrative. Until such definitive arrangements are made, however, the temporary arrangements with regard to pensions shall remain in force as authorized at the preceding meeting of the Board of Governors. (See Resolution No. 10).

The preceding meeting of the Board of Governors had authorized the University authorities to convert the School of Agriculture into a Faculty of Agriculture after the conditions required for such a change of status had been fulfilled. The January 1952 meeting of the Board accepted the declaration of the local University authorities that the requisite conditions had already been met and that the time was therefore ripe for giving effect to the resolution granting Faculty status to the School of Agriculture. The hope was expressed that the Faculty would rise to such a level that it would be able to pull its full weight in the development of agriculture in Israel.

In summing up, it may be said that the January 1952 meeting of the Board of Governors touched upon and discussed almost all the vital problems of the University. In the four days of its deliberations, practically every aspect of the University's life came to light, the problems with which the University is struggling were brought up, and the way was paved for the next meeting of the Board of Governors.

Although this was an emergency meeting, which had first and foremost to deal with special problems whose solution is imperative for the smooth working of the University, the members did not overlook problems which would normally have come up only at a regular meeting. Preparations are now proceeding for the next meeting of the Board of Governors in June, when it will have to take action on matters having a vital bearing on the future of the University.

March 15, 1952


I. Hoffman
Administrative Secretary
Secretary to the Board of Governors

RESOLUTIONS OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE
HEBREW UNIVERSITY WHICH TOOK PLACE IN JERUSALEM
FROM 14- 17 JANUARY, 1952.

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1. RESIGNATION OF PROFESSOR BRODETSKY

The Board of Governors, at its meeting in Jerusalem on January 14th, took cognizance of the report by Lord Samuel of the meeting held at his home on 11 December 1951 and accepts with regret the resignation of Professor Brodetsky as President of the Hebrew University.

The Board furthermore expresses its deep appreciation for the efforts of Professor Brodetsky on behalf of the University both before he entered upon the Presidency and during his tenure of that office.

The Board furthermore hopes that the University will continue to enjoy the benefit of Professor Brodetsky's interest and cooperation in the future.

(PASSED UNANIMOUSLY)

2. VOTE OF APPRECIATION TO HEBREW UNIVERSITY BY BOARD OF GOVERNORS.

The Board of Governors wishes to place on record its entire confidence in the academic and administrative staff and its great appreciation of the devotion and skill with which they have overcome the enormous difficulties which ensued on the loss of the University buildings on Scopus.

They also desire to acknowledge the achievements in research which has been accomplished in the Arts, Sciences and Medical School during the same period.

(PASSED UNANIMOUSLY)

3. STUDY COMMITTEE TO REVIEW THE UNIVERSITY STRUCTURE AND CONDITIONS

In view of the expansion of the scope of the work of the University and the increased demands made on it by the needs of the State, the Board of Governors resolves to appoint a Study Committee to review the governing bodies, the Constitution, the administrative, academic and financial structure of the University, and to make recommendations to the next meeting of the Board on the organization and functions of the University. This Committee shall be authorized to coopt experts in the various fields and call for the assistance and cooperation of the various members of the University. This Committee will comprise the following:

Professor N. Bentwich,
Professor A. Einstein,
Mr. S. Horowitz,
Dr. Helena Kagan,
Professor J. Klausner,
Professor C. Janowsky,
Dr. G. Wise

ex-officio

Professor M. Schwabe,
Dr. D.W. Senator
Dr. M. Smoira - Deputy Chairman, Board of Governors
Dr. I.S. Wechsler - " " " " "

Vote: 11 in favour
3 abstentions

4. NOMINATIONS COMMITTEE

The Board of Governors appoints a Nominations Committee to prepare proposals of candidates for the posts of President of the Hebrew University and Chairman of the Board of Governors, for submission to the next meeting of the Board. This committee comprises the following:

Dr. M. Smoira,
Mr. D. Auster,
Lord Samuel,
Mr. J. Mazer,
Dr. G. Wise,
Dr. I.S. Wechsler,
ex-officio
Dr. D.W. Senator,
Professor M. Schwabe.

Vote: 10 in favour
1 against
1 abstention

5. BUDGET

The Board of Governors ratifies the budget submitted for the fiscal year 1951/1952.

Vote: 11 in favour
2 abstentions.

6. WITHDRAWAL OF THE AMERICAN FRIENDS FROM THE UIT

The Board of Governors empowers the American Friends of the Hebrew University to withdraw from the UIT at the earliest possible moment and take immediate steps to bring about that dissolution in accordance with existing commitments.

(PASSED UNANIMOUSLY)

7. MT. SCOPUS

The Board of Governors of the Hebrew University at its session in Jerusalem on January 15, 1952, expresses its disappointment that the road to Mt. Scopus has not yet been opened, and urgently requests the Government of Israel to make all possible efforts to secure the free access to the University and the Hospital on Mt. Scopus in accordance with the terms of the armistice with the Kingdom of Jordan.

(PASSED UNANIMOUSLY)

8. THE SITE OF THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY

A. The Board of Governors calls on the Government of Israel to make immediately available to the Hebrew University the site opposite the Salvia for buildings required for the immediate needs of the University.

(PASSED UNANIMOUSLY)

B. The Board of Governors empowers the Hebrew University authorities in Jerusalem to seek a suitable expansion site for the permanent home of the University. If by May 15th 1952 no other suitable and definitely available place has been found, the University authorities are instructed to proceed with final arrangements for the Ein-Karem - Suba area.

Vote: 8 in favour
3 against
3 abstentions.

C. The Board puts on record its view that the area now designated for an airfield, near Beth-Hakerem, is the best possible site for the future expansion of the Hebrew University.

Vote: 9 in favour
6 abstentions.

9. FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE

its/ The Board of Governors has heard with satisfaction that the conditions which the Board had laid down at last meeting for the opening of the Faculty of Agriculture have now been fulfilled, and the Board greets the new Faculty and wishes it success and productive activity for the greater glory of the University and for the expansion of the agricultural production of Israel.

Vote: 10 in favour
3 abstentions.

10. PENSION SCHEME

A. The Board of Governors empowers the Executive Council to determine a pension scheme for all members of the University staff, academic and administrative alike, after discussion with their representatives.

B. Pending determination of a pension scheme as aforesaid or until the next meeting of the Board, the provisional arrangement at present in force shall be continued.

(PASSED UNANIMOUSLY)

11. APPEAL TO THE FRIENDS OF THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY ALL OVER THE WORLD.

The Board of Governors of the Hebrew University turns to its Friends everywhere to strengthen their work and fundraising efforts in full cooperation with the University to cope with the present dire circumstances.

(PASSED UNANIMOUSLY)

12. ACADEMIC PROCEDURE

The Board of Governors records its great satisfaction that the Senate and the Executive Council have adopted proposals for radical changes in the present academic procedure relating to appointments and promotions. These proposals will be examined by the Study Committee and submitted with or without amendment to the next meeting of the Board.

The Board authorises the immediate adoption of the principle contained in the proposals that nominations shall be approved by a two-thirds vote of those present in the Senate and Executive Council.

(PASSED UNANIMOUSLY)



Auszug aus einem Briefe von Professor Einstein vom 1. März 1952
an Dr. D. W. Senator, Executive Vice-President
der Hebräischen Universität

-----Es tut mir auch leid, dass in den Publikationen, von denen Sie mir Kenntnis gegeben haben, über meine Haltung gegenüber der Universität ganz irreführende Angaben gemacht worden sind. Ich stelle daher folgendes fest mit der ausdrücklichen Ermächtigung, davon jeden Ihnen richtig erscheinenden Gebrauch zu machen.

1) Die Lehrer und Forscher, die an der Universität wirkten, waren von Anfang an - soweit Fächer in Frage kommen, in denen ich ein Urteil habe - von hohem Range. Was sie unter schwierigen Verhältnissen und mit beschränkten Mitteln zustande gebracht haben, ist bewunderungswürdig. Dies wird auch allgemein im Ausland anerkannt - mindestens soweit die Naturwissenschaften inklusive Medizin in Betracht gezogen werden. Was die sogenannten Geisteswissenschaften betrifft, kenne ich ein paar fähige Leute, kann mir aber über das Ganze kein Urteil erlauben.

2) Mein Ausscheiden aus dem Kuratorium vor 17 Jahren war ausschliesslich dadurch veranlasst, dass ich Herrn Magnes für das Amt eines Direktors (Chancellor) nicht für geeignet hielt. Nach meiner Meinung war er wegen Mangels an wissenschaftlicher Einsicht nicht befähigt, das Wichtige und Unwichtige zu unterscheiden und die Bedeutung der Arbeitskräfte gegeneinander abzuwägen. Ich erwähne dies, obwohl ich persönlich Herrn Dr. Magnes sehr schätzte und sein Urteil in mehr politischen Dingen meinem eigenen recht nahestand. Ich erwähne dies alles nur, um klar zu machen, dass ich damals ~~xxx~~ aus dem Kuratorium ausschied, trotzdem ich für den Lehrkörper der Universität alle Hochachtung hatte.

3) Herrn Brodetzky's Anschuldigungen haben - so wenig ich sonst mit ihnen übereinstimme - immerhin das Gute gehabt, die Aufmerksamkeit auf einige wünschbare Änderungen der Verfassung der Universität aufmerksam zu machen (klare Abgrenzung der Kompetenzen und Pflichten und Vereinfachung der administrativen Funktionen des Lehrkörpers).

Ich will hinzufügen, dass es nicht Sache der Juden in der Diaspora sein soll, unfruchtbare Kritik zu üben und den ohnehin schweren Kampf unserer Brüder in Israel dadurch zu erschweren. Wenn an jemand Kritik zu üben ist, so sind es unsere Brüder ausserhalb Israels, die bisher nicht genug Verständnis und Opfermut für die jüdische Universität aufgebracht haben. Die Universität ist nicht nur für den Staat Israel, sondern für die ganze Judenheit von Bedeutung. Dies brauche ich hier nicht weiter zu begründen.

The following is an extract, translated from the German,
from a letter dated the 1st March, 1952,
from Professor Einstein to Dr. Senator, the Executive Vice-President
of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem.

-----"I also regret that in the publications that you have brought to my notice there have been made wholly misleading statements about my attitude towards the University. I therefore affirm the following facts giving you express authority to make of them whatever use you may think fit.

1. The men engaged in teaching and research at the University were from the first - so far as regards subjects on which I am able to express a judgment - of a high standard. What they have succeeded in achieving under difficult conditions and with limited resources is deserving of admiration. Indeed, this is generally recognized abroad - at least so far as concerns the natural sciences, including medicine. As for the so-called humanities, I myself know a couple of capable men, but cannot presume to express a judgment over the whole field.

2. My resignation from the Board of Governors 17 years ago was due solely to the fact that I did not regard Dr. Magnes as suited to the office of Director (Chancellor). According to my opinion he lacked the scientific insight to enable him to distinguish what is important and what is unimportant and to weigh against one another the relative merits of the scientific forces available. I am mentioning this although I personally held Dr. Magnes greatly in esteem and his views on matters of a more political nature came quite close to my own. I mention all this only in order to make it clear that I resigned at that time from the Board of Governors in spite of the fact that I had every respect for the teaching personnel of the University.

3. Professor Brodetzky's charges - little as I otherwise agree with them- have at any rate had the merit of drawing attention to a few desirable changes in the constitution of the University (a clear delimitation of the powers and duties and a simplification of the administrative functions of the teaching personnel.)

I would add that it should not be the business of the Jews in the Diaspora to indulge in non-constructive criticism and thereby make more difficult the already difficult struggle of our brethren in Israel. If anyone is to be criticized, it is our brethren outside Israel who have not hitherto shown sufficient understanding and spirit of sacrifice for the Jewish University. The University is of importance not for the State of Israel merely, but for all Jewry. This is a point that I need not substantiate more at length on the present occasion. "

HEBREW UNIVERSITY, JERUSALEM

Finances - March 1, 1952.

We have been trying to reveal to ourselves a picture of our finances in respect of the budgetary period of Government extending from the 1st April, 1952, to the 31st March, 1953.

It may be useful for you to have the results, but you should be warned that all predictions and calculations are likely to be considerably and adversely influenced as inflation goes on, prices rise, and salary scales are enhanced.

2. Our ordinary expenditure for the academic year October 1951 - September 1952 will be IL 1,550,000. To cover that, we expect our income from ordinary sources to reach IL 850,000, taking into account the fact that, as from the middle of February, 1952, we are to get an Israel pound for every 140 American cents.

This IL 850,000 includes students' fees and so on.

To balance the budget, therefore, we need IL 700,000, and up to the end of March, 1952, we are guaranteed IL 300,000 by Government.

So we are asking them for IL 400,000 for the period from April to September 1952.

A word of caution about the new rate of exchange. We are to get an Israel pound for every 140 cents, whereas previously it was 280 cents. But the budgeted expenditure which I have mentioned was based on the former rate and not on the new one. Insofar, therefore, as our expenditure is incurred in foreign currency, a considerable part of the increase in our income in Israel pounds will be nullified. The reason is simple. The same amount of Israel pounds, at the paying-out end, will be enough to buy only half the value of books or equipment it bought a month ago. What we gain on the swings, we lose on the roundabouts; and, as between covering our deficit and increasing it by extra budgetary allocations to make up for our having to pay two Israel pounds now for every pound sterling, it is clear that the deficit must come first and that we shall buy fewer books and less equipment.

3. We have made a first estimate of ordinary expenditure for the academic year October 1952 - September 1953 amounting to IL 2,000,000.

Assuming that the favourable rate of exchange continues, and with some additional revenue from students' fees, which we intend to raise, we expect own-income of IL 1,100,000. So we have to ask Government to make us a grant-in-aid at the rate of IL 900,000 a year to meet the difference.

P.T.O.

4. Now to turn to capital outlay.

We need to build immediately at least 3,800 sq. metres, in particular for Natural Sciences, Agriculture and Medicine, in part by putting up prefabricated hutments. This will entail IL 250,000 and about the same number of dollars. We believe that a substantial amount can be mobilized by our Friends abroad for these paramount needs, and we are asking Government to make a contribution of IL 150,000.

Then there is actual long-term development. Here, over the period of the next few years, and excluding the new Medical Centre, we have in mind the construction of at least 9,500 sq. metres as follows:

| | <u>Sq. m.</u> |
|---|---------------|
| Laboratories and Lecture-rooms for Natural Sciences | 2,200 |
| Ditto for Agriculture | 1,000 |
| Lecture - halls for Humanities | 800 |
| Stores and Workshops | 500 |
| Library (first stage) | 3,000 |
| National Physics Institute | 2,000 |

It is urgent, if we only had the money, to put up 5,000 sq. metres in the coming year, but that may be a counsel of perfection.

5. At a conservative estimate, new building, including laboratory installation, book-shelves and furniture, means IL 100 plus \$ 125 for every sq. metre; the dollars are for building materials. So in the coming year we would need L 500,000 and \$ 650,000. Again, we look to the Friends in the main to deliver the dollars! We are asking Government for a long-term loan of IL 500,000 to meet the costs in local currency that will be involved.

6. As for the Medical Centre, we have about \$ 1,500,000 in cash in America for that project, and outstanding pledges may yield another half a million. But it is certain that the eventual outlay will be a great deal more than \$ 2,000,000.

MN/HP
2.3.52.

Max Vukobrat