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Hebrew University, 1952-1953.

THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY OF JERUSALEM

September 25th, 1952

Dear Dr. Silver

I have the honour to submit
a report on the finances of the Hebrew University
of Jerusalem as of September, 1952.

Yours sincerely,

Yair Aran

Yair Aran
Deputy Administrator

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

THE FINANCES OF THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY OF JERUSALEM

September 1952.

The rise in expenditure

1. The financial position of private universities all over the world is nowadays growing more difficult, and they are coming to depend on Governmental aid to a greater extent. The precarious situation of the Hebrew University, however, is further straitened by the fact that it has to face unique problems all of its own. It is in exile from its home on Mt. Scopus and is dispersed in twenty-six rented buildings in town. Its salary budget, which forms some two thirds of the total expenditure, has risen by leaps and bounds owing to the prevailing inflation. At the same time it is opening new Faculties and enlarging old ones, in compliance with the requirements of the State.

The budget for the period 1.10.51-30.9.52

2. The budget was originally drawn up as follows:

Expenditure	IL£ 1,550,000
Income	<u>1,450,000</u>
Deficit	IL£ 100,000 =====

Expenditure.

The subsequent increase in expenditure may be subdivided as follows:

Advances pending final determination of salaries of academic and administrative staff	IL£ 115,000
Rise in salaries of academic staff in accordance with the decision of the Minister of Education (over and above advance)	100,000
Cost of living allowance (The basis of the cost of living allowance was re-assessed at the beginning of the year by Government and rose meanwhile from 0 in January to 62 points in August).	<u>200,000</u>

c/r IL£ 415,000

b/f I£ 415,000

Increases in the cost of
scientific and other
materials, books, etc.
(in the main due to the
change in the rate of
currency)

100,000 515,000

DEDUCT:

Savings in budgetary
expenditure

100,000

Reserves for salary
increases contained
in budget

180,000 280,000

235,000

ADD:

Deficit budgeted in
advance as shown above

100,000

ACTUAL DEFICIT for 1951/2

I£ 335,000
=====

Income.

Subsequent to the meeting of the Board of
Governors in January, 1952, a new rate of exchange
was introduced in February, 1952 (£ 1.40 = I£ 1
instead of £ 2.80 = I£ 1) thus bringing our income
to the amount of I£ 1,450,000 as mentioned above.

By and large, it may be said that our
expectations of the income from the various countries
have been fulfilled and our situation would be
rather satisfactory if not for the above-mentioned
extra-ordinary rise in expenditure which offset by far
the increase in I£ income caused by the change in the

rate of exchange.

Our income in foreign currency will amount for 1951/2 to about £ 960,000 (£, Swiss francs and other foreign currency have been converted to a dollar basis).

1. USA.

This income is composed of the contribution of less than 1% of the UJA in New York, anticipated at about £ 250,000

from Community Chests and Welfare Funds 350,000

from Hadassah for the Medical School 100,000

from the National Council of Jewish Women for the Department of Education 40,000

from interest on trust funds and bequests 30,000

From the total of 770,000

there should be deducted expenditure and that part of the income from Welfare Funds and Community Chests which will come in only in 1953, leaving a net balance of about

£ 540,000

2. Latin America.

60,000

A further amount of has been transferred by the Jewish Agency and remitted to us in £.

£ 25,000

3. South Africa,

about S.A.£ 9,000 =

£ 25,000

We expect a further remittance on account of the two-year campaign conducted by Mr. Cherrick in South Africa in 1950, in which we were partners through the medium of the UIT. It is difficult to estimate the income from this source. In any case, in view of the

c/f

£ 25,000

£ 625,000

./.

b/f I£ 25,000 \$ 625,000

new arrangements made for the remittance of funds from South Africa, we shall receive any amounts due us in I£. A cash estimate is that we shall receive about I£ 25,000

4. England.

We are fortunate to have an organization which conducts fundraising activities throughout the year and have so far had no clashes about drives with the United Israel Campaigns. The income from England for purposes of the current budget is about £ 50,000 = \$ 140,000

5. Other European countries

Belgium, Switzerland and Holland, give us altogether \$ 40,000

6. Australia.

Australia this year yielded well over \$ 25,000

7. Canada.

Canada, where a strong and permanent organisation has been built up, will contribute from both sources (UJA and their own membership collections) close to \$ 130,000

8. Israel.

Despite the financial situation prevalent in the country, Israel is expected again to reach I£ 50,000

TOTAL I£ 100,000 \$ 960,000
=====

Budget estimates for the period 1.10.52 - 30.9.53	3.	Expenditure	I£ 2,000,000
		Income (assuming the same Government Grant as in 1951/2)	<u>1,700,000</u>
		Deficit	I£ 300,000 =====

The increase of I£ 450,000 over the 1951/2 budget was caused in the main by the expansion of the University, especially in the Medical, Science and Agricultural Faculties necessitated by Governmental demands, i.e. in connection with the recall of Israeli students from abroad to save foreign currency.

The same factors valid for the increase in the 1951/2 budget will bring about a rise in this budget of additional expenditure in the sum of I£ 660,000, bringing the deficit for the year to I£ 960,000.

The deficit and cash position.

4.	On 1st October 1951 the accumulated deficit of the Hebrew University stood at	I£ 760,000
	According to para.2 and para.3 above, there will be an increase of the deficit by the end of the fiscal year 1952, of	335,000
	and by the end of 1953, of	<u>960,000</u>
	making a total deficit of	I£ 2,055,000 =====

It should be stressed that on October 1st 1947 before the War of Independence the accumulated deficit of the University was only I£ 66,000, and that this deficit has since grown to huge dimensions because of the inevitable rise in expenditure as shown above, coupled with the crippling of fundraising activities abroad because of the overwhelming impact of the UJA, the Bond Drive, and the centralization of fundraising in all countries.

The deficit as of 1st October 1951 was covered by long-term loans, overdrafts, and temporary internal loans. This year, however, we have no

reserves left to finance the growing deficit. On the contrary, every exertion is being made to repay the internal loans to University funds. We must also advance monies for a provisional emergency building programme out of our current income.

All this has created a perilous situation, wherein payment of salaries presents us every month with a major problem. Till now such payments have suffered only slight delays, but unless substantial help is forthcoming, there will be stoppage of payment of salaries for longer periods, with disastrous effects for the University.

The Government
Grant

5. The Government grant for 1950/1 was I£ 75,000 and rose steeply to I£ 600,000 for the year 1952/3. This is an indication of the State's intensified interest in the University and its recognition of the cardinal necessity for the expansion of the Hebrew University.

While the University is grateful for this increase, it must be emphasised that this does not suffice by far to enable the University to fulfill its tasks. It should be borne in mind that in England, for instance, Government subvention of university budgets comes to 60% whereas the Israel Government grant represents rather less than 30% of the budget. We have therefore addressed an urgent appeal to Government for an increase of I£ 575,000 in its grant.

The following table shows how we propose to cover the deficit with the help of the increased Government Grant: -

Deficit for the financial year 1951/2	£ 335,000
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Half of the deficit for the financial year 1952/3. (The University fiscal year runs from 1st October to 30th September, whereas the Government fiscal year runs from 1st April to 31st March)	<u>480,000</u>
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Sum total of additional University deficit for the Government fiscal year 1953	£ 815,000 =====
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This we propose to cover as follows:

We are asking Government to finance the increase in salaries and cost of living allowance events beyond the University's control	575,000
--	---------

We have approached the Jewish Agency, which has not granted us a single pound this year, although the Zionist Organisation founded the University, and the Agency is represented on the University's governing body	100,000
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We hope for an increase in the income from our Friends abroad	<u>140,000</u>
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Sum total	£ 815,000 =====
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Development Budget

6. The Hebrew University has always planned to construct certain permanent buildings in town, even if the University eventually returns to Mt. Scopus, e.g. a Central Library building and a Physics Building to house also the National Physics Laboratory.

These plans, however, involve huge sums and we shall not be able to commence construction until at least part of the sums required are raised by special drives abroad.

We are therefore erecting only one permanent building at present - in the Faculty of Agriculture in Rehoboth - for which the necessary funds are being provided by generous donations from PICA, ICA, the Humanitarian Trust (for equipment) and the California Chapter of the American Friends.

As regards the expansion of the Science and Medical Faculties, we are erecting semi-permanent buildings and prefabricated structures to enlarge our absorptive capacity.

We have consequently submitted a programme to Government calling for the construction of about 10,000 sq.m., costing some I£ 1,600,000, including the Rehoboth building, and asking Government to allocate I£ 800,000 from its Development Budget for this purpose. We trust the other half of the sum required will be realisable from abroad by direct contribution of donors to the University.

The immediate programme, including the Rehoboth building, calls for an expenditure of I£ 350,000 which will be covered by an allocation from our building funds and special donations in the amount of I£ 225,000 and an applied for allocation of I£ 125,000 from the Government Development Budget.

Scientific
Equipment

7. The demands of our academic staff for equipment for purposes of teaching and research amount to over \$ 1,500,000 but for the time being we have put forward a request to Government for \$ 400,000, also in connection with the expansion of the University. We had hoped till now to receive this under the USA Point Four Aid Programme, but apparently the grant will be devoted this year to enable experts to visit Israel and provide special training for Israelis in the USA. We trust that the reparations payments from Germany will prove an alternative solution to this problem.

Trust Funds.

8. These amount to some I£ 300,000 which have in the past been invested in securities, mortgages and loans to the J.N.F. In view of the prevailing inflation, it was decided to invest the funds in real-estate (buildings, flats) and in building materials.

Tuition Fees.

9. There has been no change in the level of tuition fees since 1946/7. The average has been I£ 52 per student, less than the current kindergarten fee and about a third of the secondary school fee.

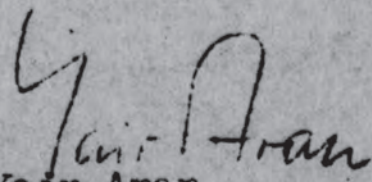
Upon the recommendation of the Government committee which investigated the finances of the institutions of higher learning, it was decided to raise tuition fees for I£ 100 p.a. Although at the time the students agreed that a uniform tuition fee be fixed for all Faculties (hitherto the fee had varied according to the Faculties), they do not now consent to the proposed increase but have declared a strike, declaring their intention not to pay any

tuition fees for the coming year.

A short while ago the matter was discussed in the Education Committee of the Knesseth who recommended unanimously a uniform tuition fee of I£ 80 plus an obligatory payment of I£ 20 for a stipend fund. This proposal is almost identical with what the University had decided earlier, and was therefore adopted by the University. At the time of writing this report the students still persist in their negative attitude.

Conclusion.

10. Financial orthodoxy would stipulate that an institution in such dire straits should endeavour to make every possible retrenchment instead of continuing to expand. For the Hebrew University, however, retrenchment would lead not only to stagnation but also to disruption and the partial dispersal of its academic and administrative staff. Paradoxical as it may seem, only by developing and fulfilling the country's demands to the best of its ability can the University secure the gradual increased assistance of Government which would enable it to carry out its mission. Furthermore, our Friends abroad would not find it simple to collect funds for a university in retrogression, whereas the enhanced prestige and progress of a growing institution would do much to render their task easier.


Yair Aran
Deputy Administrator.

24th September, 1952.

January 7, 1953.

Dr. David Werner Senator,
Executive Vice-President
The Hebrew University
Jerusalem, Israel.

Dear Dr. Senator,

I am planning to attend the meeting of the Board in March and shall then avail myself of the opportunity to discuss with you at length various matters relating to the Academic Advisory Council. In the meantime, I should like to outline some of the developments and invite your views on a number of projects.

Enclosed you will find my report of the first year's activities of the reorganized Council and its Library Committee. You will note that a great deal of effort was expended in organization which is now practically complete. The Library Committee is functioning well, under Professor Mendelsohn, and close contact with Dr. Wormann (a copy of the most recent letter to him is enclosed) should add to its efficiency. The functions of the Academic Council, however, require further clarification.

To the list of the Council which I have sent to Dr. Senator should be added the following names: Drs. Sachar and Leslau of Brandeis University, Dean Melby and Professor Hook of New York University, Professors Hans Morgenthau of Chicago, Erich Kahler of Cornell, Sidney Hoos of California, Eric Goldman of Princeton, C.W. Efrogmson of Butler, Harry Rivlin of Queens and Dr. Krugman, expert in Guidance, I expect also to hear soon from Allan Nevins of Columbia and Harry Levin of Harvard.

The Council consists of about seventy eminent scholars and scientiste who are ready to serve the University. The problem is how to employ their expert knowledge and good-will to the best advantage of the University. Such Councils are generally established for decorative purposes. But that would justify neither the time and energy I am giving the project, nor the involvement of the eminent members of the Council or the interests of the University.

I have emphasized the fact that the Council is advisory in character. It will do what you require for the University. Perhaps it will be best if I outline what we can do and leave it to you to indicate specifically what you

require most urgently, and wish us to do. We can do the following:

1. I have the means of apprising you of contemplated visits to Israel of American academic persons and of informing you of their status and capabilities. This should enable you to make provisions for receiving them in a fitting manner.

2. If you would inform us in advance of contemplated visits of University people to the United States, we should be able to assist in making proper contacts.

3. We could explore the possibilities of exchange professorships between the Hebrew and American Universities. If you would let me know who is available, I would urge Council members to assist in arranging for exchange professorships.

4. I should like to make the effort to place on fellowships in American institutions several young instructors of the University for a year of teaching or advanced study and research. If you would select two or three such young scholars, I should gladly urge the members of the Council to help us.

5. We have specialists in practically every branch of the arts and sciences. Authoritative opinions can be secured if you would consult the Council on candidates for appointment, on curriculum, research, experimental programs, equipment and supplies university government and administration, student-faculty relations, etc.

6. We can provide memoranda on special questions relating to the traditional subjects of the curriculum as well as to areas like adult Education, Guidance and Counselling, Public Administration, & Social Welfare Work which have claimed more recently the attention of colleges and universities.

7. The following will illustrate the preceding point: When I learned of the proposal that the students be represented on the University governing body, I wrote to a number of Council members inquiring about the experience of their universities with student representation.

8. We can secure from American academicians who visit the University constructive suggestions based on their observations, and we can transmit to you coordinated reports

on these visits.

9. Certain types of equipment like microfilm and photostat equipment might be secured as special projects of the Chapter Literary Committees of the American Friends.

I should appreciate it very much if you would list a number of urgent needs of the University to which the Council might apply itself.

With personal regards and all good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

(-) Oscar I. Janowsky.



ACADEMIC ADVISORY COUNCIL
OF THE
AMERICAN FRIENDS OF THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY

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Walter J. Fischel	Professor of Semitic Languages and Literature Chairman, Department of Near Eastern Languages.	University of California (Berkeley)
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Gerhart Friedlander	Chemist	Brookhaven National Laboratory
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Nelson Glueck	President	Hebrew Union College Jewish Institute of Religion
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Frank P. Graham	United Nations Representative for India and Pakistan Formerly President, University of North Carolina	
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Louis M. Hacker	Professor of Economics Dean, School of General Studies	Columbia University
Sidney Hook	Professor of Philosophy	New York University
Sidney Hoos	Professor of Agricultural Economics	University of California
J.S. Joffe	Professor of Pedology	Rutgers University
Erich Kahler	Professor of German Literature	Cornell University
Horace M. Kallen	Professor Emeritus of Philosophy Graduate Faculty	New School for Social Research
Joseph Kaplan	Professor of Physics	University of California (Los Angeles)

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Otto Klineberg	Professor of Psychology	Columbia University
I. M. Kolthoff	Professor of Analytical Chemistry Head of Division	University of Minnesota
Milton R. Konvits	Professor of Industrial and Labor Relations	Cornell University
Louis Kraft	Secy, World Federation of Y.M.H.A's and Jewish Community Centers Lecturer in Community Administration	Yeshiva University
Morris Krugman	Asst. Sup't. in charge of Guidance	Board of Education, City of New York
Simon S. Kuznets	Professor of Statistics and Economics	University of Pennsylvania
Wolf Leslau	Professor of Semitic Languages	Brandeis University
Saul Lieberman	Professor of Palestinian Literature & Institutions Dean, Graduate Department	Jewish Theological Seminary
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Simon Lissim	Ass't Professor of Art Ass't Director, School of General Studies	City College of N.Y.
Irving D. Lorge	Professor of Education Executive Officer, Institute of Psychological Research	Teachers College. Columbia University.
Jacob R. Marcus	Professor of Jewish History Director of Archives	Hebrew Union College- Jewish Institute of Religion.
Ralph Marcus	Professor of Hellenistic Culture	University of Chicago
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Ernest O. Melby	Dean, School of Education	New York University

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A. H. Taub	Professor of Mathematics	University of Illinois
Selman A. Waksman	Professor of Microbiology Chairman, Dept. of Microbiology	Rutgers University
Paul Weiss	Professor of Philosophy	Yale University
George S. Wise	Lecturer in Sociology	Columbia University
Harry A. Wolfson	Prof. of Hebrew Literature & Philosophy	Harvard University

THE AMERICAN FRIENDS OF THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY

Mid-west Region
77 West Washington Street
Chicago 2, Illinois.
Franklin 2-5497.



24th
February,
1953.

Dear Rabbi Silver:

May I too extend my very best wishes on the occasion of your Three-score birthday anniversary.

We understand that the Zionist Organization of Chicago will hold a testimonial dinner in your honor in March and that a fund is to be created for a worthy Zionist cause. May we kindly prevail upon you with regard to a possible scholarship at the Hebrew University from the proceeds of this fund. As you know, due to your leadership the Zionist Organization in Cleveland has established an annual \$500 scholarship- it would be wonderful if Chicago did likewise.

To be known as the Zionist Organization of Chicago scholarship this project will be of utmost importance not only to our students but will also serve as another link of the ZOC to Israel and its youth.

Can you kindly help us to establish this scholarship by the Zionist Organization of Chicago?

With all best wishes,

p. 10, 222 2316
Cordially yours,

Marc J. Berkman
Marc J. Berkman
Director

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
East 105th Street and Ansel Road
Cleveland 6, Ohio.

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David B. Zoob, Philadelphia, Pa.

Copy.

8 Brompton Lodge,
Cromwell Road
London S.W. 7

12th March, 1953.

Dear Mr. Hofman,

I have received your invitation to the Meeting of the Board of Governors on March 22nd. I very much wanted to attend, but regret that for medical reasons I am not able to do so.

I would like to make some remarks about a number of matters on the Agenda, and I shall be obliged if you will have this letter duplicated and given to members of the Board who are taking part in the Meeting and prefer English; and also having it translated into Hebrew, as it is not easy to have it done here in London, and duplicated and given to members who are taking part in the Meeting and prefer Hebrew.

First, I would like to say that an article of mine appeared in the "Jerusalem Post" at the end of January; it was really a portion of what I wrote for the "Hebrew University Garland", with a small addition concerning the choice of a President. Further, I have sent an article to the "Jerusalem Post" which will, I think, appear on Friday, March 20th, on "Students in Israel". The subject that I deal with is not on the Agenda of the Board of Governors, and I say in the article that it could not be, because the University has the greatest difficulty in keeping going; but it contains a suggestion which might be considered, either informally by the Board of Governors, or by such members as are associated with bodies of Friends of the Hebrew University in various countries.

I would also like to inform the Board that then the students strike was carried on in Jerusalem, I received a letter from the students committee, which apparently suggested that I should intervene in some way. I replied that I had no right to do so, but as a member of the Board, and generally as a Jew, I would like to know what the situation was. I received a note giving me the details, but by then the strike had been called off. In connection with the strike, there was an article in the "Jewish Observer" the weekly journal of the Zionist Federation of Great Britain and Ireland, giving an account of the meeting at which the students decided to call off the strike, and quoting what was called my "speech" to the Board of Governors, but it obviously referred to my Letter to the Board of Governors in October, 1951. I wrote a letter to the "Jewish Observer".

I do not know whether you have seen this letter, but I enclose a copy of it, because it contains one or two points which the Board might find it useful to know.

Financial Report.

The financial Report is excellent, and will no doubt be studied by the Board of Governors. It would be a very useful thing if the English and the Hebrew lists of "Prizes, Stipends and Scholarships" were each given in alphabetical order, so that one could easily find out the position of any particular case.

Dr. Senator's Statement.

I would like to congratulate the University on the progress it has made, as shown by the statement of Dr. Senator. It would have been useful if he had mentioned that the new procedure for academic appointments is based on what I proposed to the Senate Committee which dealt with this matter.

With regard to Adult Education, I would suggest that it might be useful to appoint in some subjects special lecturers for this purpose, so as to decrease the pressure on the academic staff of the University.

I am very glad to know that the Jewish Agency has begun to take a practical interest in the University by means of a useful grant, and congratulate the University on it.

Appointments and Promotions.

I have gone carefully through this important document and would like to make a few suggestions. In A1, the word "permanent" should be omitted, because this word gives a false impression as to what is meant, and the sentence is quite correct without it. I agree with Dr. Salaman that the Professorial Committee should be called the Nominations Committee. With regard to S11, I agree with Professor Bentwich and Dr. Salaman that only one veto be allowed, by the President, or acting President, or his Deputy. In C13a, I would not differentiate between Instructors and other types of University Teachers, because many Instructors stay on and become Lecturers. In D15a, I think that the word "chiefly" should be retained, as otherwise it is rather difficult to see what the Appointments Committee is supposed to do. In D20, I agree with Dr. Salaman that advertising should continue. In D24, I agree with Professor Bentwich and Dr. Salaman that only the first two lines should remain. In D26, I would say "as many of the experts in this subject reside in Israel", instead of "most". In D27, I would say "which can sometimes be judged only by local experts",

because even regional research can often be judged well by people living outside Israel. In connection with D28, I agree with Dr. Salaman that external enquiry is particularly important in connection with promotions. In D30b, I see no reason why Lecturers should not be expected to show that they have research ability, although in some cases the research is less important. In D31, I wonder whether the President could not personally make private enquiries if he wishes to. In E32, I think that it would be a mistake to be satisfied with a majority vote of the Interim Committee. In F36a, do not Instructors at some stage become permanent? I also agree with Dr. Salaman's view that a Lecturer should become permanent after four years.

Finally, I would mention that in the whole of this document, the word "scientific" is taken to refer to ^{מדע} in Hebrew, or Wissenschaft in German. This is not the case in English where this word refers as a rule to natural science and its applications. Thus, in D21a, it should say: "his contributions to research and to other academic activities". In D23, instead of "for appraisal of the scientific activity" it should be "for appraisal of the research and scholarly activity". Similar changes are required in D29, D30b, F35, and also in various parts of letters to be addressed to experts. In connection with these, what is to be done about researches published in Hebrew, which many experts do not understand? I think that the candidate should supply brief statements in English or any other language, about the nature of the research or scholarly work involved and the results obtained.

Pensions.

In regard to pensions, it seems to me that a pensions scheme, worked out by the Executive Council, should finally be confirmed by the Board of Governors.

"Draft of an Act".

In Item 15 it is stated that Convocation shall consist of various groups and the "Academic Staff". Does this mean the whole Academic Staff including Instructors? I would suggest that this be made clear.

In the Statutes of the University, Item 17j, the "Junior Academic Staff" is defined as being "below the grade of Instructor"; and in 17k, the "Academic Staff" is mentioned, with a reference to "Senior Academic Post". In my opinion, the suspension of anybody from Instructor upwards should be reported to the Chairman of the Board of Governors: it is of particular importance to a person at

the beginning of his academic career.

In Item 29, it is stated that the Board of Governors shall elect "deputy Chairmen", and the next sentence begins: "The Deputy Chairman". This should be cleared up.

Finally I would say that in Item 30, dealing with the President, the words "shall be entitled to be present and to take part in discussions at meetings of the Senate etc." involve no change from the situation in the past. I was under the impression that a change was being considered and had in fact been prepared by the American and British members of the Committee appointed at the meeting of the Board last year.

I shall be very grateful if you will circulate this letter and its Hebrew translation to the Members of the Board who are taking part in the Meeting, and if possible before the Meeting begins.

With many thanks for the additional trouble that you will have at a busy time.

Yours sincerely,

(-) S. Brodetsky.



23 November, 1952

JEWISH OBSERVER AND MIDDLE EAST REVIEW

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Professor Brodetsky and Jerusalem Students.

Sir, - In your current issue of November 21, there is a report of a meeting of the students of the Hebrew University to decide about their strike, and it is stated: "During the debate, printed extracts of ex-President of the University, Professor Brodetsky's speech to the Board of Governors in 1951, were handed out to the students." There was no meeting of the Board of Governors in 1951 and the reference must be to a letter which I sent to the members of the Board from London about a year ago; I need hardly say that this letter was confidential and the students did not get knowledge of its contents from me.

When I was at the University I told the students that I considered strikes as very inappropriate methods of expressing disagreement with anything done at the University. I am very pleased that the students in Jerusalem have decided to go back to their work, but if your report that the settlement was the result of party politics is correct, then I regret that this should have happened, and is another reason why strikes are undesirable methods for University students.

There is in your report a second statement: "Promises of help had been given before (Professor Brodetsky mentioned the personal pledge of Premier Ben-Gurion during his speech to the Board of Governors.)" This is unfair to Mr. Ben-Gurion because there never was any pledge on his part: if there had been he would have taken steps to carry it out. What I wrote in my letter on this matter was: "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 per cent 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". Actually one hostel is now being built, the expense being covered by a British Jew.

There was no reference to a personal pledge by the Premier,

and he could not have made such a pledge in the financial condition of Israel two years ago when I spoke to him about this. I wanted to make the University's appeal to the Jews of the world to supply the money needed for helping in the maintenance of students. I calculated that with 2,000 students at the University a sum like If 100,000 earmarked for this purpose would make a modest but possible beginning. Now that the number of students is closer to 3,000 and the cost of living in Israel money has gone up seriously, I think that a sum of If 200,000 is now needed in order to go ahead. This means that 200,000 dollars, or about 70,000 British pounds, would enable the Hebrew University to begin to deal successfully with the economic problem of the students.

I may mention that Professor Dinaburg, as a member of the Knesset, came to see me then on this very matter, and I explained my idea to him, depending upon the Israel Government paying 50 per cent of the annual budget of the University. This is now taking place, more or less, and Professor Dinaburg is Minister of Education and has promised that something will be done. I would therefore appeal to the Friends of the Hebrew University in this country and elsewhere to start a special effort for the purpose of dealing with the students.

The very future of Israel depends upon this being done, and as rapidly as possible. The additional sum required is certainly not beyond the powers of world Jewry - but it must be over and above the present contributions, and not the same money as before with the earmarking added.

S. Brodetsky

Brompton Lodge,
Cromwell Road, S.W.7.

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

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS

DL=Day Letter

NL=Night Letter

LT=Int'l Letter Telegram

VLT=Int'l Victory Ltr.

(20)

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AUSTER CHAIRMAN NOMINATIONS UNIVERSITY PROPOSES
FOLLOWING ARRANGEMENT YOURSELF CHAIRMAN BOARD GOVERNORS
STOP NO PRESIDENT FOR PRESENT STOP PROFESSOR MAISLER
PRESENT RECTOR EXERCISE PRESIDENTS FUNCTIONS STOP
UNDERSTAND GOOD PROSPECTS THIS PROPOSAL AND GOVERNMENT
FAVORABLE STOP PLEASE CABLE ATTITUDE AS GOVERNORS
MEETING STARTS MONDAY REGARDS=

NEUMANN CABLEADDRESS KINDOTEL=

KINDOTEL

CABLEGRAM

MARCH 15, 1953

NEUMANN
KINDOTEL
JERUSALEM, ISRAEL

REGRET CANNOT ACCEPT ~~SUGGESTED~~ OFFICE WHICH WILL INVOLVE ME IN
EXTENSIVE MONEY RAISING ACTIVITIES AT A TIME WHEN I WISH TO KEEP
MYSELF FREE FOR VITAL WORK ON AMERICAN SCENE IN CONNECTION WITH
OUR CAUSE. WARMEST REGARDS.

AEBA



March 16, 1953

Mr. Marc J. Berkman
American Friends of the Hebrew University
77 West Washington Street
Chicago 2, Illinois

My dear Mr. Berkman:

Acknowledging your letter of February 24th, I understand that the fund which is being raised by the Chicago Z.O.A. is for the American Zionist Fund. There is, therefore, little likelihood that they will appropriate any money for the project which you have in mind.

With all good wishes, I remain

Most cordially yours,

ABBA HILLEL SILVER

AHS:er

THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY, JERUSALEM

to the Members of the Board of Governors:

Attached herewith please find additional
documents for the Board Meeting.

16.3.53

WRHS



המרכז הישראלי לזיכרון, תל אביב

לכבוד
חברי חצר-הנאמנים
כ א י .

רצוף חומר נוסף לוועידת החבר.

THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY OF JERUSALEM
18th MEETING OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS, MARCH 1953.

A G E N D A

SUNDAY, MARCH 22nd -

Morning Session:

Opening by Dr. I.S. Wechsler, Deputy Chairman of the Board.
Election of functionaries for the Board Meeting.
Explanation re agenda by the Executive-Vice-President,
Dr. D.W. Senator.
Debate on Reports submitted to Members.

Memorial Meeting:

A Memorial Meeting for the late Dr. Chaim Weizmann,
first President of the State of Israel and Hon.
President of the Hebrew University, will take place
at 4 p.m. in the Assembly Hall of the Keren Hayesod.

MONDAY, MARCH 23rd -

Morning Session:

Report on behalf of the Nominations Committee - by Mr. D. Auster.
Elections: a) President of the University;
b) Officers of the Board.

Afternoon Session:

Opening of Debate on the Budget and the financial position
- by D.W. Senator, Executive-Vice-President.
Report by Mr. Y. Aran, Deputy Administrator.
Debate on the Budget and financial position.

TUESDAY, MARCH 24th -

Morning Session:

Report on behalf of the Study Committee - by Mr. S. Horowitz.
The Constitution:

- a) Changes in the composition of the Board;
- b) Changes in the composition of the Executive-Council;
- c) Proposal to separate the office of the President
from that of the Chairman of the Executive-Council;
- d) Proposal to separate the office of the Executive-
Vice-President from that of Administrator;
- e) New Procedure for Academic Appointments and Promotions;
- f) Regulations Governing Discipline among the academic
workers at the Hebrew University;
- g) Authority to the President and the Executive-
Council to amend the Constitution.

Debate on the Constitution.

Afternoon Session:

Continuation of the Debate on the Constitution.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25th. -

Morning Session.

Pension Scheme. Explanatory remarks by Mr. S.Ginossar.

Bublik Prize.

School of Economics and Social Sciences in the name of
the late Eliezer Kaplan.

Announcements.

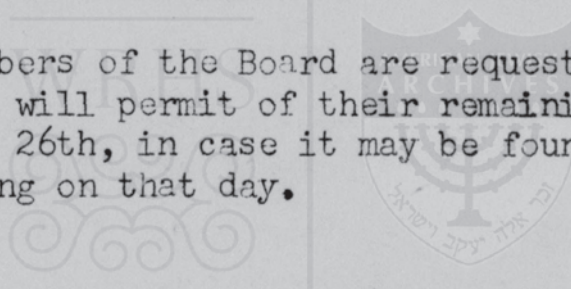
Afternoon Session:

Closing Session of the Meeting.

Notes:

1. The Sessions will be held from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.
and from 4 p.m. to 7 p.m. in the Schocken Library, Talbieh,
except where otherwise stated.

2. Members of the Board are requested to make
arrangements which will permit of their remaining in Jerusalem
on Thursday, March 26th, in case it may be found necessary to
continue the Meeting on that day.



CHANGES IN THE ACADEMIC STAFF OF THE
UNIVERSITY FROM OCTOBER 1952 - MARCH, 1953

APPOINTED

1. Bergmann Ernst D. - Professor of Organic Chemistry
2. Bar-Hillel Y. - Lecturer in Philosophy.
3. Hegin Y. - Instructor in Soil Science (Agriculture)
4. Katchalski E. - Guest-Professor of Biophysics.

PROMOTED

1. Avnimelech M. - Associate-Professor of Paleontology.
2. Bentor Y. - Lecturer in Mineralogy and Petrography.
3. Glasner A. - Lecturer in Inorganic and Analytic Chemistry.
4. Halpern L. - Professor of Neurology
5. Wolman M. - Lecturer in Pathological Anatomy.
6. Talmon I. L. - Lecturer in Modern History.
7. Lever I. W. - Lecturer in English Language and Literature
8. Frankel M. - Professor of Organic Chemistry.
9. Rabinowitz I.I. - Associate-Professor of Jewish Law
10. Koch Walter - Lecturer in Hygiene.
11. Rosin A. - Lecturer in Experimental Pathology.
12. Rachmilewitz M. - Professor of Medicine
13. Schoor S. - Lecturer in Roentgenology.

רשימת מורים בחבר המורים של האוניברסיטה
בתקופה מ-1952 עד מרץ 1953

מורים:

1. ברגמן א.ד. - פרופסור מן המניין בכימיה אורגנית (חצי משרה)
2. בר הלל י. - מרצה בפילוסופיה (מ-1.10.53)
3. הגין י. - מדריך בתורת הקרקע (חקלאות)
4. קצ'לסקי אפרים - פרופסור-אורח בביופיזיקה.

העלאת:

1. אבנימלך מ. - לפרופסור חבר בפליאונטולוגיה
2. בן תור י. - למרצה במינרלוגיה ופטרולוגיה
3. גלזנר א. - למרצה בכימיה אי-אורגנית ואנליטית
4. היילפרין ל. - לפרופסור מן המניין בנורולוגיה
5. וולמן מ. - למרצה באנטומיה פתולוגית
6. טלמון י. - למרצה בהיסטוריה (חדשה)
7. ליור י. - למרצה בחיפה וספרות אנגלית.
8. פראנקל מ. - לפרופסור מן המניין בכימיה אורגנית.
9. רבינוביץ י.י. - לפרופסור חבר במספח עברי.
10. קוך ו. - למרצה בהיגיינה.
11. רוזין א. (גב') - למרצה בפתולוגיה ניסויית.
12. רחמילביץ מ. - לפרופסור במחלות פנימיות.
13. שור ט. - למרצה ברנטגנולוגיה.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY
AND THE KEREN HAYESOD-UNITED ISRAEL APPEAL
=====

1. The University shall receive (in addition to the grant of I.L. 250.000 budgeted by the Jewish Agency Executive) allocations from the receipts of the Keren Hayesod-United Israel Appeal in the countries specified in Paragraph 7 below.
2. The University shall not conduct any campaigns or collections of funds, and shall not send any delegates for that purpose to any country excepting only the U.S.A. England, and Israel. In regard to Canada, special consultations shall be held after the arrival of Mr. Zvi Herman, who is to visit this country shortly.
3. Keren Hayesod shall make use in its propaganda of the slogans relating to the University and its work.
4. University workers and committees in the various countries shall assist the Keren Hayesod-United Israel Appeal in order to increase its receipts as far as possible.
5. Committees of the Friends of the Hebrew University shall be permitted to obtain membership fees in amounts not exceeding \$ 15 per annum (in the local currencies) except in Canada, where the maximum shall be \$ 10 per annum. In the cases of friends of the University paying membership fees exceeding the above-stated maximum, the difference shall be transferred to Keren Hayesod-United Israel Appeal.
6. Bequests and special contributions for chairs, buildings and funds earmarked for scholarships, such as the University receives from time to time from various countries, shall not be deducted from the Keren Hayesod allocations to the University provided that such funds have not been raised through an organized collection by the University.
7. In consideration of the above, the University shall receive the following allocations from the net receipts of the Keren Hayesod-United Israel Appeal.

In Holland and the whole of Belgium	2 per cent
In Switzerland	4 per cent
In the Scandinavian countries	3 per cent
In Australia	5 per cent
In Argentina	4 per cent
In Brazil	the equivalent of \$ 20,000
In Uruguay, Chile, Peru, Cuba, Venezuela, Colombia, Bolivia, Panama, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Honduras, Ecuador, Jamaica, Paraguay, Curacao, Aruba, San Domingo, Trinidad, Haiti and Mexico - 3 per cent	
In South Africa	4.5 per cent
In +Canada	4.5 per cent

./2

+ The definitive conditions in regard to Canada shall be determined in accordance with Para. 2.

8. The financial provisions of this Agreement shall be implemented through direct cooperation between the Head Office of Keren Hayesod in Jerusalem and the Administration of the University in Jerusalem. The University shall be entitled to apply to the Head Office of Keren Hayesod in Jerusalem for payment of the amounts due it from each and every country in local currency.

9. The University Administration shall send circular letters to all its committees and workers notifying them of the conclusion of the above Agreement and of the grant to be received from the Jewish Agency. The University Administration shall at the same time call upon all its workers and committees to give active assistance to the committees of the Keren Hayesod-United Israel Appeal in order to increase its income in those countries.

10. The above Agreement shall be in force for the year 1953 and shall be renewed for an additional year unless notice shall have been received prior to October 1, 1953 from either party proposing changes in, or cancellation of, the above Agreement.

(Signed) A. Dobkin A. Hantke
On behalf of the Head Office
of Keren Hayesod-United Israel Appeal

D.W. Senator
On behalf of the
Administration of the Hebrew University

26.2.53

Copy.

The Hebrew University
Jerusalem.

Dear Sirs,

I have the honour to inform you that at its session of 8th February, 1953 the Government decided to make the following sites available for the Hebrew University and the Hadassah Hospital.

- a) The buildings of the Faculty of Medicine, the Faculty of Science and the University Hospital, including the laboratories and all auxiliary buildings, will be erected on the tract allocated for this purpose near Ein Karem.
- b) All the other institutes of the University will be erected on the tract to be allocated for this purpose in Neve Shaanan and the enlarged area of Rehavia.

I hope that this decision will remove the obstacles from your path and expedite the erection of the Hebrew University buildings.

Faithfully yours,

Z. Sherf
Secretary to the Government

THE STATUTES OF THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY
SUGGESTED AMENDMENTS

Memorandum for the Board of Governors
by
Sir Leon Simon

— — — — —

It seems to me desirable to separate the office of President from that of Chairman of the Executive Council and to make the President Head of the University, including its academic side. I therefore propose the following amendments of the Statutes (which form the First Schedule to the "Act to incorporate the Hebrew University of Jerusalem", of which a Revised Preliminary Draft has been circulated to the Governors): -

Par. 10: Add in line 3, after "Deputy Chairman of the Board", the words: "The Chairman of the Executive Council."

Par. 12. Redraft as follows:

12. The Executive Council shall consist of (a) official members and (b) non-official members, composed as follows: -

(a) "The official members shall consist of the President, the Executive Vice-President if any, the Rector and not more than six members of the Senate elected by that body."

(b) "The non-official members shall consist of 2 representatives of the Government of Israel, 2 representatives of the World Z.O., and not more than 15 other persons etc. etc. (as present draft, to end of sub-par.)"

(c) "The members appointed by the Board of Governors and the members elected by the Senate etc. etc. (as present draft, to end of sub-par)."

(d) "Any member appointed to the Executive Council by the Board etc. (as in present draft, to end of sub-par.)."

Par. 13 Redraft as follows:

13. (a) The Board of Governors shall appoint one of the non-official members of the Executive Council to be Chairman of the Executive Council.

(b) The Chairman of the E.C. shall preside at the meetings of the E.C. In the event of his absence or inability to participate at (?in) a meeting the chair shall be taken by one of the members of the E.C. chosen by the latter.

(c) The chairman of a meeting of the E.C. shall have a second etc. (to end, as in present draft).

(Note: Sub-par. (d) is not in place here, and its substance has been transferred elsewhere).

Pars. 15 and 16 Substitute "Chairman of the E.C." for "President" wherever the latter occurs.

Par. 18 From line 2 read as follows:
"appointed by the Council and composed of the Chairman of the E. C., the President, the Rector, the Administrator, two of the non-official members of the E.C., and one of the members of the Senate who are members of the E.C. Not more than etc. etc. (as in present draft, to end)."

Par. 19! After "the Senate shall be composed of: ", add -
"(1) The President; "
and re-number the following sub-pars.

Par. 20 Redraft as follows:
20. The present Rector shall be Chairman of the Senate during the remainder of his term of office. In his absence the Pro-Rector shall preside at meetings and in the absence of both the Senate shall elect a chairman from among its members. After the end of the term of office of the present Rector the President shall be Chairman of the Senate, and in his absence or at his request the Rector shall preside at meetings. In the absence of both the Pro-Rector shall reside. In the case of equality of votes the chairman of the meeting shall have a second or casting vote.

Par. 30. In line 3 omit the words "be Chairman of the Executive Council and shall".
Omit the whole of the last three lines (including the word "Administration" at the beginning of line 7), and substitute -

"and shall preside at meetings of the Senate and academic functions unless he requests the Rector to take his place at such a meeting or function. He shall be entitled to be present and to take part in discussions at meetings of the Boards of Faculties and of all University Committees."

Par. 32 Add at end of first sentence (after "to act") -

"except in the case of meetings of the Senate and academic functions".

Par. 34 After the first sentence read as follows:-
"He shall be the head of the academic staff of the University. In the absence of the President or at his request the Rector shall preside at meetings of the Senate and of its Standing Committee, if any, and at academic functions. He shall be entitled to be present etc. etc. (as in present draft, to end of par)."

The final wording will of course be settled by the experts; and it may be that if my suggestion is accepted in principle, other changes in the statutes will be necessary besides those suggested above.

February, 1953

(-) Sir Leon Simon

BUBLICK ESTATE

FIRST: The American Friends hereby agrees to receive and set aside any and all monies or properties which may be distributed to the American Friends upon the death of Gedalia Bublick by the Trustees designated, pursuant to the Last Will and Testament of Solomon Bublick, IN TRUST, NEVERTHELESS, for the following uses and purposes:

- (1) To invest and reinvest the principal of said fund, and to pay the entire income therefrom annually as an award to persons selected for their significant contributions to Jewish life and letters in the manner hereinafter provided: An award of said entire net income shall be made every second year in perpetuity to a person selected under subdivision (1) (a) hereof, and to a person selected under subdivision (1) (b) hereof, but the American Friends shall alternate such awards so that an award shall be made each year in one of the aforesaid categories.
 - (a) To the person, Jew or non-Jew, who, during the two years next preceding the award, has made the most significant contribution to the progress and development of Eretz Yisroel (Palestine).
 - (b) To the person, Jew or non-Jew, who is or was a student, alumnus, faculty or staff member of the Hebrew University, and who, during the two years next preceding the award, has conducted the most significant work of study or research, and has published the results thereof.
- (2) The person to receive the awards mentioned in Paragraph (1), subdivisions (a) and (b) shall be selected by the Board of Governors of the Hebrew University Association, its successors or assigns. The American Friends herein shall make every effort to secure from said Board of Governors their annual selection of a person to receive an award under paragraph (1), subdivisions (a) or (b), as the case may be, and the American Friends is hereby authorized and empowered to pay and deliver the amount of such award to the Hebrew University for presentation to the recipient of said award in Palestine or elsewhere in any part of the world, as said Board of Governors may desire.

(a) The American Friends is requested, but it shall not be mandatory upon it, to make every effort to urge the Board of Governors of the Hebrew University Association to make its selection to a person to receive an award under Paragraph (1), subdivision (a) only, in the following manner: The said Board of Governors shall be requested to designate an Award Committee consisting of the following five persons, or as many such persons as will serve on such committee; namely,

1. The president of the Hebrew University;
2. The Rector of the Hebrew University;
3. The chairman of the Board of Governors of the Hebrew University;
4. The president of the World Zionist Organization; and
5. The chairman of the Executive Committee of the Jewish Agency.

The Board of Governors may change or increase said committee in its own discretion, but it is requested that said Board of Governors shall make its selection of the person to receive an award under Paragraph (1), subdivision (a) above, upon the advice and recommendation of such committee.

(b) Only in the event that the Board of Governors of the Hebrew University Association, its successors or assigns, shall fail or refuse, for any reason, to act as the selecting and presenting body for awards, then the American Friends herein shall select the recipient of such awards, and make the presentations thereof, or the American Friends may select any appropriate person, body, committee, group, association or corporation to be substituted for and perform the function hereinabove described for said Board of Governors.

(3) The American Friends shall not change or alter the nature or purposes of the awards aforementioned unless it shall become impossible or extremely impractical to carry out the purposes set forth above, but in such event the American Friends is authorized and empowered to pay and distribute

the income from principal of this trust annually to any other cause or purpose appertaining to Jewish life and letters which, in the sole discretion of the American Friends will carry out the purpose intended by the late Solomon Bublick.

- (4) The awards described herein shall be known as the "Solomon Bublick Hebrew University Awards", and shall be so described in all literature and publicity connected with such awards and during the presentation thereof. The American Friends shall take appropriate steps to publicize the "Solomon Bublick Hebrew University Awards".

SECOND: The American Friends is hereby designated as Trustee.



An agreement was concluded on the 25th January 1953, between the University and the General Union of Administrative workers in Israel, providing for a pension scheme for the Administrative Staff of the University, on the following lines:

- 1) The age of retirement from the service of the University shall be as a rule 65 for men and 60 for women. However, within ten years before the above age a member of the staff may retire if he had completed by then 25 years of service, or - even failing that condition - on the ground of illness (in which latter case he may also be discharged).
- 2) A member of the staff retiring from service as above shall be entitled to a pension if he had by then completed 12 years of service. The basic pension shall be calculated at the rate of 2% of the last salary for each year of service; but shall in ~~no~~ case be less than 30% and not more than 66% of that salary. After the death of a retired member, a reduced pension shall be payable to his widow, orphans or dependent parents. The amount of the pensions shall be adjustable to the cost-of-living as reflected in the University salaries scale. ARCHIVES
- 3) The existing Provident Fund shall become the Pension Fund, and both the members of the staff and the University shall continue to pay into it 5% each of the salaries. However the University undertook the responsibility for supplementing the Pension Fund whenever necessary to meet the above obligations.
- 4) The agreement is for 2 years, and will be renewable automatically for two more years, unless notice to the contrary will be given by either party.

18th MEETING OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS

MARCH 22-25, 1953

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BOARD OF GOVERNORS

(LIST OF MEMBERS)

ARGENTINE

1. Mr. Enrique Schuster

AUSTRALIA

2. Mr. Alroy M. Cohen

BRAZIL

3. Prof. F. Feigl

CANADA

4. Mr. Allan Bronfman
5. Prof. J.G. Quastel

ENGLAND

6. Prof. Norman Bentwich
7. Prof. S. Brodetsky
8. The Very Rev. I. Brodie
9. Sir Henry Cohen
10. Mr. V. Gollancz
11. Mr. James de Rothschild
12. Dr. S. R. Salaman
13. The Rt. Hon. Viscount Samuel
14. Prof. S. Wright

FRANCE

15. Mr. I. Jefroykin
16. Baron Guy de Rothschild

SOUTH AFRICA

17. Justice L. Greenberg
18. Dr. A. Landau
19. Mr. H. Lourie
20. Mr. Louis Marks

SWEDEN

21. Mr. H.G. Turitz

SWITZERLAND

22. Prof. T. Gordonoff

U . S . A

23. Mr. J. Blaustein
24. Prof. Albert Einstein
25. Dr. J. Friedenwald
26. Mr. Frank Goldmann
27. Rabbi Dr. I. Goldstein
28. Dr. Haim Greenberg
29. Mrs. R. Halprin
30. Mr. S. Hausman
31. Prof. Oscar Janowsky
32. Dr. J. Jarcho
33. Mr. J. Mizer
34. Mr. Walter Mayer
35. Mr. Henry Morgenthau
36. Mr. Edward A. Norman
37. Prof. J.R. Oppenheimer
38. Mrs. T. de Sola Pool
39. Mr. C. Rosenbloom
40. Rabbi Dr. A.H. Silver
41. Mr. Mark Sugarman
42. Mr. Edward M.M. Warburg
43. Dr. I.S. Wechsler
44. Mr. P.G. Whitman
45. Dr. G.S. Wise

ISRAEL

46. Mr. D. Auster
47. Dr. A. Barth
48. Mr. I. Ben-Zvi
49. Dr. Jacob Cohen
50. Mr. G. Frumkin
51. Dr. A. Granott
52. Mr. A.S. Hoofien
53. Mr. S. Horowitz
54. Dr. Helen Kagad
55. Prof. J. Klausner
56. Senator M. Koerner
57. Prof. B. Mazar-Maisler
58. Mr. S. Miron (Mirenburg)
59. Mr. A. Moller
60. Mr. Eliezer Perry
61. Mr. M. Recanati
62. Mr. Hanoch Reinhold
63. Dr. D.W. Senator
64. Mr. S. Schocken
65. Mr. S. Shazar
66. Mr. D. Shimony
67. Sir Leon Simon
68. Dr. M. Smoira

Note: - Re composition Board of Governors,
see Constitution, page 9, para. 2 ff.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL
(LIST OF MEMBERS)

NON-ACADEMIC MEMBERS

1. Dr. D.W.Senator (Executive Vice-President) (B.of G.)
2. Mr. D. Auster (B.of G.)
3. Mr. I. Ben-Zvi (B.of G.)
4. Dr. E. Bergmann
5. Dr. A. Granott (B.of G.)
6. Mr. S. Horowitz (B. of G.)
7. Dr. Helene Kagan (B.of G.)
8. Dr. L. Kohn
9. Mr. B. Locker
10. Mr. G. Liebes
11. Mr. S. Miron (Mirenburg) (B.of G.)
12. Mr. M. Shattner
13. Mr. S. Shazar (B.of G.)
14. Mr. D. Shimoni (B.of G.)
15. Sir Leon Simon (B. of G.)
16. Dr. M. Smoira (B.of G.)
17. Dr. A. Ticho

ACADEMIC MEMBERS

18. Prof. B. Mazar-Maisler (Rector) (B.of G.)
19. Prof. R. Bachi
20. Prof. H.S. Bergmann
21. Prof. A. Dostrovsky
22. Prof. M. Evenari
23. Prof. G. Racah
24. Prof. M. Schwabe

NOTE: - a) Re composition Executive Council
see Constitution, page 12, para 12,ff.
b) B.of G. stands for Member of the
Board of Governors.

THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY
JERUSALEM.

March 15, 1953.

To the members of the Board of Governors,

I am sending you herewith for information a copy of an article on Mount Scopus which we intend to use in connection with a renewed attempt to secure free access to Scopus, in accordance with paragraph 8 of the Armistice Agreement with Jordan.

It may be necessary to adopt a suitable resolution in this matter at the forthcoming meeting of the Board.

Sincerely yours,

David Werner Senator
Executive Vice President

MOUNT SCOPUS

A University in Exile

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For five years the Hebrew University and the Medical Centre in Jerusalem have been deprived of the use of their academic and hospital facilities on Mount Scopus. The great campus, which for nearly a quarter of a century was a busy hive of university life and medical care, lies deserted. The lecture halls, reading rooms, laboratories, hospitalwards and operating theatres are beyond access to professors, students and patients. Under the terms of the Scopus Demilitarisation Agreement concluded under U.N. auspices in July 1948, the University and the Medical Centre are guarded by Israel police, but access to the area is by way of a road held by the military forces of the Jordan Kingdom and is denied to all but a fortnightly convoy bringing up supplies and a relieving police party. The Jordan-Israel Armistice of 3rd April 1949 provided for the appointment of a Special Committee to formulate plans and arrangements, inter alia, on the "resumption of the normal functions of the cultural and humanitarian institutions on Mount Scopus and free access thereto" on which, it was stated, "agreement in principle had been reached" (Article VIII). Owing to the obstructive attitude of the Jordan authorities, however, this Article has remained a dead letter. The cultural and humanitarian institutions on Mount Scopus have not been allowed to resume their normal functions, nor has free access been granted to them. The University and the Medical Centre have had to carry on their work for the past four years in hired premises scattered all over the New City, deprived of their equipment, collections and libraries. On the other hand, the spacious buildings on Mount Scopus stand empty, while moth and rust are eating up their priceless books and instruments.

After a silence of four years, maintained in the expectation that the terms of the Armistice Agreement relating to Mount Scopus would be carried into effect, the Hebrew University finds itself compelled to bring the outrageous state of affairs on Mount Scopus to the attention of the academic world. We cannot acquiesce in the continued paralysis of a great academic and medical centre which for almost a quarter of a century has rendered pioneer service in bringing knowledge and healing to all inhabitants of the Holy Land and to many far beyond its frontiers.

HISTORY OF THE UNIVERSITY

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The Hebrew University was opened in April 1925. Years of preparation had preceded its inauguration. The idea of setting up in Jerusalem a great centre of academic studies held from the outset a prominent place in the Jewish national revival. The University was planned during its first phase as an institute of research and post-graduate studies rather than of undergraduate tuition. It was in accordance with this concept that the first Departments were set up - the Schools of Jewish and Oriental Studies, the Institutes of Chemistry, Micro-Biology and Palestine Natural History and the Department of Mathematics. Within a few years a series of academic, laboratory and library buildings went up on Mount Scopus. Three years after the inauguration, sufficient progress had been made for undergraduate instruction to be authorised both in the Humanities and in the Science Departments. In the wake of the establishment of the Nazi regime in 1933, a considerable number of Jewish professors and students from Germany settled in Jerusalem and joined the personnel of the Hebrew University. In 1936 the University reached an agreement with the Hadassah Organisation of America for the joint establishment of a Medical Centre on Mount Scopus to comprise a University Hospital, a post-graduate Medical School and a School of Nursing. The construction of the Hospital - the largest in the country - and the Schools was started in November 1936 and completed in May 1939.

The years of the Second World War witnessed a significant expansion of the University. In 1940 a School of Agriculture was set up. In the same year the Department of Education issued the first teachers certificates. Throughout, the University placed all its facilities **at the disposal** of the war effort. It produced vaccines, scientific apparatus and chemicals, carried on research in special technical problems, organised courses in endemic diseases for Army medical officers, worked out new methods of wound treatment, and provided malaria control experts to the armed forces. To meet the shortage in foodstuffs and raw materials, the University by research and instruction assisted in the increase of agricultural production and the development of local industries.

By the end of the Mandatory era, Mount Scopus had become a great centre of learning and healing. The University comprised a Faculty of Humanities (embracing Departments of Classics, History, Archaeology, Philosophy, Education, Jewish and Oriental Studies), a Faculty of Science (with Departments of Chemistry, Physics, Mathematics, Botany, Zoology, Geology, Meteorology, Biology, Hygiene, Physiology Bacteriology and Parasitology), a School of Agriculture and a pre-Faculty of Medicine. The Jewish National and University Library

had on its stacks nearly 500,000 volumes, including many Oriental manuscripts and incunabula, rare prints and a large medical section. The University campus further included a Museum of Jewish Antiquities, a collection of Biblical botany and Palestine plant lore, a Botanical Garden, an open-air theatre, a clubhouse and playing fields. The academic staff of the University numbered at the end of 1947, 37 professors, 47 lecturers, 22 instructors and 59 assistants. Its student enrolment in 1946/47 totalled 1027, many of them hailing from abroad. Since the inauguration in 1927, 758 students had received degrees of M.A., M.Sc., and M.Sc.(A.r.). During the same period the Ph.D. degree was awarded to 83 research students.

During these twenty-three years the University had rendered outstanding service in building up the country's intellectual life and assisting its material development. It had trained hundreds of young scientists, agriculturists, teachers and civil servants. In its laboratories and seminaries a fine tradition of independent research had been established. While aiming at the advancement of knowledge and research generally, the University had devoted special attention to the problems of Palestine and the Middle East. It had made significant contributions to the development of local industry and agricultural settlement. The University Hospital, with its large wards, operation theatres and research laboratories, had become the premier medical institution in the Middle East. It had been able to draw to its service eminent physicians and surgeons from abroad. Close to ten thousand patients of all races and creeds had benefited annually from hospitalisation on Mount Scopus. Tens of thousands of X-ray, pathological, bacteriological, physiological examinations and metabolism tests had been performed every year. From all parts of Palestine and from other countries of the Middle East patients streamed to Mount Scopus for diagnosis and treatment. In 1946, the last year for which complete figures are available, more than half the patients came from outside Jerusalem, many from outside the country, particularly from the neighbouring Arab States.

A brief survey of the University's achievements up to 1948 in the spheres of academic tuition and research may here be offered.

In the Faculty of Humanities research was primarily directed to problems connected with the country's historical associations and its place in the Middle East. Biblical exegesis, Jewish history, the historical geography of Palestine, Hebrew philosophy, Rabbinical literature, Jewish philosophy and mysticism, the sociology and demography of the Jews held a major place in the curriculum. Islamic culture, Arabic language and literature, Semitic philology, Egyptology

and the archaeology of the Middle East were equally kept to the fore. New ground was broken in building up an archive of Oriental music. The School of Oriental Studies undertook two large projects: the preparation of a concordance of classic Arabic poetry, and the publication of a critical edition of the historical corpus of Al-Baladhuri. The University succeeded in acquiring a number of valuable Oriental libraries from Europe and the Middle East and in building up a great collection of photographic reproductions of Moslem art and archaeological material. In the historical section, the Hellenistic period formed a principal subject of research, special attention being paid to the problems of Greek, Jewish and Roman-Jewish epigraphy. In the Sociological Section of the Faculty, problems connected with economic and social conditions in Palestine and the Middle East generally held a foremost place.

A vast amount of research work - mathematical, physical, chemical and biological - was done in the Faculty of Science. The School of Agriculture, in addition to providing a five-year course in theoretical and practical husbandry, engaged in numerous research activities relating to plant breeding, soil chemistry, citriculture, horticulture, plant pathology and rural economics. The Pre-Faculty of Medicine comprised Departments of Bacteriology, Hygiene and Parasitology, as well as research laboratories for Physiology, Pharmacology, Pathological Anatomy, Cancer and Hormone Research. In addition, post-graduate instruction was given in Medicine, Surgery, Pediatrics, Gynaecology, Obstetrics, Ophthalmology, Neurology and Dermatology.

The University also took up the cause of adult education. Under the auspices of a committee sponsored by the University, hundreds of lectures were delivered every year in towns and villages. Special university extension courses were held for the benefit of school teachers, farmers, physicians and dentists. The University also arranged public symposia on subjects of general interest and issued textbooks for the students of these courses.

A further noteworthy development was the establishment of a University Press, which issued more than a hundred publications on Jewish and Oriental subjects, archaeology, psychology, philosophy, education, mathematics, agriculture and medicine. It also published a periodical review and a bibliographical quarterly.

GROUPS AND BUILDINGS

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Standing on the highest ridge of Mount Scopus, the Hebrew University and the Medical Centre dominate the eastern skyline of Jerusalem. The site, famed for its natural beauty and historic associations - it was from there that Titus directed the siege of Jerusalem - is one of the noblest in the country. It looks down upon the walled Old City in the foreground and the new quarters and suburbs stretching into the distance. Towards the east the University campus faces the wilderness of Judea, the deep cavity of the Dead Sea and the hills of Moab rising beyond it.

The University campus and the Medical Centre cover an area of 70 acres. The original estate was purchased early in 1914. The first institutes to be erected were the Chaim Weizmann School of Chemistry and the Einstein Institute of Mathematics and Physics. In 1929 the building of the Jewish National Library was erected - a three-storey edifice covering a floor space of 44,000 square feet, with reading rooms, book stacks and administrative offices. In 1940 the Rosenbloom Memorial Building, a two-storey structure with a floor space of 20,000 square feet, was built to house the Institute of Jewish Studies. In addition, the University campus comprises the Department of Botany, the Department of Archaeological Museum (Kootcher Foundation), the laboratory of meteorology and climatology, the University club-house, the administrative building, the power-house, workshops, the animal house, a gymnasium and playing fields. In 1931 an imposing open-air theatre, with a seating capacity of over two thousand, was laid out on the eastern slope of Mount Scopus, looking down on the Dead Sea. For many years it was a favourite site for concerts, theatre performances and University functions.

The compound of the Medical Centre comprises three units: the Hadassah University Hospital, the Medical School and the School of Nursing. It covers an area of 20,000 square metres. The Hospital consists of three connected wings: the first contains admission rooms, pharmacy, administrative buildings, operating theatres, X-ray and radium institutes; the second, connected with the first by a large waiting room, comprises wards and a service station; the third is the maternity pavilion. Each of the Hospital departments is divided into nursing units of 30 - 35 beds. A large number of balconies afford a magnificent view of the Old City, the Hills of Moab and the Dead Sea. The X-Ray Institute contains well equipped sections of radioscopy, radiography and superficial therapy. There are separate operating theatres for general, septic, ophthalmological and orthopedic operations. The kitchen and the laundry are mechanically equipped.

Special facilities are provided for research and tuition requirements, each department being equipped with a large hall for demonstration, lectures and clinical meetings. The main operating rooms contain observers' galleries. The School of Nursing is a three-storey building connected with the Hospital by a pergola. It contains, apart from living quarters, rooms for demonstrations, lectures and laboratories.

On the other side of the main highway, facing the School of Nursing, a Medical School for post-graduate studies and research was built. It contained, inter alia, a cancer research institute.

Early in 1948 three new science buildings were in the course of construction on the University campus: a building to house the departments of botany and zoology, a second chemistry building to provide accommodation for the departments of organic and inorganic chemistry, and a physical chemistry building. In addition, plans had been prepared for the erection of a second building for the Faculty of the Humanities, an Institute of French Civilisation, and ten halls of residence for students, to constitute the first section of a University City.

Among the assets of the Hebrew University on Mount Scopus, the most valuable is the Jewish National and University Library. It contains approximately half a million volumes. It is particularly strong in Hebraica, Judaica, Orientalia, medicine, social sciences, philosophy, archaeology, music and art. It contains nearly 2,500 manuscripts - mainly Hebrew, Arabic, Samaritan - eighty-four incunabula, about two thousand rare volumes, eight thousand musical items, and many valuable archives and collections. In addition there are about a hundred thousand books in the several departmental libraries. In 1941 a Museum of Jewish Antiquities was erected, containing about nine thousand specimens of ancient pottery, bronzes, glass, mosaics, seals and ossuaries. Its exhibits include about four thousand ancient Jewish and other Palestinian coins, fragments of mosaic floors, and models of ancient synagogues. The University further has a Museum of Biblical and Talmudic Botany and Palestine Plant Lore, botanical, zoological and geological collections, an Archive of Oriental Music and a large collection of Jewish autographs and portraits.

The land, buildings, equipment, libraries and collections on Mount Scopus including the Medical Centre, represent an aggregate value of approximately \$ 15,000,000.

THE WAR AND ITS AFTERMATH
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The Arab disturbances, which began in December 1947, following the U.N. decision for the termination of the Mandate and the partition of the country, placed Mount Scopus in a precarious position. The Jewish sections of Jerusalem were from the beginning singled out for attack by Arab gunmen and guerilla bands, and the road to Mount Scopus, which was rather isolated from the bulk of the New City, became increasingly unsafe. Transport to the University and to the Hospital had to be organised in convoys. Attacks on them became of frequent occurrence. University and hospital personnel proceeding up the hill suffered heavy casualties, many of them fatal. As the danger increased, some of the medical equipment was brought down to town, and emergency hospitals were established. Work at the University was continued as long as possible. Parties of students and professors went up at regular intervals to guard the campus and maintain a skeleton service. On April 13th a convoy taking professors, students, physicians, nurses and hospital workers up to Mount Scopus was ambushed by an Arab mob of more than a thousand. The attack lasted for seven hours and resulted in the death of seventy-seven members of the party. Among those who perished were the Director of the University Hospital, the Head of the Pathological Institute, the Professor of Psychology, and several prominent lecturers, assistants and instructors. After this terrible carnage, traffic up Mount Scopus came practically to a standstill.

When, on May 14th, the British Mandate terminated and the Arab Legion advanced upon Jerusalem, the University and the Hospital became a target of attack. On several occasions the Arab Legion directed its shell-fire on the hospital and laboratory buildings, causing considerable damage. There were some twenty direct hits on the hospital. Water, drainage and electricity installations also were badly damaged. The campus was defended by a small party of University teachers, students and guards, and remained in Jewish hands until the first truce came into force on June 11th. During the truce, negotiations were conducted, through the intermediary of the United Nations Truce Committee, with a view to protecting the University and the Hospital from further attack. These negotiations resulted in the conclusion on July 7th of an Agreement between the Arab and Jewish military commanders in the Jerusalem area for the demilitarisation of Mount Scopus.

Under the terms of the Agreement, Mount Scopus - including, on the Jewish side, the Hebrew University and the University Hospital, on the Arab side, the Augusta Victoria building and the village of Issawiya - was placed under U.N. protection. All military personnel

with its equipment was to be withdrawn, and its place to be taken by Jewish and Arab civilian police. The U.N. Commander was to arrange that both parties receive adequate supplies of food and water and to make provision, in consultation with each party, for visits of properly accredited individuals. The population of Mount Scopus was limited to the individuals needed for its operation and to the population of the village of Issawiya, no additions to be made except by agreement of both parties. The initial personnel roster of the civilian police in the Jewish section was not to exceed eighty-five, that of the village civilian personnel thirty-three. The Arab civilian police at the Augusta Victoria building was limited to forty. The area was not to be used as a basis for military operations.

The conclusion of the Demilitarisation Agreement aroused hopes in University circles that regular contact would soon be established between Mount Scopus and the New City. These hopes, however, did not materialise. Convoys were allowed to go up only at very irregular intervals, and work at the Hospital and the University could not be restarted.

On 30th November 1948 an Annex to the Agreement was signed, providing that, pending the proposed negotiation of a new comprehensive agreement, the U.N. Observers should arrange for the relief of fifty percent of the Jewish personnel on Mount Scopus during the first and third weeks of each month, and for the simultaneous despatch of a supply convoy. It is in accordance with this supplementary agreement that convoys have since gone up to Mount Scopus twice monthly, although their despatch has on various occasions been obstructed by the Jordan forces. On the other hand, contrary to the terms of the Agreement, the Arab population of the village of Issawiya has increased from a mere handful to more than eight hundred, without the U.N. authorities being able to stop their infiltration. This increase of the Arab villagers on the border of the University constitutes a grave danger to the security of the University and the medical buildings. Furthermore, while the University Medical Centre lies deserted, the Augusta Victoria building on the Arab side has been turned into a hospital and is frequented by large numbers of patients and visitors.

The regulations which govern the fortnightly convoy give the Arab commander complete control over this single link between the New City and Mount Scopus. Lists of intended visitors, whose number is limited to fifteen, have to be submitted weeks in advance. Every visitor has to obtain a special permit and is rigorously searched by the Arab guards. Transport is effected in a shuttered bus without windows. The whole procedure is patently calculated to discourage any

University personnel from going up. Any resumption of academic, medical or research work is clearly ruled out by these restrictions. The resultant isolation of Mount Scopus has wrought havoc with the buildings, equipment, furniture, installations, books and collections. Damp and dust are destroying the fine instruments of the laboratories. The invaluable herbarium, brought together during many years of arduous work, is being eaten up by moths. Precious manuscripts are rotting. Insects and microbes are destroying books, furniture and equipment. A recent visitor has described the desolation of Mount Scopus, in the following terms: "It is like the ruins of Pompeii - overwhelmed, not by a stream of lava, but by a flood of war and hate... The garden is overgrown. The tunnel by which the nurses came from their home to the Hospital is a ghostly alley. Everything has stayed as it was in January 1948. The Library is the most utter symbol of frustration. In their stacks repose half a million books, untouched. The vast reading room is an empty space. The files and books on the desk of the Chancellor are as he left them on his last day of work. The storms of four years have brought down some of the old trees which block the path. Here and there spent bullets recall the months of siege and stress. With some difficulty we make our way over stones and felled trees to the open-air theatre. The tiers of rough stone seats recall that unforgettable day of 1925 when seven thousand people assembled from all parts of the world, and a few Arabs and the representatives of a hundred universities gathered to take part in a ceremony symbolising Israel's renaissance. (N. Bentwich, "The Hebrew University in Exile" - "Commentary", May 1925).

This pen picture of an eye witness may convey something of the heartbreaking decay which has set in on Mount Scopus. The petty vindictiveness of the Jordan authorities has gone to the length of not even permitting books or equipment to be taken down temporarily from Mount Scopus to enable the University to continue its academic work in its emergency home in the New City. Requests for even that minor concession have invariably been turned down by the Jordan Government. On the other hand, a great deal of university property, in particular building material, furniture and instruments, has been stolen by Arab villagers who have little difficulty in crossing the narrow strip of no-man's land that separates the University from the Arab area on Mount Scopus.

The question of Mount Scopus was considered at length during the Israel-Jordan armistice negotiations which took place in Rhodes in the spring of 1949 and ended with the conclusion of the armistice of 3.4.1949. Article VIII of the Agreement provides:

1. A Special Committee, composed of two representatives of each Party designated by the respective Governments, shall be established for the purpose of formulating agreed plans and arrangements designed to enlarge the scope of this Agreement and to effect improvements in its application.
2. The special Committee shall be organised immediately following the coming into effect of this Agreement and shall direct its attention to the formulation of agreed plans and arrangements for such matters as either Party may submit to it, which, in any case, shall include the following, on which agreement in principle already exists: free movement of traffic on vital roads, including the Bethlehem and Latrun-Jerusalem roads; resumption of the normal functioning of the cultural and humanitarian institutions on Mount Scopus and free access thereto; free access to the Holy Places and cultural institutions and use of the cemetery on the Mount of Olives; resumption of operation of the Latrun pumping station; provision of electricity for the Old City; and resumption of operation of the railroad to Jerusalem.
3. The special Committee shall have exclusive competence over such matters as may be referred to it. Agreed plans and arrangements formulated by it may provide for the exercise of supervisory functions by the Mixed Armistice Commission established in Article XI.

The meaning of this Article is clear beyond any shadow of doubt. It records that, among other things, agreement in principle was reached between the two contracting parties regarding the resumption of the normal functioning of the cultural and humanitarian institutions on Mount Scopus - viz. the Hebrew University and the Medical Centre - and free access thereto. A Special Committee was to be set up for the purpose of formulating agreed plans and arrangements for such resumption. Language could not be clearer. The parties had moreover agreed that the matter should be treated as one of urgency: action was to be taken "immediately following the coming into effect of this Agreement". The Special Committee did, indeed, meet and discussed among other matters the problem of Mount Scopus. However, owing to the obstructive attitude maintained by the Jordan representatives, no effective progress could be made. There was no lack of practical suggestions for opening the way to Mount Scopus without detriment to Jordan interests, but the solution of the problem was blocked by the patent unwillingness of the Jordan Government to implement its pledge to grant free access to the cultural and humanitarian institutions on Mount Scopus.

The discussion dragged on from meeting to meeting and finally was postponed sine die. The efforts of the Chairman of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organisation to bring about a settlement of the question proved as futile as resolution adopted by the Security Council on the 17th November 1950 in which, following a complaint of the Israel Government concerning the closing of Mount Scopus, the Council expressed the hope that the Special Committee would "proceed expeditiously to carry out the functions contemplated in paras.2 and 3 of that Article." The "agreement in principle" embodied in Article VIII has remained a dead letter: the cultural and humanitarian institutions on Mount Scopus are closed and inaccessible.

The Hebrew University appeals to the United Nations and to learned institutions in all lands, to take action with a view to securing the resumption of the normal functioning of the cultural and humanitarian institutions on Mount Scopus and ensuring free access to them.



INTRODUCTION TO THE REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE ADULT EDUCATION CENTRE OF THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY IN 1952

At the end of 1952 a number of changes were introduced in the constitution of the Adult Education Centre. Increased representation in the Executive Committee of the Centre was given to the Ministry of Education and Culture and to the Senate and Executive Council of the University, whilst it was also decided to include two or three persons suitable for membership on personal grounds. A small committee of the Executive Committee was set up to deal regularly with the current affairs of the Centre and to carry out various duties to be assigned to it from time to time by the Executive Committee. This body is authorised to take decisions and to act in urgent cases where matters of principle are involved and where action cannot wait for a full meeting of the Executive Committee. The Council of the Adult Education Centre, which hitherto included only representatives of institutions cooperating in the work of the Centre, was expanded through the addition of writers, artists, teachers, etc. The Instruction Committee which dealt with academic-pedagogic matters was abolished, and the chairman of the Executive Committee was given authority to appoint, in consultation with the Rector or the Deans, as the occasion demanded, ad hoc committees to carry out certain functions.

In 1952, the twelfth year since the Hebrew University embarked on an organised programme in the field of Adult Education, considerable progress was made, especially in the institutions devoted to the systematic education of adults.

COLLEGE FOR ADULT EDUCATION TEACHERS

In September 1952 the third class of the College for Adult Education Teachers was graduated after 11 months of consecutive and intensive study. The instruction in this College, which is headed by Prof. M. Buber and directed by Dr. G. Freudenberg, is given in the form of lectures, exercises, seminars, tours,

independent study and guided reading in many subjects during most hours of the day. The object of the course is to give the students an appropriate Jewish and general education and to train them as teachers and educators for adults, chiefly with a view to the social and cultural absorption of the new immigrants.

Students admitted to the third class were required to be in possession of leaving-certificates from secondary schools in Israel or their equivalent. Suitable candidates who had no certificates were admitted on the basis of entrance examinations. At the request of the Ministry of Education and Culture, the previous student enrollment was doubled, bringing the number up to 58. Some of the students had been in the country only a few weeks or months, so that a special intensive course in Hebrew, outside the framework of the general curriculum, had to be arranged for them. This course, it is worth noting, was given by a graduate of the second class of the College.

The new immigrants were granted loan scholarships by the Ministry of Education and Culture and by the Jewish Agency in order to assist them during their period of study. The scholarship holders lived in the hostel of the College, which also accommodated ten students who had been in the country a long time but who came from localities other than Jerusalem.

In the summer the students were transferred to Beersheba where a "Hebrew Studies Month" was organised for the residents of the town, most of whom are new immigrants. In this way the students of the College received practical training in the teaching of adults. In the course of six consecutive weeks fifty classes of adolescents and adults were organised in all parts of the town, in which students of the College taught Hebrew, Bible and Yediath Haaretz (Knowledge of the Homeland). Most of them did well.

Fifty-two students of the College successfully completed the course and, after passing oral and written examinations, were awarded the teachers' certificates which entitle them to serve as teachers in the network of adult-education

institutions of the State. Most of the graduates of the third class have been absorbed as teachers of adults, especially immigrants, in various institutions. A considerable number are teaching in the Ulpanim for immigrants conducted by the Absorption Department of the Jewish Agency. Some were recruited for service in the Israel Defence Army, where they are teaching Hebrew.

As far as the fourth class of the College is concerned, 50 highly suitable students have been admitted, including 27 new immigrants from England, Argentina, Bulgaria, South Africa, Hungary, Tunis, Egypt, Morocco, Iraq and Rumania. Twenty-seven of these have received loan scholarships granted by the Ministry of Education and Culture and the Absorption Department of the Jewish Agency. Forty of them are accommodated at the hostel of the College. The fourth class was opened in November 1952.

Negotiations are now taking place with the Ministry of Education and Culture in regard to the form which affiliation of the College to the School of Education, on which agreement has been reached in principle, should take at the beginning of 1954. The School of Education is aiming at the centralisation of the teacher-training institutions under one over-all authority in cooperation with the Hebrew University. It is obvious that affiliation, as well as the strong demand that the College for Adult Education Teachers should engage in adult-education activities among the old residents of the country, will call for far-reaching reforms in the organisation and curriculum of this institution. The authorities of the Adult Education Centre will make known their considered opinion on this important subject within the next few months.

GOVERNMENT INSTITUTES FOR ADVANCED STUDIES IN THE CITIES

Under the direction of Mr. Moshe Rath, these institutes reached the peak of their development at the beginning of 1952. The institutes in Tel Aviv, Jerusalem and Haifa offer a diversified programme of 30 to 40 systematic courses each extending over 60 hours, in advanced Hebrew, Jewish Studies, Humanities,

Social Sciences, Natural Science and Fine Arts over a period of 8 months a year. At present about 4000 students, each attending an average of at least two courses a week, are registered at the institutes in the three large cities. A considerable number are officials, after whom come teachers, soldiers, labourers, students, housewives, engineers, merchants, physicians and lawyers. About 80% have had a complete secondary school education and about 13 % a higher school education, while the rest have had an elementary school education or are self-taught. The achievements of these institutes indicate that there is very wide scope for centralised State activity in the field of Adult Education in cooperation with the Hebrew University.

For lack of suitable lecturers with academic training it has not been possible to comply with the urgent requests of all the towns and villages for the establishment of institutes for advanced studies. Only in Nathanya, Tiberias, Raanana and Hadera have institutes been set up on a small scale. If the corps of lecturers in the field of Adult Education can be enlarged, there is scope, as is evidenced by the craving of the general public for advanced study, for a much wider network of Adult Education institutes throughout the country than has existed in the past.

SPRING AND SUMMER COURSES IN HAIFA, JUDEA AND THE SHARON.

In 1952 large audiences of high intellectual level regularly attended the various courses held in Haifa and in a number of villages in Judea and the Sharon for one month in the spring and two months in the summer. According to cultural workers in the towns and villages, this type of education appeals to many people who are not in a position to attend the institutes for advanced studies. It is intended to expand these courses, since the University teachers can devote themselves intensively to the work during the vacation periods.

COURSE FOR TRAINING OF ARCHIVISTS.

In the summer of 1952 a course for the training of archivists was organised in Jerusalem in cooperation with the Ministry of Education and Culture and the Israel Historical Society. The course extended over three weeks, during which about 150 lectures were given on archives and related subjects (organisation of archives, bibliography, chronology, librarianship, micro-films, etc.) Twenty-four persons attended the course regularly, among them University students and people with higher education, employees in various archives in Israel, Army officers and workers in administrative institutions. The organisers of the course intend to arrange study days from time to time for archive workers, which will be devoted to special problems in this field.

COURSE FOR TRANSLATORS.

As a preparatory step towards the establishment of a School for Translators, a three months' course for the training of translators was opened at the end of January 1952 in conjunction with the Science and Research Department of the Ministry of Education and Culture. After passing written examinations, about fifty students were admitted to the course, the first two months of which are being devoted to practical training in translations of literary and scientific works into Hebrew from English, French, Yiddish and Russian (an average of four hours a week is allotted to each language) and to exercises in Hebrew style. During the third month, when the winter semester at the University is due to close, the course will be much more intensive (about 5 hours a day every day of the week), and additional classes will be held for general problems of translation, study of model Hebrew and other translations, guidance in the reading of foreign literature and its translation into Hebrew.

STUDY-REST DAYS FOR HISTADRUTH WORKERS.

In the field of cooperation with the Centre for Culture and Information of the Histadruth (General Federation of Jewish Labour), the Study-Rest Days for Histadruth Workers have been continued. In the summer of 1952 four sessions of 10 days each were attended by about 120 persons, most of them from Labour settlements. This type of activity, which combines facilities for recreation and study, has again proved to be specially suited to the needs of the members of agricultural settlements remote from the large cities. The Hebrew University's Adult Education activities in the Labour settlements, and particularly in those of the outlying areas, have necessarily been greatly restricted both on account of the hardships of travel and of organisational difficulties within the Histadruth. In view of this situation, the realisation is growing among the partners in this undertaking - the University's Adult Education Centre, the Ministry of Education and Culture, and the Histadruth Centre for Culture - that the time has arrived for concentrating chiefly on long and short courses in the large cities and in regional centres in the rural areas, and that Study-Rest Days held during most months of the year would be the most suitable type of such courses for the general public. In March and April 1953 spring courses are being organised in a number of kibbutzim and Labour settlements.

SEMINARS FOR INSTRUCTORS IN YEDIATH HAARETZ (KNOWLEDGE OF THE HOMELAND).

In 1952 two seminars, each of more than a month's duration, were held for instructors for courses on the Homeland and were attended by about 80 students from all over the country. The main courses were in physical and historical geography, climate, soils, natural resources, fauna, archaeology, ethnography, demography and methods of teaching knowledge of the Homeland. Much time was devoted to trips to various parts of the country and visits to museums and institutes engaged in research on the Homeland. In March 1953 a seminar on Knowledge of the Homeland was opened in Tel Aviv on the lines of previous seminars

Within the next six months the "Absalom Institute" (named after the late Chaim Friedman-Absalom) will be opened by the Histadruth's Centre for Culture in conjunction with the Adult Education Centre for the purpose of disseminating knowledge of the Homeland in the past and present.

INSTITUTES FOR CORRESPONDENCE COURSES.

The Adult Education Centre collaborates in the field of higher education with the Institute for Correspondence Courses of the Centre of Culture and Information of the Histadruth. A number of our lecturers write general introductions in the form of series of lessons adapted to the needs of self-taught students on history, philosophy, general biology and botany. Negotiations, which are now taking place in this connection with lecturers in sociology and psychology should soon be completed.

ADVANCED COURSE IN SOCIOLOGY.

Early in 1953 an advanced course in sociology was opened in Tel Aviv by the Histadruth's Centre for Culture in collaboration with the Institute for Postgraduate Studies in the Ministry of Education and Culture. Its purpose is to train a corps of professional people who will be able to serve as directors and responsible workers in economic and other institutions of the Histadruth. The course will extend over four years, during which advanced studies will be conducted by Hebrew University teachers and other experts through classes, seminars and exercises in sociological subjects, economics and political science. Special attention will be paid to the sociology of the Yishuv, to the Israel economy, and to the history of the Jewish Labour movement. Students attending the course will be enabled to do advanced studies in Hebrew (literary style and expression), English and accounting.

DAVID REMEZ TRAINING COLLEGE FOR CLERKS IN JERUSALEM.

The courses at the David Remez Training College for Clerks in Jerusalem

were continued in 1952 along the lines of the expanded and revised programme laid down in 1951. The main courses included political science, the social sciences, economics, and subjects relating to the Jewish people and the Land of Israel, while the time allotted for the technical subjects for clerks was considerably curtailed. Since the students are full-time officials, the classes are held in 3 to 4 hour sessions on Sunday, Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday evenings. The course extends over two years and comprises about 1040 study hours. In February 1953 the second group of 15 students was formally graduated, receiving certificates as "qualified clerks".

The scope of the work has been considerably expanded this year and now embraces two parallel first-year classes and a second-year class. There are 120 students, most of them new immigrants hailing chiefly from Iraq and North Africa. The general educational level of the immigrants is satisfactory, but their knowledge of Jewish subjects is very inadequate. It was therefore necessary to add to the general curriculum study periods for Hebrew language, Jewish history and Yediath Haaretz (Knowledge of the Homeland).

At the suggestion of the first graduates of the College, a three years' course for certified public accountants (nine hours a week) was instituted, including law, auditing and income tax. On completion of the course the students will sit for Government examinations for public accountants. Of the 24 students registered in the course, 18 were members of the first graduating class.

Preparations have been completed for the opening of a course in public administration for graduates of the College wishing to do postgraduate work in the subject.

In the negotiations with representatives of the Government Civil Service Department concerning the rights due to graduates of the College in Government service, agreement at the time of writing has been reached in regard to the exemption of these graduates from taking the intermediate examinations

obligatory for all officials desiring promotion. There are good prospects that in addition to this the graduates will receive a suitable allowance for length of service.

During 1953 a new course was opened for certified public accountants.

SEMINARS AND COURSES ON CONSUMERS' COOPERATIVES.

In collaboration with the League of Consumers' Cooperatives and the Ministry of Education and Culture, seminars and courses in consumers' cooperatives were organised in the summer of 1952 and the winter of 1953 in Jerusalem, Kiryath Chaim, Acre and Kiryath Avodah. Numerous lectures on economics, the cooperative movement throughout the world, and the problems of Israel's economy were given by scholars and by businessmen. About 120 persons, including leaders in the consumers' cooperatives in Israel, directors of departments of Hamashbir Hamerkazi, as well as employees in consumers' cooperatives in the Jerusalem area and the Corridor, participated in the intensive seminars in Jerusalem. The League of Consumers' Cooperatives is planning the establishment of a College for the training of public workers and employees in consumers' cooperative enterprises.

COURSES IN AGRICULTURE.

In the field of advanced studies in agriculture, mention must be made of the intensive courses organised by the Adult Education Centre in conjunction with the Ruppin College for Agriculture, conducted by University teachers, for plantation workers, vegetable-growers, fodder cultivators, sheep-raisers and others.

COURSES FOR NUTRITION SUPERVISORS.

Mention must also be made of the course for nutrition supervisors, organised in cooperation with the Nutrition Institute of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. This was the second stage of a training project which was launched at the end of 1951, and was devoted to lectures and laboratory work

in the bacteriology of foodstuffs, chemical tests of foodstuffs, metabolism in the body, etc. The course was attended by 35 supervisors and teachers from schools, restaurants and nutritional services conducted by the Ministry of Education, Wizo, the Working Women's Council, Hadassah and the Committee for Kibbutz Kitchens.

SCIENCE ULPAN.

The beginning of 1952 saw the crystallisation of the plans for a kind of people's university on the radio, in the form of a Science Ulpan, which was suggested some time ago to the Council of the Adult Education Centre by Dr. M. Solieli, then Director of the Israel Broadcasting Service. Unlike the series of Adult Education broadcasts given by the Hebrew University for many years past, which in general are addressed to listeners with a secondary school education, the Science Ulpan is intended for listeners with an elementary school education (particularly those living in isolated settlements) who are interested in popular talks on the elements of the various sciences and not only in summaries of recent scientific developments. Up till the present, series of talks (each series comprises 10 - 15 talks of 20 minutes each) have been given on 4 days of the week on Jewish history, Kibbalah literature, sociology, theory of language, astronomy, physics, chemistry and general biology.

ISRAEL DEFENCE ARMY.

In 1952, as in previous years, the Adult Education Centre continued to assist the Education and Information Branch of the Israel Defence Army, chiefly by advising advanced students among the soldiers serving in the permanent forces, and in particular by planning and editing a series of textbooks for their use.

A detailed programme has been drawn up for the training of officers in an annual course at the School for Political Science run jointly by the Ministry of Defence and the Foreign Office. The course will open in the summer of 1953, and instruction will be given by University teachers in economics, sociology, political science, knowledge of the Homeland and of the Middle East, Jewish history, Hebrew language (style and expression), etc.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS.

Considerable progress has been made in the field of literary and scientific publications with the setting up of a "Fund for Popular Publications" jointly by the Adult Education Centre, the Institute for Postgraduate Studies of the Ministry of Education and Culture, and the Histadruth's Centre for Culture. The three institutions have allocated for the purpose IL. 15,000 for the year 1952/53. A special committee of experts, headed by the Rector of the University, has drawn up a programme, details of which are appended at the end of this report. As a first step the Fund will concern itself with the publication of source-books and textbooks of a high standard for those attending the institutes for advanced studies and the various seminars for adults, as well as with popular scientific works (chiefly general introductions to the various sciences) for that large section of the public which includes people of culture and education.

In recent years the reports of the Adult Education Centre have repeatedly stressed the wide discrepancy between, on the one hand, the demands of the various cultural agencies - and those of the Labour settlements in particular - for courses and lectures, and on the other hand the limited possibilities open to the University, through force of circumstances, of complying with these demands. It is hardly necessary to add that the situation in this

respect has become very much more acute since the establishment of the State. Not only have many University teachers found that as they have grown older they are no longer able to travel extensively throughout the country or to make the considerable effort which work in the field of Adult Education demands, but the younger teachers, too, are unable to accept all the invitations that are showered on them without neglecting their research and teaching activities at the University.

It is possible, although only with the utmost difficulty, to muster the requisite number of lecturers for the Adult Education institutions in Jerusalem and Tel Aviv; but in a city like Haifa, for instance, the University teachers constitute but a small proportion of the lecturers at the Institute for Hebrew Language and Advanced Study. It is due to this shortage of lecturers that, to our regret, the important project of annual courses in Labour settlements has almost reached a standstill.

In actual fact, the burden of Adult Education activity is being borne mainly by scholars outside the University, by graduates of the University and by secondary school teachers, for whom the teaching in Adult Education courses represents merely a side line. Obviously, this situation cannot be continued indefinitely. The reforms in connection with the School for Adult Education Teachers, referred to above, should have the effect of easing the situation in time. What is called for, however, is a remedy of a radical nature, and this, as has been emphasised on various occasions by the University's teachers themselves, lies in the creation of a corps of academically trained Adult Education teachers drawn from the ranks of University graduates and scholars outside the University, who will be granted an appropriate status by the University and whose main task will be the education of adults.

(Signed) Abraham Halevi Fraenkel,
Chairman, Executive Committee, Adult Education Centre.

February, 1953.

(Hebrew University of Jerusalem)

STATISTICS ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE ADULT EDUCATION CENTRE
IN THE YEAR 1952.

In the course of this year 9750 lectures were delivered, as follows:
8770 in the three large cities, 610 in the smaller towns and villages, 370 in Labour settlements. A total of 9290 units were included in the extended and short courses, while 460 single lectures were given. The activities were organised in the three large cities, in 15 smaller towns, villages, suburban communities, etc., and in 79 Labour settlements.

A total of 4750 lectures was given in Jewish studies (Hebrew language, Bible, Jewish history, Jewish archaeology, Jewish sociology, Hebrew literature, Jewish philosophy and Kabbalah, Jewish law, knowledge of the Homeland); 2990 in General Humanities (archaeology, history, pre-history, literature, philology, oriental studies, philosophy, psychology, pedagogy, law, sociology, statistics, economics, political science); 1350 in Science (general biology, botany, zoology, bacteriology, parasitology, medicine, geology, geography, soil science, chemistry, physics, astronomy) and statistics; 650 in Art (music, paintings and sculpture).

The lecturers included 42 University professors and lecturers, 14 instructors 21 assistants, 25 doctors and graduates of the University, and 173 others.

PROGRAMME OF ACTIVITY OF THE "FUND FOR POPULAR PUBLICATIONS"
IN THE YEAR 1953.

A. Source Books *

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| 1. Dr. S.N. Eisenstadt | General Sociology |
| 2. Dr. S. Breimann | Jewish Publications in the Period of the Haskalah |

- | | | |
|----|---|--------------------------------|
| 3. | Mr. I. Halpern | The Jewish Labour Movement |
| 4. | Dr. A. Tartakower
Mr. J. Lestschinsky. | Sociology of the Jewish People |

B. Popular Science Books

Jewish Studies

- | | | |
|-------|---|---|
| 5- 6. | Dr. A. Malamet, Mr. H. Frumstein and others | The Period of the Bible |
| 7. | Dr. Ephraim A. Urbach | The Talmudists' View of Life |
| 8. | - | Mediaeval Hebrew Poetry |
| 9. | Prof. S. Halkin | Modern Hebrew Poetry |
| 10. | Prof. R. Bachi | Jewish Demography |
| 11. | - | The History of the Jewish Labour Movement and of the Labour Movement in Israel. |

General Humanities

- | | | |
|-----|------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 12. | Dr. M. Ziv (Weisinger) | Introduction to History |
| 13. | Dr. Ch. Wirszubski | Chapters Introducing the Classics |
| 14. | Prof. B. Akzin | The Theory of Political Regimes |
| 15. | Prof. R. Bachi | Introduction to Demography |
| 16. | - | Introduction to Anthropography |

Science

- | | | |
|-----|----------------------|--------------------------|
| 18. | Dr. B. Shapira | Introduction to Biology |
| 19. | Dr. Isaiah Leibowitz | Psycho-physiology |
| 20. | Dr. E. Alexander | Introduction to Physics. |

* As far back as 1947 an agreement was reached with Mosad Bialik for the publication of books Nos. 2 - 4. Owing, however, to the severance from the Jewish National and University Library on Mount Scopus, it has been impossible to date to complete two of them.

GUIDING LINES FOR THE REGULATIONS OF THE KAPLAN
SCHOOL AND FOR THE AGREEMENT WITH THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY.

- I. Name : Eliezer Kaplan-Hebrew University School of
Economics and Social Sciences.
abbreviated form: The Kaplan School.

II. The Kaplan School as a University Institute.

The Hebrew University recognizes the Kaplan School as a University institute of economics, social sciences and public administration. The School shall be constituted as the University's Faculty for those subjects. All courses at present given at the University within the scope of its Department of Economics and Social Sciences shall be transferred to the Kaplan School. Steps shall be taken immediately to expand the curriculum by appointing teachers from Israel and abroad.

III. Executive Committee

The governing body of the School shall be known as the Executive Committee, and shall be constituted as follows:

1. Five representatives of the University;
2. Three representatives of the Public Committee for the Establishment of the Kaplan School;
3. One representative of the committee of the friends of Eliezer Kaplan in the U.S.A.
4. One representative of the Government Bank;
5. Two members (either professors or lecturers) chosen from among the professors and lecturers of the Kaplan School;
6. One representative of the Prime Minister's Office;
7. One representative of the Ministry of Education and Culture.

The jurisdiction of the Executive Committee shall be parallel to that of the Board of Governors and the Executive Council of the University, on the model of the Board of Management of the Hebrew University-Hadassah Medical School.

IV. Academic Appointments.

Academic appointments shall be made in accordance with the regulations of the University, a copy of which is attached hereto. The University Administration undertakes to submit these regulations for final approval to the Board of Governors at its next meeting, which is to be held in March 1953.

The Appointments Committee of the Kaplan School shall be constituted as follows:

1. Five members of the University Senate, including at least one professor or lecturer from the staff of the Kaplan School;

2. Five members of the Executive Committee of the Kaplan School.

The Academic Appointments Committee of the Kaplan School shall be composed of professors and lecturers from the staff of the School.

Final approval of academic appointments and promotions shall rest with the Executive Committee of the Kaplan School.

In regard to academic matters other than appointments and promotions, the procedure customary at the Hebrew University shall be adopted, the final decision resting with the Executive Committee of the Kaplan School. The programme for the expansion of the curriculum shall be submitted by the committee of representatives of the University and of the Public Committee, which was set up at the meeting of December 9, 1952.

V. Finances.

1. The funds required for the erection of the Kaplan School shall be provided by the committee of the friends of the late Eliezer Kaplan abroad.

/late/ The parties to this Agreement note that a committee of friends of the Eliezer Kaplan has already been set up in the U.S.A. which has pledged IL. 250,000 in cash and \$ 250,000 worth of building materials and equipment towards the building costs of the School.

2. The budget for current expenditure for the first few years is estimated at IL. 200,000 a year. The Public Committee undertakes to contribute IL. 130,000 (One Hundred and Thirty Thousand Israel Pounds) a year for the first seven years for this purpose. In the event of any substantial changes in the amount of the budget, the Public Committee shall consider adjustment of its contribution to the increased expenditure.

VI. Laying of Cornerstone.

The cornestone for the building of the Kaplan School shall be laid on July 11, 1953, the first anniversary of the death of the late Eliezer Kaplan.

VII. Inauguration of Studies.

Studies at the Kaplan School shall be inaugurated at the beginning of the academic year of 1953/54.

VIII. Consultation with the Executive Committee.

The Hebrew University and the Public Committee undertake not to engage in any activity likely to affect the Kaplan School without prior consultation with its Executive Committee.

IX. Duration of This Agreement

This Agreement shall go into effect on the date of its signature and shall continue in force until 30th September, 1960.

Signed on behalf of the Public Committee

P. Lavon, Minister without portfolio

Dr. P. Rosen, Minister of Justice

D. Horowitz

Dr. W. Eytan

Mr. J. Ronen

Signed on behalf of the Hebrew University

Dr. D.W. Senator

Prof. B. Mazar.

Jerusalem, March 17, 1953.

The following is the final text of the Agreement concerning the Kaplan School of Economics and Social Sciences as mutually agreed upon by Mr. P. Lavon, Minister without portfolio, on behalf of the Public Committee for the establishment of the Eliezer Kaplan-Hebrew University School of Economics and Social Sciences, and by the Executive Vice-President and the Rector of the University for submission to the Board of Governors at its meeting in March 1953.

Opening Remarks at the Meeting of the Board of Governors of the
Hebrew University - March 22, 1953

by I.S. Wechsler

Members of the Board of Governors, Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is a very pleasant duty for me to preside as Chairman of the Board of Governors and to take part in the deliberations. As you know, I have been actively interested in the Hebrew University since 1921, when it was still only a symbol and a promise propagated by Dr. Weizmann. I think that in point of service I am one of the oldest members of the coterie of dreamers. Before I visited Palestine for the first time in 1924, I went through Europe to look for a director of a microbiologic institute which did not exist. Fortunately I did not succeed then but was happy to find a young scientist who by his important discoveries became internationally famous, brought credit to the University, and is now the Professor of Parasitology. In the face of almost insuperable difficulties, we succeeded in creating a University which now takes its honorable place among the great Universities of the world. We accomplished much in little over a quarter of a century. We succeeded because we held fast to our heritage and had hope for the future.

We are now gathered at a particularly difficult and trying time in the history of the University to deliberate on its future. Threatening as the situation is, I think I speak the minds and hearts of every man and woman gathered around this table when I say that our faith is undiminished. I know something of universities and of medical schools, and I speak with assurance when I say that we have a fine body of scholars and scientists, many of eminence, and not a few of international reputation. They have shown great devotion and have given of their hearts and their minds despite pathetically poor financial rewards. We owe them a very real debt of gratitude.

The Scientific Mission to the Hebrew University which I brought last May was witness to the warm interest in the University of eminent scientists from abroad. We were particularly heartened by the contributions to the Symposium of several scientists from the University. All who came here went away with renewed devotion. Now I am happy to bring to the Hebrew University-Hadassah Medical School a bequest of \$150,000 to be known as the Julius and Marie Scheider Neuropsychiatric Fund.

Twenty-five years are but a brief moment in the lives of universities. It takes generations to make a famous university. Stones and mortar, buildings and campuses, lecture halls and laboratories alone do not make a great university. Sound traditions and profound scholars and scientists do. Fortunately we are rich in scholars and even richer in traditions. We are poor in worldly goods, the University is poor in its own home, but we do have a rich tradition. I need not remind this audience

that our University traces back to the days of the scribes, to the men of the Great Synagogue, to the academies which began with Yavneh and continued through the ages to the Yeshivas of yesterday. We still hear the exhortations of our prophets, and the ethics and the morals of the Fathers. The hills and valleys and the very stones of the land of Israel still continue to echo the inspiring voices of the past.

May I point out that there are two ways of looking at the University, as there are two ways of looking at the land of Israel. Viewed closely, critically and with a cold and practical eye, one can find many faults to correct, weaknesses to eliminate, defects to remedy, and gaps to fill. Yes, one can find enough to criticise. However, viewed in the light of perspective, perhaps even sub specie aeternitatis, we may take comfort in the fact that in the face of difficulties and dangers, we have accomplished much of which we may justly be proud. Practical men alone would not have built what we have today. We needed the dreamers in the beginning and we have need of them today.

We are here to deliberate, to give thought to our problems and to make plans for today and tomorrow. We have come with hearts filled with love for our great institution. We need not revolutionize the academic and general structure of the University; orderly evolution will better serve our purpose. We shall have occasion to discuss the problem of strengthening the administration and the need of reorganizing the Board of Governors. Up to the present most of the Governors have had few responsibilities and little authority. New men must be found who can accept authority and assume responsibility. We must find, more in wisdom than in haste, a man worthy of the great office of the President, one steeped in Jewish tradition, strong enough to carry burdens, assume responsibilities, and exercise authority.

It will also be our task to deliberate on ways and means of bringing more financial aid to the University. A very difficult task confronts us in this regard. All of us are deeply aware of the ever pressing need for financial support without which the University cannot function adequately. I shall have more to say about this later. Now I would merely add that putting primary emphasis on money and not on the rich spiritual worth of the University and on its contributions to Israel will ultimately bring fewer and lesser returns. This is particularly true in the diaspora. Unlike other Israeli institutions, the University can and must make its appeal with spiritual values. It is the highest school of learning in Israel. It belongs to the people of Israel but it can and must also become the University Temple of all Jewry. The Israeli government is coming more and more to the aid of the University, and we are grateful. I have confidence in the wisdom of our leaders to see to it that the University shall retain its independence and freedom of action.

We shall have occasion to discuss other important matters in orderly manner during the course of our deliberations. And so I would merely finish as I have begun by expressing my deep satisfaction with what we have accomplished so far and my even deeper faith in the future of our great institution. Let us dedicate ourselves to the tasks before us and be strong and of good courage.

Addendum to the Agenda of
the 18th Meeting of the Board of Governors.
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Please correct the items for Wednesday, to read as follows:

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25th -

Morning Session:

Pension Scheme. Explanatory remarks by Mr. S. Ginossar.

Bublik Prize.

Confirmation of the Senate's and Executive Council's
recommendations re conferment of degree of doctor
honoris causa.

School of Economics and Social Sciences in the name of
the late Eliezer Kaplan.

Announcements.

Afternoon Session:

Closing Session of the Meeting.