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Series I: General Correspondence, 1914-1969, undated.

Sub-series A: Alphabetical, 1914-1965, undated.

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Hebrew University, 1959-1960.



American Friends of the Hebrew University, Inc.

9 East 89th Street • New York 28, N. Y. • ATwater 9-5200

October 15, 1958

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DR. FREDERICK R. LACHMAN
Executive Vice President

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

Dear Dr. Silver:

I was delighted to have the opportunity of speaking with you on the telephone yesterday when we arranged the appointment for Tuesday, October 21st at the Commodore Hotel.

Originally I suggested a breakfast appointment but then felt that this might be too early for Sylvan Gotshal who commutes from Westchester. I, therefore, suggested luncheon. After our telephone conversation I checked with Sylvan Gotshal. He has a very important luncheon that day which he cannot change. He would be delighted to meet with us for breakfast at 8.30 A.M. if that is agreeable to you.

Please advise me if breakfast at the Commodore Hotel at 8.30 A.M. on Tuesday, October 21st would be agreeable to you. If it is, I will telephone you in your room at 8.30 A.M. that morning. ✓

Dr. Lachman will also join us at this meeting.

Kindest personal regards.

Sincerely,

Daniel Ross

DGR:dr

913 74th Ave.
New York City

From the desk of—

LEE GOLDSTEIN

memo

TELEGRAM

Oct 16, 1958

To: Daniel G. Ross

American Friends of the Hebrew
University

9 East 89th St. NY 28

I shall be pleased to have
breakfast with you next Tuesday
morning. Warmest regards.

Abba Hillel Silver

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Chairman, Women's Division

MRS. JULIUS FLIGELMAN
Assoc. Chairman, Women's Division

DR. FREDERICK R. LACHMAN
Executive Vice President

March 16, 1959

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
E. 105 Street & Ansel Road
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

It was good to talk to you on the telephone and we are all pleased that you are available and will be with us on Wednesday, October 14th, 1959, for luncheon and through the evening.

I shall keep you posted from time to time as the plans for the program develop.

If you will inform me as to your time of arrival and the length of your stay in New York, I would be happy to get some tickets for the theatre, respecting your choice and depending on their availability.

I trust that Mrs. Silver will join you and that we may have the privilege of being with you.

With every good wish for your health and kind personal regards.

Cordially,

Joseph Richter
Joseph Richter

JR:rm

JERUSALEM

The Divided City

By JOHN SCOFIELD

Assistant Editor, National Geographic Magazine

Photographs by BRIAN BRAKE, Magnum

THERE'S NO PLACE else on earth," my friend said, "where you can travel so far in 100 yards."

I had walked the three blocks from my hotel to stare once again across the familiar strip of no man's land that divides the city of Jerusalem.

"Here on the Jordan side," my friend went on, "things are much as they were when the Crusaders left. There are new buildings, of course...but if you were to drop one of Godfrey de Bouillon's knights outside St. Stephen's Gate, I'm sure he could still find his way to the Holy Sepulcher.

"But over there..." He waved an arm toward the Israel side. "Nothing remains the same. French movies, a symphony orchestra, a Chinese restaurant, an Italian puppet show, crowded hotels, a great university..." he paused to grope for words and ended lamely "...everything..."

If many a Jerusalem Arab looks longingly across no man's land at a home he can no longer enter, New Jerusalem's residents too must face daily reminders of the division of their city. The Wailing Wall, where for centuries pious Jews gathered to mourn the lost glories of Israel and the destruction of Solomon's Temple, is at least decently hidden away in the heart of the old walled city.

Not so the empty buildings of Hadassah Hospital and the Hebrew University. From almost any point in the Israeli capital you can see them, high on Mount Scopus, aflame in the sun's parting glow. But you cannot go near them, for they lie a mile inside Jordan.

Characteristically, the Israelis have not waited idly for the return of their university and hospital. Today the brightest of Israel's accomplishments is undoubtedly the group of ultramodern buildings on Givath Ram—

"High Hill"—that houses the Hebrew University (page 517). And not far from there, near 'Ein Kerem, revered as the birthplace of John the Baptist, an imposing structure takes shape as a new home for Hadassah Hospital and the university's medical school.

New School Symbolizes Israeli Pride

"To our people, Hebrew University is much more than an institution of learning," Rabbi Bernard M. Casper, the school's urbane, Cambridge-educated dean of students, told me. "It has come to symbolize all that we are and everything we hope to be.

"Each week," he said, "thousands of Israelis—simple folk who may never before have set foot in a university—come here just to see the campus. Such pride! You would think they had built it themselves.

"For many, attendance here is a dream that is not to be put aside because of age. People of 40 and 45 leave the collective farms on which they have spent 20 years of their lives to come here and work for a degree. Last year Brigadier Moshe Dayan, who for four years had been Chief of Staff of the Israel Defense Forces, resigned and enrolled with us. He studied political science in the same class with his 19-year-old daughter Jael."

Brigadier Dayan's familiar black eye patch identified him easily among both students and faculty. Far less noticeable is the slight, rather elderly man who quite often walks almost unobserved to a third-floor office in the university's massive Institute of Jewish Studies. Here Itzhak Ben-Zvi, the President of the State of Israel, immerses himself in a spare-time labor that has already produced a definitive book on the strange Jewish tribes of eastern lands—Yemen, North Africa, Iran, Arabia, and India....

Show Place of Israel: Hebrew University

When the truce of 1948 divided Jerusalem, students and faculty were cut off from their campus on Mount Scopus, an island of disputed territory surrounded by Jordan. For years they continued to work in makeshift quarters scattered across the Israeli half of the city.

In 1954 the university dedicated a rocky wilderness on Givath Ram as its new site. Masons reared walls of native stone loosened by dynamiters who cleared the foundations. Today ultra-modern buildings and landscaped patios cover the hill.

Here the glass-bright administration center rises beyond Chaim Weizmann Square. Arcade at left leads to classrooms.

Student gardens beautify the once-barren campus.



AMERICAN JEWISH
ARCHIVES

University classrooms mix army officers, government officials, dedicated farmers, and teen-age coeds. Israel considers the institution its cultural heart and a chief research center. Each year thousands of new citizens visit the campus to point with pride at this achievement of their 11-year-old nation.

SUPER ANSCOCHROME (BELOW) AND KODACHROMES BY BRIAN BRAKE © NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY



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You can help! For information and literature write:

American Friends of the Hebrew University
9 East 89th Street, New York 28, N. Y.



Zionist Organization of America

145 EAST 32ND STREET • NEW YORK 16, N. Y. • MURRAY HILL 3-9201

CONFIDENTIAL

June 8, 1959

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

Dear Dr. Silver:

One of the subjects mentioned in the course of my meeting of Friday, June 6 with Mr. Ross and Dr. Lachman was the event in your honor which is to take place in New York in October, when the new Abba Hillel Silver wing of the Hebrew University is to be announced. Quite apart from my personal interest in this occasion, its public relations aspects will now be a matter of official concern (which makes me feel quite "heimish" as I plan the activities I will undertake in August).

Dr. Lachman conveyed your suggestion that I might be able to prepare a list of invitees from the New York area. As I understood Lachman's request, he wanted "new" people - i.e., Zionist "chasidim" of yours who would be potential contributors for the Silver wing. I have prepared for Lachman the attached preliminary list of prospective invitees from the ranks of the Z.O.A. I am trying to think of additional names. If you have any specific suggestions in this regard, please let me have them.

The obvious difficulty here is that the potential big givers from the ranks of the Z.O.A. are being pressured constantly in behalf of Kfar Silver and other specifically Zionist projects. I therefore fear disappointing results if the AFHU will pin its hopes exclusively on this "new" money from Zionists whom it hopes to attract through your name.

Please let me have -- on a personal and confidential basis -- the picture you have been given of the type of event that is to take place in October.

I did not get a clear idea of the form of the event, though its purpose was obvious. Do you see this as a function for 100 or more potential contributors, perhaps to be followed by a public meeting, or as a big dinner? All of these pos-

continued

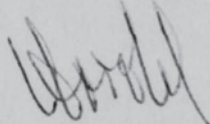
Dr. Abba Hillel Silver

June 8, 1959

sibilities were mentioned, but before committing myself to any of them, I would like to find out privately whether you have formed any definite ideas on the subject. Also -- should any out-of-towners, especially Clevelanders, be added to the list of invitees?

Warmest regards,

Ever best,



Harold P. Manson

HPM/d



PRELIMINARY LIST

Joseph K. Alliger
42 Broadway
New York 4, N.Y.

Benjamin J. Doft
379 Broadway
Lawrence, N.Y.

Emanuel Doft
124 Fulton Street
Lawrence, N.Y.

Abraham Goodman
200 Varick Street
New York 14, N.Y.

Ellis Goodman
427 Market Street
Camden, N.J.

Jacob Goodman
200 Varick Street
New York 14, N.Y.

Hon. Jacob L. Holtzmann
30 Broad Street
New York, N.Y.

Arthur Jacobs
45 Gramercy Park
New York 10, N.Y.

Jack Lefkowitz
1815 Morris Avenue
Bronx 53, N.Y.

Meyer Pesin
26 Journal Sq.
Jersey City, N.J.

Carol Pickel
110 Riverside Dr.
New York 24, N.Y.

Milton Pollack
111 Broadway
New York 6, N.Y.

Judge Bernard A. Rosenblatt
635 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Albert Schiff
120 E. 81st Street
New York, N.Y.

William H. Sylk
400 S. Bryn Mawr Avenue
Bryn Mawr, Pa.

Moses Torczyner
6 West 77th Street
New York 24, N.Y.

Dr. Harry F. Wechsler
737 Park Avenue
New York 21, N.Y.

Morris Weinberg
c/o The Day
183 East Broadway
New York 2, N.Y.

Charles Wolf
580-5th Avenue
New York 16, N.Y.

June 10, 1959

Mr. Harold P. Manson
Zionist Organization
of America
145 East 32nd Street
New York 16, New York

My dear Harold:

I was very happy to hear that you have made final arrangements with the American Friends of the Hebrew University. I hope that you will have a long and successful career in that important position.

With reference to the New York meeting in behalf of the Hebrew University, all that I know is that Dr. Lachman and other members of the New York group made arrangements for a meeting in New York in behalf of the Hebrew University and they asked me to reserve the date of October 14th as I am to be the guest of honor on that occasion. The idea is to have a large dinner meeting at which funds will be raised for the Hebrew University and especially for the Abba Hillel Silver wing at the Hebrew University Library.

It is not intended to limit the invitations to members of the Z.O.A., nor to my personal friends, nor are they thinking in terms of a small function of one hundred or more potential donors. We are arranging for a similar meeting here in Cleveland early in the fall. Dr. Lachman was here last week in connection with the Cleveland meeting and mentioned the Hebrew University function in New York. I suggested that he get in touch with you and that you would help to rally some friends for the meeting from the Z.O.A. circles.

With warmest regards and all good wishes, I remain

Cordially yours,

ABBA HILLEL SILVER
ABBA

AHS:bfm



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Chairman, Gifts and Legacies

DR. FREDERICK R. LACHMAN
Executive Vice President

October 1, 1959

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

This is the first opportunity I have had since my election to the presidency of the American Friends of the Hebrew University to write to you and to express my profound satisfaction over your invaluable association in our efforts. I am delighted that your name will be forever linked with the Hebrew University through the Abba Hillel Silver Wing of the Jewish National and University Library, and I believe that this undertaking will evoke enthusiasm throughout the Jewish world, particularly in view of your historic role in the struggle for Israel's establishment.

As you know, the American Friends have put forward various plans to give expression to these sentiments. One of these was a public event in New York on October 14, at which funds were to be raised for the Abba Hillel Silver Wing. Included in this plan was the idea of holding the function in our new University House -- as its first major public undertaking. However, unforeseen technical problems -- not the least of which is the delay in the completion of the University House -- have made the original date impractical. My fellow officers and I therefore suggest a postponement of the event in your honor, and trust that you will permit us to hold it at another time and under circumstances which would assure an outstanding success.

I hope that this unavoidable change of plans will not cause serious inconvenience for you, and that we may look forward to receiving your suggestions regarding alternate dates that would be suitable from your point of view.

With renewed expressions of highest esteem and with every good wish for the New Year, I am

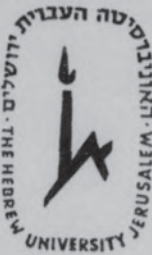
Sincerely yours,

Philip M. Klutznick
Philip M. Klutznick
President

*Planned
Oct. 20*

PMK/hmf

*Telegram sent
10/17/59
Postponement
radio factory etc.*



American Friends of the Hebrew University, Inc.

11 East 69th Street • New York 21, N. Y. • YUkon 8-8400

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Chairman of the Board

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Assoc. Chairman, Women's Division

PROF. MILTON HANDLER
Chairman, Bequests and Legacies

DR. FREDERICK R. LACHMAN
Executive Vice President

November 17th, 1959.

Dear Friend:

I am sure you will be happy to learn that the first major gathering of leaders of the American Friends of the Hebrew University in our beautiful new University House will be in the form of a tribute to our very good friend, Daniel G. Ross.

A cocktail reception in Mr. Ross' honor will be held at the University House, 11 East 69th Street, New York City, on Wednesday, December 2nd, from 5:00 P.M. to 7:00 P.M.

It is most fitting that we express our high regard and affection for our former President and present Board Chairman in this fashion -- for Mr. Ross' leadership and devoted efforts were largely responsible for the acquisition and establishment of the new home of the American Friends.

I look forward to greeting you on this happy occasion. A return card is enclosed for your convenience.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Philip M. Klutznick
President.

PMK:rb
Enc.

האוניברסיטה העברית בירושלים
THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY OF JERUSALEM

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

חבר הנאמנים

January 7, 1960.

Rabbi A.H. Silver
The Temple
East 105th Street and Ansel Road
Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Rabbi Silver,

I am pleased to advise you that the campaign for the Jewish National and University Library has been launched today in Jerusalem. I am enclosing for your information a photostatic copy of a letter by the President of the State of Israel, Mr. Itzhak Ben Zvi, an English translation of the letter and a copy of the statement covering the campaign.

The special Committee which is to carry out this campaign is still in formation, but I would like to count on every member of the Board of Governors as a member of this Committee in his particular country.

May I outline to you some suggestions which we intend to follow in the hope that they will be of use to you.

1. It is not the intention of this drive for the Library to interfere with any existing campaigns that may be going on for capital or maintenance funds for the University or to come in conflict with any campaigns on behalf of the State of Israel.

2. While in the past we have directed ourselves to a few individuals to obtain their support for specific buildings, laboratories or equipment for the new campus, in the case of the Jewish National and University Library we would like to direct ourselves to the largest number of individuals and organizations, such as religious congregations, Landsmannschaften or cultural groups.

3. We believe that it would be best to limit the amounts to be asked in connection with this campaign to sums of between \$1000 - 5000.

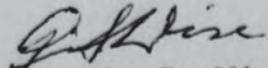
4. Special recognition will be given to all donors to this campaign in a prominent place in the Library, selected in consultation with the authorities of the University.

I would appreciate very much an expression of opinion from you as to how this campaign should be conducted in your country and to what extent I can count on your personal cooperation. I would also appreciate receiving suggestions from you as to the names and addresses of other individuals in your community who would be willing to cooperate with us in this effort in your country.

We hope to complete this campaign by the next meeting of the Board of Governors which will be held in Jerusalem in the Spring of 1961.

Looking forward to your reply to me in Mexico (Lafragua 4-504, Mexico City)
I remain, with kindest personal regards,

Sincerely yours,


George S. Wise
Chairman

WILLIAM H. MAZEFSKY

PUBLIC RELATIONS AND ADVERTISING CONSULTANT
PARKWAY CENTER BUILDING No. 1
875 GREENTREE ROAD
PITTSBURGH 20, PENNSYLVANIA

WAlnut 2-2988

JANUARY 21, 1960

DR. ABBA HILLEL SILVER
THE TEMPLE
CLEVELAND, OHIO

DEAR DR. SILVER:

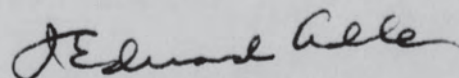
PRIOR TO LEAVING ON VACATION, MR. DAVID MYERS ASKED ME TO MEET WITH HIM INFORMALLY TO DISCUSS PLANS FOR THE FORTHCOMING CLEVELAND CAMPAIGN FOR THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY. AS YOU KNOW, WE HAD ATTEMPTED TO GET THIS MEETING WITH MR. MYERS AND YOURSELF FOR SEVERAL MONTHS. FROM MY MEETING WITH MR. MYERS ON MONDAY, I ASSUME HE HAS KEPT IN TOUCH WITH YOU AND, THEREFORE, YOU WILL UNDERSTAND THE REASON FOR MY NOTE.

THE PLAN SUGGESTED BY MR. MYERS INCLUDES A LUNCHEON FOR 12 - 15 KEY PEOPLE FOLLOWING HIS RETURN SOME TIME AFTER APRIL 1. THIS GROUP, HE PROPOSES, WILL UNDERTAKE THE CAMPAIGN LEADERSHIP AND DETERMINE THE TYPE OF CAMPAIGN MEETINGS, DATES, ETC. SEVERAL OF THE PEOPLE SUGGESTED INCLUDE EDWARD GINSBERG, ERNEST SIEGLER, MAURICE SALTZMAN, LEONARD RATNER, A. S. GOLDSTEIN, DAVID DIETZ, AND CERTAINLY YOURSELF. FURTHERMORE, SINCE MR. MYERS WILL BE OUT OF TOWN, HE SUGGESTED I MEET AND DISCUSS WITH YOU OTHER POTENTIAL LEADERSHIP TO BE INVITED TO THE INITIAL LUNCHEON.

KNOWING YOUR BUSY SCHEDULE AT THIS TIME, COULD I POSSIBLY MEET WITH YOU WITHIN THE NEXT MONTH OR SIX WEEKS FOR THIS PURPOSE? YOU CAN BE ASSURED I WILL BE AVAILABLE AT ANY TIME MOST CONVENIENT TO YOU. YOUR KIND HELP WILL BE MOST VALUABLE AND WILL ENABLE US TO MAKE SOME HEADWAY DURING MR. MYERS' ABSENCE.

WITH KINDEST REGARDS AND APPRECIATION FOR YOUR ASSISTANCE.

SINCERELY,



I. EDWARD ADLER

IEA/ML

CC: DR. FREDERICK R. LACHMAN

January 25, 1960

Mr. I. Edward Adler
Parkway Center Building No. 1
875 Greentree Road
Pittsburgh 20, Pennsylvania

My dear Mr. Adler:

Thank you so much for your letter of January 21st. The plan suggested by Mr. Myers to hold a luncheon some time after April first is a good one. I am myself leaving next week for Europe and will be gone until at least the middle of March. Upon my return, I shall be very happy to meet with you.

With warmest regards and all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

ABBA HILLEL SILVER

AHS:bfm

WILLIAM H. MAZEFSKY

PUBLIC RELATIONS AND ADVERTISING CONSULTANT
PARKWAY CENTER BUILDING No. 1
875 GREENTREE ROAD
PITTSBURGH 20, PENNSYLVANIA

WAlnut 2-2988

JANUARY 26, 1960

DR. ABBA HILLEL SILVER
THE TEMPLE
EAST 105TH STREET & SILVER PARK
CLEVELAND 6, OHIO

DEAR DOCTOR SILVER:

YOUR KIND NOTE EXTENDING YOUR COOPERATION IN THE FORTHCOMING CLEVELAND CAMPAIGN FOR THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY IS MOST APPRECIATED. UPON YOUR RETURN FROM EUROPE, I WILL BE IN TOUCH WITH YOU REGARDING A CONVENIENT DATE FOR A MEETING TO DISCUSS LEADERSHIP AND SEEK YOUR ADVICE ON THE CONDUCT OF THE CAMPAIGN.

BEST WISHES FOR A MOST ENJOYABLE AND RELAXING TRIP.

I MET WITH DR. FREDERICK LACHMAN THIS PAST WEEK-END AND HE ASKED THAT I EXTEND TO YOU HIS PERSONAL REGARDS AND WELL WISHES.

CORDIALLY YOURS,

I. Edward Adler

I. EDWARD ADLER

IDA:MRM

WILLIAM H. MAZEFSKY

PUBLIC RELATIONS AND ADVERTISING CONSULTANT
PARKWAY CENTER BUILDING No. 1
875 GREENTREE ROAD
PITTSBURGH 20, PENNSYLVANIA

WAlnut 2-2988

MARCH 8, 1960

MRS. BEATRICE F. MAY
THE TEMPLE
E. 105 ST. AT SILVER PARK
CLEVELAND 6, OHIO

DEAR MRS. MAY:

DURING YOUR ABSENCE I TOOK THE LIBERTY OF CALLING YOU TO DETERMINE WHEN DR. SILVER WILL RETURN FROM EUROPE AND HIS AVAILABILITY FOR A PRELIMINARY MEETING ON THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY CAMPAIGN WHICH HE KINDLY OFFERED TO HAVE WITH ME UPON HIS RETURN. FROM MRS. KAHN I LEARNED THAT YOU WERE ON VACATION AND WILL BE BACK NEXT WEEK.

KNOWING HOW BUSY DR. SILVER WILL BE UPON HIS RETURN, MAY I CALL YOU NEXT WEEK TO ASCERTAIN A CONVENIENT TIME FOR DR. SILVER TO MEET WITH MYSELF AND MR. MAZEFSKY. MR. DAVID MYERS WILL NOT BE BACK UNTIL APRIL 1. HOWEVER, I WILL RELAY TO HIM THE DETAILS OF THE MEETING AND PLANS WHICH MAY BE FORMULATED WITH DR. SILVER.

WITH KINDEST PERSONAL REGARDS AND PERSONAL THANKS
FOR YOUR COOPERATION.

SINCERELY YOURS,

I. Edward Adler

I. EDWARD ADLER
REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVE

IEA:JS

Dr. Silver phoned 3/18/60

March 14, 1960

Mr. I. Edward Adler
Parkway Center Building No. 1
875 Greentree Road
Pittsburgh 20, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Adler:

In reply to your letter of March 8th, Dr. Silver has not returned to Cleveland but is expected most any time now. He will, naturally, be very busy when he returns - however, if you will call me I shall make an effort to set up an appointment with him for you. You understand, of course, I cannot make any appointments for Dr. Silver until he returns.

Very sincerely yours,

Beatrice F. May (Mrs.)
Secretary to Dr. Silver

American Friends of the Hebrew University

===== Pittsburgh Office =====

875 Greentree Road

* Pittsburgh 20, Pa. *

Walnut 2-2988

April 24, 1960

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
East 105th Street and Silver Park
Cleveland 6, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

Both Bim Adler and I were encouraged by your warmth and approach to the Hebrew University effort in Cleveland.

Thank you.

I shall check with David Myers on confirmation of the May 2nd date as well as the place.

I know that you will keep Mr. Myers alert to the importance of delivering the key people for May 2.

As I see it, these are the objectives for the May 2 meeting:

- A. Selection of names for the May 23 meeting at Mr. Myers' home.
- B. Setting the level of giving.

If we can come into Mr. Myers' May 23 meeting with three or four gifts in the five-figure level, we shall have succeeded in setting the proper level of giving, which I know you understand much more than I do. I think if Mr. Myers can be persuaded to settle the matter of his own gift, his leadership will be nailed down and will be aggressive. When I go shopping with my wife in New York, she usually starts me out at Saks Fifth Avenue, and quite often succeeds in lifting my level of purchasing for her. I think we have to take Mr. Myers "into Saks Fifth Avenue" and keep him out of Bloomingdales.

Neither Bim Adler nor I will weary you with asking you to move a pawn, but, we could use your help on moving an occasional bishop or queen.

And, if I have scrambled my analogies, please forgive me. Usually, I also toss in a baseball analogy.

- 2 -

Thank you again for your perceptive understanding and help. I look forward to seeing you again.

Kindest personal regards,

Bill

William H. Mazefsky

WHM/t



COPY

WILLIAM H. MAZEFSKY
PUBLIC RELATIONS CONSULTANT
875 GREENTREE ROAD
PITTSBURGH 20, PA.
WAlnut 2-2988

April 24, 1960

Mr. Gerald S. Soroker
Secretary, Welfare Fund Committee
Jewish Community Federation of Cleveland
1001 Huron Road
Cleveland 15, Ohio

Dear Jerry:

Thank you for your good and kind reception of
Bim Adler and myself.

As I told you, we shall adhere rigidly to the
ground rules:

1. Our goal will be \$200,000.
2. We shall seek 300 gifts.
3. Publicity-wise, we shall confine our-
selves to the Anglo-Jewish press, and
use this media sparingly.

As I also indicated to you, we would request of
your Executive Committee permission to use a desk in your
office for Bim Adler or myself.

Your original letter granting permission for the
campaign indicated that we would have access to "appropriate
lists." I am sure David Myers will be in touch with you on
scanning lists.

Again, our sincerest thanks.

Cordially,

William H. Mazefsky

WHM/t

cc: David N. Myers
~~Dr. Abba Hillel Silver~~

~~Dear Joe:~~

Only a matter of ~~almost~~ urgency impels us to seek your help at a time when you are completing other civic and philanthropic responsibilities. However, we believe the program we ~~are~~ ^{are} undertaking is of such importance that you will understand.

Briefly, it is this!

^{The state of} Israel cannot survive on economic and industrial growth alone. Its future depends on a constant source of skilled and trained teachers, technicians, scientists, pharmacists, social workers, agronomists and all essential professions. Their prime source for such training is its famed institution of learning, Hebrew University of Jerusalem.

As you know, ^{the buildings were} Hebrew University ~~was~~ completely lost with the 1948 Armistice. With the help of the Israel government and friends throughout the world, ~~it has been slowly~~ ^{they are being} gradually ~~being~~ reconstructed. ~~now~~ ^{for the beautiful}

Several years ago many Clevelanders joined in raising funds for the initial construction. Now, we have been asked to ~~assist~~ assure its completion. For this project, the Federation has given its approval and endorsement.

May we ask that you join with us in this effort by attending a special Hebrew University Friendship Dinner, Monday, May 23rd, at 6:30 p.m., ^{in the} Sun Room of the Wade Park Manor. At that time we will hear a distinguished representative of the University review its exciting history and progress.

We sincerely trust you will join our sponsoring group ~~and extend~~ ~~whatsoever support~~ on May 23rd.

Champion of Givath Ram

Campus in Jerusalem

FROM A CORRESPONDENT'S NOTEBOOK

WRHS



Hal Lehrman

Reprinted from MIDSTREAM, Spring 1960

By the AMERICAN FRIENDS OF THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY

HAL LEHRMAN, widely known correspondent, author and lecturer, recently returned from a lengthy stay in Jerusalem where he made a study of the Hebrew University, an institution of higher learning that is as unique in its history and human composition as the city in which it is located. Using an impressionistic technique of notes instead of the conventional article HAL LEHRMAN succeeds in evoking all the facets of that great academic institution.

Campus in Jerusalem

From a Correspondent's Notebook

By HAL LEHRMAN

Jerusalem
DROVE WEST on Ramban Road through Rehavia, whose every stone I know, then, suddenly, beyond a turn north of the old monastery in the valley (the Valley of the Cross where they say the tree once grew from which the Roman soldiers cut the timbers of crucifixion) there stood the Hebrew University, where nothing stood before, as if a mighty hand pushed back the sky and put down on the barren ground this parade of squares and rectangles in solid stone, gleaming bright, entirely new, and unbelievable.

Barely two years ago, I read an ambitious placard at the site, pointing in all directions and mostly pointing at nothing but nevertheless proclaiming that here would be a library, there an auditorium, on this side Queen Elizabeth of Belgium's School of Archaeology, on that side a South African hostel, and this would be a Weizmann Square, and that a Magnes Boulevard, and all around would be a campus, implicit with scholars and students, and green grass and fountains. Canada Hall was up in those days, and the outline of a planetarium and some laboratories, but most of those 125 acres was a wilderness of gravel dumps and slag, in-

habited by hordes of little men chipping at stones and here and there a tribal chief wielding a pneumatic drill.

But now I feel like Ezra who, not far from here, lay down to rest, despondent over his lost Jerusalem, and slept a hundred years and when he woke he found a new Holy City, entirely rebuilt. Instead of a huge and untidy builders' camp, one looks on some thirty-five new constructions, each generous in dimension and breathing freely, without cramp and clutter from its neighbor.

This galaxy has already cost some \$12 million, donated in the main by a regiment of well-wishers dispersed around the globe, and there are still fifteen buildings to go up and another \$10 million, at least, to collect and spend. Already 4,100 students and 300 faculty occupy the Givat Rom premises, but some of the buildings have been arranged to take extra storeys at their summits, and acres still lie open for new constructions. The central Campus in its final and still unbudgeted form will have room for another 5,000 students or even more. Meanwhile, 3 miles westward, on a Judean hill near Ein Karem, there is rising a University-Hadassah Medical School and Hospital,

the mightiest structure of its or any kind in all the Middle East.

All this has come to pass because barely four miles by crow from the roofs of the new Hebrew University there lies proscribed and forbidden atop fabled Mount Scopus *another* Hebrew University, inaugurated in 1925, entirely encircled now by Jordan, cut off by Arabs since 1948, guarded by Israeli police and "protected" by the United Nations but as remote and inaccessible to the rightful tenants as Cairo.

For nearly a decade after the Israel-Arab war, until this great plateau of Givat Rom came to life, the University eked out an interim gypsy-like existence in "temporary" quarters sprawled in half a hundred rented or jerry-built places across the face of New Jerusalem. Even now, many of these emergency "schools" and "departments" are still in use. The pathos of that twilight period—and of the decision to begin afresh with such majestic sweep while all the time the vacant laboratories, hospital, libraries and lecture-halls of Scopus lie ravaged and useless in a brooding enemy's grasp—this pathos is almost too intense to be spoken or even written down...

MY LITTLE STRATAGEM to get myself spirited onto Mount Scopus in the regular UN convoy which relieves the garrison up there has had to be abandoned. After all, I have no official excuse for the trip. Some inquisitive Jordanian lieutenant, checking the passenger manifest, might stumble on my intrusion and raise more of a din than the journey is worth. The University people have decided to cut the risk.

But the new University, happily, is open for me to poke and prowl in. As of now, the students look a bit too grim, the professors a shade on the cloistered side, the whole place slightly alien to the inhabitants thereof. Are there too

many donor plaques, too many monuments, instead of funds for books and teachers? Is there enough of *Israel* in this Hebrew University, or only a catch-all of ideas from all over, brought in by anybody who could be persuaded to come? At this point I have only first impressions, too close to the surface to be worth sorting out....

CLAMBERED UP and down the Valley between the monastery and the University car-park today. Most of the valley is still just rock and scrub brush. "Giv'ah" means hill, "rom" means high. It is said to have been the encampment of the Tenth Roman Legion. Local archaeologists are disappointed that no shards or weapons turned up during the excavations. In 1946-48 Haganah drilled and conducted miniature combat exercises here. The field was visible only from Rehavia and from scattered Jewish settlements which served as look-outs. The ridge shut off observation even from the Byzantine monastery in the trough of the valley.

The man who gets the credit for the push with which HU has sprung up, and even for the form its ground plan and structures have taken, is an ex-Army, open-shirted, kibbutz-flavored type, aged 46 and Russian-born, who rides dynamic herd on draftsmen and construction gangs, a gnarled walking-stick in his hand and his head full of ideas and figures. Colonel Shlomo Gur's last previous job was at a top echelon of Army's Scientific Research branch. Called in by HU in July, 1953, he teed off immediately against the "poorhouse mentality" which the hard times of the scattered University seem to have instilled. Associates remember how he fled from the dark, cramped office he was first given on Jaffa Road, where colleagues lunched at their desks. He set up shop in Rehavia, in the Hermon Cafe, and used its public telephone

as his link to the world. ("He sold many cups of tea with lemon for me," the Hermon's proprietor recalls.) As a morale-booster, and in defiance of the academic penny-pinching, he ordered IL7,000 worth of new furniture for the four-floor building opposite Terra Sancta where University headquarters were being established. Then he proceeded to tear up the blueprints which an old firm of Jerusalem architects had already drawn up for Givat Rom.

"There were three distinguished architects, but each over 60," Gur reminisces. "Their idea was a University along the romantic lines of Europe in the 'Thirties—two huge block-like buildings, one for Humanities, one for Science, something like the Finance Ministry across the road. Their lecture-auditorium alone would have seated 3,000. It was even impractical financially; we didn't have the money for such enormous constructions.

"I was pretty depressed. Two things helped us pull out. There was, first, an unfavorable reaction from Faculty when the newspapers published the firm's plans. Secondly, the University had just allocated IL1.2 million to repair some broken-down laboratories around the city. This seemed a waste of money. We paid the architects off, and proposed using the extra funds instead to add new laboratories. This got underway in three months—and gave us time to get fresh blueprints for the rest.

"We announced that we were 'modifying' the first firm's plans. A few of the general ideas for layout of the area were kept; otherwise, it was a complete transformation. We set up a new four-man 'Forum of Architects.' They served without pay. What we aimed for was a style without a birth certificate—nothing that later on could be identified as 1955 or 1958 or 1960. Through the correct use of stone, and through simplicity, we hoped to achieve some-

thing natural to Jerusalem—and ageless..."

MRS. ELEONORA TELLER, aged 53, is the house-mother (*Eim Ha'bait*) of the five Florida-motel-type student hostels clustering on the south end of the campus. She and Dr. Teller, a dental surgeon, came here in 1933 from Vienna. After her husband died in 1945, Mrs. Teller, a trained nurse, worked as housekeeper at a hot-springs resort in Tiberias, later in a hospital there. For her present job she answered a *Jerusalem Post* ad, and competed in a personal interview against a rich field of applicants.

Present plans call for a dormitory bloc of seven handsome little two-storey buildings and a student cafeteria which is already functioning. Right now, Mrs. Teller has 275 charges, including 116 girls who occupy two of the finished hostels. There is another fairly new student residence, for 150 men, out at Kiryat Shmuel in the suburbs. "It's not as pretty as here," Mrs. Teller says, "and the radiators aren't working yet. Maybe next year the budget will permit." Older hostels in town include a former Swedish school, housing 50 boys, and the Salisianer Cloister, whose nuns have rented a section to the University for another 50 boys.

Mrs. Teller's entire staff consists of one cleaning woman and one Moroccan watchman. For Friday evening dances, there is a small honorarium for the student who operates the record-player in the Music Room of House No. 7. Practically every resident has a job. One boy distributes newspapers from 4 to 9 A.M. Others are elevator-boys, clerks, library assistants. Some are construction workers on the rising University buildings. Several of the girls do landscaping on the patches of green interspersed among the stony walks of the campus.

"Applicants for rooms are chosen according to need," said Mrs. Teller. "Especially if a student supports not only himself but has to help his family. Also, good grades are considered. Rent is IL15 a month (about \$7.50). We supply free facilities for doing one's own laundry. There is a kitchen on each floor and iceboxes for those who want to eat in their rooms sometimes. But students supply their own blankets and sheets. These are expensive—and we are poor."

Housemother Teller showed me a few rooms. Each, for two boys or two girls, looked cozy but not tight. Plenty of light and bookshelves. Closet space seemed a bit skimpy: "Enough room for our girls, but probably not enough for American girls," Mrs. Teller supposed. The iceboxes in the kitchen are in compartments, each with its little door and lock.

I asked about "shenanigans" in view of the easy proximity. "Oh," she smiled, "boys and girls are allowed to visit each other till 11 P.M.—if they keep the door open. The watchman keeps marching around, too. We hardly ever have any trouble. But we do have a lot of marriages. Last year we had seven couples, and in a month we'll have three more weddings. In Kiryat Moshe there is a house for married students: 20 one-room flats, with kitchen shared by every three or four new families.

"Students, usually the boys, often run out of money before the end of the month. I've organized a little loan fund. It started with a fifty-pound grant from a Tiberias doctor friend of mine. I collected voluntary donations of 25 piasters from most of the students. Now the fund has IL 125 (about \$70).

"Among our residents are 12 invalids from the Sinai Campaign. One has no hands. Two are missing a leg, two an eye. One has a paralyzed arm. When someone has to stay in bed, we bring

food in. It's easier now with the cafeteria close by."

LEAH GOLDBERG, Lecturer in Comparative Literature, teaches in Hebrew, but she allows students to write their exams in English, French, Italian, Russian, German or Yiddish—which is a commentary on the variety of HU students, and of their professors. Russian is Miss Goldberg's native tongue. She began learning Hebrew in Lithuania at age 8, took her Ph.D. in Semitic Languages at Bonn, after work in Berlin. She has been in Israel for 23 years, at HU for seven. Last year she gave the freshmen a Fall course in Dante, a Spring course in the Appreciation and Theory of Poetry; for upperclassmen a seminar in symbolism; for M.A. candidates an advanced seminar in symbolism. This year she is taking the freshmen through the novels of Flaubert and Balzac, the upperclassmen through *The Brothers Karamazov*, the M.A.'s through Dostoevsky. "I don't want to become a gramophone record," she says.

Her University salary, I found by some detective work before my visit, is a gross of some \$280 monthly, a take-home pay of around \$220. So I was bemused to find her and her white-haired, stately mother in a neatly-appointed flat on a quiet corner of streets named after Washington and Lincoln. "My books bring me another \$110 or so each month," she smiled when I brought the conversation around to finances. "But I really couldn't keep the apartment if I hadn't written a fairly successful play some years back, *The Lady of the Manor*. The Chamber Theater has done it here over 100 times. It's been produced in Tokyo in Japanese, in Yiddish in Australia, and broadcast in Greek on the Athens radio. I've signed a contract for a small-theatre production in Paris in French." As for her books, there are six volumes

of poetry, a novel about Lithuania, a biography of a Hebrew poet, and seven children's books. She showed me with delighted pride a wool tapestry, from the children of Kibbutz Dan, embroidered with scenes from her stories. . . .

NO COLLEGE PROFESSOR anywhere in the world gets rich at his job, but especially not in Israel. A recent salary increase averaged 15 percent across the board. So now a *full* professor at HU has the mammoth take-home pay of perhaps \$360 a month! This obviously frustrates any urge for luxurious living. As a substitute for opulence, professors here content themselves with the pleasures of prestige, academicians being much more honored in Israel than in the United States. An index to this is that their salary scales are almost identical with those of Israeli Supreme Court justices and of cabinet ministers. Also, certain "fringe benefits" exist, especially in the price of lodging. Perhaps ten professors own their own homes. But the University has been purchasing properties, most of them newly-built, and renting apartments to faculty at an average monthly cost of only \$5 or \$6 per room. Professors get five-month vacations and a cumulative allowance of around \$350 yearly for books and travel. Another "attraction" is the relative size of University pensions: after 30 years, one retires on approximately 90 percent of salary and allowances. . . .

CCHECKING INTO the motivations of some of the younger faculty people here from abroad. Not the very young ones, who are only at the threshold of career and for whom, deep down, a job at HU might be as good a job as anywhere else, with a little romance and adventure added. I mean those (not many) who were already doing well in their countries of origin and, in a sense,

have really sacrificed something by coming here, in terms of salary, comfort and rapid material advancement. And I find that essentially, the basic motivation is their children. True, they enjoy the challenge, the satisfaction of being "in" on something big from the "start," the opportunity to play a creative role in an institution which is still seeking forms and directions. But, beyond all this there is a kind of "Zionism," if it can be so called, a warm, mellow feeling that they are giving their children a good place to grow up in.

None of these youngish professors were running away from anything. A generation before the Hebrew University was born in the middle Twenties, Ahad Ha'am dreamed of it as a noble refuge, endowed with "all ancient and modern instruments for the cultivation of mind and soul," and attracting to itself "a large number of Jewish scholars for whom it would provide the possibility of carrying on their work in a Jewish atmosphere." He was right about this in the University's early years, and especially during the pre-war Hitler times. But nowadays, thankfully, scholars (at least from the West) are no longer in flight. On the contrary, they left good posts to come here, and they keep rejecting good offers from abroad in order to stay here.

Dan Patinkin, for instance, whose influence has helped develop a whole new cadre of Western-minded young economists in this country, took his Ph.D. at Chicago in 1947, served there the next year as an assistant professor, was hired away as associate professor by Illinois, stayed there one semester and then—on hearing that HU was reopening in April, 1949, after the Arab war, resigned his American career and hurried here. Canadian physicist William Low, (Zev Lev), aged 37, has recently been wooed by the University of Pittsburgh, by Bell Telephone, by Ar-

gonne National Laboratories (as Senior Research Physicist, starting salary \$12,000), by Ford Motors (to set up a lab at Dearborn, with unlimited budget). "One can certainly get faster research results in the States," says he, "but my wife and I prefer to raise our family here..." Bert Gross, 48, who is pioneering in the teaching of Business Administration and Public Administration, was Executive Secretary of President Truman's Council of Economic Advisors, then consultant to the U.N. Korean Reconstruction Agency and chairman of the U.S. National Capital Regional Planning Council. Jack Gross, a McGill graduate, was a full professor at the State University of New York before he came here, at age 36, to organize HU's cancer research for the World Health Organization, then decided, after two years, to remain here and carry forward the work he had started. German-born Chaim Rabin, now 45, left a Senior Lectureship in post-Biblical Hebrew at Oxford to join the Institute of Jewish Studies in 1956. Giulio Racah, who is 50 but looks 40, came to Palestine in 1939 after Mussolini's racial laws. As the future author of the "Racah coefficient tables" and as a former colleague of Fermi in Rome and of Paoli in Zurich, he could have had the world to choose from. And there is one scholar (name withheld) who got an \$18,000 offer from an American university the other day, and said: "What shall I do with \$18,000? \$10,000 would be enough! But anyway I'm not going. This is where I want my kids to grow up..."

NOTING the cramped quarters for professors in most academic buildings, I have been wondering why more space wasn't allotted for faculty consultation with students. Now I learn that professorial offices will come last in construction, mainly because the

Continental tradition lingers here: students are supposed to listen, not visit, professors lecture, then run. This is breaking down as "Anglo-Saxon" influences take hold. Nevertheless, the professors tend to go home, where their books are. This is amusingly demonstrated at Law School, where faculty demanded book shelves in offices, to make room for private libraries transported from their homes. The shelves were installed months ago—but they are still bare... (Another reason professors do not tarry on campus after lectures, in American style, is that they can eat more for less at home, which is a serious budgetary consideration in view of low salaries.) The only existing instance of fraternizing on campus is the amateur University Orchestra, where professors and students scrape away convivially, elbow to elbow...

IF YOU DRIVE toward Beit Mazmil you get an instructive rear view of the University. It shows how wisely the inevitable expansion has been provided for. Chemistry especially has a large open hinterland adjacent to it for future laboratories. The dominant gray stone and sharp rectangular lines of the campus complex, which some have criticized as over-functional, also are set off better, blending naturally with the bare hills all around and with the architectural motif of Jerusalem itself as a backdrop... Mornings, and late afternoons, the University's faint pastels melt and merge into the blues, grays and reds of the Jerusalem sky...

Stone is the pervasive material of the University, and the chief impression it gives. This begins at the approach: the great Weizmann Square outside Administration, the rise of steps to the Humanities level, the walks on all sides are hard paving and blocks. Relatively few scraps of lawn, the usual park-like characteristic of the classic campus as

we know it in the West. Walls and flooring inside each building also seem mostly stone. The stone, the functional forms it takes, give an impression of monumentalism—and of a richness which some visitors deplore, in view of the funds presumably expended for it.

HU builders deny any such extravagance. They contend that stone, in the long run, is cheapest. The stone faces of the buildings are less vulnerable than plaster. The flooring is mostly marble and heavy terrazzo, with a minimum of soft plastic. The stone may give a monumental effect but the buildings are essentially simple and not too large; professors and students don't feel lost inside them. On the calculation that a million pair of feet will tread these walks and floors annually, it is reckoned that the stone will halve the normal repair and maintenance cost—which is normally four percent of total construction cost. As for the alleged over-all opulence, I am assured that the difference between low and good quality building-materials is at most only 20 percent—and in public buildings, which take heavy punishment, it is not economical to pinch on initial outlay. The pay-off for good materials comes in the durability of later years...

The stones used, by the way, show the variety of Israel's resources and the ingenuity of its masons. Materials even include a 6th-century Byzantine Mosaic pavement in the Administration patio, serving as the floor of a shallow pond and transported lovingly from 1956 digs near ancient Beth Shean in northern Israel, its fresh colors and clear design of antique Palestinian flora unimpaired. The basic limestone of the single-storeyed buildings, flecked with golden yellow, was quarried on Givat Rom itself or hauled from nearby Kastel, which has also provided the smooth gray plates laid against many outer concrete faces and placed on some in-

ner floors, steps and columns. Givat Shaul Bet supplied the heavy stone slab for campus walks. A Wadi Ramon yellow-green and a Galilee dark-brown stone cover many inner walls. Most floorings are an ultra-hard light-brown northern marble, shot through with white and brown veins. A rich somberness of several surfaces is achieved by black, hard Tiberias basalt. Oval pebbles from a Motza wadi pave the patio of the Kaplan School. In the Amphitheatre, to cut the glare of polished white stone, there is a varied motif of soft hues.

The new Medical School out at Ein Karem seems naked and exposed, at least in this early stage of "Greater Jerusalem's" development. On Givat Rom, the targets stand tall and clear too, but they are within running distance of built-up areas and are of moderate size and scattered over considerable acreage. The Medical complex is bunched together in one solid bloc, the huge central hospital-and-school with its rounded hub jutting like a battleship from its massive emplacement on the hill—a lofty hill, a fortress hill perhaps, but also a lonely hill, visible to the Jordanian eye, with no apparent friends in the close hinterland or foreground. For all I know, the next few years will once again demonstrate that the cult of "vision," as exemplified in this daring and remote site, will be justified. But in the meantime, even with the frontiers somnolent right now, one can't help feeling a bit uneasy about the tremendous gamble on that isolated Judean lookout-post...

HA VE BEEN DISCUSSING the problem of faculty recruitment with the Academic Secretary of the University. There is, after all, a limit to the number of high quality scholars these days willing to come here for the sake of their children or Ahad Ha'am's "Jewish

atmosphere." Objectively, HU has some serious handicaps. The meager salary level is clearly not a magnet. Research facilities, while not insignificant for a country of Israel's size, and steadily improving, can hardly match equipment abroad. Competition for good men is further hampered by HU's insistence that every faculty member do *some* teaching; there are no full-time research professors. And then there is the language problem. The University has softened on the requirement that the lecturer begin teaching in Hebrew with minimum delay. Hebrew is now so well established that nobody trembles for its future. The University will provide a tutor for the newcomer, and expect him perhaps to make the good-will gesture of some attempt at lecturing in Hebrew after sufficient residence, and converse with students in the language—but "It's not a matter of life or death, you know." (Albert Einstein, in 1923, delivering the first lecture on Scopus, spoke the first sentence of his speech in carefully memorized Hebrew.) Just the same, it is not easy for an established scholar to pull up stakes in his own country and brave a new beginning in a new land in an unknown language.

The era of the great founders and the "great names" is past—not because HU has suffered any decline but because the world outside has grown more habitable or, perhaps, less inspired. The idealism of a Scholem, a Buber, a Bergmann, a Zondek, a Bonne, a Halkin, has become a rarer commodity.

HU's first generation of teachers, almost all of them born abroad, arrived with a solid accumulation of experience. Aged between 30 and 45, they were generally already established in their own countries at the assistant or associate professor level. They came in the period 1923-39, in the later years of which there was a "buyer's market" of talent because of the Nazi fury. During

World War II all sources dried up. (One man sailed three months from England around Africa to get here.) Between 1939 and 1949, the beginning of the World War and the end of the Arab war, the University shrank, professorial and student bodies alike.

But now, with the tremendous growth parallel to the growth of Israel, there is a second Faculty generation which is increasingly native-bred. Only 24 of the 321 academic staff members in 1958 were Israel-born (79 hailed from Germany, 53 from Russia, 44 from Poland, 35 from Austria, 13 from America, 11 from Czechoslovakia, 10 from England, and the rest from 21 other countries as far away as Brazil and China), but better than 40 percent of them were Israel-trained and HU alumni, at least five full professors among them.

"As such 'native sons' take over," says Poznanski, the Academic Secretary of HU, "the University develops firmer ties with the country, reduces its language problem, shapes an *esprit de corps*, grows more homogeneous." Few "big names" have arrived from abroad since Givat Rom was opened. The competition of the great foreign universities—and of industry—has been too strong. "But never mind," says Poznanski, "we shall try to make them big here. . . ."

IT SEEMS paradoxical, but really is not, that Arab spokesmen researching their anti-Zionist case in 1930 before the Wailing Wall Commission should have found books and documents in the University Library unavailable elsewhere in the Middle East. The fact is that whenever possible, the University has labored to be of service as deep inside the non-Jewish hinterland as the neighbors of the Jews have allowed it to go. During the Mandate, University botanists advised the Syrian and Iraqi govern-

ments on tree-planting and helped them fight their locust plagues. A University zoologist taught for three years at the Ankara College of Agriculture, spent another year in Iraq as entomological consultant. Since Israel's creation, the only feasible Moslem contact of this kind has been a University archaeological mission to Turkey and a visit by Turkish archaeologists here. If there has not been more, it is not because of any reticence on this side. At Givat Rom they dream of the day when the University can play a radiant role for the entire Middle East.

There is simply nothing in the Arab world to compare with HU. Two years ago, I took another look at the major schools of higher learning in Cairo and Beirut, meeting with students and even sitting in classrooms. Cairo's Al Azhar is a purely theological institution, medieval in mind and structure. The American "universities" in the two capitals do perform a great function by trying to shape young people from various Arab countries to some sort of liberal Western mould. But these schools are colleges, rather than truly universities. They educate far above the illiterate mass level, but they rarely *create* knowledge, or forage into the unknown. They have little intellectual impact beyond their national borders except possibly through the minds of their alumni. No discoveries are made in these places which may help change the conceptual horizons of man. I have found the same to be true, in a slightly lesser degree, of the universities at Istanbul, Ankara and Teheran. As for Baghdad University, where I once visited for a few days, it is little more than a factory for lawyers, civil servants, teachers and the like. As the late and good Dr. Bonne, who knew his Middle East intimately, told me once in New York with genuine regret, none of the Moslem universities has any standing on the

modern intellectual map, however brilliant the memory of their ancient glory.

Even on the purely scholarly level of comparing books and notes, Jerusalem has much to offer because, though in and of the Middle East, it could contribute the freshness and originality of a non-Moslem approach—while universities using Arabic, Turkish or Persian would offer the native richness of their libraries in those languages for Israeli scholars. More important, HU could serve as center and innovator of regional studies valuable to the whole area, especially in science.

German-born Professor Uriel Heyd is the current director of the University's School of Oriental Studies. It's an important institute, with a staff of 13, including three full professors, and around 300 students. Enthusiasm and talent are considerable, because Arabic is Hebrew's Semitic cousin, the land has a wealth of Oriental memories, and the immediate utility of the studies is obvious. Israel's high schools, incidentally, have a higher quality of instruction in Arabic and Moslem history than any other non-Moslem secondary schools in the world. Graduates of the Oriental institute find swift employment in the foreign and civil service, radio, journalism and other branches.

Apart from Arabic and the other major Moslem languages, the School gives courses in their civilizations and cultures, Islamic history, literature, science and sociology, and other disciplines at both undergraduate and graduate level. The gamut runs from archaeology and linguistics to medieval Saracenic heraldry to the latest Egyptian agrarian reforms and modern vernacular Arabic.

The School means to push the "Orient" to ever wider geographical borders. An elementary course in Chinese is commencing soon with a Jewish don from Cambridge and hopes are bright

for eventual Indian, Japanese and North African studies. Actually, a professor from Benares has lately lectured here on Indian philosophy.

Pending a breakthrough of the Arab spiritual boycott around Israel, one does what one can with those few Arabs who are available. There are a dozen Israeli Arab students in the Institute, and about 100 altogether throughout the University, mostly in the Humanities, the social sciences and medicine, in that order. In this year's crop of graduates two Arabs received master's degrees in law, one in zoology, and one an A.B. Arabs are sprinkled in the schools of pharmacy, dentistry and even social work. Most come from villages—in Galilee and the Central District. The skills and outlook they are acquiring here may have a monumental effect when they go home. Not least important is the presence of Arab girls at the University. Last year the first Arab co-ed in University history graduated and went off on an Israel scholarship to the U.S. This year there are two girls, one an apprentice druggist, the other with ambitions to become an interpreter. If the roster of Arab university women for the next few years goes on multiplying in this geometric progression, Israel's impact on backward Arab social patterns here and beyond the frontiers could be enormous...

A JEWISH-ARAB students' club is getting underway. It has already promoted a hike among the Little Triangle villages. There will be courses in folk and ballroom dancing, to get the Arab students to mix socially more. On the sober side, symposia about the Arab intellectual's integration into the Israel community—and Israel's integration into the Middle East. If the project clicks, its leaders say, they will try organizing it beyond the campus on a national scale.

Rabbi Bernard M. Casper, Dean of Students, has long been befriending the Arab students here in his own way, and making them feel at home. He helps them find rooms and jobs, uses his contacts to ease their comings and goings if they hail from border villages under military control, and encourages them to tell him their gripes, which often are abundant. The Dean has begun an annual "coming-out" party for Arab freshmen, to present them to the faculty and older Arab students. This year, the third since Casper introduced the idea, the Arabs asked to put on the party themselves. It was held off campus in town. Some top administrative people were invited and 79 Arab students were on hand to greet them. A few short speeches by the older students, welcoming their juniors and telling them about the University; some recitations of original poems in Arabic; tricks of magic; a display of delicate lithographs by an Arab boy who has been studying at the Bezalel Art School; sandwiches, cakes and tea. A heartwarming occasion—and a very distant cry from the themes dished up daily by Radio Cairo...

ALBERT OFUSU-ASIEDU, a young man from Ghana, has learned to speak Hebrew almost as fluently as his native Ashanti. Albert, aged 23, shares honors with several Ethiopians, Liberians, Nigerians, Burmese and Thailanders as the most exotic of HU undergraduates. His specialty is micro-biology, his aim a B.Sc. in Agriculture. He is here on a five-year Israel fellowship, which supplies free tuition and \$120 cash monthly for food, lodging, books, pocket money. He lives in Mrs. Teller's domain with a fellow-botanist. Back home he has five sisters, but is still girl-shy, though he never misses the regular week-end dance at the dormitory. "It just takes time to get used to the idea

that white girls are just people," he explains.

Back in 1957 Israel offered the new Republic of Ghana three "Independence Scholarships." Albert turned up with 18 other candidates in Accra for stiff exams set by the Ghana Education Ministry. He was the sole survivor.

Because he knew not a word of the language in which all his University classes and lectures would be conducted, Albert arrived in Jerusalem six months before the 1958-59 academic term. He joined an *ulpan*, a school where you study Hebrew eight hours a day, talk nothing but Hebrew with other students, and do this for four months without a break. "The first few weeks I was stone-mute half the time and scared all the time. Then, one day, suddenly, I heard myself talking Hebrew. And I've been talking it, always a little better, ever since," he explains.

In his *ulpan*, and later on campus, he met Jews from Morocco, Egypt, Belgium, Iraq, Rumania, Algeria and even India. "It's like being on a continuous world tour. I'm getting an education about peoples, places, ideas I never knew existed when I was a farmboy in Kumasi."

Albert felt a bit lonely at first in the campus hostel, with just one room-mate. "You see, back home nobody has even a separate flat. The whole family, with assorted relatives, lives in one big rambling house with open rooms. We're just not used to doors. At boarding school my 'room' had 80 bunks."

Private farms in Ghana, including his father's small cocoa plantation, are too primitive to use the elaborate skills Albert is acquiring. So he expects after graduation to apply for a post on one of the Ghana government farms, the only ones with modern equipment. "Like Israel, we are an undeveloped country. But unlike Israel we have a bad shortage of specialists. That's why

my scholarship at the Hebrew University is the chance of a lifetime..."

THE EFFICIENCY HATCHET is lopping off the heads of quite a few watchmen and sweepers. This is part of the budgetary pinch, which is sharp. Worse, allocations are being cut for research. I hear grumblings in the science departments. Worst, space is getting tighter as the country grows. A statistical survey is trying to estimate how much pressure will be put on University facilities by the steady rise in high school graduates, new immigrants who want a higher education, and the State's demand for trained people. Even last year, of 160 applicants to the School of Agriculture, only 90 got in, despite the need for agronomists and farm instructors. Physics, chemistry and biology also turned people away, not because they were unqualified but because of short funds. With the Medical school now going up at Ein Karem and the three Ag buildings rising at Rehovoth, there will be more space—but will there be enough extra money to carry a heavier student body?

University spokesmen contend no other Israel institution has expanded so much with so little budgetary increase. The 1958/59 budget was only 6.5 percent over the year before. The prevailing view is that, apart from a bigger effort by the Friends, more help will have to come from the Government. This has already gone up hugely, it is admitted. The Government's grant has increased from 8.8 percent of total expenditure in 49/50 to 48.7 percent. But meanwhile the University has had to find 15 times more money! Much as they dislike its implications, HU financiers feel that henceforth 50 percent or more of the budget ought to come from the State....

Such income needs and resources are a far cry from early University days,

when Magnes, almost singlehandedly, met the bills by confidently calling on his small personal circle of friends, mostly from his American days and mostly non-Zionists. It became increasingly evident, as the University grew, that fund-raising would have to seek far beyond the few noble and financially stout spirits who revered Magnes. It was the latter, under Magnes' inspiration, who organized the first Society of Friends of the Hebrew University in New York in 1925. That year an English Society, considerably less affluent than the American but adorned with distinguished names, was also born. In the Thirties similar societies burgeoned among European Jewish communities. After these were decimated by World War II, except for Switzerland and Scandinavia, the larger part of the burden—always second to that of the more populous and prosperous American community—was shouldered by Friends in England, South Africa, Latin America, Canada and Australia. Today there are thirty such societies.

After 1948, the University could no longer depend so heavily on private sources from abroad. The extraordinary costs of separation from Scopus, plus the phenomenal expansion in so many areas of instruction and research and in the need of the new State for better-grade personnel, demanded the discovery of new funds. Some of it was forthcoming in new and usually regular grants from such groups as Hadassah, Histadrut, the JDC and the U.S. National Council of Jewish Women. The Agency boosted its annual contribution. But, logically and inevitably, the State has had to become HU's largest single reservoir of funds, for loans as well as grants.

I notice some uneasiness in high circles over the perils possibly lurking in the government's becoming a "majority stockholder." These qualms do not

arise from any action by the government to date. Nevertheless, academicians here, like their compeers worth their salt anywhere in the world, are staunch advocates of untrammelled academic freedom. As such, they would prefer, if they could, to avoid growing too dependent on the State, even one which has hitherto been so correct. Weizmann himself, long ago in 1947 when he spoke to the assembled professors and students at the opening of that academic year, drew the bedrock line: "It [the University] is an autonomous body, independent of both the State and the Church . . . a dissident, separate from the community. . . . The University cannot yield, whatever be the majority vote, its freedom of science, thought and speech . . ."

STUDENTS in Jerusalem are older (average freshman age is 20; nearly all have already done military service), many are already married or get married while still undergraduates, they're all in a hurry to finish as well as they can, take their degree and get on with the business of living, and no nonsense. The only thing that has aroused them lately was, characteristically, a rise in tuition fees. A Supreme Court judge recommended the scale, the students protested, the Minister of Education backed the judge, the students went on strike for five days, but the Prime Minister and the Cabinet and the HU authorities stood firm, and the new rates were applied. Tuition at HU now is IL400 (\$222) instead of IL 250 (\$140). (According to last available figures in 1958, around 500 students were helped with prizes ranging from IL200 to IL600 per year; 196 loans were given, amounting to more than IL43,000; over 1,200 students received an average IL100 exemption in tuition, repayable after graduation.)

If anything, HU students are almost

too serious for their age—in these, their golden years of college life, as seen by this middle-aged American reporter who remembers his own campus days with fatuous melancholy and a nice warm feeling. There is no alumni organization, no school team, no University-wide social event. Once a year there is a Students' Day in town, with a moderate amount of spoofing, but generally their idea of a high time is to eat salami sandwiches in a cafe and sit around talking. For a long time, incredibly, campus politics were the exact image of national politics: candidates for the Student Association ran as members of the national parties, on national issues quite irrelevant to student affairs. This was so silly that after a while virtually nobody voted except the candidates. In 1958 a referendum decided that new-style elections would be held on a personal, non-party basis, with contestants representing different classes and schools—but elections were called off because of a lack of candidates. Last Spring, there were enough candidates, but the results were invalidated because the political parties came out with lists of recommended names—a violation of the new rules and their spirit. A second run in June went off better. Contestants competed in their own right. Though the "campaign" was apathetic and only about half of the eligible voters cast ballots, the delegates elected held a fairly lively Conference. Plans were made for a "students' parliament" along Oxford-Cambridge lines which, for the first time in HU history, will hold organized debates and express individual points of view.

PAROCHIALISM is a constant intellectual threat in a small country, especially one which fights daily for its existence. This is why, at the Hebrew University, emphasis was placed from the start on study of the liberal arts.

Even today, despite the worldwide trend toward science, the Humanities School is only 100 students short of being the largest among HU's six schools; Social Science and Economics, with 1,700 enrolled, stands first in a total registration of 6,800, including the newly consolidated Tel Aviv School of Law and Economics. But liberal studies are illiberally restrained if they are not illumined by a cosmopolitan light. For a time, in the early years of Independence, Israel's foreign-exchange shortages, insular pride in its accomplishments, and back-to-the-wall stance brought on the evils of a foreign-book shortage, a reluctance to issue exit visas, and a clamp on travel abroad—what Professor Leon Roth called "village-pump patriotism."

Happily, these aberrations have been corrected by improved material conditions and increasing maturity. At HU, the bookshop in the Administration building bulges with works in foreign languages in all fields. Faculty members are constantly arriving or departing, encouraged by deliberate University policy to accept invitations from international conferences, lecture or study at foreign universities, take sabbaticals or leaves of absence under generous terms. The result is that HU is startlingly *à l'heure* and repeatedly surprises visiting specialists from abroad. Even the graduate students know the obscure articles in far-off journals.

I DETECT some anxiety in certain professorial circles about the increasing number of candidates for the Bachelor degree. The rank is a relatively new departure here, first awarded in 1953. Last year nearly 200 won it. Is this too many, for a country the size of Israel? Is HU turning into a diploma mill?

Actually, introduction of the B.A. marked an enormous academic milestone. HU's first institutes—Jewish Stud-

ies, Chemistry and Microbiology—were purely for research. In earlier decades, when the University was just a dream, its chief popular appeal had been as a *Jewish* institution where young Jews could study without the barriers or quotas of Europe. But the founding fathers were divided. Some felt that nothing but research *beginning* at the doctoral level should be attempted. The infant University lacked the qualified personnel for even a partial curriculum; Hebrew was insufficiently developed (or even insufficiently familiar to the professors, mostly European-born) to be a language of instruction. Others believed teaching was as important as pure inquiry, but even they felt that first an adequate faculty should be developed—and few argued that anything as “frivolous” as a B.A.—a foible of the English and the wild American West—should be put within reach. The conflict raged over professors as pure scholars vs. professors as moulders and shapers of other, younger but still pure scholars—never once over the shaping of just plain educated young people interested merely in taking some culture with them in their practical journey through life.

In the end it was agreed that, when enough teaching facilities and talents had been accumulated, undergraduates might be admitted. This condition was considered achieved by 1928, after which the Humanities Faculty was established and its door thrown open—to prospective Masters of Arts. In 1931 the first thirteen graduates received their M.A. In 1936 the first Ph.D. emerged. Science apparently being more formidable, undergraduate teaching was not ventured, in a new Division of Biological Sciences, until 1931, and the first M.Sc. degrees not awarded until 1935.

Even then, the chief impetus motivating the learned faculties was that occasional contact with students might

sharpen one's own researches and also develop future assistants and successors in such inquiries. When in 1949 students in uniform came flocking back from the war and HU's great era of human expansion began, Humanities finally inaugurated—thanks largely to the earlier urging of rare spirits like the American-trained Dr. Magnes and Leon Roth—the revolutionary change of offering a three-year course for the B.A. The innovation was carefully ticketed as “experimental.”

But the University, once having started to develop from the top downward, continued inevitably—headlong, some disgruntled *kulturniks* describe this descent—toward the mass bottom. Many young people lacked the time, funds or inclination to give up five years (the normal effort required for an M.A.). By 1954 undergraduates had invaded the Faculties of Science and Agriculture, causing them to yield up the degrees of B.Sc. and even B.Sc.Agr. Today the campus is robustly overrun with apprentice “bachelors” of both sexes and all ages.

To an “Anglo-Saxon” B.A., ex-graduate student and instructor like myself, HU's academic standards do *not* seem imperilled by debasement. The Ph.D. takes seven or eight years! The candidate for it need not amass credits by exams, courses or even residence. But he must defend an ambitious dissertation against rigorous faculty attack—the *whole* faculty, not just his own committee—in full-dress academic debate. The M.A. hopeful must also produce a thesis, and make himself highly competent in two and sometimes three fields. It is almost as exacting as the American Ph.D. In fact, the high standards of the local M.A., left their lasting mark on Palestine's secondary schools, which are generally much tougher than American high schools. Preparation for HU involves a national matriculation exam

of formidable severity. Success in it qualifies one for all sorts of higher-level posts in later life even without entry into the University. As for the B.A. candidate, even he must elect two major areas of study and specialize in them for at least three and usually four years. Unlike the American system of class attendance, big lectures, frequent tests, and collection of credits, HU procedures follow the more adult European system which stresses seminars, reading and independent individual study.

Just the same, the "European-minded" wing of the professoriat here tends to deplore the "vulgarization" of the B.A. Many teachers, consciously or absent-mindedly, still try to prod their charges into undergraduate efforts of "pure scholarship." More important, some "non-Europeans" (i.e., "Anglo-Saxons") believe the B.A. is wrongly becoming accepted as a "professional" degree by the outside community. This mistake, they say, diminishes the importance of the M.A., a genuinely professional degree, and reduces undergraduate interests in further academic training.

THE ECLECTIC FLAVOR distilled from HU's varied Faculty origins is amusingly tasted in an institution like the Law School. There are hardly three teachers from the same country. As ex-Dean Levontin put it to me, "each of us has a different heritage of law. We follow no agreed system of instruction—nothing like your American case method. Even the individual teacher fluctuates in his approach. I myself have given a course in private international law by the case method—and a course in property law by lecture..." Furthermore, the law of the land itself is still a hodge-podge of systems: English, Ottoman, Continental European tracing back to the Romans, and Jewish. Even the codification of this rich variety is

still largely to be done. Israel is still struggling for a synthesis between legal theory and legal practice. HU's contribution is in the vital national interest: much of Israel's population hails from latitudes scantily or not at all aware of the need for rule of law. There is more familiarity with government by person than with government by statute. A sense of legality and of the rule of law needs to be bred into the bone of the country—and its law schools are a prime instrument for the task...

A bizarre facet of Israel's legal mosaic is the special role of Jewish and Talmudic law. These are taught here not only as they are applied in the country—just on questions of personal status like marriage and inheritance—but as law-school "subjects" in their own right, with courses on Jewish contracts, torts, property and the rest. One part of the Faculty feels this should be intensified and developed. There is still a law on the books (from a 1922 Order in Council under the Mandate) that where a specific local law does not cover a situation, the substance of the Common Law or rules of equity in force in *England* should apply here. If religious political leaders in Israel succeed in making Jewish law apply instead (as some of them have recently been advocating), then Jewish law would have to become a major area of study in this secular University...

On the other hand, a strictly secular approach is *de rigueur* in HU's Institute of Jewish Studies, which an outsider might mistakenly take to be a properly religious affair—illustrating once again the droll eclecticism on this campus.

There is no department of Judaism in the Institute, Dr. Rabin advises me, no theology department at all! One reason is a fear that such a department might raise the hackles of Orthodoxy in the country. A better reason is that

Jewish religious history falls conveniently into temporal segments. Biblical history takes care of Bible study, Talmudic history of Talmud study, medieval religious history of mysticism. Thus everyone avoids teaching any of these as theology. In England the study of theology is part of training for the Ministry. "Here," says Rabin, "one goes to a Yeshiva for that." It appears that a few Orthodox Israeli rabbis have studied at HU, but this is frowned upon by the local hierarchy and does not advance their careers.

The refreshing thing is that Jewish studies at HU are approached from a secular point of view, as subjects in their own right rather than as doctrines.

The whole gamut of attitudes is contained in the Faculty—Orthodox, Liberal, Agnostic, uncommitted, disbelieving. The teachers are united only by their common dedication to scholarship. As in the Humanities Philosophy Department, there is no narrow view, no "school" of thought which is being specially inculcated. A Catholic University might seek to perpetuate Thomism, but here, if there is any design beyond pure learning, it is only—and vaguely—a desire to enhance Judaica as a source of Israeli and world Jewish inspiration.

University self-rule is organized on semi-Continental lines here, with a brisk democratic spirit and, so far as an outer eye can detect, minimum friction between academic and administrative worlds. In 1935 Judah Magnes' post of Chancellor was abolished and his job divided roughly in two between a Rector and a President. Since then the Rector has been elected by the Senate, composed of all the full professors and some spokesmen for the lesser ranks. The President is elected by the Board of Governors, made up of representatives from the University's Friends abroad, world Jewish communities,

world Zionism and other elements. Because the Board meets biennially, an Executive Council responsible to it manages University affairs, external and internal, on a consecutive interim basis. The Council has both academic and non-academic members, with Government representatives among the latter. The professorial Senate enjoys a fair amount of autonomy, subject to Council or Board control on matters of general policy. Felicitously, Rector and President for some years now have been combined in the genial person of Professor Mazar, Russian-born archaeologist of substantial stature, discoverer of a site north of Tel Aviv with twelve tiered settlements of presumed Philistine origin. Mazar, now only 54, emerged first in 1952 as Rector, elected by the Senate for a two-year term. A year later, in 1953, the Board of Governors invited him to be President as well, for a four-year term. He has been steadily re-confirmed in both posts ever since . . .

Social science at HU has come a long way from its obscure and scattered origins to its present high estate in the handsome Eliezer Kaplan School of Economics and Social Sciences, commemorating Israel's first Minister of Finance. The relative slowness of this discipline's emergence into full recognition was due in part to a sparseness of manpower available to practice and teach it.

"The main block was mental," avers one social scientist who is himself now heavily laden with academic honors and bibliographies. "The early Humanities' Faculty felt that a solid foundation of Judaism, philosophy and Jewish 'thought' should first be built. They had to swallow science right away, because Weizmann and other powers were on hand to compel it. But economics was not part of the typical Jewish sage's

horizon. It dealt with money-making, they said, and other sordid, applied matters—not with knowledge. When it finally was let through the door in the Thirties, therefore, it was taught not in its own right but as an appendage to history or philosophy, as a kind of 'finishing' course."

Later on, according to some quarters, it appears that the newly recognized disciplines exhibited some of the same hostility toward even newer fields. A case in point was that of New York-born, brilliant (and pugnacious) Louis Guttman, U. of Minnesota Ph.D. in 1942, associate professor at Cornell by 1945, Director of the Israel Institute of Applied Social Research by 1947, Visiting Professor at Harvard in 1954, internationally known long before then for his original techniques of "scale analysis" in measuring social attitudes, impacts and reactions—yet, his friends say, cold-shouldered by HU or offered posts here far below his obvious attainments until received as "visiting" professor in 1954 and given a full professorship finally in 1955. The major reason for his long purgatory was allegedly the slowness of the sociologists to accept his reduction of their "scientific" methods to quantitative measurement. "This was disagreeable," one friend says, "because they preferred the philosophical, analytic, intuitive, visionary aspect of sociology. By transferring all this into a simpler technique, Guttman seemed to be degrading and simplifying sociology itself—so that *everybody* could learn it! The conservatives wanted a student first to do pure research and learn sociology's 'fundamentals'—the nature of 'the family' and so on, before going into field studies where, according to Guttman, the proper selection of samples and their precise computation can accurately measure a mass of otherwise bulky data."

A MORE RECENT INSTANCE of resistance was the case of Business Administration, which the Kaplan School in 1956 proposed to add as a full-fledged department equal to the others already installed. One Biblical scholar arose at a Faculty conclave to cry, in effect, that "the day Business Administration enters will be a black day for the Hebrew University!"

Again, the objection seemed to be that the subject was not "scholarly" but a mere set of techniques for the mere earning of profits. Argument raged over it for half a year until it was finally introduced as a project of I.C.A. (the American Point Four program) by contract with New York University and the loan of some NYU professors to HU. The Kaplanites wanted Business Administration a fully-recognized discipline entitled to its own degrees; the Humanities stalwarts insisted that HU was not yet ready for such a professional school, that Business Administration was not "academic," and that its disciples should get certificates, not degrees, and be restricted to a narrow range of related subjects. The final solution was an interim compromise: Business Administration would be merely one subject which upperclassmen might take for the ordinary B.A. or graduate students as one of the two subjects required for an M.A.—but no limit was placed on the freedom of its followers to take other courses wherever they pleased in the University.

To be fair to the so-called conservatives, several points should be made. Business Administration has been opposed elsewhere, including many U.S. universities (where it is often taught just by the economics department of the liberal arts college) and including Oxford and Cambridge (where it is not taught at all). At HU, where the Humanities are dominant, many felt that, as an applied or technical rather than

strictly academic subject, Business Administration might be a proper area for some Israeli technical institute but not for a university which aspires to spiritual leadership of the nation and the Diaspora.

ACADEMIC RANKS at HU are much more rigid than in America. To become an instructor here you must already be a proven scholar. Various departments have the money budgeted for acquiring badly needed instructors; they even have the candidates, some of them with impressive training abroad. But these will not be named to instructorships unless they can show not only a doctorate but some learned articles in print. Unlike the lowly instructor in the U.S., here the title is an accolade. One American who was an assistant professor back home had to content himself with a mere instructorship in Jerusalem. General Yigal Yadin, distinguished archaeologist, had used archaeology to defeat the Arabs, and had made substantial scholarly contributions to the field in his own right, but was satisfied to take the title of Lecturer, one notch above instructor, when he left his top command as Chief of Staff. Essentially, an HU lecturer is roughly equal to an assistant professor in America, and an HU associate professor to the average American full professor in terms of training and scholarly accomplishment.

In the good old European tradition, the HU professor is heavy with achievement. He sits majestically at the pinnacle. And as in Europe, "The Professor" here—with many hearty individual exceptions—is a bit on the ponderous side, tending to communicate mainly just with his peers in matters of scholarly interest, an avoider of plain language, and anything but jocular. Nonetheless, I am convinced by direct contact with numbers of them that

they are as rich in learning as any top university estate anywhere, and richer than most in the variety of their background and experience.

One's status in the academic and administrative hierarchy at HU seems to be reflected by two unerring indices. First, whether your office contains a potted plant or shrub and, if so, the size of the pot and the height of the vegetation. Second, the speed and the quantity of the attention bestowed upon you by Yitzhak, the lone and massively energetic waiter who looks after "staff" patrons on the "restaurant" side of Administration's "serve-yourself" basement Cafeteria . . .

FACULTY PROMOTIONS at HU are normally considered once every two years. They are a formidable affair. Appointment to the rank of lecturer and above is deliberated by a Committee of five full professors and five laymen, with special panels of experts to assist them in each field. The judges have before them all the reports, estimates, bibliography and other objective data relating to each candidate for advancement. Among these papers are opinions requested from five foreign authorities, living abroad, in the nominee's discipline. For promotion, he must usually have published in a foreign language and enjoy some relative recognition abroad. The foreign scholars are invited to comment, not on his personality or teaching skill, but solely on the merit of his scholarship. "These opinions are not necessarily decisive," I am advised by one of the learned judges, "but at least they make us think twice before voting an appointment or promotion. It's a cumbersome system, I admit, but it reduces the dangers of nepotism or favoritism or personal antagonism. The foreign advice is particularly helpful because we are, after all, the only full-

scale university in a small country—and we don't want to seem to be promoting ourselves . . ."

THE LAST FACULTY member I saw before going away was an American, who said: "I've been here three years now. In the beginning I was worried. It seemed to me that some of the professors regarded their students just as a nuisance, and that others simply didn't know how to teach. I wondered if those huge buildings rising up all over weren't an ostentatious luxury. Well, I'm not worried any more. This university is entitled to the finest edi-

fices—because it is in itself a great edifice of the spirit. Yes, the mechanics of teaching are still not as cultivated as they ought to be, at least for my taste. But there is a philosophy, a high standard of excellence in the apparatus of the mind, which are truly great. These men and women, by and large, would deserve honor in any country. Their research is genuine. Their standards of scholarship are lofty. They emanate an intellectual leadership which unifies the University and embellishes the nation. I'm proud to be here, even as a very junior member of the firm . . ."



AMERICAN FRIENDS OF THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY
11 East 69 Street • New York 21, N.Y.

May 6, 1960

Mr. I. Edward Adler
American Friends of
Hebrew University
875 Greentree Road
Pittsburgh 20, Pa.

My dear Mr. Adler:

I am enclosing herewith a slightly revised letter which is to be sent to the people whom we are inviting to the meeting on May 23rd.

It is important that this letter should contain the name of the guest speaker at this meeting. The letter should not be sent out until the name can be included.

It is also important that the five signatures that you spoke of should be obtained.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

ABBA HILLEL SILVER

AHS:bfm

cc: Mr. David Myers
enclosure

Only a matter of urgency impels us to seek your help at a time when you are completing other civic and philanthropic responsibilities. However, we believe the program we are undertaking is of such importance that you will understand.

Briefly, it is this!

The State of Israel cannot survive on economic and industrial growth alone. Its future depends on a constant source of skilled and trained teachers, technicians, scientists, pharmacists, social workers, agronomists and all essential professions. The prime source for such training is its famed institution of learning, Hebrew University of Jerusalem.

As you know, the buildings of Hebrew University were completely lost with the 1948 Armistice. With the help of the Israel government and friends throughout the world, they are being gradually reconstructed on the beautiful campus of Givath Ram.

Several years ago, many Clevelanders joined in raising funds for the initial construction. Now, we have been asked to assure its completion. For this project, the Jewish Community Federation has given its approval and endorsement.

May we ask that you join with us in this effort by attending a special Hebrew University Friendship Dinner Monday, May 23rd, at 6:30 P.M., in the Sun Room of Wade Park Manor? At that time we will hear a distinguished representative of the University review its exciting history and progress.

We sincerely trust you will join our sponsoring group on May 23rd.

American Friends of the Hebrew University

===== Pittsburgh Office =====
875 Greentree Road ♦ Pittsburgh 20, Pa. ♦ Walnut 2-2988

May 6, 1960

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
East 105th Street and Silver Park
Cleveland 6, Ohio

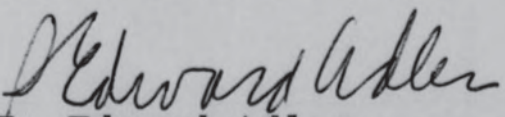
Dear Dr. Silver:

This is to kindly acknowledge our phone conversation and to apprise you of later developments.

1. Mr. Myers confirmed authorization of Leonard Gratner, Max Freedman and Maurice Saltzman to join with yourself and Mr. Myers as the signatories for the May 23rd dinner.
2. The invitations, with your message, will be prepared on Monday for mailing on Tuesday or Wednesday.
3. Mr. Myers has cleared May 16th for a meeting at his home attended by ten - twelve of the active committee to review and discuss plans for May 23rd. I sincerely trust that you and Rabbi Daniel Silver can attend and also contact several of the group whom you believe should be present.
4. The type of speaker you recommended has been asked for. I hope to have confirmation within several days.

With kindest personal regards and a sincere wish that you have recovered from your cold,

Cordially,


I. Edward Adler
Regional Representative

IEA/t

cc: David N. Myers
Dr. Daniel J. Silver

DAVID N. MYERS
2300 WEST THIRD STREET
CLEVELAND 13, OHIO

May 10, 1960

Only a matter of urgency impels us to seek your help at a time when you are completing other civic and philanthropic responsibilities. However, we believe the program we are undertaking is of such importance that you will understand.

Briefly, it is this: The State of Israel cannot survive on economic and industrial growth alone. Its future depends on a constant source of skilled and trained teachers, technicians, scientists, pharmacists, social workers, agronomists and all essential professions. The prime source for such training is its world famed institution of learning, Hebrew University of Jerusalem.

As you know, the buildings of Hebrew University were completely lost with the 1948 Armistice. With the help of the Israel government and friends throughout the world, they are being gradually reconstructed on the beautiful campus of Givath Ram.

Several years ago, many Clevelanders joined in raising funds for the initial construction. Now, we have been asked to assure its completion. For this project, the Jewish Community Federation has given its approval and endorsement.

May we ask that you join with us in this effort by attending a special Hebrew University Friendship Dinner, Monday, May 23rd, at 6:30 P.M., in the Sun Room of Wade Park Manor. Daniel G. Ross, a prominent New York business leader and former President of the American Friends of Hebrew University, and Dr. Fredrick R. Lachman, Hebrew University faculty member on loan to the American Friends as executive Vice President, will be our guests.

We sincerely trust you will join our sponsoring group on May 23rd.

Abba Hillel Silver

Abba Hillel Silver

Very cordially yours,

David

David N. Myers

Leonard

Leonard Ratner

Max

Max Freedman

Maurice

Maurice Saltzman

R.S.V.P.

INVITEES TO HEBREW UNIVERSITY FRIENDSHIP DINNER - MAY 23

<u>Name</u>	<u>Office Phone</u>	<u>Residence Phone</u>
Abrams, Leonard I.	DI 1-1570	WA 1-0164
Abrams, Morris	IV 1-7400	SK 1-8629
Apple, Max		YE 2-1635
Arnold, Philip B.	CH 1-6731	LO 1-8831
Axelrod, Sidney	SH 9-2800	SK 2-3761
Bassichis, William M.	MA 1-4181	YE 2-2610
Benjamin, Stanley	PR 1-6040	
Blauschild, Hyman	UT 1-7500	YE 2-7427
Bloch, Jacob J.	TO 1-5500	WY 1-2915
Carran, H. Shan	MA 1-4181	YE 2-1644
Cole, Joseph E.	EX 1-0220	SK 1-8585
Dery, Arthur	EX 1-4920	LO 1-5241
Diets, David E.		WY 1-3834
Efroymsen, A. B.		WA 1-4644
Eisner, Max J.		WY 1-7964
Ensheimer, Louis E.	EX 1-4700	YE 2-9619
Fein, Mayer	TO 1-0784	
Feldman, Max A.	HE 1-4340	SK 2-1761
Feldman, Raymond	SU 1-3200	SK 2-1233
Feldman, Louis B.		FA 1-8802
Frankel, David	TO 1-4040	SK 1-6484
Freedlander, Samuel (Dr.)	FA 1-6266	WY 1-2001

	<u>Office Phone</u>	<u>Residence Phone</u>
Ginsberg, Charles Jr.	PR 1-2800	WA 1-2340
Ginsberg, Edward	SU 1-8550	WA 1-3646
Glass, M.E.	SU 1-7500	HI 2-5150
Gold, Sam	CH 1-7554	YE 2-4581
Goldberg, Jack	EV 2-0040	YE 2-9096
Goldstein, Abe S.		HO 9-1216
Goodman, Eugene H.	GL 1-5000	SK 1-3389
Gottfried, Henry S.	SU 1-8550	ER 1-2426
Goulder, George	FL 1-8010	
Goulder, Richard	FL 1-8010	
Gross, Mort	IV 1-8330	
Gross, Sanford	IV 1-8330	
Guren, Sheldon B.	SU 1-8550	WY 1-3307
Handelman, Paul		
Hexter, Irving	SU 1-9622	SK 1-0466
Hervitz, Harry R.	LU 1-2100	WA 1-2337
Kane, Bernard M.	EX 1-4800	SK 1-5125
Kane, Irving	EX 1-4700	WY 1-5173
Kangesser, H.A.	MA 1-9272	YE 2-8554
Kramer, Abe	TO 1-0784	WY 1-5636
Kravitz, Ben	IV 1-5900	YE 2-5990
Kravitz, Ed	IV 1-5900	EV 1-3857
Kravitz, Oscar	IV 1-5900	FA 1-0255
Krohngold, Bertram J.	MA 1-1351	WA 1-5421
Levin, Albert A.	SU 1-5230	GA 1-3539
Loveman, William H.	TO 1-5320	
Mandel, Jack	EX 1-8300	SK 1-6170
Mandel, Joe	EX 1-8300	
Mandel, Morton	EX 1-8300	

	<u>Office Phone</u>	<u>Residence Phone</u>
Margolis, Emanuel		
Margolis, Gilbert A.		
Mervis, Mace	LU 1-2727	LO 1-5171
Metzenbaum, Howard M.	CH 1-6400	ER 1-4225
Miller, Alex	VU 3-4972	WY 1-5732
Miller, Lewis	VU 3-4972	SK 1-0394
Myers, David N.	PR 1-0345	SK 1-3340
Neumark, L. W.	SW 1-1900	WY 1-5775
Novasel, N. J.	BR 1-6100	SK 1-3494
Paris, Julius	ME 1-3630	TE 1-8336
Ratner, Albert	KE 1-6600	EV 2-2328
Ratner, Harry	KE 1-6600	SK 2-3744
Ratner, Leonard	KE 1-6600	WA 1-9257
Ratner, Max	KE 1-6600	FA 1-8048
Robbins, Harry	PR 1-3525	FA 1-4074
Rosenfeld, Andrew	PR 1-5626	EV 2-2941
Rosenthal, Leighton	PR 1-4040	WY 1-5423
Roth, Irving	IV 1-8700	WY 1-6276
Saltzman, Alfred E.		SK 1-6956
Saltzman, Maurice	EN 1-6400	FA 1-4339
Sapirstein, Jacob		YE 2-6984
Schaffer, Louis L.	SU 1-0155	FA 1-4339
Schumann, Sam E.	SH 1-7800	WY 1-5114
Schweid, Edward J.	CH 1-2470	LO 1-0020
Shapiro, Ezra Z.	CH 1-3737	
Siff, David M.	CH 1-1630	SK 1-7070
Silver, Rabbi Abba Hillel	SW 1-7755	WY 1-2040
Silver, Rabbi Daniel		ER 1-5057

	<u>Office Phone</u>	<u>Residence Phone</u>
Simon, Max	MA 1-0668	LO 1-2075
Sindell, David	SU 1-8700	WY 1-0774
Singer, Albert	CE 1-8380	SK 1-8664
Soltz, Alfred I.	CH 1-1450	HI 2-1707
Stone, Irving	OL 1-5000	YE 2-2277
Stone, Morris	OL 1-5000	YE 2-6984
Tobias, Abe I.	BR 1-3900	FA 1-8227
Treuhaff, William C.	SW 1-1900	WY 1-5550
Viny, Louis	TO 1-7133	WY 1-5517
Weber, Loren B.	UT 1-2800	WY 1-2233
Weinberger, Adolph	TO 1-0620	SK 1-8360
Weinberger, Arnold		YE 2-9954
Weinberger, Jerome A.		HO 9-1824
Weiner, M. Edwin	IV 1-6600	SK 1-6587
Wolf, Milton	FA 1-5163	SK 1-7401
Zehman, Sidney	FA 1-5163	EV 2-0515
Zevin, B. D.	WI 1-6930	HI 2-9025
Maschke, Maurice Jr.		BR 1-1085

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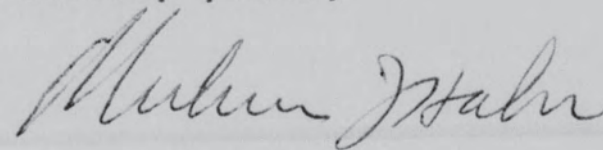
June 23rd, 1960.

RABBI ABBA HILLEL SILVER,
THE TEMPLE,
E. 105th St. and Silver Park,
Cleveland 6, Ohio.

Dear Rabbi:-

I am pleased to enclose herewith STATE OF ISRAEL 4% SECOND
DEVELOPMENT ISSUE BOND- Series A, due March 1, 1974, in the
face amount of \$500.00, as my gift toward the HEBREW UNI-
VERSITY.

Very sincerely yours,



Philmore J. Haber.

PJH/MM
Enc.

*P.S. Please have assignment
form sent me & I will sign it.*

Mailed 6/27/60

*12/21/1979
HO D
A912L*

*3/1/59
1-320*





American Friends of the Hebrew University, Inc.

11 East 69th Street • New York 21, N. Y. • YUkon 8-8400

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DR. FREDERICK R. LACHMAN
Executive Vice President

June 24th, 1960.

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver,
The Temple,
E. 105th Street & Ansel Road,
Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Rabbi Silver:

It gives me great pleasure to extend warmest congratulations to you on your reelection as a member of the Board of Directors of the American Friends of the Hebrew University. I trust that we will have the benefit of your active participation and counsel in the months to come.

The Chairman of the Board, my good friend Daniel G. Ross, joins me in conveying these good wishes and in looking forward to years of significant accomplishment in behalf of the great institution whose growth and development we seek to foster.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Philip M. Klutznick
Philip M. Klutznick
President.

PMK:RB

July 5, 1960

Mr. Louis S. Bing
514 Prospect Avenue
Cleveland 15, Ohio

My dear Lou:

I was glad to speak to you this morning.

I have asked the office of the Cleveland Friends of the Hebrew University to send you the very interesting article on the Hebrew University by Hal Lehrman. We are now engaged in raising \$200,000.00 in Cleveland towards the completion of the campus of the University, which is the most important educational institution in the Near East. I am glad that you wish to make a contribution to the University. Our campaign closes this week.

You may wish to spread your contribution over a period of three to five years. Contributions to the Hebrew University are tax deductible. The Jewish Community Federation has given its endorsement to this project and has requested us to limit our solicitation to about three hundred people so as to avoid a community-wide campaign.

With warmest regards, I remain

Very cordially yours,

ABBA HILLEL SILVER

AHS:lg

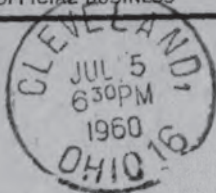
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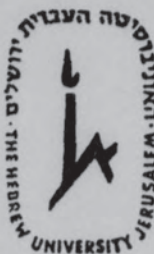
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Cleveland Committee of the
American Friends of the Hebrew University
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July 13, 1960

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
East 105th St. & Silver Park
Cleveland 8, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

Just a note of thanks for your immeasurable help and understanding. It was my personal pleasure and privilege to be present on the occasion of your being honored so deservedly by the Hebrew University.

I know you will also be interested in the enclosed report. Following the meeting we made plans for an intensive follow-up and hopefully look forward to realizing our goal with increased enthusiasm resulting from last night's affair.

With kindest personal regards and best wished.

Sincerely,

I. Edward Adler

LAW OFFICE OF
WEITZ AND WEITZ
LEADER BUILDING
CLEVELAND 14, OHIO

SIDNEY N. WEITZ
LOUIS E. WEITZ

July 15, 1960

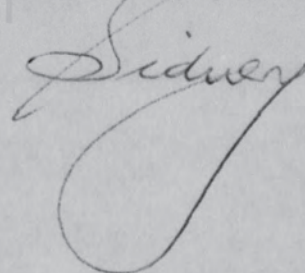
Rabbi A. H. Silver
The Temple
East 105th Street & Silver Park
Cleveland 6, Ohio

Dear Rabbi:

As per conversation, I am enclosing three bonds of the State of Israel, bearing Nos. CL007664, CL007665 and CL007666 issued December, 1957, and redeemable at the price of \$110.00 each. These are given as a contribution to the Hebrew University. If you will obtain and send to me instrument of transfer, I will sign and return it to you.

With all good wishes, I am

Cordially yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Sidney".

SNW M
encls

Mailed form 7/18/60.

July 22, 1960

American Friends of
Hebrew University
11 East 69th Street
New York 21, New York

Gentlemen:

I am enclosing herewith three Israel Bonds, Nos.
CL 007664-5 and 6 - each in the amount of \$100.00
along with Assignment Form. These bonds are being
contributed by Mr. Sidney N. Weitz whose address is
Leader Building, Cleveland 14, Ohio.

Sincerely yours,

Beatrice F. May (Mrs.)
Secretary to Dr. Silver

Enclosures (4)

No 208169

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July 22,
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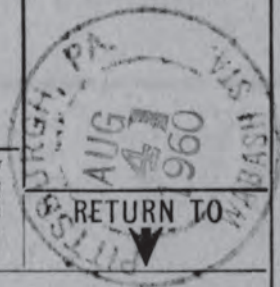
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4.

CLEVELAND COMMITTEE for
FRIENDS OF HEBREW UNIVERSITY

Dear

Thank you for your very generous pledge of.....dollars to
the Cleveland Friends of Hebrew University.

We have forwarded your pledge to our New York office and you
will receive a more official acknowledgment from them. However,
both your national office and your Cleveland committee share
equally in their profound gratitude for your help which will
enable the all important Hebrew University campus, which means
so much to so many, grow from strength to strength. We sincerely
hope that in the near future you will be able to visit the campus
in Israel and to see for yourself the wonders your dollars are
accomplishing.

Signed

David Meyers



Abba Hillel Silver