MS-4850: Daniel Jeremy Silver Papers, 1972-1993.
Series 2: Subject Files, 1956-1993, undated.

Reel	Box	Folder
19	7	232

Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, General Assembly 1967, speech on American college students in Israel, correspondence, notes, lists, and speech, 1966-1968.

 [Mar 1, 1966]

AMERICAN--ISRAEL UNDERSTANDING

PURPOSES OF COMMITTEE

1. Diagnosis of:

   What separates American Jewry and Israelis?
   What unites them?
   How can the American Jewish community and Israel enrich each other Jewishly?
   Strengthen each other Jewishly?
   Strengthen the advancement of Judaism and the Jewish people in the world?

2. Formulation of program to build greater mutual understanding

3. Implementation of program.

WHAT UNITES ISRAELIS AND AMERICAN JEWRY?

1. History

2. Religion

3. Interdependence

4. Personal family ties

5. Person-to person contacts

   professional and other

6. Exchange

   cultural, educational, scientific, etc.

7. American sense of Israel's needs, and American Jewish responsibility to assist.

8. Membership in the new national organizations

9. Visits to the respective countries.

WHAT TENDS TO SEPARATE AMERICAN JEWRY AND ISRAELIS?

1. Different national origins

   Israelies predominantly from Europe, Middle East, and North Africa; American predominantly native-born

2. Disappointment of many Israelis that American have not come to settle in Israel

3. Discomfort of a number of Israelis with being beneficiaries of American Jewish aid

4. Different national experiences

   Jews are majority in Israel, minority in America

5. Different national settings -- Israel and America

6. Gaps in education regarding each other

7. Difference in attitudes

   American Jews feel secure in America; distrust among many Israelis regarding security of Jews in Diaspora

8. Fragmentary and distorted information about each other

   in press, in observation of tourists, etc.

9. Heterogeniety of each population

   Within America; within Israel

   Difference in generations in each country

10. Religious differences

    Orthodox domination of Israel

    Three major groups in America

11. Impersonality of many relationships

    Organizational rather than individual

12. Language differences

This is manifest by the inability of most Americans to read Israeli literature; very little is circulated in America

13. Distorted or segmented view Israeli visitors get of America

Including Israeli students

March 1, 1966

CJFWF
COUNCIL OF JEWISH FEDERATIONS AND WELFARE FUNDS, INC.
NATIONAL OFFICE: 729 SEVENTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10019

TELEPHONE: AREA CODE 212, PLAZA 7-5450

March 4, 1966

Rabbi Daniel J. Silver
The Temple
East 105th Street & Ansel Road
Cleveland 6, Ohio

Dear Dan:

As a result of the visits of our CJFWF Delegations to Israel, and particularly flowing from our meetings with the Institute of Contemporary Jewry of the Hebrew University, we have undertaken a process to try to work more planfully on the matter of continuing relationships between Israelis and American Jews. We have set up two parallel groups, one in Israel and one here, working independently initially to try to analyze the current situation and then to develop recommendations.

I am enclosing the minutes of our first meeting which sets this forth in more detail and which likewise will give you the highlights of the discussion. I am also enclosing an outline which ties together the elements brought out in our second meeting. Our second meeting in September dealt particularly with the area of communication between American Jews and Israelis -- what exists, the assets and liabilities, and the gaps.

We came to the conclusion at the end of the second meeting that we should prepare carefully thought-through statements, before another meeting of the entire committee is held. And in subsequent subcommittee meetings, in which we had the benefit of the participation of Dr. Moshe Davis and Dr. Simon Herman of Hebrew University, who have led the process in Israel, we agreed that we should concentrate on two areas: a definition of underlying concepts for the future of this relationship between the Jews of the two communities, and analyses and recommendations regarding the relationship of the university student level.

My purpose in writing is to ask if you would chair the task force on the latter. I remember our discussions of the problem and your great interest in it. You would bring the breadth of perspective and the freshness and independence of thinking that we need in the leadership of this task force.

The examination of the university youth relationship would actually parallel a number of the considerations in the total view. A number of questions readily suggest themselves: What channels of information and understanding are there for American Jewish university youth regarding Israel? What considerations relate to the presence of Israeli students on American campuses? What about American students in Israel? What about Israeli faculty in American universities? What about American faculty in Israeli universities? What is involved in Israeli lecturers at American universities? What role do Jewish student organizations have in this regard? What about the Hillel Foundations? What about Jewish community centers? What about the role of synagogues? What is and can be the role of Summer programs? What are the realities and potentials of tourism? Etc., etc.

You could undoubtedly do some of the work from Cleveland, and we could arrange meetings of the task force in New York at your convenience.

We have not yet appointed the members of the task force for this purpose, and would be guided by your own thoughts. Among the names that have been suggested are: Prof. Herman Stein at Western Reserve University, who is a member of our larger committee and who took an excellent part in the first meeting; Prof. Marver Bernstein, who likewise is a member of our overall committee, but was unable to attend; Dr. Gershon Cohen of Columbia University; Dr. Amitai Etzioni, the outstanding young Israeli professor at Columbia; Rabbi Benjamin Kahn of the Hillel Foundation; Sanford Solender of the National Jewish Welfare Board; Rabbi Jay Kaufman of B'nai B'rith; Samuel Kurland of Philadelphia, who has written extensively on related subjects; Dr. Bernard Mandelbaum of the Jewish Theological Seminary; Dr. Seymour Fichman of Yeshiva University; Chaim Zohar of the Israel Consulate specializing in these matters.

We will have staff assistance from Sydney Applebaum, a Canadian by birth, who has been in the Israel Prime Minister's Office for the past several years, and who is now in New York studying at Columbia and the Jewish Theological Seminary -- he will return to Israel in a year or two; and Ralph Goldman, who is now Director of the Israel Education Fund, but who likewise spent several years in the Prime Minister's Office, and who formerly headed the America-Israel Culture Foundation. Both of these men have been involved with Professors Davis and Herman in shaping the next steps.

I hope very much that you can do this. There is no time deadline pressure, so that we could schedule the activities to fit your situation. We are aiming at a product that will be practical and solid. The fact that you will be in Israel next Summer (Moshe Davis told me that you and he have been in contact regarding it) will be a plus benefit.

I'll look forward to hearing from you, and I'll be glad to talk with you by phone, if you wish.

My best to your mother, to Adele, and to the children.

Cordially,

Phil

PHILIP BERNSTEIN
Executive Director

March 7, 1966

Mr. Philip Bernstein
Executive Director
Council of Jewish Federations
and Welfare Funds, Inc.
729 Seventh Avenue
New York, New York 10019

Dear Phil:

It sounds like quite an assignment but I will be happy to chair the task force analyzing Israel - American relations on the university student's level. Adele and I plan to be in New York the week of March 14 - 17th. We will be staying at the Westbury Hotel at 69th and Madison Avenue, and although I have a couple evenings of lectures I will be glad to come down and spend some time with you.

My love to Florence.

As always,

DANIEL JEREMY SILVER
DJS:mgm

CJFWF
COUNCIL OF JEWISH FEDERATIONS AND WELFARE FUNDS, INC.
729 SEVENTH AVENUE · NEW YORK 19, N. Y.
Plaza 7-5450

March 9, 1966

Dear Dan:

I'm delighted that you will chair the task force, and we'll look forward to seeing you and Adele next week. I'll call you at the Westbury to arrange for a convenient time, and it goes without saying that Florence and I certainly want to get together with both of you, apart from the business we have to do -- for dinner if you can possibly do it.

With warmest good wishes,

Cordially,

Phil

PHILIP BERNSTEIN

Rabbi Daniel J. Silver
The Temple
University Circle at Silver Park
Cleveland, Ohio 44106

CJFWF
COUNCIL OF JEWISH FEDERATIONS AND WELFARE FUNDS, INC.
NATIONAL OFFICE: 315 PARK AVENUE SOUTH, NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10010
TELEPHONE: AREA CODE 212, 673-8200

March 15, 1967

Rabbi Daniel J. Silver
The Temple
University Circle at Silver Park
Cleveland, Ohio 44106

Dear Dan:

I'm delighted to receive your report. It meets your usual high standard of incisiveness, integrity and substance. It's a joy to read something so well done.

I've made a few specific suggestions, as noted in the enclosed copy.

You asked about the audience and the philosophic frame. The audience should be those seriously concerned with Israel-American relations. That should include Israel government officials, scholars, Jewish Agency and other organizations, rabbis, community lay leaders, professional staffs in Jewish communal service.

As for the frame, it might be well to note by way of introduction that this is part of our larger concern with American Jewish-Israel relations, with what will help build solid and lasting relations in depth, and what will help build better mutual understanding as a foundation. The concern with the university population is central since it is dealing with both the current and certainly the future generation.

The broad concern is with the attitudes of our Jewish college youth, those in America toward Israel, and those in Israel toward American Jews. The presence of Israeli students and faculty in America is a very concrete element in that, and likewise the experience and role of American students and faculty in Israel. That leads right into your report.

One of the recommendations that might also flow from this report is the need to study the attitudes of Jewish college youth so that we go beyond superficial judgments casually drawn, and so that we get behind the attitudes to know what has helped cause them, and what should be done to deal with them.

I'm sending the report to Avraham Avi-Hai and to Ralph Goldman, with the request that if they have any further comments they should be transmitted to you promptly. The next step should then be to convene a small group when you are in New York to discuss your findings and recommendations and particularly what steps might be taken most feasibly to acclerate action.

With renewed and warmest thanks,

Cordially,

PHILIP BERNSTEIN

My best to Adele, your mother, and the children.

CJFWF
COUNCIL OF JEWISH FEDERATIONS AND WELFARE FUNDS, INC.
NATIONAL OFFICE: 729 SEVENTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10019
TELEPHONE: AREA CODE 212, PLAZA 7-5450

March 17, 1966

Rabbi Daniel J. Silver
The Temple
University Circle at Silver Park
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dan:

You know what a pleasure it was to see you and Adele, and to have a chance to review the plans for your group on American Jewish-Israel Relations. I have asked Syd Appelbaum to collect the information you requested regarding American Jewish students in Israel, and Israeli students in America. As soon as he can get it, we'll transmit it to you.

Syd Appelbaum's address is 845 West End Avenue, Apartment 9D, New York, N. Y.

Ralph Goldman's address is United Jewish Appeal, 1290 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N. Y.

I'm looking forward to the progress of the project, and will try to give you all the help we can.

With warmest regards,

Cordially,

Phil

PHILIP BERNSTEIN

CJFWF
COUNCIL OF JEWISH FEDERATIONS AND WELFARE FUNDS, INC.
729 SEVENTH AVENUE • NEW YORK 19, N. Y.
Plaza 7-5450

March 29, 1966

Rabbi Daniel J. Silver
The Temple
University Circle at Silver Park
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dan:

You will be interested in the enclosed translation of an article in Davar by a young Israeli journalist who was here for several weeks visiting Jewish communities and university campuses.

Syd Applebaum told me that he is getting the information you requested.

Warmest regards.

Cordially,

Phil

PHILIP BERNSTEIN
Executive Director

April 13, 1966

Dr. Herman D. Stein
3211 Van Aken Boulevard
Cleveland, Ohio 44120

Dear Dr. Stein:

Phil Bernstein of the CJFWF has asked me to prepare a position paper on the contacts between America and Israel at the academic and University level. I know that you were in on the original committee which has discussed this entire program. We are not to describe so much as to judge and to suggest programs of action and remedy.

I should like to hold an initial meeting of a group of interested people sometime during the week of May 16th, the evening of Tuesday, the 17th or Thursday, the 19th would be preferable. You will be the key person in this and I would like to set up a date with you first before involving others. Will either of these dates be acceptable? If not, would you suggest an evening the following week?

I hate to impose upon a busy schedule but you are the one man who can fill us in on the background of this work and your perspective is critical to it.

With all good wishes, I remain, as always,

DANIEL JEREMY SILVER
DJS:mgm

April 26, 1966

Professor H. Pierre Secher
Department of Political Science
Western Reserve University
2040 Adelbert Road
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Pierre:

I have been asked by the Council of Jewish Federation and Welfare Funds to prepare a position paper on the relationships between Israeli Jewry and American Jewry. They are particularly interested in the interchange at the University and student level. We are to come up with suggestions as to how a better understanding of the American Jewish community and of the Israeli might be effected.

This is part of a 2-phase program which is being carried on both in Israel and in the United States. It is hoped that an effective dialogue can be established shortly.

I would like to invite you to a small meeting to be held at my home at 8:30 P.M. on May 19th. We will get right down to the work at hand. Would you be kind enough to call my office - 791-7755 indicating your ability to attend.

Sincerely,

DANIEL JEREMY SILVER

DJS:Mm

April 26, 1966

Mr. Bernard Olshansky
Social Planning Director
Jewish Community Federation
1750 Euclid Avenue
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Bernie:

I have been asked by the Council of Jewish Federation and Welfare Funds to prepare a position paper on the relationships between Israeli Jewry and American Jewry. They are particularly interested in the interchange at the University and student level. We are to come up with suggestions as to how a better understanding of the American Jewish community and of the Israeli might be effected.

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Sincerely,

DANIEL JEREMY SILVER

DJS:MM

April 26, 1966

Mr. Irving Kane
3139 Kingsley Road
Cleveland 22, Ohio

Dear Irv:

I have been asked by the Council of Jewish Federation and Welfare Funds to prepare a position paper on the relationships between Israeli Jewry and American Jewry. They are particularly interested in the interchange at the University and student level. We are to come up with suggestions as to how a better understanding of the American Jewish community and of the Israeli might be effected.

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Sincerely,

DANIEL JEREMY SILVER

DJS:Mm

April 26, 1966

Dr. Bernard Martin
Religion Department
Western Reserve University
2040 Adelbert Road
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Bernie:

I have been asked by the Council of Jewish Federation and Welfare Funds to prepare a position paper on the relationships between Israeli Jewry and American Jewry. They are particularly interested in the interchange at the University and student level. We are to come up with suggestions as to how a better understanding of the American Jewish community and of the Israeli might be effected.

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Sincerely,

DANIEL JEREMY SILVER

DJS:Mm

MAY 19

April 26, 1966

Rabbi Jacob Kabakoff
Dean, College of Jewish Studies
2030 South Taylor Road
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Jacob:

I have been asked by the Council of Jewish Federation and Welfare Funds to prepare a position paper on the relationships between Israeli Jewry and American Jewry. They are particularly interested in the interchange at the University and student level. We are to come up with suggestions as to how a better understanding of the American Jewish community and of the Israeli might be effected.

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I would like to invite you to a small meeting to be held at my home at 8:30 P.M. on May 19th. We will get right down to the work at hand. Would you be kind enough to call my office - 791-7755 indicating your ability to attend.

Sincerely,

DANIEL JEREMY SILVER

DJS:Mm

CJFWF
COUNCIL OF JEWISH FEDERATIONS AND WELFARE FUNDS, INC.
729 SEVENTH AVENUE • NEW YORK 19, N. Y.
Plaza 7-5450

May 2, 1966

Dear Dan:

You will be interested in the enclosed preliminary statement prepared by Dov Ben-Meir, Executive Director of the Israel Cancer Fund, who was here for several weeks on our Henry Wineman International Fellowship, to study community organization and fund raising.

We found him an unusually bright person, with excellent insights.

He is preparing a much more comprehensive report, but I thought you would want to see this in the meantime.

With every good wish,

Cordially,

Phil

PHILIP BERNSTEIN
Executive Director

Rabbi Daniel J. Silver
The Temple
University Circle at Silver Park
Cleveland, Ohio 44106

IRVING KANE
3139 KINGSLEY ROAD
SHAKER HEIGHTS 22, OHIO

May 9, 1966

Rabbi Daniel J. Silver
The Temple
University Circle
Cleveland, Ohio 44106

Dear Dan:

I called your office a few days ago to say that I shall be unable to be at the meeting which you called at your home on the evening of May 19.

I have to be in Boston and New York through that long weekend. As a matter of fact, this seems to have become my pattern during the winter months, at least, during which my out-of-town meetings are set over the weekends and the weekends get longer and longer.

I do want you to know that I am very much interested in this special project you are undertaking for the CJFWF and hope that I can keep in touch with it somehow. Certainly, your visit to Israel this summer should be of special help and, of course, it will give you something to do besides playing golf.

Just in case I don't see you before you leave, have a great trip and all the best to you, Adele and the kids.

Sincerely,

Irving Kane

IK/cs

May 27, 1966

Mr. Sydney Applebaum
845 West End Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Syd:

We held our first committee meeting Thursday last. Present were Herman Stein, Dean of the School of Applied Social Sciences of Western Reserve University, Bernard Martin, Professor of Jewish Studies at Western Reserve University, Bernard Olshansky, Director of Social Planning, Jewish Community Federation of Cleveland and Pierre Secher, professor of Political Science at Western Reserve University and myself.

We decided to concentrate, initially, on the impact of Israeli academic personnel who come to American campuses. Several questions were raised on which we need background information. Can you furnish facts?

1 - How do the cultural attache's in the Israeli Embassy operate? Do they have a hand in selecting professorial personnel? Do they suggest schedules, etc.?

2 - It is our impression that the role of attrition (Yeridah) is low compared to the overall rate of about 20%. Is this true?

3 - Is there an awareness by any agency, other than the sponsoring University and group, of the presence of professorial personnel?

4 - What percentage of Israeli students in America live in foreign student housing? What percentage in private rental units and what percentage in ordinary dormitories?

[May 27, 1966]

5 - Is there any attempt in being to acquaint the Israeli student with American life, geography, etc? I specifically exclude programs of orientation to the Jewish community.

6 - Is the ratio, 6 Israeli students in the U.S. for every one American student in an Israeli University a rather constant one?

7 - Is there a reason that the number of Israeli contemporary historians and political scientists is so low?

Let me share with you the direction of our thinking. On the professional level we recognize the primary interest of the visiting Israeli in research and professional contact. We recognize their desire to concentrate on a missions however, in some ways their very presence is their mission. We want to ask whether local professional societies and the Embassy might not alert the leading experts at other Universities in the visitor's special field.

These professional people have a dual impact on the academic scene. They are a visible sign of the quality of Israeli life and often their research data is drawn from the Jewish scene. Simon Herman's discussion of the problems of identification was of general interest and drew on specific Jewish models.

We recognize that there is no virtue in whistle-stopping. Longer stays at given Universities should be encouraged so that human contact of an important and lasting nature can be established.

We sense that there is an unfortunate concentration of academic visits on the East Coast. Is this in fact so? America is a vast nation and to understand America visits ought to be encouraged to the great State Universities and the better private institutions of the West, Midwest and South West. If possible, we would like to have someone chart the visits of the professorial personnel over the past two years to prove or disprove this contention.

[May 27, 1966]

It might be advisable to establish a counter-part to Moshe Davis' Center For The Study of Contemporary Jewry. Social and political scientists would find this place a focus for their research and could be given excellent practical advice on managing their study. We constantly bumped into the problem of the lack of centralized information and consistent planning. Any program requires an address.

On the level of students. We felt the lack of competent studies on the attitude of the returnees. It is our understanding that such a study was made on Indian students. We would like to know if anyone in Israel is working in this area?

It was the general opinion of the group that the Israeli student's primary role in America is study and that he has no primary obligation to define or defend Israeli culture. What he does in this direction he does by his presence rather than consciously and deliberately. It was our feeling that the Israeli could not understand American Jewry until he understood America and that programs ought to be devised which would either take him across the land with well-planned visits to some community or which would place him in an institute program with American students from whom he could learn American attitudes and ways.

We discussed the unfortunate pattern of Israeli's teaching Hebrew in the Sunday schools. They need the money but often lack teaching skills and understanding of the American Jewish child. The present orientation programs are inadequate and narrowly pedagogic. The synagogue should be encouraged to develop their own teachers and Israeli's should be encouraged to find additional income elsewhere. Something of the same misunderstanding of purpose may occur when Israelis occupy chairs of Jewish studies at American Universities. It was felt that the Israelis should be encouraged to live within the academic community.

We would like to know more about the orientation in Israel, if any, before students come to America.

Thank you in advance for your help. I remain,

DANIEL JEREMY SILVER
DJS:mgm
cc: Philip Bernstein

May 31, 1966

Mr. Irving Kane
3139 Kingsley Road
Shaker Heights, Ohio 44122

Dear Irv;

I am enclosing a copy of a letter to Syd Applebaum following our first meeting on the CJFWR American-Israeli project. I should like to have your thinking on these notes which are not really in minute form but will, I believe, give you the gist of what transpired.

Sincerely,

DANIEL JEREMY SILVER
DJS:mgm

Encls.

CJFWF
COUNCIL OF JEWISH FEDERATIONS AND WELFARE FUNDS, INC.
NATIONAL OFFICE: 729 SEVENTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10019

TELEPHONE: AREA CODE 212, PLAZA 7-5450

May 31, 1966

Rabbi Daniel J. Silver
The Temple
University Circle at Silver Park
Cleveland, Ohio 44106

Dear Dan:

I'm greatly interested in the questions and points posed in your letter of May 27 to Syd Applebaum. I'm sure you'll get complete co-operation from him with regard to any of the information he can obtain for you.

I note that the initial concentration of discussion was with regard to Israeli faculty and students temporarily in America. Did your group get into American students? And was there any reference to indigenous Jewish faculty here? What is the expectation in that regard for the Committee's agenda?

It was a great delight to have your mother with us. With warmest regards,

Cordially,

Phil

PHILIP BERNSTEIN

June 9, 1966

Mr. Philip Bernstein
Council of Jewish Federations
and Welfare Funds, Inc.
729 Seventh Avenue
New York, New York 10019

Dear Phil:

I was delighted to hear of Joel's good fortune. I wrote to him suggesting Saturday, August 26th. I hope the date is appropriate . Needless to say Adele joins me in sending you all our congratulations.

In regard to the American-Israeli Study we began with a larger problem. Strangely there are six Israelis on American campuses for every American in Israel. We will get to the second question sometime when I come back in August.

As you know I will be leaving the city on the 29th. I plan to spend the day in New York with Applebaum and some people from the Israeli litigation. Would it be possible to see you during the day? I will be taking Sarah with me. Adele and the boys will go ahead and I wonder if I could leave her with Florence and or Judy during the hour or so that our meeting will require?

With all good wishes and many thanks, I remain,

DANIEL JEREMY SILVER
DJS:mgm

Rabbi —
If you haven't seen this, I think it will be of interest to you.

MANY ISRAELIS TRAINED ABROAD REPORTED REMAINING IN FOREIGN LANDS

HAIFA, June 13. (JTA) -- Six hundred trained professionals leave Israel every year, and only about 40 percent of them return here, Alexander Goldberg, president of Technion, the Israel Institute of Technology, declared here.

Addressing a round-table forum of students last night, Mr. Goldberg said that 300 Technion graduates are now working in the United States, most of them graduates of the Technion's faculty of electrical engineering.

The main reason for the emigration, he declared, is due to the fact that only 46 percent of the electrical engineering graduates have found employment in Israel, and that these are being employed in Israel as technicians, not as engineers. "There is no coordination," he told the students, "between development of Israeli industry and Technion."

Data revealed at the forum showed that 5,500 Israeli professionals with academic training are now working abroad, 1,500 of them being engineering graduates from Technion.

CHAIM YAHIL

August 11, 1966

Dr. Chaim Yahil
Givat Shaahin
Jerusalem, Israel

Dear Dr. Yahil:

This note is intended to express my thanks for the time which you were willing to spend with me in Jerusalem and for the information which you made available to me.

I shall be sending you, shortly, a draft of my report to the CJFWF and its proposals. I wonder, in the meantime, if you could mail to me the projected figures for the increase in the American Student Program and some details of the government's contribution to it. I want to state these accurately.

You mentioned the possibility of coming to the United States this fall or winter. I should very much like to invite you to come to Cleveland to meet with our committee and to speak to some of our communal leaders. Once we have some indication of the dates of your visit we will make suitable plans.

Again my thanks and my good wishes for the New Year.

Sincerely,

DANIEL JEREMY SILVER
DJS:mgm

WOODROW WILSON SCHOOL
OF PUBLIC AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

OFFICE OF THE DEAN

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY
08540

September 21, 1966

Rabbi Daniel J. Silver
The Temple
University Circle at Silver Park
Cleveland, Ohio 44106

Dear Dan:

Thanks much for your letter of September 16. I will try to get in touch with Jim Anderson. In the meantime, a little encouragement from you to him to drop in to see me might be helpful.

We still have no reservations for our Caribbean winter vacation. Things apparently are very tight at both Caneel and Little Dix. Maybe we can still manage to be at the same place at the same time.

I am going to try to do a memorandum on the Israel-American relationship, but I will not be able to get to this for several weeks.

With respect to student and professorial exchanges, I am inclined to support them very warmly, but the emphasis ought to be on bringing students and professors from abroad without any necessary exchange. It is difficult enough to arrange for highly qualified students and professors from abroad without taking on the task of coordinating exchanges. If the exchange can be managed, that is certainly an extra dividend, but the timing need not coincide exactly. The important thing is to get highly qualified people who will make their own way academically as students or professors. We have with us this year Professor Yigal Talmi as a Professor of Physics. He is from the Weizmann Institute. He has been here before on at least two occasions, and will make a real contribution not only academically, but socially and politically as well. Last year we had as a special graduate student in the Woodrow Wilson School an Assistant Director General of the Office of the State Comptroller in Israel. He made a real contribution on all counts. Most of them develop a reasonably close relation with the local Jewish community, and much depends upon the willingness of two or three American faculty members in seeing that they are introduced and drawn into activities.

The Dothans had only limited involvement with the Princeton community last year. They were both hard at work on their own tasks and wanted to restrict their other activities somewhat, but they did meet a lot of people, especially on a professional level. Because of their high competence and intellectual stature, it was highly advantageous all around to have them in residence in Princeton.

Generally the impact visiting students and professors have on the campus varies a great deal. Perhaps the main factors are their academic quality and their personality. In my limited experience here, I have found that the visitors have had a very useful impact, largely because they have been well selected in terms of academic competence. Because they have also been rather outgoing in personality and interested in learning about the United States, they took advantage of opportunities to meet people and to talk about Israel. Their political effectiveness depends most heavily, I believe, on their high academic standing. For example, we have had as a graduate student in the Woodrow Wilson School for two years Peter Comay, the son of the Israel Ambassador to the United Nations. Peter is an excellent student and interested himself actively in a variety of things here. As a result he had considerable impact on the student body. The impact of these people also is influenced considerably by the willingness of one or two faculty members to give some time to the visitors in helping them to meet other students and faculty people and in drawing them into campus and community activities. There must be a kind of faculty sponsor for each visiting professor. When no one takes on this task, the impact is minimized considerably.

I hope very much that we can get together very soon. Do you have any present plans to be in New York?

Cordially,

Marver

Marver H. Bernstein
Dean

MHB:S

המרכז לתפוצות מוסד לקשרי תרבות עם יהדות התפוצות

HAMERKAZ LATEFUTSOT Israel Foundation for Cultural Relations with World Jewry

ירושלים, ל" בתשרי תשכ"ז
14 באוקטובר 1966

לכבוד
הרב דניאל ירמיהו סילבר
קליבלנד

רבי סילבר היקר,

הייתי חייב מזמן להשיב לך על שורותיך הנעימות מ-11 באוגוסט, אך הענינים התפתחו בעצלתיים ופרס היו לי דברים ברורים לספור לך. עתה הובהרו הענינים במידה גדולה יותר.

תחילה לתוכנית האוניברסיטאית. באנו לידי הסדר עם האוניברסיטה העברית, להגדלת מקומות קליטת לסטודנטים מארצות המערב, בראש וראשונה מארה"ב. על פי הסדר זה ניגשים עכשיו לבניה של שיכון נוסף ל-320 סטודנטים, וכן ניבנה עוד שתי קומות נוספות במבנים קיימים בקרית האוניברסיטה לצרכי הוראה (אולמי הרצאות וכו'). אנו מקווים כי מרבית המקומות יהיו מוכנים לקראת שנת הליסודים 1967/68. תוכנית זו קשורה בהשקעה של כ-5 מיליון ל"י בבנינים בלבד. מזה הוקצבו 2,500,000 מיליון ל"י ע"י המרכז לתפוצות, 1,250,000 ל"י ע"י האוצר והשאר בהלוואה אשר התכסה מתקציבים בשנים הבאות. הועדה המדגונית של האוניברסיטה מסכמת בשבוע זה את הצעותיה לתוכנית הליסודים ואשמח להמציא לך את המלצותיה ברגע שיהיו בידי. הרעיון המרכזי הוא, כי כל סטודנט במסגרת תוכנית זו יהיה חייב בלימוד עברית ובשמיעת מספר הרצאות בעברית, אך תהיה לו אפשרות לשמוע גם הרצאות בחוגים מקבילים אשר יינתנו בשפה האנגלית. כן יהיה חייב לקחת לפחות חוג אחד מבמדעי היהדות, אך הוא יוכל גם לקחת חוגים נוספים במדעי רוח ומדעי חברה כלליים.

מתברר כי אהיה בארה"ב יותר מוקדם מאשר תכננתי, אך כי לשהות קצרה מאד. אגיע לניו-יורק להתייעצויות כנראה ב-4 בנובמבר ואשהה שם כ-10 ימים. ברצוני להשתתף לאחר מכן גם בועידת הפרציות אשר תתכנס בין ה-16 ל-20 בנובמבר בלוס-אנג'לס. האם תהיה אפשרות להתראות אתך באחד מהמקומות אלה? הקונסול חיים זהר בניו-יורק חולש על תוכנית עבישותי.

ברכות לבביות גם לגב' סילבר.

ש ל ד
אורה יאיר
ד"ר ח. יחיל
ראש המרכז

העתק: מר חיים זהר, הקונסוליה הכללית, ניו-יורק

3 20
1967/8

Jerusalem, 14 Hillel St. POB 2090. Tel. 27253. Cable address: MERZOT ירושלים, רח' הלל 14, ת.ד. 2090. טל. 27253. כתובת למברקים:

AMERICAN FRIENDS OF THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY
UNIVERSITY HOUSE • 11 EAST 69th STREET • NEW YORK, N. Y. 10021
YUKON 8-8400

March 8, 1967

Rabbi Daniel Jeremy Silver
The Temple
University Circle at Silver Park
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dan:

I hope that the enclosed material will prove useful in providing a fuller picture of our Study Programs for Americans at the Hebrew University.

In addition to the three printed pieces describing our One Year Study Program and our Summer Courses, I am including various statistical reports, as well as some past reports to our Board of Directors. The latter were intended for internal information, and should be treated accordingly.

I am also including some lists relating to visiting members of the Hebrew University faculty.

Your interest in this area of activity, which is now my primary professional responsibility, pleases me greatly. I hope we will continue to be in touch with each other on these matters.

Best to the family.

Cordially,

Harold P. Manson
Director
Office of Academic Affairs

HPM:ft
Encl.

HEBREW UNIVERSITY FACULTY MEMBERS

Scheduled to be in the U.S. in the Academic Year - 1967/68

Bauer, Dr. Yehuda - Research Fellow in Contemporary Jewry

Cherrick, Bernard - Executive Vice President, Hebrew University

Dan, Dr. Joseph - Senior Lecturer in Hebrew Literature

Dinstein, Dr. Yoram - Lecturer in International Law

Feinberg, Oded - Assistant Instructor in Political Science

Sharon, Dr. David - Lecturer in Geography

Planning to Spend Sabbaticals in the U.S. in the Academic Year - 1967/68

Adar, Prof. Zvi - Associate Professor of Education

Adler, Dr. Chaim - Lecturer in Education and Sociology

Ayalon, Prof. David - Head, Institute of Asian and African Studies

Blau, Prof. Joshua - Professor of Arabic Languages and Literature

Caspi, Dr. Mosha D. - Lecturer in Education

Levontin, Prof. Avigdor V. - Assoc. Professor of Private, International and Interreligious Law

Lissak, Dr. Mosha - Lecturer in Sociology

Rosen-Ayalon, Dr. Miriam - Lecturer in Islamic Art and Archaeology

Rubinstein, Dr. Amnon - Lecturer in Constitutional Law

Sachs, Dr. Arieh - Senior Lecturer in English Literature

LIST OF ACADEMIC STAFF AT PRESENT ABROAD - OCTOBER 1966

NAME	POSITION	DEPARTMENT	ADDRESS ABROAD	FROM	TO
AHARONI, Emmanuel	Assistant Instructor	English Dept.	C/o Dept. of General Linguistics, University of Manchester, Manchester, 13.	Aug.1966	Aug.'69
ALEXANDER, Ernst	Professor	Applied Physics	Textile Research Institute, Princeton, N.J., U.S.A.	11.9.66	1.10.67
ALTSHULER, Mordchay	Graduate Student	Jewish History	Hotel Monterey, 94th and Broadway, N.Y., U.S.	7.8.66	1.9.67
ARDON, Michael	Senior Lecturer	Inorganic Chemistry	Stanford University, Dept. of Chemistry, Stanford, California.	7.7.66	Aug.'67
AVINERI, Dr. Shlomo	Lecturer	Political Science	C/o Dept. of Political Science, Yale University, New Haven, Conn., U.S.A.	Oct.1966	Sept'67
BARAK, Dr. Aharon	Senior Lecturer	Law	Harvard Law School	18.8.66	Sept.'67
BEN-SHLOMO, Dr. Joseph	Lecturer	Philosophy	University of Wisconsin, Madison, U.S.	Aug.1966	Aug.'67
BEN-SHOSHAN, Dr. Raphael	Assistant	Inorganic Chemistry	University of Texas, Dept. of Chemistry, C/o Prof. Pettit, Austin, Texas, U.S.A.	16.1.66	1 - 2 years.
BENZIMAN, Dr. Moshe	Senior Lecturer	Biochemistry	Dept. of Biochemistry, Albert Einstein College of Medicine, Yeshiva University, Bronx, N.Y., U.S.A.	July 1966	Aug.'67
BERMAN, Dr. Amiel	Senior Lecturer	Animal Husbandry	Dept. of Physiology, University of New England, Armidale, N.S.W., Australia.	1.1.66	1.1.67
BONNI, Dr. Esther	Instructor	Chemistry	C/o Prof. E. Boyland, Chester Beatty Research Institute, Institute of Cancer Research, Royal Cancer Hospital, Fulham Road, London, S.W.3., England.	19.8.66	Oct.'67

NAME	POSITION	DEPARTMENT	ADDRESS ABROAD	FROM	TO
COHEN, Dr. Dan	Instructor	Botany	Room No. 20D-219, Institute of Technology, Laboratory of Electronics, Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A.	Jan.1966	Dec. 1968
CONFINO, Michael	Professor	Russian History	Chez Mme. Tatiana Ossorguine, 11 Avenue Ferdinand-Buisson, Paris, 16, France.	July 1966	Sept. 1966
			Russian Research Center, 1737 Cambridge Street, Cambridge, Mass. 02138, U.S.A.	Sept. 1966	Dec.1966
			University of Chicago, Dept. of History, 1126 East 59th Street, Chicago, Ill., 60637, U.S.A.	Jan.1967	July 1967
			University of California, Center for Slavic and East European Studies, Berkeley, California, 94720, U.S.A.	July 1967	Aug.1967
DAN, Dr. Joseph	Senior Lecturer	Hebrew Literature	University of California, Near Eastern and African Languages, 405 Hilgard Avenue, Los Angeles, California, 90024, U.S.A.	July 1966	Oct.1967
DIMANT, Dr. Elhanan	Professor	Biochemistry	C/o Prof. W.G. Overend, The Chemistry Dept., Brikbeck College, University of London, Malet Street, London, W.C.1.	25.8.66	Apr. 1967
DINSTEIN, Dr. Yoram	Lecturer	International Law	Israel Consulate General, 11 E. 70th Street, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.	Oct.1966	Summer 1968
DORON, Abraham	Instructor	Social Work	C/o S. Halk, 9 Salisbury Court, Salisbury Avenue, London, N.3., England.	Sept. 1965	Sept. 1967
DOWTY, Dr. Alan	Lecturer	Political Science and International Relations	Shimer College, Mt. Carroll, Illinois, U.S.	Aug. 1966	Sept.1967
ELKANA, Yehuda	Graduate Student	Physics	C/o Prof. S. Touemin, History of Ideas Programme, Brandeis University, Waltham, Mass., U.S.A.	Jan.1966	1969

NAME	POSITION	DEPARTMENT	ADDRESS ABROAD	FROM	TO
FAITELSON, Silvia	Graduate Student	Romance Studies	Centre de Philologie et de Litt. Romances Universite de Strasbourg, Strasbourge, France.	4.10.66	July 1967
FEINBERG, Oded	Assistant Instructor	Political Science	Dept. of Government, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana, U.S.A.	14.7.66	July 1968
FOERSTER, Gideon		Archaeology	Institute of Archaeology, University of London, London, England.	3.10.66	Oct. 1967
FREEDMANN, Dr. Imre	Senior Lecturer	Botany	Dept. of Biology, Queens College, Flushing, New York, U.S.A.	20.8.65	Nov. 1966
GABRIEL, Dr. K.R.	Senior Lecturer	Statistics	Dept. of Biostatistics, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, U.S.A.	Oct. 1966	Oct.1967
GELBLUM, Dr. Tuvia	Senior Lecturer	Indian Studies	C/o Dr. W. Zander, Friends of the Hebrew University, 237 Baker Street, London, N.W.1., England.	11.8.66	Oct. 1967
GESTETNER, Benjamin	Instructor	Agricultural Bio-Chemistry	University of Edinburgh, Dept. of Chemistry, West Mains Road, Edinburgh, 9, Scotland.	Oct. 1966	Aug. 1967
GOLDSCHMIDT, Elizabth	Professor	Zoology	C/o Prof. H. Harris, Galton Laboratory, University College, Gower Street, London, W.C.1., England.	5.10.66	31.12.66
GUTFREUND, Hanoch	Graduate Student	Physics	Physics Dept., Stanford University, Palo Alto, California, U.S.A.	4.11.66	Summer 1968
GUTMANN, Dr. Emanuel	Lecturer	Political Science	Manchester University, Dept. of Government, Manchester, 13.	Oct.1966	1.1.67
HALPERIN, Abraham	Professor	Physics	Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, Brooklyn, N.Y., U.S.A.	22.8.66	Sept. 1967

NAME	POSITION	DEPARTMENT	ADDRESS ABROAD	FROM	TO
HAMOSH, Margit	Instructor	Biochemistry	Laboratory of General and Comparative Biochemistry, National Institute of Mental Health, Dept. of Health Education and Welfare, Public Health Service, Bethesda, Indiana, U.S.A.	1965	1967
HARPAZ, Ephraim	Professor	French Civilization	Israel Consulate, Paris.	15.7.66	31.12.66
HURVITZ, Avi	Graduate Student	Bible & Languages	24 Royce Road, Allston, Boston, Mass.	1966	1967
KAHN, Dr. Shalom J.	Senior Lecturer	English	San Fernando Valley State College, Dept. of English - Distinguished Visiting Professor - Northridge, California, U.S.A.	till July 1967	
KOLLER, Dov	Professor	Botany	Le Phytotron Centre National de Recherche Scientifique, Gif-sur-Yvette (S. & O.) France	5.6.66	Jan. 1967
KNOBLER, Yehuda	Senior Lecturer	Organic Chemistry	Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, Dept. of Chemistry, 333 Jay Street, Brooklyn, New York, 11201.	26.7.66	Oct. 1967
KULKA, Giora	Graduate Student	American History	Harvard University	10.8.66	1.9.69
KURZ, Dr. Mordecai	Senior Lecturer	Economics	Serra House, Serra Street, Stanford University, Stanford, California, U.S.A.	30.6.66	Oct. 1967
LAZAR, Dr. Moshe	Professor	Romance Studies	Universite de Geneve	10.10.66	Feb. 19
LEMBERG, Martin Mordecai		Law	Jesus College, Cambridge, England.	19.9.65	1968
LENSKY, Dr. Yaacov	Lecturer	Entomology	Dept. of Biology, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio, 44106, U.S.A.	15.8.66	30.9.67
LUCATZ, Noah	Research Fellow	Political Science	Dept. of Political Science, Glasgow University, Glasgow, Scotland.	1966	1967

NAME	POSITION	DEPARTMENT	ADDRESS ABROAD	FROM	TO
LEV, Baruch		Accountancy	5316 South Dorchester Avenue, Apt. 403, Chicago, 15, Ill., U.S.A.	20.9.65	Dec.1968
LIFSHITZ, Dr. Baruch	Senior Lecturer	Classical Studies	Greece	Oct.1966	Nov. 1966
LINDER, Amnon	Graduate Student	General History	University of Dijon	1965	Nov. 1968
LOYTER, Abraham		Biochemistry	Dept. of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, U.S.A.	20.10.66	Oct. 1968
MACAROV, David	Instructor	Social Work	54 Dwight Street, Brookline, Mass.	1965	July 1967
MASCHLER, Dr. Michael	Senior Lecturer	Mathematics	C/o Philip Aisen, 5500 Fieldston Road, Bronx, New York, 10471.	Aug.1966	Oct. 1967
MAYER, Dr. Petr Isaac	Lecturer	Chemistry	Reusselaer Polytechnic Institute, Dept. of Physics, Troy, N.Y.	1.8.66	Sept. 1967
MOSENSON, Ran	Graduate Student	Agricultural Economics	Dept. of Economics, M.I.T., Cambridge, Mass., 02139, U.S.A.	20.7.66	Aug. 1969
MUNDLAK, Yair	Professor	Agricultural Economics	University of Chicago, Dept. of Economics, Chicago, 37, Illinois.	July 1966	July 1967
NEGBI, Dr. Moshe	Lecturer	Botany	Queen Elizabeth College, Hampden Hill, London, W.8., England.	July 1966	July 1967
NIR, Dr. Dov	Senior Lecturer	Geography	5 rue Massenet, Paris, XVIe, France.	2.8.66	31.7.67
NIR, Israel	Graduate Student	Agronomy	Dept. of Poultry Husbandry, Berkeley, 94720.	Oct. 1966	Nov. 1967
NISAN, Mordecai	Lecturer	Psychology	University of Chicago	Aug.1965	Aug. 19[illegible]

NAME	POSITION	DEPARTMENT	ADDRESS ABROAD	FROM	TO
OPHIR, Dr. Tsvi	Lecturer	Business Management	C/o University of Chicago, Graduate School of Business	18.7.66	Sept. 1967
PAZY, Dr. Amnon	Assistant	Mathematics	Dept. of Mathematics, Stanford University, Palo Alto, California, U.S.A.	1.9.66	Sept. 1968
PELEG, Bezalel	Instructor	Mathematics	The University of Michigan, Department of Mathematics, Ann Arbor, Michigan, U.S.A.	1965	Aug. 1967
POLES, Dr.L.A.	Senior Lecturer	Chemistry	Dept. of Chemistry, Northwestern University, Evaneston, Illinois.	15.8.66	15.8.67
RABIN, Michael	Professor	Mathematics	Dept. of Mathematics, IBM Research, P.O.B. 218, Yorktown Heights, N.Y., U.S.A.	15.7.66	1.10.6[illegible]
RACHUM, Ilan	Graduate Student	History of South America and Spain	Woodbridge Hall, 431 Riverside Drive, Columbia University, New York, N.Y. 10027, U.S.A.	15.7.66	Sept.1969
REINHOLD, Leonora	Professor	Botany	Biology Dept., University of California at Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz, California.	17.7.66	Sept. 1967
ROSENMANN, Dr. Eliezer	Lecturer	Pathology	Dept. of Pathology, Michael Reese Hospital and Medical Centre, 29th Street and Ellis Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, 6016, U.S.A.	Aug.1966	Sept. 196[illegible]
RUSKIN, Hillel	Manager	Physical Education	C/o Gottlieb, 845 Gerard Avenue, Bronx, 51, N.Y., U.S.A.	14.7.66	Oct. 1968
SHARON, Dr. David	Lecturer	Geography	U.S. Army Natick Laboratories, Earth-Sciences Division, Natick, Mass., U.S.	Aug.1966	Summer 1967 or 1968
SHILLONY, Ben-Ami	Graduate Student	General History	International Christian University, Mitako, Tokyo, Japan.	Sept. 1965	1967
SHLONSKY, Dr. Tuvia	Lecturer	Comparative Literature	London	Aug.1966	Sept.19[illegible]

NAME	POSITION	DEPARTMENT	ADDRESS ABROAD	FROM	TO
STEINBERGER, Dr. Itzhak	Senior Lecturer	Physics	Dept. of Chemistry, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, California, 90007, U.S.A.	July 1966	Sept. 1968
ZAJICEK, Gershom	Lecturer	Cancer Research	Committee on Mathematical Biology, The University of Chicago, 8753 Drexel Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, 60637, U.S.A.	12.7.66	July 1967
ZAMIR, Itzhak	Senior Lecturer	Law	Harvard Law School, Cambridge, 38, Mass., U.S.A.	Oct. 1966	July 1967
ZUSMAN, Dr. Pinhas	Lecturer	Agricultural Economics	Dept. of Agricultural Economics, University of California, Berkeley, California, U.S.A.	12.7.66	Oct. 1968
YARON, Dr. DAN	SENIOR LECTURER	AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS	4 PATTERSON HALL, NORTH CAROLINA STATE UNIVERSITY, RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, 27607, U.S.A.	Sept. 1966	Sept. 1967

OFFICE OF ACADEMIC AFFAIRS

STATISTICAL REPORT (as of February 20, 1967)

ONE YEAR STUDY PROGRAM			Feb. 20, 1967
Requests for Information & Applications			651
Completed Applications Submitted			117
Incomplete Applications			75
Total Prospective Participants			192
Comparative Figures for 1966			
End of January, 1966			
Requests for Information & Applications	310		
Completed Applications Submitted	30		
Final Figures - 1966/67 Program			
Requests for Applications		460	
Applications Submitted		190	
Rejected on academic grounds		15	
Rejected on medical grounds		2	
Withdrawn		37	
Accepted and participating (127 undergraduates; 8 graduates; 1 HUC rabbinical student)		136	
SUMMER COURSES			
Requests for Information & Applications			276
Applications Submitted (incomplete)			5
REGULAR STUDENTS			
Requests for Information & Applications			166
Applications Submitted & Being Processed			39
Rejected			1
GRADUATE STUDENTS (Fellowships) (from Memorial Foundation for Jewish Culture)			
for Jewish Studies			3
for Bible Project			6
Total			9

AIUP STATISTICS, JULY, 1966

AMERICAN STUDENT PROGRAM 1966/67

Requests for applications	460
Applications submitted	190
Rejected on academic grounds	15
Rejected on medical grounds	2
Withdrawn	37
Accepted and participating	136 (127 undergraduates; 8 graduates; 1 HUC rabbinical student)

ANALYSIS OF GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION

Arkansas	1	Missouri	3
California	6	New Hampshire	1
Colorado	1	New Jersey	14
Connecticut	5	New York	45
Florida	5	Ohio	2
Georgia	1	Pennsylvania	6
Illinois	8	Rhode Island	1
Indiana	1	Texas	9
Kentucky	1	Washington	1
Louisiana	1	Washington D.C.	1
Maryland	1	Wisconsin	3
Massachusetts	11	Canada	3
Michigan	2	Italy	1
Minnesota	2		

TOTAL: 24 states, Washington D.C., Canada, Italy

ANALYSIS OF COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES REPRESENTED

American University	1	Hofstra University	1
Antioch College	2	Hunter College	3
Barnard College	2	University of Illinois	4
Boston University	4	University of Iowa	3
Brandeis University	12	Jesuit College (Rome)	1
Univ. of British Columbia	1	Johns Hopkins University	1
Brooklyn College	3	Univ. of Massachusetts	1
Univ. of California (Berkeley)	2	Mass. Inst. of Tech.	1
		University of Miami	1
Univ. of California (Los Angeles)	2	University of Michigan	2
		University of Minnesota	2
City College of New York	5	Newcomb College	1
Clark University	4	New York University	1
Columbia University	4	Oberlin College	1
Dade County Jr. College	2	Pembroke College	1
Dartmouth College	2	Univ. of Pennsylvania	2
Douglass College	4	Univ. of Pittsburgh	1
University of Florida	1	Pomona College	1
George Washington Univ.	1	Princeton University	1
Grinnell College	1	Queens College	5
Harvey Mudd College	1	Rice University	2
Hebrew Union College	1	Univ. of Rochester	3
Hebrew Teachers College	1	Roosevelt University	1

Rutgers University	1	University of Toronto	1
San Francisco City College	1	University of Vermont	1
Scarritt College	1	Univ. of Washington	1
Southern Methodist Univ.	1	Washington University	1
Stanford University	1	Wayne State University	1
Stern College	12	Wesleyan of Connecticut	1
Syracuse University	1	Wheaton College	1
Temple University	3	University of Wisconsin	6
University of Texas	1	Yeshiva University	5

TOTAL: 62 colleges and universities

SCHOLARSHIPS

Confidential

The Scholarship Committee awarded $51,550.00 in grants to the 1966/67 group. These scholarships are granted on the double basis of achievement and need. The breakdown was as follows:
$1500 - 8; $1200 - 4; $1100 - 4; $1000 - 9; $800 - 3; $750 - 3; $700 - 7; $600 - 2; $550 - 1; $500 - 10; $400 - 3; $300- 7; $250 - 4; $200 - 3; $150 - 1

TOTAL: $51,550.00

AS OF JULY 6, 1966

SUMMER COURSES

Requests for Applications	677
Acceptable Applicants	79
Incomplete Applications	7 (6 of these considered inactive)
Accepted and Notified	74

74

Analysis: Summer Courses, 1966 by Profession (including acceptable active applicants still being processed)

Teachers	28	
Ministers	2	
Rabbi	1	
Social Worker	1	
Lawyer	1	
Nurse	1	
Secretary	1	
Speech Therapist	1	
N.Y.C. Employee	1	(Law Dept. - Supervising Clerk)
N.Y. Telephone Co.	1	(Service Representative)
Guidance Counselor	1	
Company President	1	(International Folk Dance Foundation, Inc.)
Housewives	3	
Graduate Students	12	
Undergraduate Students	18	
LABORATORY TECHNICIAN	1	

74

Analysis of Geographic Distribution (including acceptable applicants still being processed)

California	13	New Mexico	1
Connecticut	4	New York	39
Illinois	8	Ohio	1
Indiana	2	Pennsylvania	4
Iowa	1	Rhode Island	1
Maryland	2	Wisconsin	1
Massachusetts	3		
New Jersey	1	Austria	2
		Lebanon	1

74

Analysis of Colleges and Universities represented (including acceptable active applicants still being processed)

Adelphi University	1	Catholic University	1
Bank Street College	1	Central Connecticut State College	1
Beaver College	1	University of Chicago	3
Bellevue School of Nursing	1	City College	2
Boston University	1	Columbia University	5
State College at Boston	1	Connecticut College	1
Brooklyn College	10	Cornell University	1
University of California at Berkeley	2	Eastern New Mexico University	1
University of California at Davis	1	Elmira College	1
		Harpur College	1
		Harvard University	1

Analysis of Colleges and Universities represented (continued)

Hebrew Union College	1
Hofstra University	1
Hunter College	3
University of Iowa	2
University of Minnesota	1
Nazareth College	1
New School for Social Research	1
State University of New York at Albany	1
New York University	2
Ohio University	1
Paul Smith's College	1
Pennsylvania Military College	1
University of Pennsylvania	3
C. W. Post College	1
Queens College	15
Radcliffe	1
University of Rhode Island	1
Roosevelt University	1
Simmons College	1
Stern College for Women	1
Trenton State College	1
University of Wisconsin	2
Yale University	1
University of Innsbruck (Austria)	2
VASSAR	1

74

Course Registration

JULY SESSION - 59 AUGUST SESSION - ~~39~~ 39 BOTH SESSIONS - 23

June, 1966

Confidential

REPORT ON VISIT TO THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY
by Harold P. Manson

I visited the Hebrew University from Wednesday, May 18th to Tuesday, May 31st. During this period I had meetings with the following: President Eliahu Elath; Rector Nathan Rotenstreich; Judge Louis E. Levinthal, Chairman of the Board of Governors; Mr. Bernard Cherrick, under whose direction the program of my visit was organized, Mr. Eliyahu Honig and the staff of the Department of Organization and Information; Dr. Yehezkel Cohen, Dean of Students and Overseas Student Advisor; Mr. S. Birnbaum, the Academic Secretary; Deans of various faculties, including Professor Solly Cohen (Science); Professor S. Ginossar (Law); Professor H. Hurwitz (Agriculture); Professor Don Patinkin (Economics and Social Sciences), Professor Ino Sciaky (Dentistry); Professor Zwi Werblowsky (Humanities--Jewish Studies); Dr. Curt Wormann, Director of the JNUL. I had a series of conferences with Professor Moshe Davis, Head of the Institute of Contemporary Jewry, together with members of the Institute's faculty. I also conferred with Dr. Haim Yahil, head of the Israel Foundation for Cultural Relations in World Jewry, as well as with Mr. Moshe Bitan, Deputy Director General of the Israel Foreign Office, and other Foreign Office officials. There were, in addition, meetings with other members of the Hebrew University faculty, including Professor Joshua Prawer, Professor Benjamin Mazar, Mr. Edward Poznanski, Dr. Moshe Barasch, Dr. Moshe Goshen-Gottstein, among others; and finally, a meeting with the American students in our one-year program.

The visit took place against the background of the expansion of our current study programs, as well as the projections which had come from Jerusalem regarding new programs designed to increase the flow of American students to the Hebrew University. In view of the discussion which had developed regarding both the qualitative and quantitative aspects of the future programs, it was essential that there be a meeting of minds between those concerned with these matters in Jerusalem and the America-Israel University Program of the Friends. After a series of conferences a consensus emerged.

1) The One-Year Study Program - The gratification expressed at the great expansion of this program over the past two years was accompanied by the problems involved in housing the students and in organizing an effective curriculum, particularly during the first period of their stay -- the Ulpan period -- when they are expected to acquire proficiency in the Hebrew language. The group which will be arriving in July, and which will number 140, will be housed in a Jerusalem hotel for the first two weeks. A special program of orientation and tours was developed for this two-week period.

There was general agreement that the standards established under the American Student Program are higher than those prevailing with respect to overseas students who come to the University independently. It was decided that the A.S.P. standards are to be maintained and that its screening procedures are to be applied to future programs.

Primary emphasis will be placed in the future, as in the past, on American college juniors. The junior year abroad still represents the largest reservoir of potential students. This decision is particularly important in the light of the memorandum prepared in Jerusalem in February which tended to diminish the central importance of a junior year program as such.

It was agreed that the name of this program should be changed, while its continuity will be preserved. "American Student Program" would be a misnomer in view of the other study opportunities for American students which will be developed. Next year's program will therefore be called The 13th One-Year Study Program at the Hebrew University -- for Juniors and Recent Graduates.

2) Summer Courses - It was agreed that some of the basic decisions that were taken in Jerusalem regarding the 1966 Summer Courses are having an adverse effect on the growth of this program. This applies to the conversion of last year's simple six-week program to a complicated arrangement of two 3-week sessions, each of which involves far greater expense than last year's total of six weeks. While the total number of particpants in 1966 will be higher than last year's number of 55 (at this writing a total of 74 acceptable students have applied for both the July and August sessions), it was acknowledged that the number would have been even greater without the split sessions and the high costs for three-in-a-room hotel accommodations. (Our promotion has attracted 671 requests for applications -- almost triple last year's number of requests).

It was agreed that, hereafter, both the administrative and curricular aspects of the summer program would be subject to prior consultation and discussion between Jerusalem and New York; that we would return to the six-week program in 1967, and that more economical living facilities would be sought.

Moreover, it was agreed that special summer seminars and workshops, in addition to the regular summer courses, would be developed on the initiative of the American office. The World Seminar for Jewish Service, scheduled for 1967 under the auspices of Institute of Contemporary Jewry and involving members of executive staffs of American Jewish organizations, is one example of the type of special workshop which we will be developing. A special seminar for Christian clergymen in the fields of Biblical

Hebrew and Archaeology has been projected. Similar seminars are to be explored by the A.I.U.P. and, once their feasibility has been established, the University will be requested to develop the curriculum and find an appropriate teacher.

3) Fellowships - The exploratory efforts made over the past year in the area of graduate studies for Americans at the Hebrew University, and for Hebrew University graduates at American institutions of higher learning, are to be expanded. While I was in Jerusalem, the Weisman Fellowship at Harvard in Government was being implemented, and I met with the Fellowship recipient. I also followed up the implementation of three Fellowships in Jewish Studies at the Hebrew University which were obtained from the Memorial Foundation for Jewish Culture.

I made the first moves in the direction of exchange arrangements for faculty members and met with a candidate for a possible exchange with the City University of New York.

4) Future Plans - The memorandum which was prepared in Jerusalem in February contained provisions for a variety of study programs for Americans at the Hebrew University covering freshmen, sophomores, juniors and seniors, and extending for periods of 1-4 years. After much discussion it was agreed that this variety of formulas was somewhat confusing. Moreover, one of the major provisions -- a Junior College geared to American freshmen -- might have had an adverse effect on the reputation of the Hebrew University as one of the world's leading institutions of higher learning. The term implied that American high school seniors unable to gain admission to good colleges in the U.S. might be attracted to a Junior College at the Hebrew University. After all concerned were convinced that even the words "junior college" are almost pejorative, it was decided that the idea would be dropped.

Instead, I proposed that we publicize the fact that the Hebrew University will be in a position to accommodate a substantial number of American students for a full 4-year period of undergraduate study, with some courses given both in Hebrew and in English to facilitate the studies for American students -- particularly in the first year. Since most American freshmen who now go to the University independently must take a special preparatory year before being admitted to the 3-year program of the University, I suggested that this preparatory year become a regular freshman year for American students, thus assuring that they will have a full 4-year program which would accord with the American university system. However, before embarking on such an undertaking, it is imperative that the curriculum of this 4-year program be worked out in consultation with American academicians so that it will relate to studies at American colleges, and so that each student may

feel secure in the knowledge that he is earning substantially the same number of college credits that he would be acquiring at an American university. Thus, if a student decides to return to the U.S. after one, two, or three years, he will not be losing either time or credits. The preparation of the curriculum to meet these considerations is a matter which requires careful thought, not only on the part of the Hebrew University, but on the part of the American academic committee. If the current American Student Program enjoys credit rating at the universities of this country, it is because a respected group of American academicians--knowledgeable about American academic requirements -- helped to bring this about. The same would have to be done with regard to a 4-year program for American students. In addition, the selection and screening procedures which now obtain with regard to the American Student Program would be applied to the students who will be encouraged to go to Jerusalem for 1-4 years.

As a consensus developed on these matters, the Dean of Students, Dr. Yehezkel Cohen, proposed that hereafter the American office should undertake the processing of all American students going to the Hebrew University including the "independents" and that all applications should be referred to the A.I.U.P. I indicated our willingness to undertake this task, as Professor Janowsky had also done, but pointed out that this is a decision which would have to be taken by the official bodies of the A.I.U.P. and the American Friends.

- 0 -

Confidential

REPORT ON THE AMERICA-ISRAEL UNIVERSITY PROGRAM
PRESENTED TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
AMERICAN FRIENDS OF THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY
by HENRY SONNEBORN III
CO-CHAIRMAN WITH PROF. OSCAR I. JANOWSKY
OF THE A.I.U.P.

April 17, 1966

The expanded America-Israel University Program was launched in February 1965, with Professor Oscar I. Janowsky and myself as Co-Chairmen, and Harold Manson as Director. It established the following goals:

I. The expansion of our One-Year study program, the American Student Program.

II. The inauguration of additional study programs for American students at the Hebrew University.

III. The development of Fellowships for American graduate students at the Hebrew University.

IV. The development of Fellowships at American colleges and universities for graduate students from the Hebrew University.

V. The creation of closer ties between the administrations, faculties and student bodies of American institutions of higher learning and the Hebrew University.

VI. The utilization of visiting Hebrew University faculty members in the furtherance of all phases of the America-Israel University Program.

VII. The involvement of key individuals and organizations in the American Friends through the activites of the America-Israel University Program.

In pursuit of these goals the following accomplishments can be reported:

I. AMERICAN STUDENT PROGRAM

In 1964/65 there were 74 students in the One-Year program. In 1965/66 the number of participants rose to 87. As we approach the final stages of preparation for the 1966/67 program, we have already received 175 completed applications which are being screened on the basis of our high standards. It is anticipated that our enrollment this year will exceed 125 students.

During the past few years the Board of the American Friends has appropriated a sum up to $50,000 annually for scholarships. In 1965/66, with a total enrollment of 87, we awarded $44,450 to 52 students. In 1966/67, with an anticipated enrollment of 125 or more, we have already awarded $47,500 to 68 students. There are a number of additional scholarship requests before our Committee from qualified students who will be unable to participate in the program without financial aid. Clearly, therefore, the expansion of this program requires a simultaneous increase of our scholarship fund. We should remain determined to enable all academically qualified applicants, regardless of their economic circumstances, to participate.

In this connection, we wish to report a grant of $5,000 from the Sundel and Margaret Doniger Foundation for 1966/67. We have also been advised of a grant of 20,000 Israel pounds from the Israel District of B'nai B'rith, which reflects the importance which thoughtful people in Israel are attaching to the program.

II. SUMMER COURSES

At the end of February, 1965, a decision was reached to initiate Summer Courses in the English language at the Hebrew University. The courses were scheduled to begin in July, 1965. Notwithstanding the very limited time available for promotion, we undertook the new program with the following results:

Fifty-five students, representing 14 states and Canada and 40 colleges and universities were accepted. These included a Bible college president, an associate dean, a minister, 13 teachers, 14 graduate students, 22 undergraduates and several others.

The indications are that, for the summer of 1966, there will be a considerable increase in numbers and, in this program, we can expect hundreds of students in the future.

III. FELLOWSHIPS FOR GRADUATE STUDY AT THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY

Over the past months, the America-Israel University Program has moved into the area of graduate studies as well. Graduate students must, of course, be chosen on a highly selective basis and in close consultation with the academic authorities of the University. Procedures for this emerged from consultations with Rector Nathan Rotenstreich in the course of his visit to this country in December, 1965. In February, we obtained an agreement for three Fellowships for American doctoral students from the Memorial Foundation for Jewish Culture. We have screened prospective applicants and have submitted the records of the candidates whom we recommend to the Hebrew University.

In addition, the America-Israel University Program has developed, in association with Professor Moshe Davis, Head of the Institute of Contemporary Jewry, a special program under which American Jewish organizations and institutions will sponsor Fellowships for graduate students. The Fellowship recipients will belong to two categories:

a) Professionals of American Jewish organizations, or those being considered for employment, who would receive Fellowships for in-service training in a World Seminar for Jewish Service.

b) Graduate students who will be working toward a degree, Masters or Doctorate.

An American advisory committee composed of executives of American Jewish organizations and institutions is assisting in the development of this Fellowship Program.

IV. FELLOWSHIPS AT AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES

We are making it possible for some carefully selected graduate students from the Hebrew University to pursue specialized studies or research at American institutions of higher learning. The pioneering efforts in this program involve Harvard, Johns Hopkins and the University of California.

V. RELATIONS WITH AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES

In carrying out all of these activities, the America-Israel University Program has developed closer ties with colleges and universities throughout America. This has been accomplished through personal visits and meetings on campuses. The presence in this country of leaders of the Hebrew University, beginning with President Elath, has been utilized for this purpose. Our emphasis on inter-university relations has not only served the purpose of promoting our study programs, but has associated major figures in the world of education in the activities of the American Friends. It has also served to involve important laymen who are trustees of American colleges and universities or otherwise active in their behalf. This was apparent during President Elath's visits to various communnities in October and November 1965. These visits were highlighted by meetings with presidents of American universities which were attended by key board members of these universities, as well as others whose interest we wished to awaken.

Thus, in Columbus, Ohio, President Elath was the guest at a luncheon given by President Novice G. Fawcett of Ohio State University, and attended by top university officials, trustees and key leaders of the Jewish community. In conjunction with that visit Mr. Samuel Melton announced the establishment of the Samuel and Esther Melton Chair in Secondary School Education. Every major U.J.A. contributor in the community was present at the luncheon given by President Fawcett. In Chicago, the university reception to President Elath at De Paul was arranged by a Jewish supporter of that institution, and this exposed many other prominent members of the Jewish community of Chicago to the American Friends. The same pattern was followed in St. Louis, where Chancellor Thomas M. Eliot of Washington University was co-sponsor of the reception to President Elath.

VI. VISITORS FROM THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY

Apart from the benefits obtained from the visits of President Elath and Rector Rotenstreich, we have succeeded in utilizing key members of the Hebrew University faculty through the activities of the America-Israel University Program. This was particularly apparent during the visits of Professor Joshua Prawer, former Dean of the Faculty of Humanities, and Professor Moshe Davis, Head of the Institute of Contemporary Jewry, both of whom participated very effectively in the A.I.U.P. Conference of February 6 and were active in behalf of the American Friends elsewhere. We were able to obtain important platforms for public lectures by eminent Hebrew University scholars, such as the appearances under the auspices of The Temple of Cleveland, Ohio, by Professor Prawer and by Dr. Trude Dothan and Dr. Moshe Dothan.

VII. RELATIONS WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

We undertook to involve major American Jewish organizations and institutions in the promotion and support of our study programs. For example, the American Jewish Committee is an organization whose interest the American Friends has sought to awaken for many years. The American Jewish Committee is today actively promoting both our American Student Program and our Summer Courses among its members. We are receiving similar cooperation from the American Jewish Congress, as well as other national organizations.

VIII. A.I.U.P. CONFERENCE

The enlistment of such support was one of the major objectives of the first Conference of the America-Israel University Program which was held at the Carnegie Endowment International Center on February 6, 1966. Almost 100 delegates heard Israel's Ambassador Avraham Harman describe the Conference as "an historic event."

The Conference delegates included key members of the faculties and administrations of institutions of higher learning, such as Brooklyn College, City University of New York, Columbia University, HUC-JIR, NYU, the State University of New York, among others. They received information and materials which will enable them to stimulate interest in our Program at their respective institutions of higher learning.

Among the national and international organizations and institutions which were involved, either through representation at the Conference or through participation in the advisory committee of the World Seminar for Jewish Service which was announced at the meeting, were: America-Israel Society, American Association for Jewish Education, American Jewish Committee, American Jewish Congress, American Zionist Youth Foundation, Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, Jewish Theological Seminary, Memorial Foundation for Jewish Culture, National Foundation for Jewish Culture, National Jewish Welfare Board and the Jewish Agency.

A reception for alumni of the American Student Program was held immediately after the Conference. Approximately 50 alumni came together for this meeting. After a stimulating discussion, the concensus was that the alumni should be formalized, that it should receive information on the Hebrew University and cooperate with the A.I.U.P. in the furtherance of the study programs.

IX. SPECIAL EVENTS

In addition to the Conference of February 6, the America-Israel University Program has organized special events in behalf of the American Friends as a whole. The most notable of these occasions was the Martin Buber Memorial Meeting held at the Park Avenue Synagogue on July 13, 1965. Some 3,000 people of all faiths turned out and many hundreds had to be turned away.

X. LIBRARY SERVICES

Our Library Services are being carried forward in consultation with Dr. Curt Wormann and in accordance with the present needs of the JNUL. The emphasis now is upon securing specialized collections and rare books, a number of which were received over the past year from Mr. Charles E. Feinberg, Miss Frances Steloff and others. A special committee of owners of major collections of books and manuscripts is being developed for this purpose.

In conclusion - - we have been greatly encouraged by the progress in all of the activities encompassed by the America-Israel University Program. We shall proceed with further development of the Program in the knowledge that this is the major instrument of communication between the academic communities of the United States and Israel.

THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY OF JERUSALEM
American Student Program

LIST OF COURSES 1965/66

1. Biblical Narrative in the Pentateuch - readings from the Pentateuch and the traditional Jewish commentaries on the text, with emphasis on basic concepts and the style of Biblical narrative.

   Dr. Nehama Leibowitz - Thurs. 8-10 a.m., Mazer 110

2. King and Prophet in the Bible - an examination of the roles and relationships of kings and contemporary prophets in various books of the Bible.

   Dr. Uriel Simon - Monday 10 a.m.-12 noon, Mazer Hall A

3. Rashi Commentary on the Bible - exploration in depth of the renowned Rashi commentary on the text of the Bible.

   Dr. Nehama Leibowitz - Monday 1-3 p.m., Lauterman Hall B

4. Ancient Jewish History - the history of the Jewish People from early Biblical times until the Bar Kochba uprising in the 2nd century C.E.

   Mr. Hanoch Reviv - Sun. 10 a.m.-12 noon, Mazer 110

5. Introduction to the Mishna and Talmud - readings from selected texts of the Mishna and Talmud. For students who have had no previous background in Talmud.

   Mr. David Tamar - Weds. 12 noon-2 p.m., Levy 117

6. Introduction to the Midrash and Aggada - readings from selected portions of Midrashic literature, with emphasis on their religious, moral and literary aspects.

   Mr. Gavriel Cohen - Tues. 8-10 a.m., Lauterman 5

7. Motifs and Issues in Jewish Philosophy - survey of Jewish philosophy, from Rabbinic times through the Middle Ages and the Haskala period until the present day.

   Mr. Israel Tashma - Mon. 2-4 p.m., Mazer 13

8. Readings in Jewish Philosophy - selected readings from three major Jewish philosophers: Yehuda Halevi, Moses Mendelson, Abraham Isaac Kook.

   Mr. Israel Tashma - Sun. 11 a.m.-1 p.m., Mazer 113

9. Modern Hebrew Literature - an overview of modern Hebrew literature as seen through the writings of selected modern and contemporary Hebrew authors. For students with an adequate knowledge of Hebrew.

   Mr. Yitzhak Shalev - Tues. 3-5 p.m., Lauterman 6

10. Israel: The Land and its People - the physical and economic geography of Israel as a background for an analysis of Israel society, including education and political structure.

    Dr. David Sharon and guest lecturers - Thurs. 11 a.m.-1 p.m. Geography 4

in Jewish Studies — setting up broader look of courses — Jewish studies — over
to all universities standards — in Hebrew — (credits) — Regents to [illegible] [illegible] —

(publicly — now hospitable (220–230)
+ annual student org — special person — Former students
enrollees — special program

+ [illegible] — [illegible] report — there will be
arranged —

Hillel leaders —

Jewish content in non-Jewish Studies courses — framework for [illegible]
literature — growing of [illegible]
[illegible]

p'f'G — put in year ~~[illegible]~~ &
[illegible] —

there getting — not affected!

Not [illegible] campus — (Jewish student body)
1 Hour week speech — [illegible] Hall on Political [illegible] — [illegible] —
Wednesday afternoon —

Minorities — before [illegible] by American Friends & [illegible]
NYC has [illegible] of institution — extend will accept credit!!

60–70 Bible for S. America!

1) all students — [illegible] & [illegible]
2) [illegible] Jewish studies courses
[illegible]
3) [illegible] Jewish studies needed for credit — [illegible]
[illegible] (language) — Final [illegible] — not transferable! — [illegible]
years — [illegible] — [illegible] of courses in [illegible] in 6–10
[illegible] — [illegible] of institution will be English
[illegible] —
U [illegible] — course for [illegible] — [illegible] —
1) [illegible] — for admission!
1–3 [illegible] of p'f'n § [illegible]

2) [illegible] language [illegible] —
3) [illegible] 2 courses in Jewish — [illegible] —
[illegible] —

no [illegible] / [illegible] / classes of general / [illegible] / [illegible] / [illegible]

TOC NOTE / [illegible] / [illegible] / [illegible] / [illegible]

[illegible] of general courses
[illegible] to be [illegible]! || 2 [illegible] for [illegible] and graduate &
[illegible] in [illegible] —

Suggested Format - merge

(REPORT)

A STUDY ON THE AMERICAN ISRAELI ACADEMIC EXCHANGE

PURPOSE:
(OBJECTIVES)

CLASSIFICATION OF STUDENTS: AND ACADEMIC INDIVIDUALS:

1 - Undergraduates - Predoctoral — American, in Israel

2 - Post doctoral - American, in Israel

3 - Staff People - American, in Israel

4 - Undergraduates - Israeli, in the United States

5 - Graduate students - Israeli, in the United States

6 - Professors - Israeli, in the United States

7 - Research Personnel - Israeli, in the United States

A. OBSERVATIONS

B. RECOMMENDATIONS

Syd Applebaum
845 West End Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Rabbi Daniel J. Silver
The Temple
University Circle at Silver Park
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dan:

Below are replies to and comments on the questions sent to me by Philip Bernstein on March 17, 1966.

(1) Jewish Students from the U. S. in Israel (Figures for June 1965)

Total - 245

Bar-Ilan University	- 11
Hebrew Union College	- 24
Hebrew University	- 180
Rubin Academy of Music	- 20
Tel-Aviv University	- 3
Weitzman Institute	- 7

Fields of Interest

Creative Arts	- 20
Language and Literature	- 29
Philosophy	- 1
Physical and Natural Sciences	- 15
Law	- 3
Psychology	- 1
Social Work	- 1
Judaic Studies and Special Programs	- all the rest.

Special Programs: One Year and Summer Study Programs of the American Friends of the Hebrew University Annual Bulletin - enclosed.

(2) Israeli Students in the U. S. (Figures for June 1965)

Total - 1539

Male - 1215 Female - 324

Began Studies:	1964/5	- 369
	1963	- 248
	1962 and before	- 431
	Uncertain	- 491

Undergraduate	730
Graduate	252
Doctoral Degree	268
Special	87
Uncertain	202

Engineering	- 388
Humanities	- 255
Medical Sciences	- 51
Physical and Natural Sciences	- 247
Social Sciences	- 272
Business Administration	- 108
Agriculture	- 47
Education	- 144

Note: We do not have at present the distribution by universities. The big centers are New York, Los Angeles and Boston. I shall try to get the breakdown by schools if it is in existence.

(3) A listing by names, Israel universities and institutes of study in America

(See attached list "A")

Note: If you want the distribution by state and university and a separate listing of fields of study, please let me know.

(4) At this point I can only answer the question of costs and sources of covering these costs in a most general fashion. With regard to Jewish university students going to Israel, since most of these are in the Hebrew University framework, the attached publications answer that question.

Costs to the University above and beyond payment from students is covered by Hebrew University itself. Similarly, most of the Israel students studying in the United States pay their own way and support themselves by teaching, etc., with the exception of those sufficiently advanced to benefit from fellowships.

In almost every case where university staff are involved the home university and the host university are assumed to participate in varying degrees. An actual survey based on questionnaires could be done but I think it would be worthwhile clarifying the value of such a survey first.

(5) Regarding the Cleveland area, it is suggested that you contact the Israel student who is most active in that area, Mr. Joel Goldberg, 1689 Coventry Road, Cleveland, Ohio 44118. It may also be that Rabbi Marcus of the Hillel Foundation can be of assistance regarding the Israeli students. To the best of our knowledge there are no Israeli professors in Cleveland or Columbus. It may very well be though that Goldberg will know of somebody who is not known to us.

With regard to the State University in Columbus, it has been intimated to me that neither the Israel students there nor the Hillel Foundation are particularly active in the fields in which we are interested and that the information obtained from them may not be as worthwhile as from other places. However, below is the name of the Israel student and also that of the Hillel Director:

Arye Donde
2147 Pessley Street
Columbus, Ohio 43201

Rabbi Harry Kaplan
B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundation
46 East Sixteenth Avenue
Columbus, Ohio 43201

Regarding briefing of Israel students and faculty before going to the United States, my department initiated such a program about four years ago on a voluntary basis and we reached an estimated 150 students a year. I believe this program was discontinued last year although the interruption may have been temporary. The briefing consisted of a four-hour session with different lecturers on the nature of the American Jewish community, Israel foreign relations, and the Israel Students Organization. We also tried a very successful experiment of combining a tour of some of Israel's development areas with such a briefing.

There is no formal briefing for faculty that I know of except for the departmental briefing which I assume everyone going out to earn a degree or undertaking specialized work must receive.

As far as I am concerned, before pursuing any more statistics it would be worthwhile meeting to see exactly what bearing statistical information can have on the working of our committee.

Very best wishes.

Cordially,

Syd

SYD APPLEBAUM

[Mar 31, 1966]

LIST "A"

Faculty of Israel Universities and Institutes of Study in America

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Tel-Aviv University

Professor Shlomo Simonsohn 1 Lincoln Towers, Apt. 18 L 142 West End Avenue New York, N. Y. 10023	Until end of summer of 1966
Professor Ben-Ami Scharfstein 310 West 105th Street New York, N. Y. 10025	Until end of summer of 1966
Professor L. N. Posener Statistical Laboratory The Catholic University of America Washington, D. C. 20017	Until mid or end of summer of 1966
Mr. Tom Lewy 220 Park Street New Haven, Conn.	Doing doctorate at Yale University until end of 1966
Mr. Dan Miron 542 W. 112th Street, Apt. 7K New York, N. Y. 10025	Doing doctorate at Columbis University until close to end of 1966
Mr. Nachman Sirkin 2 West 86th Street (Apt. 526) New York, N. Y. 10024	Will be in the United States until the end of 1966
Mr. Haggai Horovitz c/o Barr, Apt. 6B 290 Riverside Drive New York, N. Y. 10025	Two or three years to prepare doctorate

Bar-Ilan University

Jacob Klein
3933 Pine Street
Philadelphia, Pa.

Haim Gnizi
800 East 13th Street
Brooklyn 30, N. Y.

Professor Hillel Barzel
Near-Eastern Department
Indiana University
Bloomington, Indiana

Dr. S. Kotz
Dept. of Industrial Engineering
University of Toronto
Toronto 5, Ont., Canada

Technion-Israel Institute of Technology

(The following individuals are on Sabbatical Leave)

Avraham Ben-Aroyo 110-50 71st Road Forest Hills, N. Y.	Lecturer - Faculty of Civil Engineering
Luisa Bonfiglioli Princeton University Princeton, N. J.	Associate Professor, Dept. of Mathematics
Michael Cais California Institute of Technology Pasadena, California	Associate Professor, Dept. of Chemistry
Abraham Ginzburg Carnegie Institute of Technology Pittsburgh, Pa.	Senior Lecturer, Dept. of Mathematics
Shragga Irmay University of California Berkeley, California	Professor, Faculty of Civil Engineering

Technion-Israel Institute of Technology - continued
(On Sabbatical Leave) - continued

Alexander Kornecki New York University New York, N. Y.	Senior Lecturer, Dept. of Aeronautical Engineering
Chaim Mannehim University of California Berkeley, California	Senior Lecturer, Dept. of Food and Biotechnology
Pinchas Margalith Rutgers University New Brunswick, N. J.	Senior Lecturer, Dept. of Food and Biotechnology
Ury Oppenheim Block Engineering 19 Blackstone Street Cambridge, Mass.	Senior Lecturer, Dept. of Physics (will return in June, 1966)
Julius Preminger Michigan State University East Lansing, Michigan	Senior Lecturer, Faculty of Electrical Engineering
William Resnick University of Minnesota Minneapolis, Minn.	Professor, Faculty of Chemical Engineering
Josef Rom Avco-Everett Research Laboratory 2385 Revere Beach Parkway Everett, Mass.	Associate Professor, Dept. of Aeronautical Engineering
Oded Schnepp University of Chicago or Mellon Institute Pittsburgh, Pa.	Professor, Dept. of Chemistry
Stephen Stricker National Bureau of Standards Washington, D. C.	Associate Professor, Faculty of Electrical Engineering
Eliahu Traum Massachusetts Institute of Technology Cambridge, Mass.	Senior Lecturer, Faculty of Civil Engineering
Alberto Wachs University of Pittsburgh Pittsburgh, Pa.	Professor, Faculty of Civil Engineering

Technion-Israel Institute of Technology - continued

(The following individuals are on Leave Without Pay)

Yerachmiel Argaman University of California Berkeley, California	Instructor, Faculty of Civil Engineering
Yoram Avnimelech 1927 E/West Highway Silver Spring, Maryland	Lecturer, Faculty of Civil Engineering
Ezekiel Bahal University of Colorado Boulder, Colorado	Lecturer, Faculty of Electrical Engineering
Adir Bar-Lev Carnegie Institute of Technology Pittsburgh, Pa.	Senior Lecturer, Faculty of Electrical Engineering
Meir Joselevich University of Minnesota Minneapolis, Minn.	Lecturer, Faculty of Electrical Engineering
Zeev Kronfeld California State College Long Beach, California	Senior Lecturer, Faculty of Civil Engineering
Bilha Mannheim 2904 Benevenue Berkeley, California	Lecturer, Dept. of Industrial and Management Engineering
Raphael Pauncz University of Florida Gainesville, Florida	Professor, Dept. of Chemistry
Avinadav Siev University of Illinois Urbana, Illinois	Senior Lecturer, Faculty of Civil Engineering
John Wolberg Cornell University Ithaca, N. Y.	Lecturer, Dept. of Nuclear Science

Hebrew University

Dr. Yohanan Aharoni University of North Carolina	Senior Lecturer, Palestinian Archaeology (until June 1966)
Dr. Yehoshua Bar-Hillel Dept. of Philosophy University of California San Diego and LaJolla, Calif.	Professor, Logice and Philosophy of Science (until October 1966)
Dr. Abraham Brown c/o R. M. Ryps 277 Neptune Avenue Brooklyn 35, N. Y.	Lecturer, Philosophy (until September, 1966)
Michael Bruno c/o Dept. of Economics Massachusetts Institute of Technology Cambridge, Mass.	Senior Lecturer, Economics (until January 1966)
Dr. Nathan Citri c/o Prof. A. Saz Georgetown University School of Medicine Washington, D. C. 20007	Lecturer, Bacteriology (
Dr. Moshe Davis American Jewish History Centre 3080 Broadway New York, N. Y. 10027	Associate Professor, American Jewish History (until February 1966
Dr. Imre Friedmann Dept. of Biology Queens College Flushing, N. Y.	Lecturer, Botany (until November 1966)
Dr. Branko Grunbaum Dept. of Mathematics University of Michigan East Lansing, Mich.	Associate Professor, Mathematics (until September 1966)
Dr. Margit Hamosh Lab. of General and Comparative Chemistry National Institute of Mental Health Dept. of Health Education and Welfare Public Health Service Bethesda, Maryland	Lecturer, Human Biochemistry (until August 1966)

Hebrew University - continued

Dr. Eliahu Harnon c/o The Law School University of Pennsylvania 3400 Chestnut Street Philadelphia, Pa. 19104	Lecturer, Law (until September 1966)
Dr. Abraham Huss c/o Dr. L. Berkolsky 10 Fesser Way Lexington 73, Mass.	Lecturer, Meteorology (until June 1966)
Dr. Erwin Jungreis 3250 Carlotta Street Baton Rouge, La. 70802	Senior Lecturer, Inorganic and Analytical Chemistry (until October 1966)
Dr. Daniel Kahaneman c/o Dept. of Psychology University of Michigan Ann Arbor, Mich.	Lecturer, Psychology (until October 1966)
Dr. Azriel Levy Dept. of Mathematics Stanford University Stanford, California 94305	Associate Professor, Mathematics (until October 1966)
Dr. Assa Lipshitz Chemistry Division Argonne National Laboratory ~~Argonne~~ 9700 Cass Avenue Argonne, Illinois	Chemistry Lecturer, Inorganic Chemistry (until January 1966)
David Macarov 54 Dwight Street Brookline, Mass.	Teacher, Social Work (until January 1967)
Dr. Michael Michaely 261 Madison Avenue New York, N. Y. 10016	Senior Lecturer, Economics (until July 1966)
Dr. Laszlo Nebel California Institute of Technology Dept. of Embriology Pasadena, Calif. 91109	Senior Lecturer, Anatomy (until September 1966)
Dr. Shimon Ofer Bell Telephone Laboratories Murray Hill New York, N. Y.	Senior Lecturer, Experimental Physics (until August 1966)

Hebrew University - continued

Dr. Bezalel Peleg University of Michigan Dept. of Mathematics Ann Arbor, Mich.	Lecturer, Mathematics (until August 1967)
Dr. Joshua Prawer Brandeis University Department of History Waltham 54, Mass.	Professor, Mediaeval History (until October, 1966)
Dr. Gideon Rakavy California Institute of Technology (c/o Prof. W. Fowler) Pasadena, Calif.	Associate Professor, Theoretical Physics (until September 1966)
Dr. Menachem Simiony 514 Lodge Street West Lafayette, Indiana	Instructor, Inorganic Chemistry
Dr. Gabriel Stein c/o Chemistry Department Boston University Boston, Mass.	Professor, Physical Chemistry
Dr. Trude Dothan Institute for Advanced Study Princeton University Einstein Drive 52 Princeton, N. J.	Instructor, Archaeology (until August 1966)
Dr. Simon Halkin c/o Abraham S. Halkin 895 West End Avenue New York, N. Y. 10025	Professor, Hebrew Literature (until June 1966)
Chava Lazarus-Jaffe Centre for the Study of World Religions Harvard University 42 Francis Avenue, Apt. 12 Cambridge, Mass.	Instructor, Oriental Studies (until June 1966)

Hebrew University - continued

Jacob Marder Dept. of Physiology State University at Buffalo Buffalo, N. Y. 14214	Instructor, Zoology (until October 1967)
Nadav Halevi Wharton School of Finance & Commerce University of Pennsylvania Philadelphia, Pa.	Instructor, Economics (until August 1966)
Moshe Piamenta c/o Dept. of Near Eastern & African Languages University of California - Los Angeles 405 Hilgard Los Angeles, California	Senior Lecturer, Arabic Language (until October, 1966)

April 5, 1967

Mr. Philip Bernstein
Council of Jewish Federations and
Welfare Funds, Inc.
315 Park Avenue South
New York, N. Y. 10010

Dear Phil:

Here is a revised copy of the report complete with new introduction including most but not all of your suggestions. I can't take it much farther on my own and the next step is up to the C.J.F.W.F.

I had a wonderful time with you all the other night and I want to thank you again for dinner. I look forward to seeing you soon.

Sincerely,

DANIEL JEREMY SILVER

DJS:rvf

AMERICAN ISRAEL ACADEMIC EXCHANGE

Over the centuries the Jewish people have maintained close ties between their communities. Each has drawn strength from the other. Each has drawn wisdom and insight from the other. In the twelfth and thirteenth centuries the Arab Jewries taught Europe the technique of philosophic analysis. At the same time Byzantine and Spanish Jewry sent scholars and Judges to Egypt and Palestine and the Jewries of the Rhineland provided Spain with rabbinic leadership. The Jews have always been occupied with the binding of ties. This same responsibility rests on us today.

Two relatively young Jewries need to develop deep and abiding relationships. The Jewish communities of Israel and the United States are emotionally quite close, but as the drama of 1948 recedes into history, sentiment alone is neither deep enough nor meaningful enough as the central bond. These two Jewries are bound economically and in terms of tourism and travel. Such ties are important but they must be undergirded by understanding and sensitive awareness. Academic interchange offers a significant opportunity to establish useful ties. The scholar's world is world wide. Academic exchange is now and will remain for the foreseeable future a numerically significant factor. Academic life is increasingly central in the decision making process. More than ever before the academic mind molds public opinion. The possibility of a prolonged stay abroad offers a rare chance to meet, to understand and to develop empathy and respect. It remains for Jewry to structure these exchanges meaningfully.

This report examines existing relationships between American and Israeli Jewish University personnel on the undergraduate, graduate and staff levels. It assumes the importance of trained academic people who are aware of the attitudes and assumptions of life in another major Jewish community. Since they publish frequently and guide community thought, the sympathetic understanding of university personnel is strategic if these two major centers of Jewish life are to remain close.

There is no guarantee that an Israeli student in America or that an American Jewish student in Israel will understand American Jewish life the better for his experience. Throughout this paper the assumption is that the basic virtue of academic exchange is academic. The student goes abroad to complete his education. The professor goes abroad to lend his knowledge to another university or to do research there. We are not concerned with the opportunity to sow a few wild oats or enjoy a paid for vacation under the guise of a sabbatical leave; nor have we dealth with the numerous work-study and ad hoc professional programs which have been developed in Israel outside the adademic frame. These programs are extensive (last summer over 3,000 American Jews were involved) and deserve a separate study.

Educational traffic moves for academic reasons. However, the existence of this traffic makes possible the exposure of intellectual leaders of Israel to American Jewry and of America to Israel and the development of important personal ties. We believe that there are ways in which present programs can be made more effective towards these ends; but it is our fundamental assumption that these programs can not be sustained or made successful unless they are primarily scholarly in the objective.

For purposes of clarity this report is divided into four parts:

1. American undergraduate and pre-doctoral students in Israel.

2. American post-doctoral and staff people in Israel.

3. Israeli undergraduates and graduate students in the United States.

4. Israeli professors and research personnel in the United States.

1.

During the 1966-67 academic year there were some 800 American Jewish undergraduates in full time academic residence in Israel. The largest group is represented by some 400 young men studying at various Yeshivot. Some of these students have been in Israel since their early teens and may remain for a decade or more. Their program is strictly religious. A significant number will remain permanently.

There were some 350 undergraduates at the Hebrew University; about 20 at Bar-Ilan; 20 at the Rubin Academy of Music; 20 at HUC-JIR and The Jewish Theological Seminary Teacher's Institute and another 20 scattered at Tel Aviv University, The Technion and the Weizmann Institute. Less than 75 American Jews are involved in graduate studies, mostly at various teacher's institutes (J. T. S., Hayim Greenberg, Mahon Gold). This figure does not include 80 students who attended the summer study session of the American Student Program and an undetermined number who attended other summer institutes— most of them planned in cooperation with the Department of Education and Culture of the Jewish Agency.

Of the 350 American students at the Hebrew University about 136 were involved in the American Student Program which screens and processes undergraduates. The Office of Academic Affairs of the American Friends of the Hebrew University is now screening all undergraduate and graduate applicants for the university. This is a desirable policy because of the occasional student (perhaps 1 in 10) who seeks Israel as an escape or for some other unhappy psychological reason. The percentage of women to men is two to one. This may be attributed to current draft deferment requirements and to the disproportionate concentration of women generally in liberal arts, education and social studies programs. Most of the students come from the upper one-half of their college class. Few represent the upper ten per cent. The cost of an academic year at the Hebrew University is estimated at $2250.00 which is not markedly more than tuition at private colleges in the United States. The American Friends of Hebrew University indicates that 50% of the A.S.P. students receive partial scholarships.

Enrollment in the A.S.P. program requires the successful completion of two years of college work in the United States and "some elementrary knowledge of Hebrew." The student spends his first four months in Israel in an Ulpan. The Ulpan is not sufficiently advanced to qualify the student for full participation in University life. Students have felt so weak in Hebrew that they have chosen to complete their university program in English or French literature taught in English or French. To deal with the problem the University during the academic year 1966-67 made available parallel English language courses in such departments as Archeology, Psychology, Political Science, Philosophy, Sociology. When, and if, the student's fluency level permits, he is transferred, from the parallel course to the regular offering.

There is the language barrier and a preparation gap. Currently the University offers ten courses to the foreign student in the area of Jewish Studies (and requires at least two).

1. Biblical Narrative in the Pentateuch
2. King and Prophet in the Bible
3. Rashi Commentary on the Bible
4. Ancient Jewish History
5. Introduction to the Mishna and Talmud
6. Introduction to the Midrash and Aggada
7. Motifs and Issues in Jewish Philosophy
8. Readings in Jewish Philosophy
9. Modern Hebrew Literature
10. Israel: The Land and its People

This program is separate and distinct from the regular offerings by the Department of Jewish Studies because of the high level of preparation by graduates of Israeli secondary schools in Jewish history and literature and because of language difficulties. Recommendation: These courses are traditionally conceived and by and large parallel courses now offered on American campuses which have Chairs of Jewish Studies and by local Colleges of Jewish Studies. The A.S.P. requirements should focus more on modern Israel - its literature - its politics - its culture, etc.

Dormitory space is made available to foreign students. According to Chaim Yahiel, Director of the Israel Foundation for Cultural Relations of World Jewry, an additional 320 dormitory spaces are planned for the 1967-68 academic year. At present there are only 1300 dormitory spaces in Jerusalem and 4000 Israeli applicants. The priority given American students is resented by the Israelis and makes for some ill well. Recommendation: If this program is to continue, funds will have to be provided to build sufficient dormitory space for all non-Jerusalemites. The less costly solution, simply to build an International House,

would defeat the human interchange aspects of this program.

The American student comes ill-prepared for Israeli university life. Campus life is largely unknown. Classes are lecture courses. Examinations are European in their comprehensiveness and their dislike of individual opinion. The student is pretty much thrown on his own and despite real effort, not enough is yet done by the counsellor for foreign students to help these adjustments.

The American Student Program seems to have grown like topsy on the pattern of the traditional Junior Year Abroad. A self study is currently being carried out by the A. S. P. program of its results. There are indications that 10% elect to pursue careers in Israel and that a number are encouraged to enter Jewish Education, the rabbinate, etc. after this experience. The question must be asked: How many came into the program so motivated. Academically there is little doubt that a student's course work is interrupted by this year unless he is a Religion, Hebrew or Jewish Education major. Recommendation: Despite the emotional pluses of this Junior Year project, it suffers from the traditional academic weaknesses of all such programs. The committee believes that more emphasis should bo placed on work towards a degree at the Hebrew University and that the Junior Year Program be as far as possible self-sustaining. Scholarship monies should be reserved for degree bound students. Recommendation: It would seem desirable to increase the summer student program so that students can have the Hebrew University enrichment without interrupting their academic careers. Only in this way can large numbers of men be reached.

Recommendation: It would seem desirable that the University encourage graduate students in the field of Jewish Studies to get their advanced degree in Jerusalem. There are presently only 9 such students in Jerusalem. There is

no faculty in the United States which can offer as broad a Judaic curriculum. The increasing number of professors of Jewish Study on American campuses should be solicited for their promising students, and fellowship monies must be made available to them. The cost of these fellowships ought to be born by the American Jewish community, perhaps through the National Foundation for Jewish Culture. The Hebrew University should be encouraged to graduate these students promptly. In some departments, The Hebrew University suffers from the European tradition which withholds the doctoral degree inordinately.

Recommendation: The emphasis in this report is on educational experience within the frame of another culture. In line with this emphasis the proposed American College in Jerusalem should be discouraged. Cultural awareness is never gained in a foreign compound. An academic life apart is apart and not the life of the Israeli student. Available monies should be spent on Fellowships at existing institutions.

There are a very small number of graduate students in Israel, a few working on special projects at the Weizmann Institute and the Technion, some rabbinic students from Hebrew Union College and the Jewish Theological Seminary and a number of teachers. The students in science are pursuing specific projects. The rabbinic students receive a smattering of courses depending largely on the personnel from their own seminary in Israel that year. The program of the teacher's institutes is well ded gned for a specific professional goal. These programs are not necessarily coordinated with those of the university campus.

Recommendation: Strenuous efforts should be made to integrate these programs as much as possible into the classes of the university.

2.

There are few American professors in residence in Israel although the number is increasing. The total number is no more than 40. They are scattered except for small groups at the Weizmann Institute, in the medical faculty of the University and at the Technion. These men have specific research or teaching assignments and seem well integrated. The small number involved results largely from pay differential and a certain haziness on the part of Israeli universities in bidding for services of such men. Salary, rank, library privileges, teaching responsibilities, departmental obligations, are routine elements in academic placement. The Israeli universities have depended for too long on fraternal concern. The University is also rather stiff in its curriculum and many American professors are disappointed by the lack of professor-student contact. It would be extremely valuable if the Hebrew University could offer one, two or three year appointments to able Jewish professors, especially in the social sciences and the liberal arts. When these men return to the United States, they can be most helpful as liaison people between the Israeli academic community and the Ameri can. While in Israel they would offer their skills and a certain tendency toward experimentation. The present policy of a number of academic colloquiums is to be encourated.

There is no provision in Jerusalem for the mature American Jew who wishes to involve himself with university life. An increasing number of rabbis, teachers, Federation professionals and Jewish social workers spend sabbaticals in Israel, or could be encouraged to do so. Recommendation: There should be an address in Jerusalem to which these people could write for housing and personal information as well as to make plans for auditing courses or personal research. Library

space here would be his study. The information collected by this center might suggest to the graduate schools of social work, archaeology, Jewish Studies, Contemporary Jewish History, etc. seminars which would interest the serious senior American communal leader.

3.

During the 1966-67 academic year there were 1600 undergraduate and graduate Israeli students in the United States: 50% were undergraduates. 75% were male. At least half had been in the United States for more than three years. most of these students pay their way and earn what little they can under existing American immigration laws. The financial problem is an acute one. Many supplement meager reserves by teaching in American religious schools but this practice has not been particularly successful either for the teachers or their students and should be discouraged. There are serious language and psychological barriers and the Israeli students are by and large not trained teachers.

The program of the Prime Minister's office to brief Israeli students before departure was discontinued in 1965 and to the best of our knowledge has not been reconstituted. At present there is little correlation between their course of study and Israel's needs for academic and trained personnel. The Israeli student is often naive in the choice of an American university. There is little useful information available to him in Israel as to the quality of various faculties, language and course requirements, etc. Recommendation: An overseas college placement and information bureau should be created in Jerusalem which would help the student with ppcocedures, explain realistically the financial obligations, provide orientation and most importantly an English ulpan. Because of language weaknesses, the graduate student often does not do well on the required Graduate

Record Examination and is rejected by a first rate school. Students should come who need specific adademic opportunities not available in Israel.

Recommendation: Fellowship monies should be granted only to those students who are following courses of study approved by some competent governmental or academic board. Graduate students especially should be directed toward fields in which Israel can provide employment opportunity. In addition we have the distinct feeling that if the granting of degrees were speeded up in many fields many would not find it necessary to go abroad.

The Israeli student should be briefed on the structure of an American university. He brings with him the image of a European university and often neglects to take those actions which protect the interests of his own country. Thus, on some campuses where Arab students have organized effectively, Israelis have stuck to their studies and not responded. Recommendation: Continuous contact ought to be maintained between Embassy cultural attachés and Israeli students. Some are lonely, some need guidance, all need help in adjusting to American institutions.

On his arrival the Israeli should be oriented to the United States. There is nothing in Israel to prepare him for the American Jewish community and he will not understand the community until he understands the larger environment. Recommendation: A study should be made of Israeli students now on campus to determine what information they would have found most useful. Based on this information, the Jewish Agency or some other appropriate body in conjunction with Columbia or N. Y. U. should sponsor annually a two week orientation to America session in August for the arriving students. Only at the end of this session should any attempt be made to explain the American Jewish community.

The Israeli student should be encouraged to live outside the International Houses and to be part of his campus. Will it or not he represents his home country on the campus and he should be aware that American students expect him to be political.

The opportunity differential being what it is, there is probably no way to halt yerideh. However, continuing contact with the Embassy and specific information as to job opportunities in Israel on graduation would be of assistance. There is need for further study in this area and it is hoped that the Kadushin study, "The non-returning foreign student; the Israeli case," can be integrated into this report.

4.

There are approximately 80 Israeli post doctoral and university staff personnel in the United States for an extended period during any academic year. The primary interest of the visiting scholar is in his research and professional responsibilities, yet it ought to be possible to take greater advantage of their presence than is now taken. A professor of methematics goes to Columbia. No one else knows that he is in the country. Surely faculties of mathematics in other parts of the nation would be eager to invite him to lecture. His very presence in Texas or California would alert a number of men there to the level of Israeli scholarship.

America is a vast continent and there is a disproportionate representation of Israelis at a few large eastern campuses. The emphasis should be on diffusion.

Recommendation: It would be advisable to establish in New York City, an American Center for the Study of Contemporary Jewry. Israeli and other social and political scientists would find this address a focus for their study and enlarging

their contacts. Seminars and publications would complement the similar center in Jerusalem. A secondary responsibility of this center would be to maintain contact with Jewish academic personnel in all fields. A list ought to be maintained of interested staff contacts on the larger American campuses who could encourage the appropriate department to invite such a man to lecture in his area of expertise. The center would disseminate availability information and coordinate lecture schedules. These men become a visible symbol of scholarly J Jewish life. If their feild is in law or the social sciences their research is probably drawn from the Jewish scene and hence doubly useful. Scholarly ties are developed all to Israel's credit. Whenever possible visits to a university ought to be for more than an afternoon lecture. Friendship is an important part of the academic enterprise. On the professorial and on the academic level the Israeli's first contact should be with his academic counterparts.

The important thing is to bring over highly qualified people who will make their own way academically. We recognize the need in the American synagogue, community center, College of Jewish Studies, for specific academic personnel who can interpret their disciplines or Israel to the American Jew, but believe that this program should be handled separately and men brought specifically for that purpose. The JWB lecture bureau might effectively coordinate this effort.

DANIEL JEREMY SILVER

CONSULATE GENERAL OF ISRAEL
936 NORTH MICHIGAN AVENUE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60611
PHONE (312) WH 5-0555

קונסוליה כללית
של ישראל

May 11, 1967

315.6

Rabbi Daniel Silver
The Temple University Circle
at Silver Park
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Rabbi Silver,

In our last meeting we discussed the project of one year study in the Hebrew University in Jerusalem. I do remember well your comments and criticisms and I take this opportunity to answer them.

1) Absorbing students from abroad dosen't mean that the Hebrew University becomes a tool of the Zionist activities of the state; at the same time it dosen't mean lowering the academic level of the University as well as absorbing foreign students in the Universities of Columbia, Michigan or California. This dosen't necessarily lower the level there.

2) The lack of the knowledge of hebrew is one of the difficulties of such students, but a special Ulpan and the special courses are implemented to solve these problems. The great number of American students who go to study one year in foreign countries and get the support of the American Universities only proves that despite the language barrier both the students and the University are happy with these programs.

3) Students who have come to Jerusalem from the United States up to 1967, included excellent, mediocre, and weak students. This year more severe admittance regulations were inforced.

4) Lastly, we reached an agreement with the University of California for sending a group of students, each year, to study in the University.

With best regards, I remain

Sincerely yours,

Aviv Ekrony

Aviv Ekrony
Consul for Cultural Affairs

cc: Shlomit Levin, Hamerkaz Latefutsot

CJFWF
COUNCIL OF JEWISH FEDERATIONS AND WELFARE FUNDS, INC.
NATIONAL OFFICE: 315 PARK AVENUE SOUTH, NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10010
TELEPHONE: AREA CODE 212, 673-8200

May 15, 1967

Rabbi Daniel Jeremy Silver
The Temple
University Circle at Silver Park
Cleveland, Ohio 44106

Dear Daniel:

Since receiving the second draft of your report I've spoken to Syd Applebaum a couple of times. In my judgment, it is right to the point for the problem dealt with in your paper and is an example of what should be paralleled in other areas. Syd wanted to send you his own comments, but when I saw him again he had not yet done so, and I don't want to hold off on this any longer. He has been bogged down both by the responsibility he has taken on to help in the preparation for the Conference which the Prime Minister will call to deal with Israel's economic and welfare needs, and which will be held in Israel next spring. He is also taking his final exams at the Jewish Theological Seminary.

If you can tell me when you will be in New York, I'll try to set up a meeting where a small, appropriate group can sit with you, discuss your findings and recommendations, and plan concretely for the action which should flow from them.

You've set an example of the kind of serious probing into the specifics of the problem, and I am eager to see that the full benefits are realized.

With renewed and warmest thanks and regards,

Cordially,

Phil

PHILIP BERNSTEIN
Executive Director

PB:rk

May 17, 1967

Mr. Philip Bernstein
Council of Jewish Federations and
Welfare Funds, Inc.
315 Park Avenue, South
New York, New York 10010

Dear Phil:

I have no immediate plans to be in New York but I could make it on the following dates: Friday, June 2, Monday, June 5, or Friday, June 9th.

Everyone here is well and we all send our love.

DJS:mgm

CJFWF
COUNCIL OF JEWISH FEDERATIONS AND WELFARE FUNDS, INC.
315 PARK AVENUE SOUTH, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10010
212, 673-8200

May 26, 1967

Dear Dan:

I've been out of the city, got back today, and want to reply immediately to your note about a meeting date in New York. Friday, June 2, and Monday, June 5, are not possible. I have to check on June 9 -- as you can well imagine, a number of the people we would want to involve are completely absorbed in the Israel situation, just as I have been.

The first volume of your father's writings arrived and I've begun to read it. It's a treasure.

Joel just passed his doctoral oral exam yesterday and is on the final pages of his thesis -- so he's in the clear.

Florence sends her love to all of you.

Cordially,

Phil

PHILIP BERNSTEIN

Dr. Daniel J. Silver
The Temple
University Circle at Silver Park
Cleveland, Ohio 44106

The Jewish Community Federation of Cleveland

1750 EUCLID AVENUE • CLEVELAND, OHIO 44115 • PHONE (216) 861-4360

August 16, 1967

MEMORANDUM:

TO: COMMUNITY LEADERSHIP

FROM: LLOYD S. SCHWENGER, CHAIRMAN
CLEVELAND COMMITTEE FOR THE 1967 GENERAL ASSEMBLY

As you know, the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds will hold its annual General Assembly in Cleveland from November 15 through November 19, 1967.

During this period community leaders from all over the United States will come to Cleveland to participate in the deliberations.

Knowing of your interest in communal affairs, I am pleased to send you enclosed a copy of the preliminary program for this convention. I hope you will find the many sessions of interest to you. This advance schedule will give you an opportunity to select sessions you may wish to attend.

fr
encl.

האוניברסיטה העברית בירושלים
THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY OF JERUSALEM

November 3, 1967

Rabbi Daniel J. Silver
The Temple
University Circle at Silver Park
Cleveland 6, Ohio
U.S.A.

Dear Daniel,

Thank you very much for sending me the offprint of your article "Who Denounced the Moreh?" So far I've only had time to glance at it briefly, but it looks like a solid and fascinating piece of work.

I did manage to visit the United States for a few weeks last month, but my schedule was so tight that I couldn't even attempt to get in touch with you. We're making same progress in enlarging our overseas student programs, and I'm glad to say that we're getting a good deal of encouragement in this from Israeli sources, including the government.

What is happening with your report to the Council of Federations? Is it available yet? We are very interested, of course, in seeing it.

Keep well. A belated shana tova.

Cordially yours,

Yehezkel

Dr. Yehezkel Cohen
Dean of Students

First Hebrew Congregation of Oakland

TEMPLE SINAI

2808 Summit Street • Oakland, California 94609 • 451-3263

Morris Henerson, Executive Director

Samuel G. Broude, Rabbi
Sheldon F. Merel, Cantor

December 29, 1967

Rabbi Daniel Silver
The Temple
University Circle and Silver Park
Cleveland 6, Ohio

Dear Dan,

Hope this finds you in good health and doing your usual excellent job.

I have received from Ed Paller a copy of your report to the CJFWF on the project of the Cleveland Federation in the poverty area. I am writing you to ascertain the following:

Do you have any additional information on the project, which you could send me?

Do you have available about a dozen copies of the report? I would like to share it with my colleagues here in the Bay Area.

I look forward to hearing from you - in the meantime regards to your family, and please say hello to Larry Forman.

Cordially,

Sam

Rabbi Samuel G. Broude

SGB/b

January 3, 1968

Mr. Howard Burger
Jewish Community Federation
1750 Euclid Avenue
Cleveland, Ohio 44115

Dear Howard:

The request in this letter from Rabbi Samuel G. Broude is self-explanatory. Can you be helpful to them?

Sincerely,

DANIEL JEREMY SILVER

DJS:rvf

CJFWF
COUNCIL OF JEWISH FEDERATIONS AND WELFARE FUNDS, INC.
NATIONAL OFFICE: 315 PARK AVENUE SOUTH, NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10010
TELEPHONE: AREA CODE 212, 673-8200

February 1, 1968

Rabbi Daniel Jeremy Silver
The Temple
University Circle at Silver Park
Cleveland, Ohio 44106

Dear Rabbi Silver:

We have now circulated the paper you presented at our General Assembly to Federation professional and lay leaders.

This provides me with another opportunity to tell you how grateful we are for the contribution you made to the Assembly. The impressive description of actual projects undertaken provides excellent material for those who are concerned with how the Jewish community relates to programs and opportunities for achieving some progress in the war against poverty.

With warmest regards.

Cordially,

Maurice Bernstein

MAURICE BERNSTEIN
Director of Community Planning

MB:fkr
Encl (P vs P #10)

CJFWF
COUNCIL OF JEWISH FEDERATIONS AND WELFARE FUNDS, INC.
315 PARK AVENUE SOUTH, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10010
212, 673-8200

February 29, 1968

Rabbi Daniel Jeremy Silver
The Temple
University Circle
Silver Park
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Rabbi Silver:

As you may know, I am staffing the Committee on College Youth and in that capacity I am planning a trip to Cleveland on March 11.

Bernard Olshansky of the Federation staff and a few others of our Committee plan to meet at lunch on that day. We plan to discuss local programs as well as national objectives.

Would it be possible for you to join us for lunch at the Federation?

Sincerely yours,

Dan

DAN ASHER
Consultant on College Youth

da;kf

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2) Financial - LANGUAGE LAB - [illegible] [illegible]

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(Social [illegible] – dep. [illegible])

5) [illegible] of Amer. Force – [illegible]

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STUDY ON AMERICAN-ISRAELI ACADEMIC EXCHANGE

Human beings cannot be managed - only rarely manipulated. No program can be constructed about American-Israeli reachings which guarantees the successful translation of feelings of values and information . The most that can be done is to change existing programs empirically and to suggest priorities based on need and feasibility.

This Committee was asked to investigate the traffic of academic personnel, both student and faculty, between Israel and the United States. It is our firm opinion that the overriding principle must be the appropriateness and the quality of the academic experience. An Israeli who is academically weak will not receive acceptance on his host campus. The doors will be shut to him and the virtue of having seen America is minimal. Similarly, the inappropriateness of the American student classes - that is their lack of top-grade requirement, is one of the reasons for the questioning of this undertaking. American students ought not to be sent to Israel who are not qualified in Hebrew before they go to Israel and whose academic standings are such as to make the level of their achievement questionable.

I - The American to Israel Exchange.

(a) In the 1965-66 academic year there were some 300 undergraduate students in the Hebrew University of whom slightly less than one-half were on the American Student Program . The percentage of women to men was slightly less than 2 to 1 . This is partially due to the draft, partially to heavy male concentration in the sciences and social sciences. In many of these disciplines there is no good reason for a student to spend the year abroad.

(b) The students tend to come from the upper one-half of their American schools and to present a not overly large number of problem cases.

(c) In addition to these students there are some 60 at Bar Ilan, a very few at Tel Aviv and Technion and some approximately 400 young men studying at various Yeshivot. American Undergraduates at Hebrew University are required to complete a first stage ulpan before they matriculate from classes. The ulpan does not prepare them for the regular courses at the University, consequently a special program in Jewish studies has

been devised and is taught in a simplified Hebrew. Students are urged to take a minimum of two such courses. They are free to choose other courses at the University. Far too many felt the language difficulty and took courses in French or Russian. In the 1966-67 academic year one or two english language courses will be taught in from six to ten (6-10) of the University Divisions.

September 8, 1966

Mr. Harold Manson
American Friends of Hebrew University
11 E. 69th Street
New York, N. Y. 10021

Dear Harold:

I understand that you are the effective head of the American students program here. Would you send down the practical details of the program. I need to incorporate them in a report to C. J. F. W. F. on American Israel academic relationship. My paper is the American version of what Moshe Davis is working on in Israel.

By the by, who is coming to the United States? I know Talmon is to be here. What are his dates? And who else?

Adele joins me in wishing you and yours a healthy and happy New Year. As always.

Sincerely,

DANIEL JEREMY SILVER

DJS:rvf

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Commission

MEETING ON AMERICAN JEWISH-ISRAEL UNDERSTANDING
June 3, 1965 8:00 PM New York City

Present: Philip Bernstein, Chairman

Kenneth Bialkin
General Aharon Doron
Ralph Goldman
Louis D. Horwitz
David Kochav
Mrs. Lucy Manoff
Herman Stein
Mrs. Mark Uveeler
Yehudah Shragai
Dr. Sheldon Singer

Absent: Prof. Marver Bernstein
Dr. Amitai Etzioni
Mr. and Mrs. Milton Fried
Prof. Eli Ginzberg
Rabbi Jay Kaufman
Dr. Bernard Mandelbaum

Mr. Bernstein expressed pleasure at the favorable response to the invitation to this first meeting of the group. He explained that the members were selected because of their experience and residence in both Israel and America.

He described the origin of the group, going back to the visits of the CJFWF Overseas Delegation to Israel, where considerable concern was expressed about the future of American Jewish-Israel relationships. This was particularly striking in the 1964 visit, with the feeling that the time is ripe to examine these relationships in depth and with continuity, with the belief that the relationship should not be merely that of benefactor and beneficiary. It was recognized that impressions received by tourists on both sides are often superficial and without real understanding.

Many Jewish groups are involved in many types of relationships, but no group is systematically examining the subject, with a sense of total perspective.

Israelis are concerned about the future relationships -- and particularly about the possibility of a growing detachment. This concern focuses in part on Israeli youth, who do not share the attachments of their European-born parents and grandparents; and on American youth, who likewise do not share the experience of their European-born parents and grandparents.

Israelis likewise expressed concern about what is happening to American Jewish college youth, and about reports of intermarriage. For their part, Americans raise questions about issues of church-state in Israel, contrasts that confuse them regarding prosperity and poverty, relations with Arabs, etc.

The decision to bring together this group was reached at a meeting of the CJFWF Delegation with members of the Institute of Contemporary Jewry of the Hebrew University. It was agreed that two groups of perhaps 15 to 20 persons each should be formed, informally and unofficially, with each member serving in his personal capacity - one group in Israel and one in America. Each group would start to function independently. At a later stage the two could compare notes and then perhaps the two groups, or parts of them, could meet jointly.

The Israeli group began to meet in October 1964 and has held three sessions. They have formed subcommittees to explore specific questions. Professor Moshe Davis is its Chairman.

Mr. Bernstein asked each member of the group to summarize briefly his own relationship and experience with reference to Israel:

Louis D. Horwitz -- lived in Israel as Director of JDC Malben from 1957 to 1963; now Director of the CJFWF Overseas Services Dept.

Mrs. Manoff -- formerly Director of the Hebrew Arts Foundation; now Director of the Committee on Manpower Opportunities in Israel.

Dr. Stein -- went to Israel in 1949 in connection with the movement of North African children, as a JDC staff member; then in 1957 in connection with the establishment of the Paul Baerwald School; currently, Dean of Western Reserve University School of Applied Social Sciences.

Mr. Goldman -- lived in Israel, where he worked on the technical assistance program in the Prime Minister's Office for six years; then Director of the America-Israel Cultural Foundation; currently, Director of the Israel Education Fund.

Mrs. Uveeler -- lived in Israel from 1924 to 1947; currently, doing university teaching.

Dr. Singer -- background in rabbinical training, Hebrew teaching and psychology; will settle in Israel later this year to teach psychology at Tel Aviv University.

Mr. Shragai -- an Israeli, has lived in America for six years, helping to organize the tourist movement to Israel and has been studying at Columbia University, including writing on the subject of American Jewish-Israel Relations.

General Doron -- background in the Israeli Army, has been studying at Columbia University, will return soon to Israel to work in the field of education.

Mr. Kochav -- recently arrived from Israel in America; was in charge of economic planning in the Finance Ministry; is now on the staff of the World Bank in Washington.

Mr. Bialkin -- has been in Israel as a tourist and has maintained close personal and business relationships with Israelis in government and private enterprise; is an attorney.

Mr. Bernstein stated that those unable to be present at this first meeting had also responded very favorably to the formation of the group and to the prospect of participating in future sessions.

The group was asked to raise for discussion such points as seemed most important to them regarding American Jewish-Israel relations. All of the members participated, bringing out the following:

The group should seek to clarify issues and point ways to more meaningful relationships.

It is first necessary to identify and analyze the problems and issues, before discussing solutions.

It is necessary to ascertain what the facts are regarding these problems and issues; whether there are sufficient facts; what the gaps of information are; and how they can be filled. Too often such matters have been dealt with by slogans and generalities. There must be recognition both in America and in Israel of the lack of knowledge on important matters.

Knowledgeable and sensitive Americans are impressed during their visits to Israel with how little information regarding Jewish life is brought to the attention of the Israelis, and with the extent to which such information is lacking even among Israeli leaders. Israelis who visit America are struck by how different it is from the impressions they had in Israel.

Greater understanding may not necessarily bridge gaps and build closer relationships. People do not always approve of what they understand. Greater understanding may actually lead to greater distance.

Key questions are: what is the American Jew -- or, more accurately, what are American Jews like? And what are Israelis really like? There are marked differences. Israelis often look upon American Jews as members of a religious denomination, and on themselves as members of a nation, or as members of a national ethnic group. American Jews are compelled to develop an indigenous Jewish life in America, now that they are predominantly born in America of native-born parents, with the former European sources of Jewish life and culture destroyed. At the same time, Israel is developing an Israeli Jewish culture, not in an American image, nor in a European image.

American Jews are one of many minorities in a pluralistic society -- living in a more open society than they have known in the past. It is possible that there are values in this pluralism for Israel too, if these concepts, and the understanding of them, can be brought to Israel.

American Jews run the gamut from a lack of conviction regarding their Judaism, to deep commitment. It was said that in America Jews "live in a Christian culture and try to be Jews. In Israel Jews try to live like every other nation and still be Jews."

Further, on the question of what is a Jew, it was said that there are three approaches: (1) the religious, which to the Israeli is complicated, since it involves the Orthodox, Conservative and Reform, almost meaningless definitions in Israel. Some Israelis believe that it is essential for the American Jew to align himself to some kind of congregation, otherwise he is "nowhere." On the other hand, they believe that the Israeli's link to Judaism is natural, living and being educated there.

(2) the philosophical and theoretical approach. This is meaningless to many Israelis, particularly to those from Oriental countries.

(3) the practical approach - involving specific and demonstrable elements.

It was stated that Israel depends on Eastern European sources of education, which are meaningless to a great part of the Israeli population. Many traditional approaches have nothing to do with modern Israel. To try to explain relationships of Israelis to American Jews would add an additional element of confusion to Israeli youth.

One of the changes taking place in Israel is the concern among leaders that a Jewish state in itself is not enough, and that more attention must be given to what the Jewish content of Israeli life will be.

Part of the problem, as noted, is the tremendous variety of differences among the American Jews. American Jewish communities are different from each other -- New York, New Orleans, San Francisco, and Chicago, for example. And there are vast differences among individual American Jews -- individually, culturally, educationally, economically, etc. The CJFWF is projecting the first comprehensive study of American Jewry to obtain some of the basic facts and to learn something more about the attitudes of American Jews -- the extent to which they identify with some form of Jewish life, and in what ways.

One of the changing facts is that many of the young generation of American Jews feel comfortable as Americans and as Jews. In a previous generation people often were leaders in Jewish life or in the general community, but not in both. Today, a Jew who is a leader in the total community is usually also a leader in Jewish life -- in fact, his Jewish leadership gives him greater prestige and importance in the general community.

In the light of these considerations on the differences of Jewish life in America and in Israel, there was extended discussion on relationships. Beyond gaps and shortcomings in understanding, reference was made as to whether there are "antagonisms" or "tensions" between American Jews and Israelis, or whether they are more accurately only "differences." A particular question is the feeling among Israelis regarding the fact that few American Jews have come to Israel to live. Many Israelis feel that they are in Israel to prepare it for all Jews. They read it in their newspapers and hear it on the radio. Some are said to regard American philanthropy as American Jewish "conscience money" because they have not gone to Israel. There is also the psychological reaction of people to receiving money. And there may be some feeling among Israelis about the hardships of those who came to Israel and the obligation of others to pay.

Israelis are brought up on an ideology regarding the independence of the Jewish people, building a state, and calling for immigration. It is natural for them, it was said, to feel that Israel is a place where the Jews should live. Israeli youth expect everyone to accept that idea. As they grow older, they realize that not everybody will come, but still feel they should. They believe that assistance is not only a matter of money. Israel is the Jewish homeland. "If everyone agrees, why don't they come?" Youngsters ask why immigration from the United States is so small.

As American Jews in a free democracy identify themselves increasingly with America, it is feared that the link with Israelis may be weaker.

There is also concern about the lack of Jewish information and understanding among American Jewish youth. It was said that college youth have a "shocking" lack of information and understanding regarding Judaism and Israel.

One of the facts is that Israeli magazines and papers are mainly in Hebrew. There is no direct communication in them between Israeli and American youth.

The relationship between American Jews and Israelis was referred to as "brothers and sisters" rather than as a "marriage." "Marriage can result in divorce. American and Israeli Jews cannot be divorced."

It was said further "that the establishment of the State of Israel may mark a revival of international Judaism, giving it renewed vigor."

One of the questions is how to relate Israel to the total perspective of American Jews regarding Judaism and Jewishness. There are many elements in that perspective, and the State of Israel is one of them. The Jewish religion is another. Jewish communal life and Jewish communal organizations are still others. These elements have different relative importance for different people, and all of them must find their place among all of the influences that impinge on American Jews, including those of the American environment itself.

A problem pointed to is that "the basic contact between the two communities is an impersonal one." A problem is how to bring about greater direct personal contacts between Israelis and American Jews. Even the philanthropic relationship is impersonal. American Jews make contributions as individuals, but in Israel the recipients are organizations rather than individuals. The individual knows little about that philanthropy. He considers himself a worker and an earner.

Here in America, hundreds of Israeli students, and even officials, live for periods of time but do not have any contact with American Jewish life. They are islands of Israelis.

In examining these elements of relationships, a number of questions were posed:

What forces tend to draw American Jews and Israelis together?

What forces tend to widen the gaps?

What are American Jewish needs vis-a-vis Israel?

What are the needs of Israelis vis-a-vis American Jews?

What motivations underlie these needs?

What about the fact that one-half of Israel is of Asian and African origin -- a half which has virtually no representation in America nor contact with American Jews?

What are the mutual investments in the relationship between the American Jews and Israelis -- politically, financially, emotionally? What reciprocity is there? Who is getting what from whom? Who are the givers and who are the receivers?

What common denominators can be developed for American youth and Israeli youth?

What current channels are there for contacts between American Jews and Israelis:

1 -- Through what organizations ?
2 -- With what substance?
3 -- Who is actually involved?

It was agreed that the next meeting should examine the channels for contacts, with a practical rather than a philosophical approach to the above questions; and that the next meeting should be held in September, at a date to be fixed.

In answer to the Chairman's question, several additional names were suggested to be invited to join in these discussions.

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3) Women

4) Commercial . Engineering

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1) numbers per density

2) concentration

Israel – the US

1) number per density

2) concentration

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2) Human being cannot be manipulated – problem

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null – not have number of class

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March 6, 1968

Mr. Dan Asher
Consultant on College Youth
Council of Jewish Federations
and Welfare Funds, Inc.
315 Park Avenue South
New York, New York

Dear Dan:

Unfortunately I will be in New York City Monday, March 11th for a meeting of the Board of the National Foundation For Jewish Culture. Why don't you get from Harry Barron my New York schedule and we will plan to meet in the office one day.

Sincerely,

DJS:mgm

Daniel Jeremy Silver