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מדינת ישראל

משרדי הממשלה

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1984-1982

מודפס ומיוצר ע"י המשקם ירושלים

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תאריך

תיק מס'

אוניברסיטת ירושלים

156

The American Physical Society

COMMITTEE ON THE INTERNATIONAL FREEDOM OF SCIENTISTS

June 25, 1984

Professor Yuval Ne'eman
The Minister of Science and Development
Government Offices
Hakiryah East
Jerusalem, Israel

Dear Yuval:

This letter represents the continuation of our efforts to be of assistance to Professor [redacted] a theoretical physicist and former department chairman at An-Najah University. Relevant correspondence in this matter would include my letters to you of 13 December 1983 and 21 February 1984, the latter enclosing a copy of my 20 February 1984 letter to [redacted], your reply of 10 January 1984 to Ed Witten, together with other communications from Dyson, Hohenberg, Lebowitz, Weinburg, and Witten that you may have received concerning this matter.

In your letter to Witten, dated 10 January 1984, you offered "to assist in any individual case in which the usual application for residence status or family unification does relate to the above fields...." Then in transmitting this offer of assistance to Professor [redacted] (my letter to him, dated 20 February 1984), I volunteered that our Committee would be pleased to serve as a conduit of communication. This letter, then, is an update on the situation.

Professor [redacted] has an appointment in the Department of Physics of King Saud University in Riyadh, and is spending the summer in the Physics Department at Harvard. He is nevertheless very interested in returning to Nablus and, toward this end, sent me, in a letter dated 10 March 1984, a copy of his birth certificate (xerox copy enclosed). And in a telephone conversation last week, Professor [redacted] reconfirmed his strong desire to return to Nablus as a resident.

His case does indeed seem to be one for which residence status, under the Family Unification Program, would be completely appropriate, and the Committee would certainly encourage the implementation of this possibility. In our role as conduit, we should be happy to relay any necessary forms and questionnaires, and to provide whatever other assistance might be appropriate.

Thank you very much for your concern and for your attention in this matter.

With best regards,

Thomas H Stix /mjd

Thomas H. Stix
Vice-Chairman

THS:MJD

Enclosure

cc Prof. F. Dyson
Prof. E. Gerjouy
Dr. P. Hohenberg
Prof. J. Lebowitz
Prof. S. Weinberg
Prof. E. Witten

המינהל האזרחי לאיזור יהודה ושומרון
الادارة المدنية منطقة الضفة الغربية
[illegible]

קצין מטה לענייני פנים
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תעודת לידה
شهادة ولادة

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שם המשפחה اسم العائلة

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השם הפרטי الاسم الاول

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השם הפרטי של האב اسم الوالد

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שם הסב اسم الجد

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השם הפרטי של האם اسم الام

[redacted]
שם משפחת אבי האם
اسم عائلتها او عمولتها قبل زواجها

המין
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מספר הזהות
رقم الهوية

נולד ב
ولد في [illegible]
שם הישוב המקום

שם ביה"ח اسم المستشفى

התאריך
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ב. קדב
מנהל רישום לידות
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מאיש 3

מ ז כ ר

(להתכתבות פנימית בשירותי הממשלה)

אל: יוגל	התאריך: 26/5/98
מאת: מנחם	תיק מס'

הנדון:

[redacted]

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[redacted]

92140 Clamart
FRANCE

Clamart, le 11/03/84

Monsieur le Ministre,

[redacted]

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מדינת ישראל

שירות ביטחון כללי

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מדינת ישראל
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הנדון: [redacted]

מכתבך בנדון.

א. [redacted]

ב. [redacted]

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LEARNING EXPERIENCE

Hillel Frisch describes the educational boom in the West Bank and Gaza and considers some implications of this phenomenon.

IN THE EARLY YEARS of Israeli rule, hardly a week passed without some reference being made to the demographic problem posed by our retention of the territories. Abba Eban, Pinhas Sapir and other dovish leaders in the early 1970s considered the demographic argument crucial in combating annexationist tendencies and keeping the Jordanian option open.

It was no surprise, then, that when the Likud government launched its massive settlement drive in 1979, Prime Minister Menachem Begin saw fit to study the statistics, and subsequently to justify the increase in settlement on the basis that the demographic problem had failed to materialize. He pointed out that the proportion of Arabs to Jews had remained unchanged since 1967.

In 1981, Begin was vindicated academically by one of Israel's leading demographers, Uriel Schmelz. At a conference at Tel Aviv University, Schmelz not only pointed out the effects of high emigration from the West Bank in the last five years (it has been proportionately five times higher than Israel's net emigration), but also argued that the birthrate in the territories would fall substantially in the coming decade, just as it had fallen among Israeli Arabs and for exactly the same reason – increasing education.

We may conclude that since educational advances have been much more rapid in the territories than among Israeli Arabs (the educational profile of the West Bank Arab work force, at least, already exceeds Israeli Arab society), the reduction in the birthrate is bound to be much more rapid.

ALL THIS might mean that demography might not be as perilous as the doves originally thought it to be, but it does not call for a sigh of relief from their opponents either.

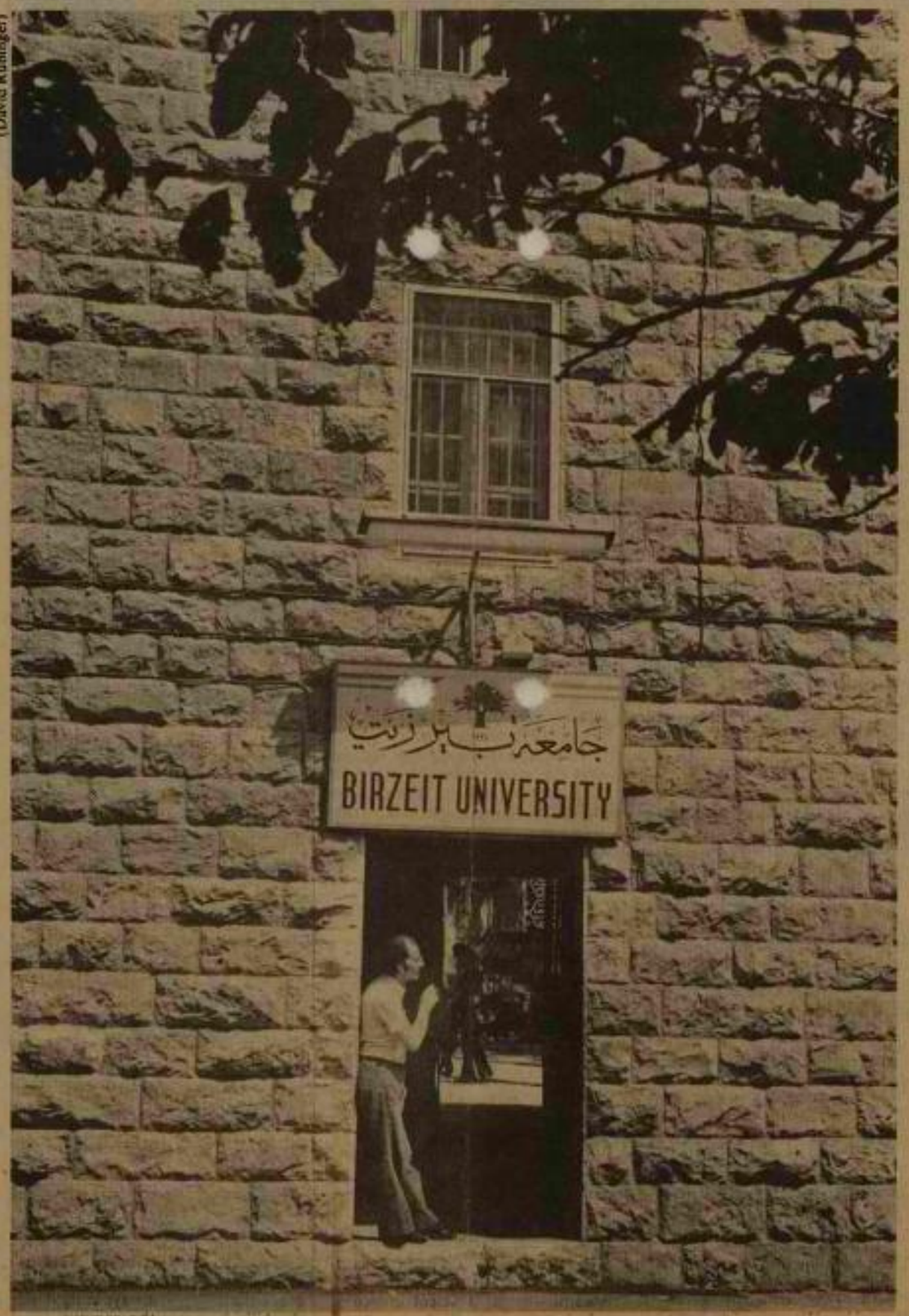
Israel might not be facing a problem of numbers – the million will not grow into millions quickly – but it is facing a million increasingly educated Arabs. Education, the key factor behind lower birthrates and emigration, which contribute to a lower demographic growth, might become a problem no less acute than the demographic problem was thought to be. Administering fewer, but more educated, Palestinians might prove to be more difficult a task than ruling millions of uneducated masses.

The territories are witnessing a boom in high school and post-secondary education comparable to Israel's growth experience. If the job slump in the Gulf states continues and Jordan perseveres in its policy of restricting student movement from the territories, the effects of this growth might very well be the transformation of local Palestinian society from an educated to a highly educated populace.

A NUMBER of indicators will suffice to show the extent of this boom.

- The high school population in the territories increased in the years 1967-1982 by 108 per cent, yet the general population increased by only 23 per cent.
- There are nearly as many matriculation students in the territories as there are in the whole of Israel. In Israel, 16,000 students pass the *bagrut*. In the territories, nearly 8,000 pass the Jordanian *tawjih* and over 5,000 pass the Egyptian matriculations. The Israeli population, though, is only three times larger than the population of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip combined.
- In 1967, there were a few hundred students in post-secondary education programmes in the West Bank and Gaza Strip; in 1982 there were 12,000; and this year, with the junior college explosion in the West Bank, there will be nearly 20,000 – a student population almost proportionately as large as Israel's, higher than in France and England, and the highest in the Arab Middle East.
- In 1967, there were nine institutions in the West Bank of the post-secondary level, only one of which, Birzeit, offered college-level courses. Most of the other institutions of higher education were student-teacher colleges. Today, there are 19 institutions, many of them recognized by the West Bank Committee for Higher Education.
- Under Jordanian rule there were no universities; today there are six: Birzeit, which became a university in 1973 and currently enrols over 2,400 students; A-Najah al-Wataniyya in Nablus, with an enrolment of over 3,000; Kuliat 'l-Dawa wa-Usul a-Din-al-Quds University within the Jerusalem city limits; Bethlehem University, founded in 1973, with over 1,200 students; the Islamic University in Hebron, with over 2,400 students; and the Islamic University in Gaza, founded in 1979 with 1,600 students.

Five of the six have been recognized by the Association of Arab Universities and four of the six have over three college faculties. Birzeit and A-Najah have opened up engineering schools. Two additional colleges offer BAs – the College of Sciences in Abu-Dis, just outside of Jerusalem, and the College of Medical Sciences in Ramallah. They are formally part of Al-Quds University. All told, enrolment in these institutions adds up to 12,000 students.



(David Rubinger)

AT PRESENT, about half of the students scoring 70 per cent or more in their matriculation exams (that is to say, students with university potential) are being absorbed into the system. The likelihood that this system will expand is high.

Half of the students from the territories who pursue university educations studying abroad, are likely to be absorbed into these universities by the end of the decade.

Potentially, then, the universities can almost double enrolment. In addition, five junior colleges have cropped up in the last year alone, and more religious *sharia* colleges in addition to those opened up in Abu-Dis and Tulkarem are expected if Saudi support continues.

According to a report on the community colleges that appeared in *al-Bayader Assiyassi*, an East Jerusalem weekly, junior college students alone will reach 6,000 by next year.

Thus, by the end of the decade, there could easily be 30,000 post-secondary students in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, more than half of whom attending institutions granting bachelor degrees.

SO FAR, the political effects of higher education have been marginal – mainly because a good part of the graduates have been emigrating. The Jordanians claim that the exodus of graduates and students contributed to a negative growth rate in the West Bank in the years 1980-1982.

However, this state of affairs might be changing. Jordan has imposed severe restrictions on student movement for over a year. The Arab states, for internal security and budgetary reasons, are adopting stricter quotas for Palestinians. In addition, the Gulf state job market is not as bright in this oil-glut era as it was in the 1970s. We must expect, then, that in the future most of the students will remain.

In the long-term, there are three problems connected with the secondary and post-secondary education boom in the territories.

First, increasing education tends to breed a higher political awareness. In a political system which gives no room for the fulfilment of political aspirations, such political awareness could often degenerate into violence.

Second, there is an important institutional dimension to the education boom. The universities and colleges have, to use the term employed in the East Jerusalem press, become the leading national institutions in the area.

Consciously as well as inadvertently, they play mobilizing roles by providing courses in Palestinian history; setting up research institutes to study the local economy, society, folklore and culture; providing the stage for active student political life, and by providing legal and moral defence to individual students involved in security offences.

Political theatre, Palestinian weeks, and press conferences have become common occurences not only in the universities but in the teacher and vocational colleges as well.

Third, there is the problem of absorbing the high school and university graduates. Here the problem, already serious today, might become acute in the future.

To begin with, there are only 14,000 workers currently employed in the scientific, academic, technical managerial and clerical occupations in the West Bank – those jobs suitable for the high-school and post-secondary graduates. That number has remained unchanged for over a decade.

Turnover in these jobs stands at approximately 7.5 per cent, meaning that there are only 1,100 openings in these categories annually in the West Bank. Even if we add the number of openings in the Israeli hotel industry now being filled by West Bank Arabs, we are still left with about 4,000 high school and college graduates unable to find suitable employment in any given year.

Given the overall scarcity of industrial investment in the Israeli economy; the abundance of white-collar talent in Israel, many of whom staff positions below their capabilities; and the growth of defence-related industry, which does not as a rule employ Arabs in white-collar positions, the prospects for the absorption of high-level Arab manpower from the territories in the Israeli economy in the future is low.

FOR TOO LONG the effects of the rise in the level of education in the territories has been overshadowed by the focus on demography among both doves and hawks.

This debate may be blinding us to what may be fast becoming the most crucial factor in Israel's future administration of the territories – the problem of ruling over an educated society. It is a problem of quality not quantity.

The writer is a member of the Jerusalem Centre for Public Affairs.

Patt at the Jerusalem Economic Conference

'We'll go on force-feeding high-technology'

By MACABEE DEAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. – Fighting inflation by the classic method of allowing unemployment to run rampant is unthinkable in Israel, "for such a situation would lead to a brain drain among our most talented young people," Industry Minister Gideon Patt yesterday told visitors to the Jerusalem Economic Conference. "Thus, it is imperative that we maintain a high standard of employment as well as a high standard of living," Patt said. He was speaking at a gala "business" luncheon at the Tel Aviv Hilton.

Earlier in the day the guests toured the Isratech '84 exhibition at the fairgrounds, where they were greeted, and often guided, by Ya'acov Meridor, the Minister of Economics.

Inflation was indeed a harsh problem, Patt said. "But if the economy as a whole suffers, this cannot be said for the individual Israeli." According to his statistics the average price of items in Israel in January 1984 had not changed in dollar terms since January 1982.

As for the huge external debt of $22 billion, it also should be considered from the viewpoint that 70 per cent of it was "not a commercial debt," but owed to the U.S. government and to the Jewish people, he said. Only 25 per cent was owed directly to the banks, and only about half of this was a real short-term debt. Thus, even if the debt was huge, it could be handled, although servicing it (and the internal debt) took about one-third of all government expenditures.

(Another third goes for security compared to 2.5 to 4 per cent for most other countries, and the last third is spent on services by the government to the citizens.)

Against the background of inflation and the external debt, "and plenty of other worrysome problems which have always been with us," one must consider the growth of the country's economy and industrial infrastructure, Patt said.

Only seven years ago the government's policy had been switched from one of encouraging consumer goods to that of force-feeding high-technology. And while in 1972 only $103 million, or 7.5 per cent of all exports, were in the field of high-technology, last year the figure had jumped to $1.5 billion, or 30 per cent of all industrial goods. And both figures were constantly growing.

"Since 1975 we have invested $900m. a year in setting up new industrial enterprises or expanding existing ones, and we plan to continue with these heavy investments," Patt declared.

If in 1983 Israel had earned about $11b. from the export of services and goods (including industrial products) equally divided between these two major sectors, by 1992 the country expected to export industrial goods alone valued at $11b., more than half of which would be high-technology products, the minister said.

Patt was introduced by Mark Mosevics, chairman of the steering committee of the Jerusalem Economic Conference, who noted that the country's future depended on its industrial development. "We have the knowhow, the management and marketing skills, but we do need outside partners to help in our rapid industrial expansion," Mosevics said.

The entrance to the Hilton Hotel was picketed by the heads of a number of Negev towns and local authorities, led by Beersheba Mayor Eliahu Nawi, who protested against the organizers' failure to include the Negev in the conference programme.

Lissome models of the Gottex swimwear company kept the wives of participants in the Jerusalem Economic Conference looking and applaud[illegible]g for an [illegible]r and a half at the Dan Hotel in Tel Aviv yesterd[illegible]. Seated a[illegible]e far right is the wife of the Prime Minister, Shulamit Shamir, who was guest of honour at the fashion show.
(Yitzhak Elharar)

U.S., Japan and Canada declined most in their competitive strength abroad

WASHINGTON (AP) – The International Monetary Fund (IMF) issued figures yesterday on the trade competitiveness of 14 western industrialized nations, and listed the U.S., Japan and Canada as those nations that declined most last year in their ability to compete abroad.

Britain, France, Belgium and Sweden were the countries that showed the greatest increase in competitiveness in world markets, the report said.

The IMF measures competitiveness on the basis of the cost of labour, wholesale prices and the prices of exported goods.

International monetary sources said the main reason for the poor U.S. showing was the high value of the dollar. According to U.S. Federal Reserve System figures, the cost of the dollar rose by 12.2 per cent in 1983 against the currencies of its major trading partners.

The Fund's figures do not cover the Soviet Union and some of its East European satelliites, which are not among the 146 member governments that report to it.

Last year, the U.S. trade deficit was $60.6 billion, and that record is likely to be broken again this year. The deficit for the first quarter of 1984 reached $25.8, 30 per cent more than in the biggest previous quarter.

Of nine countries whose labour costs were analyzed by the IMF, Japan's rose most rapidly during the 1983, by 7.4 per cent. Costs in the U.S. rose almost as fast, by 6.4 per cent.

On the other hand, Britain's labour costs dropped by 7.3 per cent in 1983, Belgium's by 5.9 per cent and France's by 4.9 per cent. All three countries have weak currencies compared with the dollar.

The pattern for wholesale prices was similar. Japan's rose by 6.3 per cent, Canada's by 3.8 per cent and U.S. prices by 3.5 per cent.

AIRLINE BRIEFS

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT
Post Aviation Reporter

A STUDY prepared by ATA – the International Air Transport Association – says 1983 was a "positive" year for the airline industry, following three years of losses in which deficits amounted to $5 billion.

Prepared by IATA's finance department, the report is to be published next month. It says traffic increased by five per cent last year and recovery has continued into the early months of 1984.

Some 134 million passengers flew on the international routes of IATA airlines, three per cent more than during the previous year. About 264m. people flew on domestic routes, also an increase of three per cent. Almost 7m. tons of scheduled freight was carried, the report says.

Financial reports for the first quarter of 1984 indicated continued improvement.

United Airlines and American Airlines had bigger profits than during the first quarter of 1983, while **Pan American, TWA and Eastern Airlines** cut their losses.

British Airways had a net profit of £181m. for the year ended on March 31, 1984, compared with a profit of £51m. during the previous fiscal year and a loss of £544m. two years ago.

But the **Peoplexpress** line in the U.S., which specializes in very low fares, earned only $18,000 during the first quarter of this year, compared with a $2.1m. profit in the same period last year. The airline blamed high interest rates for the drop.

Cargo Airlines (CAL) last winter carried some 17,000 tons of flowers, strawberries, fruits and meat. The company said it had operated 162 flights on a Boeing 747 chartered from **EL AL** and additional flights on planes chartered from the Dutch **Martinair**, the German **Hapag Lloyd**, and the American **Flying Tigers**.

The summer season opened last week and CAL said it hoped to operate two to three flights a week.

Iran Air and **Pakistan International Airlines** are checking the possibility of pooling their resources, particularly in the maintenance and training fields, a report by IATA says.

Sun d'Or, El Al's charter subsidiary, said there had been a marked drop in reservations for flights to Europe during the week preceding the July 23 elections, and a very high demand for seats on flights after that date.

El Al passengers to the U.S. will soon be able to fly to one city, return from another and stop in Europe on their way, even if they buy economy tickets, the airline announced.

In the past, El Al did not permit stopovers in Europe on its $699 tickets. But U.S. airlines flying here recently relaxed their regulations to permit such arrangements, so El Al followed suit.

El Al said it had also concluded deals with several U.S. carriers providing its passengers with cheaper fares for connecting flights inside the U.S. These carriers include major airlines such as American, United and Delta.

Next month El Al will begin services to Chicago and Los Angeles, in addition to New York, Boston, Miami and Montreal. Passengers will then be able to fly to one of these cities and begin their trip from another.

Hoteliers want platform on tourism at election time

By LEA LEVAVI
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. – A platform on tourism issues which hotelkeepers want to propose to all the political parties was explained this week by Maurice Cassuto, chairman of the Hotel Owners Association. He said that the association is nonpartisan, but wants all the parties to take tourism more seriously, because it provides 51 per cent of the foreign currency earned by Israel's industrial exports.

The proposed platform calls for the abolition of a separate tourism ministry. Tourism should either be returned to the Ministry of Industry and Trade, or perhaps be absorbed by the Transport ministry, in the hope of bringing about a change in aviation policy more in favour of charter flights. At the very least, the hotelkeepers – who stressed that they consulted with travel agents and others in the industry before formulating the platform – want decisions about aviation policy to be made in a forum where tourism interests are represented. They are not represented in the Transport Ministry which makes those decisions today, Cassuto explained.

which industrial firms receive including tax discounts for workers on evening and night shifts. They also want 1.5 per cent of the gross income from tourism, about $15 million, to be spent on marketing efforts abroad.

Cassuto said the hotelkeepers do not expect political parties to incorporate their platform in toto into their own platforms, but he hopes the parties will listen to their ideas and consult them on how to increase the country's tourism.

Asked why he and his colleagues are so interested in platforms, when parties usually do not keep their election promises anyway, he said that a declaration of intentions in favour of tourism is at least a first step. "It's a slow educational process," he said. "At one time, nobody saw the connection between tourism and industry. Today, people are beginning to talk about industry, tourism and agriculture in the same breath. It's a positive sign."

TAIPEI RAILWAY – The Saudi Fund for Development announced Saturday it has approved a $78 million loan to the Republic of China

Demand for crackdown on dollar-pricing

TEL AVIV – The Histadrut's Consumer Protection Authority has appealed to the Minister of Industry and Trade to crack down on merchants who mark prices in dollars rather than shekels. It argues that using any currency figures other than the country's legal tender is an evasion of the law for posting prices. The failure of authorities to enforce this law appears to legitimize dollar-pricing, if only through "agreement by silence."

Consumer Authority chairman Nuzhat Katzav sent a letter to this effect to Minister Gideon Patt, in which she noted that her organization has received many complaints on this score. Consumers complain not only of the basic trend, but also of the tendency to convert prices to dollars at the highest possible exchange rates.

S.KOREA GNP GROWTH

SEOUL (AP) – South Korea's gross national product registered an impressive 9.7 per cent growth in real terms during the first quarter of this year, the Bank of Korea has announced.

The central bank credited the gain, compared to a 8.5 per cent increase for the same period last

Tax official charged with bribe-taking

TEL AVIV (Itim). – A senior income tax official was charged in Tel Aviv District Court on Sunday with accepting a bribe from the owners of a local massage parlour in return for closing an investigation he said was being conducted into a report that they had concealed income. The alleged bribe was also paid in exchange for the names of the massage parlour workers who he said had reported them.

The accused, Gershon Aviad, 51, served as a senior management assistant in the Finance Ministry and directed the income tax office at Beit Hadar in Tel Aviv.

26 Ben-Yehuda Street in October 1983. It said he told the Avishais that two of their employees had informed the income tax authorities that they had failed to declare considerable earnings.

Esther Avishai asked for the supposed informers' names, and a few days later Aviad supplied them, the indictment said. It also said he told them he could silence the inquiry for $5,000.

The charge sheet said that in the presence of Esther Avishai, the accused telephoned the investigator who was supposedly in charge of their file and arranged to stop the

Local firm selling Apple's Macintosh

By YITZHAK OKED
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. – Yeda Computers and Software, the importers of Apple computers, yesterday introduced Apple's Macintosh computer (Mac).

Boaz Linenberg, general manager of Yeda, told a press conference here that the Macintosh will sell in Israel for $3,495 compared to the list price in the U.S. of $2,495, excluding a printer and VAT. The machine has 128 kilobytes of random-access memory (RAM), which means that it can handle nearly 130,000 pieces of informaton.

Like Apple's Lisa computer introduced at the beginning of 1983, the Mac has a pointer on the screen activated by a small rolling box called a "mouse," which is held by the operator. According to Yeda, "to tell Macintosh what you want it to do, just point and click."

According to *Businessweek*, the Mac has four software packages – for word-processing, drawing, financial spreadsheet, and graphics.

Yeda said that in about six months the Mac will be available to work in both English and Hebrew.

Israelis willing to try new products

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. – The Israeli consumer is far more willing than his American counterpart to try new products on the market – according to the Israel Productivity Institute.

At the same time, only a third of

in the U.S. and Europe.

Both statements were made in a press release from the institute, announcing a seminar to be held here later this month on how to succeed in the market with new products. The emphasis will be on

Office of the Director General

19th April 1984

Dr. Alex Poteliakhoff
The Medical Association for Prevention of War,
Sudbury
16b Prince Arthur Road
London NW3 6AY
England

Dear Dr. Poteliakhoff,

I have been asked to reply to your letter of April 3rd, 1984 addressed to the Minister.

I am referring to your letter in spite of the fact that our Ministry is of course not involved and does not claim to possess all the facts.

Dr. [redacted] is an Israeli citizen and it would therefore seem to me that it is an internal matter for the proper Israeli authorities to deal with.

Searches are indeed carried out at the Ben Gurion Airport from time to time - be it random searches or on the basis of information available to the airport authorities (the information may of course not always be correct). The fact that Dr. [redacted] is a member of an academic institute does not make her immune to possible searches.

May I point out, from personal knowledge, that in France, for instance, would be travellers were searched and stripped for the purpose of discovering smuggled goods or currency.

I have also been told of similar experiences at Heathrow, but in this case it is 'hearsay evidence' and I cannot vouch for the truth of this information.

Sincerely yours,

Tanchum Grizim
Director General

THE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION FOR PREVENTION OF WAR

FROM Treasurer and Acting Secretary: Dr. Alex Poteliakhoff, Sudbury, 16b Prince Arthur Road, London NW3 6AY. Tel: 01-435 1872
Membership Secretary: Barry Kail, 31 Ridings Avenue, Winchmore Hill, London N21 2EL. Tel: 01-363 6068

3 April 84

Professor Yuval Neeman,
Minister of Science,
Jerusalem,
Israel.

Dear Professor Neeman,

You are probably aware of the experiences of Dr. [redacted], now at the Jerusalem Institute for the Study of Society. The details are set out in the enclosed photocopy, which Dr. [redacted] also sent to you. Our interest in the case lies in the fact that our own delegate met Dr [redacted] at the conference and we were rather surprised that a professional colleague should have received such harsh treatment. We would like to feel that your government supports free and unharrassed travel to international conferences particularly if these are devoted to the furtherance of international peace and development.

We realise that there is a security problem at the frontier but we hope that something can be done to help bona fide travellers like Dr [redacted] We would welcome any comments that you care to make.

Yours sincerely,

Alex Poteliakhoff

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מועצת נאמנים 9 חברים	מועצת נאמנים 6 חברים הנהלת 18 חברים	הנהלת אגודת אקדמאים בחברון. מועצת נאמנים 7 חברים	מועצת נאמנים 5 חברים
ב.א.	גחר	דפלומות	דפלומה בדת
120	אגרת לימוד 40-50	4 דינאר לשעה שנתית	חינם על חשבון "הוקפי" (ההקדש המוסלמי)

המשך בעמוד הבא

נתונים	אוניברסיטת ירושלים		
	מכללה למדעים אבו דיס	מכללה לסיעוד אלבירה	מכללה דתית בית חנינא
שנת היסוד	1981	1979	1978
מספר התלמידים	300	140	310
מספר המרצים	69	30	16
פקולטות הליחודים	פקולטה למדעים מתמטיקה פיזיקה כימיה ביולוגיה (מחשבים וטכנולוגית המדעים-לימודי יסוד בכל המקצועות)	סיעוד לבוגרנטים בריאות הציבור	פקולטה להלכה מוסלמית ערבית ישפה
הבעלות וההנהלה	מועצת נאמנים 18 חברים	מועצת נאמנים 11 חברים	מועצת נאמנים 7 חברים
תעודות	ב.א.	ב.א.	ב.א.
גובה שכר לימוד בדינארים	25 דינאר לכל סיסטר	חינם+פנימיה	25 דינאר שנה א' 20 דינאר שאר השנים

Dear Colleague,

I am writing to inform you that upon my return to Israel on September 15, from Gyor, Hungary for the tenth general conference of our International Peace Research Association, I was detained for five hours at the Tel-Aviv airport during which time I was twice subjected to a body search. On the second occasion I was ordered to strip naked. My books and papers, including all conference notes, list of participants, and other material distributed at the conference were taken from me by the security service personnel and returned hours later. I was treated in a similiar way upon my return August 5 from the Barcelona International Conference on the Political Economy of Health, but this time my requests for explainations were answered with threats. I must presume that your name, address, and the scientific insights you had shared with me were all photocopied and have directly entered the files of the Israeli security police. I am sorry that because of this incident not only my own right to privacy and free expression and academic activity, but also yours, were violated.

Cordially yours,

[redacted]

CC.Professor Yuval Ne'eman, Minister of Science, Jerusalem, Israel

Dr. Yousef Burg, Minister of Interior, Jerusalem, Israel

Mr. Zevulon Hammer, Minister of Education and Culture, Jerusalem, Israel

The Association for Civil Rights in Israel, P.O. Box 8273, Jerusalem, Israel

The Israeli League for Human and Civil Rights, P.O. Box 14192, Tel Aviv, Israel

נספח

1. באיו"ש פועלות 4 אוניברסיטאות פלוס 3 מכללות ללימודים אקדמאיים המהוות יחד, לפי הגדרת התקנון שלהם, את אוניברסיטת ירושלים. כל האוניברסיטאות נוסדו לאחר 1967. כולן, להוציא אוניברסיטת חברון, חברות בהתאחדות האוניברסיטאות הערביות. (ראה טבלת נתונים מצורפת).

2. באיו"ש קיימות 10 מכללות ברמות הביניים, שרובן סימנרים למורים, חלקם בפיקוחה של ס.ס.ו"ת חלקם בפיקוח ממשלתי ואחרים פרטיים.

להלן פירוט:

בפיקוח ס.ס.ו"ת: סמינר למורים בראמאללה.
סמינר למורות באלטירה (ראמאללה).
מכון להכשרה מקצועית קלנדיה.
סה"כ לומדים 600-700 תלמידים.

מכללות בפקוח ממשלתי: סמינר למורים כדורי (טול-כרם).
סמינר לבנות בראמאללה.
סמינר לבנים באלערוב.
סה"כ לומדים 660 תלמידים.

מכללות בבעלות פרטית: חוסד "אלרודה" בשכם (לימודי הוראה מסחר, הנהלת חשבונות, בנקאות, לבורנטים).
המכללה "המודרנית" בראמאללה של שיוחי (לימודי מסחר, הוראה, הנדסה ועזרי רפואה).
בשתי המכללות יחד לומדים כ-300 תלמידים.

3. על שתי מכללות נוספות ברמות הביניים פוליטכניון חברון והמכון הדתי בקלקיליה ראה נתונים בטבלת הנתונים.

4. בעזה פועלת המכללה האיסלאמית "אלאזהר" ולידה בפועל המכון הדתי ברמה תיכונית.

5. בעמודים הבאים תובא טבלת נתונים על המוסדות להשכלה גבוהה.

הטבלה:

נתונים	אוניי אלבגיאה	אוניי ביר-זית	אוניי בית-לחם
שנה היסוד	1977	1972	1973
מספר התלמידים	3,450	2240	1499
מספר המרצים	197	193	124
פקולטות הלימודים	מדעי הרוח מדעים (מדעי טבע) כלכלה חינוך הנדסה סמינר למורים	מדעי הרוח כלכלה מדעים הנדסה	מדעים מדעי הרוח מנהל עסקים סיעוד למודים ברמות הביניים: מלונאות חברואנים הוראה לגיל הרך
הבעלות וההנהלה	מועצה נאמנים 12 חברים	אגודת צדקה, מועצת נאמנים 10 חברים	בעלות-נציגות מסיונרית של האפיפיור-מסדר האחים "דה לסאל" בבית-לחם 14 חברים במועצת הנאמנים
העודות	ב.א. דיפלומה בחינוך	ב.א. מ.א. דיפלומה בחינוך	ב.א. דפלומה ברמות הביניים
גובה שכר לימוד בדינארים	161	150 לב.א. כ-200 למ.א.	120

נספח

1. באיו"ש פועלות 4 אוניברסיטאות פלוס 3 מכללות ללימודים אקדמאיים המהוות יחד, לפי הגדרת התקנון שלהם, את אוניברסיטת ירושלים. כל האוניברסיטאות נוסדו לאחר 1967. כולן, להוציא אוניברסיטת חברון, חברות בהתאחדות האוניברסיטאות הערביות. (ראה טבלת נתונים מצורפת).

2. באיו"ש קיימות 10 מכללות ברמות הביניים, שרובן סימנרים למורים, חלקם בפיקוחה של ס"סוי"ת חלקם בפיקוח ממשלתי ואחרים פרטיים.

להלן פירוט:

בפיקוח ס"סוי"ת: סמינר למורים בראמאללה.

סמינר למורות באלטירה (ראמאללה).

מכון להכשרה מקצועית קלנדיה.

סה"כ לומדים 600-700 תלמידים.

מכללות בפקוח ממשלתי: סמינר למורים כדורי (טול-כרם).

סמינר לבנות בראמאללה.

סמינר לבנים באלערוב.

סה"כ לומדים 660 תלמידים.

מכללות בבעלות פרטית: מוסד "אלרודה" בשכם (לימודי הוראה מסחר, הנהלת חשבונות, בנקאות, לבורנטים).

המכללה "המודרנית" בראמאללה של שיוחי (לימודי מסחר, הוראה, הנדסה ועזרי רפואה).

בשתי המכללות יחד לומדים כ-300 תלמידים.

3. על שתי מכללות נוספות ברמות הביניים פוליטכניון חברון והמכון הדתי בקלקיליה ראה נתונים בטבלת הנתונים.

4. בעזה פועלת המכללה האיסלאמית "אלאזהר" ולידה בפועל המכון הדתי ברמה היכונית.

5. בעמודים הבאים תובא טבלת נתונים על המוסדות להשכלה גבוהה.

הטבלה:

נתונים	אוניי אלבגיאה	אוניי ביר-זית	אוניי בית-לחם
שנה היסוד	1977	1972	1973
מספר התלמידים	3,450	2240	1499
מספר המרצים	137	193	124
פקולטות הלימודים	מדעי הרוח מדעים (מדעי טבע) כלכלה חינוך הנדסה סמינר למורים	מדעי הרוח כלכלה מדעים הנדסה	מדעים מדעי הרוח מנהל עסקים סיעוד למודים ברמות הביניים: מלונאות חברואנים הוראה לגיל הרך
הבעלות וההנהלה	מועצה נאמנים 12 חברים	אגודת צדקה, מועצת נאמנים 10 חברים	בעלות-נציגות מסיונרית של האפיפיור-מסדר האחים יידה לסאליי בבית-לחם 14 חברים במועצת נאמנים
העודות	ב.א. דיפלומה בחינוך	ב.א. מ.א. דיפלומה בחינוך	ב.א. דפלומה ברמות הביניים
גובה שכר לימוד בדינארים	161	150 לב.א. כ-200 לת.א.	120

אוניי חברון	המכללה האיסלאמית אלאזהר בעזה	פוליטכניון חברון	המכון השרעי קלקיליה
1971 מכללה 1980 אוניי	78-79 אישור ללימודים אקדמאיים	1978	1978
1726	3100	421 (נתוני '83)	120 ('83)
60	130	56	9 ('83)
דת איסלאם מדעי הרוח (ערבית אנגלית)	הלכה מוסלמית ספרות דת איסלאם מדעי אנוש חינוך מסחר וכלכלה מדעים	לימודי הנדסאות אזרחית מיכנית בנין וחשמל	דת איסלאם
מועצת נאמנים 9 חברים	מועצת נאמנים 6 חברים הנהלת 18 חברים	הנהלת אגודת אקדמאים בחברון. מועצת נאמנים 7 חברים	מועצת נאמנים 5 חברים
ב.א.	גמר	דפלומות	דפלומה בדת
120	אגרת לימוד 40-50	4 דינאר לשעה שנתית	חינם על חשבון "הוקפי" (ההקדש המוסלמי)

המשך בעמוד הבא

נתונים	אוניברסיטת ירושלים		
	מכללה למדעים אבו דיס	מכללה לסיעוד אלבירה	מכללה דתית בית חנינא
שנת היסוד	1981	1979	1978
מספר התלמידים	300	140	310
מספר המרצים	69	30	16
פקולטות הלימודים	פקולטה למדעים מתמטיקה פיזיקה כימיה ביולוגיה (מחשבים וטכנולוגיה המדעים-לימודי יסוד בכל המקצועות)	סיעוד לבורנטים בריאות הציבור	פקולטה להלכה מוסלמית ערבית ישפה
הבעלות וההנהלה	מועצת נאמנים 18 חברים	מועצת נאמנים 11 חברים	מועצת נאמנים 7 חברים
תעודות	ב.א.	ב.א.	ב.א.
גובה שכר לימוד בדינארים	25 דינאר לכל סימסטר	חינם+פנימיה	25 דינאר שנה א' 20 דינאר שאר השנים

מעל שולחנו של
יובל נאמן

דקי.

שלום לך דקלה שמש ש
בשם עצמי - Time שאלתי

לפני כמה רגעים ל- F. J. Dyson (Stix (1
(איסיידר)
ואלה לא כמה אינם שייכים ל

בית לשפטים בישראל. בכלל לא מעניין
בית לדה Hohenberg מישהו כזה בחור
ל Shayeb ~~[illegible]~~ ולמדים בבית.

אל 8.

בי"ס
מרכז יפ
+ המנהלה לדה Hohenberg

שר המדע והפתוח
THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND DEVELOPMENT

Professor P. Hohenberg
Chairman
Bell Telephone Laboratories
600 Murray Hill
New Jersey, 07974
UNITED STATES

(8)

12th January, 1984

Dear Professor Hohenberg,

The correspondence between yourself and Ambassador Netanyahu has come to my attention through an enclosure in a recent letter to me from Prof. Thomas H. Stix. I thought you might be interested in some material relating to the same issue of the document to be signed by bearers of foreign passports who apply for a work permit. I am drawing your attention especially to the documents currently signed in application for a simple entrance visa to the USA.

Sincerely yours,

Yuval Ne'eman

Professor Yuval Ne'eman

Jerusalem, Government Offices, Hakiryah East Tel. 02-277096/7 טל' ירושלים, משרדי הממשלה, הקריה המזרחית

for Professor Hohenberg

שר המדע והפתוח
THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND DEVELOPMENT

Princeton University:

Professor Edward Witten
Department of Physics
Jadwin Hall, P.O.BOX 708
Princeton, New Jersey 08544
U S A

10th January, 1984

Dear Dr. Witten,

Your letter to me of November 12th, 1983, has apparently been mislaid, and it was only through the simultaneous arrival of a copy held by Steve Weinberg and a letter of Tom Stix mentionning it, that I have become aware of its existence and aquainted myself with its contents.

You realize, of course, that the issue of principle you raise is not limited to physicists, and is part of a more general problem. The matter of Palestinian Arab refugees of both the 1948 and 1967 wars is a very complex one, and there is no doubt that a very good and honest case could be made for the return of very many individuals to either Israel proper, or to the areas of Judea, Samaria and Gaza that have been under Israel's jurisdiction since 1967. Questions of personal status are universally ruled by seemingly arbitrary dates and regulations. I recall an English physicist, a friend of mine, who had immigrated to the U.S., and after having waited for four years, accumulating residency rights in order to acquire U.S. citizenship, then lost his chance, due to a three week's absence that was occasioned by his father's illness and subsequent death. The entire Arab refugee issue is itself only one facet of the Arab-Israeli conflict polyhedron. Personal suffering is again a common feature to each of the numerous other facets, and is not limited to the Arab side.

This is why I would like to channel my response to your appeal to the individual, the personal, and the pragmatic rather than the group, as you seem to suggest. A group of physicists is no more priviledged, in principle, than a group of carpenters or millionaires, as I think you might agree. A decision of the sort you mention would be a political one. However, any enlightened administration (and I believe ours is) will provide for ways and means to alleviate personal difficulties, to minimize suffering and to allow for some exceptions. Famil y Unification has been one such method. I think the number of people who have benefitted from it is in the order of a hundred thousand, throughout the years. I recall that I personally advised Dr. [redacted] in the summer of 1967 (he had just taken his Ph.D at Purdue when the war broke out) to go home and take on his planned teaching duties at Bir Zeit. I am sorry he later on became active in non-scientific or non-scholarly ways, with events leading finally to his expulsion.

I do not question the right of any Palestinian Arab to aspire to realize political aims that are contrary to Israel's interests. However, this is a two-sided situation, and the Government of Israel has the same righ to pursue its targets, including what it considers as the requirements of

שר המדע והפתוח
THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND DEVELOPMENT

security for its citizens. Political issues are handled by political means or security measures. As a member of the Knesset and of the Cabinet, I hold my own opinions and preferred policies, of course. This does not relate to my functions however. As Minister of Science, I consider it my duty to handle such matters as might pertain to scientific research, and by extension to academic teaching. I am therefore prepared to assist in any individual case in which the usual application for residence status or family unification does relate to the above fields. In the case of Dr. [redacted] - which was brought to my attention by H.J.Lipkin, Joel Lebowitz and now, Tom Stix - I shall be ready to assist in his return and in the stabilization of his situation, in view of the recommendations I have received from these colleagues. Should you wish me to look into some other individual case, I shall be happy to try to intervene with the appropriate authorities, or supply my advice.

I hope you will be satisfied with this imperfect, but pragmatic, approach.

Yours sincerely,

Yuval Ne'eman

Yuval Ne'eman

P.S. I had intended to use the opportunity of the Solvay meeting to try and air with you some points regarding this country's policies in which I think we hold very differing views, but might still mutually benefit from more clarity. Perhaps we can do it here if you visit Israel in 1984.

cc.: Prof. P. Dyson
Prof. P. Hohenberg
Prof. J. Lebowitz
Prof. T. Stix
Prof. S. Weinberg

Jerusalem, Government Offices, Hakiryah East Tel. 02-277096/7 טל' ירושלים, משרדי הממשלה, הקריה המזרחית

prices since 1980. In addition, notes John Geisler of the Swiss National Tourist Office, "you can eat in ordinary restaurants with reasonable prices and have a very good meal. You do not have to go to the luxury restaurants." Nonetheless, grande cuisine can be savored in Switzerland, notably at Girardet, near Lausanne, which ranks as one of the finest "French" restaurants in Europe.

Tourists can settle down in a comfortable three-bedroom chalet in a mountain village for about $240 a week, and are encouraged to live like the natives. Venturesome vacationers can rent gypsy wagons in the bucolic canton of Jura, on the French border, and clop-clop from one village pub to another. For the stalwart, there are donkey safaris in the Alps, one partner rides and the other pulls. International cultural attractions include Lucerne's music festival saluting Brahms and Wagner in August and September, the Locarno film festival in August and performances of *William Tell* in Interlaken through September.

SPAIN, which has been one of the leading vacation bargains of Europe for more than three decades, is still a country where a dollar goes a long way. Though

Going the Other Way . . .

The strong dollar that has sent armies of Americans to foreign shores this summer is keeping many foreigners from returning the compliment. But for those who can afford to visit the U.S., a few words of warning are in order. Traffic is likely to be slightly higher this year; U.S. airports expect to handle more than 21 million foreign arrivals in 1983, a flow that will hit its peak this summer at around 35,000 a day. To some visitors, it will seem that all 35,000 have arrived at the same moment, foreign flights to East Coast airports land in bunches at peak hours from 3 p.m. to 7 p.m.

As recent travelers can testify, this huge stream of tourists, immigrants and returning U.S. vacationers often turns U.S. airports into scenes from the last days of Pompeii. There are exceptions: travelers from Europe arriving in the U.S. at off-peak hours—and anyone flying into such relatively calm airports as Atlanta or Boston, at almost any time of day—can often avoid the crowds. Otherwise, many foreigners this year, as always, should plan to spend a good part of their holiday in lines, waiting to be allowed into the country.

Passengers queuing up for customs at Atlanta airport

The U.S., unlike most Western countries, demands that nearly all foreign visitors obtain visas.* There is no reciprocity, while Americans can freely enter many foreign countries without visas, citizens of those same countries coming to the U.S. are turned away if their passports lack the magic stamp.

Obtaining a visa can in some cases be an ordeal. An application by mail can take anywhere from three to 14 days (less if sought in person at a U.S. consulate), and a vacationer must declare that he or she is not and never has been a member of the Communist Party. Other questions require details of place and type of work, relatives in the U.S., and whether the applicant has held Nazi political opinion or has ordered, incited, assisted or otherwise participated in the persecution of individuals because of race, religion or national origin.

Despite those hurdles, less than 2% of tourist applicants are rejected. Everywhere, the basic purpose of the screening system is the same: to weed out those who might overstay their welcome or engage in acts of terrorism. Some applicants are asked for certification of employment or, if out of work, proof of their intention to return home. In Paris, suspected immigrants are cross-examined in special rooms where officials sit perched on platforms and high stools designed to make them seem especially intimidating.

Once a tourist obtains a visa and flies (or, in the case of less than 2% of visitors, sails) to the U.S., a similar interrogation process awaits him or her on the other side. In a small glass booth, an officer of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service examines the traveler's passport and asks such questions as "Where are you staying? Where are you from? How long do you intend to stay?" and occasionally even "May I see your return ticket?" or "Do you intend to work in the U.S.?" If the officer has any reason to doubt a tourist's veracity, the suspect is taken away for further questioning. Officials keep a particularly sharp eye out for young women ostensibly visiting friends. Searches of their luggage often turn up letters from U.S. families who, in contravention of immigration laws, have engaged them as nannies or housekeepers.

For some tourists, the immigration hassle may soon become easier. The U.S. Congress is considering a bill that would introduce at least some visa reciprocity. For an experimental three-year period, beginning in early 1984, the omnibus immigration bill would exempt citizens of eight countries from having to have U.S. visas. The eight have not yet been selected, but likely candidates include West European nations, Japan, Venezuela and others whose citizens have a record of abiding by visa requirements.

Even when the new system is in operation, all tourists and returning Americans will still have to go through one of the world's most exasperating customs systems. At most points of entry in the U.S., customs consists of yet more long lines leading to inspectors asking more questions, followed perhaps by baggage searches.

Since early this year, however, inspections have been speeded somewhat in New York City, Miami, Houston and Chicago by the adoption of a new customs procedure. There, as in Japan and many West European capitals, travelers with nothing to declare can walk through a "green" line and be subject only to spot checks, while those with goods to declare walk through a "red" line to have their baggage inspected. Says Tom O'Brien, a customs officer in Miami: "Our highly trained 'roamers' spot the bad seeds first."

Since the red-green system was introduced last December in Miami, the amount of contraband seized has doubled, while the average time passengers spend clearing customs has been cut from 60 to 35 minutes. For honest tourists, that is a change long overdue. Now if someone will only do something about the dollar. —*By Jay Palmer. Reported by David Jackson/Washington, with other bureaus*

* The only exception to this otherwise firm rule is Canada. Citizens of that country are permitted to enter the U.S. for up to 90 days as tourists on an oral promise that they intend to return home.

OPTIONAL FORM 230 (ENGLISH) (REV . 7 - 79)

40. UNITED STATES LAWS GOVERNING THE ISSUANCE OF VISAS REQUIRE EACH APPLICANT TO STATE WHETHER OR NOT HE IS A MEMBER OF ANY CLASS OF INDIVIDUALS EXCLUDED FROM ADMISSION INOT THE UNITED STATES. THE EXCLUDABLE CALSSES ARE DESCRIBED BELOW , YOU SHOULD READ CAREFULLY THE FOLLOSING PARAGRAPHS . YOUR UNDERSTANDING OF THEIR CONTENT AND THE ANSWERS YOU GIVE THE QUESTIONS THAT FOLLOW WILL ASSIST THE CONSULAR OFFICER TO REACH A DECISION ON YOUR ELIGIBILITY TO RECEIVE A VISA

EXEPT AS OTHERWISE PROVIDED BY LAW, ALIENS WITHIN ANY OF THE FOLLOWING CLASSES ARE INELIGIBLE TO RECEIVE AN IMMIGRANT VISA :

(C) ALIENS WHO ARE , OR AT ANY TIME HAVE BEEN, ANARCHISTS, OR MEMBERS OF OR AFFILIATED WITH ANY COMMUNIST OR OTHER TOTALITARIAN PARTY INCLUDING ANY SUBDIVISION OR AFFILIATE THEREOF ; ALIENS WHO ADVOCATE OR TEACH , OR WHO HAVE ADVOCATED OR TAUGHT , EITHER BY PERSONAL UTTERANCE , OR BY MEANS OF ANY WRITTEN OR PRINTED MATTER , OR THROUGH AFFILIATION WITH AN ORGANIZATION , (1) OPPOSITION TO ORGANIZED GOVERNMENT, (2) THE OVERTHROW OF GOVERNMENT BY FORCE AND VIOLENCE , (3) THE ASSAULTING OR KILLING OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS BECAUSE OF THEIR OFFICIAL CHARACTER , (4) THE UNLAWFUL DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY , (5) SABOTAGE ,OR (6) THE DOCTRINES OF WORLD COMMUNISM , OR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A TOTALITARIAN DICTATORSHIP IN THE UNITED STATES , ALIENS WHO SEEK TO ENTER THE UNITED STATES TO ENGAGE IN PREJUDICIAL ACTIVITIES OR UNLAWFUL ACTIVITIES OF A SUBVERSIVE NATURE , AND ALIENS WHO DURING THE PERIOD BEGINNING ON MARCH 23, 1933, AND ENDING ON MAY 8 , 1945 , UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE NAZI GOVERNMENT OF GERMANY , ORDERED , INCITED, ASSISTED OR OTHERWISE PARTICIPATED IN THE EXECUTION OF ANY PERSON [illegible]

tions of higher learning in territories under Israeli administration since the 1967 war. As part of an application for a work permit, each lecturer was requested to sign an undertaking that he (or she) would refrain from aiding the PLO. To this, Shultz took exception in very strong terms.

In the course of his statement, he called on Israeli academics to speak out on the issue. If I indeed felt tempted to do so, it is so also because in some very minor way I find myself in a constellation comparable to one in which Shultz happens to be. Like him, I am a university professor, temporarily occupying a position in public service.

There, alas, the similarity ends: his post is one of the most important and powerful in the U.S.; while mine — that of chairman of the Israel Broadcasting Authority — is of rather limited significance, even in Israel.

The issue of the undertaking requested from lecturers had been simmering for some months. It had been the cause of no little righteous indignation. To fuel that feeling, no compunction was felt in employing some poetic licence, in tampering with the wording of the undertaking, in strengthening its wording so as to make it an easier target.

These lecturers, one was told, had been required to make political declarations, to denounce the PLO, to express disapproval of it. Some of these "revised" or "improved" versions are likely to have been deliberate misrepresentations, later sloppily and unwarily disseminated even in the Israeli media.

This flow of inexact statements — in part intentional, in part negligent — had its consequences and shaped a kind of common view on the issue. (himself or through State Department spokesman John Hughes) of "requirements for loyalty oaths," and define the issue as one of "the defence of academic freedom."

AS A JURIST (and teacher of law), I am wont to take as my point of departure the actual text of an undertaking. It is, I submit, a sound practice, and one that should readily commend itself to other academics as well as to secretaries of state. What follows is the version offered in *The Jerusalem Post* (November 21), by reporter Benny Morris (for the first time, if I am not mistaken): "I hereby declare that I undertake to desist from committing any act or rendering any service which is likely to give assistance or support to the organization called the PLO or to other hostile organizations as defined by law." This is good enough a rendering of the Hebrew and Arabic originals, and I do not think it necessary to suggest any change. (The formula has since been amended by the authorities, but this does not affect the thrust of this article.)

No statement was required concerning the past or present attitudes and affiliations of the lecturer, he (or she) was not asked to denounce or disavow anyone. All that was required was the undertaking to abstain from aiding and abetting the PLO.

May one recall (what might be considered common knowledge) that the PLO is an umbrella organization of various political and paramilitary groupings, whose common purpose it is to destroy the state of Israel and supplant it. To further their aims they have also engaged in widespread terrorist action.

Israel asks people who wish to work in areas under its control that they refrain from aiding the PLO (as described just now). That this should evoke indignant protest from our friends is a sad indication of how far we have come by way of double-talk, inducing double-think. Since there is no reason to doubt the sincerity of the secretary of state, one can but wonder about the process by which he arrived at the opinions which he expressed.

The lecturers concerned, like anybody else staying in the country, are under the jurisdiction and protection of Israel's courts. These are well known for their integrity, and have — when they considered it right — handed down decisions contrary to the stand of the Israel government. It is noteworthy that the lecturers have refrained from going to court, displaying meagre trust not in the courts, but in the justice of their case. Obviously, they believe in the greater efficacy of direct State Department pressure.

SOME WORDS now about the notion of academic freedom, brought into the discussion somewhat disingenuously. On two different levels, academic freedom has two distinct meanings.

In the institutional context, it means that each university is free to make its own decisions, in fixing topics for research and instruction. On the personal level it means that the academic teacher, once recognized by his peers as professionally competent, enjoys a broad measure of freedom in giving expression to his expert opinion. He also enjoys (to a variable degree) freedom of research. Even so, he remains subject to the criticism of others who may wish to dispute his views, findings and submissions. But all this does in no way relate to the issue which concerns us.

The required "undertaking" did not interfere with research or teaching; nor indeed do I see it as preventing a lecturer from expressing in private his undying admiration for the PLO. The "undertaking" was meant to put a measure of restraint on the lecturer's extracurricular activities.

Israel is locked in bitter struggle with the PLO: it does not have to accept the idea that people who are here on Israeli sufferance, and for purposes of educational work, are entitled incidentally also to render support to its mortal enemies.

Let me end by acknowledging quite clearly and positively the major role played by the U.S. government in furthering the peace process in the Middle East. For its efforts it deserves the gratitude of Israel and of some other state the region. Sometimes the U.S. seen fit to intervene, helping overcome obstacles, to resi deadlocks. This willingness to tervene may occasionally have b beneficial. However, it should deteriorate into interventionism i.e., an evergrowing tendency interfere [illegible] without suffic cause and justification.

Intervention should not becom matter of course, but rather sho occur only after careful consid tion. If the State Department proceeded in this way, it wo hardly have taken up the issue the undertakings required fr foreign lecturers.

Whether these undertaki serve a purpose is a question for Israeli authorities to ponder decide. For others, there appear be no cause for objection. It is artificially inflated case of m ado about nothing.

ISRAEL DEFENSE FORCES

CIVIL ADMINISTRATION FOR JUDEA AND SAMARIA

A Commitment for the Issuance of a Work Permit for the Academic Year 1982/3

Pursuant to my request for the issuance of a work permit for the academic year 1982-1983 which was submitted on _____ and without affecting my general commitment ~~as per the~~ request referred to above, I hereby declare that I am fully committed against indulging in any act and offering any assistance to the organization called the PLO or any other terrorist organization that is considered to be hostile to the State of Israel as indicated in the Act for the Prevention of Acts of Belligerence and Enemy Propaganda (Amendment No. 1) (Judea and Samaria No. 938) 5742-1982, such acts being of a direct or indirect nature.

Date _____

Name of Applicant _____
I.D./Passport No. _____
Signature of Applicant _____

שר המדע והפתוח
THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND DEVELOPMENT

Princeton University:

Professor Edward Witten
Department of Physics
Jadwin Hall, P.O.BOX 708
Princeton, New Jersey 08544
U S A

10th January, 1984

Dear Dr. Witten,

Your letter to me of November 12th, 1983, has apparently been mislaid, and it was only through the simultaneous arrival of a copy held by Steve Weinberg and a letter of Tom Stix mentionning it, that I have become aware of its existence and aquainted myself with its contents.

You realize, of course, that the issue of principle you raise is not limited to physicists, and is part of a more general problem. The matter of Palestinian Arab refugees of both the 1948 and 1967 wars is a very complex one, and there is no doubt that a very good and honest case could be made for the return of very many individuals to either Israel proper, or to the areas of Judea, Samaria and Gaza that have been under Israel's jurisdiction since 1967. Questions of personal status are universally ruled by seemingly arbitrary dates and regulations. I recall an English physicist, a friend of mine, who had immigrated to the U.S., and after having waited for four years, accumulating residency rights in order to acquire U.S. citizenship, then lost his chance, due to a three week's absence that was occasioned by his father's illness and subsequent death. The entire Arab refugee issue is itself only one facet of the Arab-Israeli conflict polyhedron. Personal suffering is again a common feature to each of the numerous other facets, and is not limited to the Arab side.

This is why I would like to channel my response to your appeal to the individual, the personal, and the pragmatic rather than the group, as you seem to suggest. A group of physicists is no more priviledged, in principle, than a group of carpenters or millionaires, as I think you might agree. A decision of the sort you mention would be a political one. However, any enlightened administration (and I believe ours is) will provide for ways and means to alleviate personal difficulties, to minimize suffering and to allow for some exceptions. Famil y Unification has been one such method. I think the number of people who have benefitted from it is in the order of a hundred thousand, throughout the years. I recall that I personally advised Dr. [redacted] in the summer of 1967 (he had just taken his Ph.D at Purdue when the war broke out) to go home and take on his planned teaching duties at Bir Zeit. I am sorry he later on became active in non-scientific or non-scholarly ways, with events leading finally to his expulsion.

I do not question the right of any Palestinian Arab to aspire to realize political aims that are contrary to Israel's interests. However, this is a two-sided situation, and the Government of Israel has the same right to pursue its targets, including what it considers as the requirements of

שר המדע והפתוח
THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND DEVELOPMENT

security for its citizens. Political issues are handled by political means or security measures. As a member of the Knesset and of the Cabinet, I hold my own opinions and preferred policies, of course. This does not relate to my functions however. As Minister of Science, I consider it my duty to handle such matters as might pertain to scientific research, and by extension to academic teaching. I am therefore prepared to assist in any individual case in which the usual application for residence status or family unification does relate to the above fields. In the case of Dr. [redacted] - which was brought to my attention by H.J.Lipkin, Joel Lebowitz and now, Tom Stix - I shall be ready to assist in his return and in the stabilization of his situation, in view of the recommendations I have received from these colleagues. Should you wish me to look into some other individual case, I shall be happy to try to intervene with the appropriate authorities, or supply my advice.

I hope you will be satisfied with this imperfect, but pragmatic, approach.

Yours sincerely,

Yuval Ne'eman

Yuval Ne'eman

P.S. I had intended to use the opportunity of the Solvay meeting to try and air with you some points regarding this country's policies in which I think we hold very differing views, but might still mutually benefit from more clarity. Perhaps we can do it here if you visit Israel in 1984.

cc.: Prof. P. Dyson
Prof. P. Rohenberg
Prof. J. Lebowitz
Prof. T. Stix
Prof. S. Weinberg

Jerusalem, Government Offices, Hakiryah East Tel. 02-277096/7 טל' ירושלים, משרדי הממשלה, הקריה המזרחית

Prof Edward Witten

Dear Dr Witten

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The entire Arab refugee issue is itself only one facet of the Arab-Israeli conflict polyhedron. Personal suffering is again a common feature on each of the numerous other faces, and is not limited to the Arab side.

This is why I would like to channel my response to your appeal into the individual, the personal and the pragmatic rather than the group, as you seem to suggest. A group of physicists is no more in principle privileged than a group of carpenters or millionaires, as I think you might agree. However, any enlightened administration (and I believe ours is) will provide for ways and means to ease personal difficulties, to minimize sufferings / and to allow some exceptions. Family Unification has been one such method. I think the number of people who have benefitted from it is in the order of a hundred thousand, throughout the years. I recall that I personally advised Dr. [redacted] in the summer of 1967 (he had just taken his Ph.D. at Purdue when the war broke out) to go home and take on his planned teaching duties at Bir Zeit. I am sorry he later on became active in non-scientific or non-scholarly ways, with events leading finally to his expulsion.

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are handled by political means or security measures. As a member of the Knesset and of the Cabinet I hold my own opinions and preferred policies, of course. (This does not relate to my functions -) However, as Minister of Science I consider it my duty to handle such matters as might pertain to scientific research, and by extension to academic teaching. I am therefore prepared to assist in any individual case in which the usual application for residence status or family unification does relate to the above fields. In the case of Dr. [redacted], [redacted] which was brought to my attention by H.J. Lipkin, Joel Lebowitz (and not [illegible]) I shall be ready to assist in his return and in the stabilization of his situation, in view of the recommendations I have received from these colleagues. ~~T. Stix or H.J. Lipkin~~. Should you want me to look into some other individual case, I shall be happy to try to intervene with the appropriate authorities or supply my advice.

I hope you will be satisfied with this imperfect but pragmatic approach.

Yours sincerely

Y N

P.S. I had intended to use the opportunity of the Solvay meeting to try and air with you some points regarding this country's policies in which I think we hold very different views, but might still mutually benefit from more clarity. Perhaps we can do it here if you visit Israel in 1984.

/1

Dr. ~~FINDSON~~
P. ROTHENBERG
cc. Prof ~~D. LEBOWITZ~~
✓ Prof ~~ZIX~~
✓ Prof ~~WEINBERG~~ *

12.

b.c. הלוי ר. אתרוג, ווסרמן
פרופ. ד. ליבוביץ, מרן הלוקן לשר
הוא שר.
גם מ. ש. לאדרמן, ~~[illegible]~~ מעולם אינו לא נשאר מיקם
אצל ש. אלון, הוא הוקם הוקרא לזה

אלון דיס שמרו

מ ז כ ר (להתכתבות פנימית בתשדירי המשלחת)

אל: לבר ר/240	התאריך: 12/3.84
מאת: ג. לר (בס) מנהל המחלקה	תיק מס':

הנדון:

הר רבה

לקראת הטיול לגן שמורות של הר הר אמה סביב מדינתיים, הנסיעה לכאן! אל הנוסע הר [redacted] מלא.

אולם לא נמצא אל הכרטיס שלו בפרטים (בעמוד המצב) לנכון.

נמרר

אלון ולר

156

מדף 1010

The American Physical Society

COMMITTEE ON THE INTERNATIONAL FREEDOM OF SCIENTISTS

February 21, 1984

Professor Yuval Ne'eman
The Minister of Science and Development
New Kirya
Clermont Gannot Street
Sheich Harah
Jerusalem 91180
ISRAEL

Dear Yuval:

I should like to thank you for your help and cooperation in the matter of reinstating residency and work permits for Professor [redacted]. And also for the promise of continued assistance for similar cases in the future. A copy of my letter, on behalf of the Committee on the International Freedom of Scientists, to Professor [redacted] is enclosed. I hope that the present resolution of the problems will, at long last, prove satisfactory to him and his colleagues.

Again, thank you for your attention to this question and for your help in resolving it.

With best regards,

Thomas H. Stix
Vice Chairman

THS:MJD

Enclosure

cc Professor Edward Gerjouy
Professor Harry Lipkin

The American Physical Society

COMMITTEE ON THE INTERNATIONAL FREEDOM OF SCIENTISTS

February 20, 1984

Professor [redacted]
Physics Department
King Saudi University
Riyadh
SAUDI ARABIA

Dear Professor [redacted]:

I am writing to you on behalf of the American Physical Society's Committee for the International Freedom of Scientists. The information which this letter brings is probably information that you have already received in the xeroxes of letters sent to you by Professor Witten and by Professor Lebowitz. But in any case, I am happy to inform you that the way now appears clear for your return to your teaching position at An-Najah University and for your residence in Nablus. A copy of a letter from Professor Yuval Ne'eman, now Israel's Minister of Science and Development, is enclosed.

You will note that Professor Ne'eman requests that he be informed of your intention to return and of your travel plans, in order to minimize any problems that may arise. Should you so wish, our Committee would be pleased to serve as a conduit of communication. I would suggest that your correspondence, if you choose this option, be addressed to me,

Professor Thomas H. Stix
Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory
P. O. Box 451
Princeton, New Jersey 08544 USA

In a letter addressed to Professor Witten, of which a copy was sent to us, Professor Ne'eman stated, "As Minister of Science, I consider it my duty to handle such matters as might pertain to scientific research, and by extension to academic teaching. I am therefore prepared to assist in any individual case in which the usual application for residence status or family unification does relate to the above fields. In the case of Dr. A. G. Shayeb -- which was brought to my attention by H. J. Lipkin, Joel Lebowitz and now, Tom Stix -- I shall be ready to assist in his return and in the stabilization of his situation, in view of the recommendations I have received from these colleagues. Should you wish me to look into some other individual case, I shall be happy to try to intervene with the appropriate authorities, or supply my advice."

I hope that the problems which you have faced are now, at long last, resolved, and I wish you good luck on your return to research and teaching at An-Najah.

Sincerely,

Thomas H. Stix
Vice-Chairman

THS:MJD

Enclosure

cc Prof. F. Dyson
Prof. E. Gerjouy
Dr. P. Hohenberg
Prof J. Lebowitz
Prof. Y. Ne'eman
Prof. E. Witten

Princeton University
DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS: JOSEPH HENRY LABORATORIES
JADWIN HALL
POST OFFICE BOX 708
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08544

March 23, 1984

Dr. Yuval Ne'eman
Minister of Science and Development
Government Offices
Hakiryah East
Jerusalem, Israel

Dear Dr. Ne'eman:

First of all, many thanks for your letter of January 10. I would especially like to thank you for taking the time to set forth your views so clearly.

I am delighted you are a firm believer in the idea of "family unification," and I am happy to accept your invitation to cite cases of individuals to whom this principle could apply. I will limit myself to cases of individuals with whom I am acquainted.

Dr. [redacted] is a West Bank native who was out of the country in June, 1967 and therefore is a "non-resident". He obtained his Ph.D. at the University of Alberta (in experimental nuclear physics), worked there for some years, and became a Canadian citizen. He joined the faculty of An Najah University (near Nablus, very close to his home village) several years ago as one of the "foreign passport holders" on the faculty. He married a woman from that region, and they have a small child. Though his wife has the West Bank residency, and he is a local himself, he has been unable to get the residency papers. He was therefore one of the "foreign passport holders" who were forbidden to teach in the 1982-3 academic year as a result of the controversy which broke out on this issue. His problem could be resolved by granting the residency status on grounds of "family unification."

[redacted] a native of Ramallah, was trapped outside the country by the June, 1967 war. She did her graduate study (in public health) at Berkeley and became a U.S. citizen. She joined the Birzeit faculty as one of the "foreign passport holders" and has also played a prominant role in a public health project in the area. She was one of those forbidden to teach in 1982-3 because of the controversy over the status of foreigners. (In December, 1982 she and three of her academic colleagues were invited by Harry Lipkin and several other Weizmann faculty to present their views before what proved to be an overflow crowd at the Weizmann Institute. I missed the occasion, having left Israel a few days before, but I have heard from Israelis there that in speaking before the large Israeli audience she did not mention the poignancy of her own personal situation.) So far, she has not been able to obtain West Bank residency status on the basis of "family unification."

.../...

Dr. [redacted], a native of Hebron, was studying in college in the U.S. in June, 1967. He was not able to return to the West Bank though his family applied for "family unification." He obtained his Ph.D. in the U.S. and became a U.S. citizen in 1977. He joined the An Najah Faculty in 1979 (chairman of the political science department). He married a woman from the Nablus area in 1981 and they have a child of about two years old. Though his wife has this status, he has not been able to regain the West Bank residency stauts, so was one of those forbidden to teach in 1982-3 in the controversy over foreign passport holders. (Incidentally, his most recent book was reviewed briefly but more or less favorably by the Jerusalem Post in the spring of 1982.)

Finally, I would like to thank you for your promise to assist [redacted] "in his return and in the stabilization of his situation." I hope this means you are willing to help him and his family obtain the West Bank residency papers, which he has applied for in the past on the basis of family unification.

In this letter, I have cited only cases of my personal acquaintance. However, I would like to stress that the whole problem concerns about two dozen non-resident "foreign passport holders" at Birzeit and An Najah Universities, who lost their residency through no fault of their own, in June, 1967. The problem of these two dozen individuals could be solved via family unification and other pragma tic measures. Such steps would have no far-reaching implications and would prejudge no controversial issue; the only effect would be to make life easier for about two dozen individuals (and their families), and to make perhaps a small contribution to good will. Most of these cases are in your personal province as minister of science and development, since more than half work in science, mathematics, engineering, and allied fields such as public health. It is for this reason that I chose in my original letter to raise this particular issue with you, in the hope that you would find suitable pragmatic measures to reach a solution.

Sincerely,

Edward Witten

Edward Witten

EW/na
cc: F. Dyson
P. Hohenberg
M. Fashe
J. Lebowitz
T. Stix
S. Weinberg

לי בניסן תשמ"ג
13 באפריל 1983

960/816/ש

לכבוד
פרופ' צבי ליפקין
מכון וייצמן
מחלקה לפיסיקה

צבי היקר,

תודה על ההתכתבות עם סום סטיקס בענין המרצים האמריקאים בביר זית. אני מצרף לך תצלומי התכתבות שלי באותו נושא.

אני חושב שאם בארה"ב היו הרוסים שמים מוקשים בכבישים, שמים פצצות בשוק, הורגים נוסעי אוטובוסים מיידים אבנים על מכוניות הנוסעות דרך כפרים כושים, היה הציבור האמריקאי דורש התאמות כאלה כתנאי עבודה. אנחנו לא במצבה של ארה"ב, וחשוב שאיש שבא לעבוד כאן ידע שהחוק כאן אוסר על שתוף פעולה עם אש"ף, אחרת יאמר "לא ידעתי". וכאן שתוף הפעולה הוא לא היפוסטי (באמריקה תלו את הזוג רוזנברג, כאן לא תלו אף אחד).

בברכות,
יובל נאמן

When I returned home after attending the opening session of the Jerusalem World Conference on Soviet Jewry, I received a telephone call at 12:30 AM from a Professor at Princeton University, a good friend of Israel who has been actively involved in campaigns for Soviet Jewry and contacts with refuseniks. But he was not calling about Soviet Jewry this time; it was the West Bank Universities. He was on a Human Rights Committee concerned with human rights problems of physicists all over the world, and was investigating the case of a physicist who had been deported to Jordan from a West Bank University because he had not signed a declaration against the PLO. He asked for my opinion and advice about whom to write to in the Israeli Government about this.

There has been much discussion about this issue here in Israel ever since U.S. Secretary of State Shultz's statement on academic freedom. Most of this discussion is irrelevant hair splitting. There is only one relevant question about requiring foreign lecturers at West Bank Universities to sign declarations against the PLO. "Is it good for the Jews, or is it bad for the Jews?" The answer seems obvious. It must be bad for the Jews if it takes good American activists like this Princeton Professor away from working for Soviet Jewry and diverts his efforts into investigating West Bank Universities.

Of course, if expelling West Bank lecturers is really important for the security of Israel, we will have to sacrifice the efforts of our American friends for Soviet Jewry and other causes important to Israel. But if the gains of Israel from these declarations are marginal at best, the price we are paying abroad is much too high.

The complete misunderstanding of America here in Israel is illustrated by a recent letter to the Post asking whether Secretary Shultz would allow a foreigner who did not accept the existence of the United States to lecture in America. Many Israelis find it very annoying that they cannot enter the United States unless they sign a declaration which is much worse than anything that is being demanded from West Bank lecturers. But there is no test case of someone publicly refusing to sign and

claiming human rights violations after being refused entry, and the constant stream of visiting academics from the Soviet Union includes members of the Communist Party whose public stand on the overthrow of American Imperialism and Capitalism is no different from the stand of the PLO on Israel and Zionism. Most Americans dismiss this declaration as an irrelevant piece of paper which nobody takes seriously, left over from the McCarthy era.

Secretary Shultz knows better than to try to expel any foreign visitor because of his political views if he is already in the United States and doing a good job of teaching physics at an American University. Such government interference with academic freedom would immediately bring a storm of protest from concerned American academics including the American Physical Society and the American Association of University Professors.

The group of concerned Americans, many of them Jewish, who worry about academic freedom and human rights are the same people who are also watching their government carefully and protesting and using political pressure on many other issues of interest to us. They are the ones who organize the campaigns to free Anatoly Shcharansky and exert pressure on the Soviet Union to free Soviet Jews. They get their congressmen and senators to oppose more military aid to King Hussein as long as he does not recognize Israel's right to exist, and to insist on giving more aid to Israel than Shultz wants to give.

American democracy has a system of checks and balances with a continuous struggle between the ordinary citizen and the government bureaucracy. The battles for academic freedom, human rights, Soviet Jewry, more aid to Israel and strings on aid to Hussein all require concerted action by concerned Americans to push their point of view through the bureaucracy. All those involved are good loyal Americans, each battling for what he believes to be the best interests of the U.S. The battles are an important part of the American decision making process, which is not understood at all in Israel. Here it is unthinkable that a group of concerned Israelis could influence the Begin Government to do more for Ethiopian Jewry, stop

military aid to Argentina or increase the military aid to a friendly power, simply by writing letters to Knesset members.

Israelis must avoid falling into the trap of arguing with Shultz's statements attacking academic freedom in Israel or comparing the Beirut massacre with the holocaust. Shultz has succeeded in shaking up the American Jewish supporters of Israel. Trying to show that he is wrong only gives the arguments more publicity and shakes them up even more. It is impossible to win such an argument because nobody is paying attention to the real issues.

The war of words in the American media is eroding support for Israel among the American public in general and among Jews and academics in particular. These Americans know very little about Middle East reality, and they refuse to be educated by Israeli public statements. They remember the trauma of the McCarthy period, the Vietnam War and Watergate, and have strong feelings not easily influenced by rational arguments. They tend to see the Lebanese War as Israel's Viet Nam. They see any infringement on academic freedom as the beginning of McCarthyism. Actions of the Begin Government which recall Watergate push the panic button. If the Israeli Government wishes to retain the support of its friends in America, it must take these feelings into account when taking decisions and in its hasbarah program.

The requirement that Academics anywhere must sign some kind of declaration to keep their jobs evokes memories of McCarthy in America. At the beginning of the McCarthy period academics at some universities were required to sign an oath of loyalty to the United States. There was nothing particularly bad in the text of the oath. But many Americans recognized that this was the beginning of a repression of academic freedom which would have drastic consequences, refused to sign and lost their jobs. If the Israeli Government feels it is important for West Bank Academics to sign any kind of declaration, it must realize that such actions will have a negative impact on American public opinion, and that this will be exploited by those forces in the U.S. interested in eroding U.S. support for Israel. There is no possible explanation for such an act which can satisfy the Americans. The exact

wording of the text is irrelevant; the fact that they must sign anything at all is seen as the beginning of McCarthyism. Statements that only foreign lecturers are required to sign are also useless. Many American Jewish academics including Henry Kissinger remember that they were once foreigners in America and that their fears were even more acute during the McCarthy period. Israelis must remember that these strong feelings are not easily swayed by apparently rational arguments from a distance, and that there is no shortage of vested interests who understand these issues and are eagerly waiting to exploit them to erode Israel's position abroad.

The many professional and academic societies in the West which have human rights committees have been mobilized very effectively to fight for Soviet Jewry. But these human rights committees cannot close their eyes to what they see as human rights violations elsewhere. This foolishness on the West Bank has done more to hamper their efforts for Soviet Jews than any KGB agent could dream of doing. Continuing to muddle up the issue is simply giving more ammunition to the enemies of Israel abroad and to KGB agents who are doing their best to squash this uprising of support for Soviet Jews.

Enough damage has already been done. The Israeli Government must make a high level decision to clear the air. Only a statement from a high government official that this was a ridiculous mistake that will not be repeated will be of any use at this late stage.

Harry J. Lipkin

Department of Nuclear Physics, Weizmann Institute of Science

Rehovot, Israel

can Philosophical Association

Committee for Defense of
Professional Rights of
Philosophers
c/o Department of Philosophy
Berkeley CA 94720

December 20, 1982

Professor Yuval Ne'eman, Director
Mortimer and Raymond Sackler Institute of
Advanced Studies
Tel Aviv University
Israel

Dear Professor Ne'eman:

Thank you for your thoughtful letter of 27 November and enclosures.

Before its receipt the enclosed telegram was sent to the Israeli Ambassador. Although no reply was received from His Excellency, it is my understanding that the case has now happily been rendered moot by withdrawal of the requirement that foreign academics teaching in West Bank universities sign any document other than that required of any visitor to the area.

Yours sincerely,

Wallace I. Matson

Wallace I. Matson
Professor of Philosophy

WIM:sr

RSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY

· DAVIS · IRVINE · LOS ANGELES · RIVERSIDE · SAN DIEGO · SAN FRANCISCO SANTA BARBARA · SANTA CRUZ

NT OF PHILOSOPHY BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA 94720

November 22, 1982

The Israeli Ambassador
Embassy of Israel
Washington D.C.

Your Excellency:

The American Philosophical Association protests the deportation of foreign teachers, including members of our Association, from Birzeit and other West Bank universities. We are saddened to see the State of Israel, long renowned for the quality of its intellectual life, having recourse to the loyalty oath, a thing hateful to all academics and of proven futility as a security measure.

Yours sincerely,

Wallace I. Matson
Professor of Philosophy, University of California, Berkeley
Acting Chairman, American Philosophical Association Committee for the Defense of Professional Rights of Philosophers

cc: Alan Romberg, Esq.
Department of State

27 November 1982

YN/1192

Professor W I Matson
Acting Chairman
APA Committee for the Defense of
Professional Rights of Philosophers
University of California
Berkeley
CA 94720
U S A

Dear Professor Matson

Upon my return from the Solvay Conference, I found the issue you raised in your letter of the 18th October 1982 was making headlines.

I enclose (a) an article in the November 24th issue of the Jerusalem Post, by Professor R Yaron, a distinguished scholar and Chairman of the public board of the Israel Broadcasting Authorities. As you may have learned, the Israeli authorities have now transferred the relevant declaration (b) from the form relating to the acquisition of a residence visa to that relating to a work permit for aliens. I also enclose (c) the text required by USA consulates for the granting of a visa to aliens (I think even for tourist visas!). In the UK, aliens' working permits entail similar declarations.

I think to claim there is a connection between such a declaration and freedom of thought (or speech) is unjustified. It is customary in democracies to take protective steps against actions by terrorist and subversive elements. The PLO does not deny that its aims include the destruction of this State.

I hope this material and information will be useful to your Committee.

Yours sincerely

Yuval Ne'eman

...../continued

TEL AVIV UNIVERSITY
MORTIMER AND RAYMOND SACKLER
INSTITUTE OF ADVANCED STUDIES

PROFESSOR YUVAL NE'EMAN, DIRECTOR

אוניברסיטת תל אביב
המכון ללמודים מתקדמים
על שם מורטימר וריימונד סקלר

פרופ' יובל נאמן, מנהל

7 August 1983

YN/1841

Professor Joel Leibovitz
Rutgers University
Mathematics Department
New Brunswick
NJ 08903
U S A

Dear Joel

I enclose a xerox of a page in a recent issue of "Time".

Don't you think that all that pressure on Israel relating to the forms required to be signed by people who will be employed in the West Bank is a flagrant case of double standards?

With kindest personal regards

Cordially yours

Yuval

Yuval

ENC:

YN/bmr

prices since 1980. In addition, notes John Geissler of the Swiss National Tourist Office, "you can eat in ordinary restaurants with reasonable prices and have a very good meal. You do not have to go to the luxury restaurants." Nonetheless, grande cuisine can be savored in Switzerland, notably at Girardet, near Lausanne, which ranks as one of the finest "French" restaurants in Europe.

Tourists can settle down in a comfortable three-bedroom chalet in a mountain village for about $240 a week, and are encouraged to live like the natives. Venturesome vacationers can rent gypsy wagons in the bucolic canton of Jura, on the French border, and clop-clop from one village pub to another. For the stalwart, there are donkey safaris in the Alps; one partner rides and the other pulls. International cultural attractions include Lucerne's music festival saluting Brahms and Wagner in August and September, the Locarno film festival in August and performances of *William Tell* in Interlaken through September.

SPAIN, which has been one of the leading vacation bargains of Europe for more than three decades, is still a country where a dollar goes a long way. Though

Going the Other Way . . .

The strong dollar that has sent armies of Americans to foreign shores this summer is keeping many foreigners from returning the compliment. But for those who can afford to visit the U.S., a few words of warning are in order. Traffic is likely to be slightly higher this year; U.S. airports expect to handle more than 21 million foreign arrivals in 1983, a flow that will hit its peak this summer at around 35,000 a day. To some visitors, it will seem that all 35,000 have arrived at the same moment; foreign flights to East Coast airports land in bunches at peak hours from 3 p.m. to 7 p.m.

As recent travelers can testify, this huge stream of tourists, immigrants and returning U.S. vacationers often turns U.S. airports into scenes from the last days of Pompeii. There are exceptions: travelers from Europe arriving in the U.S. at off-peak hours—and anyone flying into such relatively calm airports as Atlanta or Boston, at almost any time of day—can often avoid the crowds. Otherwise, many foreigners this year, as always, should plan to spend a good part of their holiday in lines, waiting to be allowed into the country.

Passengers queuing up for customs at Atlanta airport

The U.S., unlike most Western countries, demands that nearly all foreign visitors obtain visas.* There is no reciprocity; while Americans can freely enter many foreign countries without visas, citizens of those same countries coming to the U.S. are turned away if their passports lack the magic stamp.

Obtaining a visa can in some cases be an ordeal. An application by mail can take anywhere from three to 14 days (less if sought in person at a U.S. consulate), and a vacationer must declare that he or she is not and never has been a member of the Communist Party. Other questions require details of place and type of work, relatives in the U.S., and whether the applicant has held Nazi political opinion or has ordered, incited, assisted or otherwise participated in the persecution of individuals because of race, religion or national origin.

Despite those hurdles, less than 2% of tourist applicants are rejected. Everywhere, the basic purpose of the screening system is the same: to weed out those who might overstay their welcome or engage in acts of terrorism. Some applicants are asked for certification of employment or, if out of work, proof of their intention to return home. In Paris, suspected immigrants are cross-examined in special rooms where officials sit perched on platforms and high stools designed to make them seem especially intimidating.

Once a tourist obtains a visa and flies (or, in the case of less than 2% of visitors, sails) to the U.S., a similar interrogation process awaits him or her on the other side. In a small glass booth, an officer of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service examines the traveler's passport and asks such questions as "Where are you staying? Where are you from? How long do you intend to stay?" and occasionally even "May I see your return ticket?" or "Do you intend to work in the U.S.?" If the officer has any reason to doubt a tourist's veracity, the suspect is taken away for further questioning. Officials keep a particularly sharp eye out for young women ostensibly visiting friends. Searches of their luggage often turn up letters from U.S. families who, in contravention of immigration laws, have engaged them as nannies or housekeepers.

For some tourists, the immigration hassle may soon become easier. The U.S. Congress is considering a bill that would introduce at least some visa reciprocity. For an experimental three-year period, beginning in early 1984, the omnibus immigration bill would exempt citizens of eight countries from having to have U.S. visas. The eight have not yet been selected, but likely candidates include West European nations, Japan, Venezuela and others whose citizens have a record of abiding by visa requirements.

Even when the new system is in operation, all tourists and returning Americans will still have to go through one of the world's most exasperating customs systems. At most points of entry in the U.S., customs consists of yet more long lines leading to inspectors asking more questions, followed perhaps by baggage searches.

Since early this year, however, inspections have been speeded somewhat in New York City, Miami, Houston and Chicago by the adoption of a new customs procedure. There, as in Japan and many West European capitals, travelers with nothing to declare can walk through a "green" line and be subject only to spot checks, while those with goods to declare walk through a "red" line to have their baggage inspected. Says Tom O'Brien, a customs officer in Miami: "Our highly trained 'roamers' spot the bad seeds first."

Since the red-green system was introduced last December in Miami, the amount of contraband seized has doubled, while the average time passengers spend clearing customs has been cut from 60 to 35 minutes. For honest tourists, that is a change long overdue. Now if someone will only do something about the dollar . . . —*By Jay Palmer. Reported by David Jackson/Washington, with other bureaus*

*The only exception to this otherwise firm rule is Canada. Citizens of that country are permitted to enter the U.S. for up to 90 days as tourists on an oral promise that they intend to return home.

Elisabeth Grasset
10 bd Gambetta
38000 - Grenoble
FRANCE

17 November 1983

Mr Youval Neeman
Minister of Research and Sciences
JERUSALEM, Israël

Dear Minister

I have the honour to write to you as I am a member of the group 25 of the French Section of Amnesty International. Our group is for the moment investigating [redacted]'s case -

As you undoubtably know, Amnesty International is a nongovernmental organization which seeks to promote the respect of human rights throughout the world, and as such it is completely nonpolitical and is rigourously impartial - Amnesty International's impartiality has been recognized by the granting of Consultative Status with the United Nations, and its receipt of the Nobel Peace Prize and the United Nations Human Rights Prize - In promoting the respect for human rights throughout the world, Amnesty International appeals to the principles contained in the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights - In particular Amnesty International seeks the liberation of "prisoners of conscience" - men or women who have been imprisoned simply for the exercise of their right to freedom of thought, or have been imprisoned because of their political or religious beliefs, or because of their race or sex, and who have neither used nor

advocated the use of violence.

Siham was arrested in Nablus on 26 February 1982, with seven other persons, and was charged with being a member, and being active in an unlawful association. She was sentenced by a military court in Ramallah on 19 October 1982 to two and a half years' imprisonment, plus two and a half years suspended sentence.

Although Amnesty International has not adopted her as a prisoner of conscience, it is concerned that she may have been imprisoned for the non-violent expression of her political beliefs as guaranteed by the article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. We have the full text of the charges against her and there appears to be nothing which indicates that Siham has used or advocated violence. Moreover, in Amnesty International's view, membership of the Palestine Liberation Organization does not in itself necessarily means that a person has personally used or advocated violence. Amnesty International judge that there is a clear distinction between the political and military groups of the organization set up in the Occupied Territories.

Therefore we would be very much obliged to you if you could tell us whether there is any evidence that Siham has used or advocated the use of violence.

Thank you very much in advance for your time and assistance concerning this matter.

Yours sincerely and respectfully

E Grant

מעל שולחנו של
יגבל נאמן

3/3

① אני חושב שאנו לא מסכים "אבל משכורת" לאמי [redacted] זה (שאמנו התחל הסכם) והיחידה. זה יכול לקבל 3-4 אנשים כאן.

אם זה מחיר יקר מדי אז בואו נדבר.
אני מציע שתאיגן יירה בעצמה מיד לאחר הבחירות. לקבל השקה לכן לבין את המחיר ואני בטוח אני אה רגל.

② אני מציע שלון מטרו מרוח הלאה אלי (הרצליה) המשך בלת הקמת הבית טיקס (שהוא יגיע). הבטון לא לבקי המשלה

INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY
UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR THEORETICAL PHYSICS
34100 TRIESTE (ITALY) - P.O.B. 586 - MIRAMARE - STRADA COSTIERA 11 - TELEPHONES: 224281/2/3/4/5/6
ICTP

DIRECTOR
ABDUS SALAM

1 September, 1983

My dear Yuval,

I enclose a copy of a letter from Birzeit University regarding Mr. [redacted]. Mr. [redacted] was proceeding for a ICTP summer school on Dynamical Systems to Trieste, but could not attend.

If the circumstances narrated in the letter are indeed correct, they are most regrettable. As you are aware, the Centre has, and must, take the position that international academic movements of scientists should not be hindered and hampered. The Centre in its turn has done everything possible, as you may recall, to help physicists from Israel to participate in international meetings.

I hope you will kindly request your Foreign Office and other authorities and give them clear instructions that in respect of those coming to the International Centre no hinderance should be placed in their coming here .

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Abdus Salam

Abdus Salam

Professor Yuval Ne'eman
Minister of Science and Development
Ministry of Science and Development
Jerusalem
Israel

c.c. IAEA External Liaison
Professor H. Lipkin

جامعة بيرزيت
BIRZEIT UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF SCIENCE

P. O. BOX 14 BIRZEIT . PHONE

West Bank, Via Israel

7e.

cc: [redacted]
Butsch

Dr. Hamende
ICTP, Trieste Italy

8/8/1983

Dear Dr. Hamende

Subject: Mr. [redacted]

Mr. [redacted] of our department, was supposed to participate the ICTP summer school on Dynamical Systems starting from the 1st to 26th August 83. Mr. Salamin arranged every thing for his departure to Italy. When Mr. [redacted] arrived the Jordan bridge to leave to Italy from Amman-Jordan, the Israeli Military authorities returned him back, without giving any reason for that act.

The Hebron area from which Mr. [redacted] is, was under curfew for few days after the occurence of the tragic events taking place at this area last time which surely you have heard about it.

I hope, that you and the others on the ICTP can understand our special situation which can result that some of us cannot attend or participate on the activities of the ICTP.

With my best wishes and regards.

E. Sader

Dr. E. Sader
Acting Chairman
Physics Department

ES/hm

מדינת ישראל

שירות ביטחון כללי

[redacted]

3 אוקטובר 83

[redacted]

הנדון: [redacted]

.1 [redacted]

.2

כ ב ר ו ק ה

[redacted]

THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY
RUTGERS

Graduate Department of Public Administration • Graduate School
Hill Hall • Newark • New Jersey 07102 • 201/648-5093/5100

October 14, 1983

Professor Yuval Ne'eman
Minister of Science
Jerusalem, Israel

Dear Professor Ne'eman

As a University Professor, a member of the Human Rights Committee of the American Public Health Association, and a Jew, I am writing to you to protest the inhumane manner in which your government has been treating my colleague Dr. [redacted]. The last two times that she has returned to Israel from international scholarly conferences she has been detained and subjected to humiliating searches of both her personal papers and her person. Of course nothing was found on either occasion to incriminate her in any way. The international academic community can only view such action on your part as attempting to frighten and harass an individual who dares to disagree with aspects of Israel's current policy.

In the name of human rights and academic freedom, I ask you to do anything you can to end the systematic harassment of Dr. Najwa Makhoul.

Sincerely,

Sally Guttmacher

Sally Guttmacher, Ph.D
Assistant Professor, Rutgers University
Adjunct Assistant Professor, Columbia University

SG

INTERNATIONAL GROUP FOR THE ADVANCED STUDY OF THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF HEALTH

September 19, 1983

Professor Yuval Ne'eman
Minister of Science
Jerusalem, Israel

Dear Professor Ne'eman:

I received a letter from my colleague, Professor [redacted]. indicating that in her return to Israel from a conference in Barcelona of the Association of which I was President, she was detained and subjected to a bodysearch, and all the papers given in that Conference were taken away. I am writing this letter to protest this undemocratic behavior. Israel claims to be the only democratic country in the Middle East. I am shocked to hear that this practice is being carried out in your country. It does not contribute to showing Israel as a country where elementary human rights concerns are respected.

On behalf of the Association and on my own behalf, I profoundly protest this abuse and behavior, unnecessary in a democracy.

Sincerely yours,

Vicente Navarro, MD, DMSA, DrPH
Professor of Health Policy
Past President of the Association

VN/cas

FACULTY OF MEDICINE
הפקולטה לרפואה
בית הספר לבריאות הציבור ורפואה קהילתית של האוניברסיטה העברית והדסה
THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY—HADASSAH SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND COMMUNITY MEDICINE

91120 JERUSALEM ISRAEL
TEL. 437437 - 426901

ת. ד. 1172 ירושלים 91000
טל. 437437 ישיר 426901

September 19, 1983

Dear Colleague,

I am writing to inform you that upon my return to Israel on September 15, from Gyor, Hungary for the tenth general conference of our International Peace Research Association, I was detained for five hours at the Tel-Aviv airport during which time I was twice subjected to a body search. On the second occasion I was ordered to strip naked. My books and papers, including all conference notes, list of participants, and other material distributed at the conference were taken from me by the security service personnel and returned hours later. I was treated in a similiar way upon my return August 5 from the Barcelona International Conference on the Political Economy of Health, but this time my requests for explainations were answered with threats. I must presume that your name, address, and the scientific insights you had shared with me were all photocopied and have directly entered the files of the Israeli security police. I am sorry that because of this incident not only my own right to privacy and free expression and academic activity, but also yours, were violated.

Cordially yours,

[redacted] (Ph.D.)
Alon Fellowship Lecturer in Public Health

CC Professor Yuval Ne'eman, Minister of Science, Jerusalem, Israel

Dr. Yousef Burg, Minister of Interior, Jerusalem, Israel

Mr. Zevulon Hammer, Minister of Education and Culture, Jerusalem, Israel

The Association for Civil Rights in Israel, P.O. Box 8273, Jerusalem, Israel

The Israeli League for Human and Civil Rights, P.O. Box 14192, Tel Aviv, Israel

המינהל האזרחי לאיזור יהודה ושומרון
الادارة المدنية منطقة الضفة الغربية
يهودا والسامرة

קצין מטה לענייני מנים
ضابط القيادة للشؤون الداخلية

תעודת לידה
شهادة ولادة

שם המשפחה اسم العائلة	[redacted]
השם הפרטי الاسم الاول	[redacted]
השם הפרטי של האב اسم الوالد	[redacted]
שם הפרטי של האם اسم الام	[redacted]
שם המשפחה אבי האם اسم عائلتها او عائلتها قبل زواجها	[redacted]
המין الجنس	ذكر
מספר הזהות رقم الهوية	
נולד ב ولد في	عين يبرود عمريد
שם היישוב המקום اسم المستشفى	
התאריך التاريخ	יום يوم 20
	חודש شهر מרץ ٣
	שנה سنة 19 40 ١٩٤٠
הדת الدين	מוסלמים

הנני מאשר כי הילוד הנ"ל נרשם בפנקס הלידות לשנת 139 10 1940 (19) 949
ان التفاصيل المتعلقة بولادة المذكور اعلاه ادرجت في سجل الولادة لسنة

הוצא בלשכה למינהל האוכלוסין ב יהודה ושומרון בתאריך 05 מרץ 1983
من قبل دائرة تسجيل السكان بـ يهودا والسامرة بتاريخ

חותמת

ב. קצב
פקיד רישום לידות
توقيع مأمور تسجيل الولادة

מאיש 3

THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY
RUTGERS

Center for Mathematical Sciences Research · Hill Center for the Mathematical Sciences · Busch Campus
New Brunswick · New Jersey 08903 · 201/932-~~2399~~ 3117

November 11, 1983

Professor Yuval Ne'eman, Director
Mortimer and Raymond Sackler Institute
of Advanced Studies
Tel Aviv University
Ramat-Aviv, Tel Aviv, Israel

Dear Yuval:

This is a followup on my letter to you of September 15th. Please find enclosed a copy of a letter I just received from Dr. [redacted]. I only know Dr. [redacted] slightly having met him several times during his visit to Princeton last year. He certainly made a good impression on me during those meetings and I would be most appreciative for whatever you can do on his behalf.

The situation of the refusnik scientists in the Soviet Union is getting worse and worse. We are very much in need of some new ideas that might be helpful in the present terrible situation. Do you have any?

All best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Joel

Joel L. Lebowitz
Director

JLL:eb

enc.

cc: Ms. Dorothy Hirsch, Committee of Concerned Scientists, Inc.
Human Rights Committee, The New York Academy of Sciences
Professor Edward Witten, Princeton University

INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY
UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR THEORETICAL PHYSICS
34100 TRIESTE (ITALY) - P.O.B. 586 - MIRAMARE - STRADA COSTIERA 11 - TELEPHONES: 224281/2/3/4/5/6
CABLE: CENTRATOM - TELEX 460392 - I

GUEST SCIENTIST
28.10.1983

Prof Joel L.Lebowitz, Director
Centre for Mathematical Sciences Research
Rutgers University
New Brunswick
New Jersey 08903
USA

Dear Joel,

Thank you for your letter of September 15,1983 . There is no existing agreement between the Universities of the West Bank and the Israeli Authorities about the document of the anti-PLO nature to be signed as a condition for the issuance of the work permit. So ,any body who signed that will not be allowed to teach . This way the signatures are invalid!

My problem is still standing! I am working on the right of residency in the West Bank . Once that would be achieved , then no signature would be needed and automatically I would go back to my job. Your help is needed in this channel.

I appreciate it if you kindly send me any information related to my problem on my new address

Physics Department
King Saud University
Riyadh
Saudi Arabia

Thanking you in advance for your real concern in solving such kind of problems . But I have to remind you that mere concern is not enough in my case . I need to get my rights back and for that you have to speak out for the whole civilized world . You might have a kind approach towards Israel since it is a new case for you - that is all right as long as I go back with the right of residency in my own homeland.

With warm regards,

Sincerely yours,

[redacted]

מכון ויצמן למדע
THE WEIZMANN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE
REHOVOT · ISRAEL 76100 רחובות · ישראל

K. S. WEISSMAN INSTITUTE OF PHYSICAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF NUCLEAR PHYSICS

DIRECT TEL. 054-8

April 11, 1983

משרד המדע והפיתוח
לשכת השר
דן נבנס
נתקבל ביום 17-04-1983
נרשם ב.....
תשובה.....

Prof. Yuval Ne'eman
Minister of Science and Development
Misradei Menshalah
Hakiriya Hamizrahit
Klarmon Gane Street
Jerusalem

Dear Yuval,

We have just returned from an eight day tour of Egypt with Haganat Hateva, and I am writing to you to explain the two documents that I hastily sent to you before departure. They are not intended for publication at this stage, and only look fancy because I have a computer program which produces fancy output. The easiest way for me to scribble a rough draft these days is to sit at a computer terminal and use the standard program for letters or texts.

1. Tom Stix and the West Bank Universities. Tom called me, as I wrote in the draft, telling me that a Palestinian physicist named [redacted] is now at Princeton after being expelled from the University at Nablus because he refused to sign the declaration. He has a Jordanian passport and was teaching at a university in Jordan or somewhere else in the Arab States in 1967, so that he was not listed officially as a Palestinian and considered as a foreigner for the purpose of this declaration. Shayeb was at the Trieste symposium in 1965 and met Haim and me there. Haim says that he saw [redacted] in Trieste a few years ago, when he was teaching at Kuwait and wanted to talk to Haim about possibilities of getting a job at Birzeit. But [redacted] was so afraid of being seen by other Arabs when he was talking to Haim that they never got to speak about anything.

Both Haim and Igal suggested that I send my draft to you and to Moshe Arens, since both of you are in a position to appreciate the implications of this matter on our friends abroad and can take some action if you think it is appropriate. According the Haim, the people who deal with these matters on lower levels do not understand these implications at all.

It is my impression that [redacted] is a bit of a Shlemiel, and that it is too bad that he has been deported. I find it hard to believe that he would be any real threat to our security in Nablus, and that he does much more harm to our cause in Princeton. He is the perfect candidate for the role of the poor unfortunate mistreated Palestinian who could not possibly do any harm to anyone and will easily get the sympathy and support of people like Dyson and Witten. You must certainly have better information on [redacted] than I have, and can check it out. If he is a real threat masquerading as a Shlemiel, it is a different story, but I doubt it. He plays the role too well.

I also question the wisdom of treating Palestinians who happened to be outside the West Bank in 1967 as foreigners for this purpose. There are cases of Palestinians who went abroad as students and claim that they were caught abroad in 1967 and are now treated as foreigners. If these claims are real, they make us look ridiculous abroad, and harm our credibility on more important issues.

2. Fusion and the fable. This was motivated by a suggestion from Israel Dostrovsky that I write a note to remind people of the Richter affair, which he felt was relevant today. After writing it, I was not sure what to do with it. I showed it to Haim, and Shalheveth as well as Israel, and they suggested that I send it to

Cable Address: Weizmann Israel · Telex 32797 Bio · Phone (054) 31-111 · Telex 341-32 Weizmann

you. So far I have only shown it to a few friends and not sent it to anyone else.

Although there is no direct reference to INESCO in the note, everyone immediately makes the connection. I do not pretend to be any judge myself of the merits of the case. My impressions are that the publicity and claims are wildly exagerated, but this does not mean that it is all nonsense as some people claim. There is certainly a great deal of confusion and misinformation among the scientific community here. It might be appropriate for you to convene a number of people who have looked into the matter for an informal discussion. Among these Shalheveth suggests including Pratt, who certainly has the engineering experience and has studied the INESCO proposal also independently.

3. Creationism and Evolution. Enclosed is a draft that I wrote in connection with the recent conference on evolution which has received considerable publicity. You might find it interesting. I have sent it to the Jerusalem Post, but don't know whether or not they will print it.

I just received a copy of your letter resigning from the group theory conference committee. It was sent from Tel Aviv to Rehovot by way of Argonne. Your secretary should know that I am here.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Harry J. Lipkin
Professor of Physics

Someone once asked a Jew: "Why do you Jews always answer a question by asking another question?" The Jew answered "Why not?".

This questioning which is so much a part of the Jewish tradition is also the key to scientific progress. The creative scientist is not looking for the final scientifically proven answer to important questions. He is investigating interesting questions with the hope that they will lead to even more interesting questions. The universe and the knowledge to be discovered is boundless. What we don't know is much more exciting than what we already know.

Newton discovered his laws of motion and gravitation by asking questions about the motions of bodies and the forces that make them move. He learned that the laws of force that describe the falling of an apple from a tree also describe the motion of the moon around the earth and of the earth around the sun. The questions that Newton asked and answered to the best of his ability led us to new knowledge and new questions. The students who studied Newton's laws in school were led to a greater understanding of the universe and used Newton's laws for the developments and inventions that made modern technology possible.

The debate on science teaching and evolution misses the point completely when it gets involved with the scientific proof of the theory of evolution. Of course there is no scientific proof of evolution. There is also no scientific proof of the theories of atomic physics, electricity and magnetism, or Newton's laws of motion or gravitation. In fact, Einstein showed that Newton's laws were wrong. But fortunately our schools taught Newton's laws even though they were not scientifically proven and in fact turned out to be wrong. Today we have the new laws of motion and gravitation of Einstein which corrected the errors in Newton's laws. But we still teach Newton's laws in our schools because they are much simpler and adequate for all practical purposes. Most students will never need to learn Einstein's theories of special and general relativity, while they will find the basic principles of Newton's laws useful in everything from driving a car to astronautics. The modern theory of what goes on inside the atom is still questioned on philosophical grounds by many people. Einstein never accepted it. But

nobody has found a better theory, and it is the only one that tells us how to use the energy of the atom, how to make transistors, how to build modern computers and how a laser works. If we waited until this quantum theory of atomic physics was "scientifically proven" before teaching it to students, we would not have transistors, computers and lasers today.

A true scientist is always open to new questions and new knowledge. If an alternative theory to evolution is presented which is manifestly better, it will be accepted, but only after exhaustive criticism and questioning. A great new theory not only answers questions and poses new ones; it also shows new relations between phenomena which were previously believed to be completely different. Newton's laws not only explained the falling apple; it showed the relation between falling objects on earth and the motion of the earth itself. Maxwell's theory of electromagnetism showed that electricity, magnetism, light and radio waves were all different aspects of the same basic fields of force. Einstein's theory of general relativity showed that inertia and gravity were intimately related.

Darwin's theory of evolution was accepted by the scientific community only after a long period of intensive criticism. It has proved its value by showing the way to new questions and by relating different phenomena which were otherwise completely unrelated. The same theory which explains all kinds of fossils and bones of prehistoric animals found in the earth also explains the evolution of bacteria. The scientists developing new drugs and antibiotics and the doctors who use them to treat diseases also use the theory of evolution to explain how new strains of bacteria can evolve that are resistant to drugs and to help them find new ways to keep the drugs effective. An alternative theory must be able to do everything that the accepted theory does, and more. So far no such theory has been presented. Criticizing the presently accepted theory with hair-splitting arguments is pointless. All accepted scientific theories have their flaws; none of them is perfect. If there is something that is better than evolution, the scientific community must be convinced that it is better. The theory of evolution is an integral part of modern biology which has led to so many of the advances in modern medicine. The biology students

who learned this modern approach in school went on to develop antibiotics, vaccines that eliminated diseases like polio which crippled so many of our children, open heart surgery and hopefully to find the cure for cancer. Allowing religion or ideology to interfere with teaching our students the knowledge that we have has inevitably led to disaster. Soviet biology has still not recovered from Stalin's support of the charlatan Lysenko, who attempted to impose ideology on science. Christian Scientists in America who allow religious prejudices to interfere with their use of modern medicine are denied its benefits.

Somewhere in our schools there may be a young student who will find the cure for cancer or develop new strains of plants that revolutionize agriculture and feed the hungry people of the world. Our schools must give him the tools he needs for his future work by teaching him the best of our secular scientific knowledge. There is no shortage of religious education in Israel today, and any student who is interested can learn everything written in the bible about the creation. We should not mix religion with science.

Harry J. Lipkin

Department of Nuclear Physics, Weizmann Institute of Science

Rehovot, Israel

philosophical grounds by many people. [illegible] accepted it. But

שר המדע והפתוח
THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND DEVELOPMENT

Professor Abdus Salam
Director
International Center for Theoretical Physics
P.O.Box 586, Miramare
34100 Trieste
ITALY

January 10th, 1984

Dear Abdus,

I am referring to your letter of 1 September, 1983, regarding the unfortunate impediment to Mr. [redacted]s attendance at the ICTP school on Dynamical Systems. I have used the case to familiarize myself with the difficulties that might interfere with normal procedures.

In the case of Mr. [redacted], the reason for the occurence is clearly stated in Dr. Sader's letter itself, which you enclosed. Mr. [redacted] lives in Hebron, where on that day, the second in a tragic sequence of events had occured, involving firstly the murder of a Jewish student of a local Yeshiva, and this followed by the assassination of three Arab students at the local Hebron Islamic University. The authorities declared a curfew, and all persons carrying Hebron identity cards, Jews and Arabs alike, were blocked from leaving the country for several days. You realize that this was indeed a very special situation, reminding me of my having had to postpone a seminar at Stony Brook in June 1967 due to the War....

However, I think I could, in the future, try to minimize such interference with scholarly and scientific activities, given a fair warning. I do not want to impose on you, but if you could let me know beforehand of prospective participants in any ICTP activities (bearing in mind the idiosyncractic behaviour of mail in both Italy and Israel), I could try and smooth any problems that might be encountered and assist in an emergency if called upon.

Steve Weinberg has just left here, after running a first-class school on the Intersection of Particle Physics and Cosmology. Other lecturers included Steven Hawking, Alan Guth, James Gunn and Michael Turner. We shall have such an affair annually.

I hope you are in good health. I see you are also compactifying and Kaluza- Kleining... Good hunting.

Yours cordially,

Yuval

Yuval Ne'eman

Jerusalem, Government Offices, Hakiryah East Tel. 02-277096/7 טל' ירושלים, משרדי הממשלה, הקריה המזרחית

Professor Abdus Salam
Director
International Center for Theoretical Physics

Trieste, Italy

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I hope you are in good health. I see you are also compactifying and Kaluza-Kleining... Good hunting.

Yours cordially

Yuval

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[illegible]

26.12.83 - or 999 - 926 [illegible]

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צבא הגנה לישראל
המנהל האזרחי
לאזור יהודה ושומרון
לשכת ראש המנהל
חק - 926 - 997
26 דצמ' 1983
טבת תשד"מ

משרד המדע והפיתוח
משרדי הקריה המזרחית
עוזר השר - מר דוד לב
הכנסת
ירושלים

א.נ.

הנדון: [redacted]

[redacted]

דני יהושע סרן
רל"ש ראש המנהל

די/אורית

ש מ ו ר

BIRZEIT UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF SCIENCE

P. O. BOX 14 BIRZEIT

West Bank, Via Israel

cc: [redacted]
Bulach

Dr. Hamende
ICTP, Trieste Italy

8/8/1983

Dear Dr. Hamende

Subject: Mr. [redacted]

Mr. [redacted] of our department, was supposed to participate the ICTP summer school on Dynamical Systems starting from the 1st to 26th August 83. Mr. Salamin arranged every thing for his departure to Italy. When Mr. Salamin arrived the Jordan bridge to leave to Italy from Amman-Jordan, the Israeli Military authorities returned him back, without giving any reason for that act.

The Hebron area from which Mr. [redacted] is, was under curfew for few days after the occurence of the tragic events taking place at this area last time which surely you have heard about it.

I hope, that you and the others on the ICTP can understand our special situation which can result that some of us cannot attend or participate on the activities of the ICTP.

With my best wishes and regards.

E Sader

Dr. E. Sader
Acting Chairman
Physics Department

ES/hm

INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY
UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR THEORETICAL PHYSICS
34100 TRIESTE (ITALY) - P.O.B. 586 - MIRAMARE - STRADA COSTIERA 11 - TELEPHONES: 224281/2/3/4/5/6
ICTP

DIRECTOR
ABDUS SALAM

משרד המדע והטכנולוגיה
לשכת השר
דואר נכנס
27-10-1983 נת יבל
ביום
נר מ ב
תש נח

1 September, 1983

My dear Yuval,

I enclose a copy of a letter from Birzeit University regarding Mr. [redacted]. Mr. [redacted] was proceeding for a ICTP summer school on Dynamical Systems to Trieste, but could not attend.

If the circumstances narrated in the letter are indeed correct, they are most regrettable. As you are aware, the Centre has, and must, take the position that international academic movements of scientists should not be hindered and hampered. The Centre in its turn has done everything possible, as you may recall, to help physicists from Israel to participate in international meetings.

I hope you will kindly request your Foreign Office and other authorities and give them clear instructions that in respect of those coming to the International Centre no hinderance should be placed in their coming here.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Abdus Salam

Abdus Salam

Professor Yuval Ne'eman
Minister of Science and Development
Ministry of Science and Development
Jerusalem
Israel

c.c. IAEA External Liaison
Professor H. Lipkin

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אין לשלם כיר מחם
לפני הגשת הבתיחה!

משרד התקשורת

שם משולח: MINISTBR OF SCIENCE - PROF. Y. NE'EMAN

מענו: MINISTRY OF SCIENCE, EAST JERUSALEM ISRAEL

אישור לקבלת מברק רשמי

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THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY
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Center for Mathematical Sciences Research · Hill Center for the Mathematical Sciences · Busch Campus
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November 11, 1983

Professor Yuval Ne'eman, Director
Mortimer and Raymond Sackler Institute
of Advanced Studies
Tel Aviv University
Ramat-Aviv, Tel Aviv, Israel

Dear Yuval:

This is a followup on my letter to you of September 15th. Please find enclosed a copy of a letter I just received from Dr. [redacted]. I only know Dr. [redacted] slightly having met him several times during his visit to Princeton last year. He certainly made a good impression on me during those meetings and I would be most appreciative for whatever you can do on his behalf.

The situation of the refusnik scientists in the Soviet Union is getting worse and worse. We are very much in need of some new ideas that might be helpful in the present terrible situation. Do you have any?

All best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Joel

Joel L. Lebowitz
Director

JLL:eb

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cc: Ms. Dorothy Hirsch, Committee of Concerned Scientists, Inc.
Human Rights Committee, The New York Academy of Sciences
Professor Edward Witten, Princeton University

מדינת ישראל
שירות ביטחון כללי

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מדינת ישראל

שירות ביטחון כללי

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הנדון: [redacted]

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מדינת ישראל

משרד החוץ
ירושלים

נתקבל
יום 15.3.84

תאריך: כ"ה באדר א' תשמ"ד
28/2/84

מספר:

אל: מר תנחום גרידים, מנכ"ל משרד המדע והפיתוח,
מבוא המתמיד 4 ירושלים

מאת: מנהלת ארב"ל 3

הנדון: מכתבו של מר LAMLUETTE

העברת לי את מכתבו, בכתב היד, של הנ"ל.
גם לנו לא ידוע במה המדובר. אני מעבירה
את המכתב לבציגנו ל ד אונסק"ו בתקווה שהוא
יברר במה העניין.

בברכה,

א.מ. למברט-פינקלר

העתק: מר מ. שמיר, הנציג ליד אונסק"ו פריס

JERUSALEM POST
FEB. 20, 1984

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4 students injured in Nablus brawl

By MICHAEL EILAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Four students were injured at a-Najah University in Nablus yesterday during a brawl between student factions.

The fight broke out during an argument between student-council members and members of the "activist committee" over the boycott of classes taught by teachers who signed the military government's declaration promising not to support the PLO.

The student council favours such a boycott, while the activists' committee opposes it.

Four students were taken to hospital. Three were released during the day and one is still hospitalized.

The army did not intervene.

with great sorrow the death of the
head of our family

NNY FINK ז"ל

ter a long and blessed life.

ourned by her children:
Miriam and Bernard Hochstein
Phyllis and Sol Weissman
Reuven Ted and Estelle Fink
Grandchildren and great-grandchildren

at her home, 14 Balfour St., Jerusalem.

assah Council in Israel

Hadassah — Israel
sah Medical Organization
Mourn the passing of

ENNY FINK

ted friend and benefactor

extend condolences to
k and Hochstein families.

udent body express their condolences to

Mr. and Mrs. B. Hochstein
Dr. and Mrs. R. Fink and their families

assing of their dear mother

NY FINK

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JERUSALEM POST
FEB 26, 1984

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משרד המדע והפתוח

לשכת השר

THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND DEVELOPMENT

כג' אדר א' תשמ"ד

26 פברואר 1984

ב/ 156/ 2189

לכב'

מר דן רום

(1)

א.נ.

השר, פרופ' י. נאמן, בקשני לאשר בתודה קבלת מכתבך מה- 3.2 בנוגע לסיוע בנושא ההסברה של המדינה בכלל ותנועת התחיה בפרט, וכן הקמת אונ' ציונית.

מכתבך הופנה לעיון ולטיפול הגורמים הנוגעים בדבר.

מצ"ב מאמרו של השר בנוגע להתישבות בארץ ישראל , כפי שהופיע ב- Midstream מ- ינואר 84, שיועל לסייע לך בנושא ההסברה.

בברכה,

בקי שמעוני

ראש הלשכה

העתק: מר דוד לב

מר אברהם שבות

ירושלים, משרדי הממשלה הקריה המזרחית טל. 02-277896/7

דן רום - תיבה

DAN ROM
1340-12 Ephesus Rd
King's Arms Apt.
Chapel-Hill, N.C. 27514 , U.S.A

כתובת:

לכבוד: ולה לאן
שלום רב,

רציתי לדאוג שמי אינו מצוי לך, אך
צריך לה יכול למסור לך פרטים עלי.

אני נמצא כרגע בשנת שבתון בארצות
הברית, החל מפברואר 1984 ועד לינואר 1985.
אני נמצא ב UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA
SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH
CHAPEL-HILL, NORTH CAROLINA

במידה ואתם תוסף שיש באפשרותי לסייע
בנושא ההסברה של המצוים בכלל, ותנועת התחזה
בפרט, אמת מאוד לשמוח מאוד. המקום נמצא
ליד RALIEGH - DURHAM ב N.C, ובתחום שיחות עיקרה
מושיבתלון. כך שבמידת הצורך אהיה מוכן גם לנסיעות
הסברה.

במידה ויש באפשרותכם להודיעו לשלוח לי חומר הסברה
(רצוי באנגלית), הדבר יעשה לסייע.

היה ברור לי מראש בדברים נושא הניתוח לא
תפס בולט, אך לא הסקתי לשמוח מאוד לפני נסיעתי-
לאמשם מאוד בכתבה.

הנושא הוא: ההשכלה הגבוהה בישראל (בתחום
המצוי והטבעי) והקמת אוניברסיטה בגוניה. יצוין לי
כי הנושא נמצא בטיפול ואף בבוגר ראשוני, אך
אני חושב שיש ביכי כמה נקודות המשותפות לסייע לעניין.
מספר שבועות לפני נסיעתי, הגיעה לי שבקשה
להגיש אמרות בטבעון מגיד מספר אחרון הסאבנטים הסרבים

לגיל 40. ואני משער שהמלא בזמה אל הרוב לכך, בפקולטות אחרות ובאוניברסיטאות אחרות. מלא זה היא תלוי מבמה בחינות:

א. בצביון משאבים של המוסדות והזרם ההולכי.

ב. הקניית יוצר, לעומקו ברכי תשובה מתקדמים לאוכלוסיה פלורליסטית.

ג. יצירת שכבה ערבית משכילה וממורמרת מתוסר אפסרות למצוא תעסוקה מתאימה.

ד. הלבת רמת הלמודים באוניברסיטאות בארץ.

מלא זה מתווך מציאות שיטות להקטנת מספר הסטודנטים הערבים הלומדים באוניברסיטאות ישראליות. אמת הדברים לכך היא הרצון שכר הלימוד לערבי הראלי, תוך מתן תמיכה מסיבית לרוכאי בבא (תורנות מפורטת בחוס לכך אוהבור אליך בחתיב). לפי דעתי הנתוה" חיובית לתמיכה הקלטית בכל פעולה בכיוון זה.

ברם שנוה, שהיא גם חובית ולכרת ודר, היא הקמת אוניברסיטה ביונית, ודרור שרבוי ובריך שהיא תמוקה בשומרון. בהמשך בדברי אני מתייחס לתמה של הכשרת מהנבסים, שפו יש לי וביחה מסוימת (אוכ בובאי שניתן להסיק מהבטחתי לגבי תמוי מבעיים מבוקים ומעמי הרוח).

ברור שבמלא הקיום כולם בחבונים תהוה התנגדות חריפה לקמת אוניברסיטה ביונית. ובאת בסני משרים:

א. מבחינה תקציבית - כיון שכולם יש מספיק אוניברסיטאות והמבינות היא לקבל בתקציבו התנוך הגבוה.

ב. מבחינת הממסד האקדמי בארץ (והמוסדה

להסכלה גבוהה) אשר מדבר אינו אוהב את המצב הלאומי (לפחות לפחות כפי שהתבטא מבינים אותו).
על מנת להתגבר על מכשולים אלו בעתיד, יש לפעול הום בשני כיוונים, אשר ינטרל את המכשולים:
א. להעלות את שכר הלימוד באוניברסיטאות ולקרבו להוצאה הריאלית (לפחות לגבי העלות הישירה של ההוראה, ללא מחקר). בדרך שיקטין את התלות של האוניברסיטה המוגזמת בתקציב הממשלה.
ב. להגדיל מתן רישיון עבודה, בכל התחומים מלבד הגבוה בבחינות ממשלתיות, או בחינות של "לשכת שירות" (כמו לשכת עורכי-הדין, לשכת רואי החשבון וכו'), ולא בתעודת מוסמך או מעל של האוניברסיטאות. כאלכן גם המבחן לבמה לרמת האוניברסיטה תהיה אובייקטיבית, ולכן מתנת בכל שיקול אחר (הדרך הוגאי אבסרי לגבי התואר מוסמך).
נושאים אלו היו והיו בעתיד בתחום טיפולה של הכנסת, יש לפעול בהתאם לסקרונות המוגזמים, אבולו אם נראה שבטווח קצר אפשר להביק יתרון פוליטי מהמצב שונה.

ולסיום כמה הערות בנוגע לעתיד הקמת האוניברסיטה.
- הנני מעדיף שהנך מוצא לריבה שתהה ברמת הסטודנטים בארץ ובמוגבלות שלהם ללמוד (לא לקבל תואר). אני משוכנע שהכנסת הנוער הלאומי במוגבלה ובורך להבטיחות וסיוע בהרמת הרמה.
- האוניברסיטה שתוקם תעסוק בשלב הראשון בהוראה

לתואר ראשון בלבד, וללא מחקר. יש להניח שמרבית המורים, אם לא כולם, יעסקו באוניברסיטה באותן תלקי, ויעסיקו בפעולתם באוניברסיטאות אחרות (מקום בו יוכלו להמשיך בקיום את מחקריהם), או בפעילותם המקצועית במסגרת תכנון או מפעלי תעשיה. אני מאמין שחלק מהמומחים תוכל להעשות בהתנדבות, או בשכר מינימלי.

- חלק מהמקצועות אין צורך במעבדות (כמו הנדסה אזרחית), או שהצורך למעבדות (לפחות לפלס הראשון של הלמודים) אינו יקר ביותר. בהמשך הלמודים, ניתן יהיה להשתמש במעבדות של מפעלי תעשיה.

- יש לבדוק את שיטת הבחינה הנהוגה ב- NORTH-EASTERN UNIV, שהיה:

א. הוראה מקצועות היסוד - מתמטיקה, פיזיקה כימיה וכו', נמסרת ע"י מורים מקצועיים ולא ע"י חברי סגל.

ב. שלום של למודים עם עבודה מעשית - כאשר הסטודנט לומד חצי שנה ועובד חצי שנה. יש בעבודה ברכה הן לסטודנט והן לתעשיה.

בעבודה הנוכחית חושב שיש היכולת לקיים לקיצים הנשא, הן בזמן שנת הסבתון באוה"ב, הן עם שובו לישראל בתחילת שנת 1985, אשמח לעמוד בקשר עמך, או עם האנשים המטפלים בנושא.

בכבוד רב

נ.ב. אולי אם תאשר קבלת מכתבי עם הקבצים.

פז בן חיים

משרד המדע והפתוח

לשכת המנהל הכללי

THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND DEVELOPMENT

ו' אדר א' תשמ"ד

9 פברואר 1984

ת/ 156/ 2111

אל: גב' אן-מרי למברט, מנהלת ארב"ל 3, משרד החוץ.

מאת: ת. גריזים.

הנדון: "התנכלויות" לפרופסור בשטחים.

עם שובי מבקור קצר בארה"ב מצאתי את מכתבך מה- 24.1.84 בנדון.
אין לנו כל התנגדות כי תעבירי העתקים ממכתבי השר נאמן לשגרירויות בוושינגטון וברומא, אך אני מבקש להפנות תשומת לבך לכך כי העתקי המכתבים לפרופ' Witten ולפרופ' Stix ו- Lebowitz נשלחו גם לציר ב. נתניהו בוושינגטון.
מצ"ב, כבקשתך, העתקי המכתבים הנכנסים הישימים.
תודה על העתק המברק שנשלח בזמנו בענינו של דר' [redacted] רצוי להעביר אלינו העתקי מסמכים הדנים במרצים באוניברסיטאות בגדה במיוחד אם המדובר בנושאים עקרוניים או של מדיניות.

בברכה,

תלחרם גריזים

המנהל הכללי

ירושלים. משרדי הממשלה. הקריה המזרחית. טל' [illegible]

The American Physical Society

COMMITTEE ON THE INTERNATIONAL FREEDOM OF SCIENTISTS

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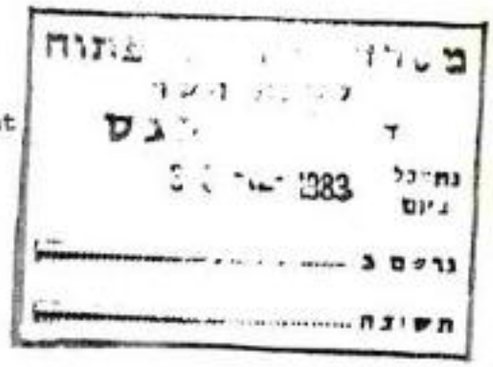
University of Pittsburgh

December 13, 1983



Professor Yuval Ne'eman
Minister of Science and Development
New Kirya
Clermont Gannot Street
Sheich Harach
Jerusalem 91180
ISRAEL

Dear Yuval:

Ed Witten sent us a copy of his letter to you which concerned the problems of faculty members at West Bank universities who have lost their right of residency. Our letter to you now is to support Professor Witten's position.

Our committee, which is part of the American Physical Society, is concerned with questions of human rights, particularly where the issues under question affect our colleagues teaching and doing research in the field of physics. The cases in point were brought to the attention of our Committee first in January of this year by Freeman Dyson who spoke both for himself and for Ed Witten. One of the affected West Bank faculty members was Professor [redacted] a theoretical physics and former department chairman at the An-Najah National University. Professor [redacted] was actually here at Princeton for the spring semester, and I had several occasions to speak with him directly. I also spoke at some length about this problem with Israeli friends, including Gabi Goldring and Harry Lipkin. In a telegram (6 April 1983) Harry mentioned that he had spoken both to you and to Minister Arens on this matter, and suggested that our Committee write to the two of you. In fact, we took a lower-key approach to the problem and sent just one letter which was addressed to Ambassador Netanyahu (copy enclosed). The reply from the Washington Embassy (also enclosed) did not advance any solutions, but shortly thereafter Professor [redacted], on the advice of his colleagues, left Princeton and -- as we understood it -- was to be able to return to his teaching position by signing a security document which was now acceptable both to the West Bank faculty members and to the Israeli Government.

It appears to have turned out that this happy resolution was only temporary, and that Shayeb and others were not allowed to remain at their West Bank universities for any extended period of time.

There may be details of which our Committee is unaware which becloud the residency issues for Professor [redacted] and his colleagues. On the other hand, bare elements appear clear: these individuals were entitled to reside in the West Bank prior to 1967, but due to the artifact of being abroad in June of that year, they effectively no longer have the right of residency there and have, in fact, been transformed into "stateless" persons. Our committee supports the view of Professor Witten that such deprivation of rights is unjust and extremely cruel, and violates not only academic freedom but basic principles of ethical governance.

It is our hope that you and your Ministry will act to remedy this difficult situation. If our Committee can be of assistance in bringing a fair solution into existence, please call on us.

Sincerely,

Tom Lmjd

Thomas H. Stix
Associate Chairman
Department of Astrophysical Sciences
Princeton University
P.O. Box 451, Princeton, NJ 08544 USA

THS:MJD

Enclosures

cc Prof. E. Witten
Dr. P. Hohenberg
Prof. F. Dyson

Princeton University DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS: JOSEPH HENRY LABORATORIES
JADWIN HALL
POST OFFICE BOX 708
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08544

November 22, 1983

Dr. Yuval Ne'eman
Minister of Science
Jerusalem, Israel

24.12.83

Dear Dr. Ne'eman:

I am writing to raise the question of more than two dozen university teachers in the West Bank universities who were born in the occupied territories but do not have the right of residency there. There are more than twenty in this situation on the faculty of An Najah University in Nablus, and there are four or five on the Bir Zeit University faculty.

In most cases these unlucky people were outside of the West Bank at the time of the June, 1967 war. For example, [redacted] of An Najah University was at the time doing a Ph.D. in experimental nuclear physics at the University of Alberta in Canada. The physicist [redacted] of An Najah University was at that time a graduate student of Salam's at Imperial College. As a result of their absence from the country in June, 1967, they did not receive the identification cards that were issued in the summer of 1967 by the military government to those who were present. The stories of the majority of those about whom I am writing are similar. Some, however, were present in June, 1967 but lost the West Bank ID cards later as a result of absence for more than twelve months for work or study.

Many of these individuals are eligible to apply for residency status on grounds of familiy unification. I know, however, that in many cases such applications have been denied.

Many of these people have suffered significantly as a result of not having West Bank residency status. After June, 1967 they found in many cases that to visit their own families in the West Bank, their only option would be to apply for a visitor's visa (the ninety day visa given to tourists). Later, when Bir Zeit and An Najah Universities expanded, they were able to get non-resident work permits to take academic jobs at those institutions.

As you know, since the fall of 1982 there has been a dispute over the rules pertaining to non-resident work permits in the occupied territories, with the Palestinians objecting to some clauses introduced in the permit application by the military government. The two dozen university teachers about whom I am writing were victims of this dispute. Those who hold Jordanian passports only (about twenty individuals) were expelled from the

.../2

West Bank after refusing to sign the modified application. The others -- those who were able to obtain Western passports after many years of study or teaching in the U.S., Canada, or Western Europe -- were forbidden to teach in the 1982-83 academic year, but were permitted to remain in the West Bank.

I do not wish to address here the question of the rules governing work permits for non-residents. Rather, I wish to address the anomaly and injustice in the fact that natives of the West Bank, merely because they were unlucky to be absent for perfectly good reasons in June, 1967, are classified as non-residents and treated accordingly. It is a matter of simple justice that residency status should be returned to the university teachers, natives of the occupied territories, who lost this status in the way I have described. I hope that you as Minister of Science and as a public figure who has taken a great interest in the issues I address here will devote your energies to solving the problem I have cited.

Sincerely,

Edward Witten

Edward Witten

cc: Pierre Hohenberg
Joel Lebowitz
Tom Stix
Steven Weinberg

4

מדינת ישראל

משרד החוץ
ירושלים

תאריך:

מספר: כ' בשבט תשמ"ד
24/1/84

נתקבל
ביום 8.2.84

אל: מר תנחום גריזים, מנכ"ל משרד המדע והפיתוח

מאת: מנהלת ארב"ל 3

הנדון: "התנכלויות" לפרופסורים בשטחים

תודה על משלוח העתקי המכתבים מ-10.1.84) ששלח שר המדע והפיתוח לפרופ' סלאם בטריאסט ופרופ' וויטן בפרינסטון.

אם אין לך התנגדות, אעביר העתקים גם לשגרירינו בוושינגטון וברומא כדי שיהיו בתמונה. במקרה זה אבקשך לשלוח לי גם העתק ממכתבם של הפונים אל שר המדע והפיתוח, כך שהתמונה אצל שגרירינו תהיה שלמה.

השר נאמן מתייחס במכתבו לפרופ' וויטן לנושא של ד"ר [redacted]
... [redacted] הנושא הועלה בדירות ביג"ל שונות. אני מצרפת עבורך העתק ממברק ששלחנו בזמנו למשלחתנו בא"ם בענין זה.

ב ב ר כ ה,

א.מ. למברט

א.מ. למברט-פינקלר

יונל,
ענית.
אולי חילה לדווח על הנושא גם לי. יגיד אחכ לגבי יש דאגה
לת דאגה הטעמים (מגלי 83)

6

מחלקה הקשר - ניו - יורק

סרפס מברק צפון

אל: המשרד

דע:

מאת: נאו"ם

דף ___ מתוך ___ דפים

סיווג בטחוני: שמור

דחיפות: מיידי

לטיפול מח' הקשר:

תאריך הז"ח: 021735

מס' מברק: 36

ארציאלי. דע: ארב"ל 2.

[redacted]. בהמשך למכתבנו מה-31/3.

מכילוא.

מהמזכירות חזרו ופנו אלינו בבקשה לקבל הערותינו בענ ינו של הנ"ל.

[redacted] עומד להיפגש עם המזכ"ל בנושא בימים הקרובים ואנשי המזכירות מבקשים לציין המזכ"ל בהערותינו.

נאו"ם

אין דבר ארבל 2 ביבין נשמרים ורק/שמרים

תאריך: 2.5.83 הכנה: י. כילו איישור מנהל המחלקה: _____ חתימה: _____

משרד החוץ – מחלקת הקשר | **טופס מברק צפון**

(1)

אל: נצולמ

דף 1 מתוך 6 דפים

סיווג בטחוני: שמור

דחיפות: מ"ב

לשימוש מחלקת הקשר

תאריך ודיח': 05.2000

מס. מברק: 190

מילואל.

מברקה ד"ר [redacted] למנכ"ל. אלק 36.

1. הלוקח את [redacted] הוא בוודאות הטוב ביותר הזמין לקרבם נכון. להלן המידע הרלוונטי לגבי הרקע.

2. לקראת שנת הלימודים 1983/1982 הבין המינהל האזרחי בדרום לסגור את הישובים הנמצאים בדרום. אין לגרוס לחתום עליה כתבי לקבלת הוראה זמינים. בהתחלה המדינה הכבר הגבה "אמנע מכל פעולה ומתן כל שירות גם הבה מגיע סיוע אל תלמידה, בין מגישרין שלא ובין מלקחים, בגינים הקרוי אלגם אל הכל אובדן שלמה דור אחר המהווה אובדן עיין בעת כמשמעות בלבו בדבר אסור פעולות הסתה ותעמולה עיינות. (עלה בנסחים שנערך גם שאיך לגרות הבו למנכ"ל מלבו לסגור הוראות בו בהתנגדות).

3. אותם מרכזים ברים שסירבו לחתום על הודעות כתבי לקבלת הוראה דרך תוקף באזור נתבקשו שלא לבוא עד להגשת הבקשה להיתר הצעיר; כאשר היתר הגיה

תאריך: _____ השולח: _____ אישור מנהל המחלקה: _____ אישור המנכ"ל: _____

משרד החוץ – מחלקת הקשר

טופס מברק צפון

אל:

דף 2 מתוך 2 דפים

סיווג בטחוני:

דחיפות:

תאריך ודיח':

לשימוש מח' הקשר

מס. מברק: 190

-2-

שלהם באזור פה. חלק היה בעיתים היתר עיסוק בדר-תלק הם נתקשו לעצור באזור. כך היה גם לגבי המדינה [redacted] מאוניברסיטת אל-נג'אח הישנה שסירבה להתנהל.

4. הבתבתחות הסטודנטים בו מאז הין כבלבלן: ב-10-11 באוקטובר 82 הודיע מר רגב במינהל האזרחי לראשי האוניברסיטאות כי מהבחינה הידועה ישנהו הבהיר "אין בכל ארבעת מרחבי אחר" ו-"המשרדן להימנע מכל פעולה ואמתן כל שירות. שיש בהם משום סיוע אל תמיכה בארגון הקרוי אלפ אן כל ארגון עוין אחר". ההתחילות נדרשה מכל עובד בר, ולא רק מבוגרים בלבד.

5. ב-24.11.82 פרסם מתאם הפעולות בשטחים הודעה בה נאמר בין היתר: "המינהל האזרחי, לאחר בדיקת היתרי העיסוק הנתונים לעובדים פרטים בידוע וחבל עצה, מחליט להתאים בעקבות הוראות מעבירות מסויימות ובדולה הוראות הדין ותחיקת הביטחון המלים אינו ועצה. הה מחה ליתר הגיסוק מתוכנתו הרשה המקבלת לאחר הגשת עם הודעה לאמשלה. ההיתר הזה אחיד לכל סוגי העובדים בפרקנאין הלא בלבד התחילות של המקום אלא גם מתעה בתעלים

תאריך: _____ השולח: _____ אישור מנהל המחלקה: _____ אישור המנהל: _____

משרד החוץ – מחלקת הקשר

טופס מברק צפון

אל:

דף 3 מתוך 6 רפיט

סיווג בטחוני:

דחיפות:

לשימוש מח' הקשר: תאריך וזיח:

מס. מברק: 190

-3-

שאי-מילוים יגיע לריאדו." בדומה, אינו, ההתחייבות שנדרשה מהעובדים הזרים בתנאי לקבלת היתר עיסוק לעובד בינוי ואולם תחת כאות היתר העיסוק המעניקה הגנה על תנאים, כאשר התנאי המרכזי הוא שמקבלו "יתנער מכל מערכה הפיגע בדתיין לדיסדר הציבורי ובכלל זה יקיים את הוראות הדין ותחיקת הבטיחות האוסרות כל פעולה המתיקת כל שימוש שיש בהם מזיק סיוע אל תמיכה באשם אל הכל ארגון עיוין אחר." כאשר בעניין התנאי ההיתר שהפרת תנאי מתנאיו תהווה עילה לביטולו, התנאים של ההיתר מלמדים ליבירת מקום ההיתר בטיפוס הקבוצה למתן ההיתר.

6. יובש:

א. אין מבחר המלים זרים בלבד, אלא כל עובדי בינוי - בפיקוח כל עובד זר נדרש לדרוש היתר עיסוק בר-תוקף ולשם כך אין למלא את טופס הבקשה להיתר העיסוק המתבקשת החבוה בגיאל.

ב. אין העובדים הזרים בינוי נדרשים לחתום על הצהרה אלא שהטופס הבקשה להיתר העיסוק מכוונים התנאים להלקת ההיתר (ובכלל זה רשות בדבר פעולות מסוימות אל תמיכה באשם אל הכל ארגון עוין אחר) המלמדים ליבירת על מקום ההיתר בטיפוס הבקשה להיתר העיסוק.

תאריך: השולח: אישור מנהל המחלקה: אישור המנכ"ל:

משרד החוץ – מחלקת הקשר

טופס מברק צפון

אל:

דף 4 מתוך 6 דפים

סיווג בטחוני:

דחיפות:

לשימוש מחלקת הקשר

תאריך וזיהוי:

מס. מברק: 190

6. קבלת תנאים דהיתר עיסוק אינה יכולה לבוא בחשבון, בהיותה – היא מקבלת באופן כמעט סופי אל הישוב. דרישה כזו מקבלת גם בארגונים נוספים רבים אך לא בכל אופן ובהתאם מהתנאים בהיתר שנקבעים אל תנאים (למשל באשרה האמריקנית מתנאים בפרק מקבלה אינו חבר בארגון קומוניסטי או אנרכיסט, אם כך לגבי מדינה מערבית שאין איתה לא עכשיו יחסי דיפלומטיים לבדוק תנאי בהיתר עיסוק, לא נכנס כרגע בדיוק להיכנס מעיוור אל תמיכה בארגון (אש"ף) שמטרתו המוצהרת הא היטלה אל מדינת ישראל!)

7. מכלים כרגע בדיוק שתיקבל היתרי העיסוק אחרים גם ושיהיו לאלא טלפון הבקשה להיתר העיסוק גם בהמתבונן הרשה (בכרגע מכם עובד כבר) שקבלו עי המינהל האזרחי בבית-אל-עליון אחרים הפסיקו לחכות משום שאל הית בכם היתר עיסוק כי-תקבל אוק מעשים לזהות באזור, בהמתנה לפתרון הסופי. בתלק כך, פנה בבקרוב סגן נציג אזרחי לדרישת לדר בית, שאלו בראמי, למינהל האזרחי ונציג שטלפון הבקשה להיתר עיסוק יתבלפ משפט באומר: "קרוא האמור לעיל ואני מבין את תכנו". בסדר גם הבקשה תתקבל עי המינהל, הוא מאמין שהיא

תאריך: _____ השולח: _____ אישור מנהל המחלקה: _____ אישור המנהל: _____

משרד החוץ – מחלקת הקשר

טופס מברק צפון

אל:

דף 5 מתוך 6 דפים

סיווג בטחוני:

דחיפות:

תאריך וזיח': 190

מס. מברק:

לשימוש מחלקת הקשר

-5-

מקבלות גם על המרכזים הכפריים. שוב ציין המינהל האזרחי את פתיחתו ובינתיים שהוא מקבל הגדרה כו, מגיע נמשכת ההתבדלות בהנהלות האוניברסיטאות ו"מצבי הפעולה" של המרכזים סרדר הלצה כו, בעקבות שבאמור התקבלה עדיין המינהל. עכשיו לסוגיה המרכזית שמעלה שאיים במזרחו – היינו פיתוח הצימוקים.

8. אילון נכנס בתוקף כה לסוגיה [redacted] ומעורר בפיקוח הנעשה הרשות בעמדה הנכון – היינו סוגיית עקרון 67. בנאום תיכון לדתיים לסוגיה כו אם אכן תחזיקו בכך, אזי לאמיתו לאשרם האחרון באותה פיקוח לגבי תעודות כפולות לתושבי יו"ש – ר The Rule of Law in the Areas Administered by Israel p. 86.

9. כל הבירורים של מנהל [redacted] נוגעים לסוגיית פיתוח הצימוקים שהוסברה לעיל, פרט לשאלה ובינו הבינוי לדתיים של האינדיבידואלי מעמדו לא בגיבוי הרחבת האקדמאי עדיין המנהל, בתשובה בבאי להבנים "שחשבים אקדמאי" אינו בודק חופש לפרוס הסדר הליברלי עדיין אדיאלים, פיתוח ואיומים, ובין כל עוד פונדמנטליסטים אינה מוכנים את הסדר הליברלי, נמצא המנהל מלוהטלרה. מלבד שכן, בשיר הפונדמנטליסטים מתפרקים, מרגיש את הסדר הליברלי, מתיחס ומפוחדים חוזר הסתה רק אפשרות – אני מתלבט המנהל, לרגש נגדלל לדרוש חיבים (עפי בו חיבוז ואז ומל תעוד חוזר הסתה

משרד החוץ – מחלקת הקשר

טופס מברק צפו"ן

אל:

דף 6 מתוך 6 דפים

סיווג בטחוני:

דחיפות:

תאריך וזיתי: 190

לשימוש מחלקת הקשר

מס. מברק:

-6-

כדי שמצאו במיבצעים עקר ב"פתח") ולעלות במיבצעים ובמתסרעים. ההיבטים
של האוניברסיטה היו מעוותים ומטלפת דבר שמתאחרת הבאמצעים
שנקט המימשל בשילוב לזכר סיבה ומתבטאים "שוכחת" המציאות לבנין
בקצר ומנסיבות, בפיגוע קיים עלות "פתח" באוניברסיטה, לדרון בעניין
המחבלת הראשונה של ינואר 1983 נערכו עלות מרכזות לרגלים
הינה ה-18 לינואר "פתח" ב-4 באוניברסיטאות בירושלים. עלות אלו
נשאו אופי לאומני קיצוני, הופיע בהן חומר פסול רב הקשור למאבק
אדים וניצוחו בהן נאומי הסתה. לעלות האוניברסיטה אנו נשמח
שתתקיימה ב-9 בינואר 1983 היו תלונות בפני אשר תמונתו
של ערפאת, סמל של הפרוע הלבאות של "פתח" - "אשנבה" (שני
רמים על רקע מפת ארץ בלד) ובדרוכי הסתה המבאלים את
המאבק המצויין. במהלך הקיס הושמעו נאומי הסתה וסיסמות
בשבח המאבק המצויין, הם מרמות פמינפל הצבאי, קריאות לחיסול
משתפי פעולה, והאדרת חלקי אשם.

לאחרות הפסתה המנהל לא התל רב דקות הן לרגע בכדי לא
להגביר המתיחות, עפי מידע מגיעים נערך ב-11 בינואר חיפוש
בשטח האוניברסיטה ונמצא חומר הסתה רב. חברי מועצת הסטודנטים
נעצרו (לא בשטח האוניברסיטה) לחקירה בהיותם ראשי הארגונים והמפלגות.
באוניברסיטה לא נסגר, אבל הושמו לאשר מספר ימים נקודות בקורת
על יד הדרכים המובילות לקמפוס המרכז לוודא שלא נכנסים לאוניברסיטה אזרחים
זרים ומסוכנים.

אנליזה

Pinto

תאריך: 5.5.83 השולח: [illegible] אישור מנהל המחלקה: [illegible] אישור המנכ"ל: [illegible]

INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY
UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR THEORETICAL PHYSICS
34100 TRIESTE (ITALY) - P.O.B. 586 - MIRAMARE - STRADA COSTIERA 11 - TELEPHONES: 224281/2/3/4/5/6
CABLE: CENTRATOM - TELEX 460392 ICTP

DIRECTOR
ABDUS SALAM

7 February 1984

Dear Yuval,

Thank you for your letter of 10 January 1984. In future we shall inform you of those who are coming here from the West Bank.

Steve must have done a remarkable job as ever.

As ever,

Abdus Salam

Professor Yuval Ne'eman
Minister of Science and Development
Government Offices
Hakiryah East
Jerusalem
Israel

לתיק

מ ז כ ר

(להתכתבות סניטית במשרדי האמשלה)

אל:	לד"ר אלעזרים ל. ראש ו/ מחוז
מאת:	מיכל לוי - מנהלת המחוז הדרומי

התאריך	7.2.84
תיק מס'	

הנדון:

[redacted]

רבה בהתרגשות בקשתי הנך לבקשך.
אודה לך אם תסכים לקבל [redacted] לבית חולים שרותי לרפואה ופנימית [illegible]
לבדיקה ולטיפול. תקוה לצדיק אם הדבר הנך
עתה אי-פעם על המלך.

בברכה

נדף 1010

amnesty international
österreichische sektion
c/o Eva Strohmaier, Lemsitz 10, A-8511 St.Stefan

GROUP 18

1 2 -02- 1984

Mr. Youval Neeman
Minister of Science and
Research

Jerusalem
ISRAEL

St. Stefan, 30. January 1984

Your Excellency,

I am a member of Amnesty International, the worldwide organization concerned with freedom of opinion and the defence of non-violent political prisoners in every part of the world and I have heard from two cases in your country which make me worrying about the freedom of opinion in your country. And therefore I respectfully request you to use your influence for them.

Mr. [redacted] is an Abna'al-Balad activist from Shafa'Amr near Haifa. He is under restriction order since 4. October 1983 in accordance with Articles 108-110 of the 1945 Defence Emergency Regulations. Amnesty International is concerned that Mr. [redacted] has been restricted without his being formally charged or brought before a court of law and I wish to appeal to you, to help to bring Mr. [redacted] to trial or to cancel this restriction order.

Mr. [redacted] was arrested on 27. December 1982 and charged with being a member of an illegal organization (the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine). He was sentenced by Ramallah military court on 16. June 1983 to 3 1/2 years and as we have the full text of the charges against him we suspect that he may have been imprisoned for the non-violent expression of his political beliefs. In Amnesty International's view, membership of the PLO does not in itself necessarily mean that a person has personally used or advocated violence. Therefore I beg you to support the investigation of the case of Mr. [redacted].

Yours sincerely and respectfully

Strohmaier Eva

ש מ ו ר

צבא הגנה לישראל
המנהל האזרחי
לאזור יהודה ושומרון
לשכת ראש המנהל
חק - 918 - 985
22 דצמ' 1983
טבת תשד"מ

משרד המדע והפיתוח
משרדי הקריה המזרחית
עוזר השר - מר דוד לב
הכנסת
ירושלים

א.נ.

הנדון: [redacted]

[redacted]

1.

2.

3.

דני יהושע, סרן
רל"ש ראש המנהל

די/אורית

ש מ ו ר

שר המדע והפתוח
THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND DEVELOPMENT

Professor T. Stix
Associate Chairman
Department of Astrophysical Sciences
Princeton University, P.O.Box 451
Princeton,New Jersey 08544
U S A

Professor Joel L. Lebowitz
The State University of New Jersey
Rutgers
Center for Mathematical Science & Research
Busch Campus, New Brunswick
New Jersey, 08903, U S A

10th January, 1984

Dear friends,

It has taken me some time to study the case of Prof. [redacted] who is interested in returning to Nablus to teach at An-Najah University. The issue of signing a commitment not to participate or assist in terrorist activities has been resolved through a compromise, suggested by the Bir Zeit Vice-President. All holders of foreign passports in Bir Zeit have indeed signed the document, so that it appears there is no problem now. If Dr. [redacted] is willing to accept the Bir Zeit formula, he will be granted the necessary residence and work permits.

To minimize the possible effects of Murphy's Law, I suggest that I be informed of Dr. [redacted] intentions and actual arrival. I would then have somebody of my office contact him, and follow up any unexpected issues that might arise later (though hopefully not!).

Yours cordially,

Yuval

Yuval Ne'eman

cc.: Prof. F. Dyson
Prof. P. Hohenberg
Prof. E. Witten
Prof. S. Weinberg

[illegible]
- [illegible]
- [illegible]
- [illegible]
- [illegible]
[illegible] 985 - 98 [illegible] 22.1.

Prof. Joel L. Lebowitz
Director,

Prof Tom Stix

Dear friends,

It has taken me some time to study the case of Prof. [redacted] who is interested in returning to Nablus to teach at An Najah University. The issue of signing a commitment not to participate or assist in terrorist activities has been resolved through a compromise, suggested by the Bir Zeit Vice President. All holders of foreign passports in Bir Zeit have (indeed) signed the document, so that it appears there is no problem now. If Dr. [redacted] is willing to accept the Bir Zeit formula, he will be granted the necessary residence and work permits.

To minimizing the possible effects of Murphy's law, I suggest that I be informed of Dr. [redacted]'s intentions and actual arrival. I would then have somebody of my office (contact him and) follow up on any (unexpected) issues that might further arise (hopefully not!)

Yours cordially

cc. Prof. E. WITTEN
Dr. P. C. HOHENBERG
Prof. F. DYSON

cc. ✓ Prof. F. DYSON
✓ Dr. P. HOHENBERG
→ Prof. S. WEINBERG
✓ Prof. E. WITTEN

6/7

cc: [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

לכבוד [illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]

מכון ויצמן למדע
THE WEIZMANN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE
REHOVOT · ISRAEL 76100 רחובות · ישראל

K. S. WEISSMAN INSTITUTE OF PHYSICAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF NUCLEAR PHYSICS

DIRECT TEL. 054-8

April 11, 1983

Prof. Yuval Ne'eman
Minister of Science and Development
Misradei Menshalah
Hakiriya Hamizrahit
Klarnon Gane Street
Jerusalem

Dear Yuval,

We have just returned from an eight day tour of Egypt with Haganat Hateva, and I am writing to you to explain the two documents that I hastily sent to you before departure. They are not intended for publication at this stage, and only look fancy because I have a computer program which produces fancy output. The easiest way for me to scribble a rough draft these days is to sit at a computer terminal and use the standard program for letters or texts.

1. Tom Stix and the West Bank Universities. Tom called me, as I wrote in the draft, telling me that a Palestinian physicist named [redacted] is now at Princeton after being expelled from the University at Nablus because he refused to sign the declaration. He has a Jordanian passport and was teaching at a university in Jordan or somewhere else in the Arab States in 1967, so that he was not listed officially as a Palestinian and considered as a foreigner for the purpose of this declaration. Shayeb was at the Trieste symposium in 1965 and met Haim and me there. Haim says that he saw [redacted] in Trieste a few years ago, when he was teaching at Kuwait and wanted to talk to Haim about possibilities of getting a job at Birzeit. But [redacted] was so afraid of being seen by other Arabs when he was talking to Haim that they never got to speak about anything.

Both Haim and Igal suggested that I send my draft to you and to Moshe Arens, since both of you are in a position to appreciate the implications of this matter on our friends abroad and can take some action if you think it is appropriate. According the Haim, the people who deal with these matters on lower levels do not understand these implications at all.

It is my impression that [redacted] is a bit of a Shlemiel, and that it is too bad that he has been deported. I find it hard to believe that he would be any real threat to our security in Nablus, and that he does much more harm to our cause in Princeton. He is the perfect candidate for the role of the poor unfortunate mistreated Palestinian who could not possibly do any harm to anyone and will easily get the sympathy and support of people like Dyson and Witten. You must certainly have better information on Shayeb than I have, and can check it out. If he is a real threat masquerading as a Shlemiel, it is a different story, but I doubt it. He plays the role too well.

I also question the wisdom of treating Palestinians who happened to be outside the West Bank in 1967 as foreigners for this purpose. There are cases of Palestinians who went abroad as students and claim that they were caught abroad in 1967 and are now treated as foreigners. If these claims are real, they make us look ridiculous abroad, and harm our credibility on more important issues.

2. Fusion and the fable. This was motivated by a suggestion from Israel Dostrovsky that I write a note to remind people of the Richter affair, which he felt was relevant today. After writing it, I was not sure what to do with it. 361[illegible] showed it to Haim, and Shalheveth as well as Israel, and they suggested that I send it to

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CABLE: CENTRATOM - TELEX 460392-I

GUEST SCIENTIST

28.10.1983

Prof Joel L.Lebowitz, Director
Centre for Mathematical Sciences Research
Rutgers University
New Brunswick
New Jersey 08903
USA

Dear Joel,

Thank you for your letter of September 15,1983 . There is no existing agreement between the Universities of the West Bank and the Israeli Authorities about the document of the anti-PLO nature to be signed as a condition for the issuance of the work permit. So ,any body who signed that will not be allowed to teach . This way the signatures are invalid!

My problem is still standing! I am working on the right of residency in the West Bank . Once that would be achieved , then no signature would be needed and automatically I would go back to my job. Your help is needed in this channel.

I appreciate it if you kindly send me any information related to my problem on my new address

Physics Department
King Saud University
Riyadh
Saudi Arabia

Thanking you in advance for your real concern in solving such kind of problems . But I have to remind you that mere concern is not enough in my case . I need to get my rights back and for that you have to speak out for the whole civilized world . You might have a kind approach towards Israel since it is a new case for you - that is all right as long as I go back with the right of residency in my own homeland.

With warm regards,

Sincerely yours,

[redacted]

THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY
RUTGERS

Center for Mathematical Sciences Research · Hill Center for the Mathematical Sciences · Busch Campus
New Brunswick · New Jersey 08903 · 201/932-~~2990~~ 3117

November 11, 1983

Professor Yuval Ne'eman, Director
Mortimer and Raymond Sackler Institute
of Advanced Studies
Tel Aviv University
Ramat-Aviv, Tel Aviv, Israel

Dear Yuval:

This is a followup on my letter to you of September 15th. Please find enclosed a copy of a letter I just received from Dr. [redacted]. I only know Dr. [redacted] slightly having met him several times during his visit to Princeton last year. He certainly made a good impression on me during those meetings and I would be most appreciative for whatever you can do on his behalf.

The situation of the refusnik scientists in the Soviet Union is getting worse and worse. We are very much in need of some new ideas that might be helpful in the present terrible situation. Do you have any?

All best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Joel

Joel L. Lebowitz
Director

JLL:eb

enc.

cc: Ms. Dorothy Hirsch, Committee of Concerned Scientists, Inc.
Human Rights Committee, The New York Academy of Sciences
Professor Edward Witten, Princeton University

המינהל האזרחי לאיזור יהודה ושומרון
الادارة المدنية منطقة [redacted]
יהודה والسامرة

קצין מטה לענייני מנהל
ضابط القيادة للشؤون الادارية

תעודת לידה
شهادة ولادة

שם המשפחה اسم العائلة: [redacted]

השם הפרטי اسم الاول: [redacted]

השם הפרטי של האב اسم الوالد: [redacted]

שם הסב اسم الجد: [redacted]

השם הפרטי של האם اسم الام: [redacted]

שם משפחת אבי האם
اسم عائلتها او عوائلها قبل زواجها: [redacted]

המין
الجنس: ذكر

מספר הזהות
رقم الهوية:

נולד ב
ولد في: تل ابروج عمايرة
שם הישוב المكان

שם ביתו اسم المستشفى:

התאריך
التاريخ: יום يوم 20 חודש شهر מרץ 3 שנת سنة 1940 ١٩٤٠

הדת
الدين: מוסלמי مسلم

הנני מאשר כי הילוד הנ"ל נרשם בפנקס הלידות לשנת 1940 10 139 (19) 449
ان التفاصيل المتعلقة بولادة المذكور اعلاه ادرجت في سجل الولادة لسنة

הוצא בלשכה למינהל האוכלוסין ב יהודה ושומרון יהודה والسامرة
من قبل دائرة تسجيل السكان بـ

בתאריך 05 מרץ 1993
بتاريخ

חותמת

ב. קצב
מקיר רישום לידות
توقيع مأمور تسجيل الولادة

The American Physical Society

COMMITTEE ON THE INTERNATIONAL FREEDOM OF SCIENTISTS

December 13, 1983

Professor Yuval Ne'eman
Minister of Science and Development
New Kirya
Clermont Gannot Street
Sheich Harach
Jerusalem 91180
ISRAEL

Dear Yuval:

Ed Witten sent us a copy of his letter to you which concerned the problems of faculty members at West Bank universities who have lost their right of residency. Our letter to you now is to support Professor Witten's position.

Our committee, which is part of the American Physical Society, is concerned with questions of human rights, particularly where the issues under question affect our colleagues teaching and doing research in the field of physics. The cases in point were brought to the attention of our Committee first in January of this year by Freeman Dyson who spoke both for himself and for Ed Witten. One of the affected West Bank faculty members was Professor [redacted], a theoretical physics and former department chairman at the An-Najah National University. Professor [redacted] was actually here at Princeton for the spring semester, and I had several occasions to speak with him directly. I also spoke at some length about this problem with Israeli friends, including Gabi Goldring and Harry Lipkin. In a telegram (6 April 1983) Harry mentioned that he had spoken both to you and to Minister Arens on this matter, and suggested that our Committee write to the two of you. In fact, we took a lower-key approach to the problem and sent just one letter which was addressed to Ambassador Netanyahu (copy enclosed). The reply from the Washington Embassy (also enclosed) did not advance any solutions, but shortly thereafter Professor [redacted], on the advice of his colleagues, left Princeton and -- as we understood it -- was to be able to return to his teaching position by signing a security document which was now acceptable both to the West Bank faculty members and to the Israeli Government.

It appears to have turned out that this happy resolution was only temporary, and that [redacted] and others were not allowed to remain at their West Bank universities for any extended period of time.

There may be details of which our Committee is unaware which becloud the residency issues for Professor Shayeb and his colleagues. On the other hand, bare elements appear clear: these individuals were entitled to reside in the West Bank prior to 1967, but due to the artifact of being abroad in June of that year, they effectively no longer have the right of residency there and have, in fact, been transformed into "stateless" persons. Our committee supports the view of Professor Witten that such deprivation of rights is unjust and extremely cruel, and violates not only academic freedom but basic principles of ethical governance.

It is our hope that you and your Ministry will act to remedy this difficult situation. If our Committee can be of assistance in bringing a fair solution into existence, please call on us.

Sincerely,

Tom — Lmjd

Thomas H. Stix
Associate Chairman
Department of Astrophysical Sciences
Princeton University
P.O. Box 451, Princeton, NJ 08544 USA

THS:MJD

Enclosures

cc Prof. E. Witten
Dr. P. Hohenberg
Prof. F. Dyson

B6

EMBASSY OF ISRAEL
WASHINGTON, D.C.

שגרירות ישראל
וושינגטון

20 April 1983

Dear Professor Hohenberg,

Minister Netanyahu has asked me to reply to your letter of 11 April 1983.

I am enclosing a short background paper on the issue and I hope you will find it of interest.

I think it should be emphasized that the form applies to aliens requesting work permits. Local residents, whatever their political persuasion are not requested to fill in such forms.

I believe that many other Western democratic states similarly require foreigners who apply for work permits, to undertake to refrain from hostile political activity. I know that the U.S., for example, has such a requirement which refers specifically to membership of the Communist party and similar organizations.

If you have any further questions please do not hesitate to write.

Yours faithfully,

Robbie Sabel
Counselor

Professor Pierre C. Hohenberg
Chairman
Bell Telephone Laboratories
600 Mountain Avenue
Murray Hill, New Jersey 07974

WORK PERMITS FOR ALIENS IN JUDEA-SAMARIA AND GAZA

B7

A. BASIC FACTS

As is the practice in other democratic countries, Israel too requires aliens wishing to obtain work permits in Judea-Samaria and the Gaza district to refrain, during the period of their work in the area, from aiding hostile organizations.

Misunderstandings have arisen in some quarters concerning this practice as it relates to the issue of academic freedom. We wish to clarify three important points:

1. The work permit is required of *all* foreigners seeking employment - not of lecturers alone.

2. Since 21 November 1982, foreign lecturers wishing to work in these areas have not been required to enter into any undertaking as a condition for receiving a work permit. Instead, the application form for the work permit lists the conditions under which the permit will be granted (including the condition that the recipient will not aid or render any service to the PLO or any other hostile organization) and whose violation would lead to the invalidation of the permit. There is thus no undertaking here, on the part of the applicant; rather, the conditions of the permit are brought to the applicant's attention in the application form. (See Appendix).

3. The posing of conditions for receipt of a work permit represents nothing unusual. On the contrary, it is a common practice in nearly every kind of permit or licence. In many Western countries, the residence and employment of aliens are regulated by provisions and conditions set forth in the permit. Thus, a person wishing to obtain an entry visa to such a country is required to declare whether or not he belongs to certain categories of individuals ineligible to receive entry visas. In the United States, for example, such categories include:

> *"....aliens who advocate or teach, or who have advocated or taught, either by personal utterance, or by means of any written or printed matter, or through affiliation with an organization, 1) opposition to organized government; 2) the overthrow of government by force and violence; ...6) the doctrines of world communism or the establishment of a totalitarian dictatorship in the United States;...aliens who seek to enter the United States to engage in prejudicial activities or unlawful activities of a subversive nature..."*

If a Western country whose existence is not threatened can lawfully restrict the entry of aliens in so sweeping a fashion, should Israel not be entitled to require aliens to refrain from one dangerous category of acts: aiding an organization whose avowed purpose is the liquidation of Israel?

B. THE SITUATION TODAY

A number of foreign lecturers have left the country because they did not want to apply for a work permit. Others are teaching in Judea-Samaria without valid permits and have not applied for a renewal because they object to the application form in its present form.

The Vice-President of Bir Zeit University has approached the Civil Administration and suggested that a sentence be added to the application form, as follows:

"I have read the aforementioned and I understand its contents."

It was his view, he explained, that if the Civil Administration accepted this formula, it would also be accepted by the lecturers.

The proposal has been accepted by the Administration, which is now waiting to see whether, indeed, the foreign lecturers at Bir Zeit (and other universities) will now fill the application forms in this form. If not - that is, if the lecturers will refuse to sign even the amended version of the application (amended on the strength of a Bir Zeit proposal !) then it will have to be considered highly likely that they have yielded to pressure from PLO supporters who are more interested in tension and controversy than in the benefits the presence of foreign lecturers brings to their students.

The American Physical Society

COMMITTEE ON THE INTERNATIONAL FREEDOM OF SCIENTISTS

April 11, 1983

Ambassador Benjamin Netanyahu
Israeli Embassy
3514 International Drive, NW
Washington, D.C. 20008

Dear Ambassador Netanyahu:

This letter concerns serious professional problems which have arisen for two physicists who had been on the Physics faculty of An-Najah National University in the city of Nablus. Let me remark first that our Committee is part of the American Physical Society and is concerned with questions of human rights, specifically where these questions arise for our colleagues the world over who are engaged in research and teaching in the field of physics.

The case at hand was first brought to the Committee's attention by two distinguished American physicists, Professor Freeman Dyson, Institute of Advanced Study, Princeton, New Jersey, and Professor Edward Witten, Department of Physics, Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey. But the details of the case are perhaps most directly presented in a letter (attached) from PROFESSOR [redacted], a theoretical physicist active in the area of elementary particle physics and former department chairman at the An-Najah National University.

The situation, as related to us, is that Professor Shayeb, born in Ramallah, and another member of the physics faculty, [redacted] born in Tulkarm, were - along with a number of West Bank University faculty members now foreign passport holders - instructed by Israeli authorities to sign a declaration of commitment (attached). We are told that there was a unanimous refusal by the affected group to sign this Declaration. A 30 October 1982 news release by An-Najah National University then states that eighteen faculty members (including Professor [redacted]) were deported, four more (including Professor [redacted]) were prohibited from working at the University, and three others were denied permission to re-enter the West Bank.

From even a cursory knowledge of the history of this region, one may easily infer that the signing of the Declaration, which explicitly refers to the PLO, would subject a West Bank Universit faculty member and his family to threats and harassment from students and others, and could prevent him from being offered a job in the Arab world at some later date.

We have been told by Professor [redacted] that the original form of the Declaration has now been withdrawn, but that a substitute declaration with new phrasing that would obviate the objections just cited has yet to be offered.

While various aspects of this situation could be discussed at great length, we know that the broader questions of academic freedom and of human rights in the West Bank have been examined in great detail by Israeli academics. Restricting, therefore, our comments to the case immediately at hand, it is our belief that the phrasing of the Declaration was indeed contentious and provocative, and we fail to see what legitimate purpose of the Israeli civil administration was served by insistence on this exact phraseology. We believe further that the prospect of harassment and professional boycott were credible fears for the prospective signers, and that to subject faculty members to these dangers as a condition for continued employment constitutes a serious violation of academic freedom and of human rights.

This letter to you, Ambassador Netanyahu, is our only official communication on this topic at this time, and it is our sincere hope that a favorable resolution of this situation can be reached as soon as possible. If it were to be helpful, I should be glad to meet with you for discussions in Washington or in New York, and I feel sure that Professor Dyson, Professor Witten, and/or Professor Stix would be pleased to join us.

We look forward to your early response. Thank you for your attention.

Sincerely,

Pierre C Hohenberg

Pierre C. Hohenberg, Chairman
Committee on the International Freedom of Scientists

PCH:jm

Copy to
Professor Freeman Dyson
Professor Thomas H. Stix ← THIS COPY TO
Professor Edward Witten
Professor Robert Marshak

E4

Princeton University DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS: JOSEPH HENRY LABORATORIES
JADWIN HALL
POST OFFICE BOX 708
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08540

March 18, 1983

Dr. P.C. Hohenberg, Chairman
APS Committee on International Freedom
of Scientists
Bell Telephone Laboratories
600 Mountain Avenue
Murray Hill, N.J. 07974

Copies to: Professor Freeman J. Dyson
Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, N.J. 08540

Dr. Thomas H. Stix
Plasma Physics Laboratory
P.O. Box 451
Princeton, N.J. 08544

Professor Edward Witten
Jadwin Hall
Princeton University
Princeton, N.J. 08544

Dear Dr. Hohenberg:

I am a Visiting Fellow in the Department of Physics at Princeton University. Prior to this, and until September 1982, I was the Chairman of the Physics Department at An-Najah National University in the City of Nablus in the West Bank. I received my Ph.D. in physics from the University of London in 1975, where I studied under the Noble laureate Professor Salam of the Imperial College. Moreover, I am a member of the American Physical Society.

I am writing to you to seek your Committee's help in a matter that concerns not only myself, or my colleagues, but the whole principle of academic freedom in general and that of scientists in particular. Yet our problem is more immediate and personal. Our lives and professional careers have been disrupted as a result of our deportation from the West Bank by the Israeli authorities due solely to our refusal to sign the so-called "work document" or "A commitment for the Issuance of Work Permit," which reads in part

> ...I hereby declare that I am fully committed against indulging in any act and offering any assistance to the organization called the PLO or any other terrorist organization that is considered to be hostile to the State of Israel as indicated in the Act of Prevention of Acts of Belligerence and Enemy Propaganda... such acts being of a direct or indirect nature.

As you well know, reaction to this document was almost instantaneous throughout the world community. The U.S. Secretary of State called it a "loyalty

oath". Not only did it infringe on the academic freedom of those immediately affected by it, but it had even more menacing implications as a crude tool for the achievement of certain political ends by the Begin government. It was a provocative act and a rather clever maneuver to deprive our universities of an effective professional faculty. Twenty eight members of our university members alone were summarily dismissed and ordered to leave the country. This most inhuman act was carried out by the Israeli military authorities in spite of the fact that none of us had ever committed any act that could be considered, even by their own standards, as a direct or indirect threat to Israel's security.

Such a denial of human rights could have never been perpetrated had the world not looked the other way as the process of dehumanizing the Palestinians could no longer be rationalized by Israeli "security reasons".

Israel has tried to give the impression that its act was directed primarily against foreign passport holders or, better still, against those who do not hold Israeli ID's. Yet a closer look at those who have been victimized by this Israeli maneuver will reveal that the overwhelming majority of them were born and brought up in the West Bank. Their dilemma was created by Israel's violation of international law when, after its occupation of the West Bank in 1967, it issued a military edict denying all those who were out of the country at that time the right of return and later on labeled them as foreign passport holders who may apply to the Israeli authorities for permits to either visit or work in what was in reality their own home towns and citieis. As for the rest of the population, they were converted overnight by similar Israeli edicts, from citizens to card holders, a la South Africa

In my particular case, I was in England at that time pursuing higher education. When I returned, I found myself homeless and citizenless. Yet I tried to bear the humiliation and injustice as long as I could be with my family and students. It did not matter to me how this was accomplished as long as I could be with them physically, and as long as I could walk on the land which I love, lived on, and hopefully would one day be burried in. This latest Israeli act is most frightening and a formula for hopelessness.

As I seek your support in securing our return to our teaching posts, I cannot help but try to draw a parallel between my case and that of a Russian Jew to whose support scientific societies throughout the world have risen and fought for the restoration of his human rights and academic freedom. I hope that, as a Palestinian scientist I receive no less of your interest and support. Human rights are for all humans to enjoy. If Russia is not to be permitted to oppress her Jewish citizens, Israel must not be allowed to oppress those who are under its military occupation. I hope that your committee will speak out on our behalf, for silence towards injustice is complicity in its perpetuation.

Very truly yours,

[redacted]

Encls.

ISRAEL DEFENSE FORCES

CIVIL ADMINISTRATION FOR JUDEA AND SAMARIA

A Commitment for the Issuance of a Work Permit for the Academic Year 1982/3

Pursuant to my request for the issuance of a work permit for the academic year 1982-1983 which was submitted on _____ and without affecting my general commitment in the request referred to above, I hereby declare that I am fully committed against indulging in any act and offering any assistance to the organization called the PLO or any other terrorist organization that is considered to be hostile to the State of Israel as indicated in the Act for the Prevention of Acts of Belligerence and Enemy Propaganda (Amendment No. 1) (Judea and Samaria No. 938) 5742-1982, such acts being of a direct or indirect nature.

Date _____

Name of Applicant _____
I.D./Passport No. _____
Signature of Applicant _____

ש מ ו ר

צבא הגנה לישראל
המנהל האזרחי
לאזור יהודה ושומרון
לשכת ראש המנהל
חק - 926 - 997
26 דצמ' 1983
טבת תשד"מ

משרד המדע והפיתוח
משרדי הקריה המזרחית
עוזר השר - מר דוד לב
הכנסת
ירושלים

א.נ.

הנדון: [redacted]

[redacted]

דני יהושע סרן
רלייש ראש המנהל

די/אורית

ש מ ו ר

INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY
UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR THEORETICAL PHYSICS
34100 TRIESTE (ITALY) - P.O.B. 586 - MIRAMARE - STRADA COSTIERA 11 - TELEPHONES: 224281/2/3/4/5/6
ICTP

DIRECTOR
ABDUS SALAM

1 September, 1983

My dear Yuval,

I enclose a copy of a letter from Birzeit University regarding Mr. [redacted] Mr. [redacted] was proceeding for a ICTP summer school on Dynamical Systems to Trieste, but could not attend.

If the circumstances narrated in the letter are indeed correct, they are most regrettable. As you are aware, the Centre has, and must, take the position that international academic movements of scientists should not be hindered and hampered. The Centre in its turn has done everything possible, as you may recall, to help physicists from Israel to participate in international meetings.

I hope you will kindly request your Foreign Office and other authorities and give them clear instructions that in respect of those coming to the International Centre no hinderance should be placed in their coming here.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Abdus Salam

Abdus Salam

Professor Yuval Ne'eman
Minister of Science and Development
Ministry of Science and Development
Jerusalem
Israel

c.c. IAEA External Liaison
Professor H. Lipkin

جامعة بيرزيت

BIRZEIT UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF SCIENCE

P. O. BOX 14 BIRZEIT . PHONE

West Bank, Via Israel

Tem

cc: Sdour
Bulbah

Dr. Hamende
ICTP, Trieste Italy

8/8/1983

Dear Dr. Hamende

Subject: Mr. [redacted]

Mr. [redacted], of our department, was supposed to participate the ICTP summer school on Dynamical Systems starting from the 1st to 26th August 83. Mr. [redacted] arranged every thing for his departure to Italy. When Mr. [redacted] arrived the Jordan bridge to leave to Italy from Amman-Jordan, the Israeli Military authorities returned him back, without giving any reason for that act.

The Hebron area from which Mr. [redacted] is, was under curfew for few days after the occurence of the tragic events taking place at this area last time which surely you have heard about it.

I hope, that you and the others on the ICTP can understand our special stituation which can result that some of us cannot attend or participate on the activities of the ICTP.

With my best wishes and regards.

E Sader

Dr. E. Sader
Acting Chairman
Physics Department

ES/hm

לבעיה שלה סיים בלעדיך
מרק מעבר לים ע"י נעמת.

הנדון: דר [redacted] כיב בארה"ב

ליב עין יברוך בבן שלי
דר לפיזיקה למד בארה"ב
עבד כארבעה בתור הפיזיקה באוניברסיטת מל נעמת בעכו.
יקר כלאומי.
נתקל על אמריקאי, קיים יחסים טובים עם חברו האמריקאי.
מעוניין לחזור על מסמך המאפשר לפתוח הפקטור - יחד עם בן זוגה
מפקיד בא נעמת - ועובד אחר הארץ.

עם הפטרתו הוא יצא לחרדן מקום שם קבל את פיצוי ולאחר
מכן המשיך ועבר לארה"ב.

בעל נעמת אין כוח לחדר, מעלה מקום בעל תואר דר.

בנושא עושה מאמצים לחזור חדש בן סביר כי גם בין משפחתו
(בעלי כולם קרקעי בדין יברוך) יעזר לסיע לו בכך

המלחמה אי. לא ברור מהו מקבל בא נעמת נוכח הנאדר כי קבל פצוי פטורין
ב. דר אלי טרמן (כי מיה הון בעל תואר דר. חיבה כיב בא נעמת

Princeton University DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS: JOSEPH HENRY LABORATORIES
JADWIN HALL
POST OFFICE BOX 708
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08544

November 22, 1983

Dr. Yuval Ne'eman
Minister of Science
Jerusalem, Israel

Dear Dr. Ne'eman:

I am writing to raise the question of more than two dozen university teachers in the West Bank universities who were born in the occupied territories but do not have the right of residency there. There are more than twenty in this situation on the faculty of An Najah University in Nablus, and there are four or five on the Bir Zeit University faculty.

In most cases these unlucky people were outside of the West Bank at the time of the June, 1967 war. For example, Kamal Rashid of An Najah University was at the time doing a Ph.D. in experimental nuclear physics at the University of Alberta in Canada. The physicist Abdullah Shayeb of An Najah University was at that time a graduate student of Salam's at Imperial College. As a result of their absence from the country in June, 1967, they did not receive the identification cards that were issued in the summer of 1967 by the military government to those who were present. The stories of the majority of those about whom I am writing are similar. Some, however, were present in June, 1967 but lost the West Bank ID cards later as a result of absence for more than twelve months for work or study.

Many of these individuals are eligible to apply for residency status on grounds of familiy unification. I know, however, that in many cases such applications have been denied.

Many of these people have suffered significantly as a result of not having West Bank residency status. After June, 1967 they found in many cases that to visit their own families in the West Bank, their only option would be to apply for a visitor's visa (the ninety day visa given to tourists). Later, when Bir Zeit and An Najah Universities expanded, they were able to get non-resident work permits to take academic jobs at those institutions.

As you know, since the fall of 1982 there has been a dispute over the rules pertaining to non-resident work permits in the occupied territories, with the Palestinians objecting to some clauses introduced in the permit application by the military government. The two dozen university teachers about whom I am writing were victims of this dispute. Those who hold Jordanian passports only (about twenty individuals) were expelled from the

.../2

West Bank after refusing to sign the modified application. The others -- those who were able to obtain Western passports after many years of study or teaching in the U.S., Canada, or Western Europe -- were forbidden to teach in the 1982-83 academic year, but were permitted to remain in the West Bank.

I do not wish to address here the question of the rules governing work permits for non-residents. Rather, I wish to address the anomaly and injustice in the fact that natives of the West Bank, merely because they were unlucky to be absent for perfectly good reasons in June, 1967, are classified as non-residents and treated accordingly. It is a matter of simple justice that residency status should be returned to the university teachers, natives of the occupied territories, who lost this status in the way I have described. I hope that you as Minister of Science and as a public figure who has taken a great interest in the issues I address here will devote your energies to solving the problem I have cited.

Sincerely,

Edward Witten

Edward Witten

cc: Pierre Hohenberg
Joel Lebowitz
Tom Stix
Steven Weinberg

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

מ ז כ ר

(להתכתבות פנימית במשרדי הממשלה)

אל:	
מאת:	
הנדון:	
התאריך	
תוק מס'	

מדייב היחומר לקרינה
הרגולה רם יל פלבינ
ינמ ו' ו.7.7 ב 1230
רם מחסוב נדוב בינ' ה'

מדף 1010

/X

ש מ ו ר

צבא הגנה לישראל
המנהל האזרחי
לאזור יהודה ושומרון
לשכת ראש המנהל
חק - 925 - 996
26 רצמ' 1983
טבת תשד"מ

(3)

משרד המדע והפיתוח
משרדי הקריה המזרחית
עוזר השר - מר דוד לב
הכנסת
ירושלים

א.נ.

הנדון: [redacted]

.1 [redacted]

.2 [redacted]

.3 [redacted]

לכבוד

[redacted]

ש מ ו ר

מ/ אין בירוק ① לפי

מ ז כ ר

אל: יורם	להתכתבות מס'
מאת: תמר	התאריך ט"ו/אב
המדור: מקלטים	תיק מס'

לינה מסלולית ארגונית יבבה

לא הבנתי רעיון לגרלה מראש כי שאפשר שאפילו וכו' (לדוגמא גם שהפעילו אחר ולעתו נשמע) ואם מישהו ויפול שיבוא אלין מקרוב בניחה גם הרבה לקבוצה לעמוד לאחר שיאמר זאת רק שמאלה לגו הדרגות ובלבד לתעודה.

לא הבנתי של הכיסוי לינה ארוכה ; ליבוא הפסוק יעבדו נגל.

② תשלם מעל

מקף 1010

מדינת ישראל

שירות ביטחון כללי

[redacted]

3 אוקטובר 83

[redacted]

הנדון: [redacted]

1. [redacted]

2. [redacted]

[redacted]

THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY
RUTGERS

Graduate Department of Public Administration • Graduate School
Hill Hall • Newark • New Jersey 07102 • 201/648-5093/5100

October 14, 1983

Professor Yuval Ne'eman
Minister of Science
Jerusalem, Israel

Dear Professor Ne'eman

As a University Professor, a member of the Human Rights Committee of the American Public Health Association, and a Jew, I am writing to you to protest the inhumane manner in which your government has been treating my colleague Dr. [redacted]. The last two times that she has returned to Israel from international scholarly conferences she has been detained and subjected to humiliating searches of both her personal papers and her person. Of course nothing was found on either occasion to incriminate her in any way. The international academic community can only view such action on your part as attempting to frighten and harass an individual who dares to disagree with aspects of Israel's current policy.

In the name of human rights and academic freedom, I ask you to do anything you can to end the systematic harassment of Dr. [redacted].

Sincerely,

Sally Guttmacher

Sally Guttmacher, Ph.D
Assistant Professor, Rutgers University
Adjunct Assistant Professor, Columbia University

SG

INTERNATIONAL GROUP FOR THE ADVANCED STUDY OF THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF HEALTH

September 19, 1983

Professor Yuval Ne'eman
Minister of Science
Jerusalem, Israel

Dear Professor Ne'eman:

I received a letter from my colleague, Professor [redacted]. indicating that in her return to Israel from a conference in Barcelona of the Association of which I was President, she was detained and subjected to a bodysearch, and all the papers given in that Conference were taken away. I am writing this letter to protest this undemocratic behavior. Israel claims to be the only democratic country in the Middle East. I am shocked to hear that this practice is being carried out in your country. It does not contribute to showing Israel as a country where elementary human rights concerns are respected.

On behalf of the Association and on my own behalf, I profoundly protest this abuse and behavior, unnecessary in a democracy.

Sincerely yours,

Vicente Navarro, MD, DMSA, DrPH
Professor of Health Policy
Past President of the Association

VN/cas

FACULTY OF MEDICINE
הפקולטה לרפואה
בית הספר לבריאות הציבור ורפואת קהילה של האוניברסיטה העברית והדסה
THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY—HADASSAH SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND COMMUNITY MEDICINE

P.O.B. 1271, JERUSALEM 91000
TEL. 427427 - 426901

ת. ד. 1272 ירושלים 91000
טל. 427427 ישיר 426901

September 19 1983

Dear Colleague,

I am writing to inform you that upon my return to Israel on September 15, from Gyor, Hungary for the tenth general conference of our International Peace Research Association, I was detained for five hours at the Tel-Aviv airport during which time I was twice subjected to a body search. On the second occasion I was ordered to strip naked. My books and papers, including all conference notes, list of participants, and other material distributed at the conference were taken from me by the security service personnel and returned hours later. I was treated in a similiar way upon my return August 5 from the Barcelona International Conference on the Political Economy of Health, but this time my requests for explainations were answered with threats. I must presume that your name, address, and the scientific insights you had shared with me were all photocopied and have directly entered the files of the Israeli security police. I am sorry that because of this incident not only my own right to privacy and free expression and academic activity, but also yours, were violated.

Cordially yours,

[redacted])
Alon Fellowship Lecturer in Public Health

CC.Professor Yuval Ne'eman, Minister of Science, Jerusalem, Israel

Dr. Yousef Burg, Minister of Interior, Jerusalem, Israel

Mr. Zevulon Hammer, Minister of Education and Culture, Jerusalem, Israel

The Association for Civil Rights in Israel, P.O. Box 8273, Jerusalem, Israel

The Israeli League for Human and Civil Rights, P.O. Box 14192, Tel Aviv, Israel

מ ז כ ר (להתכתבות פנימית במשרדי הממשלה)

אל: תרחש	התאריך
מאת:	תיק מס'
הנדון:	

- שלום עמיר ד"ר

- מדיר שלמין אל יד
הוא שדה ודקה גם שלק
הנלחם אך הדר שמר
לו יום קשה רגוע
ואם כדבר ינן עשה ושלם
כמתלה (הוא אל אסקדר ש
הלבש שהולכים לתקש)
וזה עשיו מלך חטר.

מס נמנו, לשים מתלה לבשה
לא יה מם הדבלה לעדק ובעד
מעשה מתלה

מדף 1010

/X

ש מ ו ר

צבא הגנה לישראל
המנהל האזרחי
לאזור יהודה ושומרון
לשכת ראש המנהל
חק - 925 - 996
26 דצמ' 1983
טבת תשד"מ

משרד המדע והפיתוח
משרדי הקריה המזרחית
עוזר השר - מר דוד לב
הכנסת
ירושלים

א.נ.

הנדון: [redacted]

1. [redacted]

2. [redacted]

3. [redacted]

(1) יומן.

דנ/אוריה [redacted]

דני יהושע, סרן
רל"ש ראש המנהל

ש מ ו ר

Princeton University DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS: JOSEPH HENRY LABORATORIES
JADWIN HALL
POST OFFICE BOX 708
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08544

November 22, 1983

Dr. Yuval Ne'eman
Minister of Science
Jerusalem, Israel

Dear Dr. Ne'eman:

I am writing to raise the question of more than two dozen university teachers in the West Bank universities who were born in the occupied territories but do not have the right of residency there. There are more than twenty in this situation on the faculty of An Najah University in Nablus, and there are four or five on the Bir Zeit University faculty.

In most cases these unlucky people were outside of the West Bank at the time of the June, 1967 war. For example, [redacted] of An Najah University was at the time doing a Ph.D. in experimental nuclear physics at the University of Alberta in Canada. The physicist [redacted] of An Najah University was at that time a graduate student of Salam's at Imperial College. As a result of their absence from the country in June, 1967, they did not receive the identification cards that were issued in the summer of 1967 by the military government to those who were present. The stories of the majority of those about whom I am writing are similar. Some, however, were present in June, 1967 but lost the West Bank ID cards later as a result of absence for more than twelve months for work or study.

Many of these individuals are eligible to apply for residency status on grounds of familiy unification. I know, however, that in many cases such applications have been denied.

Many of these people have suffered significantly as a result of not having West Bank residency status. After June, 1967 they found in many cases that to visit their own families in the West Bank, their only option would be to apply for a visitor's visa (the ninety day visa given to tourists). Later, when Bir Zeit and An Najah Universities expanded, they were able to get non-resident work permits to take academic jobs at those institutions.

As you know, since the fall of 1982 there has been a dispute over the rules pertaining to non-resident work permits in the occupied territories, with the Palestinians objecting to some clauses introduced in the permit application by the military government. The two dozen university teachers about whom I am writing were victims of this dispute. Those who hold Jordanian passports only (about twenty individuals) were expelled from the

.../2

West Bank after refusing to sign the modified application. The others -- those who were able to obtain Western passports after many years of study or teaching in the U.S., Canada, or Western Europe -- were forbidden to teach in the 1982-83 academic year, but were permitted to remain in the West Bank.

I do not wish to address here the question of the rules governing work permits for non-residents. Rather, I wish to address the anomaly and injustice in the fact that natives of the West Bank, merely because they were unlucky to be absent for perfectly good reasons in June, 1967, are classified as non-residents and treated accordingly. It is a matter of simple justice that residency status should be returned to the university teachers, natives of the occupied territories, who lost this status in the way I have described. I hope that you as Minister of Science and as a public figure who has taken a great interest in the issues I address here will devote your energies to solving the problem I have cited.

Sincerely,

Edward Witten

cc: Pierre Hohenberg
Joel Lebowitz
Tom Stix
Steven Weinberg

מ ז כ ר (להתכתבות פנימית במשרדי הממשלה)

אל:	ההתאריך: 1.1.84
מאת:	תיק מס':

הנדון:

[redacted] 1. נבדק תשלום המענק הכספי המגיע לבני משפחות אסירים. המדובר מגיע על עבד אל סלאם שלמן.

2. יתר התשלומים טרם הגיעו אלינו.

בל"ר.

אל סלאם
(שלום)
שלמן

מדף 1010

ש מ ו ר

צבא הגנה לישראל
המנהל האזרחי
לאזור יהודה ושומרון
לשכת ראש המנהל
חק - 926 - 997
26 דצמ' 1983
טבת תשד"מ

משרד המדע והפיתוח
משרדי הקריה המזרחית
עוזר השר - מר דוד לב
הכנסת
ירושלים
א.נ.

הנדון: [redacted]

1. [redacted]

2. [redacted]

3. [redacted]

4. [redacted]

דני יהושע סרן
רלייש ראש המנהל

די/אוריה

ש מ ו ר

BIRZEIT UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF SCIENCE

P. O. BOX 14 BIRZEIT · PHON

West Bank, Via Israel

cc: [redacted]
Bulach

Dr. Hamende
ICTP, Trieste Italy

8/8/1983

Dear Dr. Hamende

Subject: Mr. [redacted]

Mr. [redacted] ICTP su[redacted], of our department, was supposed to participate the Mr. [redacted] on Dynamical Systems starting from the 1st to 26th August 83 arrived the Jordan bridge to leave to Italy from Amman-Jordan, the Israe[redacted] arranged every thing for his departure to Italy. When Mr. [redacted] Military authorities returned him back, without giving any reason for that act.

The Hebron area from which Mr. Salamin is, was under curfew for few days after the occurence of the tragic events taking place at this area last time which surely you have heard about it.

I hope, that you and the others on the ICTP can understand our special situation which can result that some of us cannot attend or participate on the activities of the ICTP.

With my best wishes and regards.

E. Sader

Dr. E. Sader
Acting Chairman
Physics Department

ES/hm

INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY
UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR THEORETICAL PHYSICS
34100 TRIESTE (ITALY) - P.O.B. 586 - MIRAMARE - STRADA COSTIERA 11 - TELEPHONES: 224281/2/3/4/5/6
ICTP

DIRECTOR
ABDUS SALAM

1 September, 1983

My dear Yuval,

I enclose a copy of a letter from Birzeit University regarding Mr. [redacted] Mr. [redacted] was proceeding for a ICTP summer school on Dynamical Systems to Trieste, but could not attend.

If the circumstances narrated in the letter are indeed correct, they are most regrettable. As you are aware, the Centre has, and must, take the position that international academic movements of scientists should not be hindered and hampered. The Centre in its turn has done everything possible, as you may recall, to help physicists from Israel to participate in international meetings.

I hope you will kindly request your Foreign Office and other authorities and give them clear instructions that in respect of those coming to the International Centre no hinderance should be placed in their coming here.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Abdus Salam

Abdus Salam

Professor Yuval Ne'eman
Minister of Science and Development
Ministry of Science and Development
Jerusalem
Israel

c.c. IAEA External Liaison
Professor H. Lipkin

B6

EMBASSY OF ISRAEL
WASHINGTON, D.C.

שגרירות ישראל
וושינגטון

20 April 1983

Dear Professor Hohenberg,

Minister Netanyahu has asked me to reply to your letter of 11 April 1983.

I am enclosing a short background paper on the issue and I hope you will find it of interest.

I think it should be emphasized that the form applies to aliens requesting work permits. Local residents, whatever their political persuasion are not requested to fill in such forms.

I believe that many other Western democratic states similarly require foreigners who apply for work permits, to undertake to refrain from hostile political activity. I know that the U.S., for example, has such a requirement which refers specifically to membership of the Communist party and similar organizations.

If you have any further questions please do not hesitate to write.

Yours faithfully,

Robbie Sabel
Counselor

Professor Pierre C. Hohenberg
Chairman
Bell Telephone Laboratories
600 Mountain Avenue
Murray Hill, New Jersey 07974

WORK PERMITS FOR ALIENS IN JUDEA-SAMARIA AND GAZA

B7

A. BASIC FACTS

As is the practice in other democratic countries, Israel too requires aliens wishing to obtain work permits in Judea-Samaria and the Gaza district to refrain, during the period of their work in the area, from aiding hostile organizations.

Misunderstandings have arisen in some quarters concerning this practice as it relates to the issue of academic freedom. We wish to clarify three important points:

1. The work permit is required of *all* foreigners seeking employment - not of lecturers alone.

2. Since 21 November 1982, foreign lecturers wishing to work in these areas have not been required to enter into any undertaking as a condition for receiving a work permit. Instead, the application form for the work permit lists the conditions under which the permit will be granted (including the condition that the recipient will not aid or render any service to the PLO or any other hostile organization) and whose violation would lead to the invalidation of the permit. There is thus no undertaking here, on the part of the applicant; rather, the conditions of the permit are brought to the applicant's attention in the application form. (See Appendix).

3. The posing of conditions for receipt of a work permit represents nothing unusual. On the contrary, it is a common practice in nearly every kind of permit or licence. In many Western countries, the residence and employment of aliens are regulated by provisions and conditions set forth in the permit. Thus, a person wishing to obtain an entry visa to such a country is required to declare whether or not he belongs to certain categories of individuals ineligible to receive entry visas. In the United States, for example, such categories include:

> *"....aliens who advocate or teach, or who have advocated or taught, either by personal utterance, or by means of any written or printed matter, or through affiliation with an organization, 1) opposition to organized government; 2) the overthrow of government by force and violence; ...6) the doctrines of world communism or the establishment of a totalitarian dictatorship in the United States;...aliens who seek to enter the United States to engage in prejudicial activities or unlawful activities of a subversive nature..."*

If a Western country whose existence is not threatened can lawfully restrict the entry of aliens in so sweeping a fashion, should Israel not be entitled to require aliens to refrain from one dangerous category of acts: aiding an organization whose avowed purpose is the liquidation of Israel?

B. THE SITUATION TODAY

A number of foreign lecturers have left the country because they did not want to apply for a work permit. Others are teaching in Judea-Samaria without valid permits and have not applied for a renewal because they object to the application form in its present form.

The Vice-President of Bir Zeit University has approached the Civil Administration and suggested that a sentence be added to the application form, as follows:

"I have read the aforementioned and I understand its contents."

It was his view, he explained, that if the Civil Administration accepted this formula, it would also be accepted by the lecturers.

The proposal has been accepted by the Administration, which is now waiting to see whether, indeed, the foreign lecturers at Bir Zeit (and other universities) will now fill the application forms in this form. If not - that is, if the lecturers will refuse to sign even the amended version of the application (amended on the strength of a Bir Zeit proposal !) then it will have to be considered highly likely that they have yielded to pressure from PLO supporters who are more interested in tension and controversy than in the benefits the presence of foreign lecturers brings to their students.

The American Physical Society

COMMITTEE ON THE INTERNATIONAL FREEDOM OF SCIENTISTS

April 11, 1983

Ambassador Benjamin Netanyahu
Israeli Embassy
3514 International Drive, NW
Washington, D.C. 20008

Dear Ambassador Netanyahu:

This letter concerns serious professional problems which have arisen for two physicists who had been on the Physics faculty of An-Najah National University in the city of Nablus. Let me remark first that our Committee is part of the American Physical Society and is concerned with questions of human rights, specifically where these questions arise for our colleagues the world over who are engaged in research and teaching in the field of physics.

The case at hand was first brought to the Committee's attention by two distinguished American physicists, Professor Freeman Dyson, Institute of Advanced Study, Princeton, New Jersey, and Professor Edward Witten, Department of Physics, Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey. But the details of the case are perhaps most directly presented in a letter (attached) from PROFESSOR [redacted], a theoretical physicist active in the area of elementary particle physics and former department chairman at the An-Najah National University.

The situation, as related to us, is that Professor [redacted] born in Ramallah, and another member of the physics faculty, [redacted], born in Tulkarm, were - along with a number of West Bank University faculty members now foreign passport holders - instructed by Israeli authorities to sign a declaration of commitment (attached). We are told that there was a unanimous refusal by the affected group to sign this Declaration. A 30 October 1982 news release by An-Najah National University then states that eighteen faculty members (including Professor Shayeb) were deported, four more (including Professor Rashid) were prohibited from working at the University, and three others were denied permission to re-enter the West Bank.

From even a cursory knowledge of the history of this region, one may easily infer that the signing of the Declaration, which explicitly refers to the PLO, would subject a West Bank University faculty member and his family to threats and harassment from students and others, and could prevent him from being offered a job in the Arab world at some later date.

We have been told by Professor [redacted] that the original form of the Declaration has now been withdrawn, but that a substitute declaration with new phrasing that would obviate the objections just cited has yet to be offered.

While various aspects of this situation could be discussed at great length, we know that the broader questions of academic freedom and of human rights in the West Bank have been examined in great detail by Israeli academics. Restricting, therefore, our comments to the case immediately at hand, it is our belief that the phrasing of the Declaration was indeed contentious and provocative, and we fail to see what legitimate purpose of the Israeli civil administration was served by insistence on this exact phraseology. We believe further that the prospect of harassment and professional boycott were credible fears for the prospective signers, and that to subject faculty members to these dangers as a condition for continued employment constitutes a serious violation of academic freedom and of human rights.

This letter to you, Ambassador Netanyahu, is our only official communication on this topic at this time, and it is our sincere hope that a favorable resolution of this situation can be reached as soon as possible. If it were to be helpful, I should be glad to meet with you for discussions in Washington or in New York, and I feel sure that Professor Dyson, Professor Witten, and/or Professor Stix would be pleased to join us.

We look forward to your early response. Thank you for your attention.

Sincerely,

Pierre C Hohenberg

Pierre C. Hohenberg, Chairman
Committee on the International Freedom of Scientists

PCH:jm

Copy to
Professor Freeman Dyson
Professor Thomas H. Stix
Professor Edward Witten
Professor Robert Marshak

E4

Princeton University DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS: JOSEPH HENRY LABORATORIES
JADWIN HALL
POST OFFICE BOX 708
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08540

March 18, 1983

Dr. P.C. Hohenberg, Chairman
APS Committee on International Freedom
of Scientists
Bell Telephone Laboratories
600 Mountain Avenue
Murray Hill, N.J. 07974

Copies to: Professor Freeman J. Dyson
Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, N.J. 08540

Dr. Thomas H. Stix
Plasma Physics Laboratory
P.O. Box 451
Princeton, N.J. 08544

Professor Edward Witten
Jadwin Hall
Princeton University
Princeton, N.J. 08544

Dear Dr. Hohenberg:

I am a Visiting Fellow in the Department of Physics at Princeton University. Prior to this, and until September 1982, I was the Chairman of the Physics Department at An-Najah National University in the City of Nablus in the West Bank. I received my Ph.D. in physics from the University of London in 1975, where I studied under the Noble laureate Professor Salam of the Imperial College. Moreover, I am a member of the American Physical Society.

I am writing to you to seek your Committee's help in a matter that concerns not only myself, or my colleagues, but the whole principle of academic freedom in general and that of scientists in particular. Yet our problem is more immediate and personal. Our lives and professional careers have been disrupted as a result of our deportation from the West Bank by the Israeli authorities due solely to our refusal to sign the so-called "work document" or "A commitment for the Issuance of Work Permit," which reads in part

> ...I hereby declare that I am fully committed against indulging in any act and offering any assistance to the organization called the PLO or any other terrorist organization that is considered to be hostile to the State of Israel as indicated in the Act of Prevention of Acts of Belligerence and Enemy Propaganda... such acts being of a direct or indirect nature.

As you well know, reaction to this document was almost instantaneous throughout the world community. The U.S. Secretary of State called it a "loyalty

oath". Not only did it infringe on the academic freedom of those immediately affected by it, but it had even more menacing implications as a crude tool for the achievement of certain political ends by the Begin government. It was a provocative act and a rather clever maneuver to deprive our universities of an effective professional faculty. Twenty eight members of our university members alone were summarily dismissed and ordered to leave the country. This most inhuman act was carried out by the Israeli military authorities in spite of the fact that none of us had ever committed any act that could be considered, even by their own standards, as a direct or indirect threat to Israel's security.

Such a denial of human rights could have never been perpetrated had the world not looked the other way as the process of dehumanizing the Palestinians could no longer be rationalized by Israeli "security reasons".

Israel has tried to give the impression that its act was directed primarily against foreign passport holders or, better still, against those who do not hold Israeli ID's. Yet a closer look at those who have been victimized by this Israeli maneuver will reveal that the overwhelming majority of them were born and brought up in the West Bank. Their dilemma was created by Israel's violation of international law when, after its occupation of the West Bank in 1967, it issued a military edict denying all those who were out of the country at that time the right of return and later on labeled them as foreign passport holders who may apply to the Israeli authorities for permits to either visit or work in what was in reality their own home towns and citieis. As for the rest of the population, they were converted overnight by similar Israeli edicts, from citizens to card holders, a la South Africa

In my particular case, I was in England at that time pursuing higher education. When I returned, I found myself homeless and citizenless. Yet I tried to bear the humiliation and injustice as long as I could be with my family and students. It did not matter to me how this was accomplished as long as I could be with them physically, and as long as I could walk on the land which I love, lived on, and hopefully would one day be burried in. This latest Israeli act is most frightening and a formula for hopelessness.

As I seek your support in securing our return to our teaching posts, I cannot help but try to draw a parallel between my case and that of a Russian Jew to whose support scientific societies throughout the world have risen and fought for the restoration of his human rights and academic freedom. I hope that, as a Palestinian scientist I receive no less of your interest and support. Human rights are for all humans to enjoy. If Russia is not to be permitted to oppress her Jewish citizens, Israel must not be allowed to oppress those who are under its military occupation. I hope that your committee will speak out on our behalf, for silence towards injustice is complicity in its perpetuation.

Very truly yours,

[redacted]

Encls.

מתנחלים תובעים: יותר תקציב, יותר בנייה

— מאת נפי ברון, כתב „ידיעות אחרונות" —

ראשי התתיישבות היהודית ביהודה ושומרון, דורשים הגברת מאמץ התתיישבות בקוסקס השטחים ומילוי מימשת הבנייה והשיתוף המתוכננת לשנת זו.

בפגישה שהקיימו אתמול ראשי התתיישבות עם סגן ראש הממשלה ושר הביטוי והשיכון, דוד לוי, הם דרשו להגדיל את תקציבי הביטוי ליישובים הקיימים ולזרז את הקמתם של ישובים חדשים. ראשי התתיישבות דורשים זאת, מ־

תוך דאגה שעיכובים בהרחבת התתיישבות, עלולים להביא לתוצאות בלתי רצויות.

ראש המועצה האזורית שומרון, בני קנובר, אמר, כי „אם הדברים לא יתקדמו, נצטרך לבחון מה לעשות. אנו על סף התפרצות ציבורית. משום שאנו עלולים להפסיד את מירוץ הזמן המעמד לרשותנו לשעולות בנייה".

נציגי המתיישבים טענו, כי בשנה האחרונה נבנו מיבנים ויישובים חדשים בסדר גודל של מחצית ה־תיכנון המקורי, ולדעתם יש קיצוץ בתהליך התתיישבות והבנייה.

סגן ראש הממשלה השיב לטענות ואמר, כי משרד השיכון האט את קצב הבנייה בכל רחבי ה־ארץ, אך הבנייה ביהודה ו־שומרון מתקיימת עד עתה מתוכננת, למרות עיכובים קלים שם ושם. הסר לוי הבטיח, כי משרד השיכון יעמוד בכל התחייבויות עד לסוף שנת התקציב. ו־הסביר כי בגלל הצורך ב־איצמצום „התקציב, מעדיף משרד השיכון לבנות במר־כזים עירוניים קיימים ב־תחומי יהודה ושומרון. ב־מרכזים אלה עלות הבנייה והפיתוח נמוכה יותר עבור כל יחידת שטח ואפשר לי־צאל את המשאבים המצומ־צמים להקמתם של מקסי־מום דירות ובתים.

ראש ממשלת סין הגיע לוושינגטון

ראש ממשלת סין, ז'או זיאנג, הגיע אתמול ל־וושינגטון לשיחות עם ה־נשיא רייגן. מארה"ב מק־ווים כי הביקור יחזק ל־יציבות רמה יותר ביחסי שתי המדינות. („רויטר")

נסגרה המיכללה האיסלמית בחברון

האוניברסיטה האיסלמית בחברון נסגרה אתמול ל־תקופה בלתי מוגבלת על־ידי הנהלתה, לאחר שבי־תת לימודים שהבריז ה־תלמידים, במחאה על המ־שך העסקתם של המורים הזרים, אשר חתמו על סר־מס העסקה מטעם המינהל האזרחי.

נותרו עוד 3 ימים

עד סוף מבצע המשכנתאות הגדול של משרד השיכון בשכונות רסקו ומבט באריאל.

ב־ד' 15.1.85 יועלו מחירי הדירות.

היכנס עוד היום למשרדי חברת „רסקו", רח' הר סיני 1 (מאחורי ביהכנ"ס הגדול) טל' 627823/5, 03—627811.

ISRAEL DEFENSE FORCES

CIVIL ADMINISTRATION FOR JUDEA AND SAMARIA

A Commitment for the Issuance of a Work Permit for the Academic Year 1982/3

Pursuant to my request for the issuance of a work permit for the academic year 1982-1983 which was submitted on _____ and without affecting my general commitment ~~as part of the~~ request referred to above, I hereby declare that I am fully committed against indulging in any act and offering any assistance to the organization called the PLO or any other terrorist organization that is considered to be hostile to the State of Israel as indicated in the Act for the Prevention of Acts of Belligerence and Enemy Propaganda (Amendment No. 1) (Judea and Samaria No. 938) 5742-1982, such acts being of a direct or indirect nature.

Date _____

Name of Applicant _____
I.D./Passport No. _____
Signature of Applicant _____

INTERNATIONAL GROUP FOR THE ADVANCED STUDY OF THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF HEALTH

September 19, 1983

Professor Yuval Ne'eman
Minister of Science
Jerusalem, Israel

Dear Professor Ne'eman:

I received a letter from my colleague, Professor [redacted] indicating that in her return to Israel from a conference in Barcelona of the Association of which I was President, she was detained and subjected to a bodysearch, and all the papers given in that Conference were taken away. I am writing this letter to protest this undemocratic behavior. Israel claims to be the only democratic country in the Middle East. I am shocked to hear that this practice is being carried out in your country. It does not contribute to showing Israel as a country where elementary human rights concerns are respected.

On behalf of the Association and on my own behalf, I profoundly protest this abuse and behavior, unnecessary in a democracy.

Sincerely yours,

Vicente Navarro, MD, DMSA, DrPH
Professor of Health Policy
Past President of the Association

VN/cas

6.10.83
נלמד

Princeton University DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS: JOSEPH HENRY LABORATORIES
JADWIN HALL
POST OFFICE BOX 708
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08544

November 22, 1983

Dr. Yuval Ne'eman
Minister of Science
Jerusalem, Israel

24.12.83

Dear Dr. Ne'eman:

I am writing to raise the question of more than two dozen university teachers in the West Bank universities who were born in the occupied territories but do not have the right of residency there. There are more than twenty in this situation on the faculty of An Najah University in Nablus, and there are four or five on the Bir Zeit University faculty.

In most cases these unlucky people were outside of the West Bank at the time of the June, 1967 war. For example, [redacted] of An Najah University was at the time doing a Ph.D. in experimental nuclear physics at the University of Alberta in Canada. The physicist [redacted] of An Najah University was at that time a graduate student of Salam's at Imperial College. As a result of their absence from the country in June, 1967, they did not receive the identification cards that were issued in the summer of 1967 by the military government to those who were present. The stories of the majority of those about whom I am writing are similar. Some, however, were present in June, 1967 but lost the West Bank ID cards later as a result of absence for more than twelve months for work or study.

Many of these individuals are eligible to apply for residency status on grounds of familiy unification. I know, however, that in many cases such applications have been denied.

Many of these people have suffered significantly as a result of not having West Bank residency status. After June, 1967 they found in many cases that to visit their own families in the West Bank, their only option would be to apply for a visitor's visa (the ninety day visa given to tourists). Later, when Bir Zeit and An Najah Universities expanded, they were able to get non-resident work permits to take academic jobs at those institutions.

As you know, since the fall of 1982 there has been a dispute over the rules pertaining to non-resident work permits in the occupied territories, with the Palestinians objecting to some clauses introduced in the permit application by the military government. The two dozen university teachers about whom I am writing were victims of this dispute. Those who hold Jordanian passports only (about twenty individuals) were expelled from the

.../2

West Bank after refusing to sign the modified application. The others -- those who were able to obtain Western passports after many years of study or teaching in the U.S., Canada, or Western Europe -- were forbidden to teach in the 1982-83 academic year, but were permitted to remain in the West Bank.

I do not wish to address here the question of the rules governing work permits for non-residents. Rather, I wish to address the anomaly and injustice in the fact that natives of the West Bank, merely because they were unlucky to be absent for perfectly good reasons in June, 1967, are classified as non-residents and treated accordingly. It is a matter of simple justice that residency status should be returned to the university teachers, natives of the occupied territories, who lost this status in the way I have described. I hope that you as Minister of Science and as a public figure who has taken a great interest in the issues I address here will devote your energies to solving the problem I have cited.

Sincerely,

Edward Witten

Edward Witten

cc: Pierre Hohenberg
Joel Lebowitz
Tom Stix
Steven Weinberg

/X

ש מ ו ר

צבא הגנה לישראל
המנהל האזרחי
לאזור יהודה ושומרון
לשכת ראש המנהל
חק - 925 - 996
26 דצמ' 1983
טבת תשד"מ

משרד המדע והפיתוח
משרדי הקריה המזרחית
עוזר השר - מר דוד לב
הכנסת
ירושלים

א.נ.

הנדון: [redacted]

1. [redacted]

2. [redacted]

3. [redacted]

ד"/ [redacted]

ש מ ו ר

ת/ אין בירור

מזכר

(להתכתבות פנימית בשירות)

אל:	יורם
מאת:	תחיה
תאריך	ט"ו/אב
מקום מסי	
הנדון:	מקרה מס' 19

לינדה - סטלות ארליות זקנה

לפי הבנתי הגיעו לארלה מכרי ה שהפעו בתבלה ובה (לדעתם גם שהפעילו אותו ולקחו מסמכים) ומן מכם ראיה שהיא נלקח מקרוב בגיחה לו הרגשתי לנון. אני לגמרי לאחר שיחתי עם רבי שמעלה לנו הרגשתי ובלתי לתעודה.

לפי הבנתי של הבחורה נלקחו ארון ; ולדעתי המקום נעזבו כולו.

תשלום מלא

מדף 1010

הנני שולח הדרה לסגור ואר
ובוקר ורשיר אנרגיות מין
את הדרה
אה שמור על הבית, נוגל לה
לאר ארגים שלום ו-ר בקרים בעזה
יבא תשובה ובכך לפניה הלאמית
הלילו
עם חיבה ותודה לשמעון לנדאו
ב ב ר כ ה
מאת
אב ולבב

נתקבל
16.11.83

משרד החוץ
ירושלים

מדינת ישראל

שירות ביטחון כללי

[redacted]

3 אוקטובר 83

[redacted]

הנדון: [redacted]

[redacted]

כ ב ר ק ה

[redacted]

THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY
RUTGERS

Graduate Department of Public Administration • Graduate School
Hill Hall • Newark • New Jersey 07102 • 201/648-5093/5100

October 14, 1983

Professor Yuval Ne'eman
Minister of Science
Jerusalem, Israel

Dear Professor Ne'eman

As a University Professor, a member of the Human Rights Committee of the American Public Health Association, and a Jew, I am writing to you to protest the inhumane manner in which your government has been treating my colleague Dr. [redacted]. The last two times that she has returned to Israel from international scholarly conferences she has been detained and subjected to humiliating searches of both her personal papers and her person. Of course nothing was found on either occasion to incriminate her in any way. The international academic community can only view such action on your part as attempting to frighten and harass an individual who dares to disagree with aspects of Israel's current policy.

In the name of human rights and academic freedom, I ask you to do anything you can to end the systematic harassment of Dr. [redacted].

Sincerely,

Sally Guttmacher

Sally Guttmacher, Ph.D
Assistant Professor, Rutgers University
Adjunct Assistant Professor, Columbia University

SG

INTERNATIONAL GROUP FOR THE ADVANCED STUDY OF THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF HEALTH

September 19, 1983

Professor Yuval Ne'eman
Minister of Science
Jerusalem, Israel

Dear Professor Ne'eman:

I received a letter from my colleague, Professor [redacted] indicating that in her return to Israel from a conference in Barcelona of the Association of which I was President, she was detained and subjected to a bodysearch, and all the papers given in that Conference were taken away. I am writing this letter to protest this undemocratic behavior. Israel claims to be the only democratic country in the Middle East. I am shocked to hear that this practice is being carried out in your country. It does not contribute to showing Israel as a country where elementary human rights concerns are respected.

On behalf of the Association and on my own behalf, I profoundly protest this abuse and behavior, unnecessary in a democracy.

Sincerely yours,

Vicente Navarro, MD, DMSA, DrPH
Professor of Health Policy
Past President of the Association

VN/cas

9

FACULTY OF MEDICINE
הפקולטה לרפואה
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THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY—HADASSAH SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND COMMUNITY MEDICINE

JERUSALEM 91000
TEL 437437 - 426901

ת. ד. 8272 ירושלים 91000
טל. 437437 ישיר 426901

September 19, 1983

Dear Colleague,

I am writing to inform you that upon my return to Israel on September 15, from Gyor, Hungary for the tenth general conference of our International Peace Research Association, I was detained for five hours at the Tel-Aviv airport during which time I was twice subjected to a body search. On the second occasion I was ordered to strip naked. My books and papers, including all conference notes, list of participants, and other material distributed at the conference were taken from me by the security service personnel and returned hours later. I was treated in a similiar way upon my return August 5 from the Barcelona International Conference on the Political Economy of Health, but this time my requests for explainations were answered with threats. I must presume that your name, address, and the scientific insights you had shared with me were all photocopied and have directly entered the files of the Israeli security police. I am sorry that because of this incident not only my own right to privacy and free expression and academic activity, but also yours, were violated.

Cordially yours,

[redacted]

Alon Fellowship Lecturer in Public Health

CC.Professor Yuval Ne'eman, Minister of Science, Jerusalem, Israel

Dr. Yousef Burg, Minister of Interior, Jerusalem, Israel

Mr. Zevulon Hammer, Minister of Education and Culture, Jerusalem, Israel

The Association for Civil Rights in Israel, P.O. Box 8273, Jerusalem, Israel

The Israeli League for Human and Civil Rights, P.O. Box 14192, Tel Aviv, Israel

5B Bustanai St.
Jerusalem 92016

21. Dec. 1983

Ref: 1929/156/B

Dear Prof. Bar-Levav,

H.E. the Minister of Science and Development, Prof. Yuval Neeman, has asked me to deal with your kind offer to collect money for the establishment of an Applied Science Research and Training Institute which is to be set up in the Kiryat HaMada adjoining Ariel, in my capacity as Consultant to the Ministry on Special Projects.

Details of channelling funds for the project to assure that it will be tax exempt are still to be worked out, but I can authorize you to create interest in this important project and establish a supporting group of "Friends of the Kiryat HaMada".

I will be on a mission to the United States regarding this project and if you can form the group and collect sufficient commitments by that time, I will be pleased to come to Toronto to meet with the potential donors and collect their donations.

I will be arriving in the USA on 10 February 84 and leaving on 5 April 84.

I enclose a background sheet on the project and my bio.

You can communicate with me at the above address, telephone 2-636846 or at the Ministry of Science and Development, Government Offices, Eastern Kirya, Jerusalem, Israel.

Wishing you every success in 1984

Yours sincerely,

Shaul Ramati

APPLIED SCIENCE RESEARCH AND TRAINING CENTRES, KIRYAT HAMADA, ARIEL

General

1. The patron of this project is Israel's Minister of Science and Development, Prof. Yuval Neeman. This brilliant physicist, a key figure in Israel's nuclear capacity development, served in the past as Deputy Director of Military Intelligence, Director of the Department of Planning of the IDF and as President of Tel Aviv University. He is presently the head of the Tehiya Party. Inspired by an historic vision, gifted with a capacity for meticulous planning and determined execution, Prof. Neeman generates an infectious excitement among his aides in the Ministry which comes from the feeling that they are involved in the main effort to secure Israel's future.

2. Scientific based, high technology industries already account for $1.5 billions of Israel's exports. They help to fully exploit Israel's relative advantage in trained high grade manpower, attract the best kind of immigration and raise the general productivity in Industry and Agriculture. These exports are of particularly high added value, raising standards of living of the working population. As transport costs are small, science based industries facilitate the execution of the Government's policy of population distribution and the development of areas vital to Israel's security.

3. The Institute will train personnel and provide services to the Industrial Park for Scientific based Industries of Ariel, contributing to a strong Jewish presence near the Tapuach crossroads on the strategically vital watershed of the land of Israel. It will thus aid the prevention of war and in the encouragement of peaceful coexistence with the Arab population of the region. Historically, such peaceful coexistence has has always flourished when the Arab population found itself in a situation of tactical vulnerability and economic opportunity.

4. The Institute will be within an area planned to enjoy a high quality of life. As it is situated in an "A" Development area and will provide services for the approved industries, there will be Government help in financing its erection and it is envisaged that funds contributed for its establishment and maintenance will be tax exempt.

משרד המדע והפתוח

לשכת השר

MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND DEVELOPMENT

ז' טבת תשמ"ד

13 דצמבר 1983

ב/ 156/ 1929

לכב'

מר שאול רמתי

השר, פרופ' י. נאמן, בקשני להעביר אליך, בהמשך לשיחתכם, את מכתבו של י. בר-לבב לשר מתאריך 3.10.83 בנוגע למכתבו של תומס הכט, וכן את מכתבו של תומס הכט לשר מתאריך 15.9.

לידיעתך.

בברכה,

בקי שמעוני

ראש הלשכה

ירושלים, משרדי הממשלה, הקריה המזרחית טל. 02-277096/7

מ ז כ ר (להתכתבות פנימית במשרדי הממשלה)

אל:	שאול
מאת:	יגל
הנדון:	

התאריך: שבוע

תיק מס':

מר פרלס, לכן אר לדו

אין על פי שלשים יום הסה יגון
אוב ודבר לשאל, אני לא הרגשתי שהוא
רוצה יכול להביא את האמת, אם כי
הוא בודאי יכול לסיע. יקירי אולם אכל
יעזי אוב בלינו, ובדיק ולמה דבר – ובאתו
בן די מסוגרת.

לידיעתך והשתדלות שלך

יגל

מדף 1010

Professor ITZHAK BAR-LEWAW

Graduate Programme
in Interdisciplinary Studies

YORK
UNIVERSITY

FACULTY OF GRADUATE STUDIES
4700 KEELE STREET, DOWNSVIEW, ONTARIO M3J 1P3

TORONTO, CANADA
October 3, 1983

לכבוד
פרופסור יוסף נגומן
שר הדתות והקליטה
ירושלים - רח' רוטשילד

כבוד השר:

בסוף חודש אוקטובר, 83, קבלתי מכתב מד"ר Hecht Yehoshua
באונטריאו ובו בקשה להגישו עתה לפני הממשלה.
התכתבנו, שוחחנו בטלפון, אולם אמור לבוא
לי שוב עתה אינפורמציה בולטת אינה ארגוראלית:
לפי דעתו "IT'S THE WRONG TIME" זה סך סד
חבל מאוד: הצמן עובר וכולנו כבר
לאסוף כסף באמריקה, אמריקה הלטינית ואירופה
לטובה צה"ל היינו מקבל אותו רשמי מתק.
אני מקווה לשמוע מתק.

בברכה
שמעון בר-לבב

כתובתי הפרטית:
39 GOLFWOOD HTS
WESTON, ONTARIO
M9P 3L8
CANADA

לקח מגולדה איירין שלום רב:

למרות נפילתי לפעמים, לקח זה כלים
לעבוד עדיין אופטימיות מדהים
שלום גם, לא ובו - yet as.
אני מקווה קם לשמוע ממך

בברכה

יעקב ברי-לחמן

CRYOSAN LTD.

THOMAS O. HECHT
President

September 15 , 1983 .

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

Professor Yuval Ne'eman ,
Minister of Science and
Development ,
Knesset , Jerusalem ,
Israel .

My dear Professor Ne'eman :

I have been in contact with Professor Isaac Bar-Lewaw. He has also followed up my conversation with him with a letter , of which I send you a copy as well as its enclosures .

Chapeau bas to someone who has mastered fourteen languages; yet my feeling is - totally unsubstantiated - that we are dealing with a rather extremely well-meaning but undisciplined dreamer who calls himself an expert in fund-raising . The latter Geschäft I know a little bit about ; seldom have I seen fund-raisers coming from the world of academia . Notwithstanding , I must discount my remarks since they are not based on facts but on Fingerspitzen Gefühl .

The feeling , however, is endorsed by a lack of Community acknowledgement for sponsorship for Professor Bar-Lewaw . He may have however constituency outside of Canada which he could possibly tap .

Frankly speaking , to raise funds for a university is difficult for an established institution such as Ben-Gurion Hebrew University and others , but to raise funds in today's climate for an additional university , even if that university is in a sensitive area , will be even more difficult .

The added difficulty will result from the fact that you would have to deal with potential contributors who are totally dedicated to commit capital in Samaria and Judea , - a concept which is not homogenously accepted by Diaspora Jewry .

Please let me know if you want me to pursue the matter further with Professor Bar-Lewaw .

..../...

1625 SHERBROOKE ST. W., MONTREAL, CANADA H3H 1E2 • TEL.: (514) 933-1105

CRYOSAN LTD.

THOMAS O. HECHT
President

Professor Yuval Ne'eman , September 25, 1983 .
Knesset , Jerusalem .

In the Interim , may I extend to you my heartiest wishes for a happy New Year .

Kind personal regards.

Tom H

THOMAS O. HECHT.

TOH/hl.

Enc.

1625 SHERBROOKE ST. W., MONTREAL, CANADA H3H 1E2 • TEL.: (514) 933-1105

The American Physical Society

COMMITTEE ON THE INTERNATIONAL FREEDOM OF SCIENTISTS

PIERRE C. HOHENBERG
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BOYCE D. McDANIEL
Cornell University

THOMAS H. STIX
Princeton University

JOHN PARMENTOLA
University of Pittsburgh

December 13, 1983

Professor Yuval Ne'eman
Minister of Science and Development
New Kirya
Clermont Gannot Street
Sheich Harach
Jerusalem 91180
ISRAEL

Dear Yuval:

Ed Witten sent us a copy of his letter to you which concerned the problems of faculty members at West Bank universities who have lost their right of residency. Our letter to you now is to support Professor Witten's position.

Our committee, which is part of the American Physical Society, is concerned with questions of human rights, particularly where the issues under question affect our colleagues teaching and doing research in the field of physics. The cases in point were brought to the attention of our Committee first in January of this year by Freeman Dyson who spoke both for himself and for Ed Witten. One of the affected West Bank faculty members was Professor [redacted], a theoretical physics and former department chairman at the An-Najah National University. Professor [redacted] was actually here at Princeton for the spring semester, and I had several occasions to speak with him directly. I also spoke at some length about this problem with Israeli friends, including Gabi Goldring and Harry Lipkin. In a telegram (6 April 1983) Harry mentioned that he had spoken both to you and to Minister Arens on this matter, and suggested that our Committee write to the two of you. In fact, we took a lower-key approach to the problem and sent just one letter which was addressed to Ambassador Netanyahu (copy enclosed). The reply from the Washington Embassy (also enclosed) did not advance any solutions, but shortly thereafter Professor Shayeb, on the advice of his colleagues, left Princeton and -- as we understood it -- was to be able to return to his teaching position by signing a security document which was now acceptable both to the West Bank faculty members and to the Israeli Government.

It appears to have turned out that this happy resolution was only temporary, and that Shayeb and others were not allowed to remain at their West Bank universities for any extended period of time.

There may be details of which our Committee is unaware which becloud the residency issues for Professor [redacted] and his colleagues. On the other hand, bare elements appear clear: these individuals were entitled to reside in the West Bank prior to 1967, but due to the artifact of being abroad in June of that year, they effectively no longer have the right of residency there and have, in fact, been transformed into "stateless" persons. Our committee supports the view of Professor Witten that such deprivation of rights is unjust and extremely cruel, and violates not only academic freedom but basic principles of ethical governance.

It is our hope that you and your Ministry will act to remedy this difficult situation. If our Committee can be of assistance in bringing a fair solution into existence, please call on us.

Sincerely,

Tom Stix

Thomas H. Stix
Associate Chairman
Department of Astrophysical Sciences
Princeton University
P.O. Box 451, Princeton, NJ 08544 USA

THS:MJD

Enclosures

cc Prof. E. Witten
Dr. P. Hohenberg
Prof. F. Dyson

B6

EMBASSY OF ISRAEL
WASHINGTON, D.C.

שגרירות ישראל
וושינגטון

20 April 1983

Dear Professor Hohenberg,

Minister Netanyahu has asked me to reply to your letter of 11 April 1983.

I am enclosing a short background paper on the issue and I hope you will find it of interest.

I think it should be emphasized that the form applies to aliens requesting work permits. Local residents, whatever their political persuasion are not requested to fill in such forms.

I believe that many other Western democratic states similarly require foreigners who apply for work permits, to undertake to refrain from hostile political activity. I know that the U.S., for example, has such a requirement which refers specifically to membership of the Communist party and similar organizations.

If you have any further questions please do not hesitate to write.

Yours faithfully,

Robbie Sabel
Counselor

Professor Pierre C. Hohenberg
Chairman
Bell Telephone Laboratories
600 Mountain Avenue
Murray Hill, New Jersey 07974

WORK PERMITS FOR ALIENS IN JUDEA-SAMARIA AND GAZA

B7

A. BASIC FACTS

As is the practice in other democratic countries, Israel too requires aliens wishing to obtain work permits in Judea-Samaria and the Gaza district to refrain, during the period of their work in the area, from aiding hostile organizations.

Misunderstandings have arisen in some quarters concerning this practice as it relates to the issue of academic freedom. We wish to clarify three important points:

1. The work permit is required of *all* foreigners seeking employment - not of lecturers alone.

2. Since 21 November 1982, foreign lecturers wishing to work in these areas have not been required to enter into any undertaking as a condition for receiving a work permit. Instead, the application form for the work permit lists the conditions under which the permit will be granted (including the condition that the recipient will not aid or render any service to the PLO or any other hostile organization) and whose violation would lead to the invalidation of the permit. There is thus no undertaking here, on the part of the applicant; rather, the conditions of the permit are brought to the applicant's attention in the application form. (See Appendix).

3. The posing of conditions for receipt of a work permit represents nothing unusual. On the contrary, it is a common practice in nearly every kind of permit or licence. In many Western countries, the residence and employment of aliens are regulated by provisions and conditions set forth in the permit. Thus, a person wishing to obtain an entry visa to such a country is required to declare whether or not he belongs to certain categories of individuals ineligible to receive entry visas. In the United States, for example, such categories include:

> *"....aliens who advocate or teach, or who have advocated or taught, either by personal utterance, or by means of any written or printed matter, or through affiliation with an organization, 1) opposition to organized government; 2) the overthrow of government by force and violence; ...6) the doctrines of world communism or the establishment of a totalitarian dictatorship in the United States;...aliens who seek to enter the United States to engage in prejudicial activities or unlawful activities of a subversive nature..."*

If a Western country whose existence is not threatened can lawfully restrict the entry of aliens in so sweeping a fashion, should Israel not be entitled to require aliens to refrain from one dangerous category of acts: aiding an organization whose avowed purpose is the liquidation of Israel?

B. THE SITUATION TODAY

A number of foreign lecturers have left the country because they did not want to apply for a work permit. Others are teaching in Judea-Samaria without valid permits and have not applied for a renewal because they object to the application form in its present form.

The Vice-President of Bir Zeit University has approached the Civil Administration and suggested that a sentence be added to the application form, as follows:

"I have read the aforementioned and I understand its contents."

It was his view, he explained, that if the Civil Administration accepted this formula, it would also be accepted by the lecturers.

The proposal has been accepted by the Administration, which is now waiting to see whether, indeed, the foreign lecturers at Bir Zeit (and other universities) will now fill the application forms in this form. If not - that is, if the lecturers will refuse to sign even the amended version of the application (amended on the strength of a Bir Zeit proposal !) then it will have to be considered highly likely that they have yielded to pressure from PLO supporters who are more interested in tension and controversy than in the benefits the presence of foreign lecturers brings to their students.

The American Physical Society

COMMITTEE ON THE INTERNATIONAL FREEDOM OF SCIENTISTS

April 11, 1983

Ambassador Benjamin Netanyahu
Israeli Embassy
3514 International Drive, NW
Washington, D.C. 20008

Dear Ambassador Netanyahu:

This letter concerns serious professional problems which have arisen for two physicists who had been on the Physics faculty of An-Najah National University in the city of Nablus. Let me remark first that our Committee is part of the American Physical Society and is concerned with questions of human rights, specifically where these questions arise for our colleagues the world over who are engaged in research and teaching in the field of physics.

The case at hand was first brought to the Committee's attention by two distinguished American physicists, Professor Freeman Dyson, Institute of Advanced Study, Princeton, New Jersey, and Professor Edward Witten, Department of Physics, Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey. But the details of the case are perhaps most directly presented in a letter (attached) from PROFESSOR ABDEL GABER SHAYEB, a theoretical physicist active in the area of elementary particle physics and former department chairman at the An-Najah National University.

The situation, as related to us, is that Professor Shayeb, born in Ramallah, and another member of the physics faculty, PROFESSOR KAMAL RASHID, born in Tulkarm, were - along with a number of West Bank University faculty members now foreign passport holders - instructed by Israeli authorities to sign a declaration of commitment (attached). We are told that there was a unanimous refusal by the affected group to sign this Declaration. A 30 October 1982 news release by An-Najah National University then states that eighteen faculty members (including Professor Shayeb) were deported, four more (including Professor Rashid) were prohibited from working at the University, and three others were denied permission to re-enter the West Bank.

From even a cursory knowledge of the history of this region, one may easily infer that the signing of the Declaration, which explicitly refers to the PLO, would subject a West Bank University faculty member and his family to threats and harassment from students and others, and could prevent him from being offered a job in the Arab world at some later date.

We have been told by Professor Shayeb that the original form of the Declaration has now been withdrawn, but that a substitute declaration with new phrasing that would obviate the objections just cited has yet to be offered.

While various aspects of this situation could be discussed at great length, we know that the broader questions of academic freedom and of human rights in the West Bank have been examined in great detail by Israeli academics. Restricting, therefore, our comments to the case immediately at hand, it is our belief that the phrasing of the Declaration was indeed contentious and provocative, and we fail to see what legitimate purpose of the Israeli civil administration was served by insistence on this exact phraseology. We believe further that the prospect of harassment and professional boycott were credible fears for the prospective signers, and that to subject faculty members to these dangers as a condition for continued employment constitutes a serious violation of academic freedom and of human rights.

This letter to you, Ambassador Netanyahu, is our only official communication on this topic at this time, and it is our sincere hope that a favorable resolution of this situation can be reached as soon as possible. If it were to be helpful, I should be glad to meet with you for discussions in Washington or in New York, and I feel sure that Professor Dyson, Professor Witten and/or Professor Stix would be pleased to join us.

We look forward to your early response. Thank you for your attention.

Sincerely,

Pierre C Hohenberg

Pierre C. Hohenberg, Chairman
Committee on the International Freedom of Scientists

PCH:jm

Copy to
Professor Freeman Dyson
Professor Thomas H. Stix ← THIS COPY FOR
Professor Edward Witten
Professor Robert Marshak

E4

Princeton University DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS: JOSEPH HENRY LABORATORIES
JADWIN HALL
POST OFFICE BOX 708
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08540

March 18, 1983

Dr. P.C. Hohenberg, Chairman
APS Committee on International Freedom
of Scientists
Bell Telephone Laboratories
600 Mountain Avenue
Murray Hill, N.J. 07974

Copies to: Professor Freeman J. Dyson
Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, N.J. 08540

Dr. Thomas H. Stix
Plasma Physics Laboratory
P.O. Box 451
Princeton, N.J. 08544

Professor Edward Witten
Jadwin Hall
Princeton University
Princeton, N.J. 08544

Dear Dr. Hohenberg:

I am a Visiting Fellow in the Department of Physics at Princeton University. Prior to this, and until September 1982, I was the Chairman of the Physics Department at An-Najah National University in the City of Nablus in the West Bank. I received my Ph.D. in physics from the University of London in 1975, where I studied under the Noble laureate Professor Salam of the Imperial College. Moreover, I am a member of the American Physical Society.

I am writing to you to seek your Committee's help in a matter that concerns not only myself, or my colleagues, but the whole principle of academic freedom in general and that of scientists in particular. Yet our problem is more immediate and personal. Our lives and professional careers have been disrupted as a result of our deportation from the West Bank by the Israeli authorities due solely to our refusal to sign the so-called "work document" or "A commitment for the Issuance of Work Permit," which reads in part

> ...I hereby declare that I am fully committed against indulging in any act and offering any assistance to the organization called the PLO or any other terrorist organization that is considered to be hostile to the State of Israel as indicated in the Act of Prevention of Acts of Belligerence and Enemy Propaganda... such acts being of a direct or indirect nature.

As you well know, reaction to this document was almost instantaneous throughout the world community. The U.S. Secretary of State called it a "loyalty

oath". Not only did it infringe on the academic freedom of those immediately affected by it, but it had even more menacing implications as a crude tool for the achievement of certain political ends by the Begin government. It was a provocative act and a rather clever maneuver to deprive our universities of an effective professional faculty. Twenty eight members of our university members alone were summarily dismissed and ordered to leave the country. This most inhuman act was carried out by the Israeli military authorities in spite of the fact that none of us had ever committed any act that could be considered, even by their own standards, as a direct or indirect threat to Israel's security.

Such a denial of human rights could have never been perpetrated had the world not looked the other way as the process of dehumanizing the Palestinians could no longer be rationalized by Israeli "security reasons".

Israel has tried to give the impression that its act was directed primarily against foreign passport holders or, better still, against those who do not hold Israeli ID's. Yet a closer look at those who have been victimized by this Israeli maneuver will reveal that the overwhelming majority of them were born and brought up in the West Bank. Their dilemma was created by Israel's violation of international law when, after its occupation of the West Bank in 1967, it issued a military edict denying all those who were out of the country at that time the right of return and later on labeled them as foreign passport holders who may apply to the Israeli authorities for permits to either visit or work in what was in reality their own home towns and citieis. As for the rest of the population, they were converted overnight by similar Israeli edicts, from citizens to card holders, a la South Africa

In my particular case, I was in England at that time pursuing higher education. When I returned, I found myself homeless and citizenless. Yet I tried to bear the humiliation and injustice as long as I could be with my family and students. It did not matter to me how this was accomplished as long as I could be with them physically, and as long as I could walk on the land which I love, lived on, and hopefully would one day be burried in. This latest Israeli act is most frightening and a formula for hopelessness.

As I seek your support in securing our return to our teaching posts, I cannot help but try to draw a parallel between my case and that of a Russian Jew to whose support scientific societies throughout the world have risen and fought for the restoration of his human rights and academic freedom. I hope that, as a Palestinian scientist I receive no less of your interest and support. Human rights are for all humans to enjoy. If Russia is not to be permitted to oppress her Jewish citizens, Israel must not be allowed to oppress those who are under its military occupation. I hope that your committee will speak out on our behalf, for silence towards injustice is complicity in its perpetuation.

Very truly yours,

[redacted]

Encls.

ISRAEL DEFENSE FORCES

CIVIL ADMINISTRATION FOR JUDEA AND SAMARIA

A Commitment for the Issuance of a Work Permit for the Academic Year 1982/3

Pursuant to my request for the issuance of a work permit for the academic year 1982-1983 which was submitted on [illegible] and without affecting my general commitment [illegible] the request referred to above, I hereby declare that I am fully committed against indulging in any act and offering any assistance to the organization called the PLO or any other terrorist organization that is considered to be hostile to the State of Israel as indicated in the Act for the Prevention of Acts of Belligerence and Enemy Propaganda (Amendment No. 1) (Judea and Samaria No. 938) 5742-1982, such acts being of a direct or indirect nature.

Date _____

Name of Applicant _____
I.D./Passport No. _____
Signature of Applicant _____

לשכת השר

ז' טבת תשמ"ד
13 דצמבר 1983
ב/ 156/ 1929

לכב'
מר שאול רמתי

השר, פרופ' י. נאמן, בקשני להעביר אליך, בהמשך לשיחתכם, את מכתבו של י. בר-לב לשר מתאריך 3.10.83 בנדון למכתבו של תומס הכט, וכן את מכתבו של תומס הכט לשר מתאריך 15.9.
לידיעתך.

בברכה,

מקחי מעוני
ראש הלשכה

(להתכתבות פנימית במשרדי הממשלה)

מאת:	יגאל אלון
תיק מס'	
הנתריך	לשולבו

נכבדי:

בס"ד, בלמ"ד ר' לוי

אין לי פי שלשים יום הייתה כאן
טרד והיה לחפש, אני לא הייתי רשאי שהוא
ראשית יכול להריח את המזמסה, גם כי
הוא רוצה יכול לסייר. בקרוב מאוד הכל
יהיה מוכן כאן, ובדיק ואולי עוד – ודאי
שכן די מסוגלת.

בידידות והערכה אישית

יגאל

Professor ITZHAK BAR-LEWAW

Graduate Programme
in Interdisciplinary Studies

YORK
UNIVERSITY

FACULTY OF GRADUATE STUDIES
4700 KEELE STREET, DOWNSVIEW, ONTARIO M3J 1P3

TORONTO, CANADA
October 3, 1983

לכבוד
פרופ' יוסף גיוון
שר החינוך והתרבות
ירושלים

כבוד השר:

בסוף חודש אוקטובר, 83, קבלתי מכתב מד"ר Thomas Hecht
מאוניברסיטת יורק בקשה להגיש עזרה לפרויקט.
התכתבתי, שוחחתי בטלפון, אולם אמרו לי
לי שבינתיים אוניברסיטה בוחרת אינה אקטואלית:
לפי דבריו "IT'S THE WRONG TIME" זה סוף סוף
חבל מאוד: הצמן עובר ובולגי כבר
לאחר כסף באמריקה, אמריקה הלטינית ואירופה
לשטרה צ'ן לו היינו יכולים אולי רשאי מקום.
אני מקווה לשתף מקום.

בברכה
יצחק בר-לבב

כתובתי הפרטית:
39 GOLFWOOD HTS
WESTON, ONTARIO
M9P 3L8
CANADA

לצמ'מגולדה איל-ון שלום רב:

לאחרונה נכנסתי לפעול, לצד ויס כפלים
לעבוד עבור אינטרפוטה מדשה
שלום גם, לו ובנו - yet as.
אני מקווה עם לשמוע ממך

בברכה

ושמך ברי לחכך

CRYOSAN LTD.

THOMAS O. HECHT
President

September 15 , 1983 .

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

Professor Yuval Ne'eman ,
Minister of Science and
Development ,
Knesset , Jerusalem ,
Israel .

My dear Professor Ne'eman :

I have been in contact with Professor Isaac Bar-Lewaw. He has also followed up my conversation with him with a letter , of which I send you a copy as well as its enclosures .

Chapeau bas to someone who has mastered fourteen languages; yet my feeling is - totally unsubstantiated - that we are dealing with a rather extremely well-meaning but undisciplined dreamer who calls himself an expert in fund-raising . The latter Geschäft I know a little bit about ; seldom have I seen fund-raisers coming from the world of academia . Notwithstanding , I must discount my remarks since they are not based on facts but on Fingerspitzen Gefühl .

The feeling , however, is endorsed by a lack of Community acknowledgement for sponsorship for Professor Bar-Lewaw . He may have however constituency outside of Canada which he could possibly tap .

Frankly speaking , to raise funds for a university is difficult for an established institution such as Ben-Gurion Hebrew University and others , but to raise funds in today's climate for an additional university , even if that university is in a sensitive area , will be even more difficult .

The added difficulty will result from the fact that you would have to deal with potential contributors who are totally dedicated to commit capital in Samaria and Judea , - a concept which is not homogenously accepted by Diaspora Jewry .

Please let me know if you want me to pursue the matter further with Professor Bar-Lewaw .

..../...

1625 SHERBROOKE ST. W., MONTREAL, CANADA H3H 1E2 • TEL.: (514) 933-1105

CRYOSAN LTD.

THOMAS O. HECHT
President

Professor Yuval Ne'eman , September 25, 1983 .
Knesset , Jerusalem .

In the interim , may I extend to you my heartiest wishes for a happy New Year .

Kind personal regards.

Tom H

THOMAS O. HECHT.

TOH/hl.

Enc.

1625 SHERBROOKE ST. W., MONTREAL, CANADA H3H 1E2 • TEL.: (514) 933-1105

מעל שולחנו של
יובל נאמן

תל אביב

כאשר הלכתי לראשונה היו אלי
בנוגע לראיון האישי היו לי
כ פניות של הפיקוחי הפלסטיני שלפיהן
כדאי שאקיים harmonisation אל עלמי
והיה לה ריטין. זאת היא פרופ נשאר
שיש תלונה לגבי הקלאמי מי אמריקאי
(פונרת) שבגלל השאלה אל.

בכל פעם של אלה מרגה הדיר איר שהתבקש
דרוש הקלאמי הדרגלנה ולשאלה מרגה
הפסיק בהליה נרג כלוב. היא קרה מיד
בלילה ש הסתיים אל ומיד ואמר זה הכי
שאלה ומאה ריל אולמר

הדברי לוקח אישה כל
זה עומד.

מ ז כ ר

(להתכתבות פנימית במשרדי הממשלה)

אל:

מאת:

הנדון:

התאריך: ב' אייר תש"ו

תיק מס':

מלבד הבעיה ידוע לי -

1. [redacted]
2.
3.

כדאי לשים לפני עיניך את מצב עניין.

בעיקר כל הדומה בנוסח נאמרו דברים שבעבר
ומדגלתה המיוחדות ביקרא

לא תיק לינדמאיר יוס

מדף 1010

המינהל האזרחי לאיזור יהודה ושומרון
الادارة المدنية منطقة يهودا والسامرة

קצין מטה לעניני פנים
ضابط القيادة للشؤون الداخلية

תעודת לידה
شهادة ولادة

[redacted] שם המשפחה اسم العائلة

[redacted] השם הפרטי والاسم الاول

[redacted] השם הפרטי של האב اسم الوالد

[redacted] השם הפרטי של האם اسم الام

[redacted] שם משפחת אבי האם
اسم عائلتها او حمولتها قبل زواجها

המין
الجنس נקבה

מספר הזהות
رقم الهوية

נולד ב
ولد في עין יברוד אמצעית
שם הישוב والمكان

שם ביה"ח اسم المستشفى

התאריך
التاريخ יום يوم 20 חודש شهر מרץ שנה سنة 1940
٢٠ ٣ ١٩٤٠

הדת
الدين מוסלמית מוסלמית

הנני מאשר כי הילוד הנ"ל נרשם בפנקס הלידות לשנת 1940 (19) 139 10 449
ان التفاصيل المتعلقة بولادة المذكور اعلاه ادرجت في سجل الولادة لسنة

הוצא בלשכה למינהל האוכלוסין ב יהודה ושומרון יהודה والسامرة
من قبل دائرة تسجيل السكان بـ

בתאריך 05-מרץ-1983
بتاريخ

חותמת

ב. קצב
פקיד רישום לידות
توقيع مامور تسجيل الولادة

מאיש 3

THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY
RUTGERS

Center for Mathematical Sciences Research · Hill Center for the Mathematical Sciences · Busch Campus
New Brunswick · New Jersey 08903 · 201/932-~~2399~~ 3117

November 11, 1983

Professor Yuval Ne'eman, Director
Mortimer and Raymond Sackler Institute
of Advanced Studies
Tel Aviv University
Ramat-Aviv, Tel Aviv, Israel

Dear Yuval:

This is a followup on my letter to you of September 15th. Please find enclosed a copy of a letter I just received from Dr. [redacted] I only know Dr. [redacted] slightly having met him several times during his visit to Princeton last year. He certainly made a good impression on me during those meetings and I would be most appreciative for whatever you can do on his behalf.

The situation of the refusnik scientists in the Soviet Union is getting worse and worse. We are very much in need of some new ideas that might be helpful in the present terrible situation. Do you have any?

All best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Joel

Joel L. Lebowitz
Director

JLL:eb

enc.

cc: Ms. Dorothy Hirsch, Committee of Concerned Scientists, Inc.
Human Rights Committee, The New York Academy of Sciences
Professor Edward Witten, Princeton University

INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY
UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR THEORETICAL PHYSICS
34100 TRIESTE (ITALY) - P.O.B. 586 - MIRAMARE - STRADA COSTIERA 11 - TELEPHONES: 224281/2/3/4/5/6
CABLE: CENTRATOM - TELEX 460392 - I

GUEST SCIENTIST
28.10.1983

Prof Joel L.Lebowitz, Director
Centre for Mathematical Sciences Research
Rutgers University
New Brunswick
New Jersey 08903
USA

Dear Joel,

Thank you for your letter of September 15,1983 . There is no existing agreement between the Universities of the West Bank and the Israeli Authorities about the document of the anti-PLO nature to be signed as a condition for the issuance of the work permit. So ,any body who signed that will not be allowed to teach . This way the signatures are invalid!

My problem is still standing! I am working on the right of residency in the West Bank . Once that would be achieved , then no signature would be needed and automatically I would go back to my job. Your help is needed in this channel.

I appreciate it if you kindly send me any information related to my problem on my new address

Physics Department
King Saud University
Riyadh
Saudi Arabia

Thanking you in advance for your real concern in solving such kind of problems . But I have to remind you that mere concern is not enough in my case . I need to get my rights back and for that you have to speak out for the whole civilized world . You might have a kind approach towards Israel since it is a new case for you - that is all right as long as I go back with the right of residency in my own homeland.

With warm regards,

Sincerely yours,

[redacted]

מכון ויצמן למדע
THE WEIZMANN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE

REHOVOT · ISRAEL 76100 רחובות · ישראל

K. S. WEISSMAN INSTITUTE OF PHYSICAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF NUCLEAR PHYSICS

מכון לפיסיקה ע"ש ק.ש. ויסמן
המחלקה לפיסיקה גרעינית

DIRECT TEL. 054-8

April 11, 1983

Prof. Yuval Ne'eman
Minister of Science and Development
Misradei Memshalah
Hakiriya Hamizrahit
Klarmon Gano Street
Jerusalem

Dear Yuval,

We have just returned from an eight day tour of Egypt with Haganat Hateva, and I am writing to you to explain the two documents that I hastily sent to you before departure. They are not intended for publication at this stage, and only look fancy because I have a computer program which produces fancy output. The easiest way for me to scribble a rough draft these days is to sit at a computer terminal and use the standard program for letters or texts.

1. Tom Stix and the West Bank Universities. Tom called me, as I wrote in the draft, telling me that a Palestinian physicist named [redacted] is now at Princeton after being expelled from the University at Nablus because he refused to sign the declaration. He has a Jordanian passport and was teaching at a university in Jordan or somewhere else in the Arab States in 1967, so that he was not listed officially as a Palestinian and considered as a foreigner for the purpose of this declaration. Shayeb was at the Trieste symposium in 1965 and met Haim and me there. Haim says that he saw [redacted] in Trieste a few years ago, when he was teaching at Kuwait and wanted to talk to Haim about possibilities of getting a job at Birzeit. But [redacted] was so afraid of being seen by other Arabs when he was talking to Haim that they never got to speak about anything.

Both Haim and Igal suggested that I send my draft to you and to Moshe Arens, since both of you are in a position to appreciate the implications of this matter on our friends abroad and can take some action if you think it is appropriate. According the Haim, the people who deal with these matters on lower levels do not understand these implications at all.

It is my impression that S[redacted] is a bit of a Shlemiel, and that it is too bad that he has been deported. I find it hard to believe that he would be any real threat to our security in Nablus, and that he does much more harm to our cause in Princeton. He is the perfect candidate for the role of the poor unfortunate mistreated Palestinian who could not possibly do any harm to anyone and will easily get the sympathy and support of people like Dyson and Witten. You must certainly have better information on Shayeb than I have, and can check it out. If he is a real threat masquerading as a Shlemiel, it is a different story, but I doubt it. He plays the role too well.

I also question the wisdom of treating Palestinians who happened to be outside the West Bank in 1967 as foreigners for this purpose. There are cases of Palestinians who went abroad as students and claim that they were caught abroad in 1967 and are now treated as foreigners. If these claims are real, they make us look ridiculous abroad, and harm our credibility on more important issues.

2. Fusion and the fable. This was motivated by a suggestion from Israel Dostrovsky that I write a note to remind people of the Richter affair, which he felt was relevant today. After writing it, I was not sure what to do with it. [illegible] showed it to Haim, and Shalheveth as well as Israel, and they suggested that I [illegible] it to

you. So far I have only shown it to a few friends and not sent it to anyone else.

Although there is no direct reference to INESCO in the note, everyone immediately makes the connection. I do not pretend to be any judge myself of the merits of the case. My impressions are that the publicity and claims are wildly exagerated, but this does not mean that it is all nonsense as some people claim. There is certainly a great deal of confusion and misinformation among the scientific community here. It might be appropriate for you to convene a number of people who have looked into the matter for an informal discussion. Among these Shalheveth suggests including Pratt, who certainly has the engineering experience and has studied the INESCO proposal also independently.

3. Creationism and Evolution. Enclosed is a draft that I wrote in connection with the recent conference on evolution which has received considerable publicity. You might find it interesting. I have sent it to the Jerusalem Post, but don't know whether or not they will print it.

I just received a copy of your letter resigning from the group theory conference committee. It was sent from Tel Aviv to Rehovot by way of Argonne. Your secretary should know that I am here.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Harry J. Lipkin
Professor of Physics

Someone once asked a Jew: "Why do you Jews always answer a question by asking another question?" The Jew answered "Why not?".

This questioning which is so much a part of the Jewish tradition is also the key to scientific progress. The creative scientist is not looking for the final scientifically proven answer to important questions. He is investigating interesting questions with the hope that they will lead to even more interesting questions. The universe and the knowledge to be discovered is boundless. What we don't know is much more exciting than what we already know.

Newton discovered his laws of motion and gravitation by asking questions about the motions of bodies and the forces that make them move. He learned that the laws of force that describe the falling of an apple from a tree also describe the motion of the moon around the earth and of the earth around the sun. The questions that Newton asked and answered to the best of his ability led us to new knowledge and new questions. The students who studied Newton's laws in school were led to a greater understanding of the universe and used Newton's laws for the developments and inventions that made modern technology possible.

The debate on science teaching and evolution misses the point completely when it gets involved with the scientific proof of the theory of evolution. Of course there is no scientific proof of evolution. There is also no scientific proof of the theories of atomic physics, electricity and magnetism, or Newton's laws of motion or gravitation. In fact, Einstein showed that Newton's laws were wrong. But fortunately our schools taught Newton's laws even though they were not scientifically proven and in fact turned out to be wrong. Today we have the new laws of motion and gravitation of Einstein which corrected the errors in Newton's laws. But we still teach Newton's laws in our schools because they are much simpler and adequate for all practical purposes. Most students will never need to learn Einstein's theories of special and general relativity, while they will find the basic principles of Newton's laws useful in everything from driving a car to astronautics. The modern theory of what goes on inside the atom is still questioned on philosophical grounds by many people. Einstein never accepted it. But

nobody has found a better theory, and it is the only one that tells us how to use the energy of the atom, how to make transistors, how to build modern computers and how a laser works. If we waited until this quantum theory of atomic physics was "scientifically proven" before teaching it to students, we would not have transistors, computers and lasers today.

A true scientist is always open to new questions and new knowledge. If an alternative theory to evolution is presented which is manifestly better, it will be accepted, but only after exhaustive criticism and questioning. A great new theory not only answers questions and poses new ones; it also shows new relations between phenomena which were previously believed to be completely different. Newton's laws not only explained the falling apple; it showed the relation between falling objects on earth and the motion of the earth itself. Maxwell's theory of electromagnetism showed that electricity, magnetism, light and radio waves were all different aspects of the same basic fields of force. Einstein's theory of general relativity showed that inertia and gravity were intimately related.

Darwin's theory of evolution was accepted by the scientific community only after a long period of intensive criticism. It has proved its value by showing the way to new questions and by relating different phenomena which were otherwise completely unrelated. The same theory which explains all kinds of fossils and bones of prehistoric animals found in the earth also explains the evolution of bacteria. The scientists developing new drugs and antibiotics and the doctors who use them to treat diseases also use the theory of evolution to explain how new strains of bacteria can evolve that are resistant to drugs and to help them find new ways to keep the drugs effective. An alternative theory must be able to do everything that the accepted theory does, and more. So far no such theory has been presented. Criticizing the presently accepted theory with hair-splitting arguments is pointless. All accepted scientific theories have their flaws; none of them is perfect. If there is something that is better than evolution, the scientific community must be convinced that it is better. The theory of evolution is an integral part of modern biology which has led to so many of the advances in modern medicine. The biology students

who learned this modern approach in school went on to develop antibiotics, vaccines that eliminated diseases like polio which crippled so many of our children, open heart surgery and hopefully to find the cure for cancer. Allowing religion or ideology to interfere with teaching our students the knowledge that we have has inevitably led to disaster. Soviet biology has still not recovered from Stalin's support of the charlatan Lysenko, who attempted to impose ideology on science. Christian Scientists in America who allow religious prejudices to interfere with their use of modern medicine are denied its benefits.

Somewhere in our schools there may be a young student who will find the cure for cancer or develop new strains of plants that revolutionize agriculture and feed the hungry people of the world. Our schools must give him the tools he needs for his future work by teaching him the best of our secular scientific knowledge. There is no shortage of religious education in Israel today, and any student who is interested can learn everything written in the bible about the creation. We should not mix religion with science.

Harry J. Lipkin

Department of Nuclear Physics, Weizmann Institute of Science

Rehovot, Israel

philosophical grounds by many people. [illegible] accepted it. But

מזכר

(להתכתבות פנימית במשרדי הממשלה)

אל: יוגל	תאריך: 12/10/85
מאת: מנחום	תיק מס'

הנדון:

לין פרסיה, ירושלים

נדמה שיש קושי של חומר שבור בקלנו
מאלים דנים יבנו אלו.

סגירת לן אל הבמאים זר לן-מ לאורט
בהוראת לנו (לדוד ולי) אל המשקיעים של
מעריב האוף לאומיות הרבים ומבנים בעלות יקרים.

גם לי ראיון על הסרטים לפי בתים
ולכאן שו יהיה נדרש לעות בעלות של
המשרד לפי יעדיו לחר תכנית והתפתחות נשלח
ובדרך יהפוך המשקיע זר מעריב הוא אחד
ולעב הראשל מליון.

מעל

מנהל 1010

משרד המדע והפיתוח

Ministry of Science and Development

המועצה הלאומית למחקר ולפיתוח

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

תודה -
מלאכי בן יעקב.
עורכים לבנים שמור אבל.

בברכה

WITH COMPLIMENTS

19.10.83.

Hakirya Building. 2 הקריה בנין ב,

Jerusalem 91000 ירושלים

ISRAEL

Telephone 02-639231 טלפון

נתקבל

ביום 20.10.83

Thirty-eighth session
Agenda item

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST

University of Jerusalem for Palestine Refugees

Progress Report by the Secretary-General

CONTENTS

ANNEX

Report by the Group appointed under
General Assembly Resolution 37/120C

CONTENTS

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

12 August 1983

Dear Mr. Secretary-General,

The General Assembly, in resolution 37/120C, endorsed the various steps recommended in the report of the Secretary-General (A/37/599). These included the suggestion (paragraphs 15 and 16) that the functional feasibility study referred to in paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 36/146G, would be facilitated if it could be undertaken by a small group of academics and university administrators of high international standing. The report also stated that the Group would be expected to submit its report to you, Sir, who would report on the progress of the Group to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session. We note that the General Assembly, in paragraph 7 of resolution 37/120C, requests you to report to that session on the progress made in the implementation of that resolution. The present report has been prepared by the Group bearing in mind this request of the General Assembly.

We have the honour to transmit to you herewith the report, which for reasons discussed below cannot but be limited in character, prepared by the Group in accordance with the recommendation contained in the report you submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session. In so doing, we wish to express our thanks to the Director-General of UNESCO, the Commissioner-General of UNRWA, and the Rector of the United Nations University, as well as to your colleagues in the Secretariat of the United Nations for their co-operation.

Yours sincerely,

Richard M. Mawditt
Calvin H. Plimpton
Abdus Salam
Ralph Townley

Mr. Javier Perez de Cuellar
The Secretary-General
United Nations

I. MANDATE OF THE GROUP

1. The mandate of the Group has its origin in General Assembly resolution 36/146G which, in paragraph 5,

> Requests the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures, including a functional feasibility study, for establishing the university at Jerusalem.

The Secretary-General, following the mission of Mr. Ralph Townley, to which reference is made in the Secretary-General's report (A/37/599, paragraph 5), suggested that the study should be prepared bearing in mind the wider context of higher educational needs on the West Bank, in the Gaza Strip and East Jerusalem. It would include not only estimates of the growth in the numbers of school-leavers who would be seeking higher education and training but also the plans of existing universities and other institutions of higher learning, as well as emerging needs for graduate study and professional training.

2. It was also recommended that to facilitate the preparation of this study for submission to the General Assembly a small group of academics and university administrators of high international standing be appointed by the Secretary-General in consultation with the Director-General of UNESCO, the Commissioner-General of UNRWA and the Rector of the United Nations University. These recommendations were amongst those endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 37/120C which, in paragraph 5,

> Requests the Secretary-General to continue to take all necessary measures, including the conduct of a functional feasibility study, for establishing the University of Jerusalem in accordance with the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General.

II. ORGANIZATION OF THE WORK OF THE GROUP

3. The Secretary-General constituted the small group recommended in his report (A/37/599) and endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 37/170C in June 1983 and the Group completed its work in August. It comprised Mr. Richard Moreton Mawditt, Secretary and Registrar of the University of Bath, United Kingdom, Dr. Calvin H. Plimpton, M.D., Med. Sci. D., latterly Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the American University of Beirut and Emiritus Professor of Medicine, Downstate Medical Center, State University of New York and formerly President of Amherst College, Massachusetts, and Professor Abdus Salam, Director of the International Centre for Theoretical Physics, Trieste, Italy and Professor of Theoretical Physics at the Imperial College of Science and Technology, London. The Secretary-General also appointed Mr. Ralph Townley, a director in the United Nations Secretariat, a member of the Group as well as its Rapporteur.

4. The Group held two meetings, one in June and the other in August during the course of which its members visited Jordan. Professor Abdus Salam was not able to travel with the Group but it met with him en route and the entire Group met to complete its report and recommendations at the International Centre for Theoretical Physics.

5. In Jordan, meetings and conversations were held, as far as was possible, with all those concerned with higher education in the West Bank, in East Jerusalem and the Gaza Strip. These included the presidents (in exile) of the universities of Bir Zeit, Al-Najah and Bethlehem, as well as representatives of the Gaza Islamic University and the Hebron Polytechnic. Members of the Group were received by H.R.H. Prince Hassan, The Crown Prince of Jordan, and met with educators with recent experience in the development of higher education in the Arab territories occupied since 5 June 1967. While in Amman, members of the Group consulted with the Delegate of the European Economic Community and other diplomatic envoys whose countries' programmes include assistance in meeting higher educational needs in the above-mentioned areas. On a further visit to Jordan, the Rapporteur of the Group had further consultations with the concerned ministries in the Government and with the presidents of the universities of Amman and Yarmouk. At the International Centre for Theoretical Physics, members of the Group had an opportunity to discuss their recommendations with Israeli and Arab scientists..

6. It had been the hope of the Group that it would be possible to pay official visits to the universities listed in the preceding paragraph and more particularly to the College of Sciences and Technology at Abu Dis, the Arab vocational and medical college at Al-Bireh, the college for religious teaching and Islamic jurisprudence at Beit Hanina and the Girls' Art College in Jerusalem. In the event this proved not to be possible.

7. Prior to completing its report, members of the Group met with officials of UNESCO and UNRWA, as well as with those concerned in the United Nations Secretariat.

III. BACKGROUND

8. The General Assembly, at its thirty-fifth session, in the course of its examination of the report of the Commissioner-General of UNRWA, adopted resolution 35/13B entitled "Offers by Member States of grants and scholarships for higher education, including vocational training, for the Palestine refugees". In paragraph 5 of that resolution, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in co-ordination with the Council of the United Nations University, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), "to study ways and means of establishing at Jerusalem a university of arts and sciences to cater to the needs of Palestine refugees in the area, under the aegis of the United Nations". In paragraph 6, the Secretary-General was requested to submit a report on the establishment of the said university to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session.

9. In his report to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (A/36/593), the Secretary-General described, from information made available by UNRWA and UNESCO, the existing institutons of higher education and training on the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip and East Jerusalem; the numbers of school-leavers receiving higher education and, of those, how many obtained such an education outside those areas. The correspondence with the Permanent Mission of Israel to the United Nations, which was annexed to that report, however, led the Secretary-General to the conclusion that the actual establishment of the University of Jerusalem was possible only with the agreement and co-operation of the Israeli authorities in control of the area, and that that co-operation had not yet been forthcoming

10. In that correspondence the Permanent Mission of Israel, in view of some hesitations it had about the essence and purpose of the proposed university, sought clarification on a number of points. These touched on the apparently exclusive nature of student admission; the absence of precedence for a university sponsored by the United Nations specifically for refugees; and, how such a university could operate within the framework of local legislation relating to higher education. The Secretary-General did not consider it appropriate to give authoritative answers to such questions as these would involve an interpretation of a resolution of the General Assembly. The Mission subsequently stated that until the requested clarifications were received, it was unable to proceed further in the matter. It added that, "even the preliminary steps suggested to facilitate the implementation of the resolution in question would seem to substantiate the view that its sponsors were attempting to use the field of higher education for dubious political ends, totally extraneous to, and out of keeping with, genuine academic pursuits" (A/36/593 Annex I (f)).

11. The General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session adopted resolution 36/146G which, in operative paragraph 5 requested the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures, including a functional feasibility study for establishing the university at Jerusalem.

12. In his subsequent report (A/37/599) to the General Assembly's thirty-seventh session the Secretary-General made two proposals. The first was to establish an advanced fellowship programme to enable university teachers and scholars at institutions of higher learning in the area, particularly faculty members of the universities of Bir Zeit, Al-Najah, Bethlehem and the Gaza Islamic University, to be selected for fellowships to enable them to read for higher degrees or to carry out post-doctoral studies. Such a programme would enable the academic standing of the universities to be enhanced, their faculties strengthened and increased, as well as represent a first-step towards the creation of the proposed university. This could be seen as a move in the direction of meeting the requirements of General Assembly resolutions 35/13B and 36/146G. At such a time as a university of the kind envisaged by these resolutions came into being the fellows would be expected to be among those who would form the core faculties of that institution.

13. The second proposal was that the functional feasibility study, referred to in paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 36/146G, could be prepared by a small group of academics and university administrators of high international standing. The study should be prepared bearing in mind the wider context of higher educational needs on the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip and East Jerusalem. It would not only include estimates of the growth in numbers of school-leavers who would be seeking higher education and training but also the plans of existing universities and other institutions of higher learning, as well as emerging needs for graduate study and professional training.

14. The General Assembly in its resolution 37/120C in two of its operative paragraphs endorsed the various steps recommended in the report of the Secretary-General, including the creation of a voluntary fund to be administered by the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development of the Secretariat, in order to provide graduate and post-doctoral fellowships for a highly trained core faculty of the proposed university. It also requested the Secretary-General to continue to take all necessary measures, including the conduct of a functional feasibility study, for establishing the University of Jerusalem in accordance with the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General: (A/37/599).

IV. FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A. Al Quds: The Proposed Arab University at Jerusalem.

15. The initial resolution of the General Assembly on this subject (A/RES/35/13B) in its operative paragraph 5 requested the Secretary-General, in co-ordination with the Council of the United Nations University, UNRWA and UNESCO, "to study ways and means of establishing a university of arts and sciences to cater to the needs of Palestine refugees in the area, under the aegis of the United Nations".

16. As will be seen from the exchange of correspondence with the Permanent Mission of Israel to the United Nations, annexed to the first report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly (A/36/593), the principal difficulty in carrying out the provisions of the General Assembly resolution lay in the requirement that the institution should be a university of Jerusalem for Palestine refugees. Such was the title of the two subsequent Assembly resolutions on this subject.

17. It became immediately clear to the Group in all its meetings with those listed in paragraph 5 above that they wished to establish a university in Jerusalem but not one designed to cater exclusively to the needs of Palestine refugees. In the many separate and joint discussions with all those devoted to Arab higher education, it was agreed that such a university of Jerusalem should be known by the old Arab name for Jerusalem: Al Quds University, it will thus be so named in the body of this report.

18. The new Arab university at Jerusalem that, henceforth, will be called Al Quds is intended to serve principally the Arab students of the West Bank, the Gaza Strip and East Jerusalem. While, in keeping with paragraph 10 of the Secretary-General's second report (A/37/599), forming as it would a part of the system of higher education for the West Bank, the Gaza Strip and East Jerusalem it would be autonomous as are the others. While Al Quds University would not be exclusive in its admissions and would be nonsectarian, it is seen by those concerned as essentially Arab in character to meet the needs of the Arab community, admitting, in the main, Arab students.

19. It may be mentioned that, during the course of 1983, several steps were taken to create Al Quds University. The intention is to form this new university from an association of four existing colleges. These are: the College of Sciences and Technology at Abu Dis; the Arab vocational and medical college at Al-Bireh (at present, principally a nurses' training school); the college for religious teaching and Islamic jurisprudence at Beit Hanina; and, the Girls' Art College in Jerusalem. With this in mind, some fundamental principles for Al Quds University were drawn up in January 1983 and as a further measure a Higher Board for the University was formed of the senior officials and trustees of the constituent colleges. The fundamental principles of this body list the colleges and lay down the functions of the Higher Board. The Union of Arab Universities gave recognition to the University of Al Quds as a full member of the Union.

20. It would seem to the Group that the foregoing measures reported to it represent the initial steps in establishing a university by drawing into an association existing institutions in and near Jerusalem. The fundamental principles list the colleges and lay down the functions of the Higher Board. Abu Dis (which maybe seen as the main centre) has a number of new buildings and is situated on 190 donums (approximately 50 acres) of land. It has not yet graduated its first class but it expects to do so in two years. Thus, the expectations of Assembly resolution 35/13B on a university of arts and sciences in Jerusalem may be on the way to being realized.

B. The Existing Universities and the Structure of Al Quds University

21. The terms of reference of the Group are for a technical feasibility study to be prepared bearing in mind the wider context of higher educational needs on the West Bank, in the Gaza Strip and East Jerusalem. It is to include not only estimates of the growth in the numbers of school-leavers who would be seeking higher education and training but also the plans of existing universities and other institutions of higher learning, as well as emerging needs for graduate study and professional training. It should be recognized that even if the Group had had the opportunity of visiting officially the existing universities as well as the four constituent colleges of the future Al Quds it would not have been possible at the present time to complete a feasibility study, particularly one embracing the wider setting of higher educational needs and prospects in the areas concerned. Uncertainties about the present and anxieties about the future of Arab education abound. These make it difficult to project how best increasing needs can be met. Current difficulties, however, throw up in sharp relief the steadfastness of those who are committed to providing university education and training to the Arab community and this may be seen as a source of encouragement. The Group, nevertheless, has reached certain conclusions on the basis of which it wishes to make a number of recommendations.

22. Four questions need to be answered: what are the present and future needs for higher education? What are the employment prospects for successful graduates? Is there a need for a University of Jerusalem? If there is, what form should it take?

23. Ten thousand students yearly seek higher education abroad. In 1983, the figure may be as high as 12,000. Students all over the world receive higher and particularly post-graduate education abroad and, indeed, have always done so. It enables students to have a wider view on the world and receive specialized training which may not always be available at home. However, a high proportion of those from the area concerned who study abroad do not return but swell the ranks of professionalism elsewhere. For the Arab community, in the areas covered by the Group's report, this process debilitates and is an irreparable economic and cultural loss.

24. In 1983, the existing universities of Bir Zeit, Al Najah, Bethlehem and the Gaza Islamic University, as well as the Hebron Polytechnic had together some 6,300 students. For a population of some one and a half million Arabs in the West Bank, Gaza Strip and East Jerusalem, this represents only a small proportion (0.4 per cent.) compared with the corresponding percentage of Israeli students (2.5 per cent.). These crude comparisons are made to emphasize the significant variation and are not presented as prime statistics.

25. The estimates are crude because there are considerable differences in the estimated number of school-leavers, the pool from which the university entrants, and eventually graduates, are drawn. Projections of places needed for undergraduates differ. According to AMIDEAST, a private U.S. based body devoted to assisting in providing educational opportunities for Arab students, there exist plans to establish a computer-based programme of estimates of future student requirements. In the meantime, projections are bound to and do vary. Taking into account the demographic bulge of the 1960s and 1970s it is expected that there will be an increased demand for places, tapering off in the 1990s. The predicted annual rate of growth for the school-leaving age population, however, appears to be a fairly firm figure of 3 to 4 per cent for the next twenty years.

26. In recent years there has been an increasing interest on the part of Arab families to secure higher education for their children particularly in the medical and technological professions. Employment prospects are brighter for those who have graduated from a university or a similar institution than those who have not. It is not possible to assess the prospects for employment dependent as they are on economic uncertainties. Such an assessment falls outside the scope of the Group's tasks. Demand and supply in these as in other matters are subject to the vagaries of the market.

27. Although, the political significance of creating one is not lost on the Group, the aspiration to have a university which is Arab in character in Jerusalem is one which springs from profound cultural, religious and historic associations. Many graduates of the old Arab College in Jerusalem that was closed in 1947 wish to see a seat of higher learning there again. It is for these reasons the Group welcomes the initiative of the four colleges to enter into an association to form Al Quds University. In this manner the University of Arts and Sciences at Jerusalem envisaged by the General Assembly in its resolution 35/13B approaches realization.

28. The colleges that are to constitute the University of Al Quds are reported to be in great need of strengthening so that teaching quality and performance can be improved. The provision of funds does not itself seem to present a contraint. The statement of fundamental principles and the Charter of Al Quds University, however, are in need of elaboration and it is the understanding of the Group that this will now be undertaken by its Higher Board. The relative isolation and weakness of the colleges, particularly the one at Al-Bireh, could be overcome if all four were eventually consolidated on the Abu Dis campus.

29. The quality and range of higher education on the West Bank, in East Jerusalem and the Gaza Strip for the Arab community will be determined not only by the foregoing but also by the steps taken to improve the quality of teaching, and to supply security and tranquility without which the teacher cannot teach or the student study. It seems to the Group that it would be advisable for the existing universities to remain undergraduate institutions (with the exception of the Master's degrees in education at Al Najah and Bir Zeit) but to share in the common graduate facility which the Group proposed should be established at Al Quds University.

30. While the constituent colleges of Al Quds University will need time to consolidate and develop there is no need to defer plans for the graduate facility. At some point graduate studies will have to be introduced. Al Quds University should then in the nature of events become residential. The Advanced Fellowship Programme, coupled with the prospect of scholars from abroad wishing to study and carry out research in the new university will result in a graduate centre emerging as a matter of course. It would be as well to plan and to plan boldly now. Graduate schools enhance the quality of undergraduate teaching and lend stability to a new university. The graduate facility should be designed to serve the four existing universities in such a way that the postgraduate student from one of them may return to receive his advanced degree from his home university. This pattern would accord with the Secretary-General's report (A/37/599, paragraph 9) which mentions that if a new university took the form of a facility in Jerusalem for advanced study helping to serve the post-graduate needs of the existing universities, a symbiotic relationship could develop with each serving some of the needs of the other, while each preserved its academic independence.

31. Even so, Al Quds University is a far cry from the centre of academic excellence that is needed if it is to make a significant contribution to historical scholarship, economic development studies, science, technology and education. It will be a long haul for it to become a university which, as foreseen in an earlier report of the Secretary-General (A/37/599), could also provide a graduate and research facility with laboratories that may serve all the universities in the area. Strong faculties in arts, sciences and technology now need to be created including agriculture and medicine.

32. Al Quds University transported to a higher level of academic excellence, expanding and increasing its faculties with a graduate facility conducted jointly with the other four universities while serving the Arab community must preserve the principles of universality and internationalism which are the hallmarks of great academic institutions. The Group also considers that the concept of locating an international institute of advanced study in arts and sciences at Al Quds University should be kept in sight. Institutes which are international in character devoted to advanced study are still few and far between and the attraction of Jerusalem for such a centre should not be underestimated. Not that Jerusalem is devoid of such institutes: far from it. They are, however, essentially - though not exclusively - Israeli in character. The Arab community needs and has a right to similar institutions of its own devising. Lest at this point the comments of the Group appear divisive it should be recalled that in more harmonious times co-operation between Israeli and Arab institutions of learning was common-place and worked to mutual advantage. The Group looks to the day when such relationships are restored.

33. These proposals call for financing and a degree of support of a completely different order of magnitude from present subventions. The Group understands that financing from the Gulf States will continue and increase. Financing would be assisted if Al Quds University established an endowment fund. The Group suggests that the quantum of the endowment should initially be that of the United Nations University in Tokyo: 100 million dollars.

C. Special Relationships

34. General Assembly resolution 35/13B sees the university being under the aegis of the United Nations. The Group considers that the requirement of the Assembly resolution could, to some extent, be met if that organ took note of the prospective establishment of Al Quds University in fulfilment of Assembly resolution 35/13B; expressed the view that it looked forward to the new university growing in strength and purpose in meeting the need for higher education in the Arab community; called upon interested governments, organizations and other bodies to contribute the university endowment; and called upon Al Quds University and the United Nations University, to consider a mutually agreed upon special relationship with each other. This relationship could be as strong as an affiliation in which case it would also meet the requirement of the General Assembly resolution. This has been stressed to the Group by some Arab leaders and intellectuals as desirable to safeguard "independence of thought and autonomy".

35. The Group does not wish to appear to impinge on the prerogatives of the Board of Trustees or those of the Rector of the United Nations University or, indeed, those of Al Quds University. It does, however, appear to the Group that a more vigorous involvement by UNU would be welcomed. The three kinds of links between UNU and other bodies envisaged in the UNU Charter distinguish respectively between associated institutions, incorporated institutions, and contractural and other arrangements. While the criteria for such links are constantly reviewed by the UNU Council, the Group suggests that particular consideration should be given to establishing from the outset a special kind of link, as envisaged above, between the two universities whereby the UNU plays at least a sponsorship role for the university of Al Quds.

36. The Group has not discussed in detail the role that UNESCO and other United Nations bodies can play. Clearly, it is their mandate to help to build up this university.

37. The United Nations Development Programme has a special programme of assistance to the Palestine people. The educational projects which appear to be foreseen in that programme, it seems to the Group, are mainly of a vocational training character. One, however, item 6 in the Annex to DP/1983/14 anticipates "a system of post-graduate fellowships in specializations agreed by all concerned as most in need of additionally-trained teaching staff". Should such a system develop it should be administered with due consideration for the arrangements discussed in the following section.

38. In addition to UNRWA educational support schemes for Palestine refugees, the United Nations system offers scholarships and grants for "higher education for Palestine refugees". The Group took note of these in the annual report of the Secretary-General (A/37/427).

D. The United Nations Advanced Fellowship Programme

39. Among the various steps recommended by the Secretary-General in his report (A/37/599) and endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution A/RES/37/120C was one to establish an advanced fellowship programme. The Group consequently has the following observations to make on this programme intended as it is to helping to meet the requirements of General Assembly resolutions 37/13B and 36/146G.

40. The United Nations advanced fellowship programme was created originally to enable university teachers and other scholars at institutions of higher learning in the area, particularly faculty members of the universities of Bir Zeit, Al-Najah, Bethlehem and the Gaza Islamic University, to be selected for fellowships to enable them to read for higher degrees or to carry out post-doctoral studies.

41. This programme is now being established for six years during which up to 20 such fellowships are to be made available each for a period of up to four years. Such a programme was seen as enabling the academic standing of the universities to be enhanced and their faculties to be strengthened and increased as well as representing a first step towards the creation of the University of Jerusalem.

42. The Group notes that the cost of the advanced fellowship programme has been estimated at $1,500,000 which with some $200,000 to cover programme support cost will total $1,700,000. The Group understands that the Secretary-General is setting up a trust fund for this purpose and has sought pledges from the Member States of the United Nations, non-member states, Arab regional development banks and inter-governmental organizations. As the fund is modest in size, limited in duration and those invited to contribute have been asked to make one pledge only, the Group considers that the target should be met readily. The programme to which it is to give rise is the subject of lively interest. The Group sees particular merit in the invitation to governments to earmark additional fellowships from their own programmes for this purpose within the context of the advanced fellowship programme. This could have the effect of substantially enlarging the programme.

43. A considerable augmentation of the amounts involved and an extension of the programme period from six to nine years would seem desirable in view of the imminent emergence of Al Quds University, the need to strengthen the teaching capacity at the constituent colleges and the proposed early formation of a graduate facility. The Group is of the view that fellowships should normally be granted only to those who are resident in the areas concerned.

44. While the fellowships will be administered by the United Nations Department of Technical Co-operation for Development, the selection of the candidates, agreement on their field of study and advice on the placement of fellows is to be vested in a committee which could include the presidents or the chief administrative officers of the universities of Bir Zeit, Al-Najah, Bethlehem and the Gaza Islamic University. The Group considers that the committee should also include in its membership the president or his representative of Al Quds University, as well as similar representation of the Hebron Polytechnic. To assist the selection process academic assessors (who would not be expected to serve as members of the Committee) should be invited to advise on the suitability of the candidates, their proposed study or research topics and the places where they would study.

45. Be that as it may, as the programme is one established by the United Nations, the initial convening of the Committee should be undertaken by a representative of the Secretary-General at which time the modalities for advertising the fellowships decisions on preferred field of study, appointment of academic assessors, monitoring progress and other arrangements for the conduct of the business of the Committee could be decided.

46. The strengthening of higher education for the Arab community lies at the heart of the mandate of the Group. It sees the need, consequently, that, without impinging upon the rights of the fellowship holder and subject to the availability of a suitable post upon return at the successful completion of the fellowship, formal assurances should be obtained by the Committee of the Fellow's intention to return.

V. CONCLUSIONS

47. We believe that, in our recommendations, the hesitations expressed by the Israeli authorities and referred to in paragraph 10 above have been substantively met. We hope, therefore, that all concerned may now be able to see their way to support the arrangements discussed in this report.

48. We envisage the proposed new University of Al Quds together with the associated existing universities co-operating in a common graduate facility, particularly for science and technology, coming to play the role for the Arab community that the Hebrew University of Jerusalem played in the development of the Jewish community. Financing from external sources should similarly be found. The new university complex should be aimed at preserving and enriching the life of the Arab community, nurturing Arab scholarship and reviving science and technology. In so doing the university complex will strengthen secondary education in the area and if, in time, an international centre for advanced study for arts and sciences is located at Al Quds University, it will become a centre for scholarship and enlightenment that may compare with other established centres of excellence in Jerusalem. Surely, it is in the darkest days, when times may seem least propitious for new departures, that fresh initiatives of peace and development, if they are bold enough, prevail.

AQ - Streeter
Dorothy

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Prof. Itzhak Bar-Lewaw

Graduate Programme
in Interdisciplinary Studies

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CONFIDENTIAL

September 12, 1983

לשכת השר
דוד נבנס
נתקבל 11-10-1983
נרשם ב
תשובה

Mr. Thomas O. Hecht
President
Croysan Ltd.
1625 Sherbrooke Str. West
Montreal, P.Q. H3H 1E2

Dear Mr. Hecht:

Thank you, indeed, for your letter of August 24, 83, which due to my absence from Canada, reached me today only, and for our telephone conversation of this afternoon.

An educational institution in Samaria is very much on my mind. Enclosed are copies (in Hebrew) of my letters to the Minister of Science Professor Yuval Neeman from June 30, 83, and Deputy Minister Mr. Michael Dekel from June 6, 83.

They are self-explanatory; I hope you have somebody in your office who will translate them into English.

Instead of sending to you a long (and boring) C.V., enclosed please find a short one, as prepared by the Toronto Regional Council of the B'nai Brith.

If I understood you correctly on the phone you would like to know my political philosophy.

Here it is expressed briefly, clearly, and I hope, succintly:

1. Judea and Samaria are vital parts of Eretz Israel as much as the Galil and the Neguev. Sh'chem or Hebron are as Jewish in history as Jerusalem or Tel-Aviv.
2. Without Judea and Samaria there is no security for what is called Israel "proper".
3. The Jewish Nation has an inalienable right to the whole of Eretz Israel, including the lands of both sides of the Jordan.
4. Not all Jews and Israelis would agree with my ideas, as I explained in my exposé to Professor Neeman with whom I spoke about it for almost an hour in his office in Tel-Aviv. But we will find enough of them who will finance such a project as a university in Samaria. I am like that old spinster: ready, willing and able to do it.

Hoping to see you soon in Toronto, I am at your entire disposal. Please let me know your date of arrival. Thank you. Best wishes

Isaac Bar-Lewaw

3 enclosures

י"ט בתמוז, תשמ"ג
30 ביוני 1983

Professor Itzhak Bar-Lewaw
York University
Toronto
Canada M3J 1P3

לכבוד
פרופ' יובל נאמן
שר המדע והפתוח
ממשלת ישראל
ישראל.

כבוד השר,

הנדון: הקמת אוניברסיטת ארץ ישראל ביו"ש

בהמשך למכתבי מיום 3.6.83 לסגן שר החקלאות, מר מיכאל רקל, הריני לפרט להלן נקודות כלליות של התכנית הנ"ל:

1. יכולת מימוש פיננסי של תכנית שכזאת - השקעות יסוד
2. האספקטים האקדמאיים
3. האספקטים האדמיניטרטיביים וסידרי בטחון
4. יכולתי האישית לבצע ולנהל מוסד שכזה

1. השקעות יסוד תחולקנה לשני חלקים:
א. הקצבת שטח לבניית בנינים
ב. שירותים כגון: סלילת כבישים וכו'.
זאת נצטרך לקבל מהממשלה.
ג. אוסף תרומות בחו"ל ובישראל ע"י ועדות אירגון בכל המדינות שבהן הקהילות היהודיות פועלות בחפשי.

אני אישית מכיר הרבה קהילות יהודיות ברחבי תבל. היהדות העולמית מחולקת בדיוק כמו הישוב בארצנו. כמובן שלא נפנה לחברי השומר הצעיר, אנשי השמאל וסתם "פיסניקים" (של שלום "אכזב").
אולם יש יהודים שיזדהו עמנו בתכנית שכזאת - והם גם בעלי יכולת כספית - שיעזרו לנו מבחינה פיננסית. נבנה בנינים על שמותיהם (כמו באוניברסיטת תל-אביב, האוניברסיטה העברית, אוניברסיטת חיפה ושאר המכללות בארץ).
בדעתי גם לפנות לזרמים דתיים נוצרים ואוהדי יהודים בתבל, כגון הכת היפנית ואחרים ונוכל גם לאסוף כספים ביניהם.

לא נזלזל גם בתרומות של "עמך" לפי המתכונת של הקרן הקיימת לישראל, ובכך נייצר תנועה לאומית (פופולרית).

בצורה זאת גם נאפשר רכישת מגרשים ביו"ש ע"י יהודי חו"ל שהם זולים בהרבה מאשר בת"א, ירושלים וכו'. בתכניתי לאסף בשלב הראשון כחמישה מיליון דולר (U.S.), וזה בהחלט ניתן לביצוע בתוך שנתיים-שלוש.

2. האספקטים האקדמאיים יהיו נתונים בידיך, כבוד השר, כי עלינו להתחיל בשטחי מדע שהנך מתמצא יותר טוב מכולנו: היינו שטחי המרע המדוייקים והטכנולוגיה. עלינו למשוך כוחות הוראה מעולים ותלמידים מצטיינים מישראל ומחו"ל.

3. האדמיניסטרציה לא תהיה שונה מזו של אוניברסיטאות אחרות בארץ, אולם בדש יתר יושם על סדרי הביטחון נגד מעשי טרור ופיגועים אחרים.

4. כושרי האישי:

אני פרופסור מן המנין, זה הרבה שנים, וגם התמחיתי בניהול אדמיניסטרטיבי ופיננסי. את ה-M.A. שלי קבלתי באוניברסיטה העברית - בירושלים - ואת ה- Ph.D. קבלתי באוניברסיטה הלאומית של מכסיקו. פרט ליכלתי האישית אני גם רואה בזה שירות לאומי. אם אתמנה למנהל מוסד כזה אראה בזה מטרת חיי.

יצחק בר-לבב

כ"ו בסיון, תשמ"ג 3/6/83

Professor Itzhak Bar-Lewaw
York University
Toronto, Canada M3J 1P3

Private Address:
39 Golfwood Hts
Weston, Ont M9P 3L8
Canada

לכבוד
מר מיכאל דקל
סגן שר החקלאות
הקריה, ירושלים.

כבוד סגן השר,

הנדון: הקמת אוניברסיטה ביהודה

אשתדל להיות פרגמטי מאד ולנמק צורך הקמת אוניברסיטה כזאת על דף אחד בלבד.

1. זה מזמן שאני עוקב אחרי פעילותיך הברוכות ומרחיקות לכת ביהודה, שומרון ועזה. ההתישבות הישראלית, בניית שיכונים וערים, סלילת כבישים זוהי לא רק תשובה הולמת לתכניות ריגן וכו', אלא גם צורך חיוני לעתיד מדינת ישראל.

2. בימי שלטון ירדן (1967-1948) לא היתה - עד כמה שידוע לי - אף אוניברסיטה אחת בשטחים. כיום קיימות מספר מהן (אוניברסיטת ביר-זית, אל-נג'אח וכו').

3. אמנם קיימת "מדרשת ארץ ישראל" בקדומים, אולם זוהי לא אוניברסיטה שלמה, (מה שנקרא באנגלית A full fledged University).

4. בתכניתי להקים אוניברסיטה שכזאת ביהודה שתתחרה באיכותה עם האוניברסיטאות הטובות ב"גבול הירוק" של מדינת ישראל.

5. דרוש לזה שטח מסויים לשם בניית קמפוס ושיכונים לסטודנטים. הקצבת שטח שכזה היא עיקרית לשם הגשמת הרעיון.

6. כמו כן דרושה הסכמת הממשלה (משרד החינוך?) - בצורה זו או אחרת - לתכנית שכזו מול התקפות ה"פיסגיקס" ובוגרים אחרים למיניהם.

7. הואיל ואין כעת הסכמה (Consensus) לאומית בנוגע למדיניות בשטחים. כדאי להעמיד, עד כמה שאפשר, עובדות מוגמרות ששום ממשלה בעתיד לא תוכל לשנותן. היישובים בעזה, שומרון ויהודה אינם דומים לימית שבסיני שאפשר היה לפרק.

8. אני אקדמאי ואדמיניסטרטור כאחד: מצ"ב מהלך חיים (קצר). אני גם התמחיתי באדמיניסטרציה אוניברסיטאית - ניהול מחלקות וקודם לכן אספתי כספים לכל מיני צרכים ציבוריים.

9. יש לי קשרים בארה"ב, בקנדה, דרום אמריקה ואירופה וחושבני שאפשר יהיה לאסף סכומים נכבדים בקרב הקהילות היהודיות בחו"ל וגם בישראל.

10. הכל בתנאי שהממשלה תתן גושפנקא לתכנית שכזאת. אוכל גם להביא המרצים הטובים ביותר מחו"ל וישראל וסטודנטים יהודים מכל פינות תבל.

יצחק בר-לבב

יצחק בר-לבב

THE TORONTO REGIONAL COUNCIL OF B'NAI B'RITH

PROUDLY PRESENTS

THE 23rd ANNUAL INSTITUTE OF JUDAISM

1979 THEME:

JEWISH IDENTITY and Jewish Humour

PROFESSOR ISAAC BAR-LEWAW

Born in Poland, Professor Bar-Lewaw started out with four mother languages — Polish, Ukrainian, Hebrew and Yiddish. He now speaks 12 languages and has a working knowledge of eight others.

Professor Bar-Lewaw received his M.A. from the University of Jerusalem, and his Ph.D. From the National University of Mexico. Since 1967 he has been teaching in the Dept. of Language, Literature, and Linguistics at York University.

He is author of six books (Spanish), and has written numerous articles and delivered various scientific papers to international associations in his field of specialization. In Canada, Professor Bar-Lewaw has written for the Globe and Mail, the Toronto Star, the Canadian Jewish News, and appeared on TV and radio.

I taught at seven universities - including the Hebrew University of Jerusalem - and lectured in many parts of the free world.

I am also a fund raiser (with experience)

לשכת המנהל הכללי

כ"ג באב תשמ"ג

2 באוגוסט 1983

ט / 1358/156

לכבוד

מר י. לבנון

מכללת יהודה ושומרון

קדומים, שומרון, 44853

מר לבנון הנכבד,

הנדון: צידוד להקמת מעבדה לפיסיקה וסדנא לליטודי מדעי המחשב.

למכתבך מה- 21.7.83 אל שר הדפוס והתרבות.

משרדנו רואה בחיוב את הפעילות של המכללה המתוארת במכתבך, וישתדל אף לעזור בקידומה במסגרת אפשרויותיו המוגבלות.

יש להצטער כי עבר זמן כה רב (למעלה מחצי שנה) מאז הנושא הועלה ועד שהפניית תביעה לידנו.

בינתיים הובהרה התמונה התקציבית (euphemism בשביל לומר כי היא שחורה...) ומעט המשאבים שהיו לנו שמהם היה ניתן לסייע בפעילות לנ"ל - חולקו.

עם זאת, מכיוונן וכאמור יש לנו ענין רב בקידום הנושא, נפעל לשריין בתקציב תשמ"ד סך של 40.000 $ למטרת הנדונה להעביר לכם הקצבה מתאימה החל מראשית אותה שנת תקציב.

אנו מצטערים כי הדחיה לא תאפשר רכישת הציוד (על כל פנים במימוננו) לקראת תחילת שנת הלימודים הקרובה, אך אילוצים תקציביים מחד, והתכוב בקבלת החומר מכם מאידך אינם משאירים לנו ברירה אלא לדחות הסיוע שלנו להנת הבאה.

בברכה,

מנחם גריזים
המנהל הכללי

העתק: ח"כ יגאל כהן-אורגד.

השר.

From the desk of:
YUVAL NE'EMAN

יקי לשמי

לבינין המקשרים שם

תורה, דעת שמחות הם אל

בקרבה.

1.8.

אר

מדבר לעדות הנכון היום

ב-9

מכללת יהודה ושומרון

קדומים, שומרון

מיסודה של: הסתדרות לפיתוח אקדמאי של מרכז וחרבות

מיקוד 44853 טל. 052-39290

מטרד המדע והפתוח
לשכת השר
נת
נר ם ב
תשובה

21.7.83

לכבוד
פרופ' יובל נאמן
שר הפתוח והמדע

כבוד השר הנכבד,

בהמשך לשיחותיך עם ח"כ יגאל כהן-אורגד, יו"ר חבר הנאמנים שלנו, הננו להגיש לך במצורף רשימת הציוד הדרוש לנו להקמת מעבדה לפיסיקה (פיסיקה נסיונית שנה א') ללמודי "אלקטרוניקה תקשורת והנדסת מחשבים" וכן סדנא למיקרו-פרוססורים ללמודי "מדעי המחשב" (שנה ב').

לשנה השניה בחוג ללמודי המחשב נרשמו 90% מהתלמידים אשר סימו את שנת הלמודים הראשונה (כ-14 תלמיד במספר) והשנה הרחבנו את שעות הלמוד בשנה ב' ל-10 שעות בשבוע (בהן 2 לסדנא במיקרו-פרוססורים הניתן על ידי ד"ר טוביה אפלביץ).
כן מספר דומה של שעות בשבוע נעמיד לרשות תלמידי שנה א'.

בחוג ללמודי האלקטרוניקה, "תקשורת והנדסת מחשבים" ינתנו בשנה א' 11 שעות בהן שלוש שעות הרצאה בפיסיקה ניסיונית על ידי ד"ר חיים דנינו, ומעבדה לתרגול במכניקה, חשמל ואלקטרו-מגנטיות על ידי המתרגל מר ראובן גרינברג (מוסמך מבר-אילן, העובד בועדה לאנרגיה אטומית והעושה את הדוקטורט באוניברסיטת תל-אביב).

אנו מבקשים לקבל את הסכום האקויולנטי בשקלים ל-59 אלף דולר מחיר עלות הציוד.
אנו בטוחים שאנו גורם חשוב בפתוח השומרון הן לכלל השומרון ובפרט לפתוח כ"א מקצועי הכה נחוץ לפתוח התעשיה המתוחכמת.

בברכה

י. לבון
סגן יו"ר ההנהלה

לוטה: רשימת הציוד
העתק: לח"כ יגאל כהן-אורגד
יו"ר חבר הנאמנים.

2/..

יובל,

כפי שאמרת אליך לגבי חלק מהציוד (לא כולו) אינו קיים אלא רק להגיש המוצר.

מדובר בסמלים ובמכשירים ניסיוניים ולכן אולי אפשר לחלק כיום להדגמה כי הקרוב בדרך הוא.

לגבי שאר כי נחלק אפשרויות לרכישה רשום הכלל 50,000 $ ושאר ולקנות לבדוק בלבד לגבי אות (אין הכל לבחינה יש, אין סרף ביב קרוב שאמרת לנו ולקנות קרוב לשנה ואולי ומה להקרלו לאמצעים אשלמים לו ומשאר לבדוק).

מכללת יהודה ושומרון
קדומים, שומרון
מיסודה של: הסמוחה לכיתות אקדמאי של מדע וחרבות
מיקוד 44853 טל. 052-39290

1. <u>מעבדה לפיסיקה</u>

שש יחידות (של שני תלמידים כ"א) לפי הפירוט ליחידה אחת:

שולחן (עם שקע ל-200V, שקע 110V, נקודת גז, נקודה ללחץ אויר)

אוסילוסקופ (חדר דו-ערוצי של 10 מגהרץ)

ספק כוח עד 24V זרם ישר (שני ערוצים)

זרמי חלופין

זרם שיני משור

זרם שיניים מרובעות

מולטי-טסטר (מכשיר נייד)

לוחות, נגדים, כבלים, טרנסיסטורים

מעמד תליה

קפיצים

מערכת ספסל אויר (כולל לתנועה סיבובית)

מחיר יחידה אחת לפי הפירוט לעיל 6,500 דולר

6 יחידות × 6,500 דולר = 39,000 $

3/..

מכללת יהודה ושומרון
קדומים, שומרון
מיסודה של: הקמותה לפיתוח אקדמאי של מרכז ותרבות
מיקוד 44853 טל. 052-39290

2. <u>סדנא למיקרו-פרוסורים:</u>

7 × S.D.K-85 (א"דגם") $ 1,000 = $ 7,000

TTY 43 מדפסת = $ 3,000

מסוף פשוט = $ 1,000

5 × אוסילוסקופ = $ 3,000

A/D , D/A = $ 400

$ 14,400

הציוד לסדנא בסך	$ 14,400
סה"כ מעבדה לפיסיקה	$ 39,000
סדנא למיקרו-פרוסורים	$ 14,400
	$ 53,400
שונות	$ 5,600
	$ 59,000

נ.ב. לא נסתייענו עד כה על ידכם. ציוד זה הינו הכרחי לפתוח תכניות הלימודים.

ר/ אין קבלת לעניין

משרד המדע והפיתוח

אגף הפתוח

MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND DEVELOPMENT

כא אב תשמ"ג

31 יולי 1983

סכום פגישה בנושא אוניברסיטה בשומרון, והתגיסות פרופי בר לבב לענין.

נוכחים : השר פרופי יובל נאמן

סגן שר החקלאות מיכאל דקל

מנהל כללי הנחום גרידים

יועץ השר דוד לב

שאול יהלום משרד החינוך

יעקב פייטלזון - יו"ר מועצת אריאל

אברהם שבות

סוכם :

1. יש מקום להקמת מוסד אקדמי יהודי בשומרון במיוחד לאור התפתחות ששה מוסדות ערביים באזור בשנים האחרונות.

2. יש לפעול שבצמוד לקרית המדע באריאל יקום מרכז למחקר שימושי.

3. יש לדבוק במצב שבקדומים יתפתח מוסד אקדמי שיעסוק במיוחד במדעי החברה והרוח. באריאל לעומת זאת יעסקו במדעי הטבע והטכנולוגיה. אפשרי מצב ששני המוסדות יהיו במסגרת ארגונית אחת.

4. למוסד בקדומים התגיס פרופי טלר, ישנה מחשבה להקים חבר נאמנים לקרית המדע באריאל ולמוסדות הנלוים.

5. יש לבדוק השתלבותו של פרופי בר לבב מקנדה בגוף כזה. השתלבותו מותנת ביכולתו ואפשרותו לפעול בנדון.
יכולת זו תבדק על ידי סגן השר מיכאל דקל.

6. היוזמה של הדסה מרכוס מארה"ב להקים ישוב עולים במזרח שילה המשולב עם אוניברסיטה אמתקאית הינו רעיון מעניין שחשוב לקדמו. במידה ויתברר שהרעיון רציני וגברת מרכוס גייסה כוחות מתאימים המסוגלים לקדם את הפרויקט תקבל עידוד וסיוע ותקושר עם משרד החינוך.

8/9

רשם

אברהם שבות

העתק: למשתתפים.

UNITED NATIONS  NATIONS UNIES

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM MEMORANDUM INTERIEUR

TO: A: Mr. Brian Urquhart
Under-Secretary-General for
Special Political Affairs

DATE 12 July 1983

REFERENCE RT/fg 1503N

THROUGH: S.C. DE:

FROM: DE: Ralph Townley

SUBJECT: OBJET: University of Jerusalem

1. The Group, appointed as a result of the endorsement in General Assembly resolution 37/120C of the recommendations contained in the Secretary-General's report (A/37/599), wrote an incomplete, draft interim report which was sent to you for comment with my letter of 1 July. This memorandum is intended to serve as a brief report on the first leg of our work in June.

2. In Amman, those we met fell roughly into four groups: the Jordanians of whom the Crown Prince was particularly helpful; the Jerusalem-ites - for want of a better term - including the ex-mayor of Jerusalem and former Ambassador Nuseibeh; three presidents and other representatives of the four universities in the occupied territories and of the Hebron Polytechnic, led by Hanna Nasir the President of Bir Zeit (and now more actively the educational adviser to the PLO and member of its Executive Council); and, the diplomatic community with interest in supporting higher education in the areas concerned, in particular the Delegate of the European Economic Community, Mr. Thomas O'Sullivan.

3. To our minds, the establishment of a university in Jerusalem for Palestine refugees - the subject, if not the object, of the General Assembly resolutions - was objected to by Israel on three grounds: the resolutions were avowedly political in purpose, they called for a university for Palestine refugees in Jerusalem, and they presaged an institution that could well become another centre of irredentism. We made no bones about explaining these reservations with those we met for it seemed to us that no progress could be made in carrying out the provisions of the resolutions if they were disregarded.

4. At this stage of the Group's work we can see the following outcome. The title "the university in Jerusalem for Palestine Refugees" may now be considered as abandoned. (The Jordanians and the PLO have offered to explain this to the Arab Group in due course.)

5. Instead, there will be a University of Jerusalem. In arabic: Al Quds (which is the old arabic name for Jerusalem). The university will initially comprise four existing institutions: the technical college at Abu Dis; the Girls' Art School in Jerusalem; the nursing college at Al-Bireh; and, the Islamic School at Beit Hanina. Abu Dis with its large campus would serve as the university centre. It would appear from the appended charter, or basic law, that the four colleges have already formed Al Quds and their act has gained some recognition. Although it dates the act of incorporation as January of this year, the information that the university had indeed come into existence was greeted with some surprise by those with whom we met, consequently, we are inclined, until we know more, to regard this document as more of a declaration of intention than the university charter itself. If we are correctly informed; we consider that the requirements of General Assembly resolution 35/13B to establish a university of arts and sciences in Jerusalem will have been substantially realised.

6. The groups we met were all at pains to insist that, without its being a closed institution, Al Quds should be Arab in character and make-up serving the Arab community. Although the creation of a graduate facility common to all the existing universities may have to be set aside for the time being, Professor Abdus Salam, particularly, saw the need to plan soon for a graduate facility suggested in the Secretary-General's last report. We share Abdus Salam's view that it would be much better to make early preparations for something that would come into existence willy-nilly anyway.

7. The Assembly requirement that the university should be established "under the aegis of the United Nations" we consider can be satisfied by the adoption by the Assembly of a welcoming resolution, calling upon Al Quds to have a relationship agreement with the United Nations University, and, possibly arranging for the Secretary-General and the Director-General of UNESCO to appoint, if invited, their respective representatives on the university board of trustees, or whatever. As an afterthought, perhaps this might be done more suitably if they appointed "vistors". (This is a very old practice in many colleges and universities, introduced very frequently at a point in the history of an institution where the presence from time to time of a well-known scholar or public servant in the college can be both reassuring and helpful. The Visitor does not have any direct responsibility for the conduct or direction of the institution.)

8. As agreed in earlier memoranda, we will reconvene with Professor Abdus Salam in Trieste the second week of August to revise and complete the report, taking into account comments received on the present incomplete, interim draft. To comply with the Assembly requirements however, the Group considers it highly desirable to visit the institutions that form Al Quds, as well as the existing four universities and the Hebron polytechnic. This we would do in the first week of August if the Government of Israel is agreeable. It seems to us that in view of the foregoing, Israeli approval might now be obtained. This, I shall now seek.

APPENDIX 1

The Charter of Al Quds in Arabic and English

APPENDIX 2

List of those met.

APPENDIX 2

List of those met in Amman

H.R.H. Prince HASSAN, the Crown Prince

Nasser Al-Din AL-ASAD, President of the Royal Academy for Islamic Civilization Research

Dr. Kamel EL_ASALI, Professor of History, Jordan University

Dr. Rateb AL-BADAWI, Representative of Gaza Islamic University, Dean of Education

Mr. David BELL, O.B.E., British Council

Mr. Alan CHARLTON, First Secretary, British Embassy, Amman

Mr. Hamaden FARAENAH, Assistant to Dr. Hana Nassir

Mr. Ali GANDOUR, President ALIA Airline

Dr. Dale GIBSON, UNDP, President, Oklahoma State University

Salamen F. Abdul HADI, Information Secretary to HRH Crown Prince Hassan

Professor Mahmud A. IBRAHIM, Dean of Faculty of Arts, University of Jordan

Dr. Khulqui KHANFAR, Hebron University

Rouhi EL-KHATIB, former mayor of Jerusalem

Ibrahim ABU-LUGHOD, professor of political science, Northwestern University and President, Palestine Open University

Dr. Jamil MARAKA, Representative to Hebron Polytechnic College

Mr. Alain MCNAMARA, Director, AMIDEAST, Amman

Hana NASSIR, President, Bir Zeit University

Ambassador Hazem NUSEIBEH, Member of the Senate

Mr. Thomas C. O'Sullivan, Delegate of the Commission of the European Community, Amman

Mr. Adna RAOUF, UNDP Resident Representative, Amman

Dr. Michael SABBAH, President, Bethlehem University, Amman

Dr. mohamed SAQER, President of the Islamic University in Gaza

Dr. Ahmed SAIDAN, President of University Jerusalem

Dr. Munther SALAH, President, Al-Najah National University, Amman

Sheik Abdul Hamid EL-SAYEH

Nuri SHAFIC, President Higher Education, Jordan

Major J. SICRE, ALO/UNTSO, Amman

Mr. Anram ZUEITER, Royal Committee for Jerusalem

מ ז כ ר

(להתכתבות סטטוס במשרדי המשטרה)

אל: השר

מאת: ינון

התאריך: 29.6.83

תיק מס':

הנדון:

(1) מר מרדכי דקל מעשיר בתקלאדר, שאול יהודה עוזר שר הרינוק ורעש המולקר שמעול מר פיטלרון מאזנים רבינוש אלמק בנשמ הקמר אוך בנ.

הדבר היה מאר מרגל דקל בקלות בעיר שלו פרב לא מרבר רבה מקנה אבר מרבן לאמן מתקלי שיעמל את הקמר.

ע"י אשרתק.

(2) הפילה מר בוב מרן (רעלף המשבל. ארבה שיעבר להיום יולף אלון) יבקים ביום ב ד.ר בשעה 10 בלילה

טוש 03-211258

253599

211281

מדף 1010

מעל שולחנו של

יובל נאמן

אודיב לאלוהה מעבדים כמאין
זה – לעמה הסגישה ש בקר
ודו' כמאין אוני ריש.

י"ט בתמוז, תשמ"ג
30 ביוני 1983

Professor Itzhak Bar-Lewaw
York University
Toronto
Canada M3J 1P3

לכבוד
פרופ' יובל נאמן
שר המדע והפתוח
ממשלת ישראל
ישראל.

כבוד השר,

הנדון: הקמת אוניברסיטת ארץ ישראל ביו"ש

בהמשך למכתבי מיום 3.6.83 לסגן שר החקלאות, מר מיכאל דקל, הריני לפרט להלן נקודות כלליות של התכנית הנ"ל:

1. יכולת מימוש פיננסי של תכנית שכזאת - השקעות יסוד
2. האספקטים האקדמאיים
3. האספקטים האדמיניסטרטיביים וסידורי בטחון
4. יכולתי האישית לבצע ולנהל מוסד שכזה

1. השקעות יסוד תחולקנה לשני חלקים:
א. הקצבת שטח לבניית בנינים
ב. שירותים כגון: סלילת כבישים וכו'.
זאת נצטרך לקבל מהממשלה.
ג. אוסף תרומות בחו"ל ובישראל ע"י ועדות אירגון בכל המדינות שבהן הקהילות היהודיות פועלות בחפשי.

אני אישית מכיר הרבה קהילות יהודיות ברחבי תבל. היהדות העולמית מחולקת בדיוק כמו הישוב בארצנו. כמובן שלא נפנה לחברי השומר הצעיר, אנשי השמאל וסתם "פיסניקים" (של שלום "אכזב").

אולם יש יהודים שיזדהו עמנו בתכנית שכזאת - והם גם בעלי יכולת כספית - שיעזרו לנו מבחינה פיננסית. נבנה בנינים על שמותיהם (כמו באוניברסיטת תל-אביב, האוניברסיטה העברית, אוניברסיטת חיפה ושאר המכללות בארץ).

בדעתי גם לפנות לזרמים דתיים נוצרים ואוהדי יהודים בתבל, כגון הכת הפנית ואחרים ונוכל גם לאסוף כספים ביניהם.

2/..

לא נזלזל גם בתרומות של "עמך" לפי המתכונת של הקרן הקיימת לישראל, ובכך נייצר תנועה לאומית (פופולרית).

בצורה זאת גם נאפשר רכישת מגרשים ביו"ש ע"י יהודי חו"ל שהם זולים בהרבה מאשר בת"א, ירושלים וכו'. בחכניתי לאסף בשלב הראשון כחמישה מיליון דולר (U.S.), וזה בהחלט ניתן לביצוע בתוך שנתיים-שלוש.

2. האספקטים האקדמאיים יהיו נתונים בידיך, כבוד השר, כי עלינו להתחיל בשטחי מדע שהנך מתמצא יותר טוב מכולנו: היינו שטחי המדע המדוייקים והטכנולוגיה. עלינו למשוך כוחות הוראה מעולים ותלמידים מצטיינים מישראל ומחו"ל.

3. האדמיניסטרציה לא תהיה שונה מזו של אוניברסיטאות אחרות בארץ, אולם [redacted] יתר יושם על סדרי הביטחון נגד מעשי טרור ופיגועים אחרים.

4. כושרי האישי:

אני פרופסור מן המנין, זה הרבה שנים, וגם התמחיתי בניהול אדמיניסטרטיבי ופיננסי. את ה-M.A. שלי קבלתי באוניברסיטה העברית - בירושלים - ואת ה- Ph.D. קבלתי באוניברסיטת הלאומית של מכסיקו. פרט ליכלתי האישית אני גם רואה בזה שירות לאומי. אם אתמנה למנהל מוסד כזה אראה בזה מטרת חיי.

יצחק בר-לבב

יצחק בר-לבב

כ"ו בסיון, תשמ"ג 3/6/83

Professor Itzhak Bar-Lewaw
York University
Toronto, Canada M3J 1P3

Private Address:
39 Golfwood Hts
Weston, Ont M9P 3L8
Canada

לכבוד
מר מיכאל דקל
סגן שר החקלאות
הקריה, ירושלים.

כבוד סגן השר,

הנדון: הקמת אוניברסיטה ביהודה

אשתדל להיות פרגמטי מאד ולנמק צורך הקמת אוניברסיטה כזאת על דף אחד בלבד.

1. זה מזמן שאני עוקב אחרי פעילותיך הברוכות ומרחיקות לכת ביהודה, שומרון ועזה. ההתישבות הישראלית, בניית שיכונים וערים, סלילת כבישים זוהי לא רק תשובה תולמת לתכניות ריגן וכו', אלא גם צורך חיוני לעתיד מדינת ישראל.

2. בימי שלטון ירדן (1948-1967) לא היתה - עד כמה שידוע לי - אף אוניברסיטה אחת בשטחים. כיום קיימות מספר מהן (אוניברסיטת ביר-זית, אל-נג'אח וכו').

3. אמנם קיימת "מדרשת ארץ ישראל" בקדומים, אולם זוהי לא אוניברסיטה שלמה, (מה שנקרא באנגלית A full fledged University).

4. בתכניתי להקים אוניברסיטה שכזאת ביהודה שתתחרה באיכותה עם האוניברסיטאות הטובות ב"גבול הירוק" של מדינת ישראל.

5. דרוש לזה שטח מסויים לשם בניית קמפוס ושיכונים לסטודנטים. הקצבת שטח שכזה היא עיקרית לשם הגשמת הרעיון.

6. כמו כן דרושה הסכמת הממשלה (משרד החינוך?) - בצורה זו או אחרת - לתכנית שכזו מול התקפות ה"פיסניקס" ובוגדים אחרים למיניהם.

7. הואיל ואין כעת הסכמה (Consensus) לאומית בנוגע למדיניות בשטחים. כדאי להעמיד, עד כמה שאפשר, עובדות מוגמרות ששום ממשלה בעתיד לא תוכל לשנותן. היישובים בעזה, שומרון ויהודה אינם דומים לימית שבסיני שאפשר היה לפרק.

8. אני אקדמאי ואדמיניסטרטור כאחד: מצ"ב מהלך חיים (קצר). אני גם התמחיתי באדמיניסטרציה אוניברסיטאית - ניהול מחלקות וקודם לכן אספתי כספים לכל מיני צרכים ציבוריים.

9. יש לי קשרים בארה"ב, בקנדה, דרום אמריקה ואירופה וחושבני שאפשר יהיה לאסף סכומים נכבדים בקרב הקהילות היהודיות בחו"ל וגם בישראל.

10. הכל בתנאי שהממשלה תתן גושפנקא לתכנית שכזאת. אוכל גם להביא המרצים הטובים ביותר מחו"ל וישראל וסטודנטים יהודים מכל פינות תבל.

בברכה,
יצחק בר-לבב

THE TORONTO REGIONAL COUNCIL OF B'NAI B'RITH

PROUDLY PRESENTS

THE 23rd ANNUAL INSTITUTE OF JUDAISM

1979 THEME:

JEWISH IDENTITY and Jewish Humour

PROFESSOR ISAAC BAR-LEWAW

Born in Poland, Professor Bar-Lewaw started out with four mother languages — Polish, Ukrainian, Hebrew and Yiddish. He now speaks 12 languages and has a working knowledge of eight others.

Professor Bar-Lewaw received his M.A. from the University of Jerusalem, and his Ph.D. From the National University of Mexico. Since 1967 he has been teaching in the Dept. of Language, Literature, and Linguistics at York University.

He is author of six books (Spanish), and has written numerous articles and delivered various scientific papers to international associations in his field of specialization. In Canada, Professor Bar-Lewaw has written for the Globe and Mail, the Toronto Star, the Canadian Jewish News, and appeared on TV and radio.

היתי מרצה בשדה אינטרסולרי.
אני גם בקיאו בקיהלו אקדמיים בטוביו (ניהו אלגלה)
וגם אספן כסלים לאטרות בקדרות שונות

1) ONE NIGHT AS OASSI WAS CLEANING HER HOUSE SHE SAW YOU ON T.V. SHE WAS SO SURPRIZED THAT SHE TAPED YOU. IT WAS THE NIGHTLINE INTERVIEW WITH W. QUANOT. I HAVE THE TAPE.

2) SHE WAS ON RADIO IN THE U.S. ABOUT ~~THE~~ HER PROJECT IN SHILO AND EVERYBODY IS EXCITED ABOUT BUT SINCE SHE DOESN'T KNOW WHEN IT WILL ACTUALLY MATERIALIZE DUE TO THE INTERNAL FIGHTING AMONG THE MINISTRIES HERE SHE IS COOLING EVERYONE DOWN IN ORDER THAT THEY WON'T BE PSYCH AFTERWARDS.

3) I CALLED UP RABBI THEODORE FRIEDMAN IN JERUSALEM YESTERDAY (HE IS A LEADER + AUTHORITY IN THE CONSERVATIVE MOVEMENT AROUND THE WORLD) AND TOLD ME THAT YOU HAVE ASSIGNED ME TO INVESTIGATE + RESEARCH WHY THE CONSERVATIVE ~~MR~~

MOVEMENT IS AGAINST THE AMENDMENT OF THE MRCA PIA. HE INVITED ME OVER & WE DISCUSSED THE MATTER FOR CLOSE TO AN HOUR.

I'LL TELL YOU ABOUT IT LATER.

1) She's an Israeli

2) [illegible] won't come within [illegible] of [illegible]

He did not attend the ceremony at [illegible] declaring that he's against Jewish settlement in [illegible]

3) I hope she really has the academic and administrative infrastructure for that University.

I am afraid ~~I am~~ she may not realize what it takes to ~~pay~~ fulfill her promises in these brochures.—

Y.N

1) SHE'S AWARE OF NAVON'S [illegible] BUT SHE THINKS THAT SINCE EDUCATION + ALIYA ARE HIS PET PROJECTS - HE'LL AGREE, ~~[illegible]~~ BUT SHE WANTS TO CHECK IT WITH YOU FIRST.

2) SHE HAS 5 גבירים WHO PROMISED HER THAT AS SOON AS THEY SEE THAT THE משרד השיכון gives ~~READY~~ THE FULL GREEN LIGHT, ONE גביר UNDERTAKES TO BUILD A SUPERMARKET, ANOTHER גביר - A TENNIS COURT & SO ON.

127/101

נספח מס' 1631

חוק מבקר המדינה (הוראת שעה מס' 2), התשמ"ג-1983

הוראת שעת

1. (א) על אף האמור בסעיף 15 לחוק מבקר המדינה, התשי"ח-1958 (נוסח משולב) 1) (להלן - החוק העיקרי), ובחוק מבקר המדינה (הוראת שעה, התשמ"ג-1983 2), רשאי מבקר המדינה להמציא חלק שני לדין וחשבון שלו לשנת הכספים 1981 עד יום כ"ט באב התשמ"ג (8 באוגוסט 1983).

(ב) לגבי החלק השני של הדין וחשבון לשנת הכספים 1981, תימנה התקופה של שנים עשר שבועות, האמורה בסעיפים 16 ו-17 לחוק העיקרי, ממועד המצאתו של אותו חלק, והתקופות של שלושה חדשים וחצי וארבעה חדשים וחצי נוספים, האמורות בסעיף 18 לחוק העיקרי, יימנו ממועד הנחתו של אותו חלק על שולחן הכנסת.

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1. ס"ח התשי"ח, עמ' 92.
2. ס"ח התשמ"ג, עמ' 46.

1884

שר המדע והפיתוח
MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND DEVELOPMENT

Thomas O Hecht
President
Cryosan Ltd
1625 Sherbrooke St.
W., Montreal
Canada H3H IE2

October 12th, 1983

Dear Tom,

Many thanks for your letter of September 15th, which I've just read. I received it only a couple of days ago (apparently air-mail to Israel takes three weeks!)

Your analysis and recommendations with respect to Professor Bar-Lewaw's offer were just what I needed. In theory he seemed to represent the possibility of boosting our efort in Judea and Samaria, but I had some suspicions that his experience lagged behind his enthusiasm. After reading your letter, I think we shall limit our association with him to more academic areas.

Let me take this opportunity to wish you and Erica our best for 5744 or 1984 (take your pick...)

With kindest personal regards,

ירושלים. משרדי הממשלה. הקריה המזרחית. טל. ד - 02-277096

לי בניסן תשמ"ג
13 באפריל 1983

960/816/ש

לכבוד
פרופ' צבי ליפקין
מכון וייצמן
מחלקה לפיסיקה

צבי היקר,

תודה על ההתכתבות עם סום סטיקס בענין הטרצים האמריקאים בביר זית. אני מצרף לך תצלומי התכתבות שלי באותו נושא.

אני חושב שאם בארה"ב היו הרוסים שמים מוקשים בכבישים, שמים פצצות בשוק, הורגים נוסעי אוטובוסים מיידים אבנים על מכוניות הנוסעות דרך כפרים כושים, היה הציבור האמריקאי דורש התאפקות כאלה כתנאי עבודה. אנחנו לא במצבה של ארה"ב, וחשוב שאיש שבא לעבוד כאן ידע שהחוק כאן אוסר על שתוף פעולה עם אש"ף, אחרת יאמר "לא ידעתי". וכאן שתוף הפעולה הוא לא תיפוסי (באמריקה תלו את הזוג רוזנברג, כאן לא תלו אף אחד).

בידידות,

יובל נאמן

When I returned home after attending the opening session of the Jerusalem World Conference on Soviet Jewry, I received a telephone call at 12:30 AM from a Professor at Princeton University, a good friend of Israel who has been actively involved in campaigns for Soviet Jewry and contacts with refuseniks. But he was not calling about Soviet Jewry this time; it was the West Bank Universities. He was on a Human Rights Committee concerned with human rights problems of physicists all over the world, and was investigating the case of a physicist who had been deported to Jordan from a West Bank University because he had not signed a declaration against the PLO. He asked for my opinion and advice about whom to write to in the Israeli Government about this.

There has been much discussion about this issue here in Israel ever since U.S. Secretary of State Shultz's statement on academic freedom. Most of this discussion is irrelevant hair splitting. There is only one relevant question about requiring foreign lecturers at West Bank Universities to sign declarations against the PLO. "Is it good for the Jews, or is it bad for the Jews?" The answer seems obvious. It must be bad for the Jews if it takes good American activists like this Princeton Professor away from working for Soviet Jewry and diverts his efforts into investigating West Bank Universities.

Of course, if expelling West Bank lecturers is really important for the security of Israel, we will have to sacrifice the efforts of our American friends for Soviet Jewry and other causes important to Israel. But if the gains of Israel from these declarations are marginal at best, the price we are paying abroad is much too high.

The complete misunderstanding of America here in Israel is illustrated by a recent letter to the Post asking whether Secretary Shultz would allow a foreigner who did not accept the existence of the United States to lecture in America. Many Israelis find it very annoying that they cannot enter the United States unless they sign a declaration which is much worse than anything that is being demanded from West Bank lecturers. But there is no test case of someone publicly refusing to sign and

claiming human rights violations after being refused entry, and the constant stream of visiting academics from the Soviet Union includes members of the Communist Party whose public stand on the overthrow of American Imperialism and Capitalism is no different from the stand of the PLO on Israel and Zionism. Most Americans dismiss this declaration as an irrelevant piece of paper which nobody takes seriously, left over from the McCarthy era.

Secretary Shultz knows better than to try to expel any foreign visitor because of his political views if he is already in the United States and doing a good job of teaching physics at an American University. Such government interference with academic freedom would immediately bring a storm of protest from concerned American academics including the American Physical Society and the American Association of University Professors.

The group of concerned Americans, many of them Jewish, who worry about academic freedom and human rights are the same people who are also watching their government carefully and protesting and using political pressure on many other issues of interest to us. They are the ones who organize the campaigns to free Anatoly Shcharansky and exert pressure on the Soviet Union to free Soviet Jews. They get their congressmen and senators to oppose more military aid to King Hussein as long as he does not recognize Israel's right to exist, and to insist on giving more aid to Israel than Shultz wants to give.

American democracy has a system of checks and balances with a continuous struggle between the ordinary citizen and the government bureaucracy. The battles for academic freedom, human rights, Soviet Jewry, more aid to Israel and strings on aid to Hussein all require concerted action by concerned Americans to push their point of view through the bureaucracy. All those involved are good loyal Americans, each battling for what he believes to be the best interests of the U.S. The battles are an important part of the American decision making process, which is not understood at all in Israel. Here it is unthinkable that a group of concerned Israelis could influence the Begin Government to do more for Ethiopian Jewry, stop

military aid to Argentina or increase the military aid to a friendly power, simply by writing letters to Knesset members.

Israelis must avoid falling into the trap of arguing with Shultz's statements attacking academic freedom in Israel or comparing the Beirut massacre with the holocaust. Shultz has succeeded in shaking up the American Jewish supporters of Israel. Trying to show that he is wrong only gives the arguments more publicity and shakes them up even more. It is impossible to win such an argument because nobody is paying attention to the real issues.

The war of words in the American media is eroding support for Israel among the American public in general and among Jews and academics in particular. These Americans know very little about Middle East reality, and they refuse to be educated by Israeli public statements. They remember the trauma of the McCarthy period, the Vietnam War and Watergate, and have strong feelings not easily influenced by rational arguments. They tend to see the Lebanese War as Israel's Viet Nam. They see any infringement on academic freedom as the beginning of McCarthyism. Actions of the Begin Government which recall Watergate push the panic button. If the Israeli Government wishes to retain the support of its friends in America, it must take these feelings into account when taking decisions and in its hasbarah program.

The requirement that Academics anywhere must sign some kind of declaration to keep their jobs evokes memories of McCarthy in America. At the beginning of the McCarthy period academics at some universities were required to sign an oath of loyalty to the United States. There was nothing particularly bad in the text of the oath. But many Americans recognized that this was the beginning of a repression of academic freedom which would have drastic consequences, refused to sign and lost their jobs. If the Israeli Government feels it is important for West Bank Academics to sign any kind of declaration, it must realize that such actions will have a negative impact on American public opinion, and that this will be exploited by those forces in the U.S. interested in eroding U.S. support for Israel. There is no possible explanation for such an act which can satisfy the Americans. The exact

wording of the text is irrelevant; the fact that they must sign anything at all is seen as the beginning of McCarthyism. Statements that only foreign lecturers are required to sign are also useless. Many American Jewish academics including Henry Kissinger remember that they were once foreigners in America and that their fears were even more acute during the McCarthy period. Israelis must remember that these strong feelings are not easily swayed by apparently rational arguments from a distance, and that there is no shortage of vested interests who understand these issues and are eagerly waiting to exploit them to erode Israel's position abroad.

The many professional and academic societies in the West which have human rights committees have been mobilized very effectively to fight for Soviet Jewry. But these human rights committees cannot close their eyes to what they see as human rights violations elsewhere. This foolishness on the West Bank has done more to hamper their efforts for Soviet Jews than any KGB agent could dream of doing. Continuing to muddle up the issue is simply giving more ammunition to the enemies of Israel abroad and to KGB agents who are doing their best to squash this uprising of support for Soviet Jews.

Enough damage has already been done. The Israeli Government must make a high level decision to clear the air. Only a statement from a high government official that this was a ridiculous mistake that will not be repeated will be of any use at this late stage.

Harry J. Lipkin

Department of Nuclear Physics, Weizmann Institute of Science

Rehovot, Israel

ican Philosophical Association

Committee for Defense of
Professional Rights of
Philosophers
c/o Department of Philosophy
Berkeley CA 94720

December 20, 1982

Professor Yuval Ne'eman, Director
Mortimer and Raymond Sackler Institute of
Advanced Studies
Tel Aviv University
Israel

Dear Professor Ne'eman:

Thank you for your thoughtful letter of 27 November and enclosures.

Before its receipt the enclosed telegram was sent to the Israeli Ambassador. Although no reply was received from His Excellency, it is my understanding that the case has now happily been rendered moot by withdrawal of the requirement that foreign academics teaching in West Bank universities sign any document other than that required of any visitor to the area.

Yours sincerely,

Wallace I. Matson

Wallace I. Matson
Professor of Philosophy

WIM:sr

RSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY

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NT OF PHILOSOPHY

BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA 94720

November 22, 1982

The Israeli Ambassador
Embassy of Israel
Washington D.C.

Your Excellency:

The American Philosophical Association protests the deportation of foreign teachers including members of our Association, from Birzeit and other West Bank universities. We are saddened to see the State of Israel, long renowned for the quality of its intellectual life, having recourse to the loyalty oath, a thing hateful to all academics and of proven futility as a security measure.

Yours sincerely,

Wallace I. Matson
Professor of Philosophy, University
of California, Berkeley
Acting Chairman, American
Philosophical Association Committee
for the Defense of Professional
Rights of Philosophers

cc: Alan Romberg, Esq.
Department of State

27 November 1982

YN/1192

Professor W I Matson
Acting Chairman
APA Committee for the Defense of
Professional Rights of Philosophers
University of California
Berkeley
CA 94720
U S A

Dear Professor Matson

Upon my return from the Solvay Conference, I found the issue you raised in your letter of the 18th October 1982 was making headlines.

I enclose (a) an article in the November 24th issue of the Jerusalem Post, by Professor R Yaron, a distinguished scholar and Chairman of the public board of the Israel Broadcasting Authorities. As you may have learned, the Israeli authorities have now transferred the relevant declaration (b) from the form relating to the acquisition of a residence visa to that relating to a work permit for aliens. I also enclose (c) the text required by USA consulates for the granting of a visa to aliens (I think even for tourist visas!). In the UK, aliens' working permits entail similar declarations.

I think to claim there is a connection between such a declaration and freedom of thought (or speech) is unjustified. It is customary in democracies to take protective steps against actions by terrorist and subversive elements. The PLO does not deny that its aims include the destruction of this State.

I hope this material and information will be useful to your Committee.

Yours sincerely

Yuval Ne'eman

...../continued

Professor W I Matson
APA Committee for the Defense
of Professional Rights of Philosophers

27 November 1982

P.S. I am also personally very sensitive to such issues and have acted in cases relating to the USSR, Franco Spain, the Philippines and Israel. Paradoxically, I was personally responsible in 1967 for the return of Dr H Nasser and reactivation of Bir Zeit College (now a University: there were none in the West Bank in 1967, there are 3 large ones now, all created under Israeli rule).

Yrl/bmr

צבא הגנה לישראל

جيش الدفاع الاسرائيلي

המנהל האזרחי לאזור יהודה ושומרון

الادارة المدنية لمنطقة يهودا والسامرة

התחייבות לצורך מתן היתר עיסוק

التزام من اجل منح اذن بالعمل

כהמשך לבקשתי למתן היתר עיסוק אשר הוגשה ביום _____

لاحقا بطلبي من اذن عمل والذي قدم بتاريخ _____

ומבלי לגרוע מכלליות התחייבותי שבבקשה הנ"ל הנני מתחייב להימנע מכל פעולה

وبدون المساس بالتزامي الشامل المبين في الطلب المذكور اعلاه فانني اصرح بانني ملتزم بعدم

וממתן כל שרות שיש בהם, משום סיוע או תמיכה, בארגון הקרוי אש"ף או כל ארגון

القيام باي عمل كان وبعدم تقديم اية خدمه من شانها مساعدة او دعم المنظمه المسماه م.ت.ف

עוין אחר, כמשמעותו בצו בדבר איסור פעולות הסתה ותעמולה עוינת (תיקון מס' 1)

او اي منظمه معاديه اخرى كما دلولها في الامر بشان حظر اعمال التحريض والدعايه المعاديه (تعديل رقم ١)

(יהודה ושומרון) (מס' 938) התשמ"ב - 1981.

(يهودا والسامره) (رقم ٩٣٨) ١٩٨٢ - ٥٧٤٢ .

שם החותם _____

اسم مقدم الطلب _____

ת. ז. דרכון _____

رقم الهويه/جواز السفر _____

חתימת מבקש ההיתר _____

توقيع الاذن

היום _____

التاريخ _____

TAKING ISSUE WITH SHULTZ

By REUVEN YARON

U.S. SECRETARY of State George Shultz personally took up the cudgels for foreign lecturers teaching in some Palestinian institutions of higher learning, in territories under Israeli administration since the 1967 war. As part of an application for a work permit, each lecturer was requested to sign an undertaking that he (or she) would refrain from aiding the PLO. To this, Shultz took exception in very strong terms.

In the course of his statement, he called on Israeli academics to speak out on the issue. If I indeed felt tempted to do so, it is so also because in some very minor way I find myself in a constellation comparable to one in which Shultz happens to be. Like him, I am a university professor, temporarily occupying a position in public service.

There, alas, the similarity ends: his post is one of the most important and powerful in the U.S.; while mine — that of chairman of the Israel Broadcasting Authority — is of rather limited significance, even in Israel.

The issue of the undertaking requested from lecturers had been simmering for some months. It had been the cause of no little righteous indignation. To fuel that feeling, no compunction was felt in employing some poetic licence, in tampering with the wording of the undertaking, in strengthening its wording so as to make it an easier target.

These lecturers, one was told, had been required to make political declarations, to denounce the PLO, to express disapproval of it. Some of these "revised" or "improved" versions are likely to have been deliberate misrepresentations, later sloppily and unwarily disseminated even in the Israeli media.

This flow of inexact statements — in part intentional, in part negligent — had its consequences and shaped a kind of common view on the issue. It was against this background that the secretary of state — no doubt acting in complete good faith, but misled by his staff — could speak (himself or through State Department spokesman John Hughes) of "requirements for loyalty oaths," and define the issue as one of "the defence of academic freedom."

AS A JURIST (and teacher of law), I am wont to take as my point of departure the actual text of an undertaking. It is, I submit, a sound practice, and one that should readily commend itself to other academics as well as to secretaries of state. What follows is the version offered in *The Jerusalem Post* (November 21), by reporter Benny Morris (for the first time, if I am not mistaken): "I hereby declare that I undertake to desist from committing any act or rendering any service which is likely to give assistance or support to the organization called the PLO or to other hostile organizations as defined by law." This is good enough a rendering of the Hebrew and Arabic originals, and I do not think it necessary to suggest any change. (The formula has since been amended by the authorities, but this does not affect the thrust of this article.)

No statement was required concerning the past or present attitudes and affiliations of the lecturer, he (or she) was not asked to denounce or disavow anyone. All that was required was the undertaking to abstain from aiding and abetting the PLO.

May one recall (what might be considered common knowledge) that the PLO is an umbrella organization of various political and paramilitary groupings, whose common purpose it is to destroy the state of Israel and supplant it. To further their aims they have also engaged in widespread terrorist activity (with occasional guest performances by a motley of non-Arab terrorists). In particular, Arabs who have not accepted the PLO line have been the target for assassination.

Israel asks people who wish to work in areas under its control that they refrain from aiding the PLO (as described just now). That this should evoke indignant protest from our friends is a sad indication of how far we have come by way of double-talk, inducing double-think. Since there is no reason to doubt the sincerity of the secretary of state, one can but wonder about the process by which he arrived at the opinions which he expressed.

The lecturers concerned, like anybody else staying in the country, are under the jurisdiction and protection of Israel's courts. These are well known for their integrity, and have — when they considered it right — handed down decisions contrary to the stand of the Israel government. It is noteworthy that the lecturers have refrained from going to court, displaying meagre trust not in the courts, but in the justice of their case. Obviously, they believe in the greater efficacy of direct State Department pressure.

SOME WORDS now about the notion of academic freedom, brought into the discussion somewhat disingenuously. On two different levels, academic freedom has two distinct meanings.

In the institutional context, it means that each university is free to make its own decisions, in fixing topics for research and instruction. On the personal level it means that the academic teacher, once recognized by his peers as professionally competent, enjoys a broad measure of freedom in giving expression to his expert opinion. He also enjoys (to a variable degree) freedom of research. Even so, he remains subject to the criticism of others who may wish to dispute his views, findings and submissions. But all this does in no way relate to the issue which concerns us.

The required "undertaking" did not interfere with research or teaching; nor indeed do I see it as preventing a lecturer from expressing in private his undying admiration for the PLO. The "undertaking" was meant to put a measure of restraint on the lecturer's extracurricular activities.

Israel is locked in bitter struggle with the PLO: it does not have to accept the idea that people who are here on Israeli sufferance, and for purposes of educational work, are entitled incidentally also to render support to its mortal enemiss.

Let me end by acknowledging quite clearly and positively the major role played by the U.S. government in furthering the peace process in the Middle East. For its efforts it deserves the gratitude both of Israel and of some other states in the region. Sometimes the U.S. has seen fit to intervene, helping to overcome obstacles, to resolve deadlocks. This willingness to intervene may occasionally have been beneficial. However, it should not deteriorate into interventionism — i.e., an evergrowing tendency to interfere, even without sufficient cause and justification.

Intervention should not become a matter of course, but rather should occur only after careful consideration. If the State Department had proceeded in this way, it would hardly have taken up the issue of the undertakings required from foreign lecturers.

Whether these undertakings serve a purpose is a question for the Israeli authorities to ponder and decide. For others, there appears to be no cause for objection. It is an artificially inflated case of much ado about nothing.

OPTIONAL FORM 230 (ENGLISH) (REV . 7 - 79)

40. UNITED STATES LAWS GOVERNING THE ISSUANCE OF VISAS REQUIRE EACH APPLICANT TO STATE WHETHER OR NOT HE IS A MEMBER OF ANY CLASS OF INDIVIDUALS EXCLUDED FROM ADMISSION INOT THE UNITED STATES. THE EXCLUDABLE CALSSES ARE DESCRIBED BELOW . YOU SHOULD READ CAREFULLY THE FOLLOSING PARAGRAPHS . YOUR UNDERSTANDING OF THEIR CONTENT AND THE ANSWERS YOU GIVE THE QUESTIONS THAT FOLLOW WILL ASSIST THE CONSULAR OFFICER TO REACH A DECISION ON YOUR ELIGIBILITY TO RECEIVE A VISA .

EXEPT AS OTHERWISE PROVIDED BY LAW, ALIENS WITHIN ANY OF THE FOLLOWING CLASSES ARE INELIGIBLE TO RECEIVE AN IMMIGRANT VISA :

(C) ALIENS WHO ARE , OR AT ANY TIME HAVE BEEN, ANARCHISTS, OR MEMBERS OF OR AFFILIATED WITH ANY COMMUNIST OR OTHER TOTALITARIAN PARTY INCLUDING ANY SUBDIVISION OR AFFILIATE THEREOF , ALIENS WHO ADVOCATE OR TEACH , OR WHO HAVE ADVOCATED OR TAUGHT , EITHER BY PERSONAL UTTERANCE , OR BY MEANS OF ANY WRITTEN OR PRINTED MATTER , OR THROUGH AFFILIATION WITH AN ORGANIZATION , (1) OPPOSITION TO ORGANIZED GOVERNMENT, (2) THE OVERTHROW OF GOVERNMENT BY FORCE AND VIOLENCE , (3) THE ASSAULTING OR KILLING OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS BECAUSE OF THEIR OFFICIAL CHARACTER , (4) THE UNLAWFUL DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY , (5) SABOTAGE ,OR (6) THE DOCTINES OF WORLD COMMUNISM , OR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A TOTALITARIAN DICTATORSHIP IN THE UNITED STATES , ALIENS WHO SEEK TO ENTER THE UNITED STATES TO ENGAGE IN PREJUDICIAL ACTIVITIES OR UNLAWFUL ACTIVITIES OF A SUBVERSIVE NATURE , AND ALIENS WHO DURING THE PERIOD BEGINNING ON MARCH 23, 1933, AND ENDING ON MAY 8 , 1945 , UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE NAZI GOVERNMENT OF GERMANY , ORDERED , INCITED, ASSISTED OR OTHERWISE PARTICIPATED IN THE PERSECUTION OF ANY PERSON BECAUSE OF RACE , RELIGION , NATIONAL ORIGIN , OR POLITICAL OPINION.

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REHOVOT · ISRAEL רחובות · ישראל 76100

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DIRECT TEL. 054-8

April 11, 1983

Prof. Yuval Ne'eman
Minister of Science and Development
Misradei Memshalah
Hakiriya Hamizrahit
Klarmon Gano Street
Jerusalem

Dear Yuval,

We have just returned from an eight day tour of Egypt with Haganat Hateva, and I am writing to you to explain the two documents that I hastily sent to you before departure. They are not intended for publication at this stage, and only look fancy because I have a computer program which produces fancy output. The easiest way for me to scribble a rough draft these days is to sit at a computer terminal and use the standard program for letters or texts.

1. Tom Stix and the West Bank Universities. Tom called me, as I wrote in the draft, telling me that a Palestinian physicist named [redacted] is now at Princeton after being expelled from the University at Nablus because he refused to sign the declaration. He has a Jordanian passport and was teaching at a university in Jordan or somewhere else in the Arab States in 1967, so that he was not listed officially as a Palestinian and considered as a foreigner for the purpose of this declaration. [redacted] was at the Trieste symposium in 1965 and met Haim and me there. Haim says that he saw Shayeb in Trieste a few years ago, when he was teaching at Kuwait and wanted to talk to Haim about possibilities of getting a job at Birzeit. But [redacted] was so afraid of being seen by other Arabs when he was talking to Haim that they never got to speak about anything.

Both Haim and Igal suggested that I send my draft to you and to Moshe Arens, since both of you are in a position to appreciate the implications of this matter on our friends abroad and can take some action if you think it is appropriate. According the Haim, the people who deal with these matters on lower levels do not understand these implications at all.

It is my impression that [redacted] is a bit of a Shlemiel, and that it is too bad that he has been deported. I find it hard to believe that he would be any real threat to our security in Nablus, and that he does much more harm to our cause in Princeton. He is the perfect candidate for the role of the poor unfortunate mistreated Palestinian who could not possibly do any harm to anyone and will easily get the sympathy and support of people like Dyson and Witten. You must certainly have better information on [redacted] than I have, and can check it out. If he is a real threat masquerading as a Shlemiel, it is a different story, but I doubt it. He plays the role too well.

I also question the wisdom of treating Palestinians who happened to be outside the West Bank in 1967 as foreigners for this purpose. There are cases of Palestinians who went abroad as students and claim that they were caught abroad in 1967 and are now treated as foreigners. If these claims are real, they make us look ridiculous abroad, and harm our credibility on more important issues.

2. Fusion and the fable. This was motivated by a suggestion from Israel Dostrovsky that I write a note to remind people of the Richter affair, which he felt was relevant today. After writing it, I was not sure what to do with it. I showed it to Haim, and Shalheveth as well as Israel, and they suggested that I send it to

you. So far I have only shown it to a few friends and not sent it to anyone else.

Although there is no direct reference to INESCO in the note, everyone immediately makes the connection. I do not pretend to be any judge myself of the merits of the case. My impressions are that the publicity and claims are wildly exagerated, but this does not mean that it is all nonsense as some people claim. There is certainly a great deal of confusion and misinformation among the scientific community here. It might be appropriate for you to convene a number of people who have looked into the matter for an informal discussion. Among these Shalheveth suggests including Pratt, who certainly has the engineering experience and has studied the INESCO proposal also independently.

3. Creationism and Evolution. Enclosed is a draft that I wrote in connection with the recent conference on evolution which has received considerable publicity. You might find it interesting. I have sent it to the Jerusalem Post, but don't know whether or not they will print it.

I just received a copy of your letter resigning from the group theory conference committee. It was sent from Tel Aviv to Rehovot by way of Argonne. Your secretary should know that I am here.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Harry J. Lipkin
Professor of Physics

Someone once asked a Jew: "Why do you Jews always answer a question by asking another question?" The Jew answered "Why not?".

This questioning which is so much a part of the Jewish tradition is also the key to scientific progress. The creative scientist is not looking for the final scientifically proven answer to important questions. He is investigating interesting questions with the hope that they will lead to even more interesting questions. The universe and the knowledge to be discovered is boundless. What we don't know is much more exciting than what we already know.

Newton discovered his laws of motion and gravitation by asking questions about the motions of bodies and the forces that make them move. He learned that the laws of force that describe the falling of an apple from a tree also describe the motion of the moon around the earth and of the earth around the sun. The questions that Newton asked and answered to the best of his ability led us to new knowledge and new questions. The students who studied Newton's laws in school were led to a greater understanding of the universe and used Newton's laws for the developments and inventions that made modern technology possible.

The debate on science teaching and evolution misses the point completely when it gets involved with the scientific proof of the theory of evolution. Of course there is no scientific proof of evolution. There is also no scientific proof of the theories of atomic physics, electricity and magnetism, or Newton's laws of motion or gravitation. In fact, Einstein showed that Newton's laws were wrong. But fortunately our schools taught Newton's laws even though they were not scientifically proven and in fact turned out to be wrong. Today we have the new laws of motion and gravitation of Einstein which corrected the errors in Newton's laws. But we still teach Newton's laws in our schools because they are much simpler and adequate for all practical purposes. Most students will never need to learn Einstein's theories of special and general relativity, while they will find the basic principles of Newton's laws useful in everything from driving a car to astronautics. The modern theory of what goes on inside the atom is still questioned on philosophical grounds by many people. Einstein never accepted it. But

nobody has found a better theory, and it is the only one that tells us how to use the energy of the atom, how to make transistors, how to build modern computers and how a laser works. If we waited until this quantum theory of atomic physics was "scientifically proven" before teaching it to students, we would not have transistors, computers and lasers today.

A true scientist is always open to new questions and new knowledge. If an alternative theory to evolution is presented which is manifestly better, it will be accepted, but only after exhaustive criticism and questioning. A great new theory not only answers questions and poses new ones; it also shows new relations between phenomena which were previously believed to be completely different. Newton's laws not only explained the falling apple; it showed the relation between falling objects on earth and the motion of the earth itself. Maxwell's theory of electromagnetism showed that electricity, magnetism, light and radio waves were all different aspects of the same basic fields of force. Einstein's theory of general relativity showed that inertia and gravity were intimately related.

Darwin's theory of evolution was accepted by the scientific community only after a long period of intensive criticism. It has proved its value by showing the way to new questions and by relating different phenomena which were otherwise completely unrelated. The same theory which explains all kinds of fossils and bones of prehistoric animals found in the earth also explains the evolution of bacteria. The scientists developing new drugs and antibiotics and the doctors who use them to treat diseases also use the theory of evolution to explain how new strains of bacteria can evolve that are resistant to drugs and to help them find new ways to keep the drugs effective. An alternative theory must be able to do everything that the accepted theory does, and more. So far no such theory has been presented. Criticizing the presently accepted theory with hair-splitting arguments is pointless. All accepted scientific theories have their flaws; none of them is perfect. If there is something that is better than evolution, the scientific community must be convinced that it is better. The theory of evolution is an integral part of modern biology which has led to so many of the advances in modern medicine. The biology students

who learned this modern approach in school went on to develop antibiotics, vaccines that eliminated diseases like polio which crippled so many of our children, open heart surgery and hopefully to find the cure for cancer. Allowing religion or ideology to interfere with teaching our students the knowledge that we have has inevitably led to disaster. Soviet biology has still not recovered from Stalin's support of the charlatan Lysenko, who attempted to impose ideology on science. Christian Scientists in America who allow religious prejudices to interfere with their use of modern medicine are denied its benefits.

Somewhere in our schools there may be a young student who will find the cure for cancer or develop new strains of plants that revolutionize agriculture and feed the hungry people of the world. Our schools must give him the tools he needs for his future work by teaching him the best of our secular scientific knowledge. There is no shortage of religious education in Israel today, and any student who is interested can learn everything written in the bible about the creation. We should not mix religion with science.

Harry J. Lipkin

Department of Nuclear Physics, Weizmann Institute of Science

Rehovot, Israel

philosophical grounds by many people. Ed. [illegible] accepted it. But

מ ז כ ר

(להתכתבות פנימית במשרדי הממשלה)

אל:	
מאת:	
הנדון:	
התאריך	
תיק מס'	

הגיעה טלפונית מ אינדיאנים כי הגיעה אירה

בלוחות אמורים דיקאל עוסקים לגיבל לגל חזון
חוסר הלוח יכל

אשמיעו לכן אינו הקצאת טלויות מ אוטוביס
לישראל בגבולות בחוץ, נקחה ל הקיבוצ
אם אינדיאנים כן מקבלים טלויות אין לזה
לגיל.

אבל מלך אלדד הדשים הבאים לדה בעת
לך לגל לגבל הדשים בקושי שם הוא כי
לגך לדה אטומל לא לגל אי בלב הדבר
מ הדשים לבמות הבאים אלל ואם הדבר

בברכה

מדף 1010

שר המדע והפתוח
MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND DEVELOPMENT

יא' בטבת תשמ"ג
27 בדצמבר 1982

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לכבוד
ח"כ פרופ' שבח וייס

פרופ' וייס היקר,

סלח לי על האחור במתן תשובה למכתבך מה- 19 בנובמבר ש.ז. בנושא שעוררת היתה התפתחות מה, ובחרתי להמתין עד שיתייצבו הדברים, בעיקר דוקא באשר לעמדת ממשלת ישראל.

ועתה לעצם הענין, אני מצרף תצלום הטופס שכל מי שמבקש רשיון עבודה ביש"ע חייב למלא. כפי שתראה הוא חותם שהוא "מתחייב להימנע מכל פעולה וממתן כל שרות שיש בהם משום סיוע או תמיכה בארגון הקרוי אש"פ או כל ארגון עוין אחר וכו...".

אין כל קשר בין התחייבות כזאת לבין חופש אקדמי או כל חרות אחרת. גם ללא הכללת יש"ע בישראל (שאני מייחל לה) חייב שלטון לנקוט בצעדים המתחייבים לשם שמירת הסדר. רפיון ואי בהירות בגישה הראשונית הזאת מתנקמים לאחר מכן שכן נאלצים לבסוף להפעיל כח וזה גרוע בהרבה. התחייבות שלא לסייע לארגון עוין (ואין לאיש ספק שאש"פ ארגון עוין לשלטון הישראלי) היא מינימום בנוסח "ראה הוזהרת".

זכורים לי הימים (1964) שבהם הייתי צריך לחתום בטכסס על הצהרה שקבעה שלא השתייכתי מימי ל- 322 ארגונים שהיו מנויים באותה רשימה (כולל המפלגה הקומוניסטית)- כל זאת בטרם אקבל -.50 $ הונוררים תמורת סמינר.
גם כיום נותרו דברים מסוג זה בארה"ב במקומות רבים בדרום. גם מבקשי אשרה חייבים בכך. מדובר באמת בחופש מחשבה, וישנה אכן מעין הפליה. לא כן בטופס שלנו. אגב - אדם שאינו ממלא הטופס, נשלל ממנו רשיון העבודה - אך אינו מגורש מיש"ע. מאידך - אני מקווה שמשגיחים על מעשיו.

אשר לאוניברסיטאות ביש"ע - הבעיה בעיה כאובה. דוקא האינטלקטואלים הערבים באוניברסיטאות הם המהווים את הגורם הקיצוני והמתסיס ביותר נגדנו. יש לי חוויה אישית הקשורה במוסד בביר-זית, מבקור ב- 1968. היו לי קשרים אישיים עם ההנהלה, והייתי אז אורחם. הבאתי אתי כמה מחברי באונ' ת"א.ברב-שיח עם אנשי המפתח בסגל שאלתי אותם אם צדקנו כשחשבנו שאם נפסיד במלחמת ששת הימים, נושמד. כולם אז ענו ביחד "בודאי שכן! אתם איבר זר במרחב זה, וסופכם שנכחידכם...".

2/...

ירושלים, משרדי הממשלה, הקריה המזרחית טל. 02 - 277046/7

קבלתי פניות מאגודים מדעיים בארה"ב בנושא שעוררת, ושלחתי להם את החומר העובדתי, כמדומני שבאו על ספוקם.

בידידות,

יובל נאמן
שר המדע והפתוח

נ.ב.

בקול ישראל הזכירו את סבל המדענים היהודים בבריה"מ באותו הקשר. אין כמובן כל השוואה - היהודים שם מפוטרים ונאסרים על פנייה בבקשת יציאה, או אפילו על לימוד עברית.
טפלתי בעבר גם בסיוע לפיסיקאים בצ'ילי, בפיליפינים ובספרד של פרנקו, וכל המקרים נאסרו וסבלו על עמדות פוליטיות. חתימה על הצהרות כבטופס שלנו, כלל לא היינו מעלים על הדעת לראות בה חריג מנוהל תקין. רק כשהמדובר בישראל אתה מוצא הד להעלאת ענין כזה.

X

OPTIONAL FORM 230 (ENGLISH) (REV . 7 - 79)

40. UNITED STATES LAWS GOVERNING THE ISSUANCE OF VISAS REQUIRE EACH APPLICANT TO STATE WHETHER OR NOT HE IS A MEMBER OF ANY CLASS OF INDIVIDUALS EXCLUDED FROM ADMISSION INOT THE UNITED STATES. THE EXCLUDABLE CALSSES ARE DESCRIBED BELOW . YOU SHOULD READ CAREFULLY THE FOLLOSING PARAGRAPHS . YOUR UNDERSTANDING OF THEIR CONTENT AND THE ANSWERS YOU GIVE THE QUESTIONS THAT FOLLOW WILL ASSIST THE CONSULAR OFFICER TO REACH A DECISION ON YOUR ELIGIBILITY TO RECEIVE A VISA .

EXEPT AS OTHERWISE PROVIDED BY LAW, ALIENS WITHIN ANY OF THE FOLLOWING CLASSES ARE INELIGIBLE TO RECEIVE AN IMMIGRANT VISA :

(C) ALIENS WHO ARE , OR AT ANY TIME HAVE BEEN, ANARCHISTS, OR MEMBERS OF OR AFFILIATED WITH ANY COMMUNIST OR OTHER TOTALITARIAN PARTY INCLUDING ANY SUBDIVISION OR AFFILIATE THEREOF , ALIENS WHO ADVOCATE OR TEACH , OR WHO HAVE ADVOCATED OR TAUGHT , EITHER BY PERSONAL UTTERANCE , OR BY MEANS OF ANY WRITTEN OR PRINTED MATTER , OR THROUGH AFFILIATION WITH AN ORGANIZATION , (1) OPPOSITION TO ORGANIZED GOVERNMENT, (2) THE OVERTHROW OF GOVERNMENT BY FORCE AND VIOLENCE , (3) THE ASSAULTING OR KILLING OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS BECAUSE OF THEIR OFFICIAL CHARACTER , (4) THE UNLAWFUL DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY , (5) SABOTAGE ,OR (6) THE DOCTINES OF WORLD COMMUNISM , OR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A TOTALITARIAN DICTATORSHIP IN THE UNITED STATES , ALIENS WHO SEEK TO ENTER THE UNITED STATES TO ENGAGE IN PREJUDICIAL ACTIVITIES OR UNLAWFUL ACTIVITIES OF A SUBVERSIVE NATURE , AND ALIENS WHO DURING THE PERIOD BEGINNING ON MARCH 23, 1933, AND ENDING ON MAY 8 , 1945 , UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE NAZI GOVERNMENT OF GERMANY , ORDERED , INCITED, ASSISTED OR OTHERWISE PARTICIPATED IN THE PERSECUTION OF ANY PERSON BECAUSE OF RACE , RELIGION , NATIONAL ORIGIN , OR POLITICAL OPINION.

(b)X

צבא הגנה לישראל

جيش الدفاع الاسرائيلي

המנהל האזרחי „ לאזור . יהודה ושומרון

الاداره المدنيه لمنطقة يهودا والسامره

התחייבות לצורך מתן היתר עיסוק

التزام من اجل منح اذن ,عمل

בהמשך לבקשתי למתן היתר עיסוק אשר הוגשה בינום _____

לאחר בחלבי מתן אזן עמל והנני מתחייב _____

ומבלי לגרוע מכלליות התחייבותי שבבקשה הנ"ל הנני מתחייב להימנע מכל פעולה

وبدون المساس بالتزامي الشامل المبين في الطلب المذكور اعلاه فانني اصرح بانني ملتزم بعدم

וממתן כל שרות שיש בהם, משום סיוע או תמיכה, בארגון הקרוי אש"ף או כל ארגון

القيام باي عمل كان وبعدم تقديم اية خدمه من شانها مساعدة او دعم المنظمه المسماه م.ت.ف

עוין אחר, כמשמעותו בצו בדבר איסור פעולות הסתה ותעמולה עוינת (תיקון מס' 1)

او اي منظمه معاديه اخرى كما دلولها في الامر بشان حظر اعمال التحريض والدعايه المعاديه (تعديل رقم ١)

(יהודה ושומרון) (מס' 938) התשמ"ב - 1981.

(يهودا والسامره) (رقم ٩٣٨) ٥٧٤٢ — ١٩٨٢ .

שם החותם _____

היום _____

التاريخ _____

שם מקדם הבקשה _____

ת. ז. דרכון _____

رقم الهويه / جواز السفر _____

חתימת מבקש ההיתר _____

توقيع الاذن

מ. כסלו - בשמ"ר
ת.ז. 0[illegible]
חבר הכנסת
פרופ' שבח לוי

הכנסת

לכבוד פרופ' יובל נאמן
שר המדע
ירושלים

פרופ' יובל נאמן יקר!

אם פונה אליך באופן התנכרות ובקסטרונים שלך כפוליטיקאי (שר) כאיש בולט בעולם האקדמאי, כמבין מחברים ראשונה ובמנהיגים "המתיר", ומקשה בי בגזרה לבמה, זה לא ביטול, המבלול, הטיפים והמאמרים שנעשו ברוחם של הפרופסורים במשלוח הלבבה. אני מקווה שפניתי תשקל לטובה ולכך אם אתה מיטל. בשר מבר וכמו ששאל בעניין שיא אומרנטיבי הכל-חבוב, ובאו הבלה רבשלו מובלבל בפשוט ההבלוב שאם מטילים על מרבים ופרופסורים המקשים לחמ באוניברסיטאות כ שבר המדובר ובדומה שבה. אין אם חוים שבין לאשר לחשבו לבוטן מחברב פסולה, אין הבנאי המאיל של תבימה על מסמן בו מתחיב המובה לו לחמוך באשל הוא מוצא. שם רוב הטשבי הבבה, רוב הפוליטיקאים הר כרמ של אשה הבלו שם, בומחים המובב בצטוב זו מחוב, באשל. על-פי קיטלין נבה, לכן פשוט לפנות אלב בל השבים מרוב אוטסיבים. לפי-כן שוים להסתבך בכך של הבוחבים ישמרו על המוך לא סוא טוין הם מבבדים אותו. טוין בוין לבחיב מכשב לשמור על המוך, שם מי שכן ישמור על המוך. ימים לן לא יבולים הטוטשים. השואה לחשוים מקבילים באובנה הבוב (טוב שמשמים בובה עם האמיקאים) הא טלה מהבלב. שם אוים הבנס לאובנה הבוב הא מבינב אוים נוטה לוון באל סמוב שאמה מולבנו ואולו מבבה עובי זו בפסבינטי המקש לבובב בהבבה שומן זו סבה, אמנם מסיים לשטים אולה בשל מולבנו של הלמ הידובי, אשו בפל מולבנו שלו. ימר לי לא יבור הובנה הפוליטי בשולה בז. זן לפי שבר, ולש אומה חלק מחבנב ישבחל, בלל לא הבב שטון הלמב לו סומו לבין שבחים אולה לישובל.

הכנסת

חבר הכנסת

לפי כן, יש לנקוט בצעדים במדינה גדולה
ודיאליסטית ואין להתנגד לכל הדורות ולהבאה
למלכה הבאה. על כן, בזכות הדיאליכם הבוניים
של "התמיה" ושל אנשי "אור", ישראל השלמה" דרך להבאתם
לנקוטים בדרכים אשר ודאי האשרתם של קיום בבטחון
של דרגים ויהודים בארץ-ישראל. אין ספק ומי
נאמן הלה מלדבר דרכים נוסף שרי, בהשגה
הם גם בעתיד לשמש בנבחרים מובהק ובוקר של
האקדמיה שלנו ולמתם תשוב לגבולות המבוקשים
הרבים בכל מקום בעולם שמבטאים שלום ומשפטים
אותם בשל מאמצים למתם.

מבלי לוקל קודה מדין עיסוקנו לא ואנו לנו
מה הקובים שדין יבינו. מבלי להיות אומר נאורה
לא נוכל להסביר באומות נאמנות מאדות. בלי תבונה
ומדינות הדיאליסטיות בשטחים לא בלמב ולא התמיד
לא יכלו להיות לאוש, שהם אם מתכוונים להתיק
לשמחת הדרכים, בקשים לפי הסכמים המדינה לחיות
מתר שסדר ישראל, שלום תרבות האדמה האלמנטרית.
לפי כן, נחוץ לרסן שלום עדמינו, לבנות איפה
ולהשגיב מעשינו על מלוכדת דרכים יהודים - אנשים -
הומנים וגם על תבונה מדינה.

בהוקרה

שמעון פרס

ירושלים, יט' בחשון תשמ"ג

5.11.82

מספרנו: ש/150/211

לכבוד

הרב יוסף חיים קלויזנר

רח' ליב יפה 4

ירושלים 93390

רב נכבד מאד,

קראתי בעיון את העתק המכתב מ-יא בחשון תשמ"ג להרחבת שלוחת אוניברסיטת ישיבה בארץ.

אני מביר היטב את אוניברסיטת ישיבה בניו יורק, ולהמתי לפני 5-6 שנים כדי למנוע את פרוק ביה"ס המתקדם שלה במדעים. לצערי, ובגלל קשיים כספיים החליט הנשיא לסגור את ביה"ס על מנת בלבד שהיו בו כוחות מדעיים מעולים. מאז נותר באוניברסיטת ישיבה רק שריד ברמת יחסית לא מתקדמת בתחום זה.

אני מקבל את עצם הרעיון ואנסה לפעול לכתות המוסד בארץ.

בכבוד רב

יובל נאמן

לש"ב ר' יעל בת רלוינר

6/211/151

רב נכבד מאד,

בראשי הדון את הלשון בסעיף 3 בתמון בקשו
לבית הדין שלומר אלונדרטא ישיבה רגילה. אני מציע בלי את אלונדרטא
ישיבה בנוסחך, ולהוסיף לכן 5-6 אנשים כדי לחנוך את פרטן הבית
המקבל אבל בנוסחם. לדעתי
לסמוך את בית
מדרש - מאוד

ואולם רמזים כמה המלים בקשת הקשה
אל שם בלבד שכן רק כאלה מבינים
נשמר דאלונדרטא ישיבה רק שיש
בראשה יחסים לו מקומות ואולם
גם אינו מקבל את שם הדיון
ואינה לסעול לבית
המלוא רגיל.

בכבוד רב

RABBI JOSEPH C. KLAUSNER
GRADS CENTER/YESHIVA UNIV.
BECHAM-KAM, AD HALEUMI
BAITMIGRAN JERUSALEM ISRAEL

JOSEPH CHAIM KLAUSNER
4 LEIB-YAFFE STREET
TALPIOT, JERUSALEM
ISRAEL

ירושלים
JERUSALEM
28.10.82
ד' חשון
תשמ"ג

אישי

תשכ יקר נאמן

תכנים

תקרוב,

ירו שלים

ב"ה
חשון תשמ"ב

ישיבת רבנו יצחק אלחנן

RABBI ISAAC ELCHANAN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

Affiliate – Yeshiva University

~~2540 Amsterdam Avenue / New York, N.Y. 10033 / (212) 960-5280~~

מכון גרוס - שלוחת מישיבה בארץ!

לכבוד הרב יואל נאמן
המנהל והנכבד!

שלום וברכה
וכל נעם ה'!

לפני כחודש וחצי כתבתי לכבוד בקשר
להרחבת המישיבה - "אוניברסיטה" עם בית ספר-
מאיר בר-אילן ובחלקו, והופיע ואמרים. קבלתי
את מכתבו של מר. פוקס לא עם הסכמה
לפעולת הסתדרות מאפרשית א'.
עם כל הכבוד להסתדרות ולמפרשתו, ומי
מאמר במשפט אחר. המישיבה - אוני. ה"ים
מאשרות שבמוסדות המשלבים שבשמירה
ובשלום. בינתיים, קיימת שלוחה בירושלים. אמנם
יש כבוד - מצב המסוכסכים ובינתיים מצב
המבוגרים וכל הדברים בארץ - לקחו את
המקסימום. המצוי. שלנו בארץ.
היות וכבר מצוינים בהקמת קהילת מפר
חשבתי כי התשתית יכולה להיות המישיבה
אוני. המשלבת כל שטחי המפר ובמה שכבר
עם לימודי תורה, ומדעי מציאות. יש בכך
תוספתיות מרובות; אופק מוכר, מסגרת מאומנת,
מנוף לעתיד, הפסקת אכזבות ופחד שם,
בכך. כמו שמצוינ בהצעת המלל"ם בהשגת
הבינוי לפי פת ופשת ובפיתוח הארץ - כלפי
מקום כי לא תמיד הכשרות ובלתי מכו.
בתור שר בבית מאוד, כאיש מקצוע,
כמנוף לעתיד, וכמצוינ בהשגת מחנה, כי
הנה שיכול לעלות לי מוסדות המוערכי-
סיטה כמובן, אני מסכים, וכל שכן
-שבבר הבטחתי. במערכה ובמה מצים
ל"ל לפ ובמוסד לימוד המוסדי.
אשמח לפגוש עמך בקשר ישיר
יותר כפי שיהיה נוח.
בברכת כל טוב, באמונה ובאהבה,

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible] -
Planning Comm. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] -
for Y.U. — Israel in Jerusalem
"[illegible] [illegible]" [illegible] [illegible] -