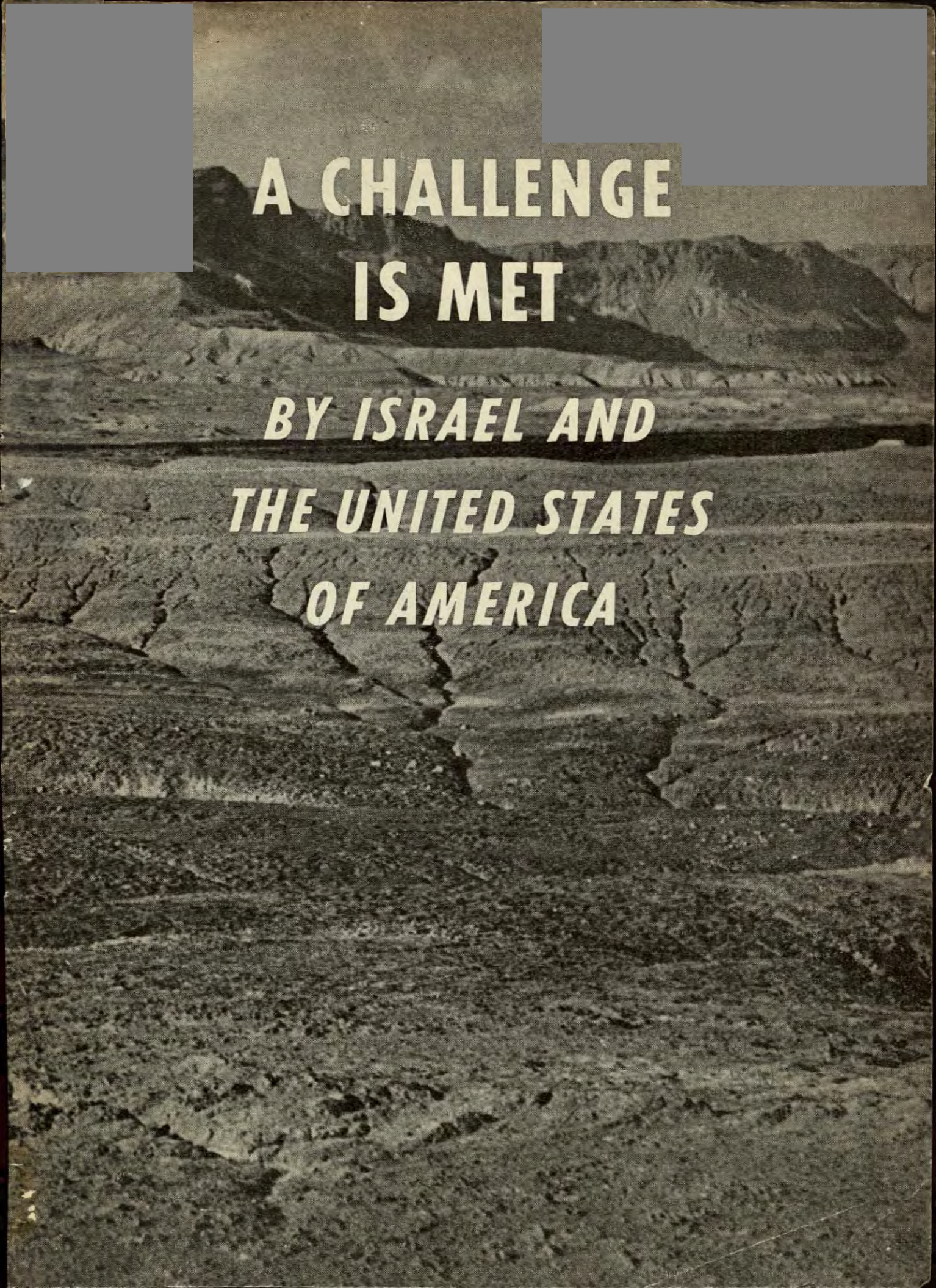


A CHALLENGE IS MET

BY ISRAEL AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A Challenge is Met

Agreements are Signed at Working Level

A report on the progress of the co-operation of the Government of Israel and the United States Operations Mission to Israel. A story of Joint Projects in economic and technical assistance to Israel with a goal of economic independence for the new State.

Agreements are Signed at High Level

Israel-USOM Team at Hospital Site

THIS IS A REPORT to the citizens of Israel on the progress of one of the most interesting examples of international mutual cooperation in history.

It is a story of the accomplishments of the Joint Projects of the State of Israel and the United States Operations Mission in Israel.

Involved in this story are facts and figures, wheat and lumber, dollars and pounds. But the essence of the cooperation is in an Israel technician and a technician from the United States working together day after day, deciding the most beneficial use of the wheat and lumber, the dollars and pounds, the use which will carry Israel furthest along the road towards its goal of stability, freedom and economic independence.

This is a report to you on exactly what this cooperation between Israel and the United States has done with $136,756,500 of financial assistance provided by the taxpayers of America, farmers, fishermen, doctors, teachers, laborers.

It will report what is being done with the 86,900,000 Israel pounds which have been put up by the Israel Government to carry on the overall programs.

It will report on progress in the field of technical assistance, on which 3,508,500 American dollars are being spent.

Israel's Effort

How did it all begin?

Let us look first of all at the Israel side of the story.

Three generations of effort have culminated in the establishment of the State of Israel, which has absorbed 720,000 immigrants in the course of five and a half years, and has set up a new center of democracy and civilization in the Middle East, in the ancient Homeland.

As a new state, Israel must quickly build up its economy so as to attain economic independence. It has more than doubled its population and the newcomers have to be supplied with food, clothing, work and homes. For these purposes, Israel has set in motion large-scale development schemes to expand agriculture and industry,

ISN 31815

U.S. Powdered Milk for Israel Babies

Pre-Fabs for Refugee Housing

build houses and develop power and transportation.

These schemes provide for the establishment of hundreds of new villages, the irrigation of hundreds of thousands of dunams, the exploitation of previously untouched mineral resources, the construction of new factories, the building of thousands of new homes and the laying of many kilometers of roads, power cables and telephone lines.

This work has been financed by special annual Development Budgets, with resources drawn partly from abroad and partly (and in increasing measure) from the savings of Israel's own population. Until the development schemes bear fruit, supplies of food and essential consumer goods, fuel and raw materials must be maintained.

For all these purposes large quantities of supplies had to be imported from overseas.

There were basic foods to be purchased, such as corn and wheat, edible oils, flour, sugar and powdered milk. There was fuel for industry, public services and homes, to be brought in from abroad.

To aid in the resettlement of immigrants, the import of materials for housing was high on the priority list. Farm equipment and spare parts were important. Medical supplies were essential.

So that Israel can become self-sufficient and earn its own way completely, materials had to be bought in order to develop the country's capacity to supply its own needs and pay its own way. Livestock had to be bought to improve the breeds of cattle in Israel. Transportation problems, basic in all phases of life, had to be solved with imported materials (until Israel can manufacture its own). A large item on the imports shopping list was materials and supplies for expanding power facilities, so that more farm settlements could have electricity for their water pumps, so that industry could expand, so that homes could be lighted.

Materials and equipment had to be purchased for irrigation, to make more dunams of land produce more; to allow industry to expand and take care of consumer demands and export markets; to expand fisheries

so that Israel families would have more fish to eat until the beef stock herds are adequate.

In spite of the assistance of Jewry all over the world—especially in the United States, the self-denial of Israel's population and the efforts to increase exports, the resources available were not sufficient to cover all that had to be done.

Enter USOM

This was where the United States Congress came into the picture.

The people of the United States, through the Congress, decided on a policy of mutual cooperation with nations requiring assistance for the purpose of stabilizing their economies and strengthening their independence.

Israel proposed to the U.S. Government that it should be included in this mutual cooperation scheme. The United States Congress agreed to the proposal, and authorized the first Grant-in-Aid for the purpose.

To finance this plan, the U.S. people offered $63,757,000[1] of their tax monies. That was for the fiscal year of 1951-1952. The plan was working successfully by the end of that fiscal year (June 30, 1952), so Congress voted to continue the cooperation, and offered $72,979,000[1] to support it.

An administrative organization, now known as the United States Operations Mission to Israel or USOM (then known as the Technical Cooperation Administration or TCA), was created to work with the Israel Government in executing the plan. Mr. Bruce McDaniel came to Israel in December 1951 as Director of the operations, under general supervision of the United States Ambassador in Israel.

Parallel machinery, headed first by Mr. Ehud Avriel and then by Mr. Teddy Kollek, was set up by the Israel Government, to cooperate closely with the United States Mission.

The Grant-in-Aid Office of the Finance Ministry of the Israel Government set about preparing a priority list of the most essential supplies required in Israel from the outside world to take care of the people's needs and develop the country. These suggestions on priorities were sent to the USOM offices for approval, and the Israel Government made the purchases on the basis of mutual agreement.

When the goods purchased with Grant-in-Aid dollars arrived in Israel ports they were sold to individuals or companies or transferred to Israel Government Departments at market prices. The money obtained in this way was put into a special account and formed what is called the "Counterpart Fund". This Fund is used to pay the local expenses, for labor, services and local materials required to handle the goods and utilize the materials imported for Israel's development projects.

For instance, if Israel wishes to erect a new factory, the machinery may be bought in the United States with Grant-in-Aid money, while the local building materials, the transport and the wages of the workers employed in erecting the factory may be paid for out of the Counterpart Fund. Thus even the proceeds of the sale in Israel of food and other goods used to supply the current needs of the population are made to serve the development of the country.

The expenditure of the Counterpart Fund is controlled on the same basis as the dollars. The Israel Government suggests specific projects on which it would be in the best public interest to spend the pounds, and these are sent to the USOM Office for approval.

All expenditures are checked by the Government of Israel and USOM officials to see that they have been made in keeping with the intention of Congress, to assist in the absorption of immigrants and the attaining of economic independence.

Herod's Caesarea Becomes Fishing Port

[1] Including Grant-in-Aid and Technical Assistance.

TABLE I

Commodities Received Through Grant-in-Aid Dollars Period ending September 15, 1953

Commodity	*Fiscal Year 1951/52*	*Fiscal Year 1952/53*	*Total*
	$	$	$
Steel Sheets, Bars, Joists, Plates, Coils, etc.	1,800,494.83	1,244,151.00	3,044,465.83
Skimmed Milk Powder	1,320,469.87	796,027.87	2,116,497.74
Milk Powder	60,169.82	820,892.82	881,062.64
Soya and Green Beans	2,141,757.02	1,354,668.10	3,496,425.12
COTTON: Raw and Clean	2,286,320.41	1,593,655.45	3,879,975.86
Wheat and Wheat Seeds	19,136,993.62	3,476,987.16	22,613,980.78
Generators, Pumps, Spare Parts, Pipes and Fittings, etc.	3,941,038.90	1,470,191.20	5,411,230.10
Yeasts	174,221.23	—	174,221.23
Cotton Yarn	94,399.57	—	94,399.57
Fodder	130,400.45	—	130,400.45
Sugar	3,812,725.82	1,048,401.99	4,861,127.81
Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals	1,179,252.30	1,769,899.13	2,949,151.43
Petrol, Oil and Petrol Compounds	777,348.23	6,133,028.63	6,910,376.86
Fishmeal	512,327.42	433,733.72	946,061.14
Sunflower Cake, Seeds, and Cotton Expellers	415,990.14	940,240.15	1,356,230.29
OILS AND FATS: Edible and Industrial	8,709,787.56	5,302,374.94	14,012,162.50
Flour	2,226,283.02	—	2,226,283.02
WOOL: Wool Tops, Scoured Wool, etc.	260,472.39	—	260,472.39
Lubricants	866,557.53	670,733.05	1,537,290.58
Hides and Skins	449,502.41	176,591.26	626,093.67
Bones	27,712.71	—	27,712.71
Shoe Manufacturing Material	57,537.56	39,039.96	96,577.52
Tires and Tubes	28,901.52	—	28,901.52
Barley	58,601.69	—	58,601.69
Rubber and Rubber Products	—	206,259.76	206,259.67
Corn	—	739,064.71	739,064.71
Yellow Corn	—	260,528.63	260,528.63
Scientific Supplies & Instruments	—	152,920.01	152,920.01
Sheep and Cattle	—	224,810.00	224,810.00
CORK: Granulated Cork, Cork Board, etc.	—	99,589.00	99,589.00
Tin	—	20,634.00	20,634.00
Payments against 10 Fishing Vessels from U.K.	100,000.00	130,000.00	140,000.00
Kibbled Carobs	178,122.16	—	178,122.16
Wheat Bran	147,644.75	—	147,644.75
MISCELLANEOUS: Seeds, Indian Strip, Sisal, etc.	11,971,860.49	1,265,984.22	13,213,690.25
GRAND TOTAL	62,866,993.42	30,630,843.56	93,497,836.98

Two Years' Assistance

It is now possible to look back upon two full years of American assistance to Israel through the use of $63,500,000 of the 51/52 Grant and $70,228,000 in 1952/53.

The emphasis in the use of the first Grant was overwhelmingly on relief, while the use of the second Grant shows a sharp increase in money spent on development. This indicates the maturing of the Israel economy towards self-reliance. At the same time it reflects the slowing down of mass immigration and the fact that each passing year serves to bring the immigrant population closer to integration into the nation's economic and social order.

Practically all but some $7,500,000 of the first Grant were spent on the satisfaction of fundamental human needs. Congress had specified that "refugee relief and resettlement" were the chief purposes for which the first grant was given; therefore food accounted for a large part of the expenditure. Second only to food was fuel; about a fourth of Israel's fuel imports for the year were financed by the first Grant. The large-scale progress of house and road construction, and the development of industry and agriculture, water and power, had made petroleum almost as essential to "refugee relief and resettlement" as food imports.

Following after food and fuel came the need for clothing and footwear, which severely taxed the country's capacity to import the necessary raw materials. Hence almost half a million dollars of the first Grant were for the purchase of leather and three and a half millions for the purchase of cotton, wool and other textile raw materials.

Resettlement and development benefited by appropriations totalling less than $8,000,000—or about one-eighth of the $63,000,000 of the first Grant. Those two categories were allotted more than $24,000,000 in the second Grant, almost a third of the total value of $70,228,000.

Other development items were increased in the second Grant, and new development items for which no appropriations were made in the

first Grant account for $5,198,000 of the second. Chief among them is industry, especially heavy and primary industry, which received $3,182,000.

These supplies have helped to meet the needs of the immigrants and brought Israel further along the road to economic independence.

Technical Assistance

Now we come to the most dramatic phase of the "teamwork" picture, involving a third part of the operation called "Technical Assistance".

Israel has many capable experts and technicians, working in every field of agriculture, industry, public service and administration. The Israel Government is anxious, however, to raise the standards of skill and efficiency to the maximum. For this purpose it is glad to have the benefit of the experience and know-how accumulated in a country like the United States.

USOM has brought between 25 and 30 men and women from the United States to Israel who are called "technicians" or "technical experts". They are persons with long experience in their particular technical fields. They remain in Israel only as long as they are needed to complete their specific assignments. More will come here when they are needed.

A cardinal principle is that each technician stays in Israel only until he has trained an Israel technician in the same field, so that the Israel technician can carry on and can train others.

If the USOM man goes back to the United States, he returns usually to the private business he left for a short while in order to be of some help to the people of a foreign land. Invariably he returns to his private business with his own technical knowledge increased considerably by the exchange of professional experience that he has had with similar technicians of Israel.

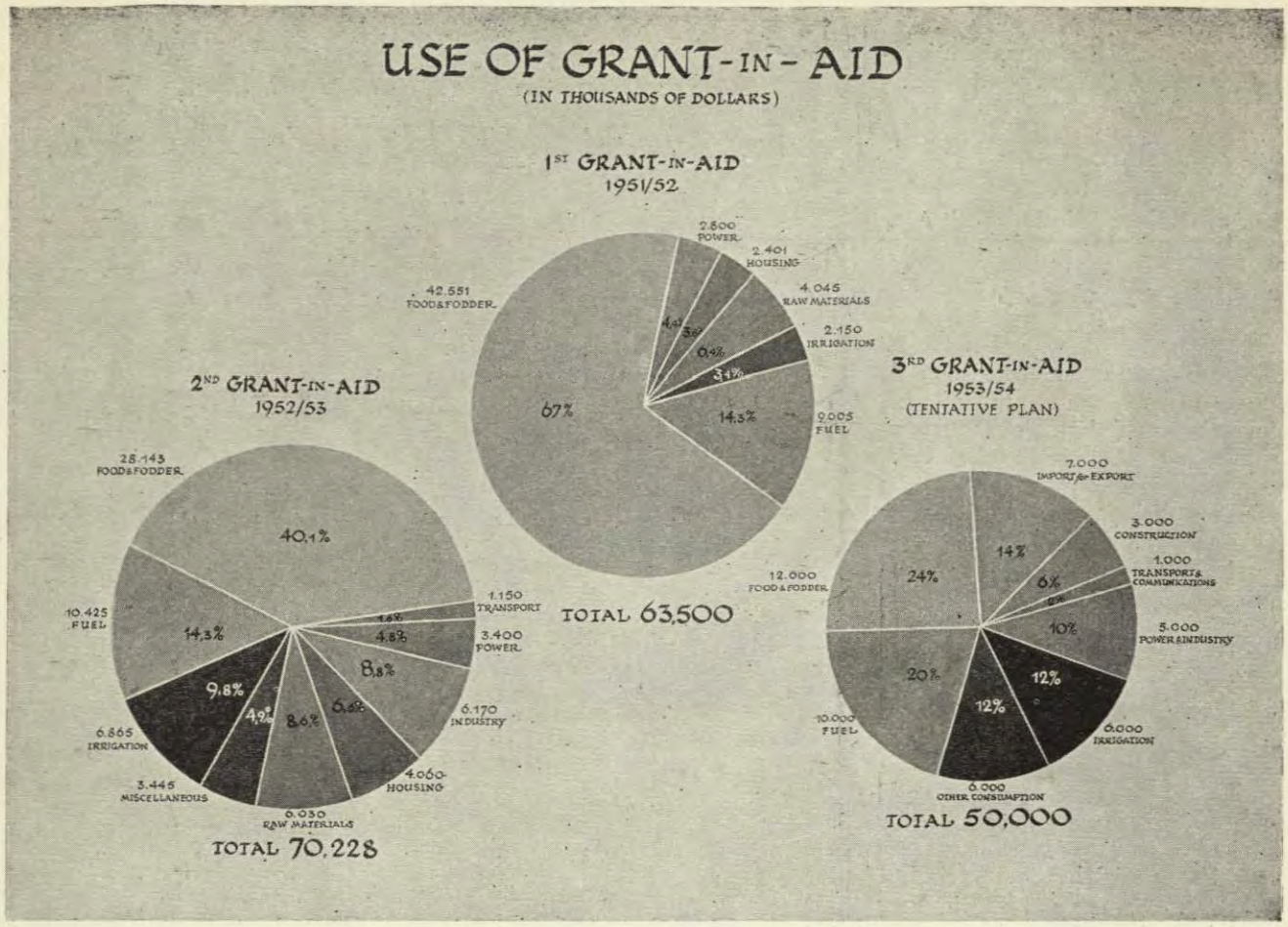
When a USOM technician arrives in Israel for a specific task, he is introduced immediately to an Israel technician of a similar speciality. This man is known as the USOM technician's "counterpart". They are a team undertaking to

The Grant-in-Aid Dollars for the Year were One-third of Israel's Foreign Exchange

Here is how the 1952/53 Dollars were spent

Relief	
Basic Foods	22,357,000
Seeds, Fodders, etc.	6,200,000
Raw Materials	4,330,000
Fuel	13,300,000
	46,187,000
Resettlement	
Housing	5,900,000
Farm Buildings	100,000
Farm Equipment	1,670,000
Spare Parts	2,110,000
Medical Supplies	1,144,000
	10,924,000
Development	
Food Storage	171,000
Livestock	470,000
Transportation	775,000
Power	2,800,000
Irrigation	5,539,000
Industry	3,192,000
Fishing	180,000
	13,117,000
A Grand Total of	$ 70,228,000

Merchant Turned Skilled Laborer



solve a specific problem, arising out of Israel's requirements and special conditions.

It is important that they coordinate, as far as their field is concerned, the expenditure of Grant-in-Aid dollars and "Counterpart" Israel pounds, as well as the technical correctness of the entire plan.

The two technicians, one from USOM and one of Israel (they frequently share offices), sit down and work out the technical details of their assigned project, the exact needs which call for dollar and counterpart expenditures, the possible need for additional specialists from outside of Israel and other Israel persons who may be trained in technical skills while the project is under way.

These are called Action Projects because, while they accomplish the principal purpose of training Israel technicians, at the same time they are actually undertaking a project which is needed for the economic development of Israel.

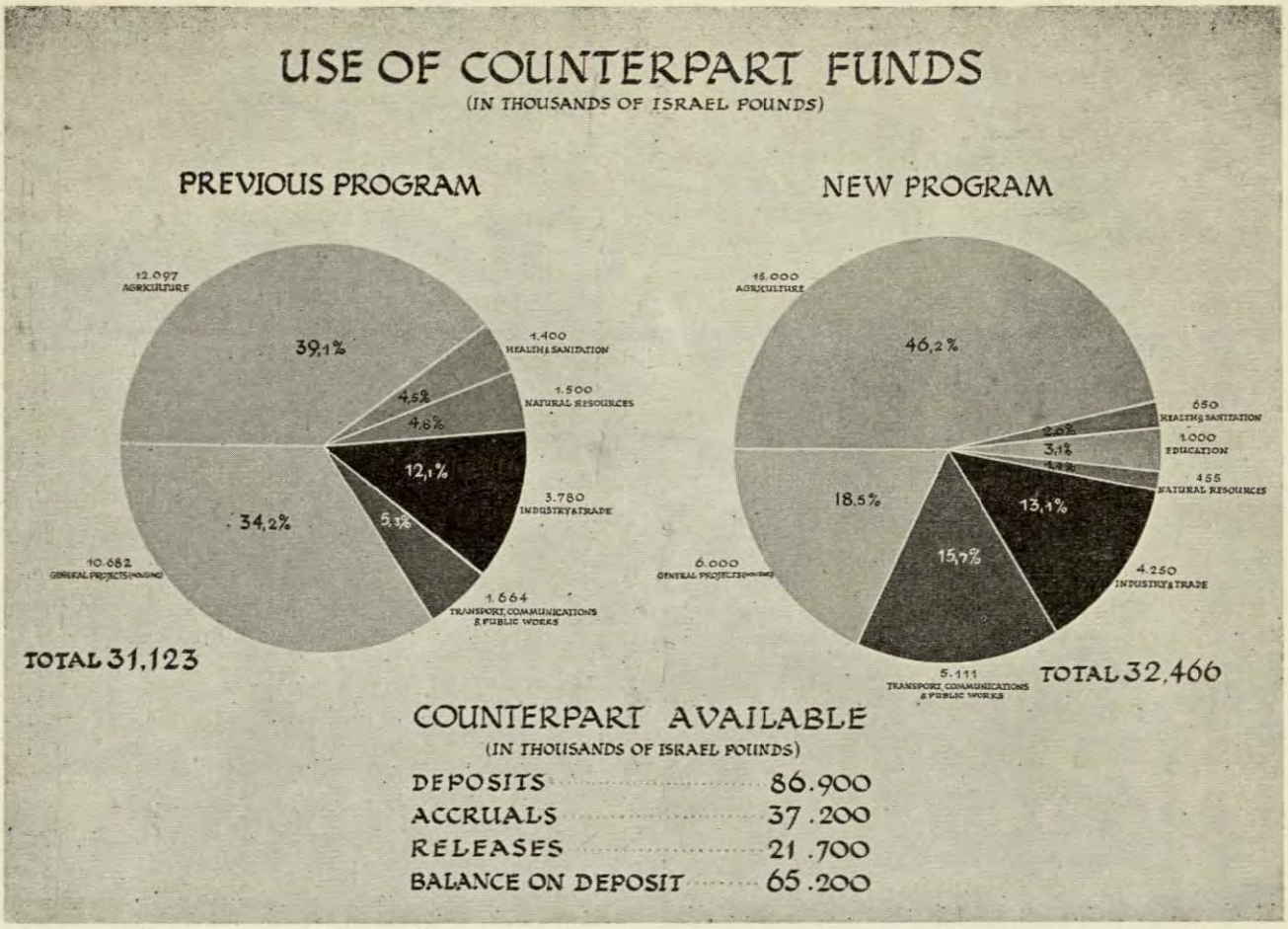
Here is an example: It is important that Israel's range or grazing (pasture) lands be improved to support a larger cattle population, to provide Israel citizens with meat which is now imported at considerable foreign currency expense. Israel has a large area of potential grazing land. An extensive program is now in progress to do just this, in cooperation with the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization.

(1) Grant-in-Aid dollars buy the livestock to improve the breed and the seed to plant, in so far as they must be purchased outside of Israel. The Israel and USOM technicians decide how and where best to undertake the project and what types and quantity of cattle and seeds will be needed.

(2) The Counterpart Funds (Israel pounds) cover the essential cost of the local materials and labor used in the projects.

(3) Technical assistance brings the needed technicians with specialized experience to Israel. (It also sends Israel technicians to the United States for additional training or refreshing. This phase will be explained later.)

Or another example is in the essential field of water resources (irrigation), in which the Israel Government has initiated extensive works all over the country. The technicians determine the amount of steel needed for the irrigation pro-



ject. They request Grant-in-Aid dollars to make the purchase, and recommend "Counterpart" pounds for making the steel into pipes and for paying workmen to lay the pipe. Then the technical team goes out in the field and makes certain that the entire project is going according to plan.

All project plans must have final approval by the joint action of co-directors from the Israel Government and USOM, so that purchases and plans fit into an overall program.

There are now eight Divisions in operation in USOM Technical Assistance: agriculture, education (including vocational education), health and sanitation, industry and trade, public administration, mineral resources, transportation, communication and public works, and water resources.

AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES AND FORESTRY

In 1952 Israel produced 28 per cent of her total food requirements, and imported 72 per cent of her food needs. She imported $80,528,000 of her food and fodder, of which USOM grants contributed $22,579,999.

An agricultural development plan with a five-year goal has been undertaken by the Government of Israel, and it is to aid this plan that the Joint Project in agriculture is dedicated.

A considerable share in the responsibility for the rapid agricultural increase in Israel during the past year can be credited to these USOM-Israel dollar purchases during the period of July 1, 1952, to April 1, 1953:

$4,538,000	for fodders and feeds
3,100,000	for irrigation development on farms
670,000	for livestock production
545,000	for farm equipment
500,000	for farm buildings
150,000	for spare parts for machinery
180,000	for fishing industry
$9,683,000	(total nine months)

Considerable additional help for improvement of agriculture came from Counterpart Funds used from July 1, 1952, to October 1, 1953:

IL.3,759,900	for irrigation development
1,000,000	for short-term loans for agricultural production
965,000	for developing fruit plantations

728,800	for improving farm areas
400,000	for cattle and sheep raising
269,360	for construction of farm buildings
200,000	for rehabilitating plantations
200,000	for soil conservation
150,000	for fisheries anchorage
90,000	for construction of agricultural schools
IL.7,763,060	(total 15 months)

The technicians in the field enjoy most the prospects of participating in "Operation Cowboy", a practical "pilot" project now in the planning stage.

"Operation Cowboy" would provide for the establishment of a self-supporting modern livestock ranch unit somewhere in Western Galilee. In some ways it would be like a ranch in the Western United States. It would be fenced, livestock water would be provided, and the ranch would be large enough to support 1,200 cattle and 2,000 sheep.

This ranch would serve as the training center where all livestock operations, such as handling the stock, branding, castrating, vaccinating, roping, coralling, grazing, etc., would be demonstrated and taught.

Programs in agriculture now under way include technical assistance to the Government in improving its research and education in agriculture, to intensify the efficiency of production and increase the output per unit.

Development of the natural range grass lands will permit this natural resource to be converted into meat produce, so as to increase the present protein diet of the people, and reduce the need for the annual $6,000,000 meat imports. This is being done by burning brush, by reseeding and by applying range land management techniques.

Assistance is being given to agricultural communities in growing to maturity the 15,000 bull calves now being slaughtered at one week of age, and in the importation of breeding stock.

Projects are getting under way:

To increase the production of peanuts and the rehabilitation of olive groves in order to decrease the present import of $8,400,000 in edible oils,

To increase the production of sweet potatoes for consumption and for manufacture of potato flour,

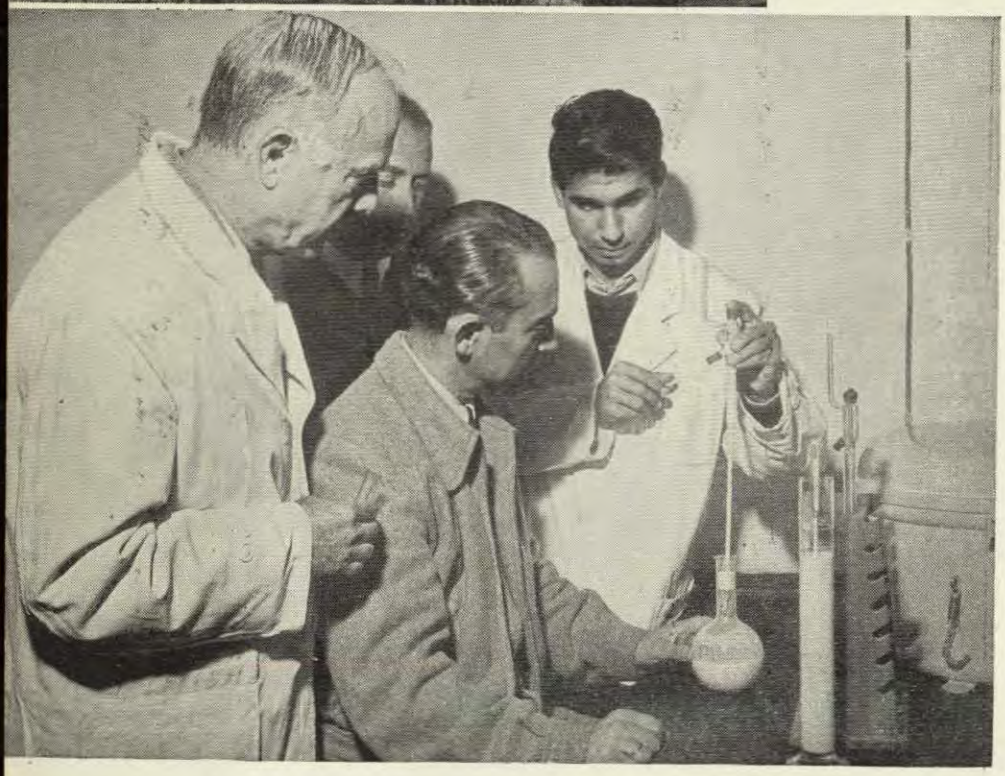
To increase the production of hybrid corn and carob trees to decrease livestock feed imports,

To protect food, feed and fiber crops from disease and pests,

To assist the fisheries industry.

LEFT:
USOM Official Inspects Hospital

BELOW:
U.S.-Israel Public Health Team



PUBLIC HEALTH AND SANITATION

The Ingathering of the Exiles brought new Israel citizens from many lands and gave rise to difficult health problems. At first the Ministry of Health found itself so busy with curative measures that preventive steps came slowly.

The public health technicians of the Health Ministry, with the cooperation of USOM, launched their efforts in the preventive fields.

Today the life expectancy in Israel compares favorably with that of the Jewish population before the

beginning of mass immigration or with that of any Western nation.

Grant-in-Aid monies were allocated for the import of needed sanitary equipment and supplies, for wire netting and chemicals for the control of flies and mosquitoes, galvanized iron sheets for the manufacture of garbage cans and dish-washing sinks, chlorine for bactericidal treatment of water supplies and restaurant utensils, and stainless steel sheets for the manufacture of milk pasteurization and food handling equipment—$900,000 worth in one year.

A USOM mobile film projector unit, complete in a truck, was loaned to the Ministry so that movies could be shown to children of Israel to teach them personal and public hygiene.

The public health team went to work on inservice training of personnel in milk sanitation, sanitary inspection, food control, etc. Classes were held and the team became the teachers.

A vigorous attack is being made on the problems of sewage disposal and treatment, especially in the municipalities which grow so rapidly.

EDUCATION

Tackling the job of vocational education, teaching skills to the many unskilled immigrants who came to these shores, and improving the meagre skills of many others, was the first task for the Education team of technicians. This will assist the Israel Government's efforts to improve the occupational distribution of workers to bring about a better balance of economy.

To accomplish this, three plans were worked out between the Ministry of Labor and USOM:

(1) Construction by the Israel Government of six technical schools at a total cost of IL.608,000. Equipment costing $400,000 will be furnished. American technicians will assist in teacher training courses.

(2) Furnishing equipment totalling $100,000 for three agro-mechanic schools, five trade schools, and one auto-mechanic school for school-age youths.

(3) Three technicians are furnished to the Productivity Institute to work with owners and managers of industrial establishments to improve individual and group productive capacity. A small amount of supplies will be provided.

In general education, the "team" ran into two major problems: to overcome the shortage of teachers and raise the standards of teacher training, and to increase the opportunities for high standard secondary education.

MINERAL RESOURCES

A great deal of hope has been placed in Israel on the mineral wealth of the Negev, and the Israel Government has worked out large-scale plans to uncover and exploit these resources.

To cooperate with Israel technicians and administrators in carefully exploring these possibilities, determining with certainty the existence of substantial quantities of the various "finds" and working out economically plans for mining operations, three USOM technicians (two geologists and a mining engineer) are working in the Negev.

Specialist technicians are expected soon to augment this conquest-of-the-desert force. Counterpart Funds are also being used in developing the exploitation of mineral resources, such as those at the potash plant in Sdom.

Trainees Return from U.S.A.

Cattle Grazing Teams Burns Brush to Improve Grazing Lands

Vocational Training "Team"

Vocational Training in Action

WATER RESOURCES

Discovering and exploiting unused water resources for irrigation is one of the principal activities of the Israel Government in the field of agriculture. USOM technicians cooperate in these efforts.

You will see the USOM well-drilling advisor "jeeping" around the country, helping the drillers to solve the many problems of drilling with inadequate equipment, and the USOM dam building advisor may be seen at Ein Kerem or Mishmar Ayalon.

The USOM water resources technicians and the "water men" of Israel spend their time over maps and charts and figures. They plan for more technicians. They talk money: to date some $7,000,000 has been "programmed" for irrigation projects, such as steel for pipelines, motors, pumps, etc. They talk of Counterpart Funds—some IL.-13,650,000. They talk of Israel's possible hydro-electric development.

INDUSTRY AND TRADE

Israel must keep the wheels of industry going faster and faster, to supply the needs of its own population and provide a surplus for the exports which are essential to attain economic self-sufficiency.

Millions of dollars are needed to bring raw materials purchased in the world market into Israel. More than a million dollars in Grant-in-Aid monies is used to bring industrial equipment into the country. Counterpart Funds are made available for loans to industry.

Then there are technical problems. Technicians are needed in such fields as textiles, chemicals and metal-working industries. Other specialists help in die-making, heat treatment of metals, regenerated rubber processing, food processing, administration, auditing.

TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC HOUSING

Each of these is a big field in itself in a rapidly growing and developing country.

Housing expenditures through USOM during the past fiscal year have been nearly $6,000,000. Some IL.12,000,000 have been allocated for this division from Counterpart

Funds. Power development has used $2,800,000 in this year.

The Israel Government and USOM have undertaken extensive technical offensives against such problems as those of railways, highways and ports in the transportation field; telephones and telegraphs in communications; electric power and public housing.

PUBBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Improvements in public finance, tax structure, tax collection, personnel administration and public reporting are among the fields recognized by the Israel Prime Minister's Office and the Ministry of Finance as problems needing attention.

Three USOM technicians have been working with Israel officials on these problems. A specialist in public administration from a private firm in the United States has made an overall survey. One of the leading experts of the United States has made a report on manpower problems, under USOM auspices.

In addition to the overall surveys and the continuing study being made by a labor economist, Israel administrators are being sent to the United States for advanced study and further experience.

SPECIAL SERVICES

There are two special services in the Joint Projects Program which "cut across the board," or serve each of USOM's eight technical divisions.

They are the Training Service and the Audio-Visual Service.

Training Service

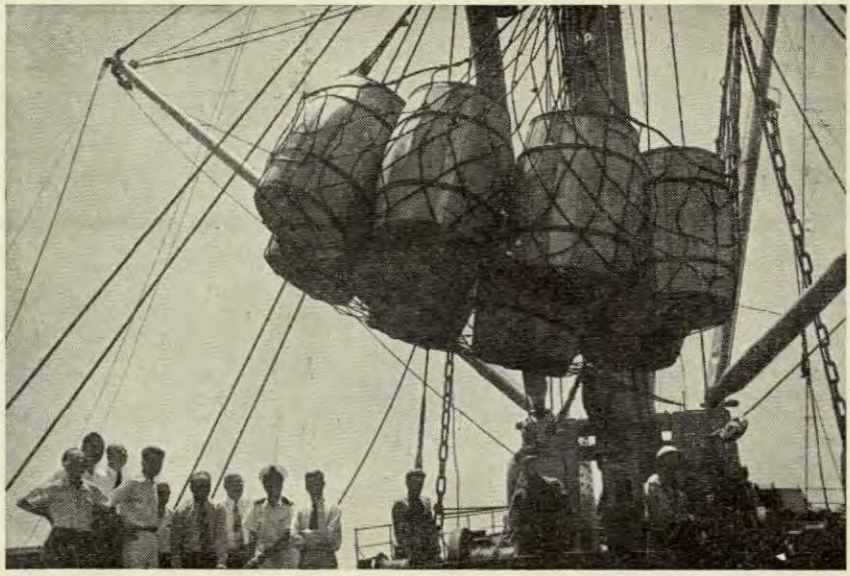
Some 60 Israel persons will be sent to the United States for technical training during the coming fiscal year under present plans. They come from all the USOM divisions.

By the end of this fiscal year, the total number of "trainees" receiving this U.S. training will be about 170. There were 79 "trainees" during the past fiscal year and 30 in 1951/52.

Candidates for these traineeships must apply to the Israel Ministry concerned, be approved by the Office of Technical Assistance of the Prime Minister's Office and then be interviewed by a special USOM committee and finally approved by the USOM Director.

They must undertake to serve

Above: Teaching Citrus Picking Techniques. Center: More Needed Supplies from U.S. Below: USOM Expert in the Field (Water).



Israel for a specified period on their return.

Among the fields likely to be considered (not definite or complete) are:

- Agriculture (Ministry of Agriculture): Education, extension work, research, fisheries, veterinarian services;
- Public Health and Sanitation (Ministry of Health): Milk sanitation, environmental sanitation, nurses, internal medicine, mental hygiene;
- Education (Ministry of Education: Vocational education, general education;
- Water resources (Ministry of Finance): Well drilling, irrigation equipment maintenance, dams and earth work;
- Mineral resources (Ministry of Development): Copper production, underground mining;
- Transportation, Communications and Public Works (Ministries of Communications and Posts): Electric power engineer, harbor facilities specialist, road transport, postal communications, telephone and telegraph specialists;
- Industry and Trade (Ministry of Commerce and Industry): Textile specialist, ceramic specialist, industrial standards, metal and rubber specialists, industrial planning;
- Mass Communications: Film production, journalism, tourism, radio production, public relations, news photography;
- Public Administration (several Ministries): Public finance, personnel administration, apprenticeship training, labor management.

AUDIO-VISUAL SERVICE

Technicians of the eight divisions of USOM are also aided by the audio-visual service. This is to provide the technicians with all the supporting material they may need to complete their tasks, such as moving picture films, recordings, posters, pamphlets. While producing and distributing these materials, a training program is to be undertaken to introduce the most modern methods in these fields.

What is USOM What is TCA ?

Two young Israel men were walking down Rothschild Boulevard in Tel Aviv when a jeep rolled by.

On the side of the jeep was a sign:

USA
OPERATIONS MISSION
IN ISRAEL

One young man was overheard to say: "That's McDaniel's outfit!"

The other: "No, that's Point Four. Mr. McDaniel's is TCA."

The young men could have been further confused if Grant-in-Aid had been mentioned.

The proper name of the administration in Israel which is handling both Grant-in-Aid and Technical Assistance is

THE UNITED STATES OPERATIONS MISSION IN ISRAEL (or USOM)

It was formerly known as the Technical Cooperation Administration or TCA.

USOM operates under authority of the Foreign Operations Administration in Washington, D.C.

Mr. Harold Stassen is Director of the Foreign Operations Administration.

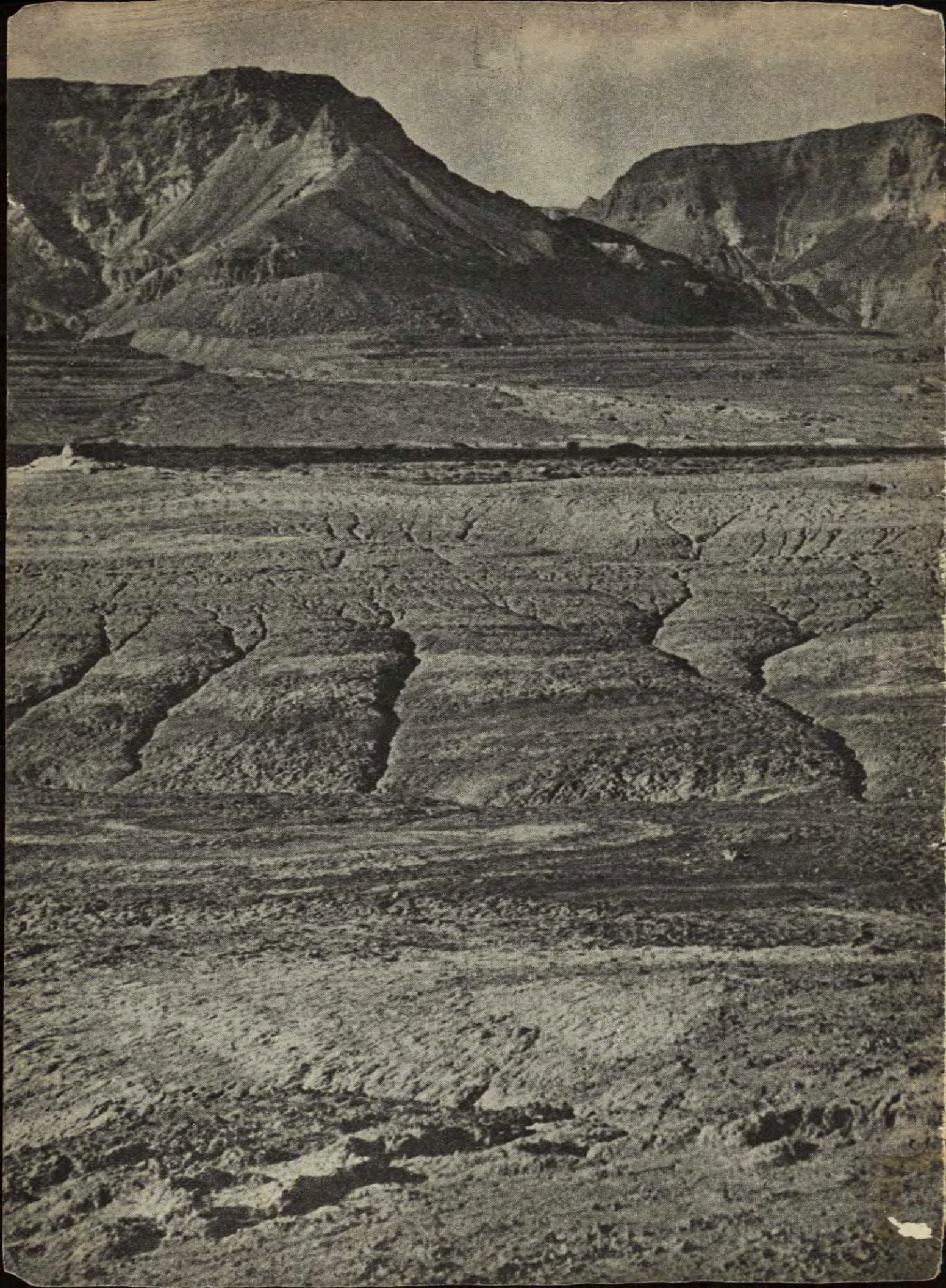
Mr. Bruce McDaniel is Director of the United States Operations Mission to Israel (USOM).

(The frequently-heard term "Point Four" is merely a popular reference to the technical assistance program administered by USOM.)

Basic Policy Governing Technical Co-operation Programs:

"It is declared to be the policy of the United States to aid the efforts of the peoples of economically undeveloped areas to develop their resources and improve their working and living conditions by encouraging the exchange of technical knowledge and skills and the flow of investment capital to countries which provide conditions under which such technical assistance and capital can effectively and constructively contribute to raising standards of living, creating new sources of wealth, increasing productivity and expanding purchasing power."

(Section 403a of the Act for International Development)

David Ben Gurion and USOM's Bruce McDaniel Informally Discuss Progress

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