

PHILANTHROPY FOR ISRAEL

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The Results of Fund-Raising

DURING the past three years the total amount of organizational philanthropic contributions by Jews throughout the world to Israel is estimated to be about 100 million dollars per year. In rough figures, the sources are:

United Jewish Appeal (U.S.)	\$60 million
Non-UJA Israeli campaigns in U.S.	20 million
Israeli campaigns outside of U.S.	20 million
	\$100 million

The UJA reached its maximum fund-raising effort in 1948, when Israel received about \$75 million from its total receipts of \$145 million. (The difference was spent on refugee care in the U.S. and the European programs of the Joint Distribution Committee.) The UJA campaign has declined since that year, but the effect of this decline has been in part offset by a shift of emphasis and effort from European overseas philanthropy to Israeli causes, principally by reduction in the share of the proceeds of UJA going to JDC, and by the JDC assuming responsibility for a major philanthropic program in Israel in 1949.

The non-UJA philanthropic agencies have, by and large maintained the level of fund-raising achieved in the early post-

war years. The principal organizations are Hadassah, which raises almost half of total sums raised by non-UJA organizations in the U.S. for Israel, Histadruth, Weizmann Institute, Hebrew University, Haifa Technion, American Fund for Israel Institutions and the Federated Council for Israel Institutions. In addition to these, there are hundreds of smaller organizations which raise funds in the U.S. for programs in Israel, the largest number of which are "traditional" institutions of a religious character—yeshivot, homes for the aged, hospitals, orphanages. Others raise funds on a local basis, or raise monies for more general programs, of which only a part is destined for Israel. Since the formation of the State, a number of philanthropic organizations, not previously involved in Palestine, initiated or expanded programs in Israel, such as HIAS, ORT, National Council of Jewish Women and others.

Israeli organizations raise philanthropic funds in almost all of the countries in the Western world. The principal campaigns are in the United Kingdom, South Africa and Canada, and in recent years, substantial funds have been obtained from South American countries as the Jewish population in these countries expanded from immigration. Western Europe has contributed only relatively small sums to Israeli philanthropies in the post-war period. However, the Jews in European countries have invested

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more capital in business enterprises in Israel than American Jews.

The philanthropic agencies themselves have been successful in borrowing substantial sums on a long-term basis. The security of these loans is the recurrent philanthropic income, rather than the investments or assets which the philanthropic organizations hold in Israel. The Jewish National Fund, one of the four major participants in the UJA, borrowed \$15 million in 1949 from banks in the U.S. on a four year loan. This same organizations succeeded in borrowing about \$50 million in 1950 in European countries, Switzerland, Sweden, Belgium, France and United Kingdom; Hebrew University borrowed a relatively small sum, \$500,000 from Barclay's Bank of London.

The Export-Import Bank of the U.S. Government granted a \$100,000,000 loan to the Government of Israel in January, 1949. This, of course, is not philanthropic, but of this loan, the Jewish Agency for Palestine, another of the major participants of the UJA, received an allocation of \$20,000,000 for agricultural equipment, supplies and farm animals for its programs in Israel. In January, 1951, the Export-Import Bank granted an additional loan of \$35,000,000 to the Government of Israel, all of which is allocated to the Jewish Agency for Palestine for its agricultural development work.

The Government of Israel has also participated, directly or indirectly, in raising funds or commodities in the U.S.; although not philanthropic, the type of approach to the public has utilized the philanthropic motif, and has impinged upon the philanthropic field. The organization called "Materials for Israel" has been the center for these activities, although also acting as a purchasing

agent for some departments of the Israeli Government.

Investment in Israel—A Companion to Philanthropy

An article on philanthropy in Israel must mention "investment" efforts, because often the appeal to purchase bonds or stocks is based on the same philanthropic arguments, in most part, and use the same techniques for "raising" funds as the UJA. The willingness to purchase these stocks and bonds, which have a low interest or dividend rate in comparison with other foreign securities, is assumed to be based on the same sentimental or emotional attachment to Israel which brings forth such large philanthropic contributions.

There are two major organizations which render economic assistance to Israel on a business or investment basis, Ampal and the Palestine Economic Corporation. In addition to these two permanent investment organizations, there have been a number of others which have promoted business investment projects in Israel by raising funds from small groups in the U.S. and other countries. Most closely related to philanthropy are those which sell securities on the appeal that the funds will be used to assist construction of houses for immigrants; there are others which are very remote from philanthropy even in spirit, such as the business projects involving non-Jewish American corporations establishing branch factories in Israel. But even in these cases, when it is necessary to raise capital from the public, the emotional attachment to Israel is not absent. To most of the investors in these projects, the investment opportunity combines business and sentiment. During the past two years the rate of private investment from

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Israel has obtained from philanthropy during the past three years.

The Importance of Philanthropy and Foreign Aid to the Economy

The importance of philanthropy to the State of Israel can be understood only in terms of the grave financial and economic problem of Israel. Like most countries of the world the economic woes are concentrated on the vital problem of obtaining adequate foreign exchange or foreign purchasing power. In 1950, Israel imported \$280 million of goods and spent an additional \$30 million abroad for various purposes. Even this level of imports is inadequate. The people are undergoing the hardship of an austerity diet because of food and other shortages, and industry is working part-time for lack of imported new materials. Israel's earning power is far below her minimum needs: her exports and other earnings in foreign exchange in 1950 were less than \$90 million. This deficit between import needs and earning potentiality must be financed somehow. In 1950 it was financed by philanthropy, by borrowing abroad, by private investment, and by using the foreign exchange savings of the country (sterling balances). The income of \$100 million in 1950 from philanthropy, part of which was received in funds and part in commodities, was obviously one of the major elements in meeting the needs of the country of Israel.

This wide gap between foreign currency earnings and foreign currency needs is the result of the basic economic weakness of the country. In three years of statehood, Israel has accomplished many things; but, in this list of accomplishments, the economic achievement is missing, for production of farm and factory has not been commensurate by a

the U.S. to Israel has been \$20 million to \$25 million per year.

The Government of Israel has also entered the field of raising investment funds. This again, is non-philanthropic in character, but the type of appeal, and the techniques used, are similar to those used by the UJA, and impinge upon the philanthropic field of activity. Beginning the campaign in May, 1951, the major effort is the issuance and sale of Israeli Government Bonds in the U.S., the issue being for \$500,000,000 for sale over a period of three years. The preliminary promotional and organizational efforts indicate that most Jewish organizations engaged in philanthropic work of one kind or another in the past, will be mobilized and their energies directed toward the sale of these investment securities to the maximum extent, and this attempt to mobilize financial assistance to Israel is planned to overshadow all other efforts to assist Israel. It is too early to tell whether, and in what manner, the bond drive will permanently change the character of philanthropic campaigns for Jewish and Israeli causes.

Israel's Total Effort for Assistance for 1951-1953

The Israeli Government has set out a program for the three years 1951-53 which involves raising \$1,000,000,000 in assistance from the U.S.A. There are four approaches to be used to reach this goal: philanthropy, private investment, grants or loans from governments, and the Israeli Government Bond Drive. Since the goal of the latter two approaches have indicated totals of \$650,000,000, and private investment may be estimated at \$75 million for the three year period, it may be assumed that \$275,000,000 is the goal assigned to philanthropy. This sum is just about the amount which

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wide margin with the increase in Jewish population.

As the Israeli authorities drive on to finance this foreign exchange deficit, which is growing and not contracting, they seek funds abroad from all possible sources.

In the first instance, upon receipt, foreign purchasing power given to Israel is just as effective if it is derived from a gift, private or public investment or an inter-governmental grant or loan. In the future, however, loans must be repaid and investments serviced. Philanthropic dollars need not be repaid in foreign exchange, and gifts are therefore preferred. But when the immediate crisis of inadequate dollars is acute, as it is now, the authorities may be willing to sacrifice a part of the philanthropic funds if it means a much larger total of foreign exchange income at the moment.

It is because foreign exchange income has equal value at the point of entry to Israel, that it has been difficult to obtain a clarification of the role of philanthropy as distinct from the role of investment. The philanthropic appeals contain elements which qualify properly as investment, and investment appeals have elements which are philanthropic. Each appeal attempts to influence the maximum number of people to the maximum extent; therefore each appeal tries to be all-embracing. It is quite understandable that the authorities are unwilling to define the relative spheres of activity, when such distinctions might adversely affect the total flow of dollars to the country in the immediate future.

Principal Philanthropic Programs in Israel: Immigration

The principal philanthropic programs are for the movement of immigrants to Israel, their reception, care and main-

tenance, and the programs for their absorption into the economy of the country, principally through the development of agriculture.

The net immigration in Israel was over 500,000 from May, 1948, to December, 1950, an increase in population, after the Arabs departed, of 80 per cent for the country. This immigration was the outstanding feature of economic life in the country and determined the character and the scope of all philanthropic activity. The immigration did far more, of course: it also determined the character and scope of governmental activity.

The relationship between philanthropic programs and governmental programs is so intertwined that it is difficult to establish definite lines or areas of responsibility; parts of programs are shifted from one to the other for financial reasons, sometimes for administrative reasons. The general trend is for the government to take increasing financial responsibility for the philanthropic programs. This is an expected development, for as the country grows, the programs must expand; fund-raising abroad has not expanded since 1948, but on the contrary, has contracted.

The Israeli authorities are thus faced with the prospect of permitting the reduction of philanthropic activities per immigrant, or assuming financial responsibility for the activities. They have done both. As long as immigration continues at a high level, and philanthropic fund-raising fails to respond fully to the needs of the philanthropic programs, there is no alternative to the Israeli authorities. The result, in Israel, is government spending far beyond the income of the government, with consequent inflation. The bulk of the government's deficit spending is for causes which formerly fell within the programs of philanthropic

agencies, although the programs were partly or wholly constructive in nature.

Moving of Immigrants to Israel

The Joint Distribution Committee, which is a major beneficiary of the UJA, had the financial responsibility of moving immigrants to Israel until December 31, 1950, when it was transferred to the Jewish Agency. The International Refugee Organization defrayed, in part, the expenses for the transportation of Displaced Persons from Central Europe to Israel, and paid over \$10,000,000 for the program. The JDC's expenditures from May, 1948, to December, 1950, for emigration to Israel was at least \$30 million in addition.

The current wave of immigration threatens to submerge the philanthropic organizations engaged in receptance, care and maintenance, and absorption of the immigrants; emergency immigration from Iraq and Rumania may push the totals beyond 30,000 per month for a number of months in the spring and summer of 1951. When immigration approached this level of numbers in the spring of 1949, there was a large amount of abandoned Arab housing available; now, there is very little of housing materials available, and the process of economic absorption is more difficult. The philanthropic organizations and the government face a financial and an administrative crisis of major proportions in taking care of this extraordinary immigration.

Care and Maintenance

From October, 1948, until September, 1950, the Jewish Agency maintained reception camps for the immigration. The scale of immigration far exceeded the rate at which the immigrants found housing and jobs, so that the number receiv-

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ing care and maintenance rose rapidly in 1949 and 1950 until it reached 100,000. A high proportion of the immigrants had been in camps for periods over six months.

The bottleneck impeding the resettlement of the immigrants was lack of housing and the opening of new agricultural settlements. The expenditures for care and maintenance were so great that the Jewish Agency was forced to curtail its construction work. The breaking of this vicious circle was achieved in July, 1950, when "Maasarot" or villages with temporary housing were set up over the countryside. The immigrants in these temporary quarters are self-supporting, and receive no care and maintenance. (The government's program of public works, or work relief projects, bridges the gap between the immigrants' arrival at the village and obtaining private employment.)

Social Welfare Cases. By December 1950, the population of the camps receiving care and maintenance was reduced to 30,000, many of whom are "social" cases presenting chronic health and welfare problems. This group represents a "hard core" which is Israel's most difficult human problem.

The JDC assumed partial responsibility for care of the chronically ill amongst immigrants when it became a partner with the government and the Jewish Agency in October, 1949, in organizing Malben. This organization set up institutions for the aged, tuberculous, mentally sick and the chronically ill. By the end of 1950, Malben had provided institutional care for 3500 persons, and construction was in progress to expand the number of beds by 1500. Malben became the sole responsibility of the JDC in January, 1951.

Malben proceeded to enter the field of

economic rehabilitation beginning with the establishment of a self-supporting village of 100 families in which the chief wage earner was blind. This successful project was followed with sheltered workshops, which by the end of April, 1951, had 300 workers and was still expanding. Sheltered workshops become economically self-supporting and even profitable under present conditions, when the Joint Distribution Committee purchases raw materials in the foreign markets at the official rate of exchange, while the competition of the sheltered workshops must pay considerably more for their imported materials in local prices.

Another important aspect of the rehabilitation work is placing social welfare clients and their families in retail establishments located in the new villages being set up throughout the country. Malben has the concession for establishing retail stores and in three months of work succeeded in placing 400 social case families as retail store owners, with 60-80 families being added every month.

The work of Malben, however, does little more than touch the surface of the problem of social welfare needs in Israel, particularly for people who are not eligible for institutionalization and yet are not full employable in the economic system. There are 30,000 persons still in the immigrant camps and probably twice that number among the immigrants who are living in the old Arab towns and in the new immigrant quarters, who fall into this category.

Development of Agriculture. The experience has been that 25% of the immigrants find employment on their own in the first stage of the resettlement process and 75% must have employment found for them. The basic method of immigrant absorption by the authorities is to settle them on the land; the only hope for

permanent economic settlement of a large proportion of the immigrants is in agriculture. The future of Israel can be secure only if there is a large expansion of agricultural production in the country. For these reasons the Jewish Agency will devote more than half of its total resources, \$60 million, during the current year to this development. In 1949 and the first half of 1950, the resources of the Jewish Agency were devoted principally to the "consolidation" of the agricultural settlements which had been established prior to 1948, although new settlements had been formed since that time on a large scale. From the middle of 1949 to the end of 1950 there were more than 100 new settlements established for immigrants on a smallholders' cooperative basis. During 1951, the resources of the Jewish Agency will be devoted to making these latter settlements self-supporting. The Jewish Agency has available for its agricultural work, in addition to philanthropic contributions from the UJA, and loans from Israeli sources, the \$55,000,000 of Export-Import Bank loans and with these funds they have been purchasing agricultural equipment, live stock, pipes for irrigation and other agricultural supplies.

Housing. It became apparent during the middle of 1949 that the Jewish Agency would not be able to finance the immigrants at a level which would also provide them with new housing. Up to that time the Jewish Agency had renovated the abandoned Arab houses and were able to settle 140,000 immigrants using small capital expenditures. When this windfall of housing was exhausted, the need arose for the construction of permanent housing on a scale beyond the resources of the Jewish Agency. The government therefore took over full responsibility for supplying housing for

the immigrants. Even the government, however, was unable to keep pace with the growth in immigration and therefore acquiesced in the temporary housing of the immigrant villages as an interim expedient.

The pace of the government's housing program continues to fall further and further behind the need as the immigrants continue to come. The need at the moment is 85,000 permanent houses, and is increasing from month to month. It has been hampered by many things; shortages of imported raw materials, inadequate production of local products, principally cement, and a shortage of skilled labor. In the coming months it will be difficult also to find locations, for farm expansion is not keeping pace with immigration.

Financial Situation of Jewish Agency. Beginning in the early months of statehood the Jewish Agency found that its income from abroad was inadequate to carry out its programs in Israel and even before dropping aspects of program, the Agency borrowed money on a large scale in Israel. This borrowing of funds took the form of bank loans guaranteed by the government, although some loans were made directly by the government for specific purposes. At the present time the Jewish Agency's debt in Israel is more than \$60,000,000 and the debt is expected to reach \$100,000,000 by the end of 1951. These loans are repayable in Israeli currency. The Jewish Agency as such has no foreign debt except the \$55,000,000 it will owe the Export-Import Bank via the Government of Israel when this loan is fully utilized.

The Work of the Jewish National Fund. More than half of the income of the Jewish National Fund is turned over to the Jewish Agency for agricultural development work in Israel. In addition

the JNF continues to buy land from the Arabs and from the Government of Israel; to rent land to various organizations for developmental purposes. They also carry out some afforestation although the government likewise has a large scale afforestation project which is a part of the general work relief program. The JNF has a program for amelioration of the soil which in effect is the establishment of immigrants in hill country. Here the immigrants devote the first years of their settlement to clearing the land of stones, terracing and planting trees. They are paid wages by the JNF for this work. In January, 1951, the JNF embarked on the large scale project of developing the Huleh Basin—a project which it is estimated will cost some \$25,000,000 and which will be in process for four or five years.

Irrigation. From a technical point of view the most important agricultural need is for irrigation, for farming is not possible unless some irrigation is available for every farm. The JNF has joined with the Histadruth in an organization called Mekoroth, which has the major responsibility for large central irrigation work in Israel; local irrigation, utilizing wells and the small pipe extensions from the large pipe lines fall within the scope of the Jewish Agency for new immigrant settlements. The government has also given assistance to irrigation work. The pace of development of irrigation is proving to be much slower than the development of new farm settlements.

Medical Work. The financing of medical work in Israel has played a large part in the philanthropic efforts of the American Jewish community but the fact is that foreign philanthropy covers only a small part of the medical picture in Israel. Hadassah has acted as the pioneer in raising the standards of medical and

hospital care in Israel and is now developing a medical school with Hebrew University, but the growth of the Histadruth's medical service and the government medical services has far outdistanced the relatively stable program which Hadassah has maintained in the past years. Malben, the organization for the care of the chronically ill among the immigrants, has stepped into the picture on a large scale for the care of the tuberculous, the aged, and the chronically ill among recent immigrants.

Cultural Institutions. The three major institutions of higher secular education in Israel have relied to a considerable part for their financial support on funds raised abroad. The funds, however, have been relatively stable while the organizations in Israel have expanded greatly. As a result it has become necessary for the government to give large scale assistance to these institutions both in direct grants or loans and in payments for technical work done by the staffs of these institutions for the government's account. The American Fund for Israeli Institutions has financed an assortment of 90 cultural institutions in Israel, a number of which are yeshivot. The growth of the country has far outpaced the activities of this organization and the organizations have been able to raise an increasing proportion of their necessary funds within Israel itself.

Vocational Training. Vocational training programs in Israel have been maintained by the Histadruth and Hadassah in recent years with a level of enrollment of about 1000 to 1500 students. These programs have been so inadequate that the various governmental departments and other philanthropic organizations have opened up additional schools all over the country, some of which are in direct competition with each other. For

the moment the work is neither effectively coordinated nor supervised. An additional new factor in this situation has been the transference of ORT activities to Israel where they have built up a school system for 1000 students within a period of one year. In this field there is a mixture of philanthropy and governmental activity, with the role of government, both national and local, becoming increasingly important.

Mention should also be made, at this point, of the "Youth Aliyah," a program administered by the Jewish Agency, which has responsibility for the care, maintenance and education of 15,000 immigrant children and youth from the ages of 8 to 18, a substantial proportion of whom have parents in Israel. The children are institutionalized, and the bulk of the youth are placed in groups of 40, on collective farm settlements where they work half-time, and attend school half-time. Those on the farms receive an "apprenticeship" in the prevailing methods of agriculture, but systematic vocational training, in agriculture or in industrial skills, is completely absent.

The Yeshivot. The institutions of the yeshivot in Israel give support to a total population including dependents of the students and teachers of about 10,000 persons. This group of religious students and their dependents obtain their principal support from the contributing public in the United States. The JDC has a program of administering aid to this group which amounts to \$600,000 to \$800,000 a year and the Federated Council for Israeli Institutions supplies an additional sum of about \$300,000. The yeshivot, however, carry on substantial fund raising activities in the United States for themselves which probably exceeds the amount given by the two or-

ganizations listed above. They receive funds from all countries of the world and from the Government of Israel through the Ministry of Religion and the Ministry of Social Welfare.

Political Parties' Philanthropic Work in Israel. All of the political parties in Israel maintain philanthropic or semi-philanthropic programs in Israel and raised money in the United States in support of those programs. Fund raising by political organizations has been reduced in recent years when the United Palestine Appeal, obtaining funds from the UJA, took over the financing of some of these projects in Israel on condition that the organizations would not raise money independently in the U.S. on a political basis. The Histadruth, however, continues its fund raising in the U.S. and the \$3,000,000 or so it collects each year are distributed to philanthropic, or semi-philanthropic organizations operated by the Histadruth in Israel. The Histadruth collects membership dues in Israel for the same purposes and the income from abroad constitutes about 15% of the total income available for these purposes.

Summary of Programs. In general there is hardly any aspect of life in Israel which has not been or is not currently affected by the expenditure of philanthropic funds which have been raised abroad.

The trends in Israel are perfectly clear, however—a decline in the *relative* importance of all foreign philanthropic programs, and an assumption by the government of increasing financial and administrative responsibility for such activities. The tasks assumed by philanthropy have grown far beyond the financial resources at the disposal of the organizations.

The objective observer must follow out the logic of these developments. If phil-

anthropic programs cannot cover the entire field, what aspects should be retained and which dropped? What shall be the points of concentration? What new programs should be undertaken in the light of changing circumstances? To answer these questions it is necessary to mark out the major characteristics of the economic problem of Israel on which there is little difference of opinion:

- a) The primary need of the country is to increase the production of those commodities which are now being imported, or of commodities which can be exported. The most important need is to increase the production of food as rapidly as possible.
- b) It is necessary to raise the standards of occupational skills, of technical proficiency in agriculture and in industry, and the technique of administration of all organizations.
- c) Of direct concern to philanthropy for Israel is the overwhelming need to speed up the process of economic absorption of the immigrants, particularly the successful integration into the productive processes as defined in (1) above.

In a period of rapid change, such as the present, there is a need for a guide to influence changes in programs which will result in greater concentration of energies and efforts on the most effective basis of work. The separation of fund-raising, which is done by American personnel and membership, from fund-spending, which is done by Israeli organizations with Israeli personnel, is the most serious obstacle to a "rationaliza-

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tion" of philanthropic programs. The American counterparts have vested interests in the form of education and conditioning of their membership and contributors, while the complex organizational structure in the U.S. has produced its own inner political complications. On the Israeli side there is the necessity of conforming in a general way to the fund-raising requirements, and to their own political personality and organizational problems.

There is, in summary, need for a much greater flexibility in the structure and programs of the philanthropy which is vividly portrayed against the background

of rapidly changing situations in Israel which philanthropy is attempting to serve.

Events may overtake these problems. The emergence of the Government of Israel Bond Drive may permanently affect the fund-raising aspect of philanthropy; the developing economic difficulties in Israel, which show little prospect of improvement in the future months, may force fundamental changes in the complex of philanthropic programs. It would be much more effective, and less painful to the people involved, if these fundamental changes could be anticipated and the transition made gradual.

THE MEANING OF JEWISHNESS TO CLIENTS AND ITS EFFECT ON CASE WORK SERVICE*

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I SHOULD like to preface this paper with the explanation that its content is the result of group discussion by representatives of the Jewish Family and Vocational agencies of the Twin Cities.¹ We met on a number of occasions to examine the previous discussions on Jewish component and, in the light of our experience, to evaluate whether, and under what conditions, it has had significance in vocational counseling and case work practice.

What are the Jewish components in

* Editor's Note: This paper which was presented at the National Conference of Jewish Social Welfare in Atlantic City, June 7, 1950, has been the subject of much discussion and controversy among case workers and others interested in the Jewish component as a factor in case work. Its presentation here—together with discussion by George Rabinoff and Samuel Grand—does not necessarily imply acceptance of the point of view reflected in Mr. Lerner's paper. The JSSQ has published a number of papers reflecting a different point of view, however, and on a subject of such vital interest to practitioners it seems appropriate that a variety of views be presented. Case workers who are stimulated by Mr. Lerner's paper to write on their own opinions or experiences are invited to send communications to the Editor for possible publication in future issues of the Quarterly. H. A.

¹ The committee consisted of Mr. Solomon Shapiro, director J. V. S., St. Paul; Mr. Joseph L. Taylor, director J. F. S., St. Paul; Mr. Samuel Lerner, Case Work Supervisor, J. F. S., St. Paul; Mr. Walter Levey, J. V. S., Minneapolis, and Mr. David Levine, Supervisor Children's Division, J. F. & C. S., Minneapolis.

case work? Is there anything specially significant in clients coming to Jewish agencies or being interviewed by Jewish workers? If there are significant factors that affect the case work process, do they apply to some or to all clients? How are we to know whether Jewish agencies have special meaning to clients, how can this meaning be measured, and what are we to do with it?

A recently arrived DP became quite excited while in an agency's waiting room. The receptionist asked whether she could help. In Yiddish she was told that nothing was the matter, but that the man whose picture hangs on the wall is a friend of the client. He had just left him that morning at "minyan." . . . The man whose picture hangs on the wall happened to be a Rembrandt painting of an "Old Man."

Is there any Jewish content, applicable to case work practice, to be gleaned from this story? This client's confusion in identifying the man in the painting as a friend of his, is only matched by the confusion in the case work field as to the possible meaning of Jewish content in case work. Because it is so easy to read into a situation what we wish to read into it—just as the client may have done with the painting—it is necessary for us to re-examine, in each discussion, the assump-