

EXECUTIVE OF THE WORLD ZIONIST ORGANIZATION
AND THE JEWISH AGENCY

REPORT

ON ACTIVITIES FROM APRIL 1968 TO MARCH 1969

submitted to

THE SESSION OF THE ZIONIST GENERAL COUNCIL
JERUSALEM, JUNE-JULY 1969

PUBLISHED BY THE ZIONIST EXECUTIVE
JERUSALEM, 1969

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THE IMMIGRATION AND ABSORPTION DEPARTMENT

The period under review marked a radical change in immigration trends. The Six Day War came as a shock to the Jewish communities all over the world. It aroused them from their lethargy and made them realize how badly Israel needs immigration. And although this year's immigration figures are far lower than during the late forties and early fifties, there has been a notable increase in the number of immigrants from prosperous, free countries, which portends a further growth in Western immigration during the coming years.

These developments have also resulted in organizational changes at this end. The Government of Israel has set up an Immigration Absorption Office to take charge of all matters appertaining to the intake, integration and acculturation of the newcomers. It obviously took over several functions that were previously within the competence of the Jewish Agency's Immigration and Absorption Department. This Department has also been reorganized to be better able to cope with the cardinal tasks that have remained its responsibility: the promotion and organization of immigration abroad, and the operation of absorption centres, ulpanim and immigrants hostels at this end, as well as the care of the poor and the needy.

IMMIGRATION DIVISION

The Immigration Division was reorganized. It now comprises the following six desks: USA and Canada, Western Europe, South Africa and Australia, Central Europe, French-speaking countries, and Asia. Both immigration and initial absorption are now handled individually. Wherever possible, provisions are made for the potential immigrant to register for an Absorption Centre, an ulpan, a hostel or an apartment still before his arrival, his job prospects are examined and he is briefed on the educational facilities available for his children according to their personal requirements. Immigrants from countries where no such preliminary arrangements can be made are screened on board ship or on arrival and referred to the appropriate institutions and localities according to their wishes, qualifications and prospects.

As a result of the restricted building activity during the economic recession insufficient housing was available. Many families, mainly from the USA, France and other Western countries, had to be advised to postpone their immigration until they could be provided with a suitable home. The housing shortage was particularly acute in Jerusalem which since its unification has had a particular appeal for new immigrants.

Promotion of Immigration

Additional emissaries have been sent out, mainly to the USA, England and France where growing numbers of Jews are showing an interest in coming to Israel to settle, partly because of Israel's increased attraction after the Six Day War, and partly because of changing conditions in their countries of residence. At present the Department has emissaries working in the following countries:

Italy	5	Bolivia	1
Austria	7	USA	18
England	10	Brazil	3
France	16	Argentina	5
Switzerland	1	Chile	1
Greece	2	Uruguay	1
Persia	4	Colombia	1
Canada	3	Peru	1
Mexico	1	Australia	1
Other countries		3	
Total		84	

The Immigration Movement

The 27th Zionist Congress was attended by 20 immigrants' delegates from the USA, Argentina, Uruguay, Brazil, England, France and Belgium. At their instigation the Immigration and Absorption Committee submitted to the Congress a draft resolution calling for the establishment of an Immigration Movement for all potential immigrants intending to come to Israel within a period of three years. This resolution, which specifies that the new Immigration Movement should have an independent status within the Zionist Movement, was duly passed by the Congress. Immediately after the Congress the Immigration and Absorption Department accordingly set about establishing Immigration Movements in the various countries, usually by means of special

founders' conventions. By now the USA and Canada, England, France, North Africa and Australia all have their own national Immigration Movement while other countries have clubs and groups for the same purpose, as follows:

USA	37 groups
Canada	4
England	14
France	20
Other West-European countries	9
South Africa	8
Australia	3
Argentina	4
Brazil	4
Other Latin-American countries	5
Total	108 potential immigrants' groups.

Altogether the Immigration Movement by now has a membership of about 5, 000.

Krayot

The existing Krayot have expanded and new ones were set up. Particularly notable is the development of Kiryat Mattersdorf in Jerusalem where an Old People's Home and new apartments for immigrants are being built. Kiryat Attari and the Leibowitz Yeshiva are under construction. A further Kirya for religious scientists from the USA is soon due to be built and further projects are being examined.

Information & Training of Emissaries

Special stress was laid on checking and double-checking every piece of information issued by the Department. Together with the Information and Publication Division of the Ministry for Immigrants' Absorption a new edition of a guide to new immigrants, specifying all the various things they are entitled to, was published in English, French and Spanish as well as in Hebrew. A guide to students was also published, in addition to the various publications issued at the Department's instigation in the USA, France, England and other countries. A brochure in French on the town of Shderot

was the first in a new series of publications on the development towns, of which further issues are now in print.

Two seminars were held for emissaries about to embark on their tour of duty. The Jewish Agency's Institute for Emissaries has just been opened and is holding a six weeks course for emissaries due to go out this summer. The course includes lectures and guided tours, and the participants are given detailed instructions on their future job and a thorough insight into the workings of the Department and other agencies and into all aspects of immigration and integration.

Transportation

The Department continued to look after the organized transportation of new immigrants from the European transit centres to which they have been directed, as soon as possible after they get there, and to receive them on their arrival in Israel, keeping track of any changes in schedule. The transit centres, which give the prospective immigrant his first idea about things to come, are equipped with a full staff of counsellors and medical and social workers and such facilities as a kosher kitchen, dining room, synagogue, dispensary and clinic. In addition four special sailings of ss Herzl and Jerusalem were arranged for immigrants from Latin America. About two thirds of all immigrants arrived by air.

Freight

The freight division helped to coordinate the shipment of immigrants' cargo and to clear it from customs on arrival in Haifa and Ashdod. The cargo of immigrants who could not arrange for insurance in their country of origin was insured with Olim Ltd.

Immigration figures

During 1. 4. 68 - 31. 3. 69, 33,500 immigrants arrived from 84 countries, 64.0 per cent more than during the same period last year when there were 21,650 immigrants from 80 countries. Of these 19,000 came straightaway as immigrants, 59.2 per cent more than in 1967/68 when only 14,360 arrived with the firm intention to stay. There were 2,592 tourists who decided to become immigrants, only slightly more than in 1967/68, when this figure stood at 2,294, but every year more people arrive as, or become, temporary residents, with the idea of settling

permanently in Israel and there were 9,407 such during the period under review compared with 4,490 during the preceding period - an increase of 109.5 per cent. The number of returning emigrants went up by as much as 366.0 per cent, 498 to 2,316. These newcomers included 2,539 university graduates and professional people, mainly from Western countries - 143.4 per cent more than during the previous period when there were only 1,043 immigrants of this type. The number of students who attended local institutions of higher learning rose by 11.6 per cent from 3,350 to 3,885. Most of them came from the USA, Canada and France.

The age distribution of the new immigrants has also changed, as follows:

	1967/68	1968/69
0-14 years	27.6	25.8
15-17	6.6	6.4
18-39	36.4	45.2
40-49	7.8	8.7
50-64	17.6	9.5
65 and above	4.0	4.4

This was due to the higher proportion coming from Western countries where the weight of the working age groups is higher, and families tend to have fewer children. The slight increase in the older age group is accounted for mainly by immigrants from North Africa.

The 56 ulpanim, including the new ulpanim opened towards the middle or end of 1968 in the Absorption Centres, were attended by 7,011 persons: 2,744 or 39.2 per cent attended kibbutz ulpanim; 2,332 or 33.2 per cent attended the 8 municipal ulpanim; 1,935 or 27.6 per cent attended part-time morning or evening ulpanim without boarding facilities. Thus 4,279 or 61.0 per cent of all ulpan students were boarders and 2,732, or 39 per cent were external students.

Immigrant Hostels and Absorption Centres

While the hostels are intended as temporary lodgings mainly for single persons, the absorption centres are designed for whole families, and provide them not only with lodging but also with full board and with facilities to learn Hebrew and about the country

generally. In addition to special ulpanim, lectures are held on local topics; security affairs, civic procedures, the tax system, and the like, and trips to various parts of the country are laid on. There also are entertainment programmes and social evenings. The social counsellors work in conjunction with the teaching staff and with local community leaders, and in many places there are schemes for the "adoption" of the new immigrants by local families. The children are placed in the nearby schools, kindergartens or nurseries.

The Immigrants' Absorption Ministry and the Immigration and Absorption Department of the Jewish Agency are jointly responsible for both the hostels and the centres.

Absorption Centres

<u>Existing Centres</u>		<u>Centres Under Construction</u>		<u>Projected Centres</u>	
<u>Locality</u>	<u>No. of Beds</u>	<u>Locality</u>	<u>No. of Beds</u>	<u>Locality</u>	<u>No. of Beds</u>
Karmiel	412	Haifa		Kfar Saba	250
Affula	228	(expansion)	200	Beersheba	320
Nazareth	346	Jerusalem,		Arad	220
Haifa	430	Manhat	200	Total	
Nethanya	376	Kfar Habad	240	3 centres	790
Ashdod	216	Shderot	336		
Beersheba	272	Mevasseret			
Arad	250	Yerushalayim	640		
Dimona	208	Total	1,616		
Jerusalem		5 centres			
(Qatamon IX)	338				
Total					
10 Centres	1,976				

Immigrant Hostels

<u>Existing Hostels</u>		<u>Hostels under construction</u>	
<u>Locality</u>	<u>No. of beds</u>	<u>Locality</u>	<u>No. of beds</u>
Nazareth	88	Ramat Aviv	240
Bet Brodetzki	120	Bet Brodetzki II	150
Lod I	132	Kiryat Gan	240
Bet Giora	160	Ramat Yoseph	320
Rassco, Jlm.	60	Lod	200
Ashqelon	78	Total	1,150 beds
Lod II	336		
Total	974 beds		

Ulpanim

There are 56 kibbutz ulpanim, 7 external ulpanim and 8 ulpanim in Absorption Centres.

Direct Placement of Immigrants

	No. of Families	Single persons	Total
Absorption Centres	527	570	2, 349
Hostels	313	309	1, 044
Student hostels	8	750	768
Ulpanim	102	1, 430	1, 741
Educational institutions	2	21	28
National service	1	122	124
Yeshivot	19	102	312
Pioneer Hostels	1	12	14
Youth hostels	-	36	36
Counsellors' Institute	-	14	14
Hotels	50	151	319
Social institutions	1	42	44
Hospitals	-	15	15
Total	1,024	3,574	6,808

The structure of immigration and problem cases

The proportion of immigrants from Western countries has been growing constantly over the last few years, and rose from 41.7 per cent of the total in 1967/68 to 53.2 per cent in 1968/69, as may be seen from the following breakdown.

Immigration, by type and status of immigrants, 1968/69

	Western Countries	Other Countries
Direct immigrants	4, 970	14, 244
Settling tourists	1, 997	444
Temporary residents	8, 693	714
Returning emigrants	2, 078	238
Total	17, 738 (53.2%)	15, 640 (46.8%)

Nevertheless there still are quite a number of problem cases that require special assistance. The Social Service Division handled 800 applications for the immigration of problem cases, 364 applications for the grant of immigrant rights to tourists, 389 applications for the grant of immigrants' rights to returning residents, and 177 applications for the grant of immigrants' rights to special cases. This does not include the kindergarten placement of children of families living in Absorption Centres nor any of the other provisions that had to be made for these families. It further provided for the subsistence of 1520 families which were given the essential equipment to start a home; household help and extra-institutional care was given in 110 cases; 205 children - normal and retarded - were placed in appropriate institutions, given special help with their lessons or home nursing; better housing conditions, transfers and the like were arranged for 372 families; vocational training, retraining and Hebrew lessons were provided in 143 cases; and 197 chronic patients were institutionalised, given auxiliary medical appliances, sent to convalescence home and generally cared for.

Direct financial assistance

Adaptation to a new country is never easy, especially for poor immigrants from less developed countries. Initial financial assistance is therefore provided to facilitate their economic and social adjustment. A comparative breakdown of this type of assistance in 1967/68 and 1968/69 is given below.

A. Non-earmarked loans and Allowances

	1968/69	1967/68
Ordinary immigrants	IL 1,126,730	IL 586,543
University graduates	14,950	102,838
Social cases	671,480	284,954
Veteran Zionist leaders	8,300	14,530
Total	1,821,460	988,865

B. Grants and Loans for Constructive Purposes and Rehabilitation

	1968/69	1967/68
Ordinary immigrants	1,299,480	442,672
University graduates	291,320	191,718
Social cases	162,230	597,036
Veteran Zionist leaders	33,300	58,100
Total	1,786,330	1,229,526

C. Aid to Kibbutz Settlers

Housing furniture and equipment	344,950	245,250
Grants for problem cases	9,580	7,475
Grants for large families	-	21,788
Total	354,530	274,513

There are several reasons why there is little correspondence between the sums expended in 1968/69 and in 1967/68.

1. The number of immigrants has increased.
2. The type of immigrants has changed.
3. Several functions have been taken over the Government.
4. Immigrants are dealt with on a more individual basis.

Constructive funds

These are loan funds designed for artisans, technicians, members of the free professions, and social cases. For immigrants whose occupational status is that of employees, it is enough to learn Hebrew to have good prospects of finding a job. For self-employed persons this is not enough: they also need a place of work, tools and equipment, raw materials and working capital. Moreover, quite a number of immigrants want to live in a particular place which they think holds out the best job opportunities and need the money to buy or rent an apartment. A breakdown of the sums spent for these purposes is given below:

	<u>1967/68</u>		<u>1968/69</u>	
	<u>No. of loans</u>	<u>Total IL.</u>	<u>No. of loans</u>	<u>Total IL.</u>
Renting of apartment	1,347	4,020,000	1,364	4,923,000
Mortgage	114	1,929,500	444	9,570,300
Purchase of apartment	337	495,000	129	208,000
Purchase of workshops, clinics, equipment	953	2,033,818	625	1,360,793
Working capital and the like				
Purchase of furniture	331	251,736	338	272,931
Initial settlement	1,658	786,793	2,907	2,619,815
Study of Hebrew and vocational training	473	276,798	79	52,235
Total	5,220	9,820,183	5,890	18,588,374

Accordingly, although there were more immigrants than last year the number that needed financial assistance to rent an apartment remained practically the same, as many more were placed in Ulpanim, Hostels and Absorption Centres. In view of the different type of immigration there were more applicants for mortgage loans and loans for initial settlement and fewer applicants for some other kinds of loans.

YOUTH ALIYA DEPARTMENT

A. PUPIL POPULATION OF THE DEPARTMENT IN THE PERIOD REVIEWED

In the period which has elapsed since the Twenty-seventh Zionist Congress the Department has continued its efforts to encourage the immigration to Israel, and the absorption here of three different categories of children.

1. Children unaccompanied by their parents:

The Department intensified its efforts to bring to Israel children who are not accompanied by their parents, for education and training in various homes and settlements. From 1 April 1968 to March 31, 1969, eight hundred children were brought to Israel in this category. It is expected that in the 1969/70 financial year one thousand children not accompanied by their families will be brought to Israel by the Department. This type of aliya must be regarded in a sense as spiritual rescue of the children, as they are threatened by assimilation and loss of national identity in their present countries of residence. The Department has also embarked on plans to bring back to Israel the children of Israeli citizens resident abroad, the assumption being that following the return of the sons and daughters, the parents may be induced to come back.

The Department continued with the project to bring to Israel children in the higher secondary school grades for education here. These children, coming from France, are enabled to continue their education in this country, in their native language. In addition to the "French Classes" which already exist in the general and in the religious sectors, the Department is considering the advisability of setting up other "language" classes, for children coming from other Western countries. In these classes the young people will be prepared for the matriculation examinations in their countries of origin. The completion of their education in Israel has stimulated many of the youngsters to stay here permanently.

2. Children coming to Israel with their families:

The number of children coming to Israel together with their parents and families, who wish to be placed in Youth Aliya institutions and villages, has also increased. The general increase in

immigration figures in the period here reviewed is also reflected in the absorption figures of Youth Aliya. Children of immigrants retain the right to be accepted by Youth Aliya for three years after their arrival in this country. The Department has a twofold objective in accepting these children: the provision of a suitable educational-cultural framework ensures the rapid absorption of the boys and girls, while the fact that the children are not at home in the difficult initial years after arrival in Israel makes it easier for their parents to become integrated in their new homeland. Among the children coming to Israel together with their parents are many who could not be given a proper Jewish education in their previous countries of domicile. Youth Aliya, accordingly, is required to instil in them a sense of Jewish identification in addition to their schooling and social training.

3. Provision for children coming from veteran immigrant families:

In addition to its work for the children of newcomers to this country the Department continues to handle the education of children of immigrants who have been settled in Israel for more than three years, but whose economic and cultural integration in Israel life is not yet complete. These children are usually placed in Youth Aliya groups. They include boys and girls from the city slums and from the development towns, from new immigrants moshavim and other newcomers settlements. In many cases the families are in difficult economic straits. Many of them have a large number of children, while some of the children come from broken families or underprivileged homes. Part of the funds required to finance this class of integration comes from Ministries of the Government (Education, Labour and Religious Affairs).

B. CATEGORIES OF INTEGRATION

Youth Aliya has four categories of absorption for its pupils.

1. Educational institutions (with hostels) :

The Department is associated with over eighty educational boarding institutions, with grammar, vocational, agricultural and yeshiva curricula. Some of these institutions have a single trend, other have more than one. In some of the institutions the pupils are prepared for their matriculation examinations; in others the education is agricultural or vocational in character. In January 1969 5064 Youth Aliya charges - out of a total of 10763 - were in such boarding institutions.

2. Youth groups in the kibbutzim:

The Department is connected with more than one hundred places of absorption in the kibbutzim. In the period here reviewed the Department endeavoured to intensify vocational training in its youth groups in the kibbutzim, in order to prepare the young people to fend for themselves, whether in the kibbutz framework or elsewhere. In January 1969 there were 2241 boys and girls of Youth Aliya in the kibbutzim. Some of these groups are made up entirely of Youth Aliya children; others are mixed, some of the children being sons and daughters of the kibbutzim, and the groups go to the local kibbutz school.

3. Special classes for rehabilitation:

(a) The Youth Aliya institutions, Ramat Hadassah and Kiryat Yearim, have special classes for children who are backward in their lessons because of the social or cultural backwardness of their parental homes and with regard to whom there is reason to expect that they will surmount their backwardness after a year or two. When this period or preparatory schooling is over, most of them indeed, are placed in the normal classes of Youth Aliya. The Department also continues to maintain the Apprentice Home.

(b) Children of a specially problematic character, for whom no collective framework is suitable, are placed in foster homes. In January 1969 611 young people, wards of Youth Aliya, were being provided for within these instruments for special education.

4. Youth centres:

In the period under review, according to a decision taken by the Jewish Agency at the beginning of 1969, Youth Aliya was authorized to represent the Agency exclusively on the Joint Administration of the Youth Centres. The Head of the Youth Aliya Department continues to serve as the Chairman of this Administration. The Government is represented on the Administration by the Ministry of Education and Culture. The Centres have four different streams: Day Centres, twelve-months course for graduates of the Centres (in conjunction with the Ministry of Labour), Youth Ulpanim and supplementary education classes.

The Day Centres accept boys of fourteen to sixteen years of age, who are given one or two years of schooling. The national courses are for graduates of the Youth Centres coming from the development towns, and include training in a number of trades such as auto-mechanics, operation of engineering equipment, cookery etc.

The Youth Ulpanim attached to collective settlements and educational institutions are for youngsters of sixteen to seventeen-and-half, who have come to Israel unaccompanied by their parents, by prior arrangement, or who have come here with their families and have been in the country for less than one year. The number of Youth Centres is today fifteen. Under construction is a Centre in Ashdod to be named after Mr. Moshe Kol, former Head of Youth Aliya. This Centre is being established in conjunction with the Hadassah Women's Organization, as a tribute to Mr. Kol for his services in bringing young people to Israel and educating and rehabilitating them here. Premises are also being built for the Youth Centre in Dimona, the funds being donated by Mr. Joseph Stone. In January 1969 there were 2847 pupils in the Youth Centres.

All absorption frameworks of Youth Aliya have general and religious sectors.

C. THE DEPARTMENT'S SERVICES

As a movement established to rescue, educate and rehabilitate children from the Diaspora brought to Israel Youth Aliya has developed, in addition to its normal educational framework, diverse services.

1. Absorption and placement service: The Department has a special staff for arranging the absorption of the children. The members of this staff are assisted by the Hadracha Section and Youth Aliya's Psychological Stations.
2. Educational Inspection: A staff of inspectors maintains current inspection of the various absorption centres, paying special attention to individual education. Inspection is through the agency of the Hadracha Section and the Handling Division, which is subordinate to it, and which has general and religious sectors.
3. Psychological Services: To solve the many individual problems they encounter, absorption personnel stand in need of counsel in the placement of the children, while teachers must be advised on the course of studies. In addition the need may arise for psychotherapeutic treatment or for various studies of a more comprehensive character to guide the Department generally in its educational and rehabilitation work. All these tasks are undertaken by the guidance stations of Youth Aliya.

4. Social Services: These services have been developed to deal with the complex of problems arising out of the relations of the pupils and their families, the need to seek out suitable foster families, for providing pedagogic therapy when this is necessary, for the rehabilitation of children who because of their backwardness or social reasons cannot be placed in normal school classes. The Department has a staff of social workers some of whom are attached to the Psychological Stations, others to the Individual Rehabilitation Unit and the Hadracha Section.
5. Medical Services: Medical treatment is extended to the pupils through the Kupat Holim Sick Fund and under the supervision of the Medical Service of the Department.
6. Clothing: The Department furnishes its pupils (in certain cases with the participation of their parents) with suitable clothing.
7. Housing and furniture: The Department assists the various places of absorption to construct suitable dormitory buildings, schools, clubs, synagogues, laboratories and the like, and also helps them to furnish such buildings.
8. Services for Youth Aliya graduates: The Department makes provision for the housing of graduates who have no parents resident in the country (with the aid of the Ministry of Immigrant Absorption). In certain cases aid is extended to needy past-pupils who are helped to pay tuition fees, to find suitable accommodation, to get married, to obtain medical and psychotherapeutic treatment. Specially gifted graduates, who have no parents resident in the country, are helped to continue their university or art education.
9. The training of teachers and madrichim: The Department makes provision for the enlistment of suitable teaching personnel through its two training colleges (one general, the other religious) for teachers and madrichim. It also organizes study days for principals of institutions, head masters, and other educational and administrative personnel.
10. Kashrut: The Department makes provision for the maintenance of Kashrut in its institutions.
11. Summer and Recreation Camps: The Department maintains Summer and Recreation Camps, particularly for children who have no parents resident in the country.

D. WORLD PATRON OF YOUTH ALIYA

Baroness Alix de Rothschild, a veteran worker for Youth Aliya, Patron of Youth Aliya in Europe, has served since January 1969 as the World Patron of Youth Aliya and assists the various committees for Youth Aliya in different countries throughout the world, in their ramified tasks.

E. EXTERNAL RELATIONS

Since the Twenty-seventh Zionist Congress the Department has intensified its activities in various countries abroad, especially in extending aid to friends committees and to the different organizations helping Youth Aliya in its work. To help in financing its work the Department has established nuclei of new Committees of Friends of Youth Aliya in Brazil and the Argentine. This is in addition to established friends of Youth Aliya, such as the American Hadassah, the Youth Aliya Committee in Great Britain, Hadassah-WIZO in Canada, the American Women's Mizrachi, Pioneer Women in the United States, the Friends of Youth Aliya in Switzerland, the Youth Aliya Committees in France, Germany, Italy, Sweden, Australia, New Zealand, Austria, Holland, Belgium, Norway, Luxembourg, Japan, Finland, Mexico, San Salvador, Rhodesia, South Africa and Hong Kong.

The new Head of Youth Aliya has been elected, like his predecessor in this office, as a Vice President of FICE – the International Federation of Youth Communities, at its recent conference in Switzerland. The Head and the Treasurer of Youth Aliya paid visits to the United States, Canada, the Argentine, Brazil, Uruguay, Mexico, Great Britain, France and Switzerland, and stimulated work on behalf of Youth Aliya, both in bringing children to Israel for education and in the enlistment of new sources of financial support.

F. THE BUDGET

The budget of Youth Aliya for the year 1969/70 totals IL21,476,500, as compared with IL20,238,000 in the previous year. The increase serves mainly to finance the education of a larger number of children who have come to Israel unaccompanied by their parents, and the intensification of the work of the Youth Centres.

DEPARTMENT FOR AGRICULTURAL SETTLEMENT

GENERAL

Three major challenges confronted the Department for Agricultural Settlement in the period of this Report. These were as follows:

- a. Consolidation of existing villages
- b. The establishment of new settlements
- c. Integration of the different generations of settlers in the villages.

a. CONSOLIDATION OF EXISTING VILLAGES

In the period under review the Department will complete the consolidation of 212 villages, in two series; one counting 116 settlements, and the other comprising 96. The Department endeavours to bring all villages under its tutelage to complete economic, social and organizational independence, at the same time trying to shorten the period in which new villages achieve this stage. The latter are those which settled on the land more recently, under better conditions than in the past, and are manned by better trained and more mature settlers. In this context the principle guiding the Department is that any village capable of being self-supporting with the financial aid of the State, and which is at the same properly organized and socially homogeneous, is ripe for consolidation. In keeping with these guiding lines a list of forty villages, which will be candidates for consolidation in the 1969/70 financial year, has been drawn up.

The fact that hundreds of settlements are now living and self-supporting entities, and no longer in need of the guiding hand of the settlement authority, reflects the efficacy of the methods adopted by the Department, in all its mass settlement work, from the early days of the State to the present.

Further handling

290 villages remain in the care of the Department; some of them are well on the way to becoming self-supporting and independent, and will be candidates for final consolidation within the next few years, while others still require careful and intensive handling, because of

both objective and subjective limitations. This category includes sixty highland settlements, whose problems are particularly acute, because of the absence of adequate agricultural means of production. A section of this Report will deal with the problems of the settlements in this category.

In addition to the highland settlements there are another hundred villages which because of changes in their population, the non-homogeneity of their make-up, and the absence of good leadership, capable of undertaking the tasks of organization, are still in need of our aid. These settlements have been placed in the charge of a special section of the Department for guided villages. Within a few years, it is to be hoped they will be on their road to independence.

Production

The year 1968/69 which is under review constituted a period of progress in all branches of agricultural production. The settlements in our care made their contribution towards this achievement. The means of agricultural production in the possession of these settlements constitute somewhat more than thirty per cent of all agricultural means of production in the country, but their share in agricultural production totalled forty per cent. Other data show that the settlements in the care of the Department accounted for 42 per cent of the milk produced, 44.3 per cent of the eggs, and 47.9 per cent of the dressed poultry.

In the period reviewed the Department entered upon production for export with a new impetus. Settlements in our care accounted for 42.6 per cent of the ground-nuts produced in Israel, 52.3 per cent of vegetables, and 28 per cent of the bulbs and flowers. The budget earmarked for exports from the new settlements in the 1969/70 financial year will be fifty per cent larger than in the period reviewed here.

b. NEW SETTLEMENT

In this period the Department for Agricultural Settlement established twenty three new settlements. This figure indicates the comprehensive nature of our work in this field in the outgoing year; another fact that must be taken into account is that in certain cases only a few days of notice was given of the establishment of settlements. In this field of creation of new settlements the Department constituted the executive arm of the Government of Israel,

the funds to finance these new villages also coming from the State Exchequer.

The decisions to establish these new villages were taken for security and political reasons, the task of our Department being to translate the instructions received into villages capable of looking after themselves. The political-security reasons were not always congruent with the economic reasons for the creation of new settlements, but today, in retrospect, it may be said that after plans had been drawn up taking into account all factors involved the new villages can be independent and self-supporting.

This aspect of our work make necessary a redistribution of the forces at our disposal. In each of the districts in which new settlements were established, special teams were formed, comprising planners, architects and executive personnel, to carry out the plans drawn up by the Department. To meet these needs the geographical bounds of each of the Department's five districts were more clearly drawn.

Budget and physical data: Up to the present a sum of IL24,430,000 has been invested in these villages. (As stated all the funds have been provided by the Government.).

c. INTEGRATION OF THE DIFFERENT GENERATIONS IN THE SETTLEMENTS

The problem of integrating the younger generation, that is the sons and daughters of the settlers, within the villages, was particularly acute prior to the Six Day War. Today the presence of thousands of young people in the moshavim (they number about 16,000 in the 15-25 age-group) who would like to settle down in the villages, but for whom there are no prospects within the existing agricultural framework, lends new point to the dilemma. The Department proposes to tackle the problem on three different levels.

1. Vacant lots in the villages will be placed at the disposal of the young people.
2. The establishment of new settlements.
3. Provision of employment, in non-agricultural fields, within the village.

1. Vacant holdings

A number of villages, particularly those settled by immigrants coming from Eastern European countries, have vacant agricultural holdings. The settlers, most of whom are survivors of the European death camps, have re-established families in this country. The gap in age between fathers and sons is wide, while the number of children is low. As a result many of the settlers have been compelled to give up their holdings, without being able to hand them over for management to the sons. As a result, in some of the villages a situation emerged in which the remaining settlers could not maintain their own farms. The solution lies in handing the vacant holdings to young people coming from the Eastern communities.

2. New Settlements

The creation of twenty-three new settlements constituted a rare challenge for the younger generation of the moshavim. But the settlement-groups that have been organized barely touch the fringe of the demand for settlement. The establishment of a new village constitutes the ideal solution for these young people. In their parental villages they did not enjoy, and would not have enjoyed, the same measure of freedom in the social, organizational and economic spheres, which they so much desire. They will be given this freedom in new villages.

3. Non-agricultural occupations for the young people

Notwithstanding the diverse outlets and solutions already mentioned it is already obvious that non-agricultural occupations must be found for the young generation in the moshavim. The Settlement Department sees the solution on a number of different levels.

- 1) The young people will continue to live in the same moshavim as their parents, but will work in factories and services in the immediate neighbourhood in the rural centres.
- 2) Cooperative rural industries must be established. Both of these solutions call for imagination in a field in which the Settlement Department has had little experience. Translated into practical terms this means the establishment of industries and services ensuring a decent livelihood for those employed in them. The projects must of course be economically viable. The situation

in this respect is particularly difficult in the highland settlements, in which, as already stated, there is an acute shortage of means of agricultural production. It is the Department's intention to seek the solution in this direction. Our Industry Division has taken the matter in hand, and so far eight rural projects have been established.

PLANS FOR THE CONTINUED DEVELOPMENT OF THE HIGHLAND SETTLEMENTS

BACKGROUND

The mass settlement on the land which was launched in the years immediately following the creation of the State of Israel, included the country's mountainous districts. The urgent need to settle all areas and at the same time to provide a roof over the heads of the large number of newcomers entering the country made it essential to include the highlands in our settlement plans, both in the Jerusalem Corridor and in Galilee. The urgency of the problem, the speed with which it had to be tackled, did not always permit detailed planning, and certainly not the proper preparation of the area for settlement. Most of these highland villages were established in the brief space of three years, that is in 1949-1951. At that time a number of "work villages" were set up in Galilee; at the outset it was not clear, whether these villages would eventually evolve into agricultural settlements in the true sense of the term. As the project proceeded land was improved in the vicinity, in order to give them an agricultural basis.

As a solution to the low profitability of the highland settlements it has been suggested that they be based mainly upon poultry farming. This branch, it is true, has been integrated in some of the villages and has made a notable contribution towards ensuring their viability, but it has not solved the problem of under-employment among the farmers. This invisible unemployment in the highland villages jeopardizes their stability and their very existence within an organized cooperative framework.

The Head of the Agricultural Settlement Department has appointed a special committee to inquire into these problems. The members of the committee are experts on the staff of the Department, personnel from the Centre for Agricultural Planning and representatives of the highland settlements.

The goal this committee has set itself is to ensure the economic progress of the settlements, by making the maximum use of available means of agricultural production and by the development of ancillary branches in the fields of industry, vacationing and regional services. The committee has also recommended a number of other measures to assist these villages. Further development and other steps to be taken will, it is hoped, reduce the gap between the income of the highland settler and his counterpart in the lowlands, besides making it possible to integrate the younger generation in the villages and creating a healthier economic and social atmosphere.

THE COMMITTEE'S PROGRAMME

GENERAL

The agricultural programme deals with 61 villages which can be classified as highland settlements, including 3,407 holdings, the population of which is 3,013 units, as detailed below:

	Total	Jerusalem	District Galilee
Number of settlements	61	33	28
Number of holdings planned	3,407	1,870	1,537
Number of units populated	3,013	1,569	1,444

These are in 42 villages in the Jerusalem District and 47 in Galilee. As stated the Committee's recommendations apply only to settlements classified as highland villages. The programme drawn up deals separately with the settlements in the Jerusalem District and those in Galilee. The immediate target of the Committee is an annual income of IL 9,000 per holding. Generally speaking the programme took into account the development of conventional branches of farming, to ensure the practicability of its proposals. It seems that with the cooperation of the relevant Government bodies the highland settlements will be able to achieve independence within a period of 5-7 years.

PERSONNEL AND ADVANCED TRAINING FOR ITS MEMBERS

In view of the nature of the operations of the Department and the objectives it has set itself the need arose to organize the personnel accordingly. Priority has been given to reducing administrative expenses, to be achieved by more rational organization, introduction of more efficient methods of work, and raising the professional standards of members of the staff.

The number of members of the Department's staff dropped from 1457 in 1965/66 to 780 in 1968/69, and is expected to be 755 in 1969/70.

Administrative expenses dropped from IL 20.7 million in 1965/66 to IL 12.5 million in 1968/69 and are expected to be IL 12.2 million in 1969/70.

Members of the Department's staff are deeply conscious of the need for further training, and avenues of progress in the various fields have been laid down for different groups of officials, on the basis of the field in which they operate. In the course of the year advanced training courses were organized for 11 groups of officials and employees; there were 34 courses in all, embracing 1,552 members of our staff. (In other words every member took part in at least two courses during the year.). The number of days of study totalled 325 in all, the subjects of training and study being agricultural crops, accountancy, economics, irrigation, plant protection, pests and diseases, marketing and lessons in English.

BUREAU FOR COMPANIES AND INVESTMENTS

The Bureau for Companies and Investments of the World Zionist Organization handles the affairs of 59 companies in Israel in which the national institutions have invested in various ways, mainly in the form of shares and debentures. The total amount of the investment of the Keren Hayesod and the World Zionist Organization is IL 304 millions (nominal value), of which IL 54 million are in the form of shares. In thirty-six of these companies the Jewish Agency holds voting rights to an extent of over ten percent while in twenty others it has the controlling interest. The Bureau is the executive and supervisory arm of a Committee of the Executive. In the course of the past two years the Bureau has been called upon to extend counsel and guidance in matters of organization and administration, and three professional employees represent the Jewish Agency on the Boards of Directors of 18 companies.

In keeping with the Regulations of the Companies Bureau, approved by the Jewish Agency Executive on February 6, 1967, the function of the Bureau was to supervise the corporations and investments of the Jewish National Fund, but this arrangement has not yet been implemented. The Bureau bears no responsibility for this state of affairs.

The following developments in the work of the Bureau are especially worthy of note:

- a. A reevaluation of assets, normally included at their historical value, is being made. The real value of these assets will be reflected.
- b. The active participation of the Bureau in efforts to introduce organizational and administrative improvements in the work of the Companies has been intensified.
- c. There is a tendency to give up financial obligations in Government corporations and commercial companies, which no longer fulfil national functions, in keeping with the character of the Jewish Agency at the present time.

On the administrative plane the Bureau considered the future and operation of the Diur La'oleh and Mabat companies, and after two meetings, it was resolved, following a lengthy and detailed investigation, to set up three separate corporations, and to do everything possible to put them on a sound basis. The three independent companies are: Diur La'oleh, Miphal Batim Trumiim, Sderot, and Miphal Rehitei Mabat, Kiryat Gath. Attention was also devoted to the participation of the Jewish Agency in the Agrexco and Tahal corporations. The transfer of the shares in Arizot Kochav from Taasiot Kefar to the Jewish Agency and the floating of a limited company, to incorporate the fund for the establishment of Auxiliary Farms was approved.

ORGANIZATION AND INFORMATION DEPARTMENT

The 27th Zionist Congress led to the amalgamation of the Organization Department with the Information Department, which had formerly been operating as separate units, the one under the late Zvi Lurie and the other under Chaim Levanon. For many years there had been a feeling that the existing coordination between these two departments was not enough and that it was necessary for them to pool their efforts. At a time when the Zionist movement in general and the various Zionist bodies in particular are exposed to strong opposition and criticism on the part of certain sections of the Jewish public and to outright hostility from the outside, at a time when the younger generation of Jews all over the world must be aroused and educated towards immigration and allegiance to Israel, organizational measures alone are not enough, and use must be made of all available information media and training facilities. At the same time, of course, an effective Zionist information service is unconceivable without well-functioning and broadly-based Zionist organizations in the Diaspora countries.

These are the underlying reasons for the amalgamation decided upon by the 27th Congress. It could not however be carried out in routine, mechanical fashion. Quite a number of problems arose as a result of differences in attitudes, evaluations and methods. Nevertheless, motivated by a strong desire to be able to meet present needs and challenges, everything was done to speed up the process, and the Department is appearing as a single, cohesive unit before the present session of the Zionist General Council, one year after the decision for its amalgamation was first taken. The following review, while also surveying the separate activities of the two Departments before the 27th Congress, will therefore concentrate mainly on the period from June 1968 until March 1969.

ORGANIZATION AND LEADERSHIP TRAINING

The department's main efforts during the first part of the period under review were directed towards preparing the 27th Zionist Congress. During the subsequent period it dealt mainly with carrying out the required reorganization in the structure and

operation of the various Zionist bodies and institutions as required by the resolutions of the Congress.

The department has helped in the organization of seminars and study days in various countries by providing advice, financial support and suitable lecturers. Particular mention should be made of the seminars held in Sweden, England, France and Italy.

The lecturers sent out by the department to different countries helped to improve the local information service and contributed to cultural Zionist activities. They appeared at public meetings and in smaller discussion groups and discussed both topical issues and matters of ideology. In this context we would mention the European lecture tours of Uri Rapp, Aryeh Shapir, Mordechai Nahumi, Mordechai Oren and Abba Kovner.

Joseph Bankower, one of the members of the Zionist General Council Presidium, recently went to Mexico and Costa Rica to provide for the implementation of the Congress resolutions by the Zionist Federations of these countries and particularly to set up an immigration movement and arrange for the participation of younger people and groups not affiliated with any Zionist party in the work of these Federations. En route he also made several appearances in the USA.

The head of the Department, Mr. Avraham Schenker, has made an extensive tour of the USA, Canada, Sweden, France, Switzerland, Argentina, Uruguay, Brazil and Chile to stimulate Zionist activities in these countries and strengthen or revive their local organizations. He also took part in the Conference of Latin American Jews which took place in Montevideo in October, 1968, and in the Biennial Conference of the Zionist Federation of Sweden. After the Congress, the directors of the relevant desks of the Department went to Canada, Britain, Ireland, France, Belgium, Italy, Greece and Iran to take part in local conferences and seminars and consult with the leaders of the local Zionist organizations.

Shlichim were sent out to additional countries. Thus two shlichim were sent to Chile and Brazil jointly with the Immigration Department, and on the same basis it has been decided again to send a shaliach to Germany. By now the Department has 12 shlichim and one representative in Europe.

Personal contacts with Zionist leaders were particularly close thanks to much mutual visiting, and particularly to the arrival in Israel of many Zionist leaders during the Congress, when they had an opportunity to discuss their affairs with the director and staff of the Department. A special consultation was held in January 1969 with the participation of Zionist leaders who attended the world conference convened by the Prime Minister in Jerusalem. The consultation was attended by some 70 persons and a lively discussion followed the addresses of the Chairman of the Executive, the Treasurer and the Head of the Organization and Information Department. At this opportunity the delegates of the territorial Zionist organizations also reported on the situation in their countries and on the extent to which the resolutions of the Congress had been implemented there.

In March 1969 the Department held a study-day in Tel Aviv on the affairs of the territorial Zionist organizations. This was attended by 50 Zionist leaders, including heads of Federations who have recently settled in Israel and emissaries who have come back from abroad. Mr. A. Schenker opened the meeting with a talk on the state of the Zionist Movement, and the new challenges it had to meet and the tasks it had to accomplish in view of the Congress resolution. Dr. Zwergbaum outlined the organizational changes resulting from this resolution. The general debate, in which practically all the participants took part, was concluded with the proposal by the Head of the Organization Department to declare a "membership year" in order to recruit new members in all Jewish communities the world over.

Throughout the Department made every effort to induce the territorial Zionist organizations to give their full support to the establishment of the immigration movement. In this the Department's emissaries played an important role.

The Department maintained close contact with the world centres of the Zionist parties and the Wizo Executive in order to achieve close coordination in both the planning and implementation of all activities in every single country. To this end regular meetings were held with the heads of the various parties and joint deliberations were conducted with their delegates.

SEMINARS

Seminars in Israel: During the period under review the seminar section conducted a series of seminars for:

- 38 university graduates from Porto Alegre, Brazil;
- 37 parents of members of the Tehezakna Movement in Argentina;
- two groups of 107 English speaking medical students from the USA, Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Canada, France and England;
- 21 students from Brazil;
- 15 leaders of the Sephardi Zionist movement in Argentina;
- 17 delegates of the intelligentzia of Argentina;
- 45 members of a survey and young leadership delegation from Chile;
- 21 university graduates from Sao-Paolo, Brazil.

Of particular significance was a seminar conducted in July-August, 1968 for three groups of 50 students from Czechoslovakia, partly in collaboration with the Kibbutzim Shomrat, Kfar Masaryk and Lehavot Haviva.

A Central Summer Seminar for Zionist and Jewish community leaders in Europe was again held at the Dolomiti hotel in the Italian town of Vaneze, from 16.7.68 until 6.8.68. It was attended by 35 participants - 23 from France, 3 from Turkey, 1 from Greece, 1 from Holland, 3 from Switzerland and 2 from Italy.

DIASPORA RESEARCH AND MATERIAL FOR LEADERSHIP TRAINING

The Diaspora Research section has published five issues of "Be'Tefutzot Hagola in Hebrew (Nos. 43, 44, 45, 46, 47), one in English (No. 8) and one in Spanish (No. 7). Two additional books were published in the Jewish Folk-Story series: stories from Tunisia in French and from Lybia in Arabic.

For a special course on the Jewish People and the Lands of its Dispersion conducted by the Army staff school, 11 files were compiled on fundamental Jewish problems, the Jews of the USA, the Jews of Latin America, the Jews of Western Europe, the Jews of

Eastern Europe, the Jews of the Islamic countries, the interaction between Israel and the Diaspora, immigration, the attitude of Israeli youth to the Jews of the diaspora, Jewish youth in the diaspora, diaspora Jews as seen by Jewish authors writing in English. This material, in a special issue, is also used for the training of Zionist leaders.

Apart from these special activities the Section has continued to foster relations with individual scholars, research institutes and its own reading public.

The Bureau for Jewish Communities and Organizations has carried out a series of joint activities with the participation of Jewish communities and organizations abroad. Jewish clubs and community centres have expanded their scope of operations and the flow of information and material has been increased. Members of the younger generation are showing a greater interest than before, thanks to the influence of volunteers and students who have spent some time in Israel.

International Jewish Organizations:

1. In collaboration with the World Zionist Congress a conference of community delegates from South and Central America was held in October, 1968, which decided to set up a joint organization of all Latin American communities, with the participation of representatives of the Zionist federations.
2. The two-yearly convention of the community federation of Central America and Panama took place in Costa Rica in July, 1968.
3. Together with the European Council for Community Services a coordinated programme was drawn up for seminars for community leaders and other information activities.

Communities: Special attention was paid to the smaller communities. With the collaboration of the Ministry for Religious Affairs and the Roumanian Jewish community Torah scrolls were supplied to the Jewish communities of Peru and Surinam. As a result of much spade-work done among the Sephardi communities in Latin America, through emissaries and seminars, the Sephardi Zionist Movement has now joined the Zionist Organization in Argentina.

Cultural work has been going on steadily among the Jews of Roumania, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia – both young and old. This was done in collaboration with the respective immigrants' organizations. The help of other immigrants' associations was also solicited in fostering relations with Jewish communities abroad and taking care of visitors to Israel.

At the instigation of the Bureau and with the active assistance of the leaders of the Roumanian community, Mr. Z. Ephron, the director of the Art Centre in Ein Harod, has begun collecting a photographic record of Jewish monuments in this country.

Community centres: Programmes on Jewish subjects for community centres and Jewish clubs have been compiled and information and teaching material is being forwarded regularly. Seminars for young community leaders were held in Israel and the director of the bureau, as well as emissaries and other lecturers, paid visits to a wide range of countries – Italy, Yugoslavia, Greece, Spain, Portugal, France, Turkey, India and Guatemala.

INFORMATION

The function of the Department in the field of Information is to strengthen the attachment of the rank and file of Zionist organizations throughout the world to the Zionist ideal and to bring it to wider Jewish circles, especially young people, students and young families. To this end the Department tries to make use of all modern communication media available. Information is provided not only on what is going on in Israel and on Zionist achievements or on the work of the Jewish Agency and the World Zionist Organization in Israel and abroad. The Department sees its main task in translating the ideals and tenets of Zionism into the language of to-day. This requires that it should be constantly alert to intellectual and ideological currents and the prevailing climate of contemporary Judaism. It must give its mind to such questions as the relations between Israel and the diaspora, the degree of identification of the younger diaspora Jews with Jewish values, and the answer that Zionism is able to give to problems of Jewish existence and survival in a period of social and national upheaval.

CONGRESS INFORMATION SERVICES

Until June 1968 it was the Information Department's function to take part in the preparations for the Congress and to draw up the report of the various departments of the Zionist Organization and the Jewish Agency. It also made the necessary preparations for the local and foreign press service during the congress and took care of the current bulletins, operated the Congress press office, issued releases to the press and generally acted as the spokesman of the Congress. In addition to the full report it compiled summaries in all languages and published two pamphlets - "20 Years of Statehood" and "The Movement that has Changed the Fate of a Nation", each in four languages - Hebrew, English, French and Spanish. These pamphlets were distributed in large quantities in Israel and abroad and were universally well received.

At the time of the Congress the department also laid on several exhibitions on the premises of the Convention Centre in Jerusalem.

PUBLICATIONS

"The Israel Digest", a fortnightly publication in English, continued to be printed in Israel in 7,000 copies for English-speaking countries other than the USA. Another 13,000 copies were printed in the USA and interspersed with local material, for distribution in North America.

"Folk un Zion", a monthly publication in Yiddish, from which the Yiddish press all over the world is taking over many articles or news items; in cooperation with the appropriate Jewish Agency Departments it was enlarged to include supplements on education in the diaspora, economic affairs, middle class Jewish affairs, and the like.

"La Terre Retrouvée", a fortnightly publication in French, is printed in Paris with the collaboration of the Department.

"Israel To-day", a pocket-series in English, French and Spanish, of which several up-dated and new issues, including one on Jerusalem, appeared during the period under review. Altogether the series comprises 37 issues of which several hundreds of thousands of copies have been distributed so far.

"Zionism in Action", a new two-monthly bulletin for Zionist keymen - members of the Zionist General Council, leaders of the national organizations and the like - brought out by the Department in English, Spanish and French.

INFORMATION CENTRE FOR LATIN AMERICA

The Centre continued the publication of the Spanish language monthly "Cronicas" which was until Autumn 1968 printed in Argentina. It looked after the translation and publication of the Department's material in Spanish and went on with the publication of its fortnightly "Noticias Brevas" for the Jewish radio and press in Latin America.

THE ZIONIST LIBRARY

The following books were published by the Library during the period under review:

- Abba Hillel Silver - The Fight for a Jewish State - a selection of his speeches, sermons and articles.
- Nahum Goldman - In the ways of my people - a selection of his articles, lectures and speeches.
- Herzl's sayings - a collection selected by A. Pollak, published together with M. Newman, publishers. Editor: Ben Matittyahu.
- Yehuda Tubin - The Jewish Problem in the Sixties, published together with Sifriyat Hapoalim.
- Paula Arnold - Remembered with Love, the youth of the daughter of Prof. Leo Kellner, one of Herzl's loyal assistants, published together with M. Newman, publishers.
- Haviv Kanaan - The Struggle of the Press, on the Jewish press during the Mandatory period, with an introduction by Dr. Bernard (Dov) Joseph.

The following books are now in print or in preparation:

- Berl Locker - From Kottiv to Jerusalem; Hayim Cohen - Zionism in Iraq; Two volumes of Herzl's press reports from Paris; The Teheran Children; Mary Sirkin-Nahman Sirkin; Zvi Zahavi - Zionism in Hungary, Vol. II; Florian Sokolow - Nahum Sokolow.

PRESS SERVICE

The Department has managed to establish closer relations with the Jewish press all over the world by means of this Service which was set up after the 27th Congress. It comprises the Feature Service previously operated by the Information Department as well as an extensive picture service and a weekly Israeli press surveys which indicates the trend of local public opinion on all current matters.

During the period under review the Service circulated over 100 articles in English, French, Spanish, and some of them also in German and Yiddish. As a rule photographs were attached. The articles dealt with current Israeli affairs or with various aspects of the Zionist movement, the Jewish communities and the work of the Zionist Organisation in Israel and abroad. So far the material is circulated only among those newspapers who have stated that they were interested in receiving it and would make good use of it. In fact the material is being used extensively. As a rule the articles are printed in their original form, while the Israeli press surveys are often used as background material for editorial articles or else excerpts are quoted in the paper's own press survey.

On the seventh day of Prime Minister Levy Eshkol's death a special collection of articles was issued. A publication, on Eshkol's role as a Zionist leader, in several languages, is due to appear for the session of the Zionist General Council.

In addition to the printed material circulated by the Press Service efforts are made to establish direct, personal contacts with publishers and reporters, to bring them closer to Zionist ideas, and to develop a two-track communications system so as to ensure satisfactory communications between Israel and the Jewish press in the diaspora.

THE AUDIO-VISUAL SERVICES

With the reorganisation of the Department an Audiovisual Media Unit was set up to make better and fuller use of such audio-visual media as TV, radio, films and exhibitions for the purposes of Zionist information.

During the period under review several films on the integration of immigrants from Western countries and from Latin America

were produced. The Department also collaborated in the production of films on Moshe Sharett, Itzhak Sade and Eliahu Golomb. Several films were purchased for various national Zionist organizations at their request. Recently the Department also began to work out plans for 8 mm films for mass distribution.

Material from the Department's film archives is supplied to film producers and recently also to the Israel television service. The Department is frequently consulted by foreign TV teams which it assists with documentary material from its archives. Negotiations are now under way with the Israel Broadcasting Service for the use of taped programmes and TV material in the foreign information campaign of the Zionist movement. As before, records, film strips, and other audio-visual material continued to be distributed among Zionist federations and other Jewish organizations abroad.

THE INFORMATION CENTRE

Preparations are under way for the establishment of an Information Centre in Jerusalem, to coordinate the distribution of the publications issued by the Jewish Agency and the Zionist Executive in different languages as well as to catalogue and distribute material published by the Government and by other agencies (the Histadrut, the universities, international Jewish organizations and the like). Once this centre has been put into operation it is hoped that the Department will be able to meet the growing local and foreign demand for up-to-date, regular information. The Department is also active in promoting the establishment of similar centres in other parts of the world which will look after the centralisation and distribution of the material at their end.

ELECTED INSTITUTIONS

LEGAL AFFAIRS

Most of the Department's legal work was connected with the preparations for, and proceedings of the Congress and with the implementation of its resolutions. The Congress Tribunal examined and approved the composition of delegations from 31 countries as well as of the delegations representing world Jewish organizations and WIZO. With the special authority of the Congress the Legal Adviser drafted such amendments in the constitution and in other legal instruments as were required by the resolutions of the Congress

and compiled a new, revised version of the constitution to be published shortly in Hebrew and in English.

In addition to giving current advice to the Executive, the Presidium of the Zionist General Council and various Zionist bodies and institutions, the Legal Adviser

- (a) drafted procedural rules on the appointment of proxies to the Zionist General Council which were ratified by the Presidium of the Council;
- (b) advised numerous territorial Zionist organizations on specific matters, particularly on the amendment of their statutes in consequence of the changes introduced in the constitution of the World Zionist Organization by the resolutions of the 27th Congress;
- (c) drafted a detailed interpretation of the organizational resolutions of the Congress and circulated it in several languages among Zionist federations and other Zionist bodies.

THE 27th ZIONIST CONGRESS

As usual the Department took charge of the complex organizational work involved in determining the composition of the Congress, compiling the agenda and preparing the proceedings.

The Department also set up the Congress Bureau directed by Hayim Winitzky with the assistance of Mrs. Rachel Edelstein as deputy director, which dealt with the technical and administrative aspects of the Congress. Both before and during the Congress close cooperation was maintained between the Department and the Congress Bureau and some of the work was carried out on a joint basis.

THE ZIONIST GENERAL COUNCIL

The Zionist General Council, which met immediately after the conclusion of the 27th Congress on 19th June, 1968, elected the Chairman and Presidium of the Council; ratified amendments to the Standing Orders of the Council and authorized the Presidium to elect the Permanent Budget and Finance Committee, the Members of the Board of Governors of the Keren Hayesod-United Israel Appeal and the Members of the Board of Governors of the Jewish National Fund.

THE PRESIDIUM OF THE ZIONIST GENERAL COUNCIL

The Presidium met twelve times and its agenda consisted of the following: the 27th Zionist Congress; the election of the permanent budget and finance committee; setting the date for the forthcoming General Zionist Council session; the election of members to the board of the Keren Hayesod-the United Jewish Appeal; a review of the state of the Zionist Movement by Mr. A. Schenker, head of the Organization and Information Department; a review of the state of the UJA in the USA, by the Treasurer, Mr. Arye Dulzin; the participation of non-party Zionist leaders in the Executive; procedural rules for the appointment of proxies to the General Zionist Council; a review of the Jewish community of North America by Rabbi M. Kirshblum, the Associate Head of the Immigration and Absorption Department and two surveys by Mr. L.A. Pincus, the Chairman of the Executive. In addition, a joint meeting was held with the Executive to discuss the agenda of the Zionist General Council.

PUBLICATION OF REPORTS AND RESOLUTIONS

The following publications relating to the workings of the central Zionist institutions appeared during the period under review:

Report of the Executive to the 27th Zionist Congress (in Hebrew and English)

Summary Report of the Executive (in Yiddish)

Resolutions of the 27th Zionist Congress (in Hebrew, English, and French)

Resolutions of the 27th Zionist Congress together with a survey of its proceedings and composition (in Hebrew, English and Spanish)

Zionism To-day - an illustrated brochure on the 27th Zionist Congress (in English, Spanish and French)

Proceedings of the 27th Zionist Congress (in Hebrew - in print).

THE ISRAEL ZIONIST COUNCIL

Pursuant to resolutions to that effect passed by the Zionist General Council and the Zionist Congress, the Executive issued an invitation to public institutions, organizations and parties in Israel

to appoint their representatives to the Israel Zionist Council. The 190 delegates to the first session of the Council include 9 members of the Presidium of the Knesset, 24 delegates of Zionist parties, 28 delegates of immigrants' associations, 9 delegates of labour unions, 8 delegates of economic associations, 16 delegates of kibbutz movements, 9 delegates of women's organizations, 18 delegates of teachers, faculty members and institutions of higher learning, 31 delegates of students, pioneering youth movements and youth factions, 28 delegates of writers', journalists' and rabbinical associations, 8 delegates of municipal organizations, the B'nei Brit Lodge and the Israel Appeal. These are joined by the members of the Presidium of the Zionist General Council and of the Zionist Executive who live in Israel. The founding session of the Council will take place at the end of May this year.

SPECIAL PROJECTS

MOUNT HERZL

The landscaping of Mount Herzl was expanded and the present park area was carefully tended. Two additional observation towers were erected. Increasing numbers visited the Museum. Many came to pay respects to the late Prime Minister, Levy Eshkol, who was buried in the area allotted to the leaders of the nation.

The traditional ceremonies were held on Mount Herzl on the eve of the Day of Independence and Memorial Services were held for Herzl on 20th Tammuz and for Jabotinsky on 27th Tammuz.

Work has been undertaken to provide easy access from Mount Herzl to Yad Vashem and to the Military Cemetery.

An illustrated brochure was published on Mount Herzl, in Hebrew and in English, as well as a pamphlet in Hebrew and in English and a catalogue of the Herzl Museum in Spanish.

THE COMMITTEES FOR VETERAN ZIONISTS AND FOR JEWISH COMMUNITY LEADERS IN EUROPE

The composition of these committees – whose membership is identical – was changed as a result of the death of Zvi Lurie and Dr. A.L. Lauterbach and in line with the resolution of the Executive

of January 1968 which required that additional members be coopted. The present members are Mr. A. Schenker, chairman, Dr. S. Levy, deputy chairman, S. Adler-Rudel, P. Yudkes, H. Levanon, B. Zuckerman, Rabbi M. Kirshblum, J. Klarman, and Dr. A. Zwergbaum (secretary).

Both committees decided to raise the monthly allowances by 10 per cent as from January 1969. The number of veteran Zionists receiving allowances remained practically the same - 192 in March 1969 as against 190 in 1968 - while the number of Jewish Community leaders increased by 10 per cent from 44 to 49. Otherwise, in the allocation individual and collective grants, no major changes were recorded.

The budget of the Committee for Veteran Zionists was raised slightly to IL 331, 000, while the budget of the Committee for Jewish Community Leaders in Europe stood at IL 60, 000. The decision to raise the monthly allowances calls for an increase in the 1969/70 budget of both Committees.

THE CENTRAL ZIONIST ARCHIVES

Construction of premises to house the Central Archives in Jerusalem, which was planned to commence in 1968, has been delayed in keeping with a Government decision to freeze all new public building. This new delay in the construction of the building for the Archives in the Kirya in Jerusalem, hinders the Archives from properly fulfilling its functions. It was unable to accept all the files which had accumulated in the offices of the Jewish Agency and the Zionist Organization, both in this country and abroad. It was compelled, as a result, to accept only such files as did not make inordinate demands on space. The Archives continue to seek an interim solution until it is able to move into its own premises.

New acquisitions: Agreement was reached with the family of the late Nahum Sokolow to transfer, in toto, the archives and the library of the renowned Zionist leader. First consignments of the archives and library have reached us and are scheduled to be incorporated with the section of the Sokolow archives transmitted to us in 1955 for safekeeping and now transferred to the Archives.

Following negotiations which were started first about twenty years ago, it was resolved that the Central Zionist Archives would also serve as the historical archives of the Bank Leumi Le-Israel and its predecessors. Files and ledgers of the Jewish Colonial Trust, from 1899 onwards, have already been transferred to the Archives.

Other acquisitions worthy of mention are: the office archives of the late Zvi Lurie (1956-1968); files of the Swiss Zionist Federation (1953-63); archives of the "Herzl Bund" (1912-1968); archives of the [David] Wolffsohn Foundation (1914-1935). Important additions have been received for the Leon Kellner archives (including a letter from Theodor Herzl to L. Kellner) and the archives of Herbert Bentwich, Felix Frankfurter, Menachem Gelehrter, Shmuel Landman, Berl Locker, Arthur Ruppin, Yechiel Tchenow and Moshe Sharett. The Library grew by 2,800 volumes, prominent among which are the publications of the World Zionist Organization and other Zionist bodies and organizations.

The Photograph Collection grew by 5,560 items, including 3,400 printed from negatives presented to the Archives by the photographer Z. Oron. Particularly noteworthy are photographs dealing with the activities of Moshe Sharett and Zvi Lurie.

Photographic laboratory. In this laboratory, in the period reviewed here, 29,100 pages of documents were photographed for security purposes, and another 7,550 for scholars in this country and abroad. In addition the laboratory prepared security-photos from its own photographic collection and copies for the requirements of the Archives (publications, exhibitions, etc.), as well as for members of the general public.

Destruction of archival material. In keeping with the resolutions of the Zionist Congress and accepted procedures the Archives continued, in collaboration with the "General Archives" of the Jewish Agency and the relevant departments, to permit the destruction of files, no longer necessary for current activities and not suitable for preservation. The Archives proposes to intensify this branch of work, upon the basis of a survey of the Agency collection of files.

Use of Material and Services for the General Public. Visitors to the Archives were provided with 10,870 files, 6,200 books, 15,770 photos and 1,500 units of other categories of material (newspapers, other printed material, blocks and microfilms). Our photographic collection has acquired a new importance following the introduction of regular television broadcasts in Israel. Worthy of note is the use of photos of Jerusalem and the immediate environs.

Studies and publications based archival material. The Writings of Moshe Sharett. At the end of 1968 the political diary of Moshe Sharett for the year 1936 was published, based largely on material preserved in the Zionist Archives. Preparatory work for publication of the journal for the period 1937-40, is in progress, with the active assistance of the Archives. The volume for 1937 is already for the press.

Other volumes prepared with the aid of material preserved in the Zionist Archives include Pirkei Hayai [My Life and Work; Autobiography and Diary] by Dr. A. Ruppin, prepared for the press by Dr. A. Bein and Mr. M. Winkler; Hagayis Hahamishi Hagermani Be'erez Yisrael Beshanim 1933-48 [The Nazi Fifth Column in Palestine] by Haviv Kanaan; R. Weisbrod's book (in English) on

the Uganda Project [African Zion, the attempt to establish a Jewish Colony in the East Africa Protectorate 1903-1905] and a study on the Jewish minority in Czechoslovakia, published in an English miscellany devoted to the history of Czechoslovak Jewry.

The collections of the Zionist Archives continued to serve for the preparation of the collected letters of Chaim Weizmann, the writings of Yitzhak Ben Zvi, and the compilation of a complete list of the writings of V. Jabotinsky. Of the 320 letters included in the first volume of Weizmann's letters (in English) 109 are preserved in the Zionist Archives.

Publications: Five double issues of the bibliographical bulletin Hasifrut Hazonit [Zionist Literature] were published. The editorial board responsible for issuing Herzl's works has prepared two volumes for the press, containing articles written while he served as Paris correspondent of the Neue Freie Presse, 1891-1895. The first volume is already in the press. Both volumes are scheduled to appear together in the course of the year.

Collaboration with scientific institutions: Cooperation continues with the Chaim Weizmann Institute for Zionist Research of Tel Aviv University, and with the archives and institutions in Israel and other countries.

The Director of the Archives was elected a Member of the Executive of the International Council for Archives, at the International Congress for Archives held in Madrid in September 1968. In the most recent issue of Archives, the organ of the Council, devoted to the most important archives for international historical research, an account on the Central Zionist Archives was printed.

PRESS AND PUBLIC RELATIONS BUREAU

Until the 27th Zionist Congress, which was held in June 1968, the Press Bureau was part of the Information Department. When the Organization and Information Departments were amalgamated, after the Congress, the Executive decided to establish a special office for press and public relations within the framework of the office of the Jewish Agency's Director General.

Preparations for the 27th Zionist Congress

During the preparatory months before the Congress the activities in regard to press and radio relations were carried out along two main subjects:

- a) Review of the activities of the Jewish Agency since the last Congress.
- b) Information on the subjects to be discussed at Congress.

Press conferences and personal interviews with the President of the World Zionist Organization and the Chairman and members of the Executive took place and tours and meetings were arranged with the press at centres of the Jewish Agency's activities. All these were widely covered by the press and radio, in addition to which, at our initiative, editorials, interviews, reports, articles and symposia were published, and a number of newspapers devoted special supplements to the Zionist Movement and the relations between Israel and the diasporah. We conducted background talks and supplied photographic and other material for these publications.

During this period the Press Bureau prepared the following special material:

- 1) Opinions: Discussions concerning the policy of the Zionist Movement today (Hebrew).
- 2) The world Zionist consultation (4 languages).
- 3) The path of the Zionist Movement today - lecture by L.A. Pincus (4 languages).
- 4) Interview with Mr Arye Pincus, published in the daily newspaper "Ma'ariv" (Hebrew).

- 5) Twenty Years (4 languages).
- 6) Zionism - The movement that changed the fate of a People (4 languages).
- 7) Zionism 1968 - by Ya'akov Tzur (2 languages).
- 8) Activities, facts and figures (4 languages).
- 9) For your information: 4 issues; distributed among opinion makers in Israel (Hebrew).
- 10) A mobile exhibition on the subject "A People returns to its Land" - in cooperation with the Ministry of Education and Culture.
- 11) Exhibition at the "Oriental Fair", on the subject "The Zionist Movement". This exhibition was visited by two hundred and fifty thousand people. Subsequently it was sent to Buenos Aires - for the Israeli Pavilion which was constructed there. But it was burnt down together with the whole pavilion before the exhibition opened.
- 12) An exhibition in the "Shalom" department store in Tel Aviv on the subject: "Twenty years of Immigration and Absorption".

During the period of the Congress the Press Bureau was expanded, special bulletins were published reviewing the debates in Congress plenary meetings and in committees, background talks and press conferences were held. The Congress debates were covered daily in the press, in all radio bulletins of "Kol Israel", and there were interviews with members of the Executive and Congress delegates in the newspapers and on the radio. During the course of Congress we held a press conference after the publication of the first research report on immigration motives of olim from the USA and Canada and their integration into Israel society - conducted by the Israeli Institute of Applied Social Research. Special steps were taken to ensure the publication of Congress discussions in the Jewish and general press abroad, by holding meetings with the representatives of the foreign press and the publication of daily reports on Congress proceedings. Immediately Congress was concluded we had a press conference with the Chairman of the Executive for the purpose of summarizing the Congress and evaluating its debates and resolutions.

After the Congress

During the first months after Congress the activities of the Press and Public Relations Bureau were concentrated upon two main subjects:

- a) The significance of the changes implemented in the Executive and its departments.
- b) The division of functions and authority between the Government and the Jewish Agency after the establishment of the Ministry of Absorption.

This activity was intended to improve the image of the Jewish Agency and the Zionist Movement among the Israeli public. Press conferences, interviews in newspapers and over the radio with new Executive members were conducted and public appearances were organized on such platforms as the "Pressmen's Newspaper", "Spokesmen's Circle", interview evenings, the Commercial Club and the Engineering Club and so forth.

As in previous years, during the summer months we dealt with the dissemination of information on the summer projects of the Youth and Hechalutz, Diasporah Education, Religious Education and Information and Organization Departments. Special meetings between the press and participants in these projects were arranged. Particular emphasis was placed upon explaining the "Sherut La'am" (National Service) project, which was firmly established in 1968 and varied work projects were implemented.

In the course of this activity we dealt with complaints sent directly to the Office or to the press and editors of radio programmes. We also dealt with the supply of information to journalists, students, research students and school pupils.

Once the united Information and Organization Department was established, permanent methods were formulated for close co-operation between the department and the Press and Public Relations Bureau. It gives us great satisfaction to note that this cooperation was carried out completely and successfully.

As a result of the increased stream of immigration during the period under review, immigration became an important subject of our informational work. News items were published for the purpose of stressing immigration and its significance. Press

meetings with new immigrants were arranged. Press tours were conducted for the purpose of familiarizing them with the immigration and absorption activities in Absorption Centres in cities and settlements. A special tour was conducted for night editors at Absorption Centres in new settlements. A special informational project was undertaken for popularizing the "Aliyah Movement" which has been established in various countries and meetings were held with members of the movement who had immigrated during the year.

In Jerusalem a conference of 200 members of the "Youth Parliament" was devoted to the study of immigration and absorption. At this conference representatives of the press and radio were present and the event received good coverage.

Links with foreign correspondents were fostered and many meetings were held with them for the purpose of explaining immigration and absorption matters.

On the eve of Independence Day 1969 we initiated and participated in the preparation of a special supplement of the "Jerusalem Post" devoted to immigration and absorption. We dealt with the maximal dissemination of this supplement. In the festive editions of newspapers on the eve of Independence Day and Passover articles and reports on absorption and immigration were published.

Extensive publication was provided to the conference of immigration emissaries and candidates for immigration missions that took place in Jerusalem. At the end of the conference a gathering took place at the Ashdod Absorption Centre attended by journalists and emissaries.

We participated actively in many radio and television programmes devoted to these subjects. These programmes were broadcast on the chief wavelengths, on the "Zahal" programme, on special programmes for immigrants and foreign language broadcasts. During the winter of 1968/69 a permanent programme on immigrants called "We have immigrated to Israel" was broadcast, and towards the summer of 1969 we participated in the preparation of a regular programme dealing with "Immigration 1969".

A special informational activity dealing with the work of Jewish Agency emissaries was undertaken - after the Institute for the training of emissaries was opened in the framework of the

Youth and Hechalutz Department. Here a fundamental training is provided for youth, immigration and teacher emissaries.

Television

The introduction of television broadcasts in the period under review opened up new possibilities in the informational field. During this period the Israel Television broadcast an extremely limited number of hours. Nevertheless a number of interviews and even short films on various subjects reflecting the activities of the Jewish Agency were shown e. g. Absorption Centres and new settlements. In addition special events were included in the news programme. One can anticipate that as television programmes are expanded the possibilities of utilizing this medium of visual information will increase - both for news items as well as for special films.

Activities of the Jewish Agency

A comprehensive campaign was conducted to explain the complex of activities of the Jewish Agency, including all its departments, through publication of the discussions of the Budget Committee of the Zionist Actions Committee, which examined the activities item by item and confirmed the Jewish Agency's 1969/70 budget.

Current and regular reports were published of discussions of the Jewish Agency Executive, the Executive Plenum and the Presidium of the Zionist Actions Committee.

Systematic information was provided concerning the question of the expansion of the Jewish Agency by coopting representatives of the campaigns in the diasporah. The preparations for the campaign heads' conference were published. This will take place in the summer of 1969. We participated in the preparations for the Conference of the heads of Jewish organizations that was called by the late Prime Minister Levi Eshkol. Information was disseminated concerning the participation of the heads of Zionist organizations in this conference, as well as to the Zionist consultations that took place immediately after the general conference. Before the founding conference of the "Zionist Council in Israel" the objectives and programmes of the council that was about to be established were publicized.

Dissemination of information concerning diasporah Jewry

One of the spheres to which a great deal of attention was devoted was – becoming familiar with the Jewish People, the Zionist Movement and Jewish communities, and the inter-relationships between Israel and the Jews of the diasporah. This was done by introducing information and news dealing with these subjects to the press and radio e.g. the research of Marshal Sclar on the reaction of American Jewry to the Six Day War, as well as researches on problems of Jewish education in the diasporah and so forth. Journalists were invited to meetings where Jewish leaders or young people from the diasporah appeared. The annual assembly devoted to the memory of Moshe Sharett dealt with clarification of the question of the relations between Israel and the diasporah. We dealt with the publication of books and pamphlets – issued by the "Zionist Library" and the various departments. We provided material and photographs to the press to mark various events dealing with the relations between Israel and the diasporah.

In a comprehensive informational drive, organized in cooperation with the Information Centre of the Prime Minister's Office, and devoted to the subject: "Israel and the diasporah after the Six Day War", some two hundred lectures, symposia and question and answer evenings were held in the large cities and other centres. Cabinet Ministers, Executive members, members of the Knesset and senior officials participated in these.

In response to the appeal of the Staff and Command College of the Israel Defence Forces, we arranged – together with the Diasporah Research Section of the Information and Organization Department – a programme of studies on "The Jewish People and its Dispersions". This programme is included in the course of studies of the College this year. In cooperation with the Diasporah Research Section written material and independent work guides were prepared, a concluding symposium on this subject was held at the end of the period of studies and the correcting of the written material of the students was arranged.

In the light of this experience a request has been made by the College for the organization of a regular syllabus on this subject.

Informational activities dealing with the Jewish Agency, the Zionist Movement and the problems of the Jewish People in the diasporah are undertaken continuously in the various IDF units by means of lecturers sent by us.

This activity also continues in secondary schools. The lectures are delivered in the framework of the "social hour" in classes or at assemblies of all the pupils of the school.

Publications

During the period under review we prepared the following publications:

1. Levi Eshkol - lectures on Zionism

This is a 48 page booklet containing 8 pictures as well as a biography, articles by the President of the State and the Chairman of the Executive on the late Levi Eshkol; articles and speeches by Levi Eshkol on the Zionist Movement, diasporah Jewry, immigration and settlement (10, 000 copies in Hebrew).

2. The Jewish People and its Dispersions, background chapters

This was prepared in cooperation with the Diasporah Research Section of the Information and Organization Department.

It comprises 11 files containing background material on basic problems, inter-relationships between Israel and the dispersions, the links of the youth in Israel to the Jewish People in the diasporah, Jewish education and youth in the diasporah, immigration, the Jews of the diasporah as reflected by English language Jewish writers, Eastern European Jewry, Latin American Jewry, Jews in Islamic countries, American Jewry, Western European Jewry (1, 000 copies in Hebrew).

3. Jewish organizations and institutions in the diasporah

This is a booklet that contains the essential facts on the main Jewish organizations and institutions in the world, and also deals with Jewish youth organizations in the world (500 copies in Hebrew).

4. Letter from the Chairman of the Executive

The first letter contains information on the discussions held in the Executive on Jewish education in the diasporah. The letter was printed in Hebrew, English, Spanish and French, and was sent to the leaders of the Zionist Movement (1, 000 copies, 4 languages).

5. "For Your Information"

This is a popular publication, written in light vein and attractively designed - but it is full of information too. The first bulletin was distributed through the post among public-opinion makers in Israel (10,000 copies, in Hebrew).

6. Material for the Prime Minister's Conference

Background material dealing with immigration and absorption and the activities of the departments of the Jewish Agency in the spheres of education and youth, was prepared for the Conference of the heads of Jewish organizations in the world called by the late Prime Minister Levi Eshkol. This information was distributed among the participants of the conference.

YOUTH AND HECHALUTZ DEPARTMENT

After Mr. Eliyahu Dobkin and Mrs. Zivia Loubetkin ceased to be directors of the Department and the 27th Zionist Congress chose Aloof Mishne (Res.) Mordechai Bar-On to fill this post, a reorganization of the Department was instituted. Four desks – for North America, Latin America, Europe and English-speaking countries – were set up to handle the overseas operations. In addition to the Institute for Instructors from Abroad, the Emissaries' and Arad Institutes were set up. Two divisions were established, one for short term programmes and seminars and one for yearly programmes. Apart from the existing Administration and Finance Division, the Israeli Division and the Religious Division, a Students' Division was set up in accordance with the resolution of the Congress, and an Information and Training Division is about to be established.

The four desks took charge of the training and educational programmes within their territories – screened the emissaries to be despatched, supervised and controlled the programmes and supplied various organizations and movements with literature and information material. They further continued to develop relations with Zionist and non-Zionist youth organizations and tried to establish contact with non-affiliated groups of Jewish youngsters.

The North American desk concentrated largely on the American Programme of which the second phase has been implemented. Seven community emissaries, 3 youth movement emissaries also active in the community, and 40 student delegates to American and Canadian universities, are now operating throughout the USA and Canada, as well as about 80 counsellors and instructors who are busy setting up new local branches of youth organizations among non-affiliated youngsters.

In North America an inter-movemental training department was set up. Poor youngsters were given scholarships to be able to attend the Department's programmes in Israel. Greater support was made available to pioneering groups and other youngsters preparing for immigration. Closer relations have been established with the Jewish Welfare Committee and more delegates have been sent out to community centres in the USA. An agreement was signed with the Conservative Movement for the delegation of emissaries to its centres.

The Department has taken over from the Diaspora Centre the despatch of counsellors and emissaries to summer camps in the USA. It has set up a delegation of about 200, conducted induction seminars, prepared training programmes and supplied them with literature and material.

This is the first year that the European programme was instituted. Work among students was expanded, youth counsellors were active among a variety of youth groups, joint seminars and discussion groups were held and a pedagogical centre was set up. A special emissary was sent out to Paris. All this came on top of the current activities of the youth movements and organizations in Turkey, Greece, Italy, Switzerland, Austria, Germany, Holland, Belgium and France, which were directed and coordinated by the European desk.

Similar programmes were worked out for the so-called English-speaking countries – Great Britain, Ireland, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand and the Scandinavian countries, as well as for the Latin American countries. In Latin America a programme for coordinating the activities of the various pioneering youth movements began to be implemented; joint summer camps, and seminars were held, joint publications were issued and a general rapprochement was achieved. For the first time this year the Department's emissaries also began to operate at community centres in the Argentine, Uruguay and Chile.

During the period under review 226 young instructors completed the 41st and 42nd course of the Institute for Instructors from Abroad and went back to the 19 countries they came from to work in their youth movement. Another 228, also from 19 countries, began to attend the 43rd and 44th course. From Latin America 109 candidates were admitted instead of the previous 85. A two-month seminar was also conducted for 32 leaders of the Jewish Students' Association of South Africa who came to Israel for the Winter Institute. The Department is giving support to 237 graduates of the Institute for Instructors who work regularly at their Movement.

The new Institute for Instructors is designed to train emissaries before they go abroad. Until June 1969 it is operating on a provisional budget and the administrative arrangements are also temporary. A six-day course was held for teachers sent abroad by the Department for Education and Culture in the Diaspora. A full

programme has been worked out for an 11 week course beginning 13th April, 1969 for the emissaries of the Youth and Hechalutz Department as well as a 6 week course for the emissaries of the Immigration Department.

The Department had 108 full-time emissaries working abroad; 77 were partly supported by the Department; 23 were operating at community centres. Altogether 27 countries were covered. A plan was drawn up for setting up a network of senior emissaries to deal mainly with education and the operation of pedagogical centres in the principal communities. Apart from the educational emissary sent out last year to New York similar officers will soon be appointed in London, Paris and Buenos Aires.

Projects in Israel for Youngsters from Abroad

During summer 1968, 2,655 youngsters from North Africa and Europe attended the various summer programmes of the Department. They came from pioneering and general youth movements, community centres, synagogues and associations. There also were several groups of students, and leaders of community centres among them. In the winter of 1969, 221 youngsters from South Africa, Australia and Brazil attended the Department's programmes. In summer 1969, as many as 4,000 youngsters are expected.

A one-year course for members of Young Judea from the USA was held from October, 1968 until August, 1969, with the participation of 40 Young Judeans. Altogether the one-year programmes were expended. Various alternatives for the National Service scheme were devised, including placement in private, kibbutz and publicly owned industries. Provisions were made with the Government to issue special visas to the participants in the annual vocational training schemes. An inspectorate was set up to supervise the ulpanim provided in the kibbutzim for youngsters coming under the National Service programme, and arrangements were made with the Army to provide premilitary Gadna training courses.

The division in charge of the one-year programmes dealt with 2,729 youngsters of whom 68 per cent came under the National Service scheme (including pioneering training in Israel, the European

national service scheme, and the Work in Israel scheme run by several other countries); 17 per cent served in the Mahal-Nahal - the paramilitary farming unit, and 15 per cent came under the American Sherut La'Am scheme to work in development towns. At the end of their period of service 50 per cent of the cases handled by the Department went back to their countries of origin and 17 per cent became either permanent residents or immigrants, while some 200 volunteers came back to Israel to settle. To commemorate the service of the volunteers a forest was planted in the Jerusalem mountains and each of the 8, 000 volunteers in Israel and abroad received a tree-planting certificate.

Students' Programmes

A student division was set up with three desks, for English, French and Spanish speaking students. The division's function is to foster relations with foreign Jewish student organizations abroad, with non-affiliated students, through student representatives at the various campuses, and with Jewish students from abroad attending local universities. During the few months the division has been in operation, the foundations were laid for a ramified network of student representatives in campuses in the USA, Europe, and South America. Special officers were attached to the embassies in London, Paris, New York and Buenos Aires to deal particularly with the Jewish students, to hold seminars, provide information and training, coordinate matters with the student representatives on the various campuses, and organize pro-Israeli projects and activities.

In collaboration with the Department for Education and Culture in the Diaspora, ulpanim were set up for the teaching of Hebrew and Judaic subjects to students abroad, to stimulate their interest in Jewish culture, and gather moral and political support for Israel. The division also collaborated with the Organization and Information Department and with the Government's agencies in charge of foreign information - the Foreign Office, the Training Centre and the like - and with the local students' associations, with a view to coordinating the information service to Jewish students abroad.

Contacts with emissaries and youth leaders

To keep in touch with the people operating abroad on behalf of the Department material was periodically sent out to all emissaries and graduates of the Institute for Youth Instructors all over the world. An article service was also set up to provide them with background information. In January 1969 the first meeting of returning emissaries was held in Jerusalem, as part of a general programme to make use of their special knowledge and contacts for the future work of the Department.

Programmes for Israeli Youth

Two seminars of one month each on education and counselling were held with the participation of 160 youth leaders from most of Israel's youth movements. Concentrated weekly study days for counsellors-emissaries were held at youth movements in Jerusalem, Tel Aviv and Haifa on such subjects as the methodology of youth counselling, the history of Zionism and Jewish settlement, Jewish religion and tradition as well as current affairs. Special attention was paid to the present problems of Jewish communities in various countries. Each session was attended by some 200 counsellors.

Three seminars were held for 100 young youth leaders (1st year of secondary school) in Jerusalem and Haifa. Study days for youth movement members were held on a joint basis in Jerusalem, Tel Aviv and Haifa as well as at the local youth movement centres, and total attendance was about 10,000.

The Youth Movement Council continued to coordinate the activities of the youth movements and carry out joint nation-wide projects. The Department supplied it with material, and helped it to issue a variety of publications and material, mainly dealing with the history of Zionism and the State of Israel and the Jewish people generally.

Some 1,000 youngsters attended two gatherings in Tel Aviv and Haifa, and another 1,600 took part in 15 rallies and study days held at the local youth leaders' institute in Givat Michael near Ness Ziona. The reading rooms in the main cities for which new books have been purchased continued to help youth instructors in the preparation of their programmes.

In February 1969 a "youth parliament" took place with the participation of some 200 youth movement representatives who discussed ways and means to strengthen the ties between Israeli youngsters and Jewish youngsters overseas and appointed standing committees to deal with this matter.

Youth clubs and youth centres

Together with the youth movements 100 youth clubs are operated in immigrants' settlements. This year 17,000 youngsters took part in the courses and discussion groups conducted there under the direct supervision of the Department.

Together with the Youth Aliya Department, the Youth and Hechalutz Department also took care of the 15 day-time youth centres run jointly by the Government and the Jewish Agency in 21 development towns which were attended by 1,700 youngsters. About 400 youngsters attended residential vocational courses. The Juvenile Absorption Department took care of 400 adolescents of whom 115 had come to Israel without their parents.

Programme for Religious Youngsters

The Department's emissaries continued to operate in 20 countries, under the guidance and control of the Department's religious division. Progress was made with the work among the Yavne students' organisation in the USA, the Junior League in the USA and in England, and Young Mizrahi in the USA. Operations in Europe were expanded, and with the collaboration of the local community were extended to Lisbon (Portugal). Close contacts were maintained with 45 graduates of the Instructors' Institute who are working in different countries. Forty-three summer camps were held in 19 countries, attended by over 3,500 participants.

Torah seminars abroad

Four four-week seminars were held in Doorn, Holland, for the training of religiously-oriented youth leaders who were given a thorough grounding in Jewish studies. Three similar three-week seminars for 200 religious youth leaders were held in Latin America.

Annual Projects

The pioneering programme was expanded, and this year was attended by 60 youngsters from the USA, 55 from Western Europe and 10 from Latin America who spent a year's training in Israel. Under the National Service Scheme 10 Young Mizrahi members from the USA spent a year in Jerusalem and in Netivot.

Torah Seminars in Israel: Two intensive courses for members of pioneering groups and graduates of the Institute for Instructors from abroad were attended by 170 participants. In addition the regular annual Torah seminar was held for students of the Institute for Religious Instructors.

Summer Programmes

The regular Summer Institute's programmes for religious youngsters from abroad were attended by 400 trainees from Europe and the USA. Work among religious students abroad – the Torah and Zion association in France, Yavne in the USA and the Junior League in England and the USA was intensified.

Programme for Religious Youngsters in Israel

The division continued to help in the training of counsellors for the religious youth movements – Bnei Akiva, Working Religious Youth, Ezra and the Religious Scout Movement – supplied them with current material and laid on summer programmes. It also continued its work at 35 youth clubs in development towns and at 12 clubs in immigrant settlements, where it took charge of some 300 religious youngsters. The annual national Bible and Ritual Law Quiz which this time was concerned mainly with Genesis was conducted with the participation of about 800 boys and girls. Over 1,000 first-generation Israeli youngsters were given the opportunity to participate in summer camps – half of them in a special camp and the other half in the regular camps of the religious youth movements.

Publications

The religious division this year published Dr. Aaron Bart's "The Creation" in English, as well as further issues of the "Hedim"

series, in several languages. One issue dealt with current affairs; another discussed the religious moshav settlements; seven issues provided reading material for youth leaders and one provided material for summer camps abroad. Special care is taken to keep the emissaries up to date on all that is happening in Israel. For this purpose a press summary (Agav Kriah) is published and various useful publications are circulated among them. Several former publications (such as "Stories") which were in high demand were reissued in a revised edition. The division also helped the religious youth movements and organizations to publish pamphlets and bulletins in which they were particularly interested.

Annual Projects

(Apart from the 234 students of the Institute for Instructors plus 162 undergoing Hakhshara)

Project and Country	61/62	62/63	63/64	64/65	65/66	66/67	67/68	68/69	Total
Annual course of Young Judea, USA	43	42	39	54	57	47	28	37	347
Shnat Sherut (Year of Service) England	40	62	74	56	75	109	99	63	578
Nahal, South Africa, Europe	-	80	63	42	100	74	226	345	930
Sherut La'am (National Service), USA, Canada					161	101	242	89	593
Volunteers							7,661	415	8,076
Total	83	184	176	152	393	331	8,256	949	10,524

Special Seminars

	Jan. 65- Dec. 66	Jan. 66- Nov. 68	Total
A. J. Y. Seminar, England	76	-	76
J. W. B. Seminar, USA	57	38	95
Special course of Instructors' Institute	28	-	28
Tour of University professors from England	16	-	16
Seminar for summer camp leaders from the USA		26	22
Special pre-university course for European youngsters	22	-	22
Special course of the Instructors' Institute for S.A. students		68	68
	<u>199</u>	<u>132</u>	<u>331</u>

ENROLMENT OF THE INSTRUCTORS' INSTITUTE, BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

Country	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	TOTAL
1. Australia	-	-	-	3	3	2	1	-	-	3	-	1	-	2	2	5	-	4	4	3	1	5	1	5	1	7	1	5	-	7	2	5	1	3	3	4	2	9	3	4	3	9	4	118
2. Uruguay	-	-	-	-	7	-	1	-	8	-	6	11	-	11	-	11	-	7	-	8	-	7	-	5	-	6	-	8	-	9	-	8	1	9	1	11	-	9	-	8	1	11	1	165
3. England	-	-	12	-	-	13	5	10	-	7	-	2	7	2	5	7	2	3	4	-	12	1	8	2	10	-	3	-	9	-	14	-	14	1	22	-	2	-	14	-	8	-	12	211
4. Argentina	-	-	-	-	30	1	19	7	24	-	17	33	-	37	-	37	-	31	-	42	-	52	-	36	-	37	-	39	-	37	4	44	4	50	1	54	3	51	3	48	1	57	1	800
5. U.S.A.	-	9	3	-	36	-	21	11	12	8	30	3	30	7	27	-	50	-	33	-	42	-	41	-	36	-	40	-	56	-	38	-	27	-	21	1	36	-	26	-	24	-	33	701
6. Austria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	
7. Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	14	
8. Ecuador	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
9. Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	6	-	2	-	-	3	-	2	-	4	-	1	-	8	-	5	-	7	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	48
10. Brazil	-	-	-	10	-	-	7	-	14	-	1	6	-	17	-	23	-	13	-	17	-	18	-	16	-	17	-	18	-	17	4	19	4	17	4	18	4	17	3	15	-	16	3	318
11. Guatemala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
12. South Africa	27	15	1	-	21	7	-	3	-	13	-	7	-	18	-	15	-	18	-	21	2	28	1	22	-	24	-	19	-	8	-	21	-	6	1	5	1	6	-	12	20	20	1	363
13. Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	19
14. India	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	9	
15. Holland	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	2	-	4	-	2	-	2	-	3	-	2	1	3	-	3	-	4	-	2	-	5	-	4	-	5	-	5	-	5	-	2	-	5	-	1	64
16. Yugoslavia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
17. Mexico	-	-	-	2	1	3	2	-	8	-	2	1	6	2	4	-	3	-	3	-	5	-	2	-	3	-	6	-	5	-	5	1	5	-	5	3	3	-	4	-	4	1	89	
18. Egypt	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
19. New Zealand	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	1	3	-	2	1	2	-	25	
20. Finland	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	4	
21. Panama	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
22. Peru	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	3	-	3	-	3	-	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	23	
23. Iran	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	1	-	2	-	-	-	13	
24. Chile	-	-	-	1	-	3	1	-	7	-	6	5	1	11	-	7	-	4	-	7	-	6	-	5	-	2	-	1	-	3	-	6	-	7	-	7	-	5	-	-	5	-	100	
25. France	-	-	-	-	-	12	1	6	-	2	-	6	-	7	-	15	-	17	-	17	1	10	-	14	-	9	-	12	1	19	-	11	-	15	-	23	-	17	5	-	-	14	234	
26. Cuba	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	2	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	35	
27. Congo	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
28. Columbia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	3	-	18	
29. Costa Rica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	5	
30. Canada	-	-	-	-	6	-	3	1	7	-	16	-	12	-	9	-	10	-	6	-	12	-	8	-	7	-	8	-	15	-	8	-	14	-	17	-	19	-	20	-	15	-	23	236
31. Rhodesia	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	
32. Switzerland	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	18	
33. Sweden	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	2	-	-	4	-	1	-	2	-	3	-	1	21	
34. Paraguay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	5	
35. Venezuela	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	11	
36. Turkey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	3	
37. Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
38. Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	18	-	11	-	-	8	1	14	-	19	-	18	-	12	-	15	-	11	-	12	-	23	-	11	-	8	-	8	-	-	-	7	-	2	-	8	212
TOTAL	30	24	17	16	107	51	67	65	89	48	84	70	74	120	72	121	105	93	90	109	115	131	95	102	94	107	85	103	129	91	110	113	95	108	106	115	110	109	104	105	97	129	105	3,910

EMISSARIES DIVISION

The Emissaries Division operates under the instructions and in keeping with the approval of emissaries going out to work in the Diaspora. This Committee comprises four members: The Director-General of the Jewish Agency (Chairman), the Director of the Financial Department, the Director of the Organization Department and a fourth member, who is the Director of the Department whose emissaries are under discussion at the respective session of the Committee.

Shlichut abroad is administered by the Emissaries Division. Following every session of the Committee the Division publishes a communiqué summing up its decisions; this communiqué is sent to relevant departments, to their representatives abroad, and also to the representatives of the Treasury abroad, for handling the financial aspects.

Following the approval of the emissaries the Division undertakes the various administrative tasks involved before the emissary in question leaves for his post abroad, including the taking out of an Israel passport (or a service passport, where this is necessary) for the emissary and members of his family, obtaining the visas required for the country in which he is to operate or which he is to travel through, release from reserve army service, obtaining the approval of the competent public or government institutions, the inoculation certificates, insurance and the despatch of luggage, and reservation of berths in Shoham vessels or, in special cases in El Al planes. For emissaries operating in European countries berths must be reserved in trains and for those working overseas, accommodation must be provided for their stay in the various countries of transit.

To ensure the smooth arrangement of all these facilities the Division maintains contact with Government Ministries, including the Ministries for Interior, Foreign Affairs, Defence, Education and Culture, and Justice, the Police Headquarters, and also with the offices of Shoham and El Al, as well as with the representatives of Departments operating in the diverse countries of the Diaspora, in order to meet the needs of the emissaries while they are en route, and to prevent any unnecessary hardship for them and their dependents.

The Division is also in daily contact with the Departments of the Jewish Agency sending emissaries abroad.

In the period of this Report, that is from 1 April 1968 to 31 March 1969, the number of emissaries operating abroad increased by about forty (see Table A). The Division also handles the administrative aspects of the despatch of emissaries working for the National Funds, Youth Aliya wards who are sent back to their parents, young people who have come here under the Shnat Sherut scheme, member of Young Judea, the Summer and Winter Institutes, students of the Youth Leaders Institute, of the Greenberg and Gold Colleges, immigrants who are sent back to their home countries, Members of the Zionist General Council, Members of the Zionist Executive, etc. (See Table B).

The Division is also responsible for the financial aspects of these missions paying for the fares on Shoham vessels and El Al planes, and other companies.

It pays accommodation and hotel expenses on short missions.

Issues the necessary instruction to the Financial Departments in the various countries abroad to pay the salaries of the emissaries.

Supervises the financial allocations of the Departments in connection with the emissaries, and also handles the regulations governing shlichut. The Section is in constant contact with the Israel Treasury and the Foreign Ministry.

TABLE A

Movement of Jewish Agency Emissaries1 April 1968 - 31 March 1969

Department	Emissaries operating as at 1.4.68	Left for abroad 1.4.68 - 31.3.69	Total	Returned to Israel 1.4.68 - 31.3.69	Emissaries operating as at 1.4.69
Youth and Hechalutz	205	91	296	69	227
Education & Culture in the Golah	151	65	216	59	157
Torah Education & Culture in the Golah	109	47	156	47	109
Immigration Department	72	37	109	26	83
Youth Aliya Department	1	-	1	-	1
Organization	9	6	15	5	10
External Relations	1	-	1	-	1
Financial	13	3	16	3	13
Total	561	249	810	209	601

TABLE B

Emissaries sent abroad: breakdown according to Departments.

1.4.68 - 31.3.69

Members of the Executive	25
1. Youth and Hechalutz Department	
Employees, representatives, youth shlichim, schlichim to hachsharot movement shlichim, emissaries to international gatherings, summer camps students of the Youth Leaders Institute, Shnat Sherut, Young Judea, miscellaneous	327
2. Department for Education and Culture in the Golah	
Employees, representatives, lecturers at seminars, students of the Greenberg Teachers College	103
3. Department for Torah Education and Culture in the Golah	
Employees, representatives, teachers, lecturers at overseas seminars, students of the Gold Teachers College	74
4. Department for Immigration and Absorption	
Employees, representatives, emissaries, immigrant escorts on vessels, departing immigrants	220
5. Department for External Relations	1
6. Organization Department	
Employees, representatives, emissaries	25
7. Youth Aliya Department	
Employees, representatives, emissaries, departing pupils	7
8. Financial Department	
Employees, representatives, emissaries	30
9. Settlement Department	
Employees, emissaries, candidates for advanced training abroad, representatives to international gatherings	34
10. Keren Hayesod-United Israel Appeal	127
11. Comptroller General	4
12. Volunteers	370
13. Special	35
Total	2382

TABLE C.- MOVEMENT OF JEWISH AGENCY EMISSARIES
BREAKDOWN ACCORDING TO DEPARTMENT
EMISSARIES OPERATING AS AT 31 MARCH 1969

No.	Countries	Youth & Hechalutz	Education & Culture	Torah Education	Immigration & Absorption	Youth Aliya	Organization	External Relations	Finance	TOTAL
1.	Italy	4	2	2	6	-	1	-	1	16
2.	Austria	1	-	1	7	-	-	-	1	10
3.	England	22	6	3	9	-	-	-	-	40
4.	Ireland	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
5.	Belgium	8	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	13
6.	Germany	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	5
7.	Holland	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
8.	Greece	-	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	6
9.	Norway	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
10.	Spain	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
11.	Finland	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	4
12.	France	23	1	3	17	-	3	-	2	49
13.	Sweden	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
14.	Switzerland	4	-	1	1	-	1	1	4	12
15.	Other countries	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	4
16.	U.S.A.	43	31	24	13	-	-	-	1	112
17.	Canada	11	13	12	3	-	-	-	-	39
18.	Mexico	6	29	5	2	-	-	-	1	43
19.	Colombia	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
SOUTH AMERICA										
20.	Argentina	22	8	4	5	1	-	-	-	40
21.	Uruguay	6	8	5	1	-	-	-	-	21
22.	Bolivia	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
23.	Brazil	13	9	17	3	-	1	-	1	44
24.	Guatemala	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
25.	Venezuela	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
26.	Peru	1	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	5
27.	Panama	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
28.	Chile	5	6	-	1	-	1	-	-	13
29.	Costa Rica	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
30.	South Africa	10	14	3	-	-	-	-	-	27
31.	Other countries	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
32.	Australia	6	1	13	1	-	-	-	-	21
33.	New Zealand	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	4
ASIA										
34.	Iran	3	4	3	4	-	1	-	-	15
35.	Other countries	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
36.	Permanent ship escorts	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
37.	Communal centres	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
38.	Expansion of operations	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
		227	157	109	83	1	10	1	13	601

EXTERNAL RELATIONS DEPARTMENT

1. In the period reviewed here the External Relations Department intensified its work both in Israel and in the Diaspora, in close collaboration with the proper public bodies, in order to expand the network of Friendship Leagues and to increase the membership of existing ones. Contacts were established and information work was undertaken in non-Governmental circles, organizations and among various public personalities in Europe and the English-speaking countries. Contacts were also maintained with international non-Governmental bodies both in this country and elsewhere. Seminars were organized in Israel for various groups, the subjects of study being Israel and the Zionist Movement. Aid was extended to the public relations committees of the Zionist Federations; information was provided on the work of the Zionist Organization to non-Jewish individuals and groups.

2. In this period the offices of the Department in Jerusalem, Geneva, Paris and London, continued to conduct their diverse operations. The Director of the Department, Mr B. Jaffe, continued to serve as Chairman of the Israel Pilgrimage Committee, as a member of the Israel Unesco Committee, and as Honorary Secretary of the Israel United Nations Committee. The Director of the London Office, who is also the Department's representative there, Dr. S. Levenberg, continued to administer the Department's work in Great Britain. Mr. A. Reiter, the Paris director, continues to handle the French friendship associations besides conducting other activities in France. Mr. M. Benvenisti, Director of the Geneva office, continued to be responsible for operations in Switzerland, Italy, Belgium and Greece.

3. Publications: The Department regularly distributed suitable literature on Israel and the Zionist Movement among friends of Israel in the various countries.

4. The Director of the Department visited most European countries in order to establish direct contact with the heads and leading members of the Friendship Leagues, to organize visits for them to this country and to improve methods of information and contact abroad. The Department established closer contact with dozens of

friendship societies, extended aid in the launching of new projects, and the expansion of existing projects for disseminating information about developments in this country. Through our efforts and with our aid a number of new societies or branches of existing societies were established. The Department took the initiative in organizing meetings of the leading members of various societies, to discuss ways and means of strengthening ties between these countries and Israel.

5. In this period the Department continued to extend assistance through diverse channels to the friendship societies in this country, in collaboration with their diverse committees, assisting in the planning of a number of projects. Worthy of special mention is the help extended to the Israel-Asia Friendship Council which held its first Convention in Jerusalem in November 1968.

6. The Department assisted the Israel Society for the United Nations in various fields connected with the Society's external relations with branches in other countries. Inter alia it organized the regular despatch of literature to these branches.

7. The seminars and study days organized by the Department included the following: for Italian students who came to Israel under the auspices of Italy-Israel Friendship Society in Florence; a group of British students (annual seminar); a seminar for German history teachers, under the auspices of the Germany-Israel Friendship Society. Among the Department's guests were leading members of the Friendship Societies in Holland, Sweden, Scotland, Italy, South Africa, Britain, Germany, Canada, India, Australia, Austria, Switzerland and Denmark.

8. In this period steps were taken to ensure more effective cooperation with the Organization and Information Department of the Zionist Organization with various departments of the Government and other public bodies, dealing with external relations.

DEPARTMENT FOR EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE GOLAH

In the year covered in this Report the Department for Education and Culture in the Golah put the major stress on two branches of its work: the training of teachers and work in the United States.

Teacher Training

The development in the Chaim Greenberg College for Teachers for the Golah, the purpose of which is to provide advanced Hebrew and pedagogic training for students of Teachers Colleges in the Golah, and, at the same time, to educate a nucleus of a young Jewish intelligentsia, were the chief of our Department's concerns in the outgoing year. Efforts to build suitable premises for the College, at present housed in four structures, each at some distance from other, were renewed, as was the endeavour to increase the number of students. In the period of this Report the number of students was 130.

The Department continued to instruct teachers in the various countries of the Golah, to organize advanced training courses in conjunction with local bodies. Such projects were undertaken in the United States, Canada, France, and Italy in the summer months, and in the Argentina, Uruguay, Brazil and Holland in the winter. In the sixteen projects of this kind 1000 teachers took part.

As an aid to teachers the Department undertook publication of a new series, Perakim Lamoreh, comprising programmes and instruction in the teaching of Hebrew subjects of study. The series is issued in conjunction with the Greenberg Teachers College. Two of these booklets have already appeared while another ten are still in the preparatory stage. Also published in this period were: new revised editions of the bibliography of text books for primary and secondary schools, and for kindergartens, and of miscellanies for holidays (Hannuka, Purim, Independence Day). Work is proceeding on other miscellanies in this category.

Operations in the United States

Work in the United States, which suffered in recent years, received a new impetus following the appointment of a new Director and a Deputy-Director of the Department. Plans were drawn up for intensifying and extending the work of the Department, additional

funds were allocated (an increase of fifty per cent within a matter of two years), educators were despatched from Israel to assist in the launching and development of diverse projects, and the despatch of other personnel will take place shortly. The latter are to work in the field of teaching Hebrew in Jewish schools, as well as to instruct local teachers who seek their guidance.

Advanced training and study tours

There has been a further increase in the number of participants in the various short-term advanced training projects which the Department organizes in the summer and the winter months. This year the number of those taking part totalled 1,450 as compared to 1,300 in the previous year, 355 of the participants this year were teachers and adults, 125 were students, while the remainder were young people. The number of those expressing a desire to take part in these projects is increasing from year to year and it is only technical and budgetary difficulties that have prevented us from bringing additional groups to this country. Worthy of special mention are two projects: that for educationists from the Argentine held in January-February of 1969 (participants included forty school inspectors, principals and high school teachers) and the Ulpan for students from South Africa, which in the outgoing year covered eighty students coming from two high schools, for a period of study of four months duration. This period is organizationally integrated into the programme of these schools.

Schools

The Department has unremittingly fostered its contacts with Jewish schools in the Golah. These contacts now cover some six hundred institutions, include guidance and counselling, the provision of text books and educational aids. The Department also continued to extend its assistance in the opening of new schools, supporting existing schools whose position is still not materially consolidated.

The Department also continued to prepare and publish text books and teaching aids, adjusted to the needs of educational institutions in the Golah. A new reader for the lower high school classes was introduced, while a number of new books in the Geshet Series (serving both as reading material and text books) were issued. These included a selection from the Ethics of the Fathers (Pirkei Avot), stories by David Shahar, and a selection from Maimonides Mishne Torah. A history text book will be published shortly,

as well as a number of other volumes. Also issued in the course of the year were: three song books, complementing three readers for primary schools, a material for decorating class rooms. In the press are four booklets in a new series Gesher Lemishtalmim. Needless to say many reprints made their appearance in the course of the year when existing editions were out of print. In the course of the year a total of 205,000 books and booklets were sold.

Teachers for the Golah

In the course of the year seventy teachers were sent out to countries in the Golah. Most of them were to serve as school principals, coordinators of the teaching of Jewish subjects, teachers in colleges and high schools, and few, too, to serve as teachers in primary schools. These teachers and educators replaced other teachers and educators who returned to Israel after completing their tour of duty abroad. In all 150 teachers operated in 23 countries under our auspices.

The Department organized study and advanced training courses for teachers who had been seconded to duty in school in the Golah.

Diffusion of Hebrew

A survey conducted by the Department annually indicates that there has been a sharp increase in the number of students of Hebrew, which now totals 10,000 men and women, who are included in 650 classes under the auspices of the Department.

The Department has organized a Summer Ulpan in Israel for students from France, and another summer Ulpan for teachers from the United States.

The Department also organized study days the subject of which was methods of teaching Hebrew, the students being teachers about to take up positions abroad.

In conjunction with the Israel Broadcasting Service the Department prepares the programme "Israel Speaking", which is broadcast over eleven stations in North and South America.

The Council for the Diffusion of Hebrew, attached to the Department, has issued a leaflet comprising a bibliography of readers in Easy Hebrew, while another leaflet, the subject of which is textbooks is being prepared.

Cultural activities

As in the past so in the outgoing year cultural activities were conducted mainly through the agency of local bodies (the Zionist Federations), and through the Israel Culture Centres and the Cultural Attachés of the Israel embassies and legations.

The Department furnishes books to institutions and to individuals, besides assisting libraries by supplying books and periodicals free. The Department also distributes a monthly newsreel to forty five centres.

Two numbers of Orot, the Department's bilingual literary magazine, were published in this period.

Bible Studies

Efforts to organize Bible Study Groups in the Golah were intensified. The Department issued for this purpose a series of booklets in the El Ha'ayin Series, in three languages (Hebrew, English and Spanish). Up to the present two booklets, one devoted to Jerusalem in the First Temple Period, and the other to the Second Temple, have appeared. Another two booklets are at present in the press.

Publication of Beth Mikrah a journal aimed at teachers and scholars also continued.

An important project is the International Bible Quiz for Jewish youth, which reaches thousands of young people in dozens of countries.

World Hebrew Union (Brit Ivrit Olamit)

The World Hebrew Union continued to furnish Jewish newspapers regularly with its "Hebrew Column", to organize exhibitions of Hebrew books and to organize Hebrew lessons which are broadcast to European countries.

DEPARTMENT OF TORAH EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE DIASPORA

In the period reviewed in this Report the Department for Torah Education and Culture in the Diaspora continued to carry out its functions in the diverse fields in which it operates: aid to institutions for education and culture in the Diaspora, projects for the training of teachers and spiritual leaders, bringing yeshiva students and teachers for advanced training in this country, intensification of a sense of Jewish identification among children and adults in the Diaspora, the despatch of educators and religious functionaries from Israel to the Diaspora, the publication of Torah and pedagogic literature, and the dissemination of text-books and educational material for the study of Hebrew and Jewish subjects.

The Department maintains contacts with 250 educational institutions in 27 countries with approximately 35,000 pupils (excluding the United States of America). In the USA the Department operates through the agency of the national educational organizations such as Torah Umassora, the Torah Education Committee, the Jewish Education Committee of New York, the United Talmud Torah of Chicago, etc. All schools and educational institutions associated with these bodies - they provide for more than sixty thousand pupils in day schools - are assisted by the Department. This aid takes the form of providing lessons, guidance and pedagogic counselling through teachers despatched from Israel, the furnishing of suitable text-books and other educational aids, assistance in the establishment or extension of schools in keeping with needs and the organization of advanced training periods of shorter or longer duration, as the case may be, in Israel, for educational personnel from abroad. The financial assistance the Department extends in the majority of cases does not constitute more than a fraction of that required, the lion's share being raised by the local bodies themselves.

The Department has 136 educational emissaries operating in educational institutions in 24 countries. They serve as educational advisers, principals, Yeshiva heads, school and nursery school teachers. The salaries of most of these emissaries are paid, wholly or in part, by the relevant institutions overseas. In the period under review more than sixty emissaries took up their duties abroad, while a similar number returned to Israel after completion of their tour of duty. The Department despatched five pedagogic

advisers to the United States, England and France, their duties being to counsel local teachers in the various institutions, which include kindergartens, primary and secondary schools.

In the period reviewed here a number of new institutions (in France and England) were brought under the supervision of and assisted by the Department. In Montevideo a Jewish high school was established, thereby completing the network of religious education created by the Department. A Jewish primary school was set up in the city of Roce in Uruguay.

A new building was completed for the Rabbi Gold Teachers Training College in Jerusalem, and it is now capable of providing for another one hundred and fifty students. Up to the present twenty-eight classes have graduated out of the College, that is a total of more than seven hundred students coming from twenty countries. This year the College absorbed a special group of teachers from Teheran, who it appears, will remain at the college for a term of two years, and will be trained in individual education. A group of high school graduates in India are at present undergoing advanced training in Bombay preparatory to continuing their studies at the College. In addition to the normal twelve-months courses, training is being provided in Jewish studies for young people from the United States and other countries, in addition to their studies in Israel: a five-months course for members of the Young Mizrachi and another of four weeks, for members of the Bnei Akiva movement.

Within the framework of the "Year of Study in the Yeshivot" there has been an increase in the number of students. In the present year the Department has brought over one hundred such students to Israel, the majority from the United States and England. During the Pessach vacation the Department organized study days for them in the Rabbi Gold College, the subject of study being the problems of the State of Israel. The programme included tours of the country.

Four hundred teachers and young people from the United States, Europe and Turkey, took part in various study projects held in Israel in the summer of 1968. These projects included four seminars for teachers and five ulpanim for high school students, and ranged from four to seven weeks. The teachers included a group of ninety-five educators and school principals from the Torah Umassora network in the United States and a group of teachers from Europe.

So far six thousand rabbis, teachers, students and young people coming from countries in Asia, North and South America, Europe and Australia, have participated in various seasonal study projects abroad. In the past two years however, most such projects have been concentrated in Israel.

In Jews College, London, a workshop for training local teachers has been established in conjunction with the Jewish Board of Education in London. Dozens of teachers have joined this workshop the programme of which includes the methodology of teaching Hebrew and Jewish studies, the lectures being given by experts. There are also evening courses for teachers in the Talmud Torahs, for the improvement of the knowledge of Hebrew.

The Department organized two gatherings for shlichim in Israel. One was held in Bar-Ilan University for teachers who are candidates for shlichut in the coming academic year, and also student teachers studying at the special university course for high school teachers in the Diaspora. The other held in Jerusalem was for teachers who are going out to the Diaspora. The purpose of these gatherings was to sum up the work of the shlichim, and to draw the lessons from the experience gathered, as well as to equip the emissaries with useful information for their future tasks.

Two principals of important educational institutions in Europe took advantage of the facilities provided for Jewish educationists from abroad. The principals were from the King David School in Manchester and the Hillel School in Stockholm.

In the course of the year the Department published the following: Mayanot Leyamim Noraim in two volumes and Iyunim Besefer Shemot by Professor Nehama Leibowitz, Iyunim Befarashat Hashavua in Spanish, and new editions of Talmud Latalmid, Mayanot Pessach, Yom Atzmaut, and Hatefillah. It also issues booklets for children for Independence Day, 1968 and 1979: Sipurah shel Yerushalayim, Shiva Leilot Behevron, Matnat Hayyim Ketana, Kfar Etzion, Yerushalayim Usevivoteha (for participants in the summer Ulpanim of the Department), Arvei Pessahim (an educational aid for the didactics and methodology of teaching the Talmud, and Netivot 12.

In this period books to a sum of IL. 150,000 published by the Department and by other bodies were despatched to Jewish educational institutions in the Diaspora.

The Department continued to produce educational films, in conjunction with Nehora, to organize the International Youth Bible Quiz, to furnish articles for publication in the Jewish press abroad, and to expand the Pedagogic Centre, the facilities of which are at the disposal of educators, teachers, principals and scholars both in Israel and from the Golah.

In the period reviewed the Head of the Department visited the United States. The director visited various European countries, Australia, India and New Zealand. These visits were for the purpose of reviewing work being done, the induction of new representatives and teachers, who came to replace those who had already concluded their term of duty, and to survey local educational policy. Plans for the launching of other daily educational institutional in European countries, including a secondary Yeshiva and Torah Umelacha Yeshiva in France, were prepared.

The Department has plans to open new schools in Europe and to publish Jewish primers in English, Spanish and French.

The Department in the United States will be expanded and a consultative committee, the members of which include rabbis and educationists, has also begun its work.

The Rabbi Gold College will open an Institute for Torah and Jewish Studies.

MOSSAD BIALIK

In the period reviewed here the Mossad Bialik expanded the scope of its operations. In what follows a number of these fields, in which special developments were registered, will be noted.

The two initial volumes in the series "Studies in the History of Art" were issued. This series is being issued under the general editorship of Professor M. Barash. Also published were studies in a series in which we work in conjunction with the Leo Baeck Institute. The Dorot Series was consolidated and achieved regular publication of two sets per year, each set comprising five books.

In the outgoing year the Bialik Institute launched new literary projects. Shortly the first volume of the letters of Chaim Weizmann will see light. This volume has been edited by a team of historians on the staff of Yad Weizmann. The Letters of Avraham Mapu is in the press, the volume having been edited by Professor Benzion Dinur. The first volume of the letters of J. L. Gordon is also in preparation.

In addition to various new volumes published by the Institute second editions of volumes previously published, were also issued. Worthy of special mention among these are two volumes of the Educational Encyclopedia ("Methods of Education" and "Fundamentals of Education") and other basic works.

Intent upon bringing the scientific works of Israel scholars to world culture Mossad Bialik transferred translation rights for a number of works into European languages. The latest to appear is Professor Shalit's biography of Herod (in German), while a French translation of Professor Prawer's study of the Crusader Kingdom of Jerusalem will be published shortly. This work won its author the Israel Prize for the current year. The transfer of translation rights for a number of other works has been negotiated, including Dr. T. Dothan's "The Philistines and their Material Culture" and Dr. Ruth Amiran's "The Ancient Pottery of Eretz Israel."

In this period we intensified our efforts to ensure the widest possible distribution of our publications both in Israel and in other countries. In March-April 1968 a special effort was launched for the distribution of the World Classics series. And following the issue of the second series of works in the Dorot Series, publicity

regarding this series was intensified. Prospectuses and other publicity literature were circulated in interested circles, and also sent to private addresses and universities. A campaign to secure new subscribers was launched following the publication of the fifth volume of the Biblical Encyclopedia and preparatory to the issue of the Fifth and last volume of Educational Encyclopedia. These efforts were largely successful.

In the year under review certain changes were made in the administration of Mossad Bialik. Mr. B. Locker, who had headed the Board of Curators since 1958, resigned his office at the end of 1967, his place being taken by Mr. I. Harkavi, who held the office until August 1968. The Board of Curators also underwent changes, its new membership being approved by the Executive of the World Zionist Organization. The following are the members of the Board as constituted today: Professor E.E. Urbach, Professor S. Ettinger, Mr. Z. Aranne, Minister of Education and Culture, Professor S.H. Bergmann, Professor M. Barash, Professor Benzion Dinur, Dr. Yaacov Horowitz, Mr. H. Hazaz, Professor Claude Vigier, Mr. Ezra Zussman, Professor M. Lazar, Professor B. Mazar, Dr. D. Miron, Professor D. Sedan, Professor A. Fuchs, Professor D. Feinman, Professor H. Rabin, Professor N. Rotenstreich, Professor H. Shirmann and Professor G. Scholem.

In January 1968 Mr. Moshe Gordon, Director of Mossad Bialik since it was founded retired, and Mr. Haim Milkov was appointed in his place.

List of Books Published

Encyclopedias

Entziklopedia Mikrait, Volume V

History and Historiography

Benzion Dinur: Toledot Yisrael, Yisrael Bagolah, Vol. II, Book 3.

Joseph Dan: Torat Hasod shel Hassidut Ashkenaz

Yaacov Katz: Bonim Hofshim Veyehudim

Classics

Kol Shirei Yaacov Francis, with an introduction by Penina Navé.

Z.H. Graetz: Essays, Extracts from a Journal, Letters, translated from German by Yeruham Sulkes, edited by S.Ettinger.

Dorot Series

Shmuel Komarelli: Ketavim Nivharim, edited, introduced and annotated by Haim Shirmann.

Yalkut Shirei Teiman: Collected, introduced and annotated by Yehuda Ratzhabi.

Rabbenu Moshe Ben Maimon: Moreh Nevuchim. Selected, annotated and introduced by Joseph Ben Shlomo.

Joseph Ha'efrati: Meluchat Shaul. Edited, introduced and annotated by Gershon Shaked.

Peretz Smolenskin: Kevurat Hamor. Edited and introduced by David Weinfeld.

Philosophical studies

Leo Baeck: Mahut Hayahadut, Yesodot V'emunot; with an introduction by Akiva Simon. Translated from German by Leah Zagagi. (In conjunction with the Leo Baeck Institute).

Felix Weltsch: Hessed Veherut; with an introduction by Max Brod and a prologue by S.H. Bergmann. (In conjunction with the Leo Baeck Institute).

Nathan Rotenstreich: Iyun Umaaseh, al Hityahasuto shel Haadam Leyakum.

Belles-lettres and criticism

Yehiel Hoffer: Hatzer Bifokorna; translated from Yiddish and introduced by Dov Sedan.

World Classics

Gaius Sallustius Grispus: Catiline, Jogurtha, Extracts from the Annals. Translated from Latin by Sarah Dvoretzky; introduction by H. Wirszubski; notes by I. Shatzman.

Hamehsheva Hamedinit Be'artzot Habrit. Vol. II, Min Milhemet Ha'ezrahim ve'ad Nessiut Kennedy (1861-1961). Edited, introduced and annotated by Yehoshua Arieli.

Art Studies Series

Moshe Barash: Mavo Le'amanut Harenessans.

David Davidovitch. Ziurei Kir Bevatei Knesset Bepolin.

New editions

Enziklopedia Hinuchit, Vol. II. Darkei Hinuch (second printing).

" " Vol. IV. Yessodot Hahinuch (second printing).

Sophocles. Sheva Tragediot (two vols.); translated from the Greek, introduced and annotated by Shlomo Dikman (second printing).

Sophocles: Oedipus Hamelech. Translated from Greek, introduced and edited by Shlomo Dikman (third printing).

Sophocles: Antigone. Translated from Greek, introduced and annotated by Shlomo Dikman (sixth printing).

Ephraim Urbach: Baalei Hatossefot, toledoteihem, hibbureihem, veshitatam (third printing).

Devora Baron: Parshiot. Collected stories (third printing).

Daniel Goldschmidt: Haggada shel Pessah (third edition).

Yitzhak Yehuda Goldzieher: Harzaot al Ha'islam. Translated by J.J. Rivlin, scientific edition, Meir Plessner.

A.A. Auerbach. Mimesis, Hitgalmut Hameziut Besifrut Hamaarav; translated by Baruch Karu (third printing).

Yitzhak Baer: Yisrael Be'amim, Iyunim Betoldot Yemei Bayit Sheni, betekufat Hamishna, Uviysodot Hahalacha Vaha'emuna (second printing).

Yisrael Odem: Ha'adam Yketav Yado (in conjunction with Devir; second printing).

PUBLISHING DEPARTMENT

In the period of this Report the Jewish Agency's Publishing Department continued to engage in all fields of its work.

Production: In this sphere the Department handles the typographical planning of the publications issued by the Departments of the Jewish Agency, as well as all phases of production including printing, binding etc. This aspect of our work includes the periodical publications, issued in different languages as well as books published by the Departments and the Zionist Library.

Distribution: The Department handles the distribution of all volumes and publications for sale, issued by the Jewish Agency's Departments and the Zionist Library. This work is carried on in cooperation with commercial booksellers, educational bodies, libraries and other institutions. Fromtime to time the Department prepares suitable publicity material with a view to increasing the distribution of the literature it handles.

Photographic Service: This service handles orders given by Jewish Agency Departments and the United Israel Appeal. It also serves Government bodies, preparing photographs for exhibitions, from its collection of negatives.

The Publishing Department is self-supporting, covering its expenses from fees for services extended. This has been the case since it has been in operation.

The following are the Departments benefitting from the services of the Publishing Department: Organization, Youth and Hechalutz, Education and Culture in the Diaspora, Information, Torah Education and Culture, Youth Aliya, the Zionist Library, etc.

The Department also maintains close contact with the Publications Service of the Jewish Agency in New York, and organizes the despatch of publications to all absorption centres of Youth Aliya.

PERSONNEL DEPARTMENT

The Department has continued to deal with all personnel matters, including working conditions, induction and training, and organization and methods. It began to work out a long-range personnel policy, with a view to introducing standards based on improved methods, exercising current control over processes and systems, and basing the training programme on accurate manpower forecasts.

MANPOWER

The two main tasks the Department had to accomplish were: (1) to complete the transfer of all Jewish Agency staff from the administrative to the standard grading, and (2) to carry through the reorganization of departments and transfer functions and staff from the Jewish Agency to the Government. In addition, the Department dealt with current personnel affairs, conducted negotiations with the departments, the workers' representatives and Government agencies, submitted proposals to the competent staff committees, took part in their deliberations and implemented their resolutions. The developments that took place during the year under review may be summed up as follows:

1. At the beginning of the reporting period the Jewish Agency had a nominal staff of 3,121, of which 189 were on extended leave, on loan to other agencies or on missions abroad so that it disposed of an actual staff of 2,932.
2. The work of 628 permanent and temporary staff members was terminated by reason of dismissal, resignation, voluntary and compulsory retirement, transfer to the civil service and the like.
3. During the same period 433 persons were engaged: 110 with full tenure, others on a temporary or seasonal basis or under special contract, all provisions being made by the Department.
4. Provisions were made for 134 persons to go on extended leave, to be loaned to other agencies or to leave on missions abroad and for 147 to be received back to work.
5. Negotiations were conducted on the transfer of part of the staff of the reorganized Immigration and Absorption Department to the civil service. Special collective contracts were signed between the Jewish Agency and the Government on the one hand and the workers'

representatives on the other, applicable to 199 permanent employees who were transferred to the civil service. Another 8 temporary employees and 27 working under a special contract were transferred to the civil service without reference to these contracts. The Department continued to deal with the engagement of staff on behalf of the Government and kept the accounts for all the personnel that was transferred until the end of the reporting period.

6. By this date the Jewish Agency accordingly had a payroll of 2,926, with 176 being on extensive leave, on loan or on missions abroad so that the active staff amounted to 2,750.

7. Apart from this there were 281 working under special contract at the beginning and 259 at the end of the reporting period and altogether the Department dealt with the commencement and termination of employment of 307 persons engaged by special contract.

Further particulars on the Jewish Agency's personnel at the beginning and end of the reporting period are given in the following table.

Jewish Agency personnel
by type of grading - 31.3.68

<u>Grading</u>	<u>Total</u>
Standard	2,401
Administrative	62
Engineers	130
Technicians	148
Teachers	79
Lawyers	13
Social workers	7
Economists, sociologists and psychologists	31
Special contract	<u>55</u>
Total	2,926

Jewish Agency personnel
by status, 1.4.68-31.3.69

<u>Status</u>	<u>1.4.68</u>	<u>31.3.69</u>
Permanent	2,803	2,481
Temporary	140	234
Seasonal, temporary	37	35
Seasonal, permanent	111	121
Special contract	<u>30</u>	<u>55</u>
Total	2,926	3,121
Part-time	383	365
Extended leave	189	176
Recipients of pensions and allowances	761	864

JEWISH AGENCY PERSONNEL - 1.4.68-31.3.69

<u>Department</u>	<u>T o t a l</u>	
	<u>1.4.68</u>	<u>31.3.68</u>
Immigration and Absorption	739	561
Settlement	854	824
Youth Aliya	339	332
Youth & Hechalutz	205	209
Education and Culture in the Diaspora	70	67
Torah Education and Culture in the Diaspora	38	45
External relations	7	5
Organization and Information, Zionist Archives and Communities Bureau	84	81
Bialik Institute	22	24
Personnel	16	21
Technical Section	8	9
Economic Research Bureau	-	4
Press and Public Relations Bureau	-	5
Director General's Office	-	5
President's and Chairman's Office	5	6
<u>Local Offices</u>		
Jerusalem / Supplies, missing relatives	135	105
Tel Aviv / Supplies, archives	84	79
Haifa / supplies	22	22
<u>Finance Department</u>		
Operational units / treasury, visitors, legal office, internal control	405	435
Service units / Supplies and equipment, publishing, insurance, provident fund and companies bureau	88	87
Total	* 3,121	2, 926 **

* Not including a supernumerary staff of 281

** Not including a supernumerary staff of 259.

WORKING CONDITIONS

As stated in the previous report, about 40 per cent of the Jewish Agency personnel had by then been transferred from the administrative to the standard grading by virtue of a collective contract regulating the pay and working conditions of all public servants. By now the last 480 staff members have been so transferred, the transfer of 330 involving hearings before a special committee appointed by the Executive.

Current changes in grades according to the regulations governing the standard grading scale were carried out for 270 employees as a result of changes in functions, status and the like.

Now that the personnel is working according to the standard grading scale the global payment of overtime has been discontinued. Only those whose salaries according to the new scale include no remuneration for overtime are entitled to receive extra payment. In addition a general survey of overtime requirements was carried out and a maximum limit was set. During the reporting period 840 employees worked a total of 113,000 hours overtime for which IL 732,400 were paid compared with IL 572,700 for 550 persons working 105,000 hours overtime last year.

The Department continued to keep absentee records with all the debits and credits involved and forwarded the necessary instructions to the section dealing with the paysheets.

The Department has further implemented the decision that employees may convert their accumulated annual leave into Defence Loan Bonds and issued instructions for the conversion of 18,000 work days.

The joint Committee of the Personnel and Finance Department on travelling and incidental expenses continued its routine examination of the payments made and supervised compliance with the regulations on the use of required and attached vehicles.

Changes in working regulations relating to medical examinations of applicants and staff, paid and unpaid sick leave, and dismissal and resignation on medical grounds, were considered and discussed. A preliminary draft of the proposed changes was submitted to the staff representatives which has been referred to a special staff committee.

Negotiations were also conducted in connection with the engagement of staff by public tender. Also here a preliminary draft was submitted. Although the proposal has not yet been finalised, committees for the selection of candidates have already been set up which operate according to the new procedure suggested, and posts and candidates have been established and selected accordingly.

ORGANIZATION & METHODS AND TRAINING PROGRAMMES

Current control was exercised over all internal and external operations of the Department and means were devised to rationalise operations and institute savings. Amendments in the statutes and changes in working procedures were proposed. As stated in the last report, time clocks were introduced to be able to check on the presence and absence of staff by means of punch-cards. This system has now been extended to another four major and one minor local establishment. Another major establishment is due to be included soon, so that about 75 per cent of the entire personnel can be checked on by means of 15 time-clocks.

A staff rating system has been worked out to help employers arrive at a correct evaluation of their subordinates and be able to give them the proper training and guidance and to serve as a basis for transfers, changes in grade and the like. The proposed system is now under discussion.

The organization and methods of the different departments are examined only when this appears necessary in order to reach general decisions on personnel-management. Apart from manpower requirements the secretarial and typing services of two administrative offices of the Youth Aliya Department were examined. Regarding the one the recommendations are already being implemented. The recommendations for the other are now being worked out. It is also intended to examine a third Youth Aliya office, as well as several functions of the Immigration and Absorption Department.

Owing to the numerous personnel shifts that took place during the period under review and the prevailing uncertainty regarding the structure and staff requirements of the various departments training programmes instituted by the departments or undertaken by the staff with the department's recommendation were seriously curtailed. Apart from extensive technical training provided by the Settlement Department most of the programmes were carried out by outside private and public agencies. As usual the Department handled the applications for courses and other study programmes and gave all the necessary orders and instructions.

FINANCIAL REPORT

The Report submitted to the Twenty-seventh Zionist Congress included a Financial Report for the nine-months period April-December 1967, based upon provisional figures.

The present Report completes the picture for the 1967/68 financial year and renders an accounting for 1968/69, again based upon provisional figures.

Since Congress, that is since June 1968, Mr. Arie L. Dulzin has served as Treasurer of the Executive, while Mr. I. M. Giladi has continued to serve as Director-General of the Financial Department.

A. INCOME

In the 1967/68 budgetary year income exceeded estimates. Actual income was IL 1,201 million, while the estimates had been IL 1,156 million, an increase of IL 45 million, which came mainly from campaigns (IL 28 million) and the Education Fund (IL 11 million).

The 1968/69 estimates, however, proves higher than actual income, and it was only 78.9 per cent of that expected at the beginning of the year. This will be seen from the table that follows. The estimates, it should be noted, were based upon the assumption that as long as peace was not achieved and the State of Israel was in peril, the Jewish people in the Diaspora would continue to support the campaigns on the same level as they had in the period of the Six Day War.

Actual Revenue compared to Budget Estimates

1 April 1967 - 31 March 1969 (IL millions)

	1967/68			1968/69*		
	Revenue	Estimate	% of Estimate	Revenue	Estimate	% of Estimate
<u>Budgetary income</u>						
Campaigns and balances from previous years	1136.2	1107.5	102.6	852.5	1052.7	80.9
Income on account Youth Aliya	10.9	9.5	114.7	10.6	9.5	111.5
Income on account Immigration Department	1.5	0.9	166.7	1.8	2.3	78.3
Heirless property	4.1	7.5	54.7	0.4	1.3	30.7
Education Fund	26.8	15.0	178.7	13.5	17.5	77.7
Collections and Miscellaneous	21.2	16.0	132.5	17.0	52.7	34.1
	1200.7	1156.4	103.8	896.8	1136.0	78.9
Earmarked income	5.9			27.2		
Income on account of previous budgets	1.5			12.4		
Income from loans	12.2			12.2		
	1220.3			948.6		

* All data are provisional

B. EXPENDITURE

After the Six Day War the Executive was obliged to accept responsibility for the cost of immigrant services, which previously it had financed only partly. These services included housing, education, health, social services and the provision of employment.

As a result the activities in which the Jewish Agency engaged underwent a material change as compared with the period preceding the Twenty-seventh Congress. This change is reflected in the table that follows.

Expenditure of Jewish Agency

1 April 1964 - 31 March 1969 (%)

Category of Activities	1. 4. 64- 31. 3. 67	1. 4. 67- 31. 3. 68	1. 4. 68- 31. 3. 69
Immigration, absorption and allied operations	51.6	59.8	61.5
Agricultural settlement	27.4	20.5	10.5
Educational and cultural operations in Israel	6.7	12.2	21.5
Educational and organizational operations abroad	9.7	5.4	4.4
General administration and pensions	4.6	2.1	2.1
	100.0	100.0	100.0

The following table shows the changes in the past two years in absolute figures.

Jewish Agency Expenditure according to main categories
1967/68 - 1968/69 (in IL millions)

	1967/68	1968/69	% increase or decrease
a. Activities			
Immigration, absorption and allied operations	465.4	523.1	+12.4
Agricultural settlement	159.8*	89.2*	-44.2
Educational and cultural operations in Israel	94.5	183.6	+94.3
Educational and cultural operations abroad	41.7	37.2	-10.8
General administration and pensions	16.4	17.8	+ 8.5
Total expenditure of activities	777.8	850.9	+ 8.6
b. Other expenditure			
Repayment of debts	90.0	67.8**	
Expenditure on account of earmarked revenue	6.4	25.8	
	874.2	944.5	

* Does not include commitments

** Includes capital loan repayments on account of the Keren Hayesod and the Canadian Zionist Federation to a sum of IL 20.2 million.

The increase in the sums expended on account of Immigration and Absorption can be traced to two factors:

- a. The increase in the past year of the number of immigrants by 35 per cent as compared to the previous year.
- b. Changes introduced in methods of absorption called for a considerable increase in the outlay on secondary, vocational and higher education.

For example: In the school year of 1967/68 1,500 students from abroad were recipients of scholarships, allowances for the payment of rent and tuition fees and maintenance grants, while in the past academic year the number of recipients of such support totalled more than four thousand.

The allocation for secondary and vocational education rose from IL 44.9 million in 1967/68 to IL 74.6 million in 1968/69.

The expenditure budget

In the 1967/68 budgetary year expenditure totalled a sum of IL 867.8 million as against an estimate of IL 1,156 million. Because of the need to obtain data on new fields of activity a sum of IL 307 million was transferred to finance the 1968/69 budget.

In spite of this income failed to finance the budget estimates for 1968/69 as will be seen from the table that follows (see p.).[1]

It must be noted that as a result of the increase in revenue over the past two years and of exchange of assets the balance of debt declined by \$ 42 million in the period 1 April, 1967 - 31 March 1969.

A breakdown of expenditure into the main categories in the diverse Departments of the Executive is given in the table that follows. (see pp. and).

[1] Notes on table:

- * Includes capital repayments on account of the Keren Hayesod and the Canadian Zionist Federation to a sum of IL 20.3 million.
- ** Includes capital repayments on account of the Keren Hayesod and the Canadian Zionist Federation to a sum of IL 20.2 million.
- *** The figures are provisional

Jewish Agency Expenditure as compared to Estimates

(1 April 1967 - 31 March 1969)

(IL millions)

	1967/68			1968/69***		
	Expenditure	Estimates	Per cent Estimates	Expenditure	Estimates	Per cent Estimates
1. <u>Immigration & Absorption:</u> Departments for Immigration and Absorption, Youth Aliya Immigrants Housing	465.4	671.7	69.3	523.1	741.3	70.6
2. Agricultural Settlement	159.8	178.6	89.5	89.2	115.6	77.1
3. <u>Education and Culture in Israel</u> Allocation to Institutions of Higher Education	67.7	109.3	61.9	144.0	144.5	99.6
Israel Education Fund	11.2	15.0	74.6	20.9	17.5	119.0
Allocation to Institutions for Education and Culture	13.0	13.8	94.2	15.3	16.1	95.0
Other activities (Mossad Bialik, Mossad Harav Cook, Binyanei Ha'ooma, Conventions)	2.6	2.3	113.0	3.4	3.3	103.0
4. <u>Education, Culture and Organization abroad</u> Youth and Hechalutz Department	22.6	46.8	48.3	17.4	18.3	95.0
Organization, Information, External relations	6.0	5.9	101.7	7.3	8.4	86.9
5. <u>Other activities</u> (Kol Zion Lagola, Education & Culture in the Gola, Torah Education and Culture in the Diaspora, Activities in USA)	13.1	11.0	119.1	12.5	14.1	88.6
5. General Administration & Pensions	16.4	14.0	117.1	17.8	17.3	103.0
6. Repayment of Debts	90.0*	83.1	108.3	67.8**	34.9	194.3
7. Reserve		4.9			4.7	
Total expenditure	867.8	1,156.4	75.0	918.7	1,136.0	80.8
Expenditure on account of earmarked income	6.4			25.8		
	874.2			944.5		

Notes - see page 90.

Breakdown of Expenditure by items and Departments
(IL thousands)

	<u>1967/68</u>	<u>1968/69*</u>
1. <u>Immigration and Absorption</u>		
Organization of immigration abroad	11,144	14,050
Transportation of immigrants	11,438	17,725
Housing for immigrants	208,759	170,361
Health services	92,289	93,855
Educational services	44,903	91,888
Social services	43,213	61,134
Employment for immigrants	8,766	15,657
Other absorption expenditure	26,854	40,317
Total	<u><u>447,366</u></u>	<u><u>504,987</u></u>
2. <u>Youth Aliya</u>		
Maintenance of children	11,707	11,940
Inspection and services	1,365	1,515
Medical services	1,234	1,281
Other activities	3,670	3,349
Total	<u><u>17,976</u></u>	<u><u>18,085</u></u>
3. <u>Settlement</u>		
Operations in settlements	68,514	71,692
Housing in settlements	49,963	**
District irrigation projects	16,036	1,690
Regional projects	20,293	6,405
Other operations	4,945	9,379
Total	<u><u>159,751</u></u>	<u><u>89,166</u></u>

* Figures are provisional

* An outlay to an amount of IL 13,988,000 for immigrants housing in settlements is included in category "Immigrants Housing" (Immigration and Absorption Department).

	<u>1967/68</u>	<u>1968/69*</u>
<u>4. Allocations for Higher Education</u>		
Hebrew University	28,490	54,643
Technion, Haifa	14,968	30,144
Weizmann Institute	8,876	19,603
Bar-Ilan University	3,480	9,059
Tel Aviv University	8,304	23,125
Sundry allocations	3,545	7,395
Total	67,663	143,969
<u>5. Youth and Hechalutz Department</u>		
Hachshara and operations among youth in Israel	3,097	5,406
Operations among youth abroad	6,724	6,656
Volunteers Project	10,776	4,326
Various activities	2,049	985
Total	22,646	17,373
<u>6. Organization, Information and External Relations</u>		
Organization activities	3,398	4,689
External relations	308	287
Information	1,305	1,508
Miscellaneous	977	785
Total	5,988	7,269
<u>7. Cultural and Educational Work</u>		
Education and Culture in the Diaspora	4,279	4,546
Torah Education and Culture in the Diaspora	3,619	3,308
Kol Zion Lagola	1,997	2,237
Operations in the USA	3,208	2,455
Total	13,103	12,546

* Figures are provisional.

THE PERMANENT BUDGET AND FINANCE COMMITTEE

As the permanent parliamentary committees of the Zionist Movement, the Budget and Finance Committee exercises public supervision over the financial and economic affairs of bodies of the Zionist Movement.

Since the Twenty-seventh Zionist Congress the Committee has been under the Chairmanship of Mr. Herman Hollander, with Mr. Yehoshua Levi as its Co-Chairman.

In the course of its duties the Committee has held eleven plenary sessions since July 1968. Certain of these meetings were of three days duration. In the course of these sittings the Committee heard detailed reports from the Chairman of the Jewish Agency and from the Treasurer on the state of the Agency's finances. Exhaustive discussions were held on the budgets of the Jewish Agency, the Keren Hayesod and the Comptroller's Office for the years 1968/69 and 1969/70. A detailed discussion of the Jewish National Fund's budget for 1968/69 and a more general discussion of its budget for 1969/70 were also held. In the course of these meetings, members of the Executive who head the diverse departments appeared before the Committee to whom they submitted detailed reports and explanations on the work of their departments, and replied to questions put to them by members of the Committee.

The Committee appointed two sub-committees of its members, one to consider the budget of the Settlement Department and the other the budget of the Jewish National Fund. The first sub-committee held two meetings and the latter three.

The Committee paid special attention to the reports and findings of the Comptroller of the Jewish Agency.

The other sub-committees went more deeply into the reports submitted by the Comptroller. These sub-committees held twelve meetings, some of which were attended by representatives of the departments or bodies under review. In regard to most of the subjects summations were arrived at (the Financial Department, audit in Israel and abroad, the Hayil Corporation of the financial Department, Rassco, Diur La'oleh. The Jewish National Fund - audit in Israel and abroad, the Division for Mechanized Equipment. The Bialik and Rabbi Cook Institutes). In regard to certain of the matters

under review (i. e., the Organization, Youth and Hechalutz, Education and Culture Departments and the Centre for Settlement Research), the sub-committee hopes to be able to conclude its work and submit its findings to the Plenary Session in the near future.

The Committee has another sub-committee for transfers from one major section of departmental budgets to another major section, and also for internal transfers in the departmental budgets.

The sub-committees, which were given legal status by the Twenty-seventh Congress, contributed towards the smooth working of the Committee and to the discussions on the various subjects.

The work of both the Committee and its sub-committees has been conducted in close and full cooperation with the Jewish Agency Executive and the Treasurer, the diverse bodies of the Zionist Movement and the Comptroller.

KEREN KAYEMET - THE JEWISH NATIONAL FUND

In the period reviewed in this Report the Jewish National Fund continued its development and land amelioration work in all parts of the country, including the new areas coming under Israel administration, following the Six Day War. The new geopolitical situation obliged us to transfer projects of a security character to the cease-fire lines, and to the border areas, stretching from the Hermon in the north to Nahal Zofar in the south.

New roads

In the Beth Shean Valley, the settlements of which have suffered from mines and enemy shelling (Kfar Ruppin, Maoz Haim, Tirat Zvi and others), the Jewish National Fund has laid down a new road, extending for thirty-three kilometres parallel to the Jordan River. The purpose of this road is to enhance security in this area; it is a section of a longer road, 130 kilometres long, beginning at Al Hamma in the north and terminating near Kallia, on the northern shores of the Dead Sea. Another road, also worthy of special mention, is that linking the Etzion Bloc with the Adullam region. Thirteen and a half kilometres in length, it constitutes a direct link with the Jewish settlements lying beyond the former "green line". An eloquent example of our cooperation with the Israel Defence Army is the new road leading to the summit of Mount Hermon. This route, fifteen kilometres in length, facilitates access to the Army's defence positions, in all seasons of the year.

Land development

Intensive settlement of the Golan Heights called for large scale amelioration of the soil. The ten settlements which have been established on the Heights since the Six Day War, are already cultivating lands, improved for them by the Jewish National Fund, covering tens of thousands of dunams. The area under the plough is being extended as the need arises. The settlers in this region engage, in addition to agriculture and various trades, in afforestation of areas not suitable for farming. For this purpose a nursery has been developed near Kibbutz Golan.

Development of the Arava Valley is of the highest importance. In the period of this Report two occupation points have been established in this valley – Nahal Zofar and Ketura. Many villages in the Arava suffer from insufficient cultivable land, and upon occasion Jewish National Fund employees must bring soil from the wadis, situated at some distance, and thereby to ensure the existence of the villages.

The Jewish National Fund was instrumental in the establishment of three villages in the Jordan Valley – Kallia, Mehola and Nahal Argaman.

Afforestation

The number of trees planted by the Jewish National Fund since the establishment of the State now approaches one hundred million. Wooded areas have been developed in all parts of the country, from Galilee to the central Negev, and have literally changed the face of the Land.

Smallwoods and copses have been expanded into veritable forests, now covering in all four hundred thousand dunams. Afforestation continues to be an important source of employment. In the days of the economic lowdown, before the Six Day War, afforestation provided thousands of unemployed with a source of income, and in the past year, in addition to the Fund's permanent staff and the Jewish workers, hundreds of inhabitants of Judaea and Samaria have been employed on afforestation projects. Instructors employed by us have introduced new methods of afforestation in the new territories. In this context we may recall the afforestation project in the neighbourhood of Shechem, Hebron and North Sinai. Thanks to expert guidance of members of our staff the percentage of sapplings taking root has risen considerably, and indeed there has been a notable improvement in all aspects of afforestation work.

The Fund extends aid beyond the borders of our country. One example: In conjunction with the Ministry of Agriculture it guided and advised foresters in Malta, winning the gratitude and appreciation of the Maltese authorities.

A start was made in the current year on the development of the Peace Forest in the Jerusalem area, and the Twentieth Anniversary Forest, between Jerusalem and Maaleh Hahamisha.

The number of trees in the latter will equal the number of Jews throughout the world, and symbolically we propose planting trees there in the name of "The Jews of Silence." Other projects worthy of mention are the Abba Hushi and Levi Eshkol forests, in the planting of which Jews, both in Israel and in other countries, will participate.

Drainage

Throughout the Arava the Drainage Department of the Fund engaged in works designed to harness the flood waters of this area and to prevent soil erosion. For this purpose earth dams have been constructed near several settlements (Neot Hakikar, Grofit and others). In the Hula Valley the network of drainage canals has been improved, while the Jordan bed had been widened to a substantial extent. It is assumed that these works will prevent flooding in the future.

Organization and Information

In this period organizational and information work was extended both in Israel and the Diaspora. The development works in hands were suitably publicized, through the various mass communications media - the press, the radio, television, newsreels and also through guided tours. In the forty-nine countries in which public JNF committees operate, the raising of funds through the traditional channels continues. Local workers are assisted by emissaries sent out from this country.

Budget

The Jewish National Fund's budget for the 1968/69 financial year totalled IL 56,302,000.

KEREN HAYESOD-UNITED ISRAEL APPEAL

The total identification of the Jews in the free world with the State of Israel in its hour of peril and preparedness, which preceded the Six Day War, generated a willingness to contribute towards the country's needs on a scale unprecedented in the work of the United Israel Appeal.

Keren Hayesod committees throughout the world (in 54 countries) coopted into their ranks public leaders, communal representatives, and dignitaries who made their services available for the "Emergency Campaign" which had been launched, the message of which was brought to the Diaspora by the - then Israel Minister of Finance, Mr. Pinhas Sapir, the Chairman of the Zionist Executive, Mr. Louis Pincus, the Chairman of the Keren Hayesod, Dr. Israel Goldstein and others.

The total sum raised by the Keren Hayesod Committees and their ancillary bodies and transmitted in cash to the Emergency Campaign, launched prior to the Six Day War - excluding the United States - was more than ten times that transmitted in the year preceding the War, namely 1966.

The table gives a breakdown of the cash proceeds of the Emergency Campaign in the various groups of countries compared with the sums raised in the previous year.

	Population (estimate)	Revenue 1966/67	Revenue 1967/68	Per cent increase
1. English-speaking countries and the Far East	900,000	8,977,600	72,878,500	811
2. European countries	750,000	2,871,500	47,930,000	1662
3. Latin America	750,000	2,387,300	30,185,900	1268
4. Other countries	-	242,500	483,100	99
	2,400,000	14,478,900	151,477,500	1046

The number of actual contributors totalled over 400,000 as compared with approximately 200,000 in 1966.

This wave of identification and enthusiasm confronted the Keren Hayesod with an historic challenge in regard to its future operations. It was obliged to draft plans the purpose of which to make this practical partnership between the Diaspora and Israel a permanent feature of Jewish life, to ensure that contributions, as far as possible, remain on a level similar to that reached in 1967, and to include the tens of thousands of new contributors in all its future campaigns.

It was obvious that it would prove necessary to develop new methods of work and to forge new instruments for this purpose.

The new challenge had a new dimension when it transpired that the hoped-for peace would not be achieved immediately and the needs of the State called for the launching of another Emergency Appeal in 1968.

The Head Office of the Keren Hayesod undertook a series of measures to meet this new challenge. In what follows we shall review a number of these:

- Information work in the Diaspora has been intensified in depth, both orally and in writing, including the organization of study-days, the issue of publications and literature, etc.
- Survey groups have been encouraged to pay visits to Israel. These groups comprise both active workers and contributors.
- More lecturers and speakers have been despatched for functions of the Appeal, before its official launching.
- Experts have been enlisted to direct the campaigns.
- Temporary shlichut, that is involving a stay of only a few months, has been replaced by shlichut for a period of several years.
- Emissaries of the Keren Hayesod who have left for other countries to conduct the Campaigns have been given an extensive briefing, through attendance at special courses in this country, and through the agency of practical work in the United States, made possible by the exemplary aid and cooperation of the United Jewish Appeal and the Council of Jewish Welfare Funds in the United States.

The tables which follow reflect, to some extent, what has been stated:

	<u>1966/67</u>	<u>1967/68</u>	<u>1968/69</u>
a. Lecturers and emissaries sent to aid in the work of the Appeal			
Lecturers	19	21	49
Emissaries	41	42	49
b. Survey-groups, leadership groups and individual Keren Hayesod workers			
No. of survey groups	-	6	6
No. of organized groups of KH workers	4	13	16
No. of KH workers included in these activities	1536	2851	3021

The Head Office of the Keren Hayesod in Jerusalem has undertaken a number of organizational changes the purpose of which is to adapt its organs to the new requirements.

Following the resignation at the end of 1967 of Mr. Moshe Ussoskin, the Director General, after seven years of service, Mr. S.J. Kreutner, previously Director of the European Department (in which he served for six years) was appointed Acting Director General. In September 1968 he was appointed Director General. The Press, Publications and Public Relations Departments were combined to form the Information Department. This Department issued a number of new publications in the period under review.

The Projects Department was expanded and the handling of Wills and Testaments was placed in its charge.

Senior officers of the Israel Defence Force were employed and briefed to serve as Directors of the Campaign.

Far-reaching re-organization of the Financial and Guests Departments was put into effect.

At the Twenty-Seventh Zionist Congress, held in June 1968, Dr. Israel Goldstein was re-elected a Member of the Jewish Agency

Executive and he continues to serve as Chairman of the Keren Hayesod without a Deputy, unlike the situation in the past, owing to the general reduction in the number of Members of the Executive. The Jewish Agency Executive appointed the following as Members of the Keren Hayesod Executive: Messrs. Arie L. Dulzin, Dr. Israel Goldstein (Chairman), A. Narboni, Louis A. Pincus, Chaim Finkelstein, Rabbi M. Kirshblum, J. Klarman, and A. Schenker.

Though most of the changes and reforms mentioned were implemented wholly or partly in the 1968/69 financial year, actually their effect could not be noticeable in that year.

Moreover, notwithstanding the fact that the Appeal for 1968 – the second Emergency Campaign – sought to achieve the same goal as the First Emergency Campaign, it failed to bring in the same revenue. The Second Campaign was launched after Israel's brilliant victory, which led many to believe that the need for emergency aid to the State had passed. Then again it must be borne in mind that it was quite impossible to expect that certain contributions made to the First Campaign would be repeated. This included contributions made by people of limited means, by religious and communal bodies and also by non-Jews.

The cash receipts of the Second Emergency Campaign – 1968 (1 April 1968 – 31 March 1969) were as follows:

1.	English-speaking countries	\$19, 595, 100
2.	European countries	12, 648, 500
3.	Latin America	9, 830, 200
4.	Other countries	<u>246, 700</u>
		<u>\$42, 320, 500</u>

The number of contributors is close to 300, 000.

At the time of the submission of this Report, initial results of these steps and changes can already be discerned. Matters of higher policy and the setting of targets is the task of the World Executive of the Emergency Campaign which comprises the following members: Y. Allon, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Absorption, Dr. I. Goldstein, Chairman of the Keren Hayesod, A. L. Dulzin, Treasurer of the Zionist Executive, P. Sapir, Minister without Portfolio, Louis A. Pincus, Chairman of the Zionist

Executive, Zeev Sharef, Minister of Finance, Trade and Industry. Assisted by the Emergency Campaign Executive, the Keren Hayesod succeeded in enlisting the services of a number of leading personalities for the launching of the Appeal and for various information activities, both in 1968 and in 1969.

The late Levi Eshkol, Prime Minister of Israel, eight other Ministers of the Government, one deputy Minister, the Chief of the Israel General Staff, five Brigadiers of the Israel Defence force, the Chairman of the Keren Hayesod, the Chairman of the Zionist Executive, Members of the Zionist Executive, Members of the Knesset and other public leaders, took part in the diverse functions of the Emergency Campaign in 1968.

In the period under review the Chairman paid visits to Italy, the Argentine, Belgium, Brazil, Holland, Peru and Chile.

Department for Projects, Wills and Testaments

The purpose of the Projects is to enable a donor to contribute money for the establishment of an institution to serve in the integration of immigrants or to consolidate agricultural settlement bearing his own name or the name of some member of his family. This contribution must be more than the usual annual contribution made by the donor to the Keren Hayesod and the Emergency Campaign.

From 1962, when the Keren Hayesod launched this branch of its work, it has received gifts which have enabled it to finance the construction of 89 projects in 36 different settlements, including development towns, moshavim, kibbutzim, etc.

Thirty other projects are at present in the preparatory stage.

More recently systematic work has begun to secure bequests and living legacies for the Fund. Suitable literature has been published, including tables of annual interest rates, and the Keren Hayesod committees have been requested to create proper instruments for carrying on this branch of our operations.

Prior to the new year we shall send to Jewish lawyers who handle bequests and living legacies, a special table explaining these operations.

Mr. Arye Kraus has been appointed Director of this Department.

Information Department

The Department has developed new methods to ensure close contact with donors, and has endeavoured to adjust these methods to the specific needs, insofar as this is possible, of each of the fifty-four countries marked on the map of Keren Hayesod.

In the period reviewed here the Department issued its bulletin Olamenu (in English, French, Spanish and German), which includes current information on developments in Israel and news on the work of the Keren Hayesod in this and other countries.

The bulletin is published every six weeks in each of the four languages enumerated. The Department has also initiated a service entitled "Idkun Hashaliach" (Literally "keeping the Shaliach up-to-date"), which includes the despatch of articles, press cuttings, speeches, statistical reviews and the like, and also information to the diverse Keren Hayesod committees on innovations introduced by certain of the committees in their work.

The annual illustrated booklet was distributed in 135,000 copies. This year this booklet was despatched direct to individual addresses in four countries, at the request of the respective committees.

A series of slides has been prepared reflecting the state of emergency existing in this country. A film has also been issued, in which national leaders call upon the Jews in the Diaspora, underlining the situation existing in this country and the need for a supreme effort to strengthen work on behalf of the Appeal.

The Department maintains contact with three hundred Jewish newspapers and periodicals, and organized two tours of pressmen, one of the Beth Shean Valley settlements and the other in the Arava.

The Department continued to handle all important items of information of interest to Keren Hayesod workers and contributors throughout the world. It continued to issue its art calendar (12,000 copies), diary (17,000 copies), Record Shield (6000 copies), a film in five languages in close upon one hundred copies, advertisements in the Jewish press, an articles service (with photographs suitable for illustration and the like.) Mr. I. Rogov was appointed director of the Department.

Guests Department

This Department handled many hundred of visitors to Israel who came here either as members of survey groups, organized groups, or as individuals.

The Department organized for this purpose, a programme of visits to various parts of the country and of meetings with public personalities, with a view to underlining Israel's needs and to rendering a clear picture of its problems.

Mr. Paul Beer has been appointed Director of this Department.

Personnel Department

This Department engaged, in the period under review, in enlisting the services of ranking officers of the Israel Defence Force, senior officials of State and public institutions, as well as of private individuals such as Managers of large firms, lawyers and the like, for management of the Campaign.

In this period eight members of our staff left us (four of them retired on pension) while six were appointed to various positions.

The staff of the Keren Hayesod totals seventy employees.

Financial Department

The Financial Department supervises the income of the Campaign, prepares the necessary reports, is responsible for the introduction of more efficient methods of accounting and other financial procedures on the part of the committees of the Emergency Campaign in the various countries, and also for the network of the Fund, both in Israel and in other countries.

Keren Hayesod expenditure is made within the framework of a budget authorized by the Permanent Budget and Finance Committee of the Zionist General Council and the Executive and the Board of Directors of the Keren Hayesod.

The approved budgets for the past four years are as follows:

	<u>1966/67</u>	<u>1967/68</u>	<u>1968/69</u>	<u>1969/70</u>
IL	2,816,000	3,016,000	3,120,400	3,205,000

Since the launching of the first emergency Campaign in 1967 extra expenditure has been incurred because of the increase in the number of emissaries, the publication of literature and other information work, the organization of survey groups, over and above the

normal budget. This outlay has been covered by revenue from the Emergency Campaign. It is in the vicinity of 20 per cent of the ordinary budget. The total expenditure, including these special expenses, accounted for an increase of 2.5 per cent in 1968/69.

The Director General of the Keren Hayesod also serves as its Treasurer.

United Israel Appeal

The United Israel Appeal, which is the joint board of the Keren Hayesod and the Jewish National Fund, has undertaken a number of information and publicity measures, the purpose of which is to consolidate the status of the Campaign in this country as a financial instrument for new settlement on our enlarged borders (the new slogan is in this spirit). Advertisements have been inserted in the national press, literature has been published and oral information work has also been undertaken. Slides have been prepared and a film on the new settlements is being made.

In 1968/69 an increase of 20.6 per cent was registered compared to the previous financial year, the total amount of contributions totalling close upon four million pounds.

The Presidium previously elected continues to hold office, but the Chairman Dr. E. Lehmann has intimated that he is desirous of resigning, and we must find another candidate for this office.

On 1 May, 1968 Sgan-Aloof (Ret.) Shimon Bechar took office as Director of the National Campaign.

EXECUTIVE OF THE JEWISH AGENCY IN NEW YORK

INTRODUCTION

The departmental reports that follow cover the year, April 1, 1968 through March 31, 1969.

The greater part of this report refers to the period following the 27th World Zionist Congress held in Jerusalem in June, 1968, and its contents reflect to a considerable degree actions taken at the World Zionist Congress and the efforts of the various departments to implement these directives.

Pursuant to the resolutions of the Congress, the future efforts of the Jewish Agency in the Diaspora were directed largely into three main spheres of activity: aliyah; education and culture; and youth - with particular emphasis on aliyah.

ALIYAH

In this regard, the staff and activities of the Israel Aliyah Centre in the United States were considerably expanded, and appreciable progress was made in increasing the number of American olim. For the year April 1, 1967 through March 31, 1968, 2,425 olim left from the United States and Canada to go on aliyah. For the year April 1, 1968 through March 31, 1969, 4,479 olim went to Israel, - an increase for the year in American aliyah of 2,054. It is now expected that immigration to Israel from the United States and Canada for the current calendar year will total 6,500 individuals, a substantial increase of almost 50% over the past.

This period also saw the further development of Tnuat Aliyah, organized in the United States as the Association of Americans and Canadians for Aliyah. This group, in cooperation with the American Zionist Council and individual Zionist organizations, held many meetings throughout the United States with considerable promise for future aliyah. In addition to the main office of the Israel Aliyah Centre in New York at the Jewish Agency Building, there are now eight branch offices in Atlanta, Georgia; Boston, Massachusetts; Chicago, Illinois; Cleveland, Ohio; Los Angeles, California; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; San Francisco, California; and Washington, D. C.; and two offices in Canada in Montreal, Quebec; and Toronto, Ontario.

Of great aid in the furtherance of aliyah efforts in America has been the effective means of communication set up between the Aliyah office in Jerusalem and the American offices under the new Director-General of the Aliyah Department.

YOUTH PROGRAMME

The youth programme in the United States has been greatly expanded through the placement of additional schlichim from Israel throughout the country. A number of these new schlichim have been placed, with considerable success, in Jewish Community Centres throughout the United States. There is also a stepping-up of activities on American college campuses, where almost 100 part-time representatives have been appointed.

The expanded youth programme has developed not only among the Zionist youth movements, but through non-Zionist youth groups. Although the Youth and Hechalutz Department in Jerusalem is represented in the United States by a director and schlichim, the basic responsibility for working with American Jewish youth is the province of the American Zionist Youth Foundation. Helpful also has been the greatly expanded North American Jewish Youth Conference.

EDUCATION and CULTURE

The direction of our Education and Culture Departments have been taken over by new directors during the period. The work of both departments has been aided by the formation of Advisory Committees of educators. Serving as chairman of both advisory committees, and thus enhancing the possibilities of cooperation of the two departments, is Dr. Emanuel Rackman, member of the Jewish Agency Executive.

Rich educational and cultural programmes have also been conducted under the aegis of the Herzl Institute, the Herzl Press and "Midstream". The Herzl Institute continues to provide a major adult education facility in New York that also serves generally as a pilot programme in the field of adult education. "Midstream" has continued to win wider acceptance now that it is on a monthly basis. The Herzl Press is nearing the completion of a major undertaking with the publication next year of the Zionist Encyclopedia.

THE PROPOSED AMERICAN ZIONIST FEDERATION

In accordance with the decision on reorganization of the 27th World Zionist Congress, considerable effort has been devoted to the proposal that an American Zionist Federation be established. An Advisory Committee on the American Zionist Federation was established in November, 1968, under the co-chairmanship of Mrs. Charlotte Jacobson, Member of the Jewish Agency Executive, and Rabbi Israel Miller, chairman of the American Zionist Council. The Advisory Committee comprises leaders of the constituent organizations of the American Zionist Movement (including the youth and aliyah movements) and several prominent Zionists from the community-at-large who had served on the Reorganization Commission prior to the Congress. In January, 1969, Mr. Daniel Mann was appointed Coordinator of the Advisory Committee.

The Committee has held several plenary meetings, but has operated primarily through two subcommittees, each headed by one of the Co-Chairmen. The Subcommittee on Aims and Tasks has drafted the aims and principles of the projected Federation, based on the Jerusalem Programme, and an outline of activities and projects in the fields of information, aliyah, youth, education, and communal affairs. The Subcommittee on Membership, Structure and Finance has taken up such questions as the respective rights and obligations of the affiliated organizations and the individual members in the Federation, the role of the members-at-large (non-party), and the sources of the Federation's budget.

The first set of proposals prepared by the Advisory Committee has been forwarded to the constituent Zionist organizations for their consideration, it being understood that the final decisions concerning both the structure and the programme of the Federation will be made by the organizations themselves. The Committee is continuing its drafting work and will be prepared to report to the Zionist General Council in July, 1969.

Parallelling the deliberations of the Advisory Committee have been the contacts made by the Co-Chairmen and the Coordinator with key organizations in the general Jewish community to explore the possibility of their joining the Federation, or alternatively, the affiliation of some of their local units in key communities. There have also been extensive field trips to major cities across the country in order to discuss the plans for Federation with local Zionist and community leadership.

ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGES

At the 27th Zionist Congress in Jerusalem, in June, 1968, Dr. Emanuel Neumann and Mrs. Charlotte Jacobson were elected as Members of the American Section of the Executive. Dr. Neumann was elected to serve as Chairman of the American Section. Shortly thereafter, five additional Americans were elected as Members of the Executive of The World Zionist Organization and the Jewish Agency. Named ad personum were: Rabbi Leon Feuer, Rabbi of the Collingwood Avenue Temple of Toledo, Ohio, and former President of the Central Conference of American Rabbis; Rabbi Simon Greenberg, Vice-President of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America; Ben Halpern, Professor at Brandeis University; Rabbi Emanuel Rackman, Assistant to the President, Yeshiva University; and Dewey D. Stone, Honorary Chairman of the United Israel Appeal. Isadore Hamlin continued to serve as Executive Director of the Jewish Agency, New York.

CONCLUSION

The plans for reorganization, adopted by the last World Zionist Congress, have had the effect of streamlining the structure and coordinating the activities of the American Section.

There is a great need for a more extensive programme of public information that will strengthen the American Zionist movement and support Israel's efforts to achieve greater national security and wider understanding of its problems.

The future of Israel rests largely on the foundation of increased aliyah. But aliyah thrives on greater education of the individual Jew that comes only from intensified youth programmes and ever-expanding cultural activities. In the last analysis, American aliyah is the fruit of Zionist idealism based on a love of Israel and its heritage with the encouragement to be found in Israel's continued development.

Dr. Emanuel Neumann

PART I

GENERAL ACTIVITIES

PUBLIC RELATIONS DEPARTMENT

The Public Relations Department operates as a part of the Executive staff under the direction of the Chairman of the American Section and its Executive Director. Henry W. Levy is the Public Relations Director. The department serves as the spokesman for the American Section of the Executive of the Jewish Agency, and its related departments and affiliates. It cooperates closely with the Information Department in Israel and serves not only the Members of the American Executive, but also members of the Jerusalem Executive when they are in the United States.

Its principal function is to disseminate news and information on all aspects of the Jewish Agency activities to all communications media – the general press, radio and television, the Anglo-Jewish, Yiddish and Hebrew press. It maintains almost daily contact with press media, and during the past year has issued over one hundred statements, news stories and features.

Maintaining close contact and continuing relationships with all departments of the American Section, the Public Relations Department not only prepares releases for the departments, but also counsels them on all matters affecting the utilization of the various media.

During the past year the Public Relations Department has compiled and edited a new and enlarged edition of "A Guide to Israel Programmes." It also prepares copy for the American edition of the "Israel Digest." The director also maintains contacts, on the public relations level, with other American organizations and projects in which the Jewish Agency participates and cooperates.

PUBLICATION SERVICE

The Publications Service continued its functions as a community-wide clearing house for educational and programme material on Zionism, Israel and Jewish subjects. This material includes books, periodicals, pamphlets, pictorial material and audio-visual aids issued by all the departments of the Jewish Agency, both in Jerusalem

and New York. As an inter-departmental centre for publications, the Department has handled the production, promotion and distribution of all Jewish Agency publications on a national basis. The work of this service is directed by Sam E. Bloch.

Special promotional mailings have been effected for a number of new publications such as "Mission Survival" by Raphael Bashan, "Light on Israel" by Maurice Samuel, the "Jerusalem Album" of the Art Reproductions. Two editions of an up-to-date Catalogue of Publications were distributed to the community, including some 500 titles; also a special brochure for the Observance of Israel Independence Day, and a Memorial booklet for the late Levi Eshkol.

Exhibitions of Agency publications were arranged at the United Synagogue convention, the 'Hats Off for Israel' trade exhibition in Philadelphia, the National Womens League of the United Synagogue convention and a number of other conferences.

ZIONIST ARCHIVES AND LIBRARY

March, 1969, marks the 30th anniversary of the Zionist Archives and Library.

During the past year, 7000 people utilized the services in the library, while thousands of inquiries by letter and telephone were answered.

The Library's holdings of photographs, books, pamphlets, magazines and newspapers in various languages from different parts of the world, pertaining to Zionism, Israel, other Middle Eastern countries and Jewish life, continued to grow during the year; considerable archival material as well as microfilm copies of newspapers, magazines and dissertations were also acquired.

During this period 5000 books and pamphlets were lent out. About 1000 photographs were supplied for reproduction in magazines, newspapers, books, and television. An active inter-library loan service was maintained in the United States and Canada with limited service to Europe.

A bibliography on Zionism and Israel was compiled for the Zionist Encyclopaedia which is to be published soon by the Herzl Press. In addition specific bibliographies were compiled regularly

for individuals, organizations, educational institutions and special events.

ZION PRESS SERVICE

During the period covered by this report, Zion Press Service published and distributed 250 articles to Yiddish, Spanish-Yiddish and Portuguese-Yiddish publications, these articles are also distributed to the Zionist Organizations.

The articles of Zion Press Service, edited by Mr. Pinhus Sztejnwaks, appeared in eight daily newspapers and 31 weeklies in 16 countries.

PART II

DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

The Department of Education and Culture of the Jewish Agency seeks to foster a wider and deeper knowledge of the Hebrew language and literature and a better understanding and appreciation of the role of Israel in the destiny of Jewry and Judaism through Hanhalat Halashon, educational projects in Israel, publication and distribution of educational materials, educational projects in the United States, teacher education and special programmes.

In November 1968, a National Advisory Committee was organized with Rabbi Emanuel Rackman as Chairman. Dr. Abraham P. Gannes is the Director of the Department.

Highlights of the year's activities have been:

To foster further the study of the Hebrew language and literature, a country-wide survey of Ulpanim has been initiated. 1300 students were enrolled in a three-semester school year at the New York Ulpan Centre, jointly sponsored by the Department and the Herzl Institute. Two courses (each 16 hours) - one for Israel students and the other for American Jewish teachers - were conducted to prepare 75 instructors in the Ulpan methods and special Seminars and In-service courses on Ulpan techniques were conducted in St. Louis, Rochester, New Haven, Chicago, Montreal, Boston. In Boston, an Ulpan has been established at the Hebrew Teachers College. A course of 10 consecutive lessons, demonstrating the Ulpan techniques, was also given at Hofstra College. A Summer Ulpan for 90 Teachers at Yeshiva University, in cooperation with the Jewish Education Committee of New York, was given in 1968. It will continue in 1969 and in the summer of 1969 a new 6-week programme for educational personnel in Reform religious schools will be initiated at the Hebrew Union College - Jewish Institute of Religion (School of Education). A three week Ulpan and Seminar sponsored by the Department will be held at Camp Ramah this coming summer and another one at Kansas City.

"Let's Talk Hebrew", jointly sponsored by the Department and the Tarbut Foundation, a beginners and intermediate Hebrew course, was successfully broadcast on Radio Station WEVD.

Educational Summer Seminars in Israel for Youth and Adults were conducted during the summer of 1968 with about 1000 participants, including the Bar Mitzvah Pilgrimage, Jewish School Study Groups, Community Study Groups, Summer in Ulpan, Adult Educators Seminars, Teachers Seminars and University Study Groups.

The America-Israel Secondary School programme, originally under the aegis of the Mercaz Litfutsot, is now part of the Department's activities. In July 1968, 44 boys and girls (10th and 11th graders) went to Alonei Yitshak for a year of study.

"Jerusalem Reunited" continues our series of film strips. In cooperation with the American Jewish Congress, a brochure entitled "Instant Hebrew", designed for tourists, was prepared; an "Introduction to the Hebrew Alphabet" was published by the Ulpan Centre, as was a special brochure listing educational materials, films and strips available for the observance of Yom Haatzmaut and a brochure on Levi Eshkol.

More than 15,000 children participated in the 23 District Bible Contest and more than 100 winners came to New York on May 19, 1968 for the National Bible Contest Finals. An American Jewish youth was the winner at the International Youth Bible Contest held in Israel on Yom Haatzmaut in 1968, and seven former U.S. National Bible Contest winners represented the U.S. at the 1969 Youth Bible Contest in Jerusalem.

The Jerusalem Examination, conducted in cooperation with the Hebrew University to encourage the study of the Hebrew language and literature, was taken in April, 1969 by about 50 individuals, mostly university students; in 1968, 36 successfully passed it.

The American Association for Jewish Education has organized "The Commission for the Teaching of Israel", which will seek to introduce Israel as a regular subject in the Jewish school curriculum, a project with which the Department is cooperating.

Eighty-five Israel teachers are currently in the U.S. teaching in many communities throughout the country as part of the Teacher Exchange Programme instituted in cooperation with the American Association for Jewish Education. Contact was maintained with all the teachers and in June, 1968, the Department published a brochure entitled "Bishlichut Hora'ah Vehinuch" dealing with pedagogic problems and methods of teaching Hebrew and Israel.

Some 20 Americans (ages 18 to 25) are at the Greenberg College this year.

THEODOR HERZL INSTITUTE

The Herzl Institute, headed by Dr. Emanuel Neumann and directed by Dr. Emil Lehman, continued to present a full programme of lectures, courses, classes, special events, conferences and exhibits; expanded considerably its Hebrew programme; increased its general scope by reaching out to new organizations that joined in sponsoring cooperative programmes and carried on an extension-service, which responded to many requests for programme assistance from communities in the United States, as well as from abroad, particularly South Africa. During the year, the Herzl Institute had an attendance of 23,615.

A monthly Aliyah Forum conducted jointly with the Association of American & Canadians for Aliyah and the Israel Aliyah Centre proved to be eminently successful.

The registration for the Herzl Institute Ulpan, conducted jointly with the Dept. of Education & Culture, reached an all-time high throughout the fall, spring and summer terms, with 31 classes held for 1300 students mornings, afternoons and evenings. Sunday seminars in Hebrew were also conducted jointly with the Dept. of Education & Culture on Tchernichowsky's Poetry, Hebrew Language in the Making, What's New in Israel, the Hebrew Play, and a "Hebrew Film Forum". Special Hebrew assemblies were held on the publication of the "Thesaurus of the Hebrew Language", and the passing of Dr. Hirsch Loeb Gordon, prominent American Hebraist. A concert in Hebrew rounded out the Hebrew segment of the Institute's work.

Special events featured such themes as "From Mt. Scopus to Mt. Scopus"; "The First Fifty Years of Habima"; "Hirsch Peretz Chajes, Upon his 40th Yahrzeit"; "Prague: a Thousand Years of Jewish Life"; "Jubilee in Cochin"; "Postscript to Jewish History-Expulsion from Spain Rescinded"; "The World of Itzik Manger"; the annual Abba Hillel Silver lecture, and a "Yom Hasho'a Celebration".

The annual Weekend School was devoted to the subject, "The Negev in Israel's Destiny." A conference, "Patterns of Jewish Affiliation and Non-Affiliation" was sponsored jointly with the Conference of Jewish Social Studies, which will publish the proceedings.

Yiddish programmes, featured monthly in cooperation with the Peretz Schreiber Verein, were given special color by showings of "Yiddish Film Classics" and included "An Evening with Eleazer Kuperman", veteran American Yiddish writer. Jacob Glatstein was the principal speaker.

Six Art Exhibits drew large crowds for the displays of works by Valiquette, Rose Hertzberg, Meyer F. Lieberman, Yehuda Rodan, Ari Stillman and Gertrude Samuel (photo exhibit in conjunction with the publication of her book, "The Secret of Gonen").

The weekly Herzl Institute Bulletin has carried, in addition to regular programme announcements, a variety of materials in the field of Jewish adult education.

The In-Service course for teachers of the New York school system was continued, in cooperation with the Israel Consulate. The Director delivered the initial lecture of the course on the "History of Zionism".

HERZL PRESS

During the 1968-69 period, the Herzl Press, headed by Dr. Emanuel Neumann and under the editorship of Dr. Raphael Patai, published:

Lithuania, Land of My Birth, by Avraham Kariv. Album size, 92 pages, including 40 pages of illustrations.

In preparation, and scheduled for fall 1969 publication, are:

They Fought for a Dream (tentative title). The history of the Jewish Legion, by Elias Gilner.

Youth Aliya (tentative title). By Mrs. Arye Pincus.

The Briha (tentative title). By Ephrayim Dekel.

Herzl Year Book, vol. VII. (ed. by Raphael Patai)

The printing of the Encyclopedia of Zionism and Israel (ed. by Raphael Patai) has begun, and the one-million word volume is scheduled for late 1969 or early 1970 publication, by the Herzl Press jointly with the McGraw-Hill Book Company of New York.

MIDSTREAM

The two major topics that editorially occupied Midstream, edited by Shlomo Katz, during the past year were the evolving situation around Israel and the increasing tension characterizing Negro-Jewish relations in the country as a whole and in New York City in particular. These subjects were dealt with comprehensively by the writers: Marie Syrkin, Reuben Ainsztein, Maurice Samuel, A. Roy Eckardt, Joel Marcus, Marshal Sklare and others.

ISRAEL ALIYAH CENTRE

During the period covered by this report 4,479 Americans and Canadians immigrated to Israel through the offices of the Israel Aliyah Centre. This represents more than double the number of olim who departed during the previous 12-month period ending on March 31, 1968. It is also the largest Aliyah from the United States and Canada since the founding of the state in 1948.

This increase reflects the growing interest in Aliyah that has been generated by the events of June 1967 and the subsequent increased identification of the American Jewish public with the people and land of Israel. An analysis of the Aliyah Centre's current files indicates that this interest in Aliyah is still on the increase and shows no signs of levelling off. Indeed, based upon current information, an increase of at least 25% in Aliyah from the United States and Canada can be conservatively estimated for the coming year.

Aliyah activities in the United States and Canada are under the auspices of the Israel Aliyah Centre. The Centre maintains offices in Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, Washington, San Francisco in the United States and Montreal and Toronto in Canada. The Boston, Massachusetts and Washington, D. C. offices have been opened since the last Zionist Congress. These offices have enabled the Israel Aliyah Centres representatives to branch out into many additional smaller communities throughout the North American continent.

It should be noted that not only has the American Aliyah increased over the past years, but that the complexion of this Aliyah has also changed considerably. At the present time a very large number of professional olim and their families are being attracted

to Israel. During this past year, 667 professionals and their families went on aliyah. The professionals are mostly in the natural sciences. They include more than 40 academicians who are presently teaching in Israeli institutions of higher learning. The professionals also include a large number of teachers, as well social workers, nurses and engineers.

70.4% of the olim were under 30 years of age. This is perhaps the youngest Aliyah ever from the United States. Only 9% of the olim were above the age of 65 or retirees. And slightly over 21% of the olim were between the ages of 30 and 64.

In the past, the average size of an American family going on Aliyah was 2.5 persons. This year, this figure is up to 3.3 persons per family unit.

It is noteworthy that during the past year, 348 re-emigrants were processed through the Israel Aliyah Centre Offices. This is four times the figure of 1967. This can be attributed to the experience of the 1967 War and the desire of these Israelis to return to their homeland. This has been greatly facilitated by the relaxation of custom regulations and the rights granted to the re-emigrants who choose to return to Israel.

LATIN AMERICAN DEPARTMENT IN NEW YORK

Highlights of the activities of the Latin American Dept. during the period include the following cultural exchange programmes, all of which were attended by prominent Latin American personalities:

- a) An exhibit of Mayan masks by Edna Gutierrez Schaeffer, from Guatemala.
- b) A forum of Hispanic Students at Columbia University in cooperation with the Hispanic Students Federation of the United States.
- c) An art exhibit by Segundo Espinel, displayed at the request of the Organization of American States.
- d) A lecture by Ambassador Moshe A. Tov, of Israel and a recital of Latin American and Israel music.
- e) An exhibit of tapestries by Lincoln Presno under the auspices of the Ministry of Culture of Uruguay.
- f) An exhibit by Raul Elas Reyes, of El Salvador.

These public activities were covered by the local Spanish press, the international press agencies, local Spanish radio stations and "The Voice of America".

Distribution throughout Latin America and Spain, of the Western Hemisphere Programmes of Kol Zion Lagolah, called "Panoramas de Israel" and two press feature services - known as Jadla & Eresnews - are sent regularly to about 200 Latin American newspapers, correspondents of Latin American newspapers in New York and Latin American Missions.

The department represented the Women's International Zionist Organization (WIZO) at the United Nations as a non-governmental organization on a consultative status with the Economic and Social Council of the UN.

TORAH EDUCATION AND CULTURE

The following represents new activities, as well as new aspects and dimensions, during the period covered by this report:

In addition to our evergrowing service of publications to schools (textbooks, material for students as well as for teachers) we have added a new textbook for the study of Jewish History in Yeshivot - the second volume of Divrei Yemei Yisrael by Dr. Irving Agus. This book was previously published in Israel but was never used in America until its recent reprinting here.

We have added to our activity periodic lectures in various subjects relating to religious aspects of Israel. These were conducted in cooperation with local organizations such as the Mishmeret Hatzeirah of the Mizrachi-Hapoel Hamizrachi and Bnei Akivah of North America. A unique new chug was conducted in cooperation with the Yavneh Religious Students Organization on 13 campuses in the United States and Canada.

A large increase in the number of participants in our Israel programmes occurred in the summer of 1968. There were various groups of high school students who went to Israel for the summer on the Geshet Programme as well as a large group of over 100 participants in the seminars for Rabbis and Torah Educators (not including the annual summer seminar for Rabbis and Torah Educators for a period of two weeks at a hotel in the Catskills).

Groups of students went to Israel for Yeshivah and Gold College programmes, for the duration of six months and one year. These groups also numbered more than 100 participants.

In all, about 400 persons went to Israel during the months of July, August and September on various departmental programmes.

We have expanded the Yeshiva programme to a number of Yeshivot (only one yeshiva as in previous years) in order to accommodate more applicants.

The Department has continued to be of valuable service to schools in this country by helping in the coordination and recruitment of Israeli teachers-Schlichim, particularly in the selection of the right teachers for the various schools in accordance with their particular needs.

YOUTH ACTIVITIES

During the last year, the main efforts of the American Zionist Youth Foundation, an independent incorporated American agency, which carries on Zionist youth activities in the United States and Canada, with the help of the Youth and Hechalutz Department of the Jewish Agency, have been concentrated in the implementation of the first stage of the "Expanded American Programme" aimed at strengthening Jewish consciousness, intensifying Zionist education, promoting youth leadership, visits, study and aliyah to Israel, as well as reaching out to unorganized Jewish youth. The most important features in the realization of the expanded programme so far have been the development of a new approach to the campus and broadening the contacts with thousands of uncommitted students, the introduction of a new kind of community shaliach to Jewish communities across the country and strengthening Zionist youth leadership development. At the same time, preparations for aliyah of members of Zionist youth movements have been intensified, and emphasis has been put on new forms of cooperative or collective organization for settlement in Israel.

On the Campus - The American Zionist Youth Foundation services 101 colleges and universities. It works with 33 campus representatives and approximately 50 volunteer contacts and campus groups. Student representatives, outstanding Israel and American graduate students working on their respective campuses, encourage

participation in Israel programmes, initiate an Israel presence and service different local Zionist clubs, America Israel societies and other Jewish groups. In Canada the Student Zionist Organization has continued its programme, whereas on many American campuses a grass roots movement called Students for Israel has sprung up. All those activities are coordinated by the new University Service Department of the Foundation.

Leadership Development and Zionist Youth Movements - The Leadership Development Programme, although still in an early stage, has provided the Zionist youth movements with 47 regional and 34 local group leaders. This increase has enabled the establishment of 60 new branches in the suburbs of the big population centres such as Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Boston, Chicago and Montreal, as well as expansion of activities in the New York metropolitan city area.

The summer camp programme has again proven to be one of the most successful activities of the Zionist youth movements. In 37 camps sponsored by the movements about 8,000 campers participated. A successful experiment was conducted in seven Zionist youth camps in the teaching of Hebrew, using audio-visual techniques; and the inter-movement Camp Maccabiah was held.

General Jewish Youth Organizations - The Foundation provides service for all the general Jewish youth organizations on Israel programming, providing materials, speakers and consultations.

The North American Jewish Youth Council, for which the Foundation serves as secretariat, which now comprises 25 national Jewish youth organizations in the United States and Canada, held its annual meeting at Surprise Lake Camp in September and also convened a special conference on Soviet Jewry in February 1969 in Chicago. Local Jewish youth councils are now active in 30 cities.

Shlichim - 50 Shlichim are currently serving the various youth movements in the United States and Canada. 16 are working in Jewish community centres under an agreement with the National Jewish Welfare Board and seven are serving as community shlichim in major Jewish population centres such as Boston, Baltimore, Denver, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Miami and Oakland. Five new community shlichim will be assigned during 1969.

Parade and Dance Festival - More than 40,000 marchers participated in the annual New York City Salute to Israel Parade which was held on April 28, 1968 in honour of Israel's 20th Independence Day. Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Chicago also had Israel Independence Day Parades for the first time in 1968, after requesting assistance from the Foundation in planning and preparation.

The 18th annual Israel Folk Dance Festival at Carnegie Hall, sponsored by the Foundation and presented by the New York Youth Council, was held on March 30th with more than 6,000 spectators and 300 youth movement participants.

Programmes in Israel - During the summer of 1968, the Foundation sent 1,435 to Israel on the following summer programmes: Israel Summer Institute (in nine organizational and independent groups including B'nai B'rith Youth Organization, Hillel, Jewish Community Centres, National Federation of Temple Youth, United Synagogue Youth) 913; Summer In Kibbutz 403; Queens College 41; Bar Mitzvah Club 78.

New summer programmes in 1969 include the first teenage Summer Science Institute being conducted in cooperation with the Weizmann Institute of Science, and an Israel Folk Dance Seminar. A new emphasis is also being given to Summer Institute groups coming from a specific community. There are eight such groups in 1969.

Sherut La'am sent 122 volunteers for a full year and 119 volunteers for six months.

In Zionist year programmes, 55 participants were sent to the Overseas Youth Leaders Institute; 38 to the Young Judaea year workshop; 20 to the Habonim year workshop; and Bnei Akiva 55.

In cooperation with JWB, 24 Jewish Community Centre executives participated in the second seminar held in Israel and co-sponsored by the Foundation.

Regional Offices - There is a Foundation shaliach serving as regional representative for the West Coast based in a Foundation office. During 1969 a similar representative will be placed in Chicago. There is also an office of the Youth and Hechalutz Department in Montreal, which serves Canada, and relates to the Foundation in New York.