



**MEMBERSHIP DRIVE
FOR THE
WORLD ZIONIST
ORGANISATION**

REPORT

**SEVETH 5730 - SIVAN 5731
JANUARY 1970 - JUNE 1971**

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THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE
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**MEMBERSHIP DRIVE
FOR THE WORLD ZIONIST
ORGANISATION**

REPORT

**SUBMITTED
TO THE SESSION OF THE
ZIONIST GENERAL COUNCIL**

SIVAN 5731, JUNE 1971

EDITORIAL STAFF:

David Ben-Naeh, Lisa Kaufman

TRANSLATORS AND ENGLISH EDITORS:

Harley Braidman, Jack Katznel and Dorothea Sheffer

THE JERUSALEM PROGRAMME 1968

The aims of Zionism are:

The unity of the Jewish People and the centrality of Israel in Jewish life;

The ingathering of the Jewish People in its historic homeland, Eretz Israel through Aliya from all countries;

The strengthening of the State of Israel which is based on the prophetic vision of justice and peace;

The preservation of the identity of the Jewish People through the fostering of Jewish and Hebrew education and of Jewish spiritual and cultural values;

The protection of Jewish rights everywhere.

EXTRACT OF THE DECISIONS OF THE ZIONIST GENERAL COUNCIL

(Tammuz 14 - 22, 5729. July 1969)

"The Council calls on all bodies affiliated to the World Zionist Organization, particularly Zionist Territorial Organizations, to declare 1970 (5730) Zionist Membership Drive Year.

The aim of the membership drive is to conduct a census of organized Zionists throughout the world and to recruit new members, both through parties and Zionist organizations and on an individual basis, in accordance with the World Zionist Organization Constitution and the resolutions of the 27th Zionist Congress.

This project, aimed at strengthening the World Zionist Organization, will constitute a decisive answer to all attacks against Zionism, the liberation movement of the Jewish people. The 1968 Jerusalem Programme will be the central item of the information campaign which will accompany this project.

For the implementation of this plan, methods appropriate and suited to the structure of the Zionist Organization and to the conditions in each country should be employed, such as: the establishment of new branches of the Zionist Territorial Organization, the expansion of existing branches, the affiliation of Zionist bodies which have not yet joined the Zionist Territorial Organization, the setting up of Zionist clubs, the establishing of Zionist circles on a professional basis, the creation of nuclei of the Aliyah movement and their integration in the Zionist Territorial Organization. "

MEMBERSHIP DRIVE COMMITTEE

- | | | |
|-----|----------------------------|---|
| 1. | Colonel (Res.) Zeev Shaham | Head, Operations Committee |
| 2. | Miss Yocheved Sussmann | Chief Assistant, Coordination with World Unions and with Departments of the Executive |
| 3. | Sidney Berg | English speaking countries (excluding the U. S. A.) |
| 4. | Avraham Argov | Latin American countries |
| 5. | Yeshayahu Haran | French speaking countries |
| 6. | Yossef Raziell | The U. S. A. |
| 7. | Dr. A. Zwergbaum | German speaking countries |
| 8. | Shimon Tsur | Youth and Students |
| 9. | Eli Feinguersh | Organization of Ideological clarification and Publicity |
| 10. | Moshe Haskell | Delegate of the Treasury Department |
| 11. | Mrs. Lisa Kaufman | Secretary of the Committee |

ADDITIONAL MEMBERS

- | | | |
|-----|------------------|---|
| 12. | Dr. Reuven Eytan | Director of the Organization Department |
| 13. | B. S. Be'eri | Latin America |
| 14. | Haim Setton | French speaking countries |
| 15. | Moshe Keller | French speaking countries |
| 16. | E. Akabas | Assistant to the Treasurer |
| 17. | David Ben-Naeh | Religious Organizations |

The Committee meetings were open to delegates of the World Unions of the Parties and Groups. Some of the World Unions took the opportunity of participating in the majority of the meetings.

INTRODUCTION

General

1. The Membership Drive Committee was set up in February 1970. Its tasks were defined as follows:
 - a) To supervise the carrying out of the Membership Drive in the spirit of the resolutions of the Zionist General Council.
 - b) To help federations throughout the world in carrying out the drive.
 - c) To supply the federations with information and publicity material as a background to the ideological clarification and for the implementation of the subscription campaign.
 - d) To supply the federations with lecturers and active workers when required.
 - e) To supervise the proper and efficient use of the budget supplied to the Federations and Unions of the Parties and Groups for carrying out the Membership Drive.
 - f) To supply the members of the Executive in Jerusalem with up-to-date information on what is happening in the Federations and World Unions regarding the drive.

2. The Executive appointed the following three-man committee:
 1. Mr. L. A. Pincus Chairman of the Executive - Chairman of the Committee.
 2. Mr. A. Schenker, Head of the Organisation and Information Department - Permanent Acting Chairman for Mr. Pincus.
 3. Mr. M. Rivlin, Director-General of the Agency - Member.This committee, in cooperation with the permanent Chairman of the Zionist General Council, Mr. E. Avriel, served as a guiding factor in the Drive Committee's work.

3. In order to carry out the Membership Drive Committee's work, Shelichim (emissaries) of the Jewish Agency were placed at its disposal (there is an emissary in nearly every country in which the Drive is being held). These emissaries were attached to local committees by the Federations and they were instructed to help in carrying out the drive. At the same time, they were one of the sources for reporting on developments on the spot as far as everything connected with the Drive was concerned.

4. The Committee maintained direct contact with the Chairman of the Federation and the Local Membership Drive Committee in every country and was prepared to help in whatever way necessary.
5. The Committee maintained direct contact with the centres of World Unions, took pains to bring them up to date and was helped by them in receiving information in everything concerning the execution of the drive among the Unions.
6. With the active assistance of the Committee, contact was made with various Jewish organisations, who were not affiliated with the Federations, in order to include them in the Membership Drive.
7. The operation was carried out in 34 countries. The Committee sent 60 lecturers and active workers abroad in order to help the Drive's operation (in addition to Members of the Executive and Party Officials who took part).
8. Information material was mostly prepared by the Organization and Information Department. Propaganda material was wholly prepared by the Membership Drive Committee itself. Here is a list of the material distributed by the Committee:
 - a) "Confrontations" pamphlets - views on Zionism. So far, 10 pamphlets have been published in English and Spanish, seven pamphlets in French and five in Hebrew. The pamphlets in this series have been sent in the past to Federations and Jewish organisations - and serve for study, discussion and debate.
 - b) "Sources" - modern Jewish national thought. So far, two pamphlets have been published in Hebrew, Spanish and English. It also serves for study, discussion and debate.
 - c) "Questions and Answers" - three separate pamphlets on the following basic subjects: the State of Israel, Jewish identity and the essence of Zionism. This is practical material for lectures and discussion, and for debates with opponents or vacillators. The pamphlets were printed in English, French and Spanish.
 - d) "Notes on the Jerusalem Programme" - a series of articles explaining and interpreting the articles of the Jerusalem Programme - background material for study, discussion and debate. It has appeared in English, Spanish and French.
 - e. "Alon" (Bulletin) - expresses with photographs, text, and pleasant, coloured, graphic design, the essence of the Jerusalem Programme.



שנה מונה

A HAPPY, PROSPEROUS AND PEACEFUL NEW YEAR

שנה טובה ומשגשגת לכל עם ישראל



THE WORLD ZIONIST ORGANIZATION

The Aims of Zionism are :

1. The unity of the Jewish People and the centrality of Israel in Jewish life ;
2. The ingathering of the Jewish People in its historic homeland, Eretz Israel through Aliya from all countries ;
3. The strengthening of the State of Israel which is based on the prophetic vision of justice and peace ;
4. The preservation of the identity of the Jewish People through the fostering of Jewish and Hebrew education and of Jewish spiritual and cultural values ;
5. The protection of Jewish rights everywhere.

THE JERUSALEM PROGRAMME (1989)

COMMIT YOURSELF TO ZIONISM — ENROL NOW!



It calls on the reader to join the Zionist Movement. The bulletin is printed in English, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, Dutch, German and Yiddish. It is designed for mass distribution to every home and individual. Each Federation and every local Membership Drive Committee can add a page of its own to the bulletin, which includes details of how the individual receiving the publication may join the movement.

- f) New Year Greeting Cards - designed specially for the Membership Drive. It has a pleasant and elegant graphic design. It is appropriate for mass circulation and appeals to the public in a refined fashion to join the Zionist Movement. The greetings card is printed in the same languages as the Bulletin.
- g) Exhibition - 22 plates that express the content of the Jerusalem Programme in photographs, text and coloured graphic design and explicitly call the observer to join the Zionist Movement. The plates are made of light carton and can be hung on the wall. Together with instructions for hanging in an exhibition, the panels are wrapped up in a closed plastic package. The exhibition has appeared in English, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, Dutch and German. The exhibition is light and mobile and suitable for display in every hall, club and room. Coupled with the exhibition, every local committee can publish details referring to registration and membership.
- h) A film - "We". The content of the film deals with the historical link of the Jewish people with its homeland; the problems of the Jews in the Diaspora, the ingathering of the exiles in Israel, and other issues relevant to the Jerusalem programme. The 16mm. film is 30 minutes long, coloured and edited in modern style. It is indirect advertising and a refined appeal to every spectator to join the Zionist movement. The first copy of the film has a sound-track in English.
- i) The Membership Drive Badge - the badge was decided on by the Membership Drive Committee and approved by the Jewish Agency Executive in Jerusalem. It expresses the three main elements of the Jerusalem Programme. The badge has been made in two fashions: as a pin and a clip. The slogan of the Membership Drive was:
"Identify yourself with Zionism - Join now!"
In several countries, the Federations adopted the badge of the Membership Drive as their own emblem and use it in every publication.
- j) A film - "The Hope" - for screening in slides was prepared. The material was filmed in Israel and processed and edited in the United States. It was used towards the end of the campaign.

9. From the start, the drive encountered many difficulties. The main ones were:
- a) The lack of readiness to openly and unreservedly express affiliation (by a signature).
 - b) The concern of some political parties at the possibility of loss of strength and control.
 - c) The reluctance to identify with the local leadership.
 - d) The regarding of the UJA and the Bonds as competitors and more important.
 - e) Opposition linked with the political situation in certain countries.
 - f) Many sections of the Jewish population lacked the background (Jewish-Zionist education) and in view of the lack of this background, it proved difficult to persuade them into joining the Zionist Organization in a short period of time. The difficult and protracted birth-pangs finally came to an end. Today, it is clear to all the Unions and Federations that the results of the Drive will have a decisive influence on the number of delegates that each country will have at the next Congress. This is spurring all those concerned to step up their activity in order to reach as large a membership as possible.
10. The number of people who underwent the census exceeded 10% of the Jewish population in a number of countries (see appendix, for full details).
11. The Executive's decision to extend the Drive's operation until June 15, 1971 gives ground for the hope that the Drive will embrace a satisfactory number of people. In most countries, preparations are being made on a wide scale in order to achieve results.
12. The Drive has aroused excitement in various sections of the Jewish population, which in itself is an achievement worthy of mention. Special stress has been laid on the affiliation of non-Zionist and communal organisations.
13. A special report has been attached that gives an account of developments among the youth and students. This part of the drive was handled directly by the Youth and Hechalutz Department.

14. In appendices to the report, there are detailed data for every country in which the Membership Drive was carried out. Evaluations and conclusions from the information acquired in the operation of the Drive are also drawn. This material may assist those shaping the image and those determining the future form of the Zionist Movement's activity.

Colonel (Res.) Zeev Shaham
Head of the Membership Drive
Committee

THE NUMBER OF SIGNATORIES REGISTERED IN EACH COUNTRY

According to figures received by the Committee up to June 24, 1971

<u>Name of Country</u>	<u>Jewish Population</u>	<u>Number of Signatures</u>
NORTH AMERICA		
Canada	280,000	32,413
U. S. A.	5,880,000	645,616
LATIN AMERICA		
Argentina	500,000	19,660
Bolivia	4,000	250
Brazil	150,000	11,500
Chile	35,000	2,680
Colombia	10,000	1,350
Ecuador	2,000	150
Mexico	36,000	3,350
Paraguay	1,200	516
Peru	4,000	1,100
Uruguay	54,000	8,400
Venezuela	12,000	2,134
Central America	5,650	927
EUROPE		
Austria	8,200	1,502
Belgium	40,500	4,956
Denmark	6,000	1,239
Finland	1,450	321
France	535,000	41,036
Germany	30,000	2,450
Great Britain	410,000	69,500
Greece	6,500	415
Holland	30,000	2,355
Ireland (Eire)	5,400	725
Italy	30,000	3,500
Norway	750	234
Sweden	15,000	3,074

<u>Name of Country</u>	<u>Jewish Population</u>	<u>Number of Signatures</u>
Switzerland	20,000	5,000
AFRICA		
Rhodesia	4,800	1,918
South Africa	114,000	23,000
Zambia	800	151
ASIA		
India	15,000	920
OCENDIA		
Australia	72,000	12,454
New Aealand	3,500	347 (Auckland only)
Total	(approx) 900,000	

REPORT OF THE ZIONIST FEDERATIONS

CANADA

The Jewish population amounts to 280,000 (including 110,000 in Montreal and 88,000 in Toronto).

PREPARATION AND PRACTICAL WORK

Canada was one of the first countries to initiate the Membership Drive. However, changes in the leadership and organisational staff led to difficulties at the start of the Drive. It was only with the appointment of a new Executive Director of the Federation and a Secretary of the Membership Drive Committee that the campaign was resumed, in September. The drive was launched with information material sent through the post.

INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY

The material despatched from headquarters in Jerusalem was of great help, but a considerable amount of material was prepared locally as well.

The drive was carried out in the major cities, but visits were made to every town with a Jewish community.

SPECIAL DIFFICULTIES AND ACHIEVEMENTS

Special efforts were invested in informing French speaking Jews of the Drive, especially in Montreal.

The vastness of the country and the dispersal of the population in cities far distant from each other and the scattered nature of the Jewish population in the cities themselves made the campaign more difficult. Nevertheless, a considerable amount of signatories were recruited.

התנועה
הציונית
האמריקאית



american Zionist federation
515 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10022
Tel. (212) 371-7750

membership card

זלמן שזר

נשיא מדינת ישראל

ZALMAN SHAZAR
President of the State of Israel

Honorary Member

Israel Miller
President

The "Jerusalem Program" of the World Zionist Organization

The aims of Zionism are:

- The unity of the Jewish people and the centrality of Israel in Jewish life;
- The ingathering of the Jewish people in its historic homeland Eretz Israel through Aliyah from all countries;
- The strengthening of the State of Israel, which is based on the prophetic vision of justice and peace;
- The preservation of the identity of the Jewish people through the fostering of Jewish and Hebrew education and of Jewish spiritual and cultural values;
- The protection of Jewish rights everywhere.

עד מאה ועשרים

valid until

Israel Miller
member's signature

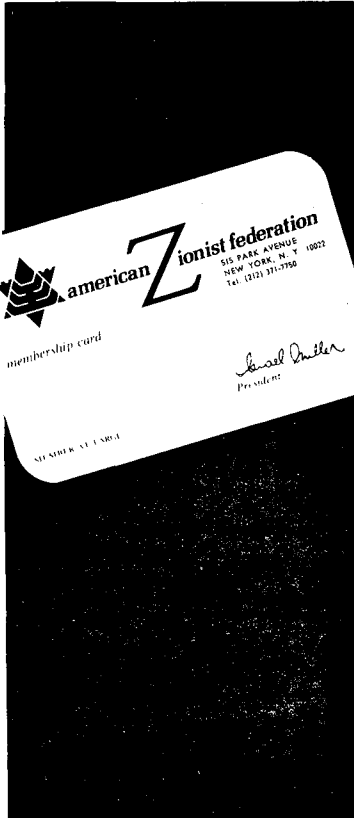


american
JEWS UNITE ON BEHALF OF ISRAEL!

SUPPORT THE
zionist
PROGRAM AND IDEALS!

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federation!





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membership card

Israel Miller
President

**THE
FEDERATED
ZIONIST
ORGANIZATION
OF CANADA**

ישראל

**if Israel
really matters
to you
the time
to act
is NOW!**

U.S.A.

The Jewish population amounts to 5,880,000.

I. INTRODUCTION

The Mifkad had a significant impact on the membership efforts of the newly-established American Zionist Federation and its constituent organizations. The surest evidence of this success is that the Federation has decided to continue the membership campaign throughout the coming year (1971-1972), even though the world-wide Mifkad will have been concluded long since. The campaign was carried out in the United States in a number of ways which were rather different from the methods employed in many other countries. This report is intended to outline the methods used in the United States.

II. THE AMERICAN CONTEXT

A. The Constituent Organizations: The Zionist movement in the United States has differed from that of many other countries almost since its inception by the fact that here, year-in, year-out, people have registered in Zionist organizations by paying dues and signing a membership card. Early in its history, America was described as a nation of organizations and joiners, and American Jews - Zionists included - have not differed in this respect from their neighbours except perhaps to outdo them in their organizational zeal. Therefore, even before the Mifkad began, there was a foundation of hundreds of thousands of American Jews who were already members of the Zionist movement through the constituent organizations and were fulfilling the technical requirements of the Mifkad as a matter of course. Added to this was the fact that this was a pre-Congress year, in which the American Zionist organizations could be expected to undertake their traditional roles of re-registering all of their old members - including those who may have become delinquent in paying dues - and recruiting as many new members as possible.

*As submitted by the American Zionist Federation

B. The American Zionist Federation: An equally important factor was that the American Zionist Federation was established last year. Thus in 1970, when other Zionist Federations were already planning their membership drives and beginning to implement them, the United States was still completing the long overdue but quite complex process of creating its Federation. This influenced the schedule outlined in Section III below.

C. The Community: The size of the American Jewish community must always be taken into account in reviewing any major organizational effort. There are literally thousands of cities, towns and villages in the United States where Jews are to be found, many of them far from the mainstream of the large metropolitan centres. There are some 100 communities with 5,000 Jews or more, i.e. as many Jews as are to be found in entire countries. Because the Federation was only in the first year of its existence, we concentrated this year on the 30 largest communities of 15,000 Jews and more. Of those 30 communities, 8 or 10 are especially large. Such metropolitan areas as Philadelphia, Chicago, Boston, Baltimore-Washington, Miami, and Northern New Jersey have at least 200 - 250,000 Jews each. Los Angeles has over 500,000 and, of course, there is the huge concentration of Jews in New York City, where the suburbs in one area alone - Long Island - boast a Jewish population approaching a half million, i.e. there are as many Jews in this one suburban region outside the city limits of New York as are to be found in some of the major countries of the world.

D. The Local Federations: In order to carry out a membership campaign - or any other activity for that matter - under the conditions outlined above, the Zionist Federation had to begin the organization of the local community Zionist Federations in the 30 priority areas described in Section II C above, and in many other communities as well. This process only began last year, at the time of the establishment of the National Federation, and is still in process, although we can report that at the time of the forthcoming Actions Committee there will already be 20 such local Zionist Federations established in major communities across the country. It is these units which will bear the responsibility for carrying out an intensive membership effort during the coming year - and years.

E. The Jewish Organizations: In our well-organized community, the effort to attract new individuals to the Zionist movement required a prior step: inviting Jewish membership organizations to join the Zionist Federation as "corporate affiliates", i.e. on a group or institutional basis. While these organizations need not obligate each and every one of their members to sign

the Jerusalem Programme and join the Zionist movement, they are expected to encourage such affiliation by their members. This effort, too, has only begun during the past year. A number of Boards of Rabbis and synagogues have already affiliated on the local level and we are now beginning negotiations with national organizations.

F. The Staff: With a Jewish community, a Zionist Federation, and a membership drive of this size and scope, a professional field staff was a crucial prerequisite, but the regional directors of the Zionist Federation were only recruited this past year and, as it happened, the colleague who specialized in membership activities (both nationally and in the New York metropolitan area in particular) was the last one to join the staff, only a few months ago. Each of the four regional offices (New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and Los Angeles) had to service vast geographical areas in which other Zionist agencies and organizations have several separate offices, and major areas of the country to the north and south remained uncovered throughout the period of the Mifkad.

III. ORGANIZATION AND TIMETABLE OF THE MEMBERSHIP DRIVE

A. Leadership Meetings: The initial deliberations on the national level were with the top leadership of the Federation and its constituent organizations: a special meeting with Messrs. Louis Pincus, Ehud Avriel and Avraham Schenker on June 4, 1970, immediately following the founding Convention of the Federation; a special meeting of the AZF Executive Committee on October 20, 1970; and a full session at the first meeting of the National Board on October 25, 1970. These discussions served to clarify the overall purposes of the Mifkad: that Jews should be persuaded to identify with Zionism, to endorse the Jerusalem Programme, to "stand up and be counted" in response to the attacks of the enemies of our people, and therefore to become members of the Zionist movement. It was constantly made clear that the act of affiliation could be either through the constituent organizations (each and every one of whose members automatically are members of the American Zionist Federation as well) or directly as members-at-large of the Federation itself. Moreover, in this first year of Federation and with a Zionist Congress approaching, we deliberately gave preference to the recruitment efforts of the various organizations. Next year, when we expect to have developed local Zionist Federations in most of the larger communities - as well as programmes for them to implement - there will be greater stress on the enlistment of members-at-large of the AZF itself.

B. Membership Committee: A National Membership Committee comprising the Membership Chairmen and Directors of the constituent organizations of the Federation, was appointed under the chairmanship of Mr. Raymond Patt. Also working closely with this Committee was Mrs. Max N. Matzkin, chairman of the AZF Executive Committee, whose "portfolios" within the Zionist Federation included organizational matters. The President of the Federation, Rabbi Israel Miller, gave constant attention to the membership drive. It should be noted that Mr. Avraham Schenker, Mr. Moshe Rivlin, and Col. Zeev Shaham participated in various meetings of the Committee.

C. Communications: Contact was maintained with the national organizations and the local communities through various memoranda and directives issued by the chairman or the staff. In addition, there was constant correspondence and telephone contact, as well as visits by leadership and staff to communities across the country. Contact was maintained with the World Zionist Mifkad headquarters through correspondence as well as their participation in meetings here, as mentioned above.

D. Staff: All members of the staff were involved in the membership effort. The main professional responsibility devolved initially on the National Coordinator, Mr. Daniel Mann, and then, for much of the drive, on the Membership Coordinator, Mr. David Disenhouse. The National Executive Director, Mr. Harry Steinberg and the National Administrator, Miss Clare Salkind, undertook key projects, as did the Shaliach of the WZO Department of Organization and Information, Mr. Dani Pinkas. The staff outside New York consisted of Mr. Newton Dale Hacker (Chicago), Mrs. Joseph Bassin and Mrs. Lillian Heller (Los Angeles), and Mr. John Lemberger (Philadelphia). The field staff reports regularly to the Committee on Local Zionist Federations and Regional Offices under the chairmanship of Mr. Charles Bick.

IV. CREATION OF A CLIMATE

As indicated above, in view of the newness of the Federation, the central place played by each of its constituent organizations in its structure, and their own interest in membership recruitment during a pre-Congress year, the AZF concentrated on creating a "climate" which would enhance the membership efforts of each of the organizations. While promising starts were made in attracting new elements directly to the Federation itself, as outlined in Sections VI and IX of this report, almost all of the actual membership recruitment work during the Mifkad was carried out by the various organizations, in the expectation that the Zionist Federation itself would reach out directly to new elements during the coming year. The impact

of the new dimensions - the world-wide Mifkad and the AZF itself - on the organizations could be seen in the material of the various organizations and in their reports at the meetings of the AZF Membership Committee. These new dimensions - combined with the dramatic events of the past year in Israel, the Soviet Union, and America, too - have created an unprecedented "case" for Zionist identification, and have thus contributed to the success of the Zionist membership drive in the United States.

Two types of material illustrate how this "climate" was created:

A. Articles for the Press Generated by the AZF: The AZF carried out an intensive publicity and public relations campaign to create the proper climate for membership recruitment. This was initiated when the Federation was created a year ago, even before the membership drive began, and stepped up during the period of the Mifkad.

B. Publications of the Organizations: Each of the constituent organizations produced brochures and/or articles in which the "new dimensions" of the Mifkad, the Jerusalem Programme, and the American Zionist Federation were incorporated. This helped to reinforce the more specific membership promotion of each organization.

V. AZF MEMBERSHIP MATERIALS

A variety of materials issued by the AZF was distributed broadcast and was utilized both by the constituent organizations (see section IV above) and by the AZF itself (see section VI below). This included the following:

- A. The historic message of Prime Minister Golda Meir on the occasion of the launching of the Zionist membership drive in the United States.
- B. The AZF membership brochure.
- C. A special provocative brochure to encourage attendance at membership functions.
- D. The membership card and accompanying letter for members-at-large.
- E. Picture story of the honorary membership presented by Rabbi Miller to President Shazar.
- F. Reprint of the picture story "Prominent Personalities Answer Zionist Roll Call".
- G. "Guidelines for the AZF Membership Drive", Spring 1971.
- H. A sticker to be pasted on posters and other material.

In addition, of course, the AZF and its national and local affiliates utilized the posters, pamphlets and pins produced by the World Zionist Mifkad Committee. In fact, because of the vastness of this country and the staggered schedule of membership activities, our initial supply was depleted and we had to arrange for a second order.

VI. SPECIAL PROJECTS

A. Community Events: As outlined in the "Guidelines for the AZF Membership Drive", the local Zionist Federations were urged to stress membership at public events which they sponsored, often in cooperation with other community organizations, e.g. Israel Independence Day celebrations, founding assemblies of local Zionist Federations, Israel trade fairs, Aliyah conferences, and educational and informational seminars. On several occasions it was ascertained that more than half of those in attendance were not presently members of the Zionist movement; these prospects are now being followed up for membership affiliation.

B. Yom Ha'atzmaut: During the period around Israel Independence Day, Hon. Natan Peled, Minister of Immigrant Absorption, addressed major AZF sponsored community functions in Philadelphia, Chicago and Los Angeles. Similar functions in 10-12 other key cities were addressed by leaders of the World Zionist Executive from Jerusalem, such as Col. Mordecai Bar-On, Mr. Louis Pincus, Mr. Avraham Schenker, Dr. Raanan Weitz, by Ambassadors Itzhak Rabin and Josef Tekoah, by prominent American political personalities, and by leaders of the American Zionist movement itself, such as Mrs. Charlotte Jacobson, Mrs. Max N. Matzkin, Rabbi Herschel Schacter and Mr. Jacques Torczyner. Membership was stressed at these functions and material distributed.

C. Contacts with Jewish Organizations: Mr. Haim Zohar, head of the Student Authority in Israel and former Consul of Israel in New York, visited the United States last month in connection with the efforts to recruit national religious organizations and local Boards of Rabbis as "corporate affiliates." As indicated above (Section II E), this could be a first step towards the hoped for - albeit not obligatory - affiliation of the individual members of such organizations in turn. This effort is under the direction of Dr. Miriam Freund, Chairman of the AZF Committee on Corporate Affiliates.

D. "The Hope": This is a unique cinematic presentation commissioned by the WZO and created by Mr. Harvey Lloyd. The premiere showing in New

York in December was a part of the launching of the membership drive, which featured an address by Mr. Louis Pincus, the reading of Prime Minister Golda Meir's message, and the signing of the Jerusalem Programme by Dr. William Wexler, President of Bnai Brith and chairman of the Presidents Conference, Sol Chaikin, Chairman of the American Trade Union Council for Histadrut, and other prominent communal leaders. "The Hope" has been shown experimentally in New Jersey and will be utilized more extensively in the coming months as additional sets of equipment become available. Another WZO film, "We", has also been well-received at membership functions.

VII. YOUTH MOBILIZATION FOR ISRAEL

In accordance with the decisions of the World Zionist General Council and the American Zionist Youth Council, the effort among those under 25 was carried out through the Youth Mobilization for Israel, headed by Mr. Jeffrey Maas, Coordinator. A number of youth and student groups in the general Jewish Community and on university campuses joined with the constituent youth movements of the American Zionist Youth Council in this effort, which also featured an active programme of ideological seminars and discussions across the United States. Support for this project was generated within the Federation itself by a committee headed by Dr. Allen Pollack.

VIII. PROFESSORS AND INTELLECTUALS

A committee headed by Professor Milton R. Konvitz of Cornell and including Nobel Prize winners and other prominent American intellectual leaders issued a call to Jews in the academic community to sign an "Affirmation" of Zionism based on the Jerusalem Programme. While this project cannot be included under membership (since the signers were not asked actually to join anything or to pay dues), we are gratified that 1,500 professors and intellectuals have already signed this statement in the brief period since the call went out.

IX. FUTURE PLANS

As has already been stressed in this report, the AZF plans to build on the start made this year in its own development and on the reported successes of each of the constituent organizations in the membership field. In the coming months the Federation plans to reach out more intensively and extensively to American Jews to secure their affiliation with the Zionist movement. In the process the special projects outlined above (community events, recruitment of prominent individuals, showings of "The Hope", and distribution of membership materials, etc.) will be further refined, and additional methods will be developed.

X. CONCLUSION

This report has not gone into important related questions such as the participation of membership in Congress elections, the servicing of new members, and the relationship between the Zionist movement and the Jewish community "establishment" which affect the "image" of the Zionist movement and its appeal to new elements. But, restricting this summary to the specific area of membership and related organizational endeavours, the following can be said:

- A. The Mifkad in the United States served to enhance the membership efforts of the constituent Zionist organizations, with their hundreds of thousands of members.
- B. It strengthened the perception by these organizations and the general community of the motivations impelling Zionist affiliation today - the Jerusalem Programme, the modern renewal of Brandeis's classic call to "stand up and be counted", and the promise of the Zionist Federation itself.
- C. The AZF and its constituent organizations intend to step up their efforts to enlist additional individuals for the Zionist movement between the end of the Mifkad and June 30th, when our election roster will be closed, and throughout the coming year as we prepare for the forthcoming World Zionist Congress and for the Second National Convention of the Federation in 1972.

LATIN AMERICA

In most countries, the Membership Drive began on time. The complex political and economic situation in South America also made its influence felt in the Drive, as most Jews were distressed with fundamental problems. It is important to state that the Jewish population in Latin America does not feel itself sufficiently well-rooted in the area and therefore it does not permit itself manifestations of Jewish and Zionist solidarity to the extent that we know in other countries. On the other hand, the Jews in Latin America do not regard themselves as a completely alien element. Hence their tendency to integrate into local society and their reticence to display any manifestation that may be considered as "dual loyalty"...

The youth had scant success in carrying out the Membership Drive and only in the most restricted circles.

In these conditions, intensive work was carried out and even if the results were much more meagre than desirable, they were the fruit of the effort of local workers, led by emissaries from Israel.

In Buenos Aires, a conference of the younger generation was held on the ideological clarification, in which active workers from most of the Latin American countries took part.

The Membership Drive Committee sent a special delegation to Latin America, in which representatives of the various organisations were included.

ARGENTINA

The Jewish population amounts to 500,000 (including 360,000 in Buenos Aires).

PREPARATION AND PRACTICAL WORK

In April, the Signature form was issued and a briefing given to Jewish organisations on how to operate. A central committee for the Drive was established as a basis for the administrative machinery. On the Committee were the President of the Zionist Federation in Argentina, the Secretary, the two Treasurers, the Director, a representative of the Youth Confederation and a representative of the Treasurer of the Jewish Agency. Representatives

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CON
ISRAEL!!!**



**AFILIESE A LA
ORGANIZACION
SIONISTA**

**1970 AÑO DE LA AFILIACION PERSONAL
ORGANIZACION SIONISTA ARGENTINA**

of provincial cities took part in regional meetings for organising the operations. A meeting was also organised of about 100 active workers of various organisations who were harnessed for work for the Drive. On the eve of the launching of the campaign, all the active workers met in Cordoba. Every person who signed the Jerusalem Programme was provided with a letter confirming his membership of the Movement.

All members of the special delegation to Latin America visited Argentina and their visit served as a stimulus to stepping up the operation.

INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY

Information bulletins were published containing material on the Drive. A large poster was issued that announced: "Identification with Israel - Register as a Member of the Zionist Organisation". The poster was distributed in all the places where there is Jewish activity. The local press also helped in information work and published articles on the Drive. A number of special bulletins was issued giving a report of the Drive's progress.

On the State of Israel's 22nd Independence Day, conferences of Jewish newsmen were convened and the question of an appeal to Argentinian Jewry to join the campaign was raised.

The month of October was declared "Membership Drive Month" and letters were sent to 74 bodies and organisations asking them to join the Drive.

IDEOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES

A pamphlet was published on the subject: "Zionism in the 1970's" by Dov Bar-Nir. In a special letter, there were answers to 14 questions on the need for the Membership Drive and ways to implement it.

The local community magazine "Raices", which has a large circulation, devoted space to the campaign in every one of its issues. Delegates of the Organization Department in Buenos Aires issued appropriate pamphlets on subjects connected with the ideological clarification.

A special body was set up for work among the youth in the ideological field.

SPECIAL DIFFICULTIES AND ACHIEVEMENTS

The Membership Drive succeeded in infiltrating into the two Jewish sports clubs, "Hebraica" and "Hakoach", which until then had opposed any Zionist activity. Many local Jews are members of these clubs. At "Hakoach", special tables for Membership Drive Recruitment were even set aside.

The special problems in Argentina derive from the loose structure of the existing Jewish organisations and the dearth of active workers. As a result, wide sections of the public were not reached. The economic crisis that affected the country also greatly influenced the outcome of the Drive.

The main workers devoted maximum time and energy in an effort to save the Jewish Educational network, which was on the verge of economic collapse.

The fact that Zionist work, which in recent years had been paralysed, revived, should be regarded as a striking achievement.

BOLIVIA

The Jewish population amounts to 4,000.

PREPARATION AND PRACTICAL WORK

The campaign began at the end of May, with a meeting of all the Jewish organisations invited by the Federation. At this meeting, it was decided that the Federation would constitute the headquarters of the Drive .

A few months later, in October, a complicated political situation arose that led to the stoppage of the campaign. A recruitment form was issued and 250 signatures were gathered on a personal basis.

BRAZIL

The Jewish population amounts to 150,000 (including 65,000 in Sao Paulo and 50,000 in Rio),

PREPARATION AND PRACTICAL WORK

The special political circumstances caused vacillation among the local Jewish leadership as regards the Jerusalem Programme. There were long discussions before agreement was reached to carry out the Drive. It consequently began late. Also a long time passed until the establishment of a special National Committee and the setting up of local committees. As a result, the following changes were made in the wording of the Jerusalem

Programme: the word "centrality" was replaced by "origin". In Article 2, it was written: The return of the Jewish people in its historic homeland, the Land of Israel". Committees were set up on a personal basis and not according to a political party formula.

A very attractive recruitment form was issued. Well-designed acceptance forms were also published and were provided to every signatory in return for the payment of a membership fee.

The work of the Drive was mainly carried out in home study circles organised by the various bodies and institutions, mainly Women's Organisations.

Extensive information work was carried out in synagogues. The emissaries from Israel and members of the Committee reached places and communities which had until then been removed and cut off from any ideological, Zionist work.

INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY

Information work regarding the Membership Drive was carried out in the pages of the Jewish community paper, "Romo".

IDEOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES

A pamphlet was published called "Thoughts about Membership of the Zionist Movement".

SPECIAL DIFFICULTIES AND ACHIEVEMENTS

The main problem in convincing Jews to sign the Jerusalem Programme resulted from the anxiety at the strong regime there and the extreme nationalist elements in it.

The fact that a newspaper called "Romo" began to appear, which was sent to every signatory and distributed widely, should be regarded as a particular achievement.

CHILE

The Jewish population amounts to 35,000 (including 30,000 in Santiago).

PREPARATION AND PRACTICAL WORK

The Drive was started on Israel's 22nd Independence Day.

The Federation appointed a special committee, on which there were representatives of all the communities, the Zionist political parties and general organisations.

A recruitment form was issued.

INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY

Information and ideological material was published in the Federation journal, "Mundo Judio", including pictures of the Community's leaders signing the Jerusalem Programme. An information article on the Drive appeared in every one of the journal's new editions.

IDEOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES

The ideological clarification was dealt with in special circles.

Information material on the subject of Zionism was published in Chile before the conference of the younger generation.

SPECIAL DIFFICULTIES AND ACHIEVEMENTS

After the accession of Allende to power, the campaign was stopped for understandable reasons. Recently, work has been resumed. A striking achievement was the extensive publicity the Drive received until work was halted.

COLOMBIA

The Jewish population amounts to 10,000 concentrated in the four main cities.

PREPARATION AND PRACTICAL WORK

An emissary of the Committee operated in two of the main cities. The work was mainly organised in Bogota, where the "Central Zionist Committee of Bogota" was set up.

INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY

The drive was publicised in the transmissions of the "Hebrew Hour" on the local radio. Material despatched by the Committee in Jerusalem was distributed through the post.

IDEOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES

The above-mentioned committee succeeded in convening the active workers of all the organisations for joint discussions on ideological issues. A special emissary helped on ideological matters for six weeks and at the same time the work of recruitment was conducted.

SPECIAL DIFFICULTIES AND ACHIEVEMENTS

The absence of a Zionist organisation and the atmosphere of apathy that existed mainly in Bogota hampered the work of the campaign. This was also true of the young generation, in the absence of a proper Student's organisation.

ECUADOR

The Jewish population amounts to 2,000.

There is no Zionist organisation in the country. The Drive was carried out by Rabbi Leon Albin, who despatched letters to every family, with a signature form attached, decorated with verses from the Bible.

MEXICO

The Jewish population amounts to 36,000.

PREPARATION AND PRACTICAL WORK

Even before the Committee in Jerusalem was organised, an attempt to carry out a drive was made, but it proved abortive, because it did not win the support of the members of the Jewish Agency's Executive.

Federación Sionista de México

Se invita a todas las organizaciones judías establecidas en México a enviar sus representantes a la reunión constitutiva del

Comité Pro Afiliación Individual al Movimiento Sionista

Cada Representante Tendrá Dentro del Comité Plenos Derechos de VOZ y VOTO



ecos

de la federación sionista del Perú

¡Ellos están especiales!

¡SHOR, el Comité.

Director: Manuel Brenner K. - Año III - No. 9

Asociación de Sociedades Israelitas del Perú

24 de Abril de 1971 - Io. de Iyar de 5731

Impreso en Caslon S. A. - Jirón Ica 560 - Lima, Perú

Ud. debe Afiliarse al Movimiento Sionista

RUMO

ANO I - N.º 7

JANEIRO 71

Distribuição Interna

BOLETIM DA ORGANIZAÇÃO SIONISTA UNIFICADA DE SÃO PAULO

ORGANIZACION SIONISTA DEL URUGUAY
ANUNCIA LA REALIZACION DE UN IMPORTANTE
SIMPOSIO

SOBRE EL TEMA:
"1970 - AÑO DE AFILIACION SIONISTA"
el domingo 15 de marzo de 9 a 13 horas
en la Bané Benfih. Camelones 1222.

Todas las instituciones recibirán las correspondientes invitaciones.

Campanha de Afiliação

UMA IMPORTANTE MENSAGEM DE GOLDA MEIR

When the Drive started, the Federation was almost completely paralysed. Consequently, various organisations made the demand for the establishment of another framework, but the Federation did not respond to it.

Executive member, J. Klarman, was requested to be present at the discussions preceding the opening of the Drive, but they did not produce any results. There were also problems about setting up the Drive Committee, and when finally one was set up with the agreement of all the organisations, it immediately disintegrated.

The Chairman of the Zionist General Council, Mr. Ehud Avriel, came and tried to establish a committee - was authorised to do so, with the agreement of representatives of the organisations, set up such a Committee, but only a few days later, the Federation announced its refusal to recognise it and the status quo ante was restored.

The differences of opinion were over the following question: one section, the leaders of the political parties, demanded that the Drive be conducted within the framework of the Federation, while the other section resolutely opposed the granting of hegemony to the Federation.

Both parties mentioned above printed and distributed recruitment forms for the Drive.

INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY

Material on the campaign was consistently published in the three Jewish newspapers, two in Yiddish and one in Spanish.

IDEOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES

Lectures were conducted on the importance of the campaign.

SPECIAL DIFFICULTIES AND ACHIEVEMENTS

The problem in organising the operation resulted from the dispute between the leadership of the Federation that included the organisations: the Union of General Zionists, the Zionist Labour Movement, Herut-Hatzohar and Mizrachi; the Front, which included the Sephardi Zionist Federation, Mapam, the Confederation of General Zionists and a number of youth movements and Women's organisations.

At the end of January, the Jewish Agency Executive decided that every organisation that had been represented in the Committee set up by Mr. Avriel (see above) was eligible to carry out the drive separately. This

authority was also given to every other recognised Jewish organisation. The workers carrying out the Drive separately had to demand fulfilment of a number of conditions: (a) recognition of the Jerusalem Programme; (b) the submission of a request for membership of the Zionist Movement of Mexico; (c) payment of membership fees.

After much effort and many discussions, the representatives of the two above-mentioned bodies - The Federation and the Front - were joined together in one Committee that worked for the Drive and the preparation of elections.

PARAGUAY

The Jewish population amounts to 1, 200.

PREPARATION AND PRACTICAL WORK

The Drive started late. After material received from the Committee was distributed, recruitment was begun. Signatures were conducted at one big meeting.

SPECIAL DIFFICULTIES AND ACHIEVEMENTS

In the wake of the Drive, the Zionist Federation was reestablished, mainly from among the younger generation.

PERU

The Jewish population amounts to 4, 000.

PREPARATION AND PRACTICAL WORK

There was a radical change in the composition of the Zionist Federation to carry out the Drive, which was officially opened in August. A guide for practical work and a recruitment form were issued together with a letter.

The young generation proved to be the driving factor.

INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY

Material on the Drive was published in the Jewish paper, "Nostro Mondo" and the Federation's journal "Ecos"

IDEOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES

A day seminar was held for Zionist Movement workers on the ideological clarification and execution of the Campaign, with the participation of the emissary from Argentina.

The various organisations held information meetings and ideological material sent from the Committee in Israel was disseminated.

A special day seminar was held for the preparation and training of campaign workers. The subject discussed was "Methodology of Conducting the Drive and the way to Disseminate Propaganda and Ideological Material",

URUGUAY

The Jewish population amounts to 54,000.

PREPARATION AND PRACTICAL WORK

The Action Committee included the active workers of the Zionist Federation and representatives of the majority of Jewish organisations. All the emissaries from Israel were present at the meeting at which the Committee was set up, and its tasks defined and its methods of operation determined. Two committees were established: one for the work of canvassing signatures and the second for information. The Committee included 17 people: representatives of the youth, the communities, schools, Bnai Brit, the Aliya Movement, the Hebraica Club, etc.

The leaders of the Zionist Federation, headed by the President, personally took part in house-to-house visits to recruit signatories for the Jerusalem Programme.

1970

AÑO de la AFILIACION DIRECTA al MOVIMIENTO SIONISTA



IDENTIFIQUESE CON EL ESTADO DE ISRAEL
¡AFILIESE AL MOVIMIENTO SIONISTA!

FEDERACION SIONISTA DE VENEZUELA · COMITE CENTRAL DE AFILIACION

A tu simiente daré esta tierra... (Génesis)

FEDERACION SIONISTA DEL ECUADOR

Belva Alegre 846
Teléf. 237504

P. O. B. 2405
Quito

FICHA DE AFILIACION

Nº 598

Yo, _____

Me identifico con los cinco puntos del Programa de Jerusalem, aprobados por el XXVII Congreso Sionista Mundial.

LOS OBJETIVOS SIONISTAS SON:

Fomentar la unidad del pueblo judío y ubicar al Estado de Israel en el centro de la vida judía.

Reunir al pueblo judío en su Patria histórica, Eretz Israel, por medio de la Aliá desde todos los países.

Consolidar al Estado de Israel, basado en la visión profética de paz y justicia.

Preservar la identidad del pueblo judío merced a la educación judía y hebrea y la difusión de sus valores espirituales y culturales.

Defender los derechos de los judíos en todo lugar.

Si te olvidara Oh Jerusalem, Mi diestra sea olvidada.

Si hubieres sido dispersado hasta los fines del Cielo de Allí de recogeré Ds (Deuteronomio 30)

Da Sion ha de Salir la Torá y de Jerusalem la palabra de Ds (Isaías 2:3)

¡¡ SIONISMO EN ACCION !!

ORGANIZACION SIONISTA ARGENTINA
y SOCIEDAD SEFARADI

Organizan:

**JORNADAS DE
ESCLARECIMIENTO
JUDEO SIONISTA**

- Identidad Judía.
- Situación política y económica de Israel y Medio Oriente.
- Problemas de las comunidades Judías Latinoamericanas.
- Sionismo como movimiento de liberación Nacional.
- Otros temas de su interés.

A realizarse en:

SOCIEDAD SEFARADI
Federico Moreno 1830
CLUB ISRAELITA MACABI
Av. España 1930

CONCURRA !!

ABRIL

23

Viernes

ABRIL

24

Sábado

ABRIL

25

Domingo

AFILIESE A LA ORGANIZACION SIONISTA

1970

AÑO DE LA AFILIACION DIRECTA A LA ORGANIZACION SIONISTA PARAGUAYA

**ALGUNAS REFLEXIONES EN TORNO
A LA MISMA**

FEDERACION SIONISTA UNIDA DE BOLIVIA
LA PAZ

Deseo declarar mi apoyo a los objetivos sionistas tal como fueron formulados en el Programa de Jerusalem de 1968 y adherirme a la Federación Sionista Unida de Bolivia en calidad de miembro.

PROGRAMA DE JERUSALEM DE 1968

Los objetivos sionistas son:

At the Yavneh religious school, all the parents who came to register their children for the new school year were recruited.

In September, the drive was launched among the youth.

INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY

The Drive was publicised both in the local Jewish Press and in the transmissions of the "Hebrew Hour" on the local radio. The material sent from headquarters in Jerusalem provided not a little assistance.

IDEOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES

A day seminar was held in which about 100 Zionist Organisation workers participated. Apart from this, many meetings were conducted.

SPECIAL DIFFICULTIES AND ACHIEVEMENTS

The emissaries from Israel worked as one, with full coordination between them and with the local Committee. The full mobilisation of the members of the Zionist leadership to practical work can be regarded as a striking achievement. They succeeded in creating an atmosphere among the Jewish population that the Drive was the main event of the year.

VENEZUELA

The Jewish population amounts to 12,000.

PREPARATION AND PRACTICAL WORK

The Drive was launched at the start of the Jewish New Year. The Zionist Organization in the country is well organised and the leading personalities were harnessed to the campaign's operation.

The Students Organisation, which is affiliated to and active in the Zionist Federation, joined the Drive. Also, several intellectual circles aided the campaign.

Before the Drive started, the system of individual membership existed in the Zionist Federation; therefore the Membership Drive constituted a continuation of the former work, but with more pep.

INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY

Nearly all the members of the Jewish Community received letters personally or a collective appeal. The local Zionist Federation journal gave a lot of publicity to the Drive.

IDEOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES

In the months of August-September 1970, special meetings were convened for ideological clarification. Another series of lectures was organised towards the end of the Drive. Ideological clarification work and recruitment were combined.

SPECIAL DIFFICULTIES AND ACHIEVEMENTS

The work of the Drive formed a stimulus for Zionist activity, in a way that had not previously existed in Caracas.

CENTRAL AMERICA

The Jewish population amounts to 5,650, detailed as follows: Guatemala, 1,500, El Salvador 300, Honduras 150, Costa Rica 1,500, Nicaragua 200 and Panama 2,000.

PREPARATION AND PRACTICAL WORK

The main emissary worked in all the Central American countries and acted to prepare the groundwork for the opening of the Drive. He even took pains to distribute information letters to the leaders of all the organisations.

In Panama, a vocal newspaper and "round table" discussions were held on problems of the Membership Drive.

SPECIAL DIFFICULTIES AND ACHIEVEMENTS

It should be remembered that apart from Guatemala and El Salvador, the other countries did not possess a Zionist Federation and this made the organisation and operation of the Drive more difficult.

There was a considerable achievement in Costa Rica, where the Zionist

Youth Movement bore the brunt of the campaign and succeeded in recruiting many youth and adults.

RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS

Despite the difficulties mentioned above, there was a considerable achievement in that over 15% of the Jewish population joined the Drive.

AUSTRIA

The Jewish population amounts to 8,200 (most of them are concentrated in Vienna).

PREPARATION AND PRACTICAL WORK

The Zionist Federation in this country organised the opening of the drive, several months before the Drive was declared throughout the world.

Special attention to the Drive was devoted by the Mizrachi Movement. One of their emissaries came from Israel and within a fortnight, he personally collected about 200 signatures in Vienna.

The Jewish students organisation was also very active in the Drive. At their annual ball, they conducted a signing-up operation and recruited some 60 new members.

Knesset Member Yitzhak Korn and Yosef Bankover of Israel from the Labour Zionist Movement helped the Drive. It should be mentioned that Bnai Brit appealed to its members to join the Zionist Federation. As for Wizo, only the Executive of Wizo-Aviv participated in the campaign.

INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY

The Drive had several means and organs at its disposal: the distribution of posters and the despatch of forms through the post, announcements in the Press, public lectures, parties and home visits.

SPECIAL DIFFICULTIES AND ACHIEVEMENTS

Special importance was attached to the Drive in Austria for two reasons: (a) in the past, the Zionist Federation had been "pure" - and membership in it had been collective, i.e. organisations and political parties - and after the campaign, the Federation became "mixed" and it now has several hundred members as well on a personal and non-party basis. (b) If in the past, the Zionist Federation operated solely in Vienna, today it has expanded its field of work to provincial cities as well. The Membership Drive strengthened the Federation. A branch was founded in Salzburg and about a third of the Jewish population in the city joined it.

RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS

In Austria, the number of signatories exceeded the target. The relative success must largely be ascribed to the Federation's Secretary and the appearance of emissaries and lecturers from Israel.

FRANCE

The Jewish population amounts to 535,000 (including 300,000 in Paris, 65,000 in Marseilles, 25,000 in Lyons, 20,000 in Toulouse and Nice and 14,000 in Strasbourg).

PREPARATION AND PRACTICAL WORK

During the last five years, there has been a mass immigration of Jews from North African countries. Membership of a Jewish community is free and only a small section of French Jews have joined any community body or any general Jewish or Zionist organisation.

The Membership Drive Committee in France was already set up in June 1970, but work only began at the end of 1970. The establishment of the central drive committee in France was preceded by protracted discussions in which the representative of the Chairman of the Zionist Executive in France, a delegate of the Organization Department, members of the Zionist General Council and representatives of all the Zionist organisations in the country took part. On the initiative of the representative and with the help of the Action Bureau, which in fact constitutes the French Zionist Federation's temporary leadership, the above-mentioned drive committee was set up.

Represented on the Drive Committee were: the Action Bureau, members of the Zionist General Council living in France, representatives of all the Zionist organisations and societies, including both the political parties and non-political associations in France and representatives of the Organization and Information Department.

At a later date, a number of community bodies decided to join the Membership Drive, including: the Central Jewish Welfare Fund and the Department for Youth Education (DEJJ), and the organisation of Jewish Scouts which expressed their desire to take part in the elections to the World Zionist Congress and elections to national and local executives. This fact proves that the prestige of the Zionist movement has risen in the

AUJOURD'HUI PLUS QUE JAMAIS

- Solidarité av
- Défense des
- Vie juive a
- Unité du j
- Une socié
et la paix

PROGRAMME DE JERUSALEM

AFFIRMER

l'unité du peuple juif et la position centrale de
l'Etat d'Israël dans la vie du peuple juif

RASSEMBLER

Le peuple juif dans sa patrie historique par
une Alys en provenance de tous les pays

CONSOLIDER

l'Etat d'Israël fondé sur l'idéal de justice et de
paix entre les peuples

PRESERVER

l'identité nationale du peuple juif par l'éduca-
tion hébraïque et par la transmission des
valeurs juives culturelles et spirituelles

DÉFENDRE

les droits des juifs en tous pays

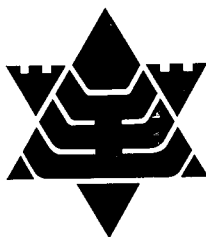
Pour toute inscription et toute
demande de renseignements
s'adresser au :

CONSEIL DE LA JEUNESSE SIONISTE DE FRANCE
M. S. F.

35, Bd Bonne-Nouvelle - PARIS-2^e
C. C. F. FOF Paris 070206



justice



*Adhérez, et faites adhérer
au*
MOUVEMENT SIONISTE DE FRANCE
dès aujourd'hui !...

35, Boulevard de Bonne Nouvelle, PARIS - 2^e - Téléphone : 231-10-84

campagne d'information / campagne d'adhésion

opinion of French Jewry.

The Central Committee of the Membership Drive worked in full cooperation with the Action Bureau. In order to improve the image of the Zionist Federation, it was decided to change its name to the Zionist Movement of France. In order to streamline the organisational and information work, the Jewish communities in France were divided into ten regions. Members of the Central Committee of the Membership Drive were placed at their head. In addition, committees were set up in all the areas and a considerable number of local committees in the suburbs of Paris, provincial cities and in nearly every place where Jews live.

The Zionist Executive in Jerusalem, the World Committee for the Membership Drive and the Department of Organization and Information contributed a great deal to the progress of the operation in France. In the period under review, they visited France, for internal discussions on the central institutions and for appearances at public meetings, symposia and even in home study circles all over the country, in the capital, its suburbs and in provincial cities as well.

A number of Zionist functionaries and well known local personalities took part in the recruitment of new members. The emissaries from Israel participated with all their energy in organisation and information work in the Membership Drive. A central representative of the Organisation and Information Department in France and emissaries in various communities devoted most of their time to this operation.

The Aliya movement in France and Hebrew Ulpan Teachers played a part in the work of the campaign. Under a special agreement, Wizo was allowed to conduct an independent operation among its members. A special committee was set up for work among Yiddish speaking people.

The list of signatories of the Jerusalem Programme was prepared through a computer, according to locality and age groups. This list will enable the procurement of a complete picture of the new composition of the Zionist Movement in France and to prepare the forthcoming elections to the Zionist Congress and national and local elections.

INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY

Press - All the Jewish newspapers in France, both in Paris and provincial cities, published articles on the Membership Drive and attached forms for participation in the Membership campaign. Specially worthy of mention are the papers "La Terre Retrouvée", "Information Juive", "La Tribune Juive", "Unzer Wort", etc. The first two issued a special edition devoted to the Membership Drive in December 1970.

Also deserving a special mention, is the influence that the Manifesto of Prime Minister, Golda Meir, to French Jewry and the manifesto of the Chairman of the Zionist Executive, L. A. Pincus, had. A letter was also distributed to French Zionist Organisations by the head of the Organization and Information Department, Avraham Schenker. The manifesto sent by both new and veteran immigrants in Israel of French origin to French Jewry also had a positive influence.

IDEOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES

Day seminars were held in Paris in June 1970 and March 1971, in order to prepare the Drive properly and for the purpose of the ideological clarification.

The departments of the Jewish Agency in France - Immigration, Education and Culture and Torah Education - organised a number of meetings in Paris, in which the importance of the drive was stressed. The Central Committee for Aliya and the Aliya Movement organised a "Moshav month" and this operation was combined with work for recruiting new members in the drive.

It should be mentioned that the work for the drive caused fierce debates in all Jewish circles, among those that accepted the Jerusalem Programme and those who rejected it.

SPECIAL DIFFICULTIES AND ACHIEVEMENTS

The "Ziona" Organisation operated particularly in synagogues, mainly during Rosh Hashanah. Its work was crowned with success and led to over 5,000 new members joining the Zionist movement.

A considerable number of Jewish officials who had previously stayed out of the organised Zionist camp and other Jewish personalities who had not belonged to any community framework, joined the drive.

The work of information and organisation embraced all areas of the country. The Zionist branches that existed before the Membership Drive, were strengthened in quantity and quality. A large number of new branches are about to be organised. The greatest and most important problem, which requires a speedy solution, even before the next Zionist Congress, is the formulation of a new and up-to-date programme for the new Zionist branches, a programme that can attract and interest the new members of the Zionist movement.

To sum up: the Membership Drive in France succeeded beyond all our expectations.

GERMANY

The Jewish population totals 30,000 (including 6,000 in Berlin).

As long as Jews remain in Germany, efforts will have to be devoted to them in order to save the young generation and create a Zionist framework for it with content and meaning.

It should be pointed out that many old-timers are faithful to the movement, but their way of thinking and operation are quite foreign to the younger generation and the youth. So far, a new band of young leaders has not yet arisen on which reliance can be placed and there is a long way yet to go.

PREPARATION AND PRACTICAL WORK

The Drive in the Federal German Republic, including West Berlin, was conducted by the Territorial Zionist Federation and other organisations connected with it, e.g. the Youth Council, the Students Organisation and Wizo. Not all of them took part in the campaign to the degree and extent required.

Main events in the framework of the Drive were organised by the 12 branches of the Zionist Organisation: including Berlin, Munich, Hamburg, Dusseldorf, Essen and Nuremberg. Lecturers were also sent to small towns, such as Wiesbaden, which do not as yet have a Zionist branch.

Mr. Simha Dvir spent several weeks in Berlin and Munich and his mission produced good results, especially in Berlin where about 800 members were registered in a Jewish population of about 6,000 people.

Several communities did not take part in the drive at all. Others, such as Dusseldorf, played their full part. The Secretary of the community in Berlin placed its administrative machinery and building at the disposal of Mr. Dvir, who organised the Drive on the spot.

The most effective method was personal contact: an informative talk preceding signature. The activity of Wizo and its members only helped the campaign in a few places, such as Hamburg. Students also aided the Drive, but there were many refusals to sign the Jerusalem Programme.

IN RUSSIA, THE COST IS 15 YEARS HARD LABOUR!

In Britain it is a privilege
to be a Zionist

Stand up and be counted with thousands of other men and women who believe in the unity of the Jewish people, the centrality of Israel, and the need for active, personal commitment.

Join your local Zionist Society or be a direct annual subscriber to the Zionist Federation by completing this form and returning it to Lord Isaner, c/o Rex House, 4-12 Regent Street, London, S.W.1.

"STAND UP AND BE COUNTED"

I desire to show my solidarity with Israel and support the "Jerusalem Programme".

Mr./Mrs./Miss

Address

Telephone No.



YOUR MEMBERSHIP OF THE ZIONIST FEDERATION WILL MAKE YOU A PARTNER IN THE FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES:-

- Jewish Day Schools through the Z. F. Educational Trust
- Public Relations Work and Information
- Adult Hebrew Education, Cultural Seminars and Lecture Courses
- Promotion of Tourism
- Aliyah and Chalutzut
- Fund-Raising and other support for Israel
- Shnat/Sherut - a year of service in Israel
- Assistance to Olim in Israel through our offices in Tel. Aviv, Jerusalem and Haifa
- Economic Activity by encouraging trade and investment
- Students and Youth Movements.



State Zionist Council of N.S.W.,
140 Darlinghurst Road, Darlinghurst, 2010
Phone: 31-6668

הפדרציה הציונית באוסטרליה וניו זילנד

Date:

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION and DECLARATION

I/we herewith declare that I/we accept the "Jerusalem Programme" and wish to be enrolled as a member(s) of the World Zionist Organisation through the Zionist Federation of Australia and New Zealand. Please enrol me/us as a member(s) of the State Zionist Council of

Name: Surname:

Address:

Postcode:

Phone:

Profession: Age:

Existing or Desired Affiliation:

(Here please fill in one of the organisations, i.e., WZO, Mizrachi, etc., or write "school non-party")

Signed:

\$ Cash Cheque For Membership Fee Enclosed

(In place of the annual payment of the shekel)

50 cents for each member enrolling

PLEASE NOTE THAT YOUR OFFICIAL MEMBERSHIP CARD
WILL BE MAILED TO YOU

who can join? how can i join?

Every Jew 18 years and over who subscribes to the Jerusalem Programme, is a resident of Australia and contributes to the National Funds (U.I.A. and JNF) can become a member of the Zionist Federation of Australia.

Post your application form today to the State Zionist Council in the State of your residence.

STATE ZIONIST COUNCILS

State Zionist Council of N.S.W.,
140 Darlinghurst Road, Darlinghurst, 2010
Phone: 31-6668

State Zionist Council of Victoria,
524 St. Kilda Road, Melbourne, 3004
Phone: 51-6921

State Zionist Council of Queensland,
3rd Floor, 144 Adelaide Street, Brisbane, 4000
Phone: 2-8456

State Zionist Council of Western Australia,
399 Wellington Street, Perth, 6000
Phone: 23-4989

State Zionist Council of South Australia,
15 Synagogue Place, Adelaide, 5000
Phone: 23-5482

What BENEFITS does a member receive?

As a member of the World Zionist Organization, through the Zionist Federation of Australia, you will be entitled to the following privileges:

- to vote in the election of Australia's delegates to the World Congress of the Zionist Organization next Congress in 1971;
- to be nominated and stand, if you wish, for election to any executive position in the Zionist Councils, Federation or other central bodies of the Zionist Movement in Australia;
- to form, together with other non-party members, a non-party Zionist Organization with representation on the State Zionist Council, Zionist Federation, etc., thereby having a direct influence on its activities and policies;
- to participate in group and affinity tours to Israel and overseas countries at specially reduced rates of travel;
- to receive copies of Zionist publications and information material, invitations and, at times, preference for bookings, for functions, etc.;
- to receive a MEMBERSHIP CARD which will serve as an INTRODUCTION to Zionist and Jewish Communal Organizations all over the world and to receive special courtesies and assistance from them.

Published by the Information Department, Zionist Federation of Australia and New Zealand,
140 Darlinghurst Road, Darlinghurst, N.S.W. 2010.

INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY

The operation was carried out after thorough preparation: the despatch of circulars, the publication of announcements and articles in the press. It should be mentioned that the publication of announcements did not bring any benefit, but influenced many non-Jews to come and express their readiness to sign... of course, they were not accepted and they were directed to the Israel-German Friendship League.

IDEOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES

The pamphlet "Zionism - The Jewish Liberation Movement" by Yaakov Tsur was published. It was the first ideological, Zionist publication to appear in Germany for thirty-five years.

The day seminars held in Basle (in September) and Sewernheim (in February) had a great influence on the Drive's progress.

CONCLUSIONS AND RESULTS

The aim of the Drive was to include about 10% of the Jewish population in Germany, of which about 25,000 are organised in communities.

Although the Zionist Federation in Germany was based on individual membership, the number of members in the movement was not known. Many branches were dormant. They did not have membership files. The link with Wizo was also weak.

Since the results of the Drive were very different in various places, the obvious conclusion is that a great deal is dependent on the local people: in Berlin, for example, it reached a fairly large percentage of the population, but in other places, the drive was a failure. A great deal is also dependent on the attitude of the community leadership. In places, where they cooperated, such as Berlin, the results were better. A certain category of former Israelis (Yordim), both in Germany and Austria, who can be described as "positive types" with a Zionist conscience, helped in the work of the Drive and their help should not be rejected or under-estimated. Of course, they should not be placed at the head of the movement. Personal appeals had a great influence as did big functions, which in themselves were successful. The investment of "donkey work" was shown to be more effective than the investment of money.

GREAT BRITAIN

The Jewish population amounts to 410,000 (including 280,000 in London and the rest in 45 smaller towns).

PREPARATION AND PRACTICAL WORK

A comprehensive national campaign of this character has not been held for years in this country. Nevertheless, the feeling is that more could be done and it is their intention to continue working systematically, even after the end of the Drive. The Zionist Federation of the United Kingdom is built on the membership of organisations who are affiliated as a body, such as the student organisation, I.U.J.F., and on individual membership.

The drive was conducted independently by the Zionist Federation of the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland, which set up a special committee for the purpose, and by the Mizrachi-Hapoel Hamizrachi. At a later stage, Herut-Hatzohar, a body which has just started operating, entered the field independently as well. Many activities were organised by the Wizo women, the youth and the political parties.

The Drive was officially opened in October at a meeting in which guest speakers appeared. The Membership Drive of the Zionist Federation, like its other activities, suffered a severe setback when the General Secretary, Mr. Lavy Bakstansky, died.

INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY

The methods of operation adopted were: a postal campaign, visits from house to house and a series of conferences and meetings. Both the Federation and Mizrachi published a lot of material appropriate for the U.K. and similarly used the material despatched to them from the Committee in Jerusalem. About 60,000 leaflets were sent out and the Drive gained the appropriate amount of publicity by this means.

In addition, every home received an appeal signed by Lord Janner. Another manifesto signed by 50 Jewish personalities was published in the Jewish press when the Membership Drive was opened.

IDEOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES

The main work was carried out at regional meetings convened in London and its suburbs and the outlying big cities. These meetings were attended by thousands of people and afforded an opportunity of disseminating the Zionist case in depth.

SPECIAL DIFFICULTIES AND ACHIEVEMENTS

At the height of the Drive, the postal appeal brought in up to 50 new enrolments every day. The postal strike, which broke out several weeks after the start of the campaign, severely hindered the recruitment of signatures, which was mainly carried out through the post and made it difficult to notify the community of meetings.

Nonetheless, in the period of the Drive there was organisational and ideological work, on a scale unprecedented in Britain.

GREECE

The Jewish population amounts to 6,500.

On June 7, 1970, the representatives of all the Zionist branches throughout the country met in Athens. After a survey by the Chairman of the Federation, delegates from Israel lectured on Israel's political situation. An analysis was also made of the state of the Zionist movement at the opening of the Membership Drive. After a stormy discussion, it was decided to hold democratic elections for the Federation's executive in the autumn and meanwhile mass registration into the ranks of the Zionist movement would be conducted. In October 1970, a general meeting was held of members of the Federation. About 100 members took part in the vote and seven young leaders (average age - 40) were elected to the new executive; none of them had previously served on the Federation's bodies.

A plan of action was worked out jointly for the year 1971/72. Its main aim was to achieve at least 500 signatures on the 1968 Jerusalem Programme, with special emphasis on provincial towns and small settlements. Other goals were: the holding of seminars and day seminars for the youth, organising a youth conference, visits to Israel, etc.

HOLLAND

The Jewish population amounts to 30,000 (including 12,000 in Amsterdam).

The Drive in Holland began by the Zionist Organisation, on a limited scale, before it was started in the rest of the world.

Membership of the Zionist organization here is founded on an individual basis and there is an up-to-date and complete card index. At the end of 1970, there were 1,600 members of the Zionist Organisation in Holland. In addition, there were about 90 Zionist students out of a total youth movement (over the age of 18) of 230. The main purpose of the drive, therefore, was not signing up veteran members, who are registered and pay membership fees, but the acquisition of new members.

A special emissary, one of the veteran Dutch Zionists living in Israel, who enjoys great prestige in Holland, was sent to augment the Drive and expand it. He operated mainly in provincial cities in the framework of home study circles, which proved to be the most efficient means. The lack of cooperation from a large section of the students and youth was felt.

At its annual conference, Wizo decided to oblige all its members to join the Zionist Organization individually. Prior to the adoption of this decision, only 350 Wizo members belonged to the Zionist Organization.

IDEOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES

It should be noted that the Drive in Holland was thoroughly planned from the ideological point of view as well. A special ideological seminar was held for Drive workers, in Utrecht.

IRELAND (EIRE)

The Jewish population amounts to 5,400.

PREPARATION AND PRACTICAL WORK

After considerable initial difficulty, a special committee was set up. It received help from the Jewish Agency in London. The campaign was launched officially at a meeting in Dublin in November. Women's and youth organisations helped the Drive.

In the last month, an effort was made to use the Wizo group, which had provided the main workers in the campaign, to place the Membership Drive in the centre of activities. The house to house canvassing was a preparation for the "Hebrew Women's Week", which was held in the week May 16 - 23.

INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY

A great deal of material was sent through the post. During January and February, there was house to house canvassing, organised by 10 regional committees.

SPECIAL ACTIVITIES TOWARDS THE END OF THE DRIVE

At the beginning of the year, preference was given to the work of the UIA. When these activities had ended, the Drive had to be revived and the festivities of the 23rd Anniversary of the State of Israel were used for the purpose.

ITALY

The Jewish population amounts to 30,000 (including 15,000 in Rome, 5,000 in Florence and 8,000 in Milan).

PREPARATION AND PRACTICAL WORK

The drive in Italy began in January 1970 after a meeting of the responsible officials among the various Zionist groups, with the aim of working out a plan of action on the basis existing in the various places.

Afterwards, the Chairman of the Federation sent an appeal to all the Jews registered in Italian communities. A special appeal was sent to Rabbis and the Presidents of communities.

La Tribune Sioniste

C.C.P. 670.87

ORGANE DE LA FEDERATION SIONISTE DE BELGIQUE A. S. B. L.
 rue d'Egmont, 15 - 1050 Bruxelles
 Téléphone: fl.68.62 - 11.12.31

BIMENSUEL N° 402
 Die-hulftème année — N° 13
 MARDI LE 12 JANVIER 1970

LA CAMPAGNE D'ADHESION AU MOUVEMENT SIONISTE EN BELGIQUE EST OUVERTE

MESSAGE DE M^{me} GOLDA MEIR
 PREMIER MINISTRE D'ISRAEL

Le rôle du sionisme dans le monde et en Israël

Les dirigeants du Mouvement Sioniste...

dans l'épithète « Sioniste », à savoir la propagation de l'Aliyah comme moyen de réalisation personnelle, une éducation hébraïque substantielle à la portée de tout enfant juif; un engagement réaliste et actif dans le destin des communautés juives du monde et un programme étendu d'éducation et d'information sionistes, afin de développer le sentiment des Juifs pour Israël reste inchangé même lorsque, comme nous l'espérons, l'Etat d'Israël...

DANS NOS PAGES INTERIEURES

- ARTICLES DE A. WOLLER, MARC ANISFELD, RA-CHIEL BAUM, I.A. PINCUS, E. AKABAS, ETC., pp. 2, 3 et 4.
- SIONISME N'EST PAS UN VAIN MOT, p. 4.
- LETAT JUIF, par T. HERZL, p. 4.
- APRES LENINGRAD, par SCHRIFOR, p. 5.
- LE PROCES D'UN VER-DEUX, par L.S., pp. 5 et 12.
- BUNE MAGASINE: AD-ET FAITES ADHESER JUVENEMENT SIONISTE BELGIQUE — JE SUIS "E" par G. TEKOAH, p. 6, 7 et 8.
- SIONISME VU PAR L'ORIENTALISME ET LE BETHSHELD, p. 6.
- NAL DE L'HUMA-LES EN "BREF", p. 3.
- S SAUVER par L.P., p. 9.
- NS DU K.K.L.

התאחדות הציונית האיטלקית
 FEDERAZIONE SIONISTICA ITALIANA
 VIA EUPILI, 8 - 20145 MILANO - TEL. 33.94.83
 TELEGRAMMI: FEDSIONIST

Gennaio, 1970

APPELLO

agli Ebrei Italiani per l'Anno dell'Adesione Sionista

Lo Stato d'Israele continua ad essere impegnato in una prova di resistenza per giungere finalmente ad essere riconosciuto dai suoi vicini come Stato indipendente e sovrano, con lo stesso diritto delle altre Nazioni all'esistenza nel Medio Oriente.

La situazione non è meno grave di quella del maggio 1967, sembra anzi peggiorare, ed i nostri fratelli israeliani sono quotidianamente sottoposti ad un impegno durissimo, materiale e psicologico, sulle linee di « cessate il fuoco », ove troppi giovani immolano le loro vite preziose, ed all'interno del Paese.

Eppure anche molti Ebrei, che in quel terribile maggio si erano sentiti nel loro più profondo, legati alla sorte dello Stato d'Israele, sembrano ora dimenticarlo, ed all'inizio di questi anni 70, che si annunziano carichi di eventi, ci si rivolge contro ideali per decenni considerati inattaccabili. Si attacca il Sionismo, se ne contesta il carattere di Movimento di Liberazione Nazionale — che pure è inseparabile dagli ideali di giustizia sociale più elevati che possano alimentare l'immaginazione di chiunque aspiri alla realizzazione dei diritti dell'uomo e sogni di una società migliore — e si attacca lo Stato di Israele, dimenticando, fra l'altro, che ben differenti, da un punto di vista morale, sono i limiti della critica, accettabili da parte di chi si trova in prima linea, ovunque nel Paese, e di chi invece se ne sta comodamente a godere gli agi della cosiddetta società del benessere.

Di fronte a questi attacchi, di fronte alla realtà di un popolo ebraico e di una generazione di giovani sempre più indifferenti ai valori dell'Ebraismo e del Sionismo ed in parte attirati da correnti diverse, il Comitato d'Azione dell'Organizzazione Sionistica Mondiale ha deciso di lanciare una grande offensiva ideologica per conquistare soprattutto i giovani, sviluppando uno studio approfondito dell'essenza e dei metodi del Sionismo, alla luce delle enormi trasformazioni che si sono prodotte, negli ultimi anni, nel popolo ebraico della Diaspora.

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In order to bring in as many members as possible for work on the drive, a comprehensive description of the campaign and the Organisation Committee was given to the delegates of the 15th National Congress of the Federation. The drive constituted a main topic at the Congress.

During the first stage, stress was laid on information work: a special address, signed by the Presidium of the Federation, with a copy of the Jerusalem Programme and an explanatory letter on the methods of registration and membership of the Federation. The membership fee was fixed at 1,500 lira for the head of a family and 300 lira for every additional member.

Every person who signed membership forms of the Zionist movement received a membership card by return of post. The work was carried out by a special administrative body.

INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY

A manifesto signed by well-known Israeli personalities, such as Golda Meir, Yosef Tekoa, L. A. Pincus, Yitzhak Korn, was distributed and the speeches of Moshe Keller and Raanan Weitz. The Jewish press in Italy proved a great help in information work.

IDEOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES

In Florence, a day seminar was organised by the Presidium of the Federation's Executive Committee. The Federation supported special initiatives, especially those which came from youth circles working to revive the Zionist movement. In this connection, it is worthwhile mentioning the visit to Milan of a representative of the Information Centre of the Socialist Zionist Students in Paris. Discussions were also held with his participation with the pupils of the community's schools. This operation was successful.

The members of the Federation's council also took part in the ideological activities. The publication of the Zionist movement in this field received wide distribution.

SPECIAL ACTIVITIES TOWARDS THE END OF THE DRIVE

As the end of the drive approached, all the active workers were called on to step up their efforts to increase the number of signatories. The members of the Federation's council conducted personal activities, each in his own circle. The work was done in various ways: meetings, despatch of personal letters, etc.

A special operation was carried out among the members of the executives of Jewish and Zionist organisations.

The Federation of Italian-Jewish Youth, which at first had adopted the stand of the WUJS and the Arad Programme in all that concerned the Census, changed its opinion, under the influence of various parties, and cooperated on the question of the Census.

SCANDINAVIA

In the four Scandinavian countries, the ideological clarification formed the main work of the Drive. In accordance with the spheres of interest of the Jews in these countries, special seminars were organised concerning the ideological clarification. Most of the participants were local people, but the minority came from other areas.

Since there were a high percentage of Jews organised in the Zionist Organisation, the possibilities of recruiting new members were few.

The preparation work in these countries began in May 1970. A series of decisions in principle were adopted at national conventions in Sweden and Denmark, concerning the Membership Drive and the ideological clarification.

DENMARK

The Jewish population amounts to 6,000. This total does not include the Polish Jews who have arrived recently. Most of them are centred in Copenhagen.

PREPARATION AND PRACTICAL WORK

Only Wizo and Bnei Akiva took part in the general effort. The Committee was composed of a delegate from every organisation, including non-Zionist youth organisations, but the practical work was done by only three or four people.

The UIA and the JNF were also represented on the Committee. The Shaliach of the Organization and Information and Youth and Hechalutz Departments helped a great deal.

INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY AND THE IDEOLOGICAL CLARIFICATION

Greeting cards, received from our Committee, together with an Appeal in the Danish language and the Jerusalem Programme (in Danish) were sent to every Jewish home. Guest lecturers were organised, some in cinemas after the screening of an Israeli film, others at meetings in community centres and mainly in home study circles and seminars. At the end of every lecture, there was an opportunity to ask questions and a discussion developed. Many youth participated in ideological seminars, mainly in home study circles. The community magazine published articles and manifestos monthly. A "knock on the door" campaign was not conducted but signatures were collected at meetings convened for various events and through the post.

SPECIAL DIFFICULTIES AND ACHIEVEMENTS

The response in Denmark was quite poor, despite the many efforts of the Committee. This evaluation applies primarily as regards the youth, who showed interest in Israel and readiness to work for Israel, but who were not prepared to sign the Jerusalem Programme.

FINLAND

The Jewish population amounts to 1,450 (including 923 in Helsinki, 272 in Turku and 30 in Tampara).

PREPARATION AND PRACTICAL WORK

Despite the efforts to set up a special Committee for the Drive and to begin systematic operation at the start of the year of action, most of the effort was concentrated for the winter of 1971, during the visit of Rabbi Moshe Edelman. The members who worked for the Drive encountered certain difficulties as a result of the special geographical location of the country. Several people hesitated about signing. Members of various organisations and a handful of individuals participated in annual meetings and various events and were signed up at them individually. All the adults belonging to Jewish communities and organisations took part in the Census.

NORWAY

The Jewish population amounts to 750 (including 600 in Oslo and 130 in Trondheim).

PREPARATION AND PRACTICAL WORK

This tiny community was also harnessed to the Membership Drive. All the organisations helped in the work. Thanks to the Drive, the way was paved for the creation of a national organisation, with the agreement of the Zionists in Trondheim to the establishment of a Zionist Federation with the Jews of Oslo.

SWEDEN

The Jewish population amounts to 15,000 (including 7,500 in Stockholm, 2,000 in Malmo, 1,800 in Gotenburg and the rest scattered in over 20 other settlements).

PREPARATIONS AND PRACTICAL WORK

In view of the special local conditions, most of the organisation work was done through publications, signatures through the post and at meetings. A message from the Prime Minister was of great help and so was the letter signed by personalities and heads of organisations in Sweden and letters of the Jewish Scandinavian Youth Organisation and the Students Club in Stockholm. The signatures through the post succeeded beyond expectation, especially among adults. Wizo also used similar methods.

The drive was organised by the Zionist Federation and the joint emissary of the Organization and Information and the Youth and Hechalutz Departments. At the same time, Wizo, Bnei Akiva and Habonim operated with considerable success in the framework of their organisations.

The United Israel Appeal was passive, but although the J. N. F. was also inactive, its chairman also signed the "Appeal" sent to every Jewish home. The two emissaries operating in Sweden were the main workers.

INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY

In the framework of the Drive and the ideological clarification, the Committee distributed letters, publications, appeals printed in the Zionist bulletins, the Jewish newspaper "Judisk Kronika", which also issued special editions. A book on Zionism was published in Swedish by Ulf Lando, the first publication of its kind in this language.

IDEOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES

The following seminars were organised: two seminars for youth from all the Scandinavian countries, one in Stockholm and one close by; two seminars for adults in Stockholm; a youth seminar in Gotenburg; an adult seminar in Gotenburg; a seminar on Zionist problems, in Stockholm, organised by the Scandinavian Students Organisation for the students in these countries; a seminar for Habonim members in Stockholm; a Wizo seminar in Stockholm on problems of Zionism; a seminar was organised in Copenhagen for Bnei Akiva members.

Members of the Zionist Federation Committee and the Emissary visited provincial cities and gave a number of lectures. The Zionist Federation, the Students Clubs, the Jewish Youth Organisation in Scandinavia, Bnei Akiva and the Jewish Students Organisation in Scandinavia organised seminars on the ideological clarification. Participation in them was quite lively. Information and publicity material was issued. The magazine published by SJUF, the Scandinavian youth organisation issued a special edition devoted to the ideological clarification.

RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS

The drive in Sweden and the ideological clarification achieved their goals for the following reasons: the seminars, discussions, publications, the visits and lectures, etc., revived the Zionist idea and brought it into most Jewish homes; the lively ideological discussions, which it is to be hoped will continue after the end of the drive as well and bring in more members; there are grounds for the feeling that the Drive and the discussions held as a result of it augmented the trend towards immigration, especially among the youth.

However, the publication of the Arad Programme and the discussion of it seriously hampered the efforts in student circles. The work of removing the scepticism in these groups is still going on.

SWITZERLAND

The Jewish population amounts to 20,000 (including 6,150 in Zurich, 3,250 in Geneva, and 2,300 in Basle).

In Switzerland, there is a problem that constituted a particular stumbling-block in the effort to expand and refurbish the Zionist movement, namely: the approach of the wealthy Jewish population to Zionism: they say: "For me, Zionism is a contribution to the United Israel Appeal and sympathy for the State of Israel, and I devote my efforts and strength to this..."

This approach should not be underestimated. A well-known Jewish personality of Zionist consciousness expressed this approach in this way: "Many people like me are prepared to sign a cheque of several thousand dollars, but they will not agree to sign the Jerusalem Programme or join the National Zionist Movement". This person has property and an apartment in Israel. He visits this country (Israel) frequently. His married son intends to immigrate in a year or two. He does not see any need to belong to the Zionist Movement, as in his view and many like him, it will not add to his consciousness, approach, or activity. Many of the large and medium contributors, who are influential among the public, share this outlook. If in addition it is taken into account that they receive particular attention, visits and speeches, meetings and interviews from all the "Who's Who" - whether in Switzerland or in Israel then the "ordinary man in the street" who is meant to be the subject of the Zionist Movement, feels frustrated, a sort of "Cinderella", neglected and thrust into a corner. If the first group claim that the main thing is the United Israel Appeal plus solidarity, the latter also have two parallel, appropriate formulas. One is: Zionism = Aliya (a counter of student circles to the plutocratic Appeal establishment, the revolt of the children against the bourgeois family which pays absolution to the Bonds) ; and the second - Zionism = solidarity with Israel plus an information war for Israel - but outside the Zionist Organization framework, which is institutionalised and fossilized, and in direct cooperation with the official representatives of the State of Israel. A strange situation has been created in which there are two kinds of Zionism: those who sign the Jerusalem Programme and want a movement with values and ideological, cultural and educational assets, and

those who sign cheques and identify with Israel. The organisational division between the Jewish Agency and the World Zionist Organisation does not solve this problem. Long-term, basic work is required, serious importance must be ascribed to this front, if the survival of the Zionist movement is our concern and not just an organisation empty of content in affluent countries.

PREPARATION AND PRACTICAL WORK

The Drive in this country began late, and material was only distributed to Swiss Jewry at the end of November. Announcements were published in the press, etc. The Drive was conducted by a special committee. Here too it emerged that personal contact was the most efficient method. The students joined the campaign and took an active part only after differences of opinion with their organisation about the nature of their participation in the campaign were settled.

Wizo bound its members to join the Zionist Organization personally and the President of Wizo played an active role in the drive. Nevertheless, there were some members who stood on the sidelines. The measure of success in the various cities was uneven. Out of 50 Jewish families in Bienne, 60 members signed. In Geneva, it was hoped to attain one thousand signatures, but less were obtained.

SHLICHIM MEETING

In June 1970 a meeting was held in Geneva of the central Shlichim in the European countries, with the participation of Miss Y. Sussmann, to draw up plans and methods of work and for guidance of these Shlichim.

RHODESIA

The Jewish population amounts to 4,800.

PREPARATION AND PRACTICAL WORK

Special national and regional Membership Committees were set up to organise the Drive and most of the Zionist organisations were represented in them. The drive was launched at meetings held in Salisbury and Bulawayo. The Drive was made the main feature of various functions, such as the Women's Zionist Conference, meetings of Zionist groups, at film shows, etc.

The Secretary-General of the South African Federation visited Rhodesia, helped the organisation of the Drive and took an active part in addressing meetings at various centres.

INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY

The Publicity campaign was conducted by the C. A. Zionist Digest of Rhodesia and by a postal campaign. The results were very limited and most of the members enrolled were personally canvassed.

SPECIAL DIFFICULTIES AND ACHIEVEMENTS

Although the Jewish community in Rhodesia excels in a positive attitude to Israel, it must be noted that there is a lack of ideological interest and from this stemmed the difficulty of convincing them of the importance of signing the Jerusalem Programme.

SOUTH AFRICA

The Jewish population of South Africa amounts to 114,000 (including 57,800 in Johannesburg).

PREPARATION AND PRACTICAL WORK

In South Africa, unlike most other countries, the Zionist Federation embraces within its fold all the main Zionist bodies. Consequently, it makes the presence of separate Jewish Agency representation unnecessary. Affiliated to the Zionist Federation are numerous Zionist societies, Hebrew congregations and communal institutions. Its constituent bodies comprise all the Zionist political parties, the Women's Zionist Movement, the South African Zionist Youth Council (representing all the Zionist Youth Movements) and the Maccabi

Council. The Israel United Appeal and the Jewish National Fund are departments of the Federation. In addition, the Federation has an Education Department, an Information Department and an Aliyah Department. All emissaries work directly for the Federation and are appointed by it. The Federation has its own weekly paper, "The Zionist Record".

An extensive canvassing campaign was conducted through the post and by publicity in the Press. House to house visits were also made. Apart from one visit, the Federation relied on local workers for information work and carrying out the Drive. The work was conducted by Women's organisations, the Youth, Maccabi, the U.I.A., the Federation itself and the political parties. All these organisations made special efforts to bring in all their members into the Zionist Movement. Women's organisations declared 1970 as Membership Year.

IDEOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES

Material received from headquarters in Jerusalem was used, but a lot of local material was published.

ZAMBIA

The Jewish population of Zambia totals 800 people (most of them live in three centres, Lusaka (the capital) Ndola and Nkana).

IDEOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES

The clarification of the Zionist idea served as a subject for meetings, gatherings and various social functions. Most members were enrolled by personal approach and hardly any through the mail.

SPECIAL DIFFICULTIES AND ACHIEVEMENTS

The result in Zambia is very satisfactory in view of the fact that the Jewish community is isolated from Jewish centres and their number is dwindling daily.

The whole campaign was conducted without any outside workers. They were aided by material sent by Headquarters and the Zionist Organization of Central Africa whose centre is in Rhodesia.

The organisers of the campaign were members of the Women's Zionist Council and under the auspices of the Zambian Zionist Council.

INDIA

The Jewish population in India amounts to 15,000 (about 6,000 live in Bombay alone and the rest are dispersed in Cochin, Panvel, Poona, Ahamedabad, New Delhi and Calcutta).

PREPARATION AND PRACTICAL WORK

The Membership Drive was conducted primarily by the Bombay Zionist Association, which set up a National Membership Drive Committee. The bodies which participated in the Committee were: the Bombay Zionist Association, the Jewish Students Association, the U.I. A. Committee and the Poona Zionist Association. In addition to the bodies already mentioned, the Ahamedabad Synagogue Committee and the Panvel Synagogue Committee assisted in the operation.

The Indian Zionist Association in Bombay conducted independent activity in Bombay and Poona. The Jewish Agency emissary in Bombay was of great assistance to all groups involved in the organisation of the Drive.

INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY

Most of the publicity was carried out with the help of the material sent by the Committee in Jerusalem. There was a good deal of reference to the Drive in the Jewish Press in Bombay, the "Indo-Israel Review" and "Shalom".

**ESSAGE FROM THE PRIME MINISTER OF ISRAEL
FOR THE ZIONIST MEMBERSHIP DRIVE**

It is with considerable gratification that I receive this message of greeting to the leadership of the Zionist Movement engaged in the implementation of the Zionist Membership Drive. I know that this is a concerted effort to deepen the Zionist conviction and strengthen the organizational structure of the Zionist Movement in every country. There is a Jewish community in every country, and I would like to express my

Movement stresses—and we need the Zionist Movement to stress it in Israel as in the Diaspora—is that the State of Israel is not an end in itself but is an essential condition for the perpetuation of Jewish development.

SHALOM

This is the word, the name and the hope with which the Indian Zionist Organisation of Bombay greets its readers with this issue of its journal.

Ye, and let us go up to the mountain of the Lord, to a house of the God of Jacob. He will teach us of His ways, and we will walk in His paths, for our God shall go forth the Lord from Jerusalem.

period in the life of the Jewish people, it may well be that under the stress of our immediate needs and in the deep emotions engendered by our struggle, there is a tendency to overlook the abiding elements of the historic struggle of the Jewish people—our fundamental lives and ultimate objectives.

The task of the Zionist Movement is to see those factors, to place present events in their true perspective, and to harness the moral and intellectual resources of the Jewish people for the fulfilment of Jewish

drive to make a sound and realistic and active involvement in the fate of Jewish communities everywhere; far-reaching programme of Zion and information in order to encourage Jewish sentiment for Israel even after, happily as we hope, Israel has emerged from the present period.

Great Potential

It is in this spirit that I wish in the implementation of the Zionist Membership Drive, and that I associate myself with your endeavours. Do not let the present force and future potential of the Zionist Movement. Both in the Diaspora there is a deep need for

CENTRAL AFRICAN

ZIONIST DIGEST

(Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper)

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ZIONIST MEMBERSHIP DRIVE LAUNCHED IN RHODESIA

COMMIT YOURSELF TO ZIONISM
A world-wide membership drive to enrol Jews as conscious Zionists aware of their solidarity and identification with the people of Israel is currently being launched throughout the Jewish world.

At the invitation of the C.A. Zionist Organisation, Mr. Avraham Schenker, a member of the Jewish Agency Executive, Jerusalem, and Head of the Organisation/Information Department of the World Zionist Organisation, accompanied by Mrs. Schenker, paid a brief visit to Rhodesia, in the interest of the Zionist Membership Drive.

The decision for the membership drive and census, part of a world programme to revitalise Zionism, was adopted at the World Zionist Organisation's Action Committee meeting held in Jerusalem earlier this year.

Mr. Schenker addressed the SALISBURY Jewish Community on Wednesday night, August 5. Mr. A. Beckman, Chairman of CAZO's Membership Drive Committee, presided and introduced the distinguished visitor.

In pursuance of the above decision the C.A. Zionist Organisation is conducting the Membership Drive to enable members of the Rhodesian Jewish Community to signify their personal identification with the Zionist Movement.

Mr. M. Lasovsky, President of CAZO, and Mr. H. H. Gallop, Chairman of the Mashonaland Regional Committee of the C.A. Jewish Board of Deputies, extended a welcome on behalf of their respective organisations.

**SOUTH AFRICAN ZIONIST FEDERATION
(EASTERN CAPE ZIONIST COUNCIL)**

MEMBERSHIP CENSUS

STAND UP AND BE COUNTED

At this crucial moment in Israel's history, the forces of destruction poised against her are at their most powerful. Israel stands in need of friends, especially the brotherly friendship of the Jewish people; the Jewish people, for their part, require the inspiration and the promise Israel holds out to them. The Zionist Movement is the link between the Diaspora and Israel. We call upon EVERY INDIVIDUAL therefore, to associate him or herself wholeheartedly with the cause of Israel by signing the declaration form on or before Census Day.

Your action will be both a demonstration of solidarity and an expression of this hour of Israel's peril let those who stand by her be clearly seen; let their support be manifestly visible; let them declare themselves as Israel's partners in the struggle for peace and the continuation of the great constructive undertaking launched by the pioneers of the Zionist Movement; let them by their act of membership **STAND UP AND BE COUNTED!**

The Indo-Israeli



MEMBERSHIP DRIVE IN AHMEDABAD

B. S. Abraham an Executive Committee Member of the Bombay Zionist Association, addressed the Jewish Congregation in Ahmedabad on recent developments in Zionism. He traced the history of Zionism and explained how Zionism made the innermost feelings in the minds of the Jewish people all over the world settle in the homeland. The role of Zionism after the establishment of the State of Israel was also traced and the importance of the Jerusalem Program 1968 was emphasised. Emphasis was also laid on the importance of brotherhood and unity of the Jewish people all over the world.

EVERY JEW A ZIONIST



Mr. B. S. Abraham speaking to the Jewish gathering in Ahmedabad.

Mr. Abraham's speech was then translated in Marathi by Mr. Simon Jacob. Several Israeli films were shown. The programme ended with a great interest expressed by the Ahmedabad community in up in the main stream of Zionism as resented in India through the Bombay Jewish Association. As many as 25 to 30 persons have already applied for membership to the Association.

**CENSUS DAY
SUNDAY Nov. 1st**

Please detach and return completed form in the prepaid envelope enclosed

ZAMBIAN ZIONIST COUNCIL

P.O. BOX 20, LUSAKA

MEMBERSHIP FORM

I hereby declare my support to the 1968 Jerusalem Programme (as hereunder) and wish to be enrolled as a member of the

AUSTRALIA

The Jewish population amounts to 72, 000 (including 35, 000 in Melbourne and 28, 000 in Sidney).

PREPARATION AND PRACTICAL WORK

In Australia, the Membership Drive was welcomed with enthusiasm and taken seriously. The Drive was opened there immediately after the campaign was decided on in Jerusalem.

The operation was conducted on a continental scale and ~~with~~ the aid of all the main Zionist bodies. The J. N. F. cooperated in the drive. The U. I. A. helped the campaign by attaching application forms during the contribution work. The emissaries helped mainly in student and youth activities.

About three thousand brochures and leaflets were sent to homes in the Victoria and New South Wales area for direct house-to-house canvassing, in addition to the 14, 000 brochures sent out by the J. N. F. Full use was made of material supplied by Jerusalem, apart from the material prepared locally.

IDEOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES

In most communities, meetings and youth seminars were arranged, which dealt with the ideological clarification. Special activities were held in synagogues and a special effort was made to use the enthusiasm generated by Independence Day to increase membership.

Every effort was made to convince the thousands of Zionist supporters and sympathisers who did not understand the importance of personal membership. Also, there were families, who considered that it was adequate if one member of the family was an official member of the Zionist movement. Gradually, the recognition of the special value of personal membership was instilled, both in Australia and in New Zealand.

SPECIAL DIFFICULTIES AND ACHIEVEMENTS

The leadership of the Drive faced the quite considerable problem of apathy and even unpopularity of the Zionist idea among the general public. However, substantially, the work of the Membership Drive helped to overcome this

problem, and as a result of the campaign, the Zionist movement was strengthened and revived, and many workers were activated in the Zionist field. The work of the Zionist organisations and the mailing campaigns only produced positive results after a certain period. Immediate results were produced at meetings addressed by important speakers.

In Australia, it is realised that it is absolutely essential to ensure continuity of the work and that Zionist society groups must be organised to persist in the education of the Jewish youth and involve as many Jews as possible in Zionist work.

RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS

About half the signatories were registered as individual members of the Federation and the rest were registered through the central committees of their organisations, regional Zionist committees, or through organisations affiliated to the Federation, such as: Wizo, the Jewish Women's Federation and youth organisations. Only a few people were registered by the Zionist political parties.

The Zionist Movement in Australia chalked up a big and impressive success in its execution of the Drive.

NEW ZEALAND

The Jewish population amounts to 3,500 (including 1,500 in Auckland and a similar number in Wellington. The rest are dispersed in smaller centres).

INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY

Most of the publicity was conducted through the New Zealand Jewish Chronicle. At all public meetings of the Auckland Zionist Society, the Membership Drive was stressed, with particular emphasis on the Jerusalem Programme. At these meetings, pamphlets and information leaflets were handed out.

The most effective method for obtaining signatures was canvassing by J. N. F. members during the Blue Box clearances.

SPECIAL DIFFICULTIES AND ACHIEVEMENTS

In New Zealand especially, energetic effort was required to instil the consciousness that sympathy for the Zionist idea was not enough and that no less important was individual membership.

Every effort was made to convince them of the need to personally sign the membership form, instead of just being satisfied with a financial contribution as a demonstration of Zionist fidelity.

**THE REPORT OF THE
WORLD UNIONS OF THE PARTIES
AND GROUPS**

THE LABOUR ZIONIST MOVEMENT

The decision by W. U. J. S. to impose a veto on the Jerusalem Programme and the signing of it, and the recommendation by W. U. J. S. that the "Arad Plan" be accepted in its place, caused a great deal of confusion in various sections of the Zionist movement. The position adopted by W. U. J. S. deterred not a few of the younger elements from signing. It was only after strenuous efforts on our part that a proportion of the students joined the project. This was in accordance with the Labour Zionist Movement's policy of allowing the students self-expression within the project, while rejecting the anarchical policy under which a body or individual might introduce a private programme. We were aware, and made the fact clear, that the latter policy would destroy the common basis of all the elements which had joined the Zionist camp on the basis of the minimum programme allowing a dialogue. This line of action proved successful, especially amongst the younger generation.

The central problem in the publicity campaign was how to penetrate new groups, especially in the younger generation. We had to engage in an ideological confrontation with groups which had come under the ideological influence of the "New Left". These groups were hostile to Israel and the Zionist movement, and it is they who have caused numerous intellectual circles to dissociate themselves from the Zionist movement.

There were also active Zionists who thought that to conciliate the above elements, one should adopt their methods, "roll the flag up" to a degree, and abandon the traditional values of Zionism. This approach - so it was argued - would attract the hostile elements back into the Zionist movement...

The results were negative. For a large portion of the Zionist camp, this approach proved unsuccessful. The "New Left" drew off more sections of the Zionist movement.

The method adopted by the Labour Zionist Movement - to emphasise Zionist and socialist values - proved effective. In the long-term, this method certainly led to a healthier atmosphere amongst the uncommitted portion of the younger generation. Recently it has become evident that some of the younger generation who were captivated by the New Left, have become disenchanted, and are coming back to the Labour movement and the Zionist camp in general.

The work put into the project, particularly the publicity campaign, brought elements which had been totally indifferent, closer to Zionism. Even if the desired numbers were not always achieved - in Latin America for example - it is clear that the project acted as a catalyst, presenting the younger generation with challenges.

It also aroused - especially amongst youth - the demand for the democratization of the Zionist movement. The elections to the Congress will constitute the culmination of this process.

PREPARATION AND PRACTICAL WORK

The project in all the countries was directed and coordinated by an H.Q. and secretariat of seven members. A special department for youth and student affairs was set up at the World Secretariat.

The second stage of the preparation concentrated on Latin America, the U.S. and Canada, Western Europe, Australia and South Africa. During the period of preparation, the following members were active in the various countries: Prof. E. Spicehandler, Y. Tsur, Dan Patir, David Bressler, Y. Bankover, S. Horesh, Dov Kedem, David Shares, Ber Frimer, Nathan Dror, Zvi Zims, Eli Noy, Y. Korn and S. Schweitzer. L. A. Pincus, H. Finkelstein, R. Weiss and M. Bar-On made a major contribution in the ideological field and in the promotion of the project.

In every national centre, a special committee was set up for the project. These committees included not only representatives of the party, but also delegates from the women's pioneering organisations, the youth sections, students and other bodies which identify with the Labour Movement.

PUBLICITY AND INFORMATION

The Movement published a special booklet in four languages, dealing with the problems of youth. This was sent to all the centres. A series of monthly journals, entitled "responsa", was also published in several languages, together with letters and circulars to active members of the Movement. Special editions dealing with the project and a series of articles on the subject appeared in 16 organs of the Movement in various countries. These publications proved to be a highly effective form of publicity.

We had to convene information meetings in two cycles - for speakers of the local vernacular, and for speakers of Yiddish. It was noteworthy that Yiddish speakers have proven loyal to the Zionist idea. This fact was

particularly evident in France and Latin America.

IDEOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES

In view of the tension amongst the younger generation and the intelligentsia, we were aware that, to win them over, we should have to make a deep impression on the ideological level. With this end in view, we convened an ideological congress in Beth Berl in August 1970. Approximately 180 delegates from 18 countries attended. The younger generation and students accounted for about 30%. The central topic was problems related to our attitudes to the position of Jewry and Zionism and the path of the Labour Movement in the seventies. The manner in which the project would be executed in the various communities was outlined. The principal lecturers were Prof. Ben Halpern from the U.S., and Ian Mikardo from England, Aharon Yadlin, Shlomo Bick and L. A. Pincus.

At the close of the congress the participants resolved to throw their full weight behind the project. The youth delegates declared a personal obligation to settle in Israel and to work conscientiously for the Labour Zionist Movement

Ideological congresses were also held in Great Britain, with the participation of S. Derech, in Austria, with the participation of Y. Korn, in Germany, with the participation of Yona Kesse, in the U.S., Canada and the Argentine, with the participation of Y. Korn and Dr. S. Levenberg.

A congress of students from Europe was held at Beth Berl. Yehoshua Austridan took part in congresses held in Venezuela, Peru and Colombia. Ya'akov Tsur attended those in France and Belgium, A. Tallenberg took part in the congress held in Uruguay. The congress held in South Africa was attended by Y. Korn and that which took place in Brazil - by G. Havkin.

CONCLUSIONS AND PROPOSALS:

The experience acquired in the past year shows that the activity in the various Jewish communities did not create a consciousness of the importance of the membership drive, and the drive did not therefore reach circles outside the "Zionist family". A way must therefore be found to step up propaganda activities with a view to reaching the masses who are outside of organised Zionism.

WORLD UNION OF GENERAL ZIONISTS

PREPARATION AND PRACTICAL WORK

The operation was concentrated on three spheres: public relations and publicity material in Yiddish, English, Spanish and French; meetings, seminars and symposia in which information was conveyed and ideological discussions were held; the activities of the emissaries.

The centre of operations in Europe was in Brussels. The centre of operations in Latin America was located in Buenos Aires, and the office in New York - in cooperation with the Organisation Department of the Jewish Agency - coordinated the operation in North America. The Organisation Department of the Zionist Movement in America took an active part in the Membership Drive and published a number of pamphlets, which were sent to all our members in the English - speaking countries.

INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY

LATIN AMERICA - The monthly journal "Estado Judio" (The Jewish State), published in Spanish in Latin America, devoted considerable space to the membership drive, and served as an important instrument for the spreading of information on our work, programmes and views. In addition, a special bulletin on the project was published. The Jewish press - in Spanish and Yiddish - also helped.

EUROPE - the movement in France is issuing a particularly informative document for the branches in Europe. The head office of the World Union of General Zionists published a pamphlet and also informative circulars and leaflets such as: "Israel and the Diaspora", and also booklets in Yiddish and Spanish in which our opinions on topics related to the membership drive are expressed.

The weekly publication of "The Zionist Information Service" which appears in English, Yiddish and Spanish, and reaches every quarter of the world, is of considerable aid in giving information and comment on all aspects of the Zionist idea.

EMISSARIES

Emissaries went out to the various national movements and helped with the membership drive. In 1970, our representative in Latin America, Mr. Mordechai Dayan, visited our branches in Europe.

In 1971, Mr. Dayan made a three week tour of Mexico, Colombia, Peru, Venezuela, the Argentine, Chile and Brazil.

Mr. Yerachmiel Virnik from the United States visited Mexico and Colombia. Messrs. Shmuel Rechtman and Zvi Renner from Israel, and Mr. Arie Avidor, member of the delegation to Latin America, were active in the Latin American countries.

Mr. Jacques Torczyner, from the United States visited some branches in Europe. Messrs. Mark Anisfeld, Ya'akov Orfus and Yosef Weinberg - all three from France - and Messrs. Eliezer Akabas, Yitzhak Beri and Shlomo Shluss, visited the same branches.

Mr. Baruch Weinstein from Israel also spent two months in the branches in Europe and took part in the congresses and ideological seminars. Mr. L. Dultzin appeared and spoke at the assembly in Paris.

Ideological congresses were held in Montevideo, Santiago de Chile, Sao Paulo and Porto Alegre and in the cities of the United States.

In Australia, our movement's membership drive went off successfully and ended a few months ahead of schedule. The same applies to Rhodesia and Bolivia.

All the branches and the local organisations joined the local Zionist Federation. Our members were active in the congresses of the Zionist Federation.

WORLD CONFEDERATION OF GENERAL ZIONISTS

The branches in 22 countries are not connected with any political party whatsoever in Israel. It was in this spirit that the project was conducted.

THE UNITED STATES - the President of "Hadassah" which in the United States is affiliated to the confederation, Mrs. Faye Schenk, headed the project, in the course of which 320,000 signatures were secured.

CANADA - Mrs. Rose Halperin, Deputy-Chairwoman of the Confederation, held a number of meetings in the Zionist Council club in Toronto, and in other Zionist bodies there. Mr. Charlotte Jacobson, Deputy-Chairwoman of the Confederation and member of the Jewish Agency Executive addressed meetings on the west coast, at Edmonton, Calgary and other centres.

SOUTH AMERICA - Mr. Ezra Shapiro, Deputy Chairman of the Confederation, visited Peru, the Argentine, Chile, Uruguay and Brazil, and organised Zionist groups and press conferences devoted to ideological discussion. He succeeded in setting up action committees in every community in South America.

Dr. Israel Goldstein, Deputy-Chairman of the Confederation, organised meetings of non-party Zionist groups in Buenos Aires.

In April 1971, Mr. Kurt Lobl was sent with a delegation of representatives of the political parties on behalf of the H.Q. He worked in Uruguay, the Argentine, Brazil and Chile.

EUROPE - In March, 1971, when the session of the Zionist General Council was in progress, Mr. Kalman Sultanik, Chairman of the Executive, took part in a meeting of delegates from the Confederation in Europe, at which the implications of the Membership Drive, the division of the budget, etc., was discussed.

Visits were made to Austria, Italy, Germany, Switzerland, Belgium, France, Sweden and Denmark. In these places, special action committees were set up for the project.

In July, a three day congress was held in London, with the participation of delegates from most of the countries in Europe, for the purpose of drawing

up a plan of action. In November 1970, the European executive met in Geneva and discussed matters related to the project. Each member made a report on the project in his country.

Mr. Sultanik visited Greece and Geneva.

Mr. Melech Topiol, Chairman of the Confederation in Europe and a member of the executive of the Reconstituted Jewish Agency, visited France and Holland.

Mr. Isaac Warshavsky, Secretary-General of the Confederation in Europe, visited Belgium, Germany, Austria and Italy.

SOUTH AFRICA - Mr. Kalman Sultanik, Deputy Chairman of the presidium of the Confederation, visited a number of communities in the course of a fortnight and took part in a number of meetings in Johannesburg and Capetown. Special working plans for the project were drawn up.

YOUTH MOVEMENTS

The youth movements, which are organised in a confederation in Europe and South America, convened for a number of conventions. A Youth Congress was organised in Brussels, with the participation of delegates from France, Belgium and Great Britain. Special committees were set up to expand the membership in the youth movements.

MIZRACHI - HAPOEL HAMIZRACHI

The world centre of Mizrachi-Hapoel Hamizrachi set up a special H. Q. to organise the project in the branches of the movement and religious organisations throughout the world. A "coordinating bureau" was also established to work amongst the religious youth movements - Bnei Akivah, Hamishmeret Hatzeira, student organisations and Yeshiva students. The H. Q. is working in every possible way to assist the work of our members. A variety of publicity material is being distributed, members of the executive or the World Mizrachi Movement, active members from Israel, and our representatives in the Government, the Knesset, etc., have been sent out.

The special edition of "Hatsofeh" for the diaspora was of great assistance to the project. It contains articles on religious Zionism, and its work in Israel and the diaspora. It has been appearing weekly for more than a year, and is sent to hundreds of rabbis, community leaders and religious Zionist activists throughout the world. Magazines and circulars on the revival of religious Zionism were sent out, and a variety of material was printed by the national branches with the aid of the centre. At our initiative, the Chief Rabbi of Israel, Rabbi Isser Yehuda Unterman, appealed to religious youth in the United States to take part in the project, and the response was immediate. Rabbi Joel Soloveichik also appealed to members of the Federation of Rabbis in the United States to enlist members to the Religious Zionist Movement in the United States.

Ideological seminars and study days were held for the adult members of the movement, Bnei Akiva and Hamishmeret Hatzeira in the United States, Great Britain, Belgium, Austria, Holland, Switzerland, Scandinavia, South America and South Africa. Special emissaries took part in these seminars.

DIFFICULTIES AND ACHIEVEMENTS

The line of action was to concentrate on information and persuasion of religious Jews, to enlist them to the project. They included religious Jews who had abstained from any organised Zionist activity, due to plain apathy or on the grounds that organised Zionism is not in essence religious.

In this sphere, the aid of the emissaries, who came from various fields of activity in the country and the Zionist movement, was most effective.

As already noted, the Press and magazines helped with publicity, emphasising the Zionist idea as the realisation of the national-religious vision in the Torah.

It seems to us that the project aroused an ideological and organisational awakening among both the veteran and new members. There were cases where persons sympathetic to the religious-Zionist idea refused at first to sign, but were later persuaded to change their minds.

THE UNITED STATES - Our movement and members took an active part in the project and worked amongst members and sympathisers, including American religious organisations. Activists of Bnei Akivah, Mizrachi Youth and Hamishmeret Hatzeira worked mainly amongst the students.

The adult movement and the religious youth movements organised a number of study days for seminars which were devoted to ideology and modes of conducting the project. Knesset Member, Dr. Yitzhak Raphael, Simcha Friedman, Rabbi M. Kirschblum, M. Krone and Rabbi S. Zambrowsky took an active part in these activities.

GREAT BRITAIN - The drive for signatures was preceded by ideological meetings, the printing of publicity material, house-circles, assemblies and house-to-house visits. All parts of the movement - the executive, the women's movement, Hamishmeret Hatzeira and Bnei Akiva - took part in this intensive activity. Every member who signed the Jerusalem Programme and paid was registered on four separate cards, an alphabetical index, an index of areas of residence, a daily report and a voter's card. This mode of operation was praised and imitated by other organisations.

Members of the executive of Mizrachi, the Mizrachi Women's Organisation, Hamishmeret Hatzeira and Bnei Akiva, took an active part in the project. The movement made contact with orthodox synagogues, to induce their members to sign the Programme. Israel's Minister of the Interior, Dr. Yosef Burg, Rabbi M. Kirshblum and Messrs. M. Krone, Y. Ellinson, B. Duvdevani, S. Levi, David Ben Naeh and Elitzur Deevon all visited the country.

FRANCE - Together with all the other movements, our movement worked very hard to secure signatures and enlist new members to the resurgent Zionist Federation in that country. Our colleagues in the executive of the movement, rabbis, members of Bnei Akiva, Tikvateinu and Hamishmeret Hatzeira took an active part under the guidance of the emissaries sent specially for the project. The work of our emissaries, Mr. Yitzhak Getz, Mr. Sammy Rein, and Mr. Uri Falah, is particularly worthy of note.

BELGIUM - Very thorough preparations were made by members of Hamishmeret Hatzaira and Bnei Akiva in Antwerp and Brussels. Most of the work consisted of a house-to-house membership drive. The project was less successful than expected due to confusion and delays at the outset.

AUSTRIA - Here the project was carried out by local active members. Our emissaries, B. Duvdevani and A. Schwimmer contributed a great deal to the success of the project, which was considerable.

HOLLAND, SWITZERLAND, THE SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES - In these countries, the work was directed by the executive of the movement, in cooperation with members of our youth movement. Study days on the subject of the project were held at an early stage. Our members in those countries assisted in the work of the H.Q.'s set up by the Federations.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA - Our centres in Argentine, Uruguay, Brazil, Colombia and Mexico helped with the organisation and the drive to secure signatures for the Jerusalem Programme, amongst their members and sympathisers from all layers of society, particularly in the Jewish schools. Our emissary, Mr. B. Duvdevani, gave an impetus to the membership drive in general and to our movement in particular. Mr. M. Halbertal continued from where he left off. This operation helped us strengthen our movement and the national Zionist Federations in the South American continent.

SOUTH AFRICA, CANADA, AUSTRALIA AND ITALY - Our members in these countries assisted in the general work of the project which was organised by the executive of the Zionist Federation. The work and the drive for signatures were on an individual basis. Members of Bnei Akiva contributed to the success of the project.

SPECIAL EMISSARIES FOR THE PROJECT:

Dr. I. Raphael M.K.	The United States
S. Friedman M.K.	The United States
Rabbi S. Zambrowsky	The United States and Canada
Rabbi Y. Ellinson	Great Britain, Belgium, France, Switzerland and the U.S.
Aharon Cohen	Belgium, Great Britain, France, the U.S., Canada and Italy

Shlomo Levi	Great Britain, Belgium, France, Switzerland, Germany, Austria and the Scandinavian countries.
Baruch Duvdevani	France, Belgium, Holland, Austria, Great Britain, the Argentine, Uruguay, and Brazil.
David Ben-Naeh	Great Britain, Belgium, Switzerland, France, Holland, Italy.
Yitzhak Getz	France.
A. Schwimmer	Austria.
E. Deevon	Great Britain.
M. Halbertal	Mexico, Brazil, the Argentine and Uruguay.
N. Kedar	Europe and the United States.
A. Hadass	Belgium, Holland.
Dr. Chaim Zohar	The United States .
Dr. Chaim Hamiel	South America, Europe.
Rabbi M. Kirshblum	South Africa, Europe, Scandinavia and the United States.
Mr. M. Krone	Europe, the United States and Australia.

HERUT - HATZOHAR

The World Executive of Herut-Hatzohar activated its national movements throughout the world on behalf of the project. Publicity material was produced and circulars and an appeal by Herut leader Menahem Begin were sent to members, calling on them to sign the "Jerusalem Programme". The appeal was distributed in five languages. Emissaries from Israel and active members of the movement in the diaspora were enlisted to help the national centres in the project.

THE LATIN-AMERICAN COUNTRIES

In the course of his visit to the Argentine, Uruguay and Brazil, Mr. Matityahu Drobles succeeded in enlisting the Herut-Hatzohar to the project, in spite of the negative attitude prevailing amongst the Jewish public - due to apathy or fear, or both - towards the "Jerusalem Programme".

In Uruguay, the Argentine and Brazil, the movement has committees specially for the project, working in cooperation with the local federations.

In November 1970, Mr. Yosef Klarman, chairman of the Herut-Hatzohar, visited the region, and did a great deal to enlist members to the project.

Mr. Dov Sperling, an immigrant from the U.S.S.R., also worked for Herut-Hatzohar in those three countries, and later in the other Latin-American countries. He emphasised the link between the survival of Zionism in Russia and the project in the other countries of the diaspora.

MEXICO - Here the movement was enlisted for the project in the framework of the local Zionist Federation. Due to repeated attempts to sabotage the Federation by the establishment of rival organisations, the census proceeded sluggishly, and the best possible results were not achieved. Early in March Mr. T. Doktash, a special emissary of Herut-Hatzohar, went to Mexico, and succeeded in setting up a young Herut section.

PERU - The Zionist Federation appointed Dr. Nissim Elkabez, Chairman of the Herut-Hatzohar movement in Peru, as leader of the project. Dr. Elkabez settled in Israel in April this year.

Here, the Federation, not the parties, is continuing the project, although all the parties undertook to have their members and sympathisers sign the Jerusalem Programme.

CHILE - Here, Mr. Uri Cohen, emissary of Betar and the Herut-Hatzohar was in charge of the project. The visit by Mr. Klarman in November 1970 contributed a great deal to the project.

COLOMBIA - Herut-Hatzohar and the General Zionists united under the name "Gahal", and will appear on a single list for the elections to the Zionist Congress.

AUSTRIA - The Herut-Hatzohar bloc was active in the project in the framework of the Zionist Federation.

ITALY - Here also, the Herut-Hatzohar worked within the Zionist Federation.

GREAT BRITAIN - Due to the stubborn refusal of the British Zionist Federation to accept the Herut-Hatzohar bloc into its ranks, or to set up a committee for the project, the Zionist Executive in Jerusalem decided to empower our movement in Britain to conduct the project independently, and allocated a budget for the purpose.

The Young Herut Movement which was set up as recently as last April, succeeded in recruiting over 1,000 new members, and in establishing a Young Herut section. At the end of April, Knesset Member Chaim Landau was sent to England by the Herut centre for a series of lectures, on behalf of the Membership Drive.

Towards the end of the project, Mrs. Eli Bergman, secretary of the world executive, arrived in England. During her visit, the movement established five sub-branches in Glasgow, Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds and Cardiff. Each of the sub-branches was immediately enlisted in a drive to secure signatures for the Jerusalem Programme.

BELGIUM - The movement in that country operates within the Zionist Federation. The project H.Q. is headed by a Zionist Federation member, Mr. A. Wulliger

In Antwerp, a new committee was set up for the movement. It threw itself immediately into the work of the project. Israeli leaders - Herut leader Menahem Begin, World Zionist Executive chairman Yosef Klarman, and leaders of the French movement - Messrs. Shlomo Friedrich and Jacques Koper, helped to arouse

enthusiasm amongst the members. At the end of April, Mrs. Eli Bergman came to Belgium, for a special operation at the conclusion of the project.

FRANCE - Here, the Herut-Hatzohar bloc was enlisted for the project, in cooperation with the Zionist Federation, and achieved encouraging results. Most of the activity took place in Paris, although some effort is also being made in Marseilles and other cities. Vigorous efforts are being made amongst the students.

In the second half of April, Mr. Chaim Landau M.K. was sent by the project H.Q. for a series of lectures on behalf of the project. Mr. Shalom Levy, Secretary-General of the Betar leadership, spurred the youth wing to action towards the end of the project.

AUSTRALIA - Members of the movement are participating actively in the project, within the Zionist Federation, and the national H.Q. is headed by a number of the movement, Mr. Frank Edel.

At the end of March, a new emissary of Betar was sent to Australia. He is actively engaged in the project.

UNITED STATES - Our movement began to work for the project as early as June 1970. The project coordinator of Herut-Hatzohar, Yitzhak Haimovitz (attorney), visited the United States twice (in May-June and November-December) and visited the branches, from one city to the next, to help the local leadership and enlist them for the project. In December, a new executive was established by the Herut-Hatzohar bloc in the United States. It consisted mainly of young people, who undertook to endeavour to carry the project to members and sympathisers throughout the country.

At the beginning of April, Mr. Yosef Klarman visited the United States on behalf of the Zionist Executive, and met the local executive to spur them towards the completion of the census.

SOUTH AFRICA & RHODESIA - The movement is cooperating with the Zionist Federation in the conduct of the project, and is taking pains to ensure that every member and sympathiser appears on the list of signatories.

CANADA - The Herut-Hatzohar bloc is cooperating fully with the Zionist Federation, and is endeavouring to ensure that every member signs the Programme. The drive for signatures is being conducted mainly by members of the youth movements, under the leadership of the Betar emissaries in Toronto and Montreal.

In October, the national congress of Betar was held in Toronto. It was devoted in part to the membership drive. In Montreal, a section for young adults was established, and enlisted immediately for the project.

MAPAM

The project began when the New Left was making its first impact on the world, but by the conclusion of the project, the media were beginning to forget them. Many young Jews were caught up by this movement, whose slogans were anti-Zionism and vocal condemnation of Israel. When clear hints of antisemitism crept into the projects of the New Left, some of the Jewish youth were disenchanted, and sought other outlets for their radical leanings. This section of youth rediscovered Borochoy and his doctrine was adopted as a basis for Zionism and class regeneration. In their hearts, they harbour a revulsion to any establishment, including the Zionist establishment. Their slogan is: "We must render Zionism radical, and socialism Zionist." When they saw that no ideal can be realised without an organisational framework, they began to listen to young people from Israel. Through the latter, they discovered Mapam and its various sections. At the outset of the project, the principle was adopted that the act of signing the Programme should be the outcome of ideological recognition. There were some who saw the issue of the signature as a belittlement of the image of the Zionist movement, as a reversion to the method of gathering the shekel, etc. They called for a campaign of publicity and persuasion before a single signature was taken. The ideological debate was lengthy.

Another problem which engaged these groups was that of the Palestinians. They said: a national liberation movement such as ours must recognise the national movement of the Palestinians and to declare that in the whole land of Israel, there is room for two independent states. Some refused to sign on account of the "immigration" clause, or other doubts.

THE OPERATION IN ISRAEL

Those designated as emissaries held study days and a preparatory meeting. The combined higher executive met to discuss modes of action amongst the younger generation, methods of ideological Zionist/socialist education, and work for the project. Special study days for Yiddish-speakers were held, with the participation of journalists, authors, public figures and representatives of women's organisations from France, the U.S., Canada

and Australia. There were special study days for volunteers in "Hakibutz Ha'artzi" (the Mapam kibbutz movement) and seminars.

FRANCE - The delegation spoke also of those who stood on the sidelines. A comprehensive operation was begun, with the participation of graduates of the "Hashomer Hatzair" youth movement, amongst groups who had so far remained outside the Zionist movement, such as the Communist Party. Individual meetings were held with leaders of the organisations, and house visits were made. In a series of seminars and study days, the following lectures were delivered: "The Doctrine of Borochof" by Arie Shafir "Judaism and Marxism" by Eli Ben Gal, "Zionism in the Seventies" by Dov Puder (in the suburbs of Paris) and at the opening of the project in Toulouse. Study meetings were held by the team of emissaries in Strasbourg, Lyons and Marseilles.

In 1970 and 1971, congresses of Reform Jews were held, with hundreds of participants, mainly intellectuals. These congresses served as a kind of laboratory for a progressive left-wing Zionist orientation, capable of facing up to the anti-national assimilationists.

One of the congresses dealt with "Anti-Zionism and Antisemitism". The participants included Senator Trachini from Italy, and the authors André Schwarz-Bart, Albert Memmi, Claude Lanzmann, Rabbi, and others. A second congress dealt with "Communism and the Jewish question". It was a theoretical examination of the marxist attitude to the Jewish question compared with that of Zionist-socialism.

Another congress, which was of a regional nature, dealt with "Zionism and Socialism". The lecturer was Dov Puder.

A three day seminar for students from Europe and the U.S. was held at the Hashomer Hatzair training farm. The central topic was: "Left-Wing Youth and Zionism", and the emissaries Eli Ben Gal and Arie Shafir took part.

Articles on the project and its importance were published in the Journal "Cahiers Bernard Lazar" together with articles on the Zionist idea. A propaganda pamphlet was published on the project and on "Zionism in the Seventies" by Dov Puder, and a second pamphlet entitled "The End of the Diaspora" by Eli Ben Gal. Jewish writers issued a call to the public to join the project.

GREAT BRITAIN - The emphasis in the project was placed on the propagation of the idea amongst the younger generation of Jews. The method employed

was that of the house circle for ideological persuasion. The operation was carried out in London and the provincial cities. Mr. Mendelson, a British Member of Parliament, and Mr. A. Schenker, helped to launch the project. Dan Leon and David Miron took part in the study days. Pamphlets entitled "Coexistence" and "The Works of Borochoy" edited by David Miron, were published in English. Leaflets explaining the project, the Jerusalem Programme and the Mapam programme were also published.

ITALY - The intention was to reach that part of the Yiddish speaking public which is indifferent or hostile, either on account of reservations about the existing institutions or on account of adherence to the Communist left and its organisation. The confrontation with the latter centred upon three issues:

- identification with the Zionist movement as the national liberation movement of the Jewish people
- the anti-Israel position is antisemitism in a modern guise
- the need for a strong Zionist left and for a change in the character of the Zionist Federation in its modes of propaganda and its organisation.

Ideological congresses were held in Padua and Milan to give a boost towards the close of the project. An action committee was elected, and the ideological situation was discussed in preparation for the elections to the Congress and to draw up a list of candidates.

The project was carried out in cooperation with graduates of the "Hashomer Hatzair" movement.

An article entitled "Portico Dautavia", leaflets and circulars were published, and a great many personalities were contacted.

BELGIUM - The operation consisted mainly of house circles in Brussels, Antwerp and Liège. Dov Puder and Arieh Shafir took part in the meetings and symposia. Moshe Ekstein and - on behalf of youth - Israel Shurman, were members of the H.Q. The dedication of the new Hashomer Hatzair House became a propaganda meeting for parents and sympathisers. The lecturer was Yosef Rosenfeld. The same publications were used as in France.

LATIN AMERICA - A national congress of emissaries was held in Montevideo, to discuss the organisation and execution of the project and preparations for the elections for the Zionist Congress. It was decided

inter alia that each member should collect a certain number of signatures and that the movement should participate in all the central and local H.Q.'s. Two of the four pamphlets of "Enfoks" were devoted to the problems of socialism in our times and to the problems of Zionism.

Preparatory work included the publication of an analyses of the situation of the Jew in Latin America in the light of Borochof's doctrine, and of a pamphlet on the problems of the kibbutz.

URUGUAY - Our youth movement is taking an active part in the project. Our active members also approached the Yiddish-speaking youth and left-wing circles, and some of them took part in an impressive ideological seminar. Zvi Yitshakov took part in the H.Q. of emissaries working on the project. Mapam secured approximately 400 signatures. Lectures, seminars, meetings and house circles were held. Every week a programme in Yiddish was broadcast over the local radio. A women's circle named after Chaviva Reik was held.

A book entitled "Zionism and the Left" consisting of the lectures of Bar Nir was published.

BRAZIL - When the project was in its final stages, sports events were held. These were utilised for the purpose of the project. A congress of the young section from San Paolo, Rio-de-Janeiro and Porto Alegre was held.

THE RESULTS OF THE OPERATION

(1) We saw our main success in our work amongst youth. The Radical Zionist Alliance decided officially to join us and to appear on the same list as A. P. A. at the elections to Congress.

(2) Ideological and house circles served as a bridge to other groups. Most important - leaders of new groups which had joined us continued to work individually amongst their own sympathisers, to induce them to join the project.

(3) The prospect of good results through the mail based on an internal card index and also by the operation amongst the trade unions.

(4) Short, readable publications in the form of a letter or leaflet are preferable to long publications, as the public does not read the latter.

EMISSARIES SENT SPECIALLY FOR THE PROJECT:

Meir Ya'ari M. K.	Paris, the congress of European emissaries.
Dov Bar Nir	The Argentine, Uruguay, conference of emissaries, study days, public meetings.
Peretz Merhav	London, Paris, Zurich, Amsterdam, Milan, Rome.
Mordechai Shifman	Italy.
Simcha Flapan	France, Belgium.
Mordechai Blanche	Latin America.
Dov Darom	Great Britain .
Nahum Solominski	The Argentine.
Yitzhak Patish	The United States.
Hanan Cohen	The United States.
Muhammed Watud	London.
Dan Leon	London.
Emma Talmi	Brussels, Antwerp, London, Paris, Zurich , Rome.
Heini Borenstein	European Emissaries Conference, Conference of Emissaries in Latin America and South Africa
Latif Dori, Nahum Shor, Avi Nidreh	Meetings with youth: London, Paris, Brussels, Copenhagen, Germany, Italy.
Reuven Arzi	Holland, Belgium, France, Great Britain.
Naftali Feder	Chile, the Argentine, the United States.

THE INDEPENDENT ZIONIST MOVEMENT

The emissaries of the movement worked to promote the membership drive in their respective countries. Avraham Hasson, from Kibbutz Tel Yitshak, was active in the Latin American countries. He paved the way for the work of the emissary Arie Ravid from Kibbutz Ein Hashlosha, who worked in the Argentine, Uruguay, Chile, Peru, Bolivia and Paraguay.

In France, Aharon Rimoni was enlisted for the project, which he directed.

Zvi Madim of Kfar Glickson, emissary of "Zionist Youth" in Mexico, worked on behalf of the H.Q. to promote the project in the Central American countries.

In URUGUAY, some 600 out of 750 members of the movement convened for an assembly which represented the beginning of international organisation and the intensification of activity. In March 1971, the first congress of the movement met. Office holders were elected and modes of action were chosen. The demand was raised for democratic elections to the local community (leadership) and to the Zionist Congress. In June 1971, the movement was recognised by the local Zionist Federation.

In the ARGENTINE, a comprehensive organisational campaign was opened in the provincial cities. Community leaders and active members from Rosario, Entre-Rios and El Litoral joined the ranks of the movement.

In Buenos Aires, study days and a number of meetings were held, with a view to providing guidelines for those who were to work for the project.

Institutions of the movement were set up in Mexico with the full cooperation of Zionist activists, Zionist Youth and the student section.

At the initiative of the Independent Zionist Movement, the bloc for the refurbishment of Zionism in Mexico was established. This body bears responsibility for the execution of the project.

"Young Judea" in CANADA decided to join the Independent Zionist Movement.

Active members of the I. Z. M. in BELGIUM were enlisted for the project.

PUBLICITY AND ADVERTISEMENT

With the cooperation of the columns of "Zionist Youth" the world centre issued the following publications:

"Orot" (lights), a monthly for the Latin American countries.

"Zmanim" (Times), an informative leaflet.

"Igeret Lepe'ilim" (message to active members), a contemporary Zionist review.

"Alim", (leaves), a quarterly dealing with economic and political issues, devoted to the problem of Soviet Jewry.

In French - "Yachdav" (together), an informative leaflet.

In German - "Hamitzpeh Haliberali" (the liberal outlook, or vantage-point) a monthly published by a circle of people from central Europe, intended for Germany, Austria and Switzerland.

In GREAT BRITAIN - "Darkeinu" (our path), ideological studies of progressive general Zionism.

In Hebrew - "Leket Yidiot" (a collection of news items).

WIZO - FEDERATION OF WOMEN ZIONISTS

The World Executive of WIZO undertook to carry out the membership drive in all 50 of its branches in the diaspora. On the instructions of the world WIZO executive in Israel, the Federation printed in their respective languages, new membership cards bearing the following:

- their participation as members in the Zionist Federation in their respective countries or in the World Zionist Federation.
- the Jerusalem Programme, as laid down at the Zionist Congress in 1968.

Every WIZO federation in the world took a very active part in the project, and cooperated closely with the Zionist Federation H.Q. in every country to conduct the Project.

Every operation was carried out on a voluntary basis or with the finances of the Federation.

In January-February 1971, the President of World WIZO, Mrs. Ra'aya Yaglom, was in close contact with the members of the WIZO Federations in Switzerland, France, Italy, Belgium, Sweden and Great Britain, to spur them to effective action in carrying out the membership drive. For this purpose, she took part in large-scale assemblies, and smaller meetings, lectured to members on the reasons which impelled the Zionist movement to embark upon the membership drive and on the special importance for the women of WIZO, as members in a Zionist organisation, of signing a membership card.

Mrs. Yaglom conducted an intensive correspondence with all the WIZO federations on this subject.

In April, Prof. Lea Scazzoccio, member of the World WIZO Executive, went to South America, to conduct the membership drive in Uruguay, Brasil, the Argentine and other countries on the sub-continent. Every effort was made to ensure that each of the 165,000 members of WIZO throughout the diaspora would sign a membership card, thereby helping to increase the membership of the World Zionist Federation.

Each WIZO federation received instructions from the executive in Israel to send the names of the members who signed the membership card to the drive H.Q. in their respective countries.

WIZO hopes that its representation at the approaching World Zionist Congress will be proportionate to the number of WIZO members in the Zionist Movement, and that the scope of WIZO's activities in every field of Jewish and Zionist education will be taken into account.

WORLD SEPHARDI FEDERATION

PREPARATION AND PRACTICAL WORK

In July 1970, the Israel Executive of the Federation decided to add new forces to its veteran membership. They included: the Minister of Police, Mr. Shlomo Hillel, the Minister of Health, Mr. Victor Shemtov, Deputy-Speaker of the Knesset, Mr. Yitshak Navon, and Deputy-Minister of Education, Dr. Avner Sciaky. Together with the world centre in London, they worked hard on the membership drive. To an extent, it was a daring decision, to test the Sephardic community leaders and their affinity with the Zionist idea.

In Amsterdam, a convention was held to set up organisations for the project. The convention was attended by Mr. Eliahu Elyashar, Chairman of the Israeli Executive, Mr. Shemtov, who is a member of the Executive of the Federation, Prof. Ono Shaki and also the President of the Hebrew University, Mr. Avraham Harman. At the convention, it was decided that the H.Q. in Jerusalem should be asked to send emissaries to enlist the communities for the project: to France, where there are many Jews of North African origin, to Greece, Turkey, the United States, Canada and Great Britain, two emissaries to Iran, two emissaries to Latin America and an emissary to Italy, Belgium and Holland.

To our great regret, only some of the emissaries, whom we requested, were sent. An emissary was sent to Canada. He succeeded in organising a unified Zionist group there, and it joined the local Zionist Federation. He organised house circles and recruited young people for the project. He succeeded in organising groups for the purpose of visiting Israel. The first such group will arrive in Israel in mid-June 1971. Two emissaries were also sent to Iran and one to Latin America.

In France, we had to make do with the work of Mr. A. Narvoni amongst Jews of North African origin, on behalf of the Federation and the Jewish Agency. In March, Mr. M. Elkein went to France on behalf of the Federation, to try to arouse a vigorous effort on behalf of the membership drive. Our request for more emissaries were in vain.

PUBLICITY AND ADVERTISEMENT

In addition to an appeal by the chairman of the Jewish Agency Executive,

Mr. L. A. Pincus, the Sephardic Federation published an information circular on the essence and value of the project, and sent it to all the communities. In this circular, the chance was accorded to each Sephardic community in the diaspora to be represented on the basis of its numerical strength at the next Zionist Congress, thus being able to express its views and make its problems known. It is noteworthy that this circular aroused a considerable response.

IDEOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES

An international conference on Zionist ideology was held in Jerusalem in December 1970. Delegates from Europe, America, Turkey, Great Britain, France, Italy, Spain and Latin America took part. The Organisation Department of the Jewish Agency helped to organise the conference. It was resolved inter alia to call upon all the communities to participate in the project. The emissaries who helped to organise the project also made a major contribution to the ideological discussion. The subject of the conference was "Whether our Faces are turned to Zionism and Israel", which was something quite new in the Sephardic Jewish communities.

SPECIAL ACHIEVEMENTS AND DIFFICULTIES

The lack of ideological training in these communities over many years made the work of the emissaries more difficult. The latter were unable to complete the ideological instruction in the time at their disposal. Nevertheless, the wall of apathy to the project, which had characterised the Sephardic communities up till then, was breached. We were aware that the root of this apathy and unwillingness to cooperate with the existing Zionist leadership lay in past disappointments. The little group of emissaries succeeded in inculcating an awareness that the Zionist movement belongs to the entire nation, not just to a part of it, as the Sephardic communities had thought.

Hence, we reached the conclusion that we must continue to send joint emissaries to the Sephardic Federation and the Zionist Movement, to strengthen the links and the Zionist affinity in the hearts of the Sephardic communities, especially the youth, to win them over and integrate them in the operation, to carry out the missions of the nation and the state.

More emissaries will be the salvation of the sons of the Sephardic Jews, many of whom are drowning in the golden desolation of a wretched exile.

**THE IDEOLOGICAL CLARIFICATION
AND MEMBERSHIP DRIVE
AMONGST YOUTH AND STUDENTS**



INTRODUCTION

In July 1969 the Zionist General Council met for the first time after the 27th Congress. At this session the youth and student delegates demanded that a new congress be held forthwith. After a lengthy struggle the General Council decided to bring forward the date of the 28th Zionist Congress, but no exact date was set. Similarly, two additional fundamental resolutions were passed:

- a. that the Congress would be devoted to ideological questions;
- b. that the Congress would be elected by democratic processes.

It was too early at this stage to clarify details regarding the significance of these resolutions, but it was already apparent that we were faced with the need for extensive ideological clarification amongst youth, in preparation for the Congress to come, and that we would be required to take far-ranging organisational action in order to mobilize the youth and student groups to join organized bodies of Zionist activity. The Zionist General Council decided in principle on a Zionist membership drive which would be necessary prior to the elections leading to the determination of representation in the coming Congress.

The activities of the staff of the Youth and Hechalutz Department and, later on, of the Secretaries of the world movements, of shlichim in the field and of youth activists themselves began already two years ago; and it is no exaggeration to say that the main personalities involved have devoted a large part of their energy and activity to this objective during the past two years. Considerable resources and vast amounts of energy, planning and time have been invested in achieving this difficult aim by the entire staff of the Department.

Immediately after the conclusion of the session of the General Council, at the beginning of August 1969, the executive of the Youth and Hechalutz Department met to plan this operation. This was followed by extended clarifications with the secretaries of the world youth movements and

representatives of student bodies to analyse the problems facing us. Already at the initial stages we were aware of the problems likely to arise from an activity of this nature among youth:

A. The youth which had demanded an ideological Congress was not ready for a serious clarification, and therefore this had to be preceded by a long period of study, so that by the time of the Congress youth would be able to make its own special contribution and would be able to stand up to the veterans.

B. Representation at a Zionist Congress is the direct outcome of formal membership in the framework of the World Zionist Movement, the inevitable consequence of this is, therefore, formal membership in the framework of the Zionist Federations throughout the world, since a worldwide movement can only be based on territorial frameworks. It was clear that we were confronted with an extended period of difficult and complicated work. On the one hand, there were many Zionist Federations which were attenuated and disorganised and which could not attract young people; but what was still more important - youth and student groups in most countries refused to be connected with the Zionist Federations, had not operated within their frameworks for a very long time, regarding themselves as relieved of the political burden of rolling up their sleeves and entering the work within the Zionist organisational frameworks. It was clear therefore that, together with the ideological clarification, we would have to undertake a process of political and organisational education for the youth and students in order to overcome the barriers of indifference and naivety and in order to induce them to engage in activity organised within the Zionist frameworks.

C. At the same time we were confronted with the full force of the frontal attack from wide sections of the New Left against Zionism and Israel. It is difficult now to recall our mood of two years ago since today, as it is well known, things have changed, but the initial stages of the membership drive got under way in an atmosphere of hostility to Zionism among youth in particular and on the campuses in general. The Zionist clarification was, therefore, compelled to be held at one and the same time as widespread political propaganda activities and constitute part of an even wider struggle. Our activities within the framework of the Zionist clarification began less than a year after the student revolution of May 1968 in Paris, and during that entire year universities throughout the world were in a state of agitation. Students manned the barricades. It is said that in October of that year, 150 students were killed in Cordoba in Argentina, and at approximately the same

time similar events occurred at the University of Mexico, the precise number of those missing not being known to this day. That atmosphere was fully exploited by Leftist elements and by the Arabs so that many groups among Jewish youth were swept into adopting an implacably critical stand, not only towards Israel's political position at the time, but also towards the existence of a Jewish state at all. That is, against the basic concept of Zionism. In this atmosphere it was clear to us that the very word 'Zionist' required far-reaching rehabilitation and that we were likely to encounter several ideological and mental forces which would form a stumbling block in the path of Zionist propaganda and would try to win the allegiance of the youth. It was apparent that we would have to be as flexible and bold as possible and to mobilise all the resources at our disposal in order to overcome these difficulties. There was a pressing need to find the appropriate ideological answers to the hostile attitudes which were then current among Jewish students in the west.

D. It was also clear to us that the activity upon which we were about to embark required today's youth to take an unaccustomed step: namely the fact that all Zionist organisations require the youngsters' overt identification and thus his implicit willingness to be a member within the framework of the organisation - in this case, the Zionist Federation. During the previous year the Department had dissolved the Zionist Student Organisation in the U. S. , assuming that organisation within a formal framework was no longer relevant. Modern youth does not usually tend to express its political stand through membership cards, votes, membership fees or long-term committment. It tends to be politically active, but this activity is always contingent on the appropriate opportunity arising. Youth is prepared to join any given demonstration but not to sign a manifesto; to join in a strike, to go on protest marches, etc. , but to avoid the frameworks which were accepted in the past. The membership drive was, therefore, by its very nature , an activity going in the opposite direction to the policy and tactics laid down by the Zionist Movement even before the 27th Congress, that is: flexibility in meetings with youth, and without restricting itself at the coming Zionist Congress except through formal membership in Zionist frameworks, and that the membership drive could not be held without a minimum of formal institutionalisation. These paradoxes required organisation, as stated above, and a search for sophisticated ways of overcoming this basic psychological difficulty.

E. Zionist ideology is very rich and has many shades within it. It was, therefore, clear to us that only a more open and pluralistic approach could bring the youth to us. The Jerusalem Programme, which expressed the

common factor of the entire Zionist Movement, constitutes by its very nature a kind of political compromise between the various elements in the Movement and is designed to emphasise the unity of the Movement above arguments and differences. It was clear, therefore, that in this sphere too we were likely to come up against the fact that youth is not attracted to political compromises in the ideological sphere. Youth's ideological conceptions are generally radical, regardless of the direction, whether to right or to left. Youth tends to express itself in extreme terms and is not accustomed to adapting to the needs of the political life of a large, voluntary body such as the Zionist Movement. In this respect too it was evident that we had a long and exhausting way to go in effecting the political education of the youngsters who would join our ranks, so that they would become acquainted with the Movement and understand the ways in which it operates. The Department began to contend with these problems long before any other factors in the Zionist Movement had taken any initiative. These things are not said boastfully but in order to explain that we were aware of the fact that if the membership drive was going to be difficult in general, among youth and students it would be several times more difficult. For there is no resemblance between mobilising a veteran Zionist who has grown used to purchasing shekels over many years, regards himself as a longstanding member of his movement, has participated in many Zionist meetings and is well-acquainted with Zionist ideology and mobilising a youngster for whom this is the first time he is entering this complex jungle with its ideological and organisational snares. Because we were aware of the difficult mission facing us we decided to begin basic preparations in the autumn of 1969, although only after the second Zionist General Council, held in Spring 1970, were the first preparations translated into the language of organisational fact, when detailed resolutions were passed concerning the organisational character of the membership drive.

PREPARATION AND PLANNING STAGES

We had approximately two years for action. It was agreed by the secretariat of the world movements and by the shlichim in the various countries visited by the head of the Department that the first year should be devoted to a supreme effort in the ideological sphere. Two stages were decided on initially: first - in the ideological sphere, while the session of the General Council, to be held in spring 1970, would be followed by the organisational effort. Nevertheless, already at the first stage the members of the Department and the principal activists within the movements had to begin planning the organisational work and, mainly, the preparation of the

organisational and methodical suggestions to be presented for the approval of the Zionist Executive and the General Council.

ACTIVITY IN THE SPHERE OF IDEOLOGICAL CLARIFICATION -

This began at the beginning of the summer of 1969; a document entitled "Studies in Zionism - Points for Discussion on Zionist Ideology", constituting a methodological analysis of Zionist history was prepared. Twelve basic topics were outlined, which were broken up into secondary questions, in order to assist youth in approaching the jungle of ideology and to help the Department and its shlichim in approaching the ideological clarification in a systematic and methodical way. This booklet, which was eventually published in many languages and in thousands of copies throughout the entire world, served as the basis for activities in the sphere of ideological clarification in the movements and in non-Zionist organisations. In addition to the chapter headings the booklet contained a guide to the formation of discussion circles and ways of conducting the clarification.

In the Autumn of 1969 two conferences of shlichim were held, one in Grenoble in France for the shlichim in Europe, and the other in New Jersey, in the U.S.A. The conference for shlichim in Latin America was held in June 1970. The ideological clarification as well as the initial stages of preparation for the organisational campaign - the membership drive - stood at the centre of these conferences of shlichim.

Immediately after the conferences, in December 1969 and January 1970, most of the movements began internal ideological clarifications. The Department started publishing material to assist in these activities. With the assistance of a research institute twelve kits were prepared on the topics which appeared in the original booklet. Each kit contained basic articles on subjects associated with the Zionist ideological clarification.

ACTIVITY IN THE ORGANISATIONAL SPHERE

The Department began a series of discussions with the secretaries of the world movements and with the representatives of the youth and students on the Zionist General Council on the resolutions which the youth wanted to present to the Zionist General Council, at its second meeting. From the start it was clear that the ideological aspect, considered so important by the youth, would be comparatively easy, while there would be many difficulties in the organisational sphere. This is why precise planning in the

organisational sphere was so essential.

The Department's shlichim in various countries began to establish initial contact with Zionist federations in countries where this was possible, in order to examine the place of youth within them. The Department's executive appointed its General Director, Haim Ganel, as its representative in the committee formed by the Jewish Agency for planning the membership drive. During the months preceding the second session of the Zionist General Council the Department made a number of fundamental suggestions in the organisational sphere:

- a) Although Zionist membership cannot be divided up, and it should be emphasised to youth that membership in a Zionist organisation must also constitute membership in a Zionist Federation, this does involve the danger that youth will be repelled if its only connection is with the veteran leadership with which it has had difficulties of communication in the past. It was proposed, therefore, that the membership drive be held on a parallel but separate basis among youth groups. That is, the mobilisation of members among the younger generation would be done by the youngsters themselves. This would mean that in every Federation a special youth committee would be established in order to encourage and impel youth to stand up and be counted. The membership drive would be uniform but the channels of implementation and mobilisation would be separate, wherever the situation required this.
- b) That youth should be permitted to be counted through questionnaire, thus making things easier for them psychologically with regard to joining a Zionist movement. In this respect there were different considerations and stages. Thus, for example, there were those who thought that there was no need to require youth to make a financial contribution, since for today's youth this symbolises nothing, and a youngster who signs a political document is undertaking a far more momentous commitment than one who merely gives a couple of dollars. There were also some who claimed that there was no need to give details of the Jerusalem Programme in the census forms, not because the Programme was not viable but because youth is not aware of its significance and is likely to encounter ideological difficulties in understanding it. We decided not to place undue emphasis on the fact that membership in the Zionist World Organisation necessarily requires membership in a specific Zionist Federation. In the discussions of the Zionist Executive and, later on, in the discussions of the Zionist General Council and at its second session, only some of these suggestions were accepted, the rest being rejected.

FINAL ORGANISATION FOR THE MEMBERSHIP DRIVE

Despite the fact that the WUJS (World Union of Jewish Students) delegation suspended its participation in the Zionist General Council at its first session, the course of time had its effect and at the second session, in the Spring of 1970, the delegation returned to join the youth delegation in its struggle to plan the membership drive, in an attempt to assure the fulfilment of their claims in everything concerning the character of the 28th Congress.

Let it suffice here to note the results associated with the membership drive among youth and students: the Zionist General Council again approved that the 28th Zionist Congress be held at the end of 1971. The General Council also reaffirmed the resolution that the Congress would place the ideological problems at the centre of its discussions and that representation at the Congress would be determined through democratic elections and processes in every country. The General Council also explicitly decided that no Zionist federation is entitled to free itself of the obligation of holding elections, unless there are external political conditions, not dependent on the Jewish community, making it impossible to hold elections in that country.

The youth and student delegation's demand to run the membership drive along parallel channels was also accepted. It was made clear that the intention was not to create two separate networks of membership in the Zionist Organisation since membership would not be within the framework of one Zionist federation. However, in order to encourage youngsters to be counted and to facilitate the administration of the organisational aspects during the actual membership drive, Zionist Youth Councils would be set up. These Youth Councils would constitute an integral part of the Zionist Federation and would administer the drive among youth in the name of the Zionist federations and on their behalf. On the other hand, various other demands regarding the format of the membership drive form for youth were not accepted, although permission was granted for the production of a special form for youth where circumstances required this. It was decided that the form would include the 'Jerusalem Programme' as an expression of solidarity with the basic Zionist aims agreed on by the 27th Zionist Congress. These resolutions were passed by a large majority and the youth and student delegations participated enthusiastically in the voting since they had proposed the resolutions.

Parallel to the establishment of the headquarters of the Zionist Movement Membership Drive, a special headquarters was set up for activities among youth. A senior official of the Youth and Hechalutz Department was selected

as the Department's representative in the general headquarters. Most of the time Shimon Tsur was the Department's representative.

At the first stage the Department's activities centred around establishing Zionist Youth Councils in each country. Zionist Youth Councils were already in existence in a few countries but had hardly been effective in recent years, with the exception of the Latin American countries. At first the suggestion to establish these Councils aroused considerable confusion as to who was to be included in them. The intention was to establish Councils primarily for the purposes of the Zionist Membership Drive, but it became clear that as soon as these Councils were established they would be able and would be required to act in other spheres too, and would become important tools in coordinating inter-movement and general activities. Consequently, it was decided that representatives only of those organisations which declared openly and unequivocally that they agreed to the following three principles would be invited to participate:

- a. Collective membership of the Zionist movement.
- b. Readiness to participate in the membership drive according to the conditions laid down by the Zionist General Council.
- c. Readiness to take part in the activities of the Zionist Federation.

The Department sent to the various countries and its shlichim numerous circulars, copies of explanatory material, instructions regarding activities and so on. At the beginning of the 1970 academic year (around October) the Zionist Youth Councils were established and began operating in most of the countries in which we are established.

Below is a list of countries in which these Councils have been established and are in operation: Canada, U. S. A., Mexico, Venezuela, Peru, Uruguay, Argentina, Central America, Chile, Italy, Switzerland, Austria, France, Belgium, Holland, Scandinavia, England, South Africa, Rhodesia, Australia and New Zealand.

In small countries too there was some activity in the sphere of ideological clarification and the membership drive, although it was not feasible to establish Zionist Youth Councils in these countries since they were too small and usually only one youth movement was active there.

The actual establishment of Zionist Youth Councils in all the countries in which our Department is active bore fruits of its own, and we will undoubtedly reap many harvests from this. The fact that every week or two weeks senior representatives and graduates of various youth movements meet within one framework, discuss political, organisational and practical problems, plan general activities and crystallise common interests has created an awareness of a united Zionist youth front. These groups constitute a kind of platform for the political education of Zionist youth and will enable the Department and its shlichim to transfer to the movements, in an orderly way, greater knowledge and understanding of Zionist work as well as arousing more active participation in actual Zionist activity. Moreover, these Councils have already become a central means for harnessing Zionist youth as a whole, and even Jewish youth as a whole, to common enterprises such as action for Soviet Jewry, combined educational activities, common 'storming' of community youth and unorganised youth, etc.

THE IDEOLOGICAL CLARIFICATION

The ideological situation amongst Zionist youth and student organisations is as follows:

- A. In recent years youth has been exposed to a considerable extent to political discussions and arguments, principally centring around the topic of the Middle East dispute, but has been far removed from basic ideological discussions.
- B. The extent of knowledge in most cases about Zionist classics and the basic theoretical problems of Zionism was extremely restricted.
- C. Each generation tends to seek its own way and exaggerated dependence on the classics, even though necessary, does not satisfy youth, which attempts to wrestle by itself with actual questions and bring Zionist doctrine up to date, in accordance with its experience of modern life.
- D. Despite the absence of a basis of knowledge and understanding of Zionist theory, youth has a tendency to philosophising and holding theoretical discussions and is attracted by ideological activities.
- E. The youth movements opposed undue concern with the ideological sphere, fearing that this would be at the expense of their educational work and the regular activities of the younger age groups.

F. Naturally, the ideologies supported by the youth movements occasionally oppose one another, nevertheless, there is considerable value to be derived from the fact that meetings between different movements for the purpose of the mutual exchange of ideas and opinions, even if not actually convincing one another, do take place.

In the light of these facts, it was decided to hold the ideological clarification in a number of circles:

- among the senior members of every movement;
- among the senior members of non-Zionist movements, under the guidance of shlichim;
- within a general public framework, for non-organised youth;
- in the inter-movement sphere through seminars in which various movements participate.

The Department defined spheres of responsibility in this respect as follows: to aid activities by preparing background material, by giving members of the various movements who were au-fait with ideological material an opportunity to travel to the diaspora as lecturers and by organising and financing inter-movement meetings, the activities within the various internal movement frameworks having been approved by the movement shlichim.

PUBLICATIONS AND INFORMATION

As a result of the publication and distribution of the basic booklet, "Studies in Zionism - Points for Discussion", kits were prepared each dealing with one of the ten topics in the booklet, namely:

- Kit No. 1 : The role of the State of Israel in Jewish history and its effect on the existence of the Jewish people in our time
- Kit No. 2 : Zionism vis-à-vis contemporary social and political ideologies
- Kit No. 3 : A definition of the nature of the existence of the Jewish people and an analysis of the essence of Jewish existence
- Kit No. 4 : Zionism and the Arab National Movement - our relations with our neighbours
- Kit No. 5 : The Right of the Jewish people to the Land of Israel
- Kit No. 6 : An analysis of the situation of the Jews in the Diaspora
- Kit No. 7 : The character of Israeli society - has the Zionist ideal been realised?

- Kit No. 8 : Diaspora and return in Zionist thought
- Kit No. 9 : Zionism and the concerns of Jewish youth today
- Kit No. 10 : Practical precepts of Zionism in Israel and
the Diaspora

These publications were distributed throughout the diaspora in four languages: Hebrew, English, French and Spanish. However, in many places, through local initiative, the publications were translated into other languages - into Portuguese, German for most of the material, and extensive sections appeared also in Italian, Swedish, Dutch and other languages. Similarly, the Department cooperated with the Organization and Information Department in publishing a series of booklets called "Confrontation - Viewpoints on Zionism", and the two Departments together with the Education and Culture Department in a series of "Sources of Contemporary Jewish Thought". This material and various articles as required were distributed in thousands of copies and were quickly snapped up by the youth organisations, which began frenzied activity in the ideological sphere. Alongside these main publications the publications division of the Department continued to send offprints of articles when required and periodical material, also assisting bodies in publishing their own internal material.

SEMINARS

The space is too limited here to give a detailed analysis of the hundreds of meetings, seminars and groups which were initiated by the movement members and by the various youth and student groups in the sphere of Zionist ideology. Some of the points appear in the parties' reports as part of the activities of the youth movements associated with them. In brief, it should be noted that there is hardly a single Zionist youth movement, and even hardly a single non-Zionist youth movement, which did not devote a large part of the summer meetings of their senior members, and subsequently additional meetings in the winter and spring of 1971, to dealing with the ideological subject. Many of the movements began this already in the spring vacation of 1970; in most of the large cities regular weekly meetings of discussion groups and even inter-movement meetings of this kind developed and flourished.

As mentioned above, the Department took upon itself principally the organisation of inter-movement seminars. These seminars were held in

all continents and served as a basis and incentive for continued activity afterwards too. Below is a list of shlichim sent by the Department:

To the Latin American countries - at the initial stage Abraham Hason from Hanoar Hatzioni Movement and Mordechai Blanche from Hashomer Hatzair; at a later stage Tsvi Zimmes was sent for the Labour Movement.

To the U. S. A. - Mordechai Nisiyahu on behalf of the Department (he coordinated the preparation of the series of kits for the ideological clarification) and Simcha Friedman, M. K., for the Bnei Akiva movement.

Similarly, within the framework of the ideological clarification, Shlomo Du-Nour from the Department, and several central shlichim there, were active in North America.

In Europe - on behalf of the Department - Eliyahu Speizer of the Tel Aviv Municipality, Yona Sened from Habibbutz Hameuhad, Yehuda Peleg from the Habonim Movement and also Yedidia Be'eri, representative of Young Israel, who travelled widely throughout Europe.

To South Africa - Shlomo Du-Nour, from the Department.

The Head of the Department and Haim Ganel, the Director General, participated in a considerable number of seminars in various countries during their visits to youth organisations throughout the world. Mordechai Bar-On was active principally in Australia, England, Scandinavia and the U. S. A., while Haim Ganel participated in seminars in German speaking countries and the U. S. A. In the last few months another 16 seminar meetings were held, with their participation, in the principal cities of the U. S. A.

These seminar meetings, which gave rise to further meetings, aroused a wide reaction among the youth movements and constituted the crowning point of the ideological clarification campaign. In some cases summaries were made and published and were distributed by the Department. In quite a few cases the inter-movement meeting formed a basis for the continuation of these meetings on the basis of local initiative, with the encouragement of the Youth Councils and even without requiring the support of the Department. Differences of opinion between the various organisations were naturally fairly extreme but in most cases the youngsters learned how to hold an adult discussion and to emphasise the elements common to them over and above the differences of opinion. It is no exaggeration to say that these seminars, which included at least 2,000 or 3,000 active senior movement

members, created an important and weighty cadre which is capable of coping with ideological questions and has succeeded in maturing in the ideological "cauldron" and in preparing for the forthcoming congress.

The argument with WUJS regarding the Arad programme, despite the fact that it caused considerable damage, also had its positive side. The actual need for the movement to cope with alternative Zionist principles deepened the argument about the phenomenon known as 'the Arad Programme', damaging and disturbing the membership drive, but providing some marginal utility in that it led to heightened ideological awareness and volatility and enabled the administration of the Department to withstand mistaken approaches. It should be noted that the Zionist youth movements and even some of the student organisations were well able to face up to this challenge.

With the passage of time, the various movements were given permission to supplement the 'Jerusalem Programme' with material deriving from their own particular ideologies. This fact by itself impelled the movements to redefine their specific ideological formulae. This process occurred mainly at the end of the autumn of 1970. These movement proclamations were crystallised as a result of intra-movement meetings of groups of senior members who formulated the declarations and then brought them for wider clarification and approval to the various levels of senior members of the movement. This also gave an impetus to raising the level of discussion and argument.

PROBLEMS AND DRAWBACKS AND THE MEANS OF OVERCOMING THEM

Despite the fact that in a number of places organisational activity was begun already at the end of spring, 1970, the summer approached bringing with it the summer camps and the period of the university vacation. Consequently, instructions were given regarding the importance of bringing the ideological clarification to its peak and conclusion through the national seminars which were held principally in September-October 1970, the programmes of which were to include extensive discussions of the organisational aspects of achieving the objective, and immediately afterwards to embark on the membership drive, which was supposed to take place in October, November and December 1970. Later, as the result of difficulties encountered, and also because of the postponement of the final date for the membership drive to the 15th May 1971, a limited operation was planned for continuing the membership drive among youth

during the months of February, March and April of that year. There were, therefore, two major periods - one during the autumn of 1970 and the other during the winter of 1971 - each one of which lasted three months, and during which concentrated activities in this sphere were held among the youth. As in the entire Zionist movement, so among the youngsters, the major effort was made towards the end, that is, during the months of March, April and May 1971.

When we approached the task of preparing for the membership drive and after the Zionist Youth Councils had been established, we were immediately faced with a number of basic problems which hampered our actions. Most of these problems had been anticipated in advance, but this did not detract from the need to cope with them and did not reduce the tension among members of the directing committee, particularly during the autumn of 1970.

Below are several problems with which we were faced and which arose separately in different places, so that part of our activities were in the nature of 'extinguishing fires'. While we were still coming to grips with one problem, providing satisfactory answers for the youngsters, there would be an outbreak in another continent, new claims would be made and it would be necessary to enter the fray and do battle all over again. At the basis of all the difficulties which arose from time to time in various places was the fundamental psychological problem common to all the youth groups during the entire period of the census and in every country: the psychological difficulty for contemporary youth, particularly those educated in youth movements, involved in going out into the street, mobilising unorganised individuals and organising them formally within the framework of the Zionist Movement. It should be remembered that in the past the Zionist Movement consisted mainly of veteran members, most of whom were above the age of 40 or 50. On the other hand, the Zionist youth movements were mainly based on young children. The strata of senior members of youth movements, that is, all those movement members who were over 17 years old a year ago, covers only a few thousand throughout the entire world, and in each country only a few hundred or dozens. The Department had hoped that the membership drive would include hundreds of thousands of youngsters, at the least. This meant that it was necessary to mobilise not only the shlichim but also hundreds of senior members of the movements in order to act outside the framework of their movements and organise membership within the framework of the Zionist Federation throughout the world. Since the age-group with which our Department and shlichim was working was the 18 - 25 age-group, we acted right from the start within the framework

of an age-group which had never committed itself to formal membership within the Zionist organisations, and which in the main had already dropped out of the youth movements, or had never belonged to them. Therefore, apart from the limited number of senior movement members, the results of the membership drive among youth called for the mobilisation of completely new people. Whereas among the senior members most of those participating in the census regarded it as a reaffirmation of previous formal membership, among the youth it was necessary to mobilise each individual by convincing him personally. And since those implementing the campaign were youngsters themselves, the difficulty we encountered was the lack of courage in going out onto the streets and coping with the problem face to face. When we eventually succeeded in getting the movements into action, they found out that 'things weren't as bad as they seemed'.

PROBLEMS ARISING FROM THE 'JERUSALEM PROGRAMME'

The difficulty associated with getting youth to sign the Jerusalem Programme first arose at the WUJS seminar in Arad. Various reservations concerning the Jerusalem Programme had been expressed even before that by various sections of youth. However, until WUJS took a firm stand on this point, youth had not raised concrete objections.

At the WUJS International Congress, held in Arad in August 1970, the question of the Jerusalem Programme was discussed and the Congress decided on an alternative manifesto, the principle changes in which were the following three points:

- More decisive rejection of the diaspora.
- Regarding immigration to Israel as obligatory for Zionists.
- Recognition of the rights of the Palestinians to national self-determination.

There was no innovation in the actual viewpoint. Even among the Zionist parties there are elements, or at least groups, which would tend to agree with this approach. But things exploded when, after the Congress, the world executive of WUJS decided to call on students not to sign the Jerusalem Programme but to sign the Arad Programme instead. This decision, which, to the best of my knowledge, was made without sufficient attention by the WUJS executive, without being asked to do so by their Congress and without

any of those present being aware of the political significance of their decision, pushed WUJS into a defensive position at a later date. The Zionist Executive rejected the idea of accepting any programme other than the Jerusalem Programme as an ideological basis for joining the Zionist Movement.

Reacting to this, the WUJS executive held a special meeting in November 1970 and decided not to participate actively in the membership drive, leaving this decision to the national organisations. Eventually, most of the national organisations agreed to take part in the membership drive on the basis of the Jerusalem Programme, but the damage was irreparable. Most of the student organisations lost their energy and ability to persuade their associates to sign the census in the customary way. As a result of this, the student groups associated with WUJS played merely a marginal role in the membership drive, their assistance being minimal, hesitant and sometimes even destructive. It can be said that the movement received a bitter blow from the fact that the World Union of Jewish Students, the body from which so much had been expected in mobilising new students for the Zionist Movement, opposed it.

This setback caused confusion among youth and slowed up the tempo of the drive. Vast efforts were required from the leadership of the Department and its shlichim in order to overcome this confusion and set things to rights. Meanwhile, in many countries we lost the important autumn months, because during October and November the WUJS representatives made their attitude widely known concerning the Arad Programme and succeeded in sowing confusion and disorder. Only an urgent trip by the Head of the Department throughout Europe, putting our point firmly, clarified the error and elucidated the attitude of the Zionist Executive. Consequently, the movements returned to vigorous activity, after considerable time had been lost. The argument with WUJS was not an ideological one but merely an administrative and legislative one. The Zionist Executive made it perfectly clear to WUJS and the youth movements that we have nothing against this Zionist outlook or any other one and that everyone can come to the Zionist Congress and criticise whatever he desires concerning the ideological programme of the Zionist Movement, as expressed in the Jerusalem Programme, and that it was precisely for this purpose that the 28th Congress was to be devoted to ideology. We emphasised that it was unreasonable for one constituent organisation to be a law to itself, assuming the right to reject the Jerusalem Programme out of hand before the Zionist Congress could discuss this fundamentally. Most of the youth movements

and student organisations were convinced and joined the membership drive, but, as noted above, the damage had already been caused by the confusion. Other organisations, such as the Montreal Zionist Student Union and the Radical Zionist Alliance in the U. S. A. as well as several groups of students in Europe were also affected by this.

DOUBTS CONCERNING THE VALUE OF THE MEMBERSHIP DRIVE

After we had overcome the question of the Jerusalem Programme, another type of opposition arose, principally among the youth movements in Latin America and South Africa. This was the direct outcome of the intensive ideological clarification. The youngsters of these movements claimed that it would be superficial to get people to sign 'a scrap of paper' without giving them ideological preparation. At a Congress of senior movement members in Terezopolis near Rio de Janeiro, the senior members demanded that no-one should be allowed to sign for the membership drive unless he had previously participated in a number of ideological clarifications. Naturally, if we would have accepted this view we would have reduced the number of signatories considerably. The Department's shlichim did their utmost in order to overcome this obstacle, and eventually succeeded. Although there is an element of logic in the youngsters' approach, political life requires compromises, and most of the public is incapable of attaining the vigorous requirements of pure ideology. A similar difficulty arose at a later stage in England, when the senior movement members maintained that the entire affair of getting people to sign a piece of paper had no significance, that Zionism is something requiring basic education and meaningful commitment, while merely signing cannot constitute a basis for this. This storm in a teacup arose at a fairly late stage and again the Head of the Department had to rush to England (in February 1971). It was only after lengthy clarifications and great pressure that this setback was removed.

THE PROBLEM OF THE POLITICAL PURPOSE OF THE DRIVE

In most countries the membership drive began among youth in an atmosphere of apprehension and suspicion between youth groups and the veteran members of the Zionist Federations. Most of the Zionist Federations have long been run on the basis of political agreements, without elections, no real foothold being given to youngsters to influence the system of decision-making and representation in those Federations.

Since the membership drive, by its very nature, was likely to serve as a basis for electoral campaigns for elections to the institutions of the Federations and of representatives to the 28th Zionist Congress, we were faced throughout

the entire campaign with a basic credibility crisis. Most of the youth organisations did not believe in the readiness of the Federations to hold genuinely democratic elections and to enable youth to enter the network. Feeling this way, the youngsters claimed that there was no point in exerting themselves for the Drive, since its main object was to reach some kind of decision regarding the accurate representation of the Zionist organisations. If this representation has already been determined on a give and take basis, and not on a democratic basis, then what is the practical value of the Drive? This fear, which in several cases was reinforced by hints from sections of the adult leadership, hampered the participation and enthusiasm of the youngsters. Only repeated affirmations by the Chairman of the Executive, the Head of the Department and the Head of the Organization and Information Department and other shlichim from Israel, that this time the intention was to determine representation at Congress on a democratic basis, did we manage to overcome this obstacle to some extent. Even at the time of writing this report (the middle of May 1971) there are still struggles on this matter in many of the Federations.

YOUTH REPRESENTATION AT THE ZIONIST CONGRESS

The decision by the Zionist General Council to hold the membership drive among youth parallel to that among adults caused confusion in certain countries at a given stage. In many countries the youngsters were under the impression that they were holding a separate membership drive, while the intention was to establish one uniform membership, through parallel methods of mobilisation and operation. This difficulty was expressed in several ways. The situation worsened mainly among the youth movements in the U.S.A. where for some reason the opinion generally held was that there was a need to hold separate elections amongst the youngsters. This opinion, which was in total opposition to the youngsters' demand for democratic elections, caused confusion, dissension and delayed activities. It was necessary to clarify and explain over and over again how youth could be represented at the Congress, not by a previously determined list but in various ways: either by having a special youth list or by having the youth represented within the existing party lists. It was made clear that there was no possibility of, or justification for, reserving places for youth and maintaining a special list, since it is hard to believe that amongst themselves the youngsters would ever be able to reach ideological agreement. Obviously, there is no point in going over everything that youth had demanded on various occasions, beginning with the 27th Congress and till today.

YOUTH LISTS

Further to the previous topic questions arose regarding the way in which youth would be represented at the Zionist Congress. At the initial stages even senior movement members were attempting to find a combined inter-movement representation for youth, that is, a 'United Youth List'. It rapidly transpired that this would be impossible and also undesirable, since youth itself is riven by differences of opinion in the ideological sphere. Moreover, anyone interested in bringing the maximum number of youngsters to the Congress must find several ways of doing this, rather than only one way, since no separate youth list would receive sufficient support from the adults and would have to rely on the youth among the signatories who would always constitute a minority within the Zionist organisation.

It was therefore explained that the best way of increasing youth representation at the forthcoming Zionist Congress would be through every movement striving to take a greater part in its party delegation. Thus, already today there are several parties which allocate up to 25% of the overall representation to youth.

There was a parallel problem of youth groups which are not affiliated to parties but which have wide membership; these groups include, for example, community youth groups in France and the students in Britain. Naturally it was made clear to them that every large group attempting to achieve separate representation would be able to submit a special youth list to the elections and would be represented according to the results.

THE PROBLEM OF THE FORMS

In accordance with the decisions of the Zionist General Council the Department demanded that youth should sign a form which would be uniform for all youth, but it transpired however that in many countries the adult parties were issuing different forms, varying with every political party. The ideological difficulties made a certain flexibility necessary.

It was decided, therefore, with the approval of the Chairman of the Executive the Head of the Organization and Information Department and the Membership Drive Committee to allow youth to do what the adults were allowed to do, namely, to sign different forms, in accordance with the different ideological groups. Nevertheless, the following basic rules were determined:

- The form would include recognition of the Jerusalem Programme in a positive manner.
- The form would include explicit membership in the Zionist Federation.
- The forms would be eventually collected by the Youth Council or by the Membership Drive Committee of each Federation.
- The form would be signed personally by the individual joining.

Beyond these four principles the movements were allowed to add to the forms 'forewords' or explanatory notes, headings and publicity material which reflected their specific ideological tendency.

AGE-DISTRIBUTION

During the Drive it became clear that adults were getting youngsters to sign the forms issued by the adult organisations or on the Federation forms, and also the reverse - youngsters were getting adults to sign the youth forms. Since the intention was to achieve membership in the Federation anyway and since the forms were very similar to one another, it was decided to ignore this as long as everybody made the effort to mobilise the maximum number of members. In many countries the drive made use of a uniform form which was issued by the Zionist Federation and served both for youngsters and for adults.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MEMBERSHIP DRIVE

Below are the stages of implementation of the drive in the main countries, outlining the major features in each country:

France, is the country where the first successes were achieved in the membership drive among youth. There was particular success in breaking through to the community youth groups. In the communities youth is organised under the auspices of the youth services and the community centres of the FSJU: parallel to this, the community scout movement, EIF, had been negotiating with the Department's shlichim in Paris for several months over joining the membership drive. Since the movements themselves did not want to join the Zionist framework officially, two new Zionist groups were established. Groups and active members from these movements organised the mobilisation of their associates to special lists and Zionist 'sub-organisations' were created, including the majority of senior members of these movements.

The students' organisation, UEJF, which is affiliated to WUJS, adopted an attitude similar to that adopted by the world office of WUJS and left the decision in the hands of its subsidiary branches, while the central organisation in Paris did not participate. Naturally this attitude had an effect and despite the fact that in the provinces the students participated fully, the weight of the UEJF in the Drive is scarcely noticeable. On the other hand, and as a result of this, parties developed special student groups, the most prominent of these being:

- FEJ - allied to the Betar movement
- OJR - allied to the Mapam movement
- CLESS - allied to the Zionist Labour Party
- "Yavneh" - a group of religious students.

These student groups, although not large in numbers, managed to mobilise hundreds of members and revealed considerable activity. Consequently they received the special support of the Department, which decided to support any student body prepared to participate in the activities of the Drive according to the data determined by the Zionist General Council and which was able to demonstrate its concrete existence.

Cooperation was also achieved with the Zionist Federation, which lagged behind at the beginning regarding the continuation of the Drive. The youngsters grew accustomed to the idea that they were working on behalf of the Federation and had to understand its political attitude within that framework.

France as a country is generally very aware of ideological matters and the ideological clarification drive had its effect in many publications and through arousing considerable attention.

England, the Inter University Jewish Federation (I. U. J. F.) in England, associated itself with the membership drive at a fairly early stage, and by using simple administrative methods managed to sign to the Zionist Movement 4,000 of its members. After that the drive lost its impetus and the youth movements were slow in going out to battle. In February 1971, after visits by Shimon Tsur and the head of the department to London, the movements entered the fray with great energy in an inter-movement framework. Movement members went out into the streets and got unorganised students and youngsters to sign. The community youth organisation, AJY, did not participate actively in the drive but offered its facilities to the members of

the Zionist movements. The Maccabi movement, on the other hand, conducted the drive within its own framework, encouraging individual membership by its members, despite the fact that it did not join collectively and, as far as is known at present, has not submitted a list of its own for the election. The results of the Drive in England were, relatively, the best of those in all the large communities.

South Africa, here both youth and adults participated vigorously in the campaign. During the first round which preceded the winter vacation a 'BLITZ DAY' was declared, namely, a special mobilisation day on which hundreds of youngsters went out to sign youth and adults, succeeding in mobilising a considerable number of signatures, and at that stage constituting the backbone of the entire drive. A certain amount of disappointment was expressed by the youth groups at the fact that the adults were not taking the drive seriously, and were signing in an off-hand manner, thus detracting from the significance of the drive. This criticism damaged the drive in its second stage reducing the enthusiasm of the youngsters, who continued mobilisation activities mainly on the campuses. Nevertheless, the final results in South Africa will be satisfactory.

Latin America, the entire membership drive was conducted in a slovenly fashion most of the time, even among the youth. Despite repeated pressure exerted by the Department, the despatch of a special representative by the executive of the Department for a period of three months, followed by the despatch of various movement activists, and despite the continual pressure of the World Secretariats of the movements and, in the final event, the diligence of the shlichim on the spot, the results were poor. The Jewish Youth Federations in Latin American countries, which define themselves as Zionists, took it upon themselves to conduct the campaign, but failed disappointingly. It should be remembered that Zionism is at the moment undergoing a general crisis in Latin America. This applies particularly to university age youth. Twenty percent of the youth, perhaps even more than this, belong to the network of schools and youth movements, but the drop-out rate at the university age is immense. Only a minority of youth at this age continues to adhere to the Zionist Movement. This phenomenon indicates a fundamental rejection by youth of the general Jewish establishment and also of the Zionist establishment. These phenomena have had an effect. It should be noted that the achievements among youth are far below those which could have been expected from countries within which Zionism rules the communities. This failure requires a detailed analysis and the drawing of the appropriate conclusions.

U.S.A. - the situation in the U.S.A. is unique. It should be remembered that the membership drive among adults generally consists of a routine process of obtaining the resignation of hundreds of thousands of members. There is also the aspect of the mobilisation of new members to the movements, but there was no mobilisation of individuals to the Federation. The Zionist movements and the organisations affiliated to the Zionist Federation, such as 'Hadassah', 'ZOA', 'LZOA', etc., devoted themselves to the mobilisation of members within the framework of the customary mobilisation activities of these movements, as conducted every year. The only element which attempted to cope directly with the problem of mobilising new individuals to Zionism was the youth movements. But here the activists encountered all the problems mentioned above. These problems are more extreme in the U.S.A. than anywhere else. Youth's revulsion from establishments, its rejection of formal membership of any organisations whatsoever, its general confusion regarding the attitude of Zionism, of Judaism, and so on, stood as obstacles in the way. There is no doubt that the results of the Drive are minimal in comparison to the potential of the youth; but the difficulties should be taken into account as well as the fact that there was no actual activity in the Jewish street or among adults; thus, the results which were achieved were the outcome of devoted efforts by the AZYF together with dozens of shlichim and hundreds of movement activists throughout the U.S.A. In the youth Drive we attained a total figure of almost 50,000.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

In summarising the membership drive we should ask ourselves the basic question: was the effort worthwhile? The drive involved innumerable disillusionments and difficulties. Those who did the work, within the framework of the Department and within the framework of the movements, were often disappointed and endured moments of despair. An inconceivable effort was required from them in order to get things going and to come to the rescue when things went wrong. Immense resources, energy and precious time were invested in this matter and there is no doubt that these resources and this energy deprived other aspects of the efforts which youth activists and members of the Department could have directed to other ends, particularly towards education and the encouragement of youth and student aliya. Simply for this reason we must ask ourselves more rigorously, was the effort worthwhile and are the results good or bad? I will reply openly and directly: although the final figures do not represent a dramatic revolution, we can allow ourselves to declare that the drive was a success, and to claim that the effort certainly was worthwhile. The principle achievements of the membership drive at present and in the future are given below:

THE IDEOLOGICAL AWAKENING

Anyone acquainted with the situation in the Zionist youth movements and among Jewish youth in general knows that for many years now, perhaps since the establishment of the State of Israel, there has been no ideological awakening; we have never seen such ideological awareness as was evidenced as the outcome of the membership drive and the ideological clarification of the past two years. The multiplicity of stormy discussions, the phrasing of new formulae, the effort to learn among senior youth movement members and various other types of activities extended far beyond the narrow movement framework. If we began the drive with a handful of naive ideological formulae, by its conclusion we had attained a considerable extent of theoretical sophistication among the movement cadres. Indeed, as is customary with ideologies, this does not have a mass following, it occurred primarily among the cadres and at the leadership levels of youth.

THE HONOUR OF THE WORD 'ZIONISM'

Everyone knows that in 1968 the word 'Zionism' had reached the lowest depths. There were those even within our ranks who were prepared to exchange it for some other nomenclature in order to overcome the negative association held by youth with this word. A direct and absolute result of the membership drive was the total rehabilitation of the word 'Zionism' among most youth groups which identify themselves as Jews, who are proud of their Jewishness, and even more so for groups of convinced Zionists. It cannot be denied that to this very day there are groups of Jewish youth which still regard Zionism as a pejorative term and Zionist theory as a negative phenomenon. However, among far wider groups of youth, and first and foremost among the community movements, the word 'Zionism' has been given a new meaning, the quotation marks have been dropped from it and Zionist youth is no longer ashamed of it. Zionism is no longer regarded by youth as representing old fashioned and decadent Federations, but is seen as it ought to be seen, as a fresh and relevant idea which sheds light and honour on a huge world movement.

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF ROOF ORGANISATIONS FOR YOUTH

Parallel to the establishment of Zionist Councils in various countries, other youth groups in different set-ups were also established, such as the Radical Zionist youth groups, the student movements associated with the Zionist Labour movement, with Betar and with the religious movement, and also the establishment of a forum for religious youth in the U.S.A. and France. Wide-ranging contacts on an international scale were established between youth

movements close to one another. The cooperation between the 'Dror' and 'Habonim' movements and the far-reaching organisation of the Mishmeret Hatzeira of 'Mizrachi' serve as examples of this. It should be remembered that the inter-movement seminars, the movement congresses, on national and international bases, and principally the exploitation of last summer by most of the movements for holding world meetings in Israel, led to wide-ranging communication between many and varied youth groups.

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF STUDY GROUPS AND THE APPEARANCE OF NEW BODIES WITHIN THE ZIONIST FRAMEWORK

To the important achievement of the Jewish Community Organisations in France becoming part of the Zionist framework, one can add the joining of the Community Organisations in the U. S. A. , especially the 'Yavneh', 'NCSY', 'Young Israel', 'USY', 'Hillel' and others. In different places inter-movement study groups were set up in the form of social groups linked with each other by a common way of thinking and not necessarily purely within a political party framework.

THE POLITIZATION OF THE YOUTH

Youth's need to face the challenge of the complex logistics of census-taking, elections, representation, Congress, General Council, etc., taught the senior members of the movements the theory of Zionist political activism. Youth is no longer satisfied with ideological disputations. It has been made well aware of the need to fulfil these ideologies by means of the organisational framework, which alone give force to the concept of the struggle. It was particularly the crises with which we were faced and which we overcame in the last few months which enabled the Department executive and the movement leaders to educate youth in this way and to guide it along the paths through the jungle known as the World Zionist Movement.

YOUTH REPRESENTATION AT THE CONGRESS

It is as yet impossible to know what will happen at the forthcoming Congress, but there is no doubt that youth will be there in considerable numbers. The parties themselves will guarantee the appropriate representation of the youth within their own frameworks, and we will also encounter instances where youth will attend the Congress under its own steam. The youth representation is no longer a matter of 'a gift from above', the Zionist Executive is no longer obliged to invite youth artificially. This time youth will be present by virtue of its struggle and in return for its active participation in the membership

drive and elections, both within the party framework and outside it.

THE COMBINATION OF YOUTH AND ADULTS

The absorption of the youngsters within the framework of the Zionist Federations was one of the drawbacks we encountered, but if we recall the fact that until a year ago youth was unable even to consider coming within the framework of national Zionist Federations, and there was a complete separation between adults and youth, then today, as a result of the Drive, we have reached the point where this question is no longer raised. The Zionist Youth Councils consider themselves to be an integral part of the Zionist Federations and the youth leaders themselves are active on the various committees of the Zionist Federations, as if this were taken for granted.

ZIONIFICATION AND RADICALISATION

The membership drive led to the absolute and formal Zionification of important movements which had not previously declared their support for Zionism. In veteran Zionist movements the drive led to radicalisation in the sense that these movements placed themselves at the disposal of extremist Zionist conclusions, mainly in the sphere of self-fulfilment and immigration.

Finally, I would like to answer the question, who did the drive? It would be unreasonably modest not to state that the staff of the Youth and Hechalutz Department, from the highest to the lowest, were harnessed to the membership drive during the past two years in the most intensive way. There is no doubt that the directors of the territorial desks and the heads of the various branches, and first and foremost the publications and information division and the Department representative in the Membership Drive Committee should be thanked for the considerable effort they invested in this campaign despite the setbacks and disillusionments. The success of the campaign would not have been possible without the complete cooperation of the youth movements, the world secretariats and their shlichim throughout the world. Some 300 youth shlichim operated and still operate throughout the diaspora. Most of them participated to the fullest extent in the drive, if not at the initial stages, then at least at the later stages. Nevertheless, the achievement attained, with its hundreds of thousands of signatories would not have been possible without the total mobilisation of the senior members of the movements. The achievement lies not only in the fact that a given number of individuals signed but primarily in the fact that those who collected the signatures were roused to action. That is, thousands of senior movement members and organisation activists and hundreds of shlichim found the strength and energy to go out into the Jewish

street and bring in the harvest which, although not astounding in its quantitative extent, constitutes a crucial new stage in the history of the World Zionist Movement.

Mordechai Bar-On

Head of the Youth and Hechalutz
Department.

LIST OF SHLICHIM SENT BE THE YOUTH AND AECHALUTZ DEPARTMENT
IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE MEMBERSHIP DRIVE

A. B. Yehoshua	-	Europe (Italy, Switzerland, France, England) among students.
Yedidia Be'eri	-	Europe (Belgium, France, Germany, Austria and Switzerland).
Avraham Hason	-	Latin America (Argentina, Chile, Paraguay, Peru, Colombia and Brazil).
Mordechai Blanche	-	Latin America (U.S.A., Mexico, Panama, Costa Rica, Chile, Brazil and Argentina).
Shlomo Derech	-	Germany, Switzerland and Austria.
Zvi Zimmes	-	Argentina, Chile, Uruguay, Brazil and Mexico.
Avigdor Levi	-	Australia.
Mordechai Nisiahu	-	U.S.A.
Simcha Friedman M.K.	-	U.S.A.
Yona Sened	-	France, Belgium and Switzerland
Yehuda Peleg	-	England and Holland.
Eliyahu Speizer	-	France.

(N. B. This report was written on the 15th May, that is, on the day when the Membership Drive ended formally. Despite the fact that the Youth and Hechalutz Department received continual progress reports throughout the Drive, the final reports had not yet been received at the time of writing, while in some countries the Drive would come to an end only at the end of the month. Consequently, this report should be regarded as provisional only, the final and authoritative one to be prepared in June).

**CONCLUSIONS, LESSONS
AND PROPOSALS
FOR THE FUTURE**

The identification of large sections of the Jewish people in the Diaspora with the State of Israel is increasing, but so far has not been given appropriate expression. Signature on the Jerusalem Programme is one, symbolic way, for the expression of this solidarity.

As a result of circumstances caused by time, the leaders of the Jewish Agency and the Zionist Organization worked for years mainly on the collection of money for the Appeals. Consequently, the impression was received in wide circles of the Diaspora that a contribution was a gesture of identification, not only with the State, but with the Zionist movement as well. The Membership Drive raised the demand to join the Zionist movement before these Jews, because the movement needs them. It was made clear that a financial contribution was inadequate; what was required was the expression of ideological and political support for the Zionist movement.

It should be stressed that although there was activity by Zionist bodies and political parties during the past decade, it was routine activity carried out on lines that were perhaps appropriate to the pre-State period; however, no information work appropriate to the period had been carried out, nor had any proper patterns of activity been determined, nor any systematic procedure to attract members and new organisations into the movement. The Zionist movement has been identified so far exclusively with political parties and in so far as the work of the parties existed, it was stultified. The failure to hold democratic elections for a generation made its mark and led to a situation in which the heads of Zionist Federations were almost without exception leaders who had lost all touch with the masses years ago.

The Membership Drive did not succeed in embracing all the Jewish communities in the world. As regards those small communities, where Zionist bodies did not exist, we relayed the echo of the Drive by various means, but without reaction. The means we had at our disposal did not permit us to include them as well.

Many of those who joined, who expressed solidarity with their signature, raised the question as to what would happen after the Drive had ended. In other words, was this a one-time operation, for the purpose solely of conducting elections, or was there a desire to give the Zionist movement scope and content. In order to answer their question in the simplest possible way, an action programme must be published embracing all those who join or will join the Zionist movement. It is essential that a personal contact be established between every signatory and the Zionist Federation in that country, a contact through which ideological, Jewish-Zionist education may be deepened and the members employed in Zionist work.

The way to achieve this is through the preparation of various forms of meetings: e.g. study circles and lectures, or discussion of a Zionist subject of one kind or another, at reasonable intervals of time. Members should be given the feeling that there is continuous activity and there must be concern not to create a vacuum. Occasionally, there can be information evenings with the screening of a film on the current problems connected with the Zionist struggle.

It is desirable that every Federation publish a newspaper or bulletin, that will be an instrument of communication between all the members containing sections on information, discussion, clarification of Zionist ideas and discussion of current Zionist questions. This paper should serve as a vehicle of expression for whoever feels the need to express his views and outlook. It has been proved that good material sent from Israel has not been properly exploited and only reaches isolated individuals, while the Zionist Federation bulletin is read by many. Therefore, instead of publishing and despatching material from Israel, material for publication should be sent to every Federation and they will decide there what to publish in their journal. With the money thus saved, it will be possible to aid those same Federations that have financial difficulties in publishing a paper, or to exploit it to send the local bulletin free to poor families (which also exist there).

In the education and information campaign, the direct contact with Israel should be fostered by visits to the country, not only for tourist purposes, but for the holding of barmitzvah ceremonies and pilgrimages, etc. This is in addition to summer camps for youth and students.

Most of the mass meetings, through which we tried to instill Zionist ideology into the public, or explain the need for Zionism as a national liberation movement, did not produce the hoped-for results. It emerged

that this method is not an efficient channel of communication for this type of propaganda, which is essentially ideological. On the other hand, home study circles, where the lecturers met only a few participants - generally, lecturers with a professional or educational background similar to the people at the gathering, created a personal contact and the chance of discussion. These meetings generally bore fruit as regards everything connected with joining the Zionist movement. In the future too, this method of operation should not be neglected, but intensified, as it is especially appropriate to those standing on the side-lines, the non-committed and the committed who are likely to pass on the word to others.

As a result of the need for information material, for both propaganda and information purposes for the Membership Drive, many of the Federations published advertising and ideological material on an unprecedented scale. This material served them well in their various activities for the Drive and will also serve them well in the future.

Since this was the case, the Committee took pains to transfer material published by one federation to other federations for their use and did not remain content with just sending material from Jerusalem. These exchanges were unprecedented and added a great deal to the information work of the Drive.

The Zionist movement, in contradiction to the views of several of its members, should be a mass movement, not a selective one. However, it is important that in every community and circle there should be formed a selected nucleus of members who are not only interested in hearing, but also in making their voices heard and are prepared to take part actively in expanding the Zionist framework. Not in every case can such a selected group work alone, and hence the need to place at its disposal an Israeli assistant of appropriate level and ability to help operate the group.

The work in connection with the Membership Drive led among other things to the establishment in cities, and provincial towns especially, of branches of the Federation, which did not exist previously. They brought the Zionist ideal to those distant Jewish communities, which had never previously heard about Zionism and served as a driving force for the creation of an occasional organ and even organs that since appear regularly.

The Membership Drive proved that in a large number of Zionist organisations there is a leadership without rank and file. They are generally political organisations which are not liked by the local public, but they are convenient

In a number of problematic countries, the Drive was carried out in accordance with local conditions, sometimes with signatures and sometimes without. In those places in which the Drive could not be operated on the lines determined previously, we were forced to be content with expressions of solidarity and token membership in one form or another.

Even in those countries in which the Drive was carried out, the efforts of the various bodies concentrated on signing up their members and too little effort, if any, was devoted to bringing in members by direct membership of the Federation instead of through the existing avenue of the party. The result was that a considerable number of those who took part in the census in any case identified with Zionism, in one form or another, and all the unidentified again remained outside...

Similarly, the Drive did not succeed in turning the Zionist movement into a mass movement. It was out of the question to expect that in one year heaven and earth could be moved.

Hence, the present drive, whose limits were defined in advance and for a certain period of time that has just ended, should be regarded as a first stage in a systematic operation to bring in new members, as many as possible, into the Zionist movement. This stage is the first strike and necessitates persistence and expansion in order to reach all the circles and sections of the various communities and deepen their Zionist education.

In the future, the trend must be the addition of whole age groups into the Zionist movement, in order that, God forbid, the Zionist movement should not disappear with the disappearance of the old generation in the diaspora (the "generation of the wilderness")...

More than once, our aim has been wide of the mark, because we did not have the necessary data, which have a decisive influence on determination of the method of operation. After what has been learned at this stage, the continuation of the work must be planned and carried out in accordance with a pre-determined programme! Only by a perpetual concern for the expansion of the organisational framework of the Zionist movement and the deepening of Jewish-Zionist education, with a deep ideological furrow, is there a chance for the Zionist movement to maintain its status as a world movement. There can be no acquiescence with those who believe that we can make do with the framework of "Jewish aid for Israel" without the binding identification to the Jerusalem Programme, for example, which we look on as the pith of the Zionist platform.

for political pressure groups that helped and help them to exist and they ignore the fact that they operate in a vacuum. This situation has led to the fact that over the years the younger generations have disappeared from the ranks of the Zionist movement, both those who were members of youth movements and those who were not. Their failure to join partly results, as stated, from the present nature of the organisations ...

The principal effort today must be devoted to placing each organisation in its place, from the point of view of its scope and number of members and instilling a Zionist attachment into the younger generation so that they can constitute a reserve force for the Zionist movement. The leaders, who are in disgrace, with all due respect to the fact that they are veteran Zionists, must adapt themselves to the new situation.

Even though it is not possible to change the political structure of the movement, it is essential to turn to the younger generation on a background of Zionist ideology and not just on a political background, because they are sick of politicising. Any exaggerated stress on party politics will not attract them.

When the Drive was started, we did not possess the necessary information on what was happening in the Diaspora or in a considerable section of the Zionist circles. The paucity of political and social know-how led to a situation in which many devoted efforts were wasted and the immediate result was negligible. Although the shock experienced by the Jewish public in the wake of the Membership Drive was positive and useful in the long run, it is essential to determine a system that will help members of the Executive to know exactly what is going on in every country.

One of the obstacles to the successful operation of the drive was the fact that we did not succeed in harnessing all the emissaries of the Agency to take part in the execution of the drive, or at least in helping it, although all emissaries received detailed and clear instructions from the Executive, the Membership Drive Committee and the various department. The reason for this was the existing structure that lays down that the emissary "belongs" directly to a certain department of the Executive (an emissary of...).

Consequently, all the existing means of coordination in the Agency were to no avail in convincing emissaries, who were not directly employed on the drive, to work for it. This is the state of affairs as regards every other operation, in the event that it is an overall Executive one and not a specific Departmental operation. Moreover, the existing structure leaves emissaries in various countries, who have fields of activity in various subjects, with a lot of time without direct employment... on the other

hand, there are emissaries who are so busy in other fields that their hours of work do not enable them to cover the whole question. Hence, there is a loss of time and money, and on the whole, the distribution of the emissaries and the planning of their work does not stand in any proportion to the effort that each of them invests in relation to the others. It is therefore proposed to change the method of operation of emissaries abroad.

In every country, or a number of countries jointly (according to the scope of operation) there should be a representative from the Jewish Agency Executive, who will be subordinate to the Executive and report to it currently on activities. In accordance with the needs of every country, the above delegate will be joined by emissaries for special tasks, but they will be directly subordinate to the central representative. The departments concerned will provide the emissaries with professional advice and guidance relating to the instructions connected with a specific subject supervised by the emissary and the emissaries will relay professional reports to the same departments.

The work of the emissaries, whether in general or special fields, will be carried out and coordinated by the representative as requested. Insofar as business will be conducted in the proposed manner, the attitude of the Federation to the emissaries will be more earnest. This lesson has been drawn from the fact that apart from the emissaries of the Organization and Information Department and the emissaries of the Youth and Hechalutz Department and a small number of emissaries who received special instructions, most of the others stood on the sidelines in regard to everything connected with the Drive. The method of reporting by emissaries so far has been subjective and limited, since it dealt solely with the narrow field of the department in question. The new system will provide general, objective reporting that will reflect the situation in that country.

Although the decision on the Membership Drive was adopted at the 27th Zionist Congress and the resolution was later confirmed by the Zionist General Council, we did not succeed in creating coordination with all the emissaries, who went abroad under the aegis of the various institutions, in order to use their aid and their participation in the publicity work for the drive. Even after we received the blessing of the Prime Minister for the drive - and we took pains that all the various factors be informed of the campaign - ministers, senior officials and employees of Keren Hayesod, the Jewish National Fund and the Jewish Agency went abroad on various information activities without us succeeding in coordinating with them that they appear in our name as well. Some of them were not just

interested, most simply did not know. Apparently, a coordinating organisation that with minimum effort could have brought maximum results, was lacking. Unfortunately, there were instances, too, in which speakers displayed even the most elementary lack of civic and public discipline by coming out against the Drive or making open criticism of one or another Zionist Federation, in which they were working and thus caused more harm than good as emissaries...

In certain countries, officials of Israeli institutions did not come to the help of the census. When the Appeal season started, Zionist leaders and Federation workers gave preference to the work of raising money.

It should be mentioned, however, that in most places where there is an organised Zionist Federation, which is well-run and accepted by the public, the operation was generally successful and went off without special problems. In those places in which the Federation was led by an emissary, who regarded the carrying out of the drive as a mission (shelichut), he was the factor spurring on and aiding the drive, and sometimes even the factor responsible for the Federation's existence and work.

However, in a number of countries, in which the organisational framework of the Federation is defective, the result is a lack of initiative, ability or the adoption of a stand. One of the results of this situation is that a local leadership of high standards is not developing. This situation requires a special effort to augment the prestige of the Federation and turn it into an institution with authority and responsibility.

It also emerged unambiguously that several political parties do not even have the most elementary public discipline and despite the resolutions of World Unions of the Parties and Groups they caused more harm than benefit to the drive. Their political party method of work estranged many good Jews from the Zionist framework in whose name the Drive was carried out.

Another issue that deserves attention is the lack of organisation of Israelis abroad, i.e. students and other Israelis abroad in the course of their job. It is most important to create a framework by means of which it will be possible to exploit the appropriate people to take part in at least some of the information and education work as a help to the Federation or the work of Agency emissaries. If this were to be done, it would undoubtedly contribute in the creation of links and mutual ties between Israelis and Diaspora Jewry.

As for the youth, there is no possibility at present of demanding that they join an ideological movement without giving them an appropriate educational background, and without providing them with the opportunity to grapple with the problem. On the other hand, it is important to face them with challenges and if they indeed recognise their Judaism and Zionism, they should be asked to join the framework of the movement in order to help it in the external struggle. At the same time, they should be encouraged to carry out democratically organisational changes that they consider practical. They should be spoken to directly and clearly. Any other approach, especially one of exaggerated understanding for the reactions of youth and movement towards a complete compromise with them, will only result in many of them remaining outside the framework.

Despite all the reservations expressed, the drive should be regarded as a success, even though the numbers who underwent the census - that should not be underestimated - did not always exceed the percentage which the managers of the Drive laid down as a possible target.

ARIEH PINCUS,
 Chairman of the World Zionist Organisation,
 and one of Israel's leading Labour Zionists,

says:

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APPENDIX A :

A LIST OF SHLICHIM SENT ON BEHALF
OF THE MEMBERSHIP DRIVE *

ARGENTINA	A. Avidor, D. Bar-Nir, M. Bar-On, M. Drobles, B. Duvdevani, M. Halbertal, E. Kraim, A. Luk, A. Marbid, E. Noy, S. Rechtman, Prof. L. Scazzoccio, N. Solan, J. Tsur.
AUSTRIA	Dr. R. Eytan, Dr. A. Zwergbaum.
BELGIUM	A. Akabas, D. Avidan, M. Bar-On, D. Ben-Naeh, A. L. Dulzin, J. Klarman.
BOLIVIA	A. Avidor, A. Marbid, S. Rechtman.
BRAZIL	A. Argov, D. Bar-Nir, Mr. Drobles, B. Duvdevani, H. Finkelstein, M. Halbertal, Mrs. G. Havkin, E. Kraim, A. Luk, Prof. L. Scazzoccio, A. Tallenberg, J. Tsur.
CANADA	Dr. S. Avineri, E. Avriel, M. Bar-On, S. Berg, Y. Geva, S. Hadar, A. Narboni, D. Patir, M. Rivlin, Z. Shaham.
CENTRAL AMERICA	A. Argov, Dr. Y. Austridan, Z. Shaham.
CHILE	A. Avidor, D. Bar-Nir, H. Finkelstein, E. Kraim, A. Marbid, E. Noy, N. Solan.
COLOMBIA	A. Argov, Dr. Y. Austridan, A. Avidor.
DENMARK	M. Bar-On, Rabbi M. Edelman, Rabbi M. Kirshblum, Z. Shaham, Miss Y. Sussmann.
ECUADOR	A. Argov, Dr. Y. Austridan.

* Messrs. L. A. Pincus and A. Schenker visited almost all countries.

FINLAND	M. Bar-On, Rabbi M. Edelman, Rabbi M. Kirshblum.
FRANCE	M. Arnon, Prof. L. Ashkenasy, M. Bar-On, M. Berenson, A. L. Dulzin, Dr. R. Eytan, T. Grin, Mrs. M. Guez, M.K.
GERMANY	S. Dvir, Dr. R. Eytan, Rabbi M. Kirshblum, Dr. A. Zwergbaum.
GREAT BRITAIN	E. Avriel, M. Bar-On, D. Ben-Naeh, S. Berg, E. Deevon, Y. Geva, Dr. I. Goldstein, M. Krone, Ch. Landau, M.K., D. Patir, Z. Shaham, D. Sinai, Miss Y. Sussmann, S. Tsur, A. Yaffe.
GREECE	M. Beytan, Y. Haran, E. Shmueli.
HOLLAND	D. Ben-Naeh, Dr. R. Eytan, Y. Shelach, Dr. A. Zwergbaum.
IRELAND	Z. Shaham.
ITALY	D. Ben-Naeh, A. Cohen, M. Mevorach, Z. Shaham, M. Shifman
MEXICO	A. Argov, A. Avidor, E. Avriel, M. Bar-On, H. Finkelstein, S. Ginossar, M. Halbertal, J. Klarman, E. Kraim, A. Luk, Z. Shaham.
NORWAY	M. Bar-On, Rabbi M. Edelman, Rabbi M. Kirshblum.
PARAGUAY	E. Friedman, A. Marbid, S. Rechtman.
PERU	H. Finkelstein, E. Kraim, S. Rechtman.
RHODESIA	Rabbi M. Kirshblum.
SOUTH AFRICA	Dr. I. Goldstein, M. Rivlin.
SWEDEN	Rabbi M. Edelman, Rabbi M. Kirshblum, Miss Y. Sussmann.
SWITZERLAND	D. Ben-Naeh, Dr. R. Eytan, Dr. A. Zwergbaum.
URUGUAY	A. Avidor, D. Bar-Nir, M. Drobles, B. Duvdevani, H. Finkelstein, E. Kraim, A. Luk, A. Marbid, E. Noy, S. Rechtman, Prof. L. Scazzoccio, N. Solan, J. Tsur.
U. S. A.	E. Avriel, A. L. Dulzin, Rabbi M. Kirshblum, M. Krone, N. Peled - Minister of Absorption, M. Rivlin, R. Weitz, H. Zohar.
VENEZUELA	A. Argov, A. Avidor, H. Finkelstein, R. Weitz.

APPENDIX B:

SHLICHIM RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DRIVE IN COUNTRIES

Organiser of the campaign in Europe	Mr. Baruch Rafaeli
Argentina, Colombia	Mr. Asher Bruschtein
Austria, Switzerland	Dr. Eliyahu Porat
Brazil	Mr. Baruch Harpaz
Canada	Mr. Abraham Toooh
Central America	Mr. Shmuel Ophir
Chile	Mr. Zvi Eldar
France	Mr. Menahem Giladi
Germany	Mr. Hanan Feinberg
Greece	Mr. Baruch Shroytman
India	Mr. Zvi Stanislavsky
Italy	Mr. Ygal Halamit
Peru	Mr. Ya'akov Blum
Scandinavia	Mr. Giora Sigal
Uruguay	Mr. Michael Gilad
U. S. A.	Mr. Dani Pinkas

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