

RESOLUTIONS
of the 29th ZIONIST CONGRESS
with
A Summary of the Proceedings and the
Composition of the Congress

Jerusalem

February 20–March 1, 1978

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INTRODUCTION

I. CONGRESS PROCEEDINGS

The 29th Zionist Congress met at Binyanei Ha'ooma in Jerusalem from February 20th to March 1st, 1978.

On opening day, at 1:30 p.m., members of the Zionist Executive, the Zionist General Council, delegates, observers, and many guests gathered at Mount Herzl for a ceremony at which wreaths were laid on the tomb of Dr. Theodore Herzl, the founder of the Movement. The Chairman of the Zionist General Council, Mr. Itzhak Navon, paid tribute to the memory of the founder.

The festive opening session of the Congress began at 5 p.m. on February 20th. The hall and balconies of the Binyanei Ha'ooma convention centre were filled. In addition to the delegates and their alternates, the hall contained many distinguished guests, including the President, the Prime Minister and other cabinet members, Knesset members, the President and Justices of the Supreme Court, members of the Congress Tribunal, the Chief Rabbis and the Mayor of Jerusalem. Ambassadors of thirteen countries also attended the opening. The podium was decorated with the national flag and flowers, and on it were seated members of the Zadikov Youth Choir of Tel Aviv and players of the Israel Defence Forces Orchestra with their conductor, Yitzhak Graziani. The master of ceremonies was Azariah Rappaport.

The Congress came to order with three raps of the gavel and short greetings from the doyen of the delegates, Mr. Anselm Reiss. Chief Rabbi Shlomo Goren recited a prayer and the singers Uzi Meiri and Nehama Lipshitz sang songs which gave expression to the spirit of the Jewish Holocaust and redemption. After that, the choir and orchestra accompanied an audio-visual performance, prepared by the Information Centre, dramatizing enterprises in aliyah, settlement, defence and the history of the Zionist Movement from the days of the first Congress. President Katzir and Mayor Kollek greeted the assembly.

The Chairman of the Zionist Executive, Josef Almogi, presented the opening address and welcomed the guests, delegates and members of the diplomatic corps.. The theme of his address was "Eighty Years Since the First Zionist Congress and Thirty Years After the Establishment of the State of Israel." The opening ceremony was concluded with the "Hatikva" anthem.

The second session of that day, at 8 p.m., was opened by Mr. Josef Almogi, who was also chairman, and was devoted to the theme "The Way and the Meaning of Zionism Today." The speakers were Professor Ephraim Urbach and Rabbi David Polish. Among those participating in the ensuing discussion were Mr. J. Mondlak (Likud, Mexico), Rabbi Dr. Arthur Hertzberg (member of the Executive, U.S.A.), Mrs. Ruth Izakson (WIZO, Israel) and Mr. Uri Gordon (Labour, Israel).

The third session, on the following day, Tuesday, February 21, began with a discussion of constitutional matters. The chairman was Mr. Josef Klarman, member of the Executive. On behalf of the Zionist General Council, Mr. Klarman proposed the following membership of the Congress Presidium: President of the Congress: Mr. Arie Dulzin; members: Likud—Rabbi Joseph Sternstein, U.S.A., Mr. Robert Zabłud of Australia, Mr. Raphael Kotlowitz of Israel, Dr. Harry Levy U.S.A., Mr. David Yutan of Israel; World Confederation of United Zionists—Mrs. Bernice Tannenbaum of the United States, Mr. Melech Topiol of France, Rabbi William Berkowitz of the United States; The Labour Zionist Movement—Mr. Itzhak Korn of Israel, Mrs. Freida Leemon of the United States; Mizrachi-Hapoel Hamizrachi—Mrs. Sarah Shane of the United States, Mrs. Tovah Sanhedrai-Goldreich of Israel; The World Union of United Workers (Mapam)—Dr. Mordechai Blanche of Israel; The Democratic Movement for Change (Dash)—Mr. Eli Alaloof of Israel; The Women's International Zionist Organization (WIZO)—Dr. Genia Kanowitz of Israel; The Sephardi World Federation—Mr. Nessim Gaon of Switzerland; The Maccabi World Union—Mr. Marcos Arbaitman of Brazil; The World Union for Progressive Judaism (Reform)—Rabbi Hugo Gryn of Britain; The World Council of Synagogues (Conservative)—Mr. David Zucker of the United States; The World Conference of Synagogues and Kehiloth (Orthodox)—Dr. Maurice A. Jaffe, Israel.

This recommendation was approved by the Congress.

The Presidium then decided to co-opt, in advisory capacity, the following delegates: Simmy Zawells, Youth Delegation; Harry Shall, Aliyah Movement (afterwards replaced by Solly Sachs); Aryeh Zimuki,

The Zionist Council in Israel; Rabbi Roland Gittelsohn, "ARZA".

Mr. Joseph Klarman then proposed the composition of ten committees and two sub-committees, with fifty-five members in each, to be made up according to the party composition of the Congress.

The following committees were elected: Committee on Aliyah and Absorption, and Sub-committee on Youth Aliyah; Committee on Agricultural Settlement; Committee on Jewish Education in the Diaspora; Committee on Youth, Students and Young Adults; Committee on Structure and Activities of the Zionist Organization; Committee on Political Affairs and Information and a Sub-committee on Soviet Jewry; Committee on Budget, Campaigns and National Funds; Committee on Zionist Activity in Israel; Committee on the Obligations of Members of the Zionist Organization; Committee on the Academic World and Zionism.

A standing committee was also elected, composed as follows: Likud—nine members; World Confederation of United Zionists—five; Labour Zionist Movement—five; Mizrachi-Hapoel Hamizrachi—four; The World Union of United Workers (Mapam)—two; DMC (Dash)—two; WIZO—one; one committee member without voting rights to each of the following: The Sephardi World Federation; The Maccabi World Union; The World Union for Progressive Judaism; The World Council of Synagogues; The World Conference of Synagogues and Kehiloth.

The number and composition of the committees were unanimously ratified.

After the Presidium and committees were approved, the Minister of Finance, Mr. Simcha Ehrlich, gave a brief address. Congress delegates Ran Cohen (Sheli, Israel) and Professor Shlomo Avineri (Labour, Israel) asked questions and the Minister responded.

Later in the session, the President of the Congress, Mr. Arie Dulzin, in his capacity as Treasurer of the World Zionist Organization, spoke on "Activities and Achievements of the Zionist Movement", to be followed by an address by Mrs. Charlotte Jacobson, the Chairman of the American section of the Zionist Executive, on "Zionism in the United States Today." An address was also delivered by Mr. Nessim Gaon, the President of the Sephardi World Federation, about increasing the representation of the Sephardi Federation on the elected bodies of the Zionist Movement.

The fourth meeting opened that same afternoon, and was chaired by Mr. David Yutan, member of the Congress Presidium. The meeting was devoted to further discussion on constitutional matters.

The Chairman of the Congress Tribunal, Justice Moshe Landau, gave a detailed report on the work of the Tribunal, and Dr. Aaron Zwergbaum, Secretary of the Tribunal, discussed the composition of the Congress. The President of the Congress, Mr. Arie Dulzin, thanked the members of the Congress Tribunal, on behalf of the Executive and the Congress for their devoted and strenuous work, and singled out Justice Landau for his outstanding efforts day in and day out.

Later in this session, discussion was continued on "The Way and Meaning of Zionism Today." Those who participated were: Mrs. Rose Matzkin (Confederation, U.S.A.); Mr. S. Z. Shragai (Mizrachi-Hapoel Hamizrachi, Israel); Dr. Israel Peled (Maccabi, Israel); Professor Shlomo Avineri (Labour, Israel); Mr. Dov Bar-Nir (Mapam, Israel); Mr. Eli Eyal (Dash, Israel); Mr. Arich Ya'ari (Sheli, Israel); Mr. Roger Pinto (Ziona, France); and Attorney Uri Huppert (Ratz, Israel).

At 8:30 p.m., on February 21, the fifth session began, under the chairmanship of Mr. Itzhak Korn. Dr. Nahum Goldman delivered an address on the subject "Eighty Years of Zionism." This was followed by another phase of the discussion on "The Way and Meaning of Zionism Today". Those participating were: Knesset Member Abba Eban (Labour, Israel); Rabbi Mordechai Waxman (Conservative, U.S.A.), Knesset Member Abraham Katz (Likud, Israel); Rabbi Roland Gittelsohn (ARZA, U.S.A.); and Mr. Yussuf Nasser A-Din, Chairman of the Druze Zionist Club. This was the first appearance of a Druze Zionist at this Congress.

The discussion on "The Way and Meaning of Zionism Today" was continued and concluded at the sixth session, on the next day, Wednesday, February 22nd, with Mrs. Tovah Sanhedrai in the chair. Those taking part were: Mr. Solly Sacks (Aliyah Movement, South Africa); Dr. Mordechai Cohen (Likud, U.S.A.); Knesset Member Samuel Flatto-Sharon ("Pash", Israel). The discussion was summed up by Mr. Shlomo Derech, Chairman of the Ideological Committee of the World Zionist Organization.

After a short recess, the seventh plenary session began, with Rabbi Dr. Joseph Sternstein in the chair. This session was attended by Prime Minister Menahem Begin and several other cabinet members. At the outset, Mr. Ben-Zion Keshet, Chairman of the Standing Committee, moved that Mr. Arie Dulzin be elected chairman of the Zionist Executive. This motion was supported by Finance Minister Simcha Ehrlich,

the President of the American Zionist Federation Faye Schenk, Knesset Member Yigal Allon and Interior Minister Josef Burg.

The Congress unanimously approved the election of Arie Dulzin as Chairman of the Zionist Executive.

After the vote, Prime Minister Begin congratulated Mr. Dulzin on behalf of the Government. Mr. Dulzin thanked the delegates for their confidence and outlined his program for the World Zionist Organization in the coming year.

The eighth session took place that same evening, February 22nd, at 9 p.m. The Chairman was Dr. Maurice Jaffe, a member of the Congress Presidium and a delegate of the Conference of Orthodox Synagogues.

Mr. Moshe Rivlin eulogized past chairmen of the Zionist Executive, who died since the 28th Congress: David Ben Gurion, Berl Locker, Shneur Zalman Shazar, Louis Pincus and Pinhas Sapir. The latter two were chairmen of the Zionist Executive during the last term. The Congress paid tribute to the memory of these dead leaders and members rose in their honour.

Later that same evening, the ninth session took place, chaired by Mrs. Bernice Tannenbaum. The topic was "Jews in Countries of Distress." Those participating were: Mr. Jacob Tsur, Chairman of the Public Council of Jews in Arab Lands and Mr. Avraham Harman, President of the Public Council for Soviet Jewry. The delegates also heard an address in English from Vladimir Lazaris, a new immigrant from the Soviet Union, and from Michael Kornblit, another new immigrant from the Soviet Union, and a former prisoner of conscience.

Thursday, February 23rd, delegates toured the country, under the auspices of the Department for Rural Settlement.

The tenth session took place that same evening. It was a festive evening, devoted to Zionist Settlement, from its inception to our day. The chairman of the event was Dr. Mordechai Blanche, member of the Congress Presidium. Remarks were made by Minister of Agriculture Ariel Sharon, S. Ben-Eliahu, a settler from Ein Yahav in the Aravah Desert, the Chairman of the Jewish National Fund, Moshe Rivlin, and the Head of the Rural Settlement Department, Professor Ra'anana Weitz. This was followed by song and dance performances presented by troupes from kibbutzim and moshavim. Particularly impressive was the performance by the children's troupe from Kibbutz Tzorah. It was a most enjoyable and impressive evening, presented by the Rural Settlement Department.

The eleventh session, on February 25th, after the end of the Sabbath,

was under the chairmanship of Mr. Arie Dulzin, the Chairman of the Zionist Executive. This, too, was a festive event dedicated to "The Jewish People and Zionism." The speakers, representatives of Jewish communities in the Diaspora, voiced their identification with the Zionist Movement. They were: Philip Klutznick (U.S.A.); Melvin Dubinsky (U.S.A.); David Blumberg (U.S.A.); Nessim Gaon (Switzerland); Baron Alain Rothschild; Lord Fisher of Camden (United Kingdom); Mr. Mario Vernstein (Argentina); and from Israel—Interior Minister Josef Burg and Mrs. Golda Meir. In between speeches, the choir of the military rabbinate gave a performance.

Sunday night, February 26th, the twelfth session was held, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Sarah Shane, member of the Congress Presidium. This meeting was dedicated to the memory of Executive members who died between the two Congresses.

Dr. Israel Goldstein recalled the memory of Eliyahu Dobkin, Ezra Shapiro, Avraham Cygiel and Rose Halprin.

After these eulogies, the thirteenth session began, with Mr. Nessim Gaon in the chair. The subject was "The Zionist Movement and Social Problems in Israel." The outgoing Chairman of the Zionist General Council, Knesset member Itzhak Navon, spoke of "The Image of Israeli Society" and Deputy Prime Minister, Professor Yigael Yadin, on "A General Approach to Social Problems." Mr. Arie Dulzin paid tribute to Knesset member Itzhak Navon for his contribution as Chairman of the Zionist General Council.

The next day, Monday, February 27th, saw the fourteenth session, chaired by Dr. Genia Kanowitz. The opening statement was presented by the Chairman of the Committee on the Obligations of Members of the Zionist Organization, Rabbi Dr. Arthur Lellyweld, who presented the report of his committee. Those who took part in the discussion were: Rabbi David Polish ("ARZA", U.S.A.); Judge Seymour Levin (Confederation, U.S.A.); Mr. Shlomo Derech, (Labour Party, Israel) and Mr. Joseph Klarman (Likud, Israel). The resolutions of the Committee were passed by the plenary.

At 11 a.m. of that day, the fifteenth session started, with Mrs. Freida Leemon in the chair. There was a discussion of the resolutions presented by the Committee on Jewish Education, after the Chairman of the Committee, Mrs. Ruth Izakson submitted her committee's report and motions.

Knesset member Aaron Yadin presented an amendment stating that all Jewish education programs of the Zionist Organization be opened

to all movements, and that perfect equality be maintained among all religious orientations in Judaism. This amendment caused spirited reactions and a heated debate. In addition to the opening speakers, participants in the debate were: Mr. Ernesto Shwartzner (DASH), Mordechai Cohen (Likud, USA), Uri Huppert (RATZ, Israel), Meir Jaffe (Mapam, Israel), Moshe Krone (Mizrachi-Hapoel Hamizrachi, Israel), Chaim Finkelstejn (Labour, Israel), Joseph Klarman (Likud, Israel), Rabbi Tuvia Friedman (Conservatives, Israel), Avraham Schenker (Mapam, Israel), and Dr. Berl Frymer (Labour, Israel). The Legal Advisor of the Zionist Executive, Dr. Aaron Zwergbaum, was requested to give his opinion on the legal procedures of voting on amendments.

In the voting, the amendment was passed. However, many delegates were not prepared to accept this ruling and later on the same day a return vote was held, with Mr. Arie Dulzin in the chair. This time, the amendment was passed by an even larger majority.

The 16th meeting took place that same day, Sunday, February 26th, in the afternoon. The chairman was Presidium member Rabbi Hugo Gryn (Britain). The subject was: draft resolutions of the Committee on Youth, Students and Young Adults. The chairman of the committee, Knesset member Dani Rosolio, reported on the work of the committee and submitted draft motions. Those participating in the discussion were: Shraga Wilk (Mexico), David Marcus (USA), Simmy Zawels (South Africa), Moshe Foreman (Britain), Professor Ra'anana Weitz, Mr. J. Klarman and Mr. Uri Gordon (Israel). The draft resolutions were adopted without opposition.

The 17th meeting followed immediately, with Mr. Aryeh Zimuki in the chair. At the outset, Mr. Dulzin announced the decision of the Congress Presidium to increase the number of delegates on behalf of the Sephardi World Federation, and this was passed without opposition.

Mr. Dulzin then moved to increase the number of delegates on behalf of the Zionist Council from ten to fifteen. This was defeated. After that, the Chairman of the Committee on Zionism and the Academic World, Dr. Pinhas Ofer, presented the draft resolutions of his Committee, and they were adopted without opposition.

The 18th session took place that evening at 9 p.m., with Mr. Robert Zablud (Australia), a member of the Presidium, as Chairman. Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan spoke about the foreign policy of Israel, and replied to questions from the audience.

The 19th meeting of the Congress Plenary was held on Tuesday, February 28th, with Eli Alalooof (DASH, Israel) in the chair. The

meeting heard a report on the work of the Committee on Zionist Activity in Israel by the Chairman of the Committee, Miss Esther Herlitz. David Cohen (Israel) then read an amendment on behalf of Mapam. The Deputy Chairman of the Committee, Yitzhak Avinoam, responded to Mr. Cohen and explained the reasons why the majority of the committee had voted against the amendment. The Plenary also voted against the amendment. Mr. Raphael Kotlowitz presented a statement on behalf of the Likud faction, explaining that his faction abstained from voting because it did not recognize the legal validity of this amendment. Dr. Maurice Jaffe, speaking for the Conference of Synagogues, stated that his fellow delegates were absent from the hall because they felt that this voting, sanctioning the involvement of Reform and Conservative elements in Zionist education in this country, was against Halacha.

The 20th meeting was held that same afternoon, Tuesday, February, 28th. The Chairman was Rabbi Roland Gittelsohn, and the subject was the report by the Committee on Budget, Finance and Campaigns. The report was presented by the Deputy Chairman of the Committee, Simon Berger, and the draft resolutions by Mr. Leor Green. The motions were passed without opposition.

Later on, the report and draft resolutions of the Settlement Committee were discussed. The report was presented by the Chairman of the Committee Chaim Bornstein (Mapam, Israel). Participates in the debate were: Mrs. Senta Josephtal (Labour, Israel), and Zvi Shiloach (Likud, Israel). The discussion on the draft resolutions, presented by this Committee, was deferred until after the discussion of motions presented by the Committee on Structure and Activities of the Zionist Organization.

The 21st meeting opened that afternoon, Tuesday, February 28th. Bernice Tannenbaum, member of the Congress Presidium, was in the chair, and the subject was: the Committee on Structure and Activities. The Committee's report and draft resolutions were submitted by the Chairman, Sidney Shipton. Those participating in the debate were: Professor Yehezkel Dror (Labour, Israel), Professor Ra'anana Weitz Executive, Abe Kramer (Confederation, United Kingdom), Avraham Schenker (Executive), Walter Chenstochovsky (Venezuela), Mrs. Rose Matzkin, Arthur Levine, and Rabbi Richard Hirsch. Others taking part were: Dr. A. Zwergbaum and Maurice Boukstein, who gave legal opinions on proposed constitutional amendments. Mr. A. Kramer (Confederation, United Kingdom) and Mr. Chenstochovsky (Venezuela,

Labour), presented amendments. Mr. Chenstochovsky's amendment was passed by a two-thirds majority and Mr. Kramer's amendment was rejected.

Mr. Dulzin paid tribute, on behalf of the Congress, to Mr. Jacob Tsur for his long years of activity in the Movement. He also welcomed the adherence of the World Conference of Synagogues and Kehilot (Orthodox) to the World Zionist Organization. Rabbi Dr. Maurice Jaffe replied to these words of welcome on behalf of the World Conference.

Subsequently, Rabbi Gittelsohn returned to the chair and the discussion on the motions of the Settlement Committee was resumed. Mrs. Senta Josephthal presented an amendment on behalf of the Labour Movement, and was supported by representatives of the Confederation, DASH, Mapam, and "ARZA." The amendment concerned areas of settlement, and was voted down. The draft motions of the Committee were passed by a majority.

The 22nd meeting was held that evening, Tuesday, February 28th. The topic was the report of the Committee on Political Affairs and Information, and the Chairman was Presidium member Robert Zablud. The report and draft resolutions of the committee were presented by the Chairman of the Committee, Rabbi Dr. Joseph Sternstein. Those who spoke in the debate were: Professor Shlomo Avineri, Eli Eyal, Moshe Carmel, Harry Hurwitz, Knesset Member Meir Pail and David Tollin. Professor Avineri submitted an amendment, which was voted down.

Later in the same meeting, there was a discussion on the draft resolutions presented by the Committee on Immigration and Absorption and the Subcommittee on Youth Aliyah. Mrs. Tovah Sanhedrai was in the chair. Mr. Jaime Aaron, Chairman of the Committee on Immigration and Absorption, presented his Committee's report and draft motions, and Mrs. Frieda Lewis, Chairman of the Subcommittee on Youth Aliyah submitted the report of her team. The draft motions of both Committees were passed without objection.

The 23rd and last meeting of the Congress Plenum opened that same day, Tuesday, February 28th late in the evening. Arie Dulzin was Chairman. The Chairman of the Standing Committee, Ben Zion Keshet, presented the draft resolutions of the Committee on the composition of the Zionist General Council, the Congress Tribunal and the Comptroller of the WZO. The motions were unanimously passed.

Later in that same meeting, delegates of Mapam presented amend-

ments concerning the motions of the Settlement Committee. All were voted down.

At this point, the Standing Committee had not yet finalized its stand on the composition of the new Executive, and the meeting was interrupted to enable the different factions to hold consultations. After a long recess, the meeting was resumed at 4 a.m. on Wednesday, March 1st, 1978. Mr. Ben Zion Keshet read out the composition of the Zionist Executive. The most junior delegate read out the Congress Proclamation to World Jewry, Prime Minister Menahem Begin gave an address of greetings to the new Executive, and the last speaker was the Chairman of the Executive, Arie Dulzin.

The Congress was formally closed with the "Hatikva" anthem.

II. THE DATE AND COMPOSITION OF CONGRESS

a) *Date of Congress*

The Zionist General Council at its session in January 1976 decided to convene the 29th Zionist Congress in December 1976. Owing to the judgment of the Congress Tribunal of October 31, 1976, by which Rule 20(b) to (e) of the "Rules for the Election of Delegates to the Zionist Congress"—which had permitted electoral agreements on the basis of the consent of 90% of the Zionist parties and groups according to their relative strength at the previous Congress—was declared null and void, the need was felt to postpone the Congress in order to facilitate thorough preparations and especially the regular conduct of elections with voting. Therefore, the Zionist General Council decided by a Referendum held in December 1976 in accordance with Art. 16 of the Constitution and Regulation 18(9) of the Standing Orders of the Council to postpone the Congress to February 1978 and to charge the Executive together with the Presidium to determine the exact date of the opening of the Congress. This date was fixed at February 20, 1978.

b) *Determination of the Number of Congress Delegates*

The delegates of the 29th Zionist Congress with voting rights consisted of 4 groups and the method for determining their number was different for each group.

- (1) As far as delegates elected by polling or in uncontested elections are concerned, Art. 17, sec. (1) of the Constitution lays down that their number should not exceed 500. However, according to the second section of the same Article, the Council may resolve to increase this number by no more than 5%. The Council indeed decided by Resol. No. 17 in January 1976 to increase this total by 5% to 525 delegates—as it had done by a similar Resolution prior to the 28th Congress.

According to Art. 17, sec. (3) 38% of the elected delegates are allocated to Israel, 29% to the USA and 33% to the other countries

of the Diaspora. Therefore, as a result of the above Resolution, the representation of the USA was increased from 145 to 152 and that of Israel from 190 to 200. As to the 10 additional seats of Israel, the above Resol. 17/76 laid down that they should not be added to the original delegation whose composition is determined by the relative strength of the Zionist parties in the Knesset, but distributed by the Zionist Council in Israel according to guide lines determined by the Presidium of the Council.

The representation of the countries of the Diaspora apart from USA was increased by the above Resolution from 165 to 173 delegates. However, since the "Committee for the Determination of the Number of Delegates" allocated to the above countries 181 mandates and, therefore, did not keep within the above framework and did not leave a reserve of 5% for the Congress Tribunal as stipulated in Regul. 2(b) of the "Regulations for the Implementation of the Constitution," the General Council resolved by a referendum held in December 1977 to increase the number of seats of the above countries up to 190, so that the Congress Tribunal should have at its disposal non-allocated seats for distribution among electoral areas whose appeals against the decisions on the number of seats allocated to them might be allowed by the Tribunal. The Congress Tribunal decided to increase the representation of Australia, Belgium and Germany by one seat each and that of South Africa by two seats, so that the total number of seats of the countries of the Diaspora—apart from USA—was 186.

- (2) The number of seats allocated in accordance with Rule 14 of the Regulations concerning the World Election List was 3.
- (3) On the basis of an Agreement between the Executive and Wizo, approved by the Zionist General Council in January 1976 (Resol. No. 19) Wizo was granted a representation of 20 delegates.
- (4) 75 delegates participated in the Congress as representatives of Jewish International Bodies. Each body was allocated 15 delegates and this number was determined in Agreements between the Executive and the bodies concerned which were confirmed by the Zionist General Council as follows:
Resolution 21 of January 1976 regarding the World Union for Progressive Judaism (Reform Movement); Resolution 33 of June 1977 regarding Sephardi World Federation; Resolution 34 of the same date regarding Maccabi World Union and Resolution 32 of

the same date regarding World Union of United Synagogues (Conservative Movement). The Agreement regarding the World Conference of Synagogues and Kehiloth (Orthodox) was approved by the General Council on the day of the opening of the Congress. The delegates of these International Jewish Bodies enjoyed full voting rights apart from a limitation laid down in Art. 5, sec. 4(a) (4) of the Constitution according to which they may not take part in elections or vote in matters of candidature.

The total number of Congress delegates with voting rights was 636.

c) *System of elections*

As far as the election system is concerned, the position was quite different from that which obtained prior to the 28th Zionist Congress. At that time, no uniform Election Rules were in force but each Zionist Federation was entitled and even obliged to enact itself Election Rules in the framework of Art. 19 of the Constitution which stipulates that the method of election shall be consistent with generally accepted democratic principles. This basic Rule was supplemented by the Zionist General Council by several Resolutions which laid down a few additional principles.

On the other hand, the elections to the 29th Congress were conducted in the framework of the "Rules for the Election of Delegates to the Zionist Congress" compiled by the Committee for the Amendment of the Constitution and approved by the Presidium of the General Council and the Executive—in March 1976 by virtue of an authorisation of the Zionist General Council.

In contradistinction to the Election Rules which had been enacted after World War I and remained in force with various amendments until 1968, the new Election Rules are not rigid and in many regards leave the Area Election Committees a choice between various methods and procedures. They even authorize them to decide on indirect elections (by means of an electoral college or a conference) and to introduce voting by mail as an exclusive form of balloting or in addition to voting in polling stations.

In such case, the details of the method were subject to the approval of the Central Election Board. In order to facilitate the procedure and to assist the AEC's, the Central Election Board issued in October 1976 Model Regulations for Postal Vote, indirect elections and also for the compilation of the Register of Voters, laying down that local

Election Rules complying with the above Models need not be submitted for special approval.

Regulation 6(c) of the "Regulations for the Implementation of the Constitution" gives the right to appeal to the Congress Tribunal against the decision of the Central Election Board on the election method. One Appeal of this kind was lodged, namely against the election method decided upon by the AEC of the USA which was very similar to that for the elections to the 28th Zionist Congress and according to which a postal vote was to be held in regard of 55% of the number of seats, while the remaining 45% were to be distributed according to the relative strength of the parties and organisations shown in the Membership Drive.

In its Judgment of November 25, 1977, the Congress Tribunal abolished the above method for two reasons: 1) they are inconsistent with the provisions of the Election Rules of 1976 and 2) the special conditions of transition in the American Zionist Federation, owing to which the method had been approved for the 28th Zionist Congress, did not exist anymore.

The election methods used in the various electoral areas were numerous and variegated: in a number of countries—Austria, Argentina USA, Holland, Mexico and Sweden—proportional elections with party nomination lists were conducted; the elections in Italy on the other hand were held on a purely personal basis. Australia, Germany and New Zealand resorted to indirect elections by means of an electoral college or a conference of the Federation. In Belgium proportional elections were held in respect of 6 seats and an electoral agreement approved by the Congress Tribunal was made regarding the 7th seat. Proportional elections were held in France but their results were cancelled by the Congress Tribunal which determined the representation of the various parties. As far as the mode of polling is concerned, some electoral areas introduced postal vote in accordance with Rule 13 of the "Rules for the Election of Delegates" as the exclusive form of balloting as e.g. the USA, or in addition to voting in polling stations, e.g. Holland. Elections with polling were held altogether in one form or the other in 8 countries in which 200 delegates were elected by 217,817 votes, so that 59% of all delegates apart from those of Israel were appointed in elections with polling.

In accordance with Rule 22 of the Election Rules and in the procedure laid down there, the Presidium of the General Council decided that in two countries election with polling cannot take place owing to

urgent external reasons beyond the control of the Zionist Movement and independent of the will of the local Zionists. Since the Zionist bodies in these countries did not arrive at an agreement, the Congress Tribunal distributed the seats.

In 12 electoral areas 84 seats were filled by elections without polling (uncontested elections) in accordance with Rule 20 of the Election Rules owing to the submission of one nomination list only—as a result of inter-organizational agreements—and this list was declared elected.

The 190 seats of Israel were distributed by the AEC of Israel under Art. 21 of the Constitution according to the relative strength of the Zionist parties in the Knesset. The Congress Tribunal dealt with the question what is a Zionist party, owing to an application submitted in this matter. The distribution of the 10 additional seats by the Zionist Council in Israel was already mentioned.

According to Resol. 18 of the General Council in January 1976, the Central Election Board which had been first set up prior to the 28th Zionist Congress, was reconstituted. The jurisdiction of the CEB which had been determined by Resol. 45 of the General Council in 1971 was extended by several provisions of the “Rules for the Election of Congress Delegates” of 1976; Judge Yaacov Yinon was elected Chairman of the CEB. By virtue of its powers under Rule 27 of the Election Rules, the CEB granted certain exemptions from the provisions of the Election Rules at the request of AEC’s provided that they were not prejudicial to any party, organisation or list contesting the elections in the area concerned. Thus, for instance, a small postponement of the election date was granted to Mexico, and Austria was allowed to use the D’Hondt method for the calculation of the election results instead of the system laid down in Rule 17 of the Election Rules. The CEB was asked to deal with matters of an urgent and sometimes of a very serious nature which arose in connection with the elections in some areas like the USA, Brasil and India. In particular important were the activities of the CEB and its Secretary were requested by the Attorney of the WZO to investigate the conduct of the elections in France and the report of this Commission of Enquiry served as the basis of proceedings in the Congress Tribunal.

A breakdown of the results of the elections by polling or without is given in Table A. Table B shows the representation of Zionist bodies granted without elections as well as that of international Jewish Bodies. A breakdown of the distribution of the mandates allocated on the basis of the world lists is given in Table C. The composition of the Congress

according to countries and Congress grouping towards the end of the Congress, is given in Table D.

d) *Representatives of Jewish Communities and Organizations*

Members of the Jewish Agency's Board of Governors, representatives of the World Jewish Congress and of Alliance Israelite Universelle participated in the Congress.

Representatives of 21 Communities in 14 countries and of the European Council of Jewish Community Services, as well as delegations of the Aliyah Movement, Young Adult Generation (Dor Ha-hemshech), youth, WUJS and immigrant associations also participated in the Congress.

Apart from these representatives, invitations went out to the heads of Zionist Federations and Zionist Organizations in Bolivia, Mexico, Paraguay, Cuba, Canada, Norway, Zambia and Luxemburg.

e) *Participants without Voting Rights*

In accordance with Article 26, Para 1 of the Constitution, members of the Zionist General Council may take part in the proceedings of Congress in an advisory capacity; they have the full rights of members of Committees, in the event of their being elected to any of the Congress Committees.

The Chairman of the Congress Tribunal, the Attorney of the World Zionist Organization and the Comptroller all participate in Congress in an advisory capacity, in accordance with Article 26, Para 3 of the Constitution.

The right of members of the Executive to take part in Congress is based on Article 22, Para 3 of the Constitution.

A breakdown of those participating in the Twenty-ninth Zionist Congress in an advisory capacity is given below:

Members of the Zionist General Council (including Virilists and past-members of the Zionist Executive)	95
Members of the Executive	21
Representative of Keren Hayesod	1
Chairman of the Congress Tribunal	1
Attorney of the World Zionist Organization	1
The Comptroller	1

120

f) *Composition of the Zionist General Council elected at the 29th Zionist Congress*

Grouping	Number of members	% in the Gen. Council excluding international Jewish Bodies and the Zionist Council in Israel	% in the Gen. Council including international Jewish Bodies and the Zionist Council in Israel
Likud	35	31.25	25.00
World Confederation of United Zionists	23	20.54	16.42
Zionist Labour Movement	19	16.96	13.58
Mizrachi—Hapoel Hamizrachi	16	14.29	11.42
World Union of United Workers—Mapam	6	5.36	4.29
Democratic Movement for Change (Dash)	5	4.46	3.57
Women's International Zionist Organization (WIZO)	5	4.46	3.57
Arza	3	2.68	2.15
	<u>112</u>	<u>100.00</u>	
Sephardi World Federation	5		3.57
Maccabi World Union	5		3.57
World Union for Progressive Judaism (Reform)	5		3.57
World Council of Synagogues (Conservative)	5		3.57
World Conference of Synagogues and Kehiloth (Orthodox)	5		3.57
The Zionist Council in Israel	3		2.15
Total	<u>140</u>		<u>100.00</u>

g) *Number of Delegates in Recent Congresses*

The following list shows participation in the 29th Congress, as compared with the six previous Congresses held in Jerusalem:

23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th
446	496	521	529	644	559	636

RESOLUTIONS OF THE CONGRESS

A. POLITICAL MATTERS

1. *The Centrality of Israel in Jewish Life*

The 29th Zionist Congress, assembled in Jerusalem, the capital of the State of Israel, in the 30th year of the independence of the State, reaffirms the complete identification of the Jewish people with the State of Israel, its difficulties and aspirations. The Congress emphasizes the centrality of the State of Israel in the life of the Jewish people as a whole and in the life of every individual Jew.

2. *The Inalienable Right of the Jewish People to the Land of Israel*

The Congress reaffirms that the right of the Jewish people to the Land of Israel is inalienable.

3. *Jerusalem*

The Congress solemnly affirms that Jerusalem, the eternal capital of Israel, shall always remain united under the sovereignty of Israel.

4. *Freedom of Worship and Access to Holy Places*

The Congress re-emphasizes the principle of freedom of worship and faith of all religions. In taking note of the religious universality of Jerusalem, the Congress notes with satisfaction that since the unification of the city, the population of Jerusalem has lived in peace in a spirit of cooperation and harmony and has maintained freedom of worship and free access to the holy places of all religions.

5. *Israel's Striving for Peace*

- (a) The Congress wholeheartedly supports Israel's striving for peace with the Arab States.

- (b) The Congress calls for the establishment of a lasting and viable peace based on secure and defensible borders, a peace that will allow the growth, blossoming and creativity of all the nations in the area.
- (c) Peace will be achieved only by direct and free negotiations between Israel and every one of her neighbours, without external pressures.
- (d) The Congress expresses confidence in the Government of Israel in the negotiations it is conducting with Egypt and expresses full support for the peace plan proposed by the Prime Minister and accepted by the Knesset. Together with the entire Jewish people, in Israel and in the Diaspora, the Congress prays for the successful conclusion of these negotiations taking place between Egypt and Israel and hopes that they will be extended to include the other countries in the area.
- (e) The Congress affirms the right of the Jewish people to settle in all parts of the Land of Israel. The Congress ascribes primary importance to settlements in areas essential for the security of the State of Israel. It is the sole responsibility of the Government of Israel to determine which areas are essential for Israel's security.

6. *Israel's Security*

The Congress resolves that in order to ensure peace in the Middle East, it is essential to safeguard Israel's full strength, so as to enable her to defend herself.

The Congress urges all countries committed to peace in the Middle East not to furnish to Arab States sophisticated weaponry which will alter the region's military balance, undermine its stability and limit Israel's ability to deter aggression. In particular, the Congress calls upon the Government of the United States of America to fulfil its commitments and supply to Israel the planes and weaponry it requires to maintain its deterrent strength. It deplores any attempt to condition the supply of these armaments on US Congressional approval of proposals to supply sophisticated warplanes such as the F15 and other modern arms to Saudi Arabia and Egypt. Recalling the fate of Czechoslovakia after it was compelled by friendly powers in 1938 to concede vital territory in the name of so-called "self-determination", the Congress calls upon all Jews in freedom-loving countries to do their utmost to persuade public opinion and policy-makers there to back Israel's just

demand for defensible borders and to refrain from urging upon Israel territorial concessions that would endanger Israel's existence.

7. *Soviet Jewry*

- (a) The Congress expresses its identification with Soviet Jewry in its persistent struggle for the right to emigrate to its historical homeland and urges all Zionist organizations and their members throughout the world to intensify their activities on behalf of our brethren in the USSR. The Congress offers the services and facilities of the World Zionist Organization and its affiliates to assist them in these efforts.
- (b) The Prisoners of Zion are a symbol of the struggle of Soviet Jewry for repatriation to their homeland. The Congress expresses its concern for them and asks that the Jewish people and its institutions give highest priority to activities on their behalf.

Although the Prisoners of Zion are already citizens of the State of Israel, the Congress requests the Government of Israel to give the Prisoners of Zion special status as "Israeli citizens in prison in a foreign land because of their effort to return to their homeland." It also asks that the Government provide them with all possible diplomatic protection.

The Congress asks that years spent in prison as "Prisoners of Zion" be considered as years of service on behalf of the Jewish people and that these years be included in their eligibility to pensions.

- (c) The "Refuseniks", of whom there are thousands in all parts of the USSR, are exploited by the authorities in order to intimidate other potential immigrants to Israel. The Refuseniks are in an insufferable economic, security and social situation, and the danger of imprisonment hangs over their heads. The Congress calls upon the Israeli Government to grant Israeli citizenship to all the Refuseniks. The Congress calls for the adoption of all the Refuseniks by prominent people, by organizations and by communities in the free world.
- (d) The situation of Soviet Jews who now live under constantly aggravated discrimination and repression is critical. Attempts are made at repression and complete national and spiritual elimination as a result of forced assimilation. The Congress sees the national and individual salvation of the Russian Jews only in Aliyah to their

historical homeland, the State of Israel, and it demands of the Government of the USSR to remove all obstacles from the path of Jews who wish to unite with their people in their Land.

- (e) Massive Aliyah of Soviet Jews is limited and repressed by the Soviet authorities by means of systematic misinformation, repression and intimidation. In the face of antisemitic propaganda, in the face of lies and conspiracies, we must place at the disposal of Soviet Jews true information about the State of Israel and about the values of Judaism.
- (f) The Congress lauds the Aliyah activists, who are tenaciously occupied with the renewal of their Jewish heritage. In order to assist them in their efforts, we must provide these activists with teaching aids and essential materials in the Hebrew and Russian languages. In the preparation of these materials we must utilize the knowledge and experience of those who have recently come to Israel after years of work in the USSR on behalf of Jewish culture and Hebrew knowledge.
- (g) The Congress calls upon the World Zionist Organization and the Jewish Agency to make certain that thousands of Soviet Jews should not find it impossible to apply for exist permits just because they lack the means to make the payment which is connected with that request.
- (h) The Congress, being profoundly concerned about the dimensions of "Neshira", calls upon our sisters and brothers in the Soviet Union to return to their ancient homeland, rather than move from one Diaspora to another.
In order to lessen the number of drop-outs the Congress calls upon the World Zionist Organization and the State of Israel to provide Soviet Jews with correct information about life in Israel and to improve absorption in Israel.
- (i) The Congress protests the continued, and in fact increased, use of psychiatric institutions and psychiatric drugs for the punishment of persons of any persuasion and any nationality for their dissent from official Soviet policy.
The Congress especially protests the use of psychiatric institutions and psychiatric drugs for punishment of Jews and others who desire repatriation to Israel.
- (j) The Congress recommends the establishment of an instrumentality that will be in charge of counter-acting the anti-Zionist and anti-semitic propaganda of the Soviet Union authorities.

- (k) The Congress commends the statesmen and people in the free world for their support of the right of Soviet Jewry for repatriation to the land of their forefathers, the State of Israel.

The Congress takes special note of the enactment of the Jackson-Vanic amendment of the US Congress which expresses the wish of the American people to see justice done to the Jewish people in the Soviet Union. We are confident that this support will continue fully and unabated until the Soviet Union honours its commitment as a signatory of the International Act for Free Emigration.

8. *Jews in Arab Countries*

Aware of the right that each and every citizen may leave his country, a right which was expressed in the UN Declaration of Human Rights and to which Syria is a signatory, the Congress expresses deep regret that this basic right has been denied to the Jews of Syria. Conscious of the grave dangers facing the ancient Jewish Community of Syria, the Congress:

- (a) Calls on world public opinion to demand that the Syrian government honour the rights of the Jews of Syria who wish to emigrate and join their brothers in other countries.
- (b) Requests the governments of the free world to demand that Syria terminate the discrimination which she has been applying against her Jewish population.
- (c) Expresses its esteem to the governments, international organizations and leaders,—humanitarians, religious men and politicians—who have endeavoured to save Syrian Jewry. Their activities have already led to exit permits being granted to a number of Jews. The Congress expresses the deep-felt hope that these efforts will continue.
- (d) The Congress wholeheartedly supports the claims made by Jews who have left Arab countries against their countries of origin, in everything concerning personal compensation, public compensation and compensation for the loss of their rights. Any solution to the problem of the refugees in the Middle East must take into account the Jewish refugees from Arab countries.

9. *Antisemitism*

- (a) The Congress expresses deep concern at present manifestations of antisemitism and neo-nazism and fascism in all its forms.

- (b) The Congress deplores the new phenomenon of denying the atrocities of the Holocaust which afflicted the Jewish people.

The Jewish people rejects such manifestations of hatred. The Congress calls on all governments to bring to trial Nazi war criminals still at large throughout the world.

10. *Yad Vashem*

Recognising the fact that Yad Vashem serves as an everlasting memorial to those who perished in the Nazi Holocaust, and recognising that unfortunately it is still necessary to warn the world against the repetition of such atrocities against the Jewish people, and taking into account the fact that it is essential that the memorial records of Yad Vashem are completed and updated to become comprehensive and complete as soon as possible, this Zionist Congress resolves:

- (a) To publicise the work of Yad Vashem among the Jewish communities throughout the world.
- (b) To ensure that Zionists and Zionist Federations play an active role within or with regard to the formation of committees of Friends of Yad Vashem.
- (c) To ensure that Zionists and Zionist Federations throughout the world take an active role in the distribution and completion of Yad Vashem "Pages of Testimony" detailing the names and addresses of those who perished in the Holocaust, such pages of testimony to be completed particularly by those who survived.
- (d) To assist in every way possible in the collection and preservation of all personal written and other material of survivors of the Holocaust relating to it, so that scholars in particular and the world at large will have the fullest possible information of this tragic period in Jewish history.

11. *Terrorism*

The Congress condemns international terrorism, especially the insidious brand practised by the PLO and its network of affiliates throughout the world. The Congress urges all peoples and governments to struggle against all forms of terrorism and to take proper measures against those countries which cooperate, encourage, harbour and give moral comfort to terrorists.

12. *Magen David Adom*

The Congress, meeting in Jerusalem and representing Jewry the world over, calls on the International Committee of the Red Cross to do everything in its power to facilitate the recognition of the Magen David Adom Society of Israel as a full-fledged member of the League of Red Cross Societies.

13. *External Relations*

- (a) The Congress expresses its gratitude and appreciation to all associations of friendship with Israel, pro-Israel parliamentary groups, societies for Christian-Jewish cooperation, institutes for cultural relations and trade unions, individuals and bodies, for their dedication to Israel and their devoted support of Zionism.
- (b) In view of the attacks on Zionism and Israel, the Congress resolves to intensify the political activity of the Zionist Movement and its Executive among the general public in all countries. It resolves to fight any manifestations of anti-semitism and anti-Zionism and to strengthen support for all bodies and organizations which promote friendship and ties with the State of Israel and with Zionism.
- (c) The Congress calls upon the Zionist Movement and its Executive to intensify their activities among church and interfaith bodies which work on behalf of Israel and Zionism.
- (d) The Congress calls upon the Zionist Executive to continue its assistance to public and non-governmental international bodies in Israel, which are helping to present Israel's case abroad and to foreign visitors in Israel, as well as to expand its information services—both written and oral—to explain the meaning of Zionism and its enterprises in non-Jewish circles. This activity should be carried out by means of special publications, lectures, seminars and study missions to Israel.
- (e) The Congress appeals to all Zionist Federations and other Zionist bodies to give top priority to developing contacts with all sectors of the public and supplying them with information on Israel and Zionism with the help of organizational tools and special committees set up for this purpose.

B. INFORMATION

14. *Information Activities between the 28th and the 29th Congress and Program of Future Work*

The Committee on Political Affairs and Information has received the Report of the Executive on matters of information for the period from October 18th, 1971 to December 31st, 1977.

The Committee also received the report presented by the Executive Committee on the plan for action, structure and organization of information activities conducted by the World Zionist Organization.

The Congress emphasizes in particular the need to deepen and broaden Zionist information activities within the universities, where most Jewish youth abroad is concentrated. To this end, the Information Department shall continue publishing the two quarterlies "Bitfuzat Hagolah" and "Forum," to which should be added a monthly and an annual Zionist publication, serving to deepen Zionist information in intellectual quarters and others, within Jewish communities.

To this end, the Information Department shall be assisted by university institutions which research Zionism and contemporary Judaism in Israel and abroad, and will draw into this work leading scholars in these fields.

The Congress accepts the suggestions for creating new tools for Zionist information in the media: a radio and television unit, and a center for information and journalistic services, for reporters in Israel and abroad.

15. *Zionist Information Services*

The Congress resolves to extend and intensify Zionist information services and in both Jewish and non-Jewish circles. The aim of these services is to strengthen Zionist consciousness and action among the Jewish communities and public opinion in general, to train news-distributors in all sectors of the Jewish people, to enrich Jewish and Zionist leadership with more knowledge and to enlist general public support for the needs of the State.

16. *Dissemination of Information*

Special priority shall be given to dissemination of information among

those who shape public opinion in Jewish communities and among those Jews who work in the general communications media, with special emphasis on the younger generation among them.

17. *Information Centers*

The Congress regards as an important goal the extension and strengthening of information centers among the Jewish population. It views such centers as a primary tool in maintaining regular contacts with the mass communication media, and with those who shape public opinion, as well as a base for information-givers and for dissemination of information material.

18. *Seminars*

The Congress resolves to pay special attention to seminars for those who shape public opinion for information-givers and for mass media workers, in order to maintain a continuous follow-up on the work of these individuals.

19. *Publications*

Congress authorizes the issue of publications by local Zionist Federations and organizations in response to the relevant needs. The task of the Department in Jerusalem is to make available resource material and funds for such publications. Regular follow-up will be maintained on the distribution of these publications and the extent of their influence on the readership, so that there is a constant attempt to adapt the publications to the various target populations.

20. *The Audio-Visual Dimension*

In view of the ever growing importance of the mass communications media, the Congress urges the development of audio-visual programs, posters, exhibitions etc. Audio-visual libraries will be set-up in the information centers, based on models now in successful operation in centers throughout the world.

21. *Broadcasts to the Diaspora*

The Congress views the various aspects of Israel Broadcasts to the

Diaspora as of immense value, and recommends that these broadcasts be extended. It also recommends that additional ways and means be examined of reaching a wider public through the mass communications media.

The Congress expresses its deep appreciation to the Broadcasting Authority for its activities among the Jewish people. It attributes special historic value to those broadcasts which are directed to the USSR.

22. *The Jewish Press*

The Congress notes with appreciation the role of the Jewish press in the Diaspora, which is making a valuable contribution to the fight against assimilation and to safeguarding the Jewish values of communities in the Diaspora. The Congress recommends the continuance of those Jewish newspapers which succeed in reaching the broad Jewish public. It recommends that the Zionist Organization maintain close contact with Jewish journalists working in the different communications media.

The Congress expresses its appreciation to newsmen and tourists visiting Israel with the aim of keeping in close contact with the country and remaining up-to-date on current issues and developments.

23. *Greater Efficiency of Information Activities*

The Congress expects the new Zionist Executive to make information activities more efficient and professional, and act to prevent an overlap between activities of the Information Department and identical, or similar activities in other departments.

C. STRUCTURE AND ACTIVITIES OF THE WORLD ZIONIST ORGANIZATION

24. *The Weitz Report*

The 29th Zionist Congress approves the principles of the report on structural matters as presented to the Executive of the WZO by

the Weitz team, proposes to bring these principles before the new Executive for discussion, and calls on the new Executive to submit its recommendations for implementation to the next meeting of the Zionist General Council.

25. *Permanent Committees of the General Council for the Departments of the Executive*

The Congress empowers the Zionist General Council to establish permanent committees made up of its members to be attached to each department. They shall conduct formal supervision and follow-up on the departmental plans and activities and report on them to the Zionist General Council.

26. *Unification of the Zionist Leadership in the USA*

The Congress calls upon the American Section of the Zionist Executive and the American Zionist Federation to hold talks aimed at unifying the Zionist leadership in the U.S. into one body.

27. *Shlichim*

The Congress resolves that Shlichim (emissaries) in each country function as an integrated body, headed by a coordinator. The coordinator and all Shlichim shall be subordinate to the Zionist Federations in all fields. In matters of principle, and in professional-technical matters they shall be responsible to the Executive of the WZO and its departments.

28. *Zionist Movement in Israel*

The Congress supports the proposal to set up an active Zionist Movement in Israel and directs the Executive to appoint a committee to study the matter and put proposals before the next meeting of the Zionist General Council.

29. *Operational Plans for the inter-Congress Period*

The Congress urges that the World Zionist Organization operate on the basis of an operational plan for the inter-Congress period and recommends that the Zionist Federation should do likewise.

30. *Policy-Planning Unit*

The Congress recommends that the Executive establish a policy-planning unit which shall adopt an overall view of the problems of the Zionist Movement, and formulate principles of operation, orders of priority for the Zionist Movement as well as follow-up and evaluation procedures. This unit shall establish a Center for the Analysis of Problems facing Zionism and the Jewish People which will include a data bank and activate a network of research organizations and researchers all over the world.

31. *Membership Campaign and Elections*

- (a) Based on the experience of the 1976–1977 Membership Campaign, the Congress once again calls upon each Zionist Federation to conduct a Membership Drive each year and not only prior to Zionist Congresses.
- (b) Congress views elections as a means of strengthening the status of the Zionist Federation in each and every country.

32. *Strengthening Zionist Federations*

- (a) The Congress calls upon the Executive to implement all of the resolutions designed to strengthen the status and activities of Zionist Federations, passed at the 28th Congress and at the subsequent meetings of the Zionist General Council, e.g. Resolutions 11 and 12 of the 28th Zionist Congress and Resolution 11 of the Zionist General Council of January 1976. Special attention should be given to resolutions requiring the transfer of the functions of these departments of the Executive which work in the Diaspora, to the Federations.
- (b) Congress recommends that the functions, standing and authority of the Zionist Federations be strengthened, while the Executive of the WZO focus on deciding guidelines, planning, staff work and follow-up.

33. *Zionist Conventions in Israel*

Congress calls upon all Territorial Zionist Bodies to hold their congresses, meetings and conferences in Israel, as far as possible.

34. *Council of Chairmen of European Zionist Federations*

The Congress notes with approval the establishment of a Council of Chairmen of European Zionist Federations.

35. *Machinery for Handling Complaints*

The Congress requests the Executive to strengthen the machinery for handling complaints by individuals, with relation to the functions of the World Zionist Organization.

36. *Territorial Branches of Jewish International Bodies*

Congress requests the Executive to examine the functioning of the International Bodies admitted under Article 5 section 4 of the Constitution of the WZO, with regard to their Territorial branches.

37. *The Sephardi World Federation*

The World Zionist Organization recognizes the uniqueness of the Sephardi World Federation and the need to increase the representation of the World Federation of Sephardi Communities in the following areas:

- (1) To increase the number of its members on the Zionist Executive.
- (2) To increase the number of its delegates to the Zionist Congress.
- (3) To increase the number of its members in the Zionist General Council, in proportion to the increase in other bodies.

The Congress authorizes the Executive, in cooperation with the Sephardi World Federation, to work out the technical and legal details for implementing this resolution towards the next session of the Zionist General Council.

D. LEGAL MATTERS

38. *Authorization of the Zionist General Council to amend the Constitution*

In accordance with Articles 15 and 64 of the Constitution of the World Zionist Organization, Congress authorizes the Council to decide on amendments to the Constitution of the World Zionist Organization.

39. *Suspension of Certain Provisions of the Standing Orders of the Congress and of the General Council*

Congress resolves that Regulations 26 of the Standing Orders of the Congress and 30 of the Standing Orders of the General Council be suspended with respect to the 29th Zionist Congress.

40. *Reconstitution of the Committee for the Amendment of the Constitution*

In pursuance of Resolution 21 of the 28th Zionist Congress, the Congress resolves to charge the Executive to appoint again a Constitutional committee, a substantial proportion of whose members shall consist of legal experts both from Israel and the Diaspora, for the purpose of examining the Constitution of the World Zionist Organization, the Regulations for its Implementation and the Standing Orders of the Congress and Zionist Council as well as other regulations, and as far as necessary to propose amendments. The Chairman of the Committee shall be a legal expert. The Constitution Committee, in accordance with Resolution 13 of the General Council of February 1973, shall be regarded as a committee of the General Council and shall submit its first proposals to the plenary session of the Council, meeting in 1979. The Constitution Committee shall continue to operate until the 30th Congress.

41. *Recommendations to the Committee for Amendment of the Constitution*

Congress instructs the Committee for the Amendment of the Constitution to be set up in accordance with Resolution 40 to formulate such amendments to the Constitution and other enactments as may be required:

- (a) To implement the re-structuring of the WZO on the basis of the proposals submitted following the "Weitz Report";
- (b) To limit the period of elected office in any organ of the WZO to a period covering no more than two terms, not exceeding four years each, it being understood that this limitation shall not apply after the Aliya of the person concerned;
- (c) To give full representation of the Zionist General Council to leaders of all Zionist Federations and to have represented on the

Executive in addition to Israel and the USA three further regions, Europe, Latin America and a combined constituency of South Africa, Australia and New Zealand;

- (d) To eliminate double representation at Congress for International Jewish Bodies (Art. 3 and 5, sec. 4 of the Constitution);
- (e) To examine the methods, procedures and standing orders of the Congress and Zionist General Council, appointing for this purpose a subcommittee with a majority of its members from Zionist Federations, one of whom shall be its chairman;
- (f) To include former chairmen of the Zionist General Council as members of the Council in an advisory capacity;
- (g) To replace the word "Virilist" in Art. 32, sec. 3(h) as a designation for personalities of merits elected as members of the Council in an advisory capacity for lifetime, by a suitable expression as eminent veterans of the Zionist Movement.

42. *Voting Rights of the National Aliya Movements*

Congress recommends that representatives of Aliya Movements shall have full voting rights in the governing bodies of the Zionist Federations to which they are affiliated.

43. *Consideration of Local Conditions*

It is recommended that local laws and conditions be given due consideration while implementing the rules and procedures presently in force and those to be adopted in the future.

44. *Representation of WIZO in the General Council*

In pursuance of resolution 57 of the 27th Zionist Congress, the 29th Zionist Congress resolves that WIZO shall have five members with voting rights on the General Council—instead of four and one in an advisory capacity as hitherto.

E. PRINCIPLES OF ZIONISM AND OBLIGATIONS OF THE INDIVIDUAL ZIONIST

45. *Preamble*

Whereas the 27th Zionist Congress, which met in June 1968, adopted the Jerusalem Program which states that 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.”

And whereas the 28th Zionist Congress formulated the “Duties of the Individual Zionist”.

“The following obligations stem from the tasks and functions embraced by the Jerusalem Program, as well as from membership in the Zionist Organization:

- (a) To implement Aliya to Israel.
- (b) To be an active member of the Territorial Organization.
- (c) To endeavour to implement the program of the Zionist Movement.
- (d) To study Hebrew, to give one’s children a Jewish education and bring them up towards Aliya and Zionist self-fulfilment.
- (e) To contribute and to be active on behalf of the Zionist funds and to participate actively in the consolidation of Israel’s economy.
- (f) To play an active role in the life of one’s community and its institutions, and to endeavour to ensure their democratic nature; to strengthen Zionist influence within the community, and to intensify Jewish education.
- (g) To work for the defence of Jewish rights in the Diaspora.

The Zionist Federations shall make every effort to inculcate a consciousness of these duties in their members and to demand from Zionist leaders to set a personal example in their implementation.”

Therefore the 29th Zionist Congress resolves that it affirms and adopts the foregoing as an integral part of its decision.

46. *The Centrality of Israel*

Zionism affirms the paramount importance and centrality of Israel and Jerusalem in the history, life and destiny of the Jewish People.

Eretz Israel has been our Promised Land since biblical times. The State of Israel, based on the prophetic vision of peace and justice, is the realization of our Zionist dream. From the beginning Zionism has sought the redemption and renaissance of the Jewish People through the reestablishment of a sovereign Jewish state in our ancestral homeland. In addition it has sought the ingathering of the Jewish People through Aliya from all countries, the establishment in Israel of a sound and normal social and economic structure, and the creation there of a great spiritual and cultural center for Judaism and the Jewish People everywhere.

47. *The Unity of the Jewish People*

Zionism affirms the unity of the Jewish People throughout the world and seeks, through the centrality of Israel, to preserve our identity and unique character by promoting Jewish education and the Hebrew language.

48. *Zionism—the Jewish Liberation Movement*

Zionism is the authentic expression of Jewish life and aspirations in our time. Zionism is the expression of the Jewish People's will to live and to fulfil itself in terms of: assuring national sovereignty, working for the unity and survival of the Jewish People everywhere, and committing itself to the continuity and creativity of Jewish spiritual and cultural life. It is the uniquely Jewish movement for national liberation and redemption based upon our messianic dreams and upon practical action for self-realization.

49. *The Indissoluble Bond between Zionism and the State of Israel*

The creation of the Jewish State is one of the great achievements of history. Zionism seeks to strengthen the State of Israel and make

it secure. Zionism and the State of Israel emerged out of the historical conditions of the Jewish People as a minority dispersed everywhere among the nations, facing recurrent dangers of anti-semitism and assimilation. The Holocaust tragically confirmed the worst fears of Zionists concerning the fate of the Jewish People, and accelerated the drive to create the State of Israel. Zionism and the State of Israel are inextricably linked in the struggle for Jewish survival.

50. *The Importance and various Aspects of Aliya*

Zionism perceives Shivat Zion as an ideological principle, as an historical imperative, and as an opportunity per excellence for the personal fulfilment of the Jew. Thus, Aliya is of utmost importance to Zionism. A large-scale and ongoing Aliya is necessary not only for the strengthening of Israel but also to provide a living bridge with Jewish communities throughout the world. The fostering of Aliya by every Zionist organization is of the highest priority in the carrying forth of Zionist tasks.

The ingathering of the Jewish People in its historic homeland is a fundamental Zionist goal both for the realization of Jewish aspirations and for the solution of contemporary Jewish problems. Aliya should lead toward the fulfilment of the highest goals of Judaism and toward enhancing the quality of Jewish life in the Diaspora and in Israel.

51. *Strengthening Jewish Life in the Diaspora*

The continuity of Jewish life in the Diaspora is a reality, and Zionism seeks to strengthen Jewish life and Zionist self-realization. Dynamic Jewish communities in the Diaspora, committed to Zionist ideals and emotionally tied to Eretz Israel, help ensure the survival of Israel and of the Jewish People. To achieve these objectives, Zionism must strengthen its influence in the Diaspora and intensify its Zionist programs and activities.

52. *The Desirable Qualities of Life and Society in Israel*

Zionism looks to Israel to be a state with Jewish character and content in all aspects of its life and culture. Zionism aims at a democratic, egalitarian and pluralistic society in Israel in which all of its citizens will enjoy equal rights. Zionism expects that every

Jewish community throughout the world give expression to the Jewish heritage, values and ideals.

53. *Understanding between Israel and the Diaspora*

The 29th Zionist Congress calls upon Jews throughout the world to foster mutual cooperation, consultation and discussion in order to promote greater understanding between Israel and the Diaspora.

54. *Publication of the Ideological Statement*

Congress resolves that an essential element of Zionist vitality is a continuing internal debate on the meaning of Zionism and the means by which Zionist goals can best be implemented. A movement must adjust to changing conditions if it is to thrive and remain relevant.

Therefore Congress calls on the World Zionist Organization to publish a document containing the ideological statement prepared recently under the sponsorship of the Zionist Executive and the Territorial Federations.

55. *Establishment of an Ideological Commission*

Congress also requests the creation of a permanent ideological commission representing all Zionist trends, both in Israel and in the Diaspora, to establish an ongoing dialogue. The commission should report regularly to the Zionist General Council and undertake the regular publication and distribution of its deliberations and findings.

F. ZIONIST ACTIVITY IN ISRAEL

56. *Preamble*

The 29th Zionist Congress notes with satisfaction the fact that this Congress for the first time included a discussion of the Zionist content of the State of Israel.

Out of concern for the Jewish-Zionist character of Israel and with

the intention of strengthening the ties between Israel and World Jewry, the Congress sees a vital need for Zionist activity in Israel.

Congress states that it cannot be indifferent to the existence of gaps—mainly between ethnic groups—and that this requires the mobilization of resources and manpower.

Congress calls for action to promote an exemplary society based on Jewish values by means of broadening and intensifying Zionist education and information, on volunteer activities, on preserving the quality of life and on activity towards bridging existing gaps.

57. *Zionist Education and Information through the Zionist Council in Israel*

- (a) The Congress sees the Zionist Council in Israel as the central organization for educational and informational Zionist activity to encourage Zionist identification and awareness among youth and broad sectors of the population in the State of Israel. The objective is to build an exemplary society in Israel that will constitute an element for attracting the Jewish people to come on Aliya. The Congress calls upon the Israeli public, to view itself as an inseparable part of the Jewish people in its dispersal, and to see the importance of these missions out of responsibility for the bond of fate uniting the Jewish people.
- (b) The Congress congratulates the Zionist Council in Israel on its information work and volunteer activity among residents of Israel. The Congress recommends that the principles of the four-year program it submitted be approved, and calls on the Zionist Executive to make available to the Zionist Council in Israel the means to implement the program, including Zionist education for all sectors of the population, veterans and new immigrants. This education should encompass Jewish heritage, the promotion of ethnic culture, knowledge of the country, the history of the yishuv and its struggle to establish the State of Israel, including the underground movements, the waves of immigration, the settlement and independence of Israel. In particular, Israelis are called upon to regard the absorption of immigrants as an important national and social mission.
- (c) The Zionist Council in Israel shall rally around it organizations and institutions in a unifying non-party approach, shall stimulate interest in Zionist activity and promote Zionist identification in

high schools and youth movements, among students, parties and women's organizations, community centers, immigrant associations and volunteers organizations active in Israel. The Congress calls upon intellectuals in Israel to lend a hand and volunteer for Zionist education and information in Israel.

- (d) The Council shall organize and direct Zionist day-seminars in cooperation with various elements in the formal and informal educational system.
- (e) The Congress calls on municipalities, local authorities and development towns to assist the Zionist Council and make available premises to be used as centers for Zionist activity, including Zionist libraries.
- (f) The Congress endorse the Zionist Council's appeal to the Ministry of Education and Culture to intensify Zionist consciousness among Israeli youth by enhancing the study of Jewish and national subjects and the emotional experience of pioneering activities. The Ministry of Education should provide obligatory Zionist studies in schools as part of the curriculum. It should also accord a recognized status to the Zionist Council's teachers, colleges and seminars.
- (g) The Congress recommends to the Zionist Executive that it examine the organizational structure and methods of activity of the Zionist Council in the light of its objectives and submit recommendations within two years, in conjunction with the Zionist Council.
- (h) The Congress calls upon the Executive to appropriate a suitable budget to the Zionist Council to ensure the comprehensive implementation of its programs and activities in accordance with the four-year plan.
- (i) The Congress calls upon the Zionist Council to work towards intensifying the practical ties between the Israeli public and the Jewish people in the Diaspora, including inter-communal ties and mutual adoption of schools. The Congress calls on the Jewish people to contribute in thought and knowledge to the implementation of joint projects in development areas and areas in distress.
- (j) The Congress calls upon the Zionist Council to continue to foster and expand ties and cooperation with the Council for Youth Movements in Israel.
- (k) The Congress recommends that the Zionist Council intensify and

- expand the activities of the Druze Zionist Organization in Israel.
- (1) The Zionist Congress calls upon the people of Israel to purchase locally made products, and intensify the awareness of Israeli industries.

58. *The Narrowing of Gaps in Israel*

- (a) The Congress calls on the Zionist Movement to be a leading factor, in full cooperation with the Government of Israel, in the creation of a just and egalitarian society, with a high quality of life including the elimination of poverty and the narrowing of gaps in Israeli society. The Congress congratulates the Sephardi Federation in Israel and other movements working in this field for their worthy endeavours.

The Congress congratulates the Department of Sephardic Communities of the WZO on its wide-ranging activity to narrow educational gaps and to deepen the cultural heritage of Oriental Jews in Israel.

- (b)
 - (1) The Congress regards the narrowing of the social gap as one of the central goals of Zionism. This should take place through the mobilization of resources in terms of money and personnel in Israel and among Diaspora Jews for the solution of Israel's social problems and the problem of poverty and distress. The Congress calls on the Zionist Organization to mobilize itself and all the Jewish communities with that aim in mind.
 - (2) The Congress expresses full support for the program to solve the housing problems of 45,000 families in distress and it calls on the Jewish people to raise the resources needed for that.
 - (3) The Congress congratulates the Executive on its full support for the project of providing academic education to community leaders in development areas and distress areas, as carried out by the Department of Sephardic Communities and the Sephardic Federation in Israel in cooperation with the universities.
 - (4) The Congress calls for the expansion of this project, which makes a distinguished contribution to the fabric of Israeli

society, and for an effort to reach 2,000 students in the academic year of 5739.

- (5) The Congress regards volunteer activity among populations in distress as one of the Zionist mitzvot of Israel.
 - (6) The Congress calls upon the Jewish Agency to spare no effort to exempt the children of families with many children and of families in distress from tuition fees through 12th grade and to assure that they benefit from a long school day.
- (c) The Congress regards the deepening, expansion and transmission of knowledge about the Oriental heritage as one of the cornerstones in building a single united people, and it calls upon the Ministry of Education and Culture and the ethnic organizations in Israel to devote their best efforts to the fostering of that heritage. The Congress calls on the Department for Sephardic Communities and the Zionist Council to devote their special attention to this matter, and to demand of the cultural institutions which are supported by the Jewish Agency (Mossad Bialik, Shazar Institute, the Rav Kook Institute, and their like) to include the Oriental heritage in their activities.
- (d) The Congress calls upon all academic institutions in Israel to establish:
- (1) Special divisions for intensive aid to students from development areas and distress areas, similar to those at the University of Haifa, and asks the Executive to use its considerable influence to open such divisions at all universities.
 - (2) To establish, with the encouragement and assistance of the WZO, departments for Eastern Heritage to be staffed by the best researchers on this subject.
- (e) The Congress calls upon all bodies and institutions in the Zionist Movement and upon public institutions in Israel, to provide proper representation for persons of Sephardic and Eastern origin who constitute over half the population in Israel.
- (f) The Congress calls upon all Zionists in Israel and all over the world to do their utmost in advancing development areas and distress neighbourhoods in Israel, by establishing suitable frameworks.

- (g) The Congress wishes to focus special attention on families which have not yet been absorbed in Israel, and asks that the utmost be done to integrate them in Israeli society.

59. *Student Activities in Israel*

- (a) The Congress, deeply concerned about the problem of the social gap, and in the belief that students can play an essential role in lessening the social gap, welcomes the volunteer activities of the students, and notes in particular the "Perah" program of the Israel Students' Association. Therefore, the Zionist Congress recommends to the Executive to participate in the funding of the "Perah" program during the next four years, and to double the number of scholarships in order to expand this valuable activity and give it the necessary financing. The Congress calls upon the Students' Association and the Israeli student community to enlist in this important activity, in the hope that at the next Congress 10,000 students will be participating in the program.
- (b) The Congress, acting upon a proposal of the Students' Association, calls on the institutions of higher learning in Israel to hold elective courses on the subjects of Zionist and Jewish education in all university faculties and in the Open University.
- (c) The Congress calls upon the Executive to cooperate with the Israel Students' Association and the Zionist Council in Israel to hold seminars on the subject of Zionism for the student community in Israel, in order to deepen Zionist education. The Congress calls for intensifying Zionist consciousness among students as one of their most important missions. This applies particularly to immigrant absorption and to the activities for bringing back to Israel Israeli students studying abroad, and encouraging the Israeli students studying abroad to become involved in the local Jewish community.
- (d) The Congress calls upon the Israel Students' Association to strengthen ties with Jewish students in the diaspora and adopt Jewish students studying in Israel.

60. *Volunteer Activities in Israel*

- (a) The Congress calls upon the Zionist Council in Israel to consolidate and expand the activities of the voluntary organizations, student organizations, and youth movements among the dis-

advantaged population in the cities and in development towns by enlarging the "Perah" project, by establishing student communities, tutoring the children of disadvantaged families, and by establishing academic communities in areas which need increased Jewish population.

- (b) The Congress notes the activities of the Center for Volunteer Services and suggests that all institutions, including government offices and departments of the Jewish Agency and voluntary organizations, intensify the work of the Center in promoting volunteer activity, narrowing the social gap, and absorbing Aliya.
- (c) The Congress calls upon the Government of Israel to find in a government program a framework for the Congress resolutions regarding Zionist activity in Israel, both in the area of Zionist education and in the area of narrowing gaps.
- (d) The Congress regards rural settlement as a basic way of realizing Zionism in Israel, focusing the national effort on making the desert bloom and on building a model society. It congratulates the settlement movements on their action in absorbing immigrant youth and youth from distress areas, and on their efforts to foster volunteer movements in development zones and distress areas, and calls on these movements to intensify their activities in that area.
- (e) The Congress regards the United Israel Appeal-Keren Hayesod and Keren Kayemeth LeIsrael, as important tools for making the people of Israel partners in the actual realization of the Zionist idea, and calls upon the citizens of Israel to increase their contributions to these funds.
- (f) The Congress calls upon the Zionist Council for Israel and on other voluntary organizations to include in their activities information about what is being done by the Keren Kayemet, Keren Hayesod and the United Jewish Appeal.
- (g) The Congress calls upon the General Federation of Labour (Histadrut) to intensify its varied voluntary activity in the suburbs and in places of employment, to establish day-creches for young children in distress areas and to foster Zionist awareness among its members by means of the social activities which it organizes.

61. *Equal Status and Identical Treatment for every Religious Movement Affiliated with the WZO*

The Congress confirms that all departments, authorities and programs of the WZO in Israel will be managed in accordance with the principle of equal status and identical treatment for every religious movement which is affiliated with the WZO, and for every Jew, regardless of his origin or his religious or ideological identification. Programs of a religious and educational character shall represent the pluralism which characterizes Jewish life throughout the world.

The Congress calls upon the State of Israel, as the homeland of the Jewish people, to put into practice the principle of assuring full rights, including equal recognition, for all rabbis, and equal assistance to all the trends in Judaism.

G. ALIYA AND ABSORPTION

62. *Importance of Aliya*

The State of Israel is the homeland of the entire Jewish people and bears the moral and historical responsibility for the fate of the Jews of the Diaspora wherever they are. Shivat Zion (Aliya) is the central goal of Zionism, and the main imperative of the Jewish State and the World Zionist Organization. The importance of Aliya for the security, consolidation and development of the State and the Jewish people is beyond any doubt. Education for Judaism, Zionism and Aliya to Israel are a bulwark against assimilation. Strengthening Jewish consciousness is, in the last resort, the only way to bring the majority of the people to live securely in the State of Israel.

63. *The 30th Anniversary of the State as a Year of Aliya*

In this year, on the 30th Anniversary of the State of Israel, the World Zionist Organization is called upon to make the greatest effort to increase Aliya and to consolidate the strength of the State, to underpin its endeavours to achieve peace. The Congress therefore proclaims the 30th anniversary of the State as the *Year of Aliya*.

64. *Rescue of the Remaining Jews in Arab Countries*

The State of Israel, its Jewish citizens, the WZO and all its members, should not rest until all the Jews be released from their desperate plight as hostages in Syria and be brought to a safe haven, in their homeland. It is incumbent upon us that all the Jews from all Arab countries, where they are persecuted and might be the objects of victimization, leave these countries.

65. *Aliya from U.S.S.R.*

- (a) The Congress sends fraternal greetings to all the Zionist prisoners locked up in Soviet jails, to all Zionist fighters who are subject to harassment and persecution by the authorities, and to all our people in the U.S.S.R., and believes that their brave struggle will in the end be crowned with success.
- (b) The Congress requests the World Zionist Organization to spearhead, together with the State of Israel, the world struggle for opening the gates of the U.S.S.R. for mass Aliya to the State of Israel, and the release of Zionist prisoners.
- (c) The Jewish people as well as non-Jewish freedom-loving people, should be called upon to fight against the methods used by the Soviet regime, which suppresses the Jewish people in U.S.S.R., prohibits any signs of attachment to the Jewish people, puts in jails Jews because of their love for Zion, cruelly persecutes the Aliya activists and locks its gates to those seeking Zion and wishing to leave.
- (d) The Congress recommends that the Aliya and Absorption Department of the Jewish Agency establish a special desk for the prisoners of Zion.
- (e) The Congress suggests that it be obligatory upon the institutions of the WZO, and the Jewish Agency, that all the Governmental institutions concerned be asked to commemorate the prisoners of Zion, whose burial place is unknown, every year on the 7th of Adar on Mount Herzl in Jerusalem together with the soldiers of Zahal, Haganah, Palmah, Etzel and Lechi (whose burial place is unknown). This should be a memorial day for the prisoners of Zion and all those who gave their lives for Zionism and the State.
- (f) The drop-out rate of Olim from the USSR who go to other

countries after leaving the Soviet Union with the alleged destination of Israel, endangers the Aliya from USSR. The Executive should make decisions on action to stop this phenomenon, and make all efforts possible so that Olim from USSR come to Israel without any transit-stations.

66. *Aliya from the West*

- (a) The Congress states with regret that Aliya from the West is at a low level.
- (b) The Congress demands that the World Zionist Organization and the Jewish Agency make changes in their methods to increase Aliya, and adapt them to the times in which we live, and to the situation in the Diaspora. The Congress believes that by Jewish and Zionist education, by employing the proper forces in the Diaspora and organizing them correctly and efficiently, by basing general Zionist activity on the ideal of Aliya, the situation can be changed, and a great increase in Aliya from these countries achieved.
- (c) The Congress states that the practice of Aliya must be an integral part of the Jewish education in the Diaspora.

67. *Aliya Shlichim (Emissaries)*

- (a) The Congress demands that in addition to long-range missions, which should not be longer than 3 years, the following types of shlichut should be introduced:
 - (1) Missions by public figures, who serve in responsible positions in Israel, in order to deepen the ideological motive of Aliya;
 - (2) Olim who were successfully absorbed in Israel, in order to prove to the Jews in their countries of origin, that Aliya is a personal success for the Oleh himself;
 - (3) Teachers, whose task it is to educate toward Jewish consciousness and to create the necessary atmosphere for Aliya.
- (c) A central school, at a university level, should be established for the Shlichim.

67. *The Zionist Federations*

The Congress states that the main task of every Zionist Federation

and its local branches is to spearhead activities for Aliya, in cooperation with the Shlichim, the Aliya movement, the communities, and by having their leaders give a personal example. Every Federation should set up an Aliya Center to deal with all activities concerning Aliya.

69. *Group Aliya*

- (a) The Congress regards with sympathy and appreciation the programs for group-Aliya and absorption, such as the Beer-Sheva plan, the Jerusalem plan and the Safed science-based quarter.
- (b) Preparation of a general plan for group-Aliya in towns and settlements in all their forms and trends should be continued, taking into consideration the specific characteristics of the different countries, in cooperation with the Federation, Aliya movement, Immigrant Union concerned and the Ministry of Absorption in Israel.

70. *Tourism and Volunteering in Israel*

- (a) A coordinating committee should be established in order to coordinate the seminars of the different departments of the World Zionist Organization. It shall lay down general guidelines for the maintenance of seminars and tuition programs, the ideological base of which should be Aliya. A central body to deal with programs for volunteer activities should also be established.
- (b) Every kind of direct contact between the Jews of the Diaspora and Israel, such as pilgrimages, conventions in Israel, studies, Bar-Mitzva celebrations and tourism should be encouraged. Another possibility is to establish for Jewish youth from abroad a framework of one-year obligatory service in Israel.

71. *Aliya Movement*

- (a) The Congress notes with satisfaction the activities of the Aliya Movement.
- (b) The Congress calls for strengthening the Aliya Movement, so that it becomes a central factor in encouraging Aliya, brings forward a model leadership that will carry with them the members to Aliya and sets up active cadres for spreading the ideal of Aliya among the Jewish public.

For this purpose, the Congress recommends that the Aliya Movement be given all necessary resources.

72. Basic Absorption of Aliya

- (a) The Congress regards absorption as an eminent national goal and endeavour and a pre-requisite for any increase in Aliya.
- (b) Effective and proper absorption would contribute much to an increase in Aliya and a reduction of emigration from Israel. The Congress appeals to the Government of Israel to consider the importance of strengthening the consciousness of absorbing immigrants among all classes and through the mass media, and to influence the people of Israel to take care of proper social absorption.

73. Absorption Methods

- (a) The Government of Israel is requested to examine all the possibilities of effective economic absorption, and to adopt a policy of full employment, utilizing the scientific capabilities and professions of the immigrants.
- (b) Absorption opportunities for children, youth and older people should be increased.
- (c) The heritage of the different communities should be fostered and emphasized and brought to the knowledge of the general public in Israel, in order to facilitate the participation of the members of these communities in the socio-cultural life of Israel.
- (d) Citizens of Israel should volunteer personally for the physical absorption of immigrants. A team of scientists should be set up and make recommendations on this issue.
- (e) The Zionist Movement in Israel should set up a unit to ease the absorption of Zionist key-workers coming as Olim.
- (f) The Congress strongly recommends that the Israeli Government and the Jewish Agency set up a commission to explore means for developing rental housing of adequate size and standard in areas suitable for Western immigration.
- (g) Congress recommends to the institutions concerned that every document presented to the Oleh for signature should be written in a language he understands.
- (h) The Congress demands the abolition of red-tape leading to

bureaucratic entanglements for which a newcomer is no match, and notes with satisfaction the Prime Minister's decision to refer the final decision on the "Report of the Horev Committee" to a joint session of the Government and the Jewish Agency's Executive.

- (i) The Congress recommends the establishment of a top-grade council to examine the study program of the Ulpanim and absorption centers, and to include in these programs and text books the subjects of Jewish tradition and knowledge of the Land of Israel. Teachers with knowledge of Jewish Culture and tradition should be appointed as directors of the ulpanim.
- (j) The Congress calls for organized study days for Rabbis and teachers from all the religious trends in order to bring forth ideas how to attach Jews to their people and homeland.

74. *Immigrants' Associations*

- (a) The Congress notes with satisfaction the activity and contribution of the Immigrants' Associations in encouraging Aliya and caring for absorption.
- (b) The Congress notes the decision of the Immigrants' Associations to establish a coordinating committee, for greater efficiency in their inter-organizational activity, and for sharing their experience in Aliya and absorption efforts. The Aliya and Absorption department will do its best to help implement this decision.
- (c) It is recommended that all institutions concerned, examine ways and means to bring representatives of the Immigrants' Associations into decisions on Aliya and absorption policy, in Israel and abroad.

75. *Appeal to Israelis Abroad*

On the occasion of Israel's 30th anniversary, the Zionist Congress calls all the Israelis abroad to return home and to become involved with and integrated into the national effort.

76. *Youth Aliya*

- (a) Congress reaffirms the resolution adopted by the Zionist General Council in July 1969 that the main tasks of Youth Aliya are to

bring Jewish children from the Diaspora to Israel, to absorb them, and to educate them in educational settings connected with Youth Aliya. In view of the danger of assimilation threatening Jewish children in the Diaspora, Youth Aliya must exert every effort to rescue them and bring them to Israel.

- (b) Congress calls upon Youth Aliya to intensify its efforts to encourage and promote the Aliya of young people from affluent countries by:
 - aa) Encouraging youngsters of Bar-Mitzva age to come to Israel and to continue their studies within the educational framework of Youth Aliyah;
 - bb) Bringing pupils for a year in residential settings of youth villages or kibbutzim;
 - cc) Continuing and extending the foreign language classes;
 - dd) Expanding the "Tour Ve'aleh" program for Youth.
- (c) Congress welcomes Youth Aliya's initiative in urging Israeli children who are in the Diaspora to return to Israel, and in arranging their return to Israel. This program is known as *Israel Children Return Home* — ילדי ישראל שבים למולדת — and was approved by the Executive in November 1977. The Congress requests the Executive to make available to Youth Aliya the means required to implement this program in full.
- (d) Congress views with gratification the Youth Aliyah program introduced in 1971 to absorb Israeli Children from disadvantaged areas. This has met with success and has made a significant contribution toward narrowing the social gap in Israel. Congress expresses its appreciation to Youth Aliya for this program and supports its efforts to rehabilitate disadvantaged Israeli Children and to promote their educational advancement.

H. SETTLEMENT

77. *Settlement Activities 1972–1977 and their Evaluation*

The Zionist Congress notes with satisfaction and appreciates settlement activity which was carried out by the Settlement Department of the Jewish Agency and the Settlement Division of the Zionist Organiza-

tion during the years 1972 to 1977 with the close cooperation of the settlement movements. The Congress sends greetings and encouragement to the settlers in all the settlements, old, young, and new, and promises its support during their continued consolidation.

Settlement has always been the cornerstone for realizing the Zionist dream and has greatly contributed to the building of the people and the land, the ingathering of exiles, the dispersal of population, the consolidation of the borders, the settlement of wasteland. The border settlements have increased the security of the frontiers by their social, economic and settlement activity.

78. *Settlement Policy*

The settlement policy of the Zionist Movement must be based, in the near future, on strengthening the existing settlements in Eretz Yisrael, by giving priority to areas of sparse population which are vital to the security of the State, and to the purpose of strengthening the Jewish element in the population of certain areas.

79. *New Settlements*

- (a) The establishment of new settlements shall be carried out only after the approval of the joint Supreme Settlement Committee of the Government of Israel and the Zionist Movement, taking into consideration security needs on the basis of prior social and economic planning, to assure the livelihood of these settlements.
- (b) A new form of settlement will be established which will include a nucleus of permanent settlers (e.g. 30%), the rest being volunteers who will stay for at least one year, on a rotation basis.
- (c) Immediate efforts should be made to provide basic services for the security and operation of new settlements. The services, to which the settlements are entitled, include: suitable dwellings; roads; religious services; telephone; electricity; transportation; sanitation.

The above said does not mean that only new settlements are entitled to such services.

80. *Integration of Settlements into the Structures of Israel*

In order to maintain Jewish settlements which were established

by the Zionist Movement, in accordance with decisions of the government, and in view of the desire of the settlements to be included in the areas of Israeli sovereignty, the Congress urges that appropriate ways be found to integrate them into the security and development system and into the social, educational and economic structures of the State of Israel.

81. *Consolidation of Villages founded in the Mass-Settlement Era*

The Zionist Movement has the obligation of completing the process of consolidation of settlements set up during the period of mass settlement and to bring them to economic and social independence.

Therefore, Congress requests the mobilization of resources outside of the regular budgetary framework, in order to finish this process within the next four years.

82. *Momentum of new Settlement Activities*

Congress expresses its opinion that the budget of the Settlement Department and the Division of Settlement should make possible the continuation of the momentum of new settlement.

Congress supports new forms of settlement based on highly intensive agriculture, on industry, tourism, and services. It looks with favour upon the cooperative organization of these settlements, including community settlement.

83. *Settlement—a Challenge to Youth*

Congress calls upon youth and the younger generation in Israel and in the Diaspora to regard settlement as a central challenge, to establish gar'inim for pioneering settlements, to serve in Nahal units, and it calls on youth in universities and yeshivas to join those who are observing the mitzvah of settling the land.

The Executive is requested to give material assistance to the organization of settlement gar'inim, both among Israeli youth and among young immigrants.

Congress calls upon youth in the Diaspora to volunteer for at least one year of service in settlements.

84. *Absorption of the New Generation of Settlers*

Congress welcomes the programs of the Settlement Department for the absorption of the new generation of settlers, both by their own, old, settlements (moshavot) and in the moshavim, in which they may preserve their agricultural and social way of life, in accordance with the economic possibilities, or else by their employment in rural areas and the inclusion of industry of regional services as an organic part of the development of settlements.

85. *Absorption of Immigrants in Settlements*

Congress takes note of the successful absorption of more than 10,000 new immigrants, who have come to Israel since the Six Day War, in agricultural settlements in Israel.

Congress regards the education of immigrants for rural settlement as a central goal of the Zionist Movement, and calls upon the Departments for Settlement, Youth and Hechalutz, Education, Immigration and Absorption, Organization and Information to share in a joint effort towards that goal.

86. *Activities of the Settlement Movement for Distress Areas*

Congress notes with satisfaction the beginning of activity of the settlement movements in distress areas, with the aim of narrowing the social gap.

Congress calls for the intensification of this activity by means of a practical program for comprehensive and quick action to involve the settlement movements in the struggle to close the social gap, to educate youth in poor suburbs and development towns and to foster their full inclusion in all sectors of Israeli society.

87. *Settlement Committee Attached to the Permanent Committee on Budget and Finance*

Congress recommends the establishment of a Committee for Settlement Affairs to be attached to the Permanent Committee on Budget and Finance, and to accompany the work of the Settlement Division of the Zionist Organization in all its activities.

88. *Settlement and Keren Kayemeth*

- (a) The Congress expresses its esteem for the activities of KKL both in creating the infra-structure for large-scale settlement by reclaiming land and building roads, and also in improving the Israeli landscape by afforestation, improving the quality of life, and opening recreation and tourist areas for adults and young people, from all sectors.
- (b) Congress supports the program of KKL in land-development and afforestation for the coming five years, and it calls upon the Zionist Movement to place at the disposal of KKL the necessary financial resources for the development of new settlement areas and for broadening the land-basis for hill and border settlements.
- (c) Congress notes with satisfaction the cooperation between KKL and the Settlement Division of the WZO.

I. YOUTH, STUDENTS AND DOR HAHEMSHECH

89. *Activities of the Department for Youth and Hechalutz*

The Congress expresses its appreciation for the activities and initiatives of the Department of Youth and Hechalutz in the work-spheres of the Zionist Youth Movements and in the general frameworks of Jewish youth, as well as among students on campuses all over the world.

90. *Youth Movements for Zionist Self-Realization*

- (a) The Congress regards youth movements of self-realization as the faithful expression of the Zionist idea, in that they place before their members a practical goal and the challenge of self-realization through Aliya to a kibbutz, a moshav, a development town or a settlement of other types.
- (b) Congress sees in the combined activity of the Department of Youth and Hechalutz among the self-realization youth movements, on the one hand, and among general youth organizations,

on the other hand, a single entity: all of them give informal education to Jewish youth and bring them closer to the idea of Zionism.

- (c) Congress looks with favour upon the activities of the self-realization youth movements without any ideological distinctions.
- (d) Congress looks with favour on the attempts by the youth movements for self-realization to involve themselves actively in various communities and primarily in other community youth groups.

The Congress calls upon the Executive to give these efforts practical support and to find together with these movements, ways to strengthen Zionist education among the unaffiliated youth organizations.

91. *Shlichut (Emissaries)*

- (a) The Congress regards shlichut among Jewish youth as a central tool for Jewish-Zionist education. It recognizes the special character of Shlichut to pioneer youth movements. Therefore the responsibility and the autonomy of the movements in presenting candidates for Shlichut will be safeguarded, in full coordination with the Department of Youth and Hechalutz and in accordance with criteria and principles agreed upon between them. The map of Shlichut will be determined according to the distribution and weight of the movements and organizations, with special emphasis upon pioneer youth movements.
- (b) Congress proposes to increase the number of shlichim of the Youth and Hechalutz Department in community centers, and community shlichim, with the cooperation of the various communities. Congress calls upon the Department of Youth and Hechalutz to adopt a policy of assuring cooperation between community shlichim, shlichim to the community centers, and shlichim of the pioneer youth movements.
- (c) Congress calls upon the Executive to adopt a policy of combining Shlichut to self-realizing youth movements with that on behalf of other departments, and also to ensure the greatest degrees of cooperation between the shlichim of the pioneer youth movements and those of other departments, such as: Education, Aliya, Information, Dor Hahemshech, etc.
- (4) Congress calls upon Israeli teachers sent to work in Jewish schools in the Diaspora to put themselves and their resources at the disposal of pioneer youth movements and general youth organizations in their activities.

92. *Volunteering*

- (a) The Congress calls upon the Department of Youth and Hechalutz to increase the number of young people who take part in the projects, both long and short-range, of the department, including "Tapuz", which are increasing year by year. Congress recommends to the Department to augment and deepen the Jewish and Zionist contents of the instruction programs for youth coming to Israel.
- (b) Congress calls upon the Executive to formulate, in cooperation with all other institutions concerned, a program for kibbutzim, moshavim, development areas, and other forms of settlement, which are calculated to expand their capacity to absorb volunteer Jewish youth and enlarge the scope for absorbing new members of youth movements and youth organizations who come to Israel within the framework of hachsharah projects for short and long periods of volunteering.

93. *Regional Programs*

In view of the possibilities for additional activities as a result of "Project America", Congress calls for expanding the resources needed to ensure the continuation and the expansion of that program. Likewise Congress sees an urgent need to carry out a similar program in Latin American countries which would assure intensified activity both among the pioneer youth movements and among community organizations.

94. *Representation of Youth Institutions*

Congress calls upon the parties and various organizations to increase the representation of youth and students within the framework of the Zionist organization in Israel and abroad. It is recommended that at least one out of every ten representatives of each party in the Congress should be between the ages of 18 and 25. Therefore, the Congress recommends that members younger than 25 years should be included in the Zionist General Council.

95. *Youth and the National Funds*

- (a) Congress regards the active ties of the Keren Kayemet LeIsrael and of Keren Hayesod—the United Israel Appeal among the

younger generation in Israel and the Diaspora an important lever to strengthen Zionist education and identification with the State of Israel.

- (b) The Congress salutes the Keren Kayemet LeIsrael on the opening of youth camps in its forests, and calls upon all youth and student organizations to include the subject of Keren Kayemet LeIsrael in their theoretical work and in their tours of Israel, by sending their members to the KKL camps, and by means of seminars and study-days devoted to the activities and the aims of the KKL.
- (c) Congress calls upon all youth and student organizations, and on Dor Hahemshech, to include the subject of Keren Hayesod in their theoretical work by having their members participate in seminar and study-days devoted to the activities and goals of the Keren Hayesod.

96. *Activities among Youth in Israel*

- (a) The Congress congratulates the Youth Movements in Israel on their excellent work in more than four hundred branches in development towns, in distress areas, and in the suburbs of the "New Yishuv". The necessary means should be made available in order to encourage and strengthen greater involvement and activity of youth precisely in poverty areas.
- (b) The Congress commends the Council of Youth Movements in Israel for its initiative in putting to test in a practical manner a new form of pioneering Zionist self-realization—gar'inim for development towns.
The success of the "Imry" gar'inim in Ma'alot evidenced the desire of youth to take part in this task with redoubled vigour. Infusing development towns and distress areas with social strength is today at the top of our list of priorities, and we must act to foster Nahal gar'inim to be sent to settle in development towns and distress areas.
Israeli youth movements are called upon to examine the possibility of establishing joint gar'inim with members of pioneering youth movements from abroad, with the avowed goal of examining seriously the possibility of permanent settlement in development towns.
- (c) Congress supports the Zionist Youth Organization of Israel and calls upon it to enlarge its activities as a youth organization active

among unorganized youth, for the benefit of Israeli society and the State.

97. *Council of Youth Movements in Israel*

- (a) Congress lauds the activities of the Council of Youth Movements in Israel which is the umbrella organization of all the Zionist and pioneering youth movements in Israel. The Council helps youth movements to carry out their activities in the areas of Zionist action, in deepening education and enriching it; it works towards the creation of good relations among them and the advancement of common ends. It coordinates the work of movements and represents them in various joint activities in matters of common interest in Israel and abroad. It brings the message of Israeli youth to thousands of young people in Israel and abroad and strengthens the international ties of Israeli youth. The Council respects the ideological, educational, and organizational independence of all of its members.
- (b) The Congress calls on the Council of Youth Movements in Israel to establish and develop tools for strengthening ties with Jewish youth in the Diaspora by means of joint seminars and summer camps, joint work camps, the development of personal ties by correspondence and adoption, encouragement of Jewish youth from abroad to participate in activities such as educational and Zionist projects which exist in Israel under the auspices of the Department of Youth and Hechalutz, Israeli youth movements shall continue to be responsible for ties between Israeli youth and their peers in the Diaspora.
- Strong and fruitful links will stimulate the desire to look into the possibility of Aliya. Correct education will strengthen the awareness of the needs in absorbing youth from abroad, and the practical tasks that this implies for Israeli youth.

98. *L. A. Pincus Educational Center*

The Congress welcomes the establishment of a new educational center in Giv'at Michael, Nes Ziona, which will serve as a base for preparing madrichim (youth leaders) for Israel youth movements, for promoting the training of youth-leaders and madrichim for distress and developments areas. The center will be called after L. A. Pincus.

99. *Continued Existence of the Department for Youth and Hechalutz*

The Congress decides that the Department of Youth and Hechalutz shall continue to exist, and rejects the attempt to assign its activities to other departments of the WZO.

100. *Students*

- (a) The Congress calls for strengthening links between the WZO and Jewish students' organization on campuses and in the communities.
- (b) Congress calls upon the Zionist Organization to invest resources in the development of student leadership and in Zionist activity on campuses all over the world.
- (c) Congress calls for support of Jewish and Zionist student organizations while safeguarding their independence.
- (d) Congress supports WUJS (World Union of Jewish Students) and other student organizations in Israel and abroad in their activity on behalf of the Zionist movement, of the Jews in the USSR and in Arab countries, in their struggle against anti-Zionist movements and against the propaganda of the PLO, and it regards the continuation of this activity as important.
- (e) Congress recognizes the importance of the work carried out by the WUJS Institute in Arad, and particularly its contribution to the development of young Jewish leadership.

101. *Self-Realizing Zionism*

The Congress resolves to accord preferential status to self-realizing bodies in the Zionist Organization.

Congress entrusts the Executive with establishing a self-realizing Zionist Movement within the WZO, which will be an autonomous inter-departmental and non-political umbrella organization, in order to strengthen and increase the activities of the self-realizing elements.

102. *Dor Hahemshech Division and its Activities*

- (a) The Congress expresses its satisfaction with the achievements of the Dor Hahemshech Division: the development of leadership by means of leadership training institutes, carrying out projects of

dialogue in writing and face-to-face meetings, and educational and cultural activity among young adults.

Congress resolves that the autonomy of the Dor Hahemshech Division, the Division Council, and the Committee of Hamishmarot Hatseirot (Young Leadership of the Zionist World Unions) should be preserved.

- (b) Congress recommends that the Division of Dor Hahemshech should deal with the "Mishmarot Hatseirot" and the other organizations of the young generation and that an increase in its budget, which is necessary to expand the activities of the worldwide Mishmarot Hatseirot, should be effected. The decision on this matter is subject to the approval of the Executive. Proposals in this respect should be made by the Head of the Department of Youth and Hechalutz and the Chairman of the Division of Dor Hahemshech.
- (c) In view of the success of the activities of the Division of Dor Hahemshech in promoting understanding between Israelis and their peers in the Diaspora, and in recognition of the fact that only educational programs can bridge the social gap between them, Congress proposes to allot to Dor Hahemshech the resources necessary to expand its educational and cultural activities and to establish a center for educational aids.

103. *Challenges and Tasks for Dor Hahemshech*

- (a) Congress sets itself the goal of narrowing the gaps in Israeli society as the pioneering challenge of the 70's and 80's, and it calls upon Jewish youth, students, social workers, and community workers to come and contribute to the improvement of the quality of life in Israel.
- (b) Congress resolves to encourage and to develop, in the development towns in Israel, joint volunteer programs suitable for young families and single people, volunteers from abroad and from Israel, as a joint project for Jews from the Diaspora and for Israelis.
- (c) Congress resolves to establish a multi-purpose training center. This center will serve as a base for volunteer activities in the spheres of social life and relief work in a development settlement. Alongside this center there shall be training institutes for development of young leadership, both among Israelis and among Diaspora Jews. Congress entrusts Dor Hahemshech with the task of

establishing a unit that will organize immigrants in low-income neighbourhoods in the large cities, either in the framework of "shnat sherut" or as permanent work, as a contribution to the solution of the problems of the local community.

104. *Institutes for the Study of Judaism*

Congress recommends that the Executive help Dor Hahemshech to establish institutes in Jewish community centers throughout the world, for the study of Judaism. In countries in which special frameworks for developing Jewish leadership already function the Division of Dor Hahemshech should undertake to include a Zionist program in their curriculum, by means of special resources allocated for that purpose.

105. *Project on a Reserve Force of the Jewish People*

Congress endorses the Division of Dor Hahemshech in continuing to examine the possibility of establishing a "Reserve Force of the Jewish People". The volunteers for that force will come to Israel to provide help and assistance in times of crisis and emergency.

106. *"Dialogue" Projects*

Congress welcomes the development of Dor Hahemshech's "Dialogue" Projects both oral and in writing. These projects are a link and a bridge between the Jewish young person in Israel and his counterpart in the Diaspora. Congress charges Dor Hahemshech with the task of developing this project and suggests that the necessary resources be allocated for that objective.

107. *Enlistment of Israelis Abroad for Zionist Work*

Congress charges in WZO with working out a concrete program for activating Israelis who are abroad in various frameworks, such as: sabbatical years, studies, shlichut, etc. Before leaving, these Israelis should receive briefings and background material about the Jewish community, educational programs and the "dialogue" which is conducted by the Zionist Organization in the countries to which they are travelling.

108. *Dor Hahemshech in U.S.A. and Canada*

Being aware of the importance of the Jewish community in the USA and Canada and of the positive response of its young leadership to the programs of Dor Hahemshech, the Congress is of the opinion that expanded opportunities should be given to Dor Hahemshech in the USA in order to:

- (a) Include the Zionist idea in the programs and procedures for the development of Jewish leadership;
- (b) Encourage ties between parallel groups in Israel and in the USA;
- (c) Disseminate information about Israel and Zionism.

109. *Dor Hahemshech Committees and Councils in Various Countries*

Recognizing the need to develop a new generation of Jews with knowledge and a feeling of commitment to leadership roles within an active Zionist Movement, the territorial Zionist organizations are called upon, each one in accordance with the special character of the country in which it functions and the political and organizational bodies which function there, to establish committees and units of Dor Hahemshech in their various frameworks, to place appropriate resources at their disposal and to establish councils of Dor Hahemshech in every single continent.

110. *Strengthening of small Communities*

Congress proposes to encourage and strengthen small Jewish communities all over the world by giving them special attention. Small and isolated Jewish communities should receive the needed assistance without consideration of the size of the community.

J. THE ACADEMIC WORLD AND ZIONISM

111. *Importance of Zionist Activities in the Academic World*

- (a) In recognition of the fact that there are now about 60,000 Jewish academics in the free world and that this number is continuously growing, and that this group has an ever increasing influence

on students and on public opinion in the communities, and noting with satisfaction that in a number of communities efforts have already been made to reach the academics, the Congress calls upon the World Zionist Organization to provide resources to encourage and strengthen activities with academics and academic groups.

- (b) The Congress urges the WZO to note the vital importance of a core of knowledgeable Zionist academics who can create, on campus, in and atmosphere favourable to Israel, Zionism and the assurance of Jewish survival in the Jewish communities.

112. *Zionist Federations and Academics*

Recognizing that academics are a valuable source of leadership for local Zionist Federations and organizations, the Congress calls on the Federations to develop and substantively support local groups of academics. The Federations are also urged to encourage individual academics to assume leadership and responsibilities for decision-making in the Federations.

113. *Organized Groups of Academics*

Realizing that academic groups can prosper only where they are led by their own peer leadership, the Congress calls for the establishment and strengthening of such local academic groups throughout the world. These will include broadly based and open organizations of academics which will mobilize support for Israel, peace in the Middle East, Soviet Jewry, etc., as well as groups of Jewishly conscious academics which will set up Jewish-studies programs including Zionist content on their campuses, etc. The members of such groups should be invited to join their local Jewish leadership.

114. *Employment of Academics from the Diaspora in Israel*

Noting the increasing numbers of academics who have expressed the desire to come the Israel on Sabbatical or on Leaves of Absence, the Congress calls on the World Zionist Organization to seek out and provide a wide range of professional and service opportunities which will make it possible for academics to devote a year or more to work in Israel. Congress urges the Government of Israel and the WZO to

make all efforts to take advantage of the existence of a huge reservoir of knowledge and talent among the Jewish academics of the world, by encouraging the development of temporary and permanent employment in science-based industries.

These various programs would not only encourage a greater number of academics to undertake meaningful visits, but by developing additional professional opportunities, would encourage self-realization and Aliya.

115. *Academics and Programs for Bridging the social Gap*

Experiments in academic institutions in Israel which help to bridge the social gap should be brought to the attention of academicians throughout the world. By this method, through the good offices of the World Zionist Organization, it is hoped both to interest them in an exciting program of higher education and at the same time to evoke personal interest and willingness in these academics to make their expertise available for these endeavours. Congress calls on the World Zionist Organization to promote and support these projects.

116. *Office for Academic Activities and its Work*

- (a) Congress expresses its satisfaction at the reactivation of the Office of Academic Activities, and calls upon it to intensify its work.
- (b) Congress calls for increased contact between academic groups in various countries and requests the Office of Academic Activities to foster world-wide consultations and international conferences for academics and academic groups, and to maintain individual local representatives where necessary.

117. *Extension of Programs for Visiting Professors*

Noting that wide exposure to Israel is the most effective way of increasing knowledge and affecting attitudes, the Congress calls on the Office of Academic Activities to expand its programs for visiting professors on Sabbatical as well as for study missions of professors from abroad.

118. *Zionist Activities of Israeli Professors Abroad*

The Congress urges the development of a series of seminars and conferences on Israeli problems and Jewish life in the Diaspora for Israeli professors. Such a program would better prepare professors going abroad on Sabbatical, to international conferences, etc., to make a significant contribution on behalf of Israel and the Jewish people. Congress calls upon the universities and research institutes of Israel to strongly urge their professors going abroad to offer their services to local Zionist Federations, contact local professors and to be a catalyst in the development of local groups.

119. *Non-Jewish Academics for Israel*

Congress calls upon the World Zionist Organization to enlist the efforts of non-Jewish members of the world-wide academic community on Israel's behalf. For this purpose it is proposed that such academics be brought to Israel for suitable periods of time so as to increase the sources of goodwill and favourable public relations for Israel.

K. EDUCATION AND CULTURE

120. *Expansion of Educational Frameworks*

Congress considers Jewish educational activity on all age levels essential, and it urges the Zionist Organization to expand to a most significant degree frameworks of formal education, supplementary education and adult education.

121. *Pluralism in Education*

- (a) The Zionist Organization shall fully cooperate with the communities in the field of Jewish education. It is the responsibility of the WZO to activate the communities and all Jewish organizations abroad to participate in the expansion of Jewish education in the Diaspora.
- (b) All Jewish education programs of the World Zionist Organization shall be based on the principle of equality of value and status among all currents in Judaism.

The WZO shall aid and assist the religious and ideological currents in their educational activities, so that the pluralism existing in Jewish life in Israel and the Diaspora is reflected. Jewish education shall emphasize the humanistic and moral values contained in Jewish culture and heritage.

122. Tasks of Zionist Federations in the Field of Education

- (a) The Congress urges The Zionist Federations to be among the initiators and supporters of Jewish education everywhere.
- (b) The Zionist Federations must make every effort in their communities so that the education of young Jews be truly Jewish and Zionist in character in order to strengthen attachment to Jewish tradition, understanding of our rights to the Land of Israel and to the State of Israel and the inclination to Aliya.
- (c) The Zionist Federations must see to it that the Hebrew language and culture are introduced into the school and into all spheres of Jewish communal life in the Diaspora.

The Congress notes with appreciation the work done by the Departments for Education and Culture and Torah Education and Culture in the Diaspora and by the Hebrew World Union.

123. Concentration of Activities and Trends

The Congress suggests to the Executive that the Education Departments and the Bureau for Cultural Services to Communities concentrate all activities connected with their spheres of action, in order to enhance their standing and make the work more efficient.

It is recommended that all the funds and programs for Jewish education on behalf of the WZO shall be amalgamated into a single fund, subject to the other governing bodies of the WZO, and that its activities shall be connected with the Education Departments and the WZO Bureau for Cultural Services.

*124. Close Cooperation between the Government and the WZO
Executive in Education*

The Congress calls for closer cooperation between the Israel Government and the WZO for Jewish education in the Diaspora.

125. *Recommendations for Budgetary Allocations*

In recognition of the supreme importance of educational and cultural activities in rescuing this generation from assimilation, and in appreciation of the efforts by the Education Departments and the Bureau for Cultural Services to Communities, the Congress recommends an increase in their operational budget to the point where it will constitute a significant proportion of the total budget of the WZO and in order to make execution of the following programs possible:

- (a) Creation of a reserve of teachers in all fields of Jewish education;
- (b) The despatch of people who will consider Jewish education a mission, challenge and a Jewish national trust;
- (c) The establishment of residential facilities for the training of teachers and religious functionaries from the Diaspora in Israel and abroad;
- (d) The enhancement of the Jewish educators' status through the improvement of their working conditions and the creation of a pension fund;
- (e) The establishment of new educational and training institutions and the expansion of existing ones;
- (f) The development of new curricula, teaching aids and school books;
- (g) The creation of frameworks and curricula for adults, and the creation of a mutual relationship between the school and the home, and the development of suitable teaching materials for instruction in Jewish and national values;
- (h) Attention to small communities;
- (i) Enrolment of students, young people, yeshiva students, university students and others in a large variety of study and training programs in Israel, and the creation of residential facilities to that end, including summer camps in Israel and abroad.

126. *Participation of Youth Movements in Education Systems*

The Congress favours opening schools and informal education to the Zionist youth movements, and having the younger generation participate in all Jewish educational systems.

127. *Necessary Qualifications of Teachers and Shlichim*

The Departments should send abroad only teachers and shlichim who are capable and prepared to meet local requirements, and who

understand the character and attitude of the community in which they are to work.

128. *Jewish Education in Countries of Distress*

Congress recommends that the Zionist Organization make available the means necessary to provide Jewish education for our brethren in countries of distress, through the appropriate Departments of the WZO which shall cooperate with others concerned with Jewish education.

129. *Holocaust and Underground Struggle in Training Programs*

The Departments of Education and Culture must continue to intensify the training programs concerning the Holocaust and the battle of the underground movements—Haganah, Etzel and Lechi—in Israel and in the Diaspora.

130. *Conference on Adult Education*

The Congress proposes that an academic conference be held on Jewish and Zionist adult education.

131. *Cooperation with the KKL in the Field of Education*

The Congress expresses its appreciation for the Jewish National Fund's educational activities and takes special notice of the "Jewish Children's Forest" project, which creates cooperation and strengthens the spirit of partnership between children in Israel and Jewish children in the Diaspora.

The Congress notes with satisfaction the cooperation between the Education and Culture Departments of the WZO and the Jewish National Fund and also the Teachers' Movement for the JNF in Israel and in the Diaspora.

132. *Project of Supreme Council for Diaspora Education*

The Congress proposes the establishment of a Supreme Council for Jewish Education in the Diaspora, with the participation of the WZO, the Israeli Government, Jewish Organizations and local communities.

L. FINANCE AND CONTROL

133. *Financial Report of the Executive for the period 1.4.72–31.3.77*

The Congress takes note of the Financial Report of the Executive of the WZO for the period from April 1, 1972 to March 31, 1977. These annual budgets were implemented in accordance with their specifications.

Congress approves the summaries of the Permanent Budget and Finance Committee of the Zionist General Council and its conclusions as presented in the Report of the Executive.

134. *Approval of the Budgetary Framework of the WZO for the Period 1.4.78–31.3.79*

The Congress approves the framework of the expenditure budget of the World Zionist Organization for the period April 1, 1978 to March 31, 1979, for the total sum of IL 862,614,000, as well as the estimated income for the same period—in the same amount—and empowers the Zionist General Council to discuss and decide upon the details of this budget either directly or by authorizing the Permanent Budget and Finance Committee to do so.

135. *Approval of the Budgetary Framework of Keren Hayesod for the Period 1.4.78 to 31.3.79*

The Congress approves the expenditure budget of Keren Hayesod for the period April 1, 1978 to March 31, 1979 for a total amount of IL 84,100,000 as well as the estimated income for that period, and empowers the Zionist General Council to discuss and decide upon the details of the budget, either directly or by authorizing the Permanent Budget and Finance Committee to do so.

136. *Approval of the Budgetary Framework of the Keren Kayemeth LeIsrael for the Period 1.4.78–31.3.79*

The Congress approves the framework of the budget of expenditure of the Keren Kayemeth LeIsrael for the period April 1, 1978 to March 31, 1979 for the total sum of IL 536,560,000 as well as the estimated

income for the same period—in the same amount—and empowers the Zionist General Council to discuss and decide upon the details of the budget either directly or by authorizing the Permanent Budget and Finance Committee to do so.

137. *Authorization of the Zionist General Council for the Period between the 29th Zionist Congress and the 30th Zionist Congress*

Congress delegates its authority in budgetary and financial matters to the Zionist General Council and empowers it to discuss and decide on such matters for the period between the 29th to the 30th Congress, either directly or by authorizing the Permanent Budget and Finance Committee to do so.

138. *Recommendations regarding Expenditure*

- (a) The Congress recommends an increase in allocations from whatever sources possible for Education and Culture and for Torah Education and Culture as a tangible expression of concern for the strengthening of World Jewry and the encouragement of Aliya to Israel.
- (b) The Congress urges the Executive to coordinate its activities with all institutions active in similar fields, in order to avoid duplication and unnecessary expense.

139. *Recommendations regarding Methods of Work*

- (a) The Congress recommends to the Executive that standard criteria be developed to measure the cost efficiency of the World Zionist Organization's operations. Congress also recommends that the Executive report to the Permanent Budget and Finance Committee, and annually to the General Zionist Council, on the progress made in this matter.
- (b) In order to preserve the Zionist Movement's historic documents, the Congress recommends the speedy erection of the proposed building to house the Central Zionist Archives. The Congress recommends to the Executive that in the meantime all measures be taken that are necessary for preserving and protecting these documents.
- (c) The Congress recommends to the Executive to set up the or-

ganizational framework for coordinating the functions of the planning unit, the budget division and of the "follow-up unit" of the Comptroller's report in order to improve future budgetary procedures.

140. *Membership in the Permanent Budget and Finance Committee*

The Congress recommends to the Zionist General Council that persons residing abroad should be included in the membership of the Permanent Budget and Finance Committee. Both members of the Council and non-members may serve on the above Committee.

141. *Control Activities and Comptroller's Report*

(a) The Congress takes note of the Comptroller's review of control activities for the period between the 28th and 29th Zionist Congresses.

(b) The Congress takes note of Report No. 20 of the Comptroller of the Zionist Organization to the 29th Congress, the Executive's remarks and the conclusions of the Permanent Budget and Finance Committee from this report, as presented to Congress.

The Congress expresses its regret that the Comptroller's reports are published to the public at large with major delay and charges the Comptroller to see to it that the annual reports of his office are made available to the public at large within 18 months of the reporting period to which they refer.

(c) Congress ratifies the recommendations of the Permanent Budget and Finance Committee, and requires that the Executive take the necessary steps in order to ensure that these recommendations and the Comptroller's recommendations be implemented.

(c) Congress expresses its appreciation to the Comptroller and his staff as well as to the Permanent Budget and Finance Committee of the General Council on their extensive work in dealing with the Comptroller's Report No. 20.

M. FUNDS

142. *Rehabilitation of 160 Neighbourhoods in Israel*

Congress notes that to mark the 30th anniversary of the State of Israel, the Prime Minister of Israel has appealed to World Jewry to assist the State of Israel in rehabilitating 160 disadvantaged neighbourhoods with poor housing.

Congress notes with appreciation that Keren Hayesod–United Israel Appeal and the United Jewish Appeal of the USA have undertaken to appeal to their voluntary workers and contributors to respond to the Prime Minister's call by increasing their contributions to the Campaign substantially.

Congress calls on all Zionists and all Zionist Federations to regard these purposes as targets for considerable contributions, over and above those to the regular Campaign.

143. *The Centrality and Right of Priority of Keren Hayesod–United Israel Appeal*

Congress reiterates its emphasis on the centrality and right of priority of the Campaigns of Keren Hayesod–United Israel Appeal and of the United Jewish Appeal.

Congress stresses once more that Israeli-based institutions engaged in raising funds abroad for objects entrusted to them, are in duty-bound to coordinate the timing of their activities with the Head Offices of the Keren Hayesod–United Israel Appeal and the United Jewish Appeal, within a calendar which will be agreed upon and which will safeguard the centrality and right of priority of the two above-mentioned Campaigns.

144. *Young Leadership*

Congress notes with satisfaction the efforts of Keren Hayesod–United Israel Appeal and of the United Jewish Appeal to draw young workers into the ranks, and calls upon the Young Leadership of the Zionist Organization and in particular the Zionist Youth Movements to take an active part in carrying out this task, in order to ensure the continuity of leadership in the campaigns.

145. *The United Appeal in Israel*

The Congress calls on the citizens of Israel to be partners in the overall volunteer effort by raising their contributions to the United Appeal in Israel—Keren Hayesod and Keren Kayemeth LeIsrael.

The Campaign in Israel is the Zionist instrument through which the citizens of the State take part in national activities.

146. *Greetings to Leaders and to Voluntary Workers of the Campaigns*

Congress extends fraternal greetings to the Keren Hayesod—United Israel Appeal around the world and the United Jewish Appeal, their leaders and voluntary workers, as well as to all Zionist bodies engaged in meeting the human needs of Israel and in strengthening the State of Israel and the Jewish people.

147. *Appreciation for the Activities of Keren Kayemeth LeIsrael*

- (a) Congress expresses its appreciation for the work of the Keren Kayemeth LeIsrael in fulfilling the primary national task of creating the infra-structure for Jewish Land settlement throughout the country, by converting sandy and rocky soil into living land able to bear fruit and provide a decent livelihood for its tillers and by its afforestation work which contributes towards improving the landscape of the country and the quality of life, and opens up new sites for holiday resorts and tourism for the public at large.
- (b) Congress emphasizes the important role played by the Keren Kayemeth LeIsrael in education and in information, in preparation for raising contributions. Congress declares that in accordance with its national character and by its traditional methods of fund-raising, the Keren Kayemeth fulfils a vital role in Zionist work in the Diaspora, and that it is incumbent upon it to approach every sector of the Jewish people and go into every Jewish home at any time throughout the year.

148. *KKL as the only Instrument for Soil Reclamation and Afforestation*

Congress recalls that in pursuance of the covenant signed in 1960

between the Government of Israel and the Keren Kayemeth LeIsrael, in agreement with the World Zionist Organization, Keren Kayemeth has become the only recognized instrument for soil reclamation and afforestation.

149. *Cooperation between the KKL and the Executive and Zionist Federations*

- (a) Congress recalls the resolutions passed by the 27th and 28th Zionist Congresses that, in recognition of the independent status and special tasks of the Keren Kayemeth LeIsrael within the World Zionist Organizations, and for the benefit of the Zionist Movement, the Zionist Executive and Board of Directors of Keren Kayemeth are requested to strengthen cooperation between them.
- (b) Congress notes the importance of Keren Kayemeth's contribution, both educationally and in the fulfilment of its tangible tasks, and calls upon every Zionist Federation and all Zionist organizations throughout the World to give Keren Kayemeth their support, as work for KKL must be an integral part of the activities of every Zionist body.
- (c) Congress notes the special effort made by Keren Kayemeth both in education and in the land development, to mark the 30th anniversary of the independence of Israel.

N. ELECTIONS

150. *The Chairman of the Zionist Executive*

In accordance with Article 14(c) of the Constitution, the 29th Zionist Congress elects

Mr. Arie L. Dulzin

as Chairman of the Zionist Executive.

151. *Members of the Zionist Executive*

In accordance with Article 14(c) of the Constitution, the 29th

Zionist Congress elects the following members of the Zionist Executive:*

Mr. Yoram Aridor, Israel	Mr. Arthur Levine, USA**
Dr. Avraham Avi-Hai, Israel	Mr. Akiva Lewinsky, Israel
Rabbi Eliezer Louis Bernstein, USA	Mr. André Narboni, Israel
Mr. Eli Eyal, Israel	Dr. Israel Peled, Israel**
Rabbi Tuvia Friedmann, Israel	Prof. Allen Pollack, USA
Mr. Nessim Gaon, Switzerland**	Mrs. Faye Schenk, Israel
Rabbi Richard Hirsch, Israel	Mr. Avraham Schenker, Israel
Mr. Harold Jacobs, USA**	Rabbi Alexander Schindler, USA**
Mrs. Charlotte Jacobson, USA	Mr. Yosef Shapira, Israel
Dr. Maurice A. Jaffe, Israel	Mr. Kalman Sultanik, USA
Mrs. Raya Jaglom, Israel	Dr. Yaacov Eliezer Tavin, Israel
Mr. Avraham Katz, Israel	Mr. Jacques Torczyner, USA
Mr. Raphael Kolowitz, Israel	Rabbi Ira Yudovin, USA
Mr. Moshe Krone, Israel	

152. *The Zionist General Council*

- (a) In keeping with Articles 14(c) and 32 sections 1 and 4 of the Constitution of the Zionist Organization, Congress elects as members of the Zionist General Council and as Deputy-Members the representatives of the groupings and parties as set forth in the lists on pages 80–82.
- (b) In keeping with Articles 32, para 3(b) of the Constitution, Congress elects as members of the Zionist General Council in an advisory capacity (Virilists) the persons set forth in the list on page 180 in addition to those already elected in former Congresses and Sessions of the General Council, listed on page 79.

(1) MEMBERS OF THE ZIONIST GENERAL COUNCIL

A. <i>Virilists</i>	Mr. Pinhas Cruso, USA
<i>Elected prior to the 29th Congress</i>	Mr. Joseph Daleski, South Africa
Mr. David Beit-Aryeh, Israel	Mr. Beinish Epstein, USA
Mr. Yeshayahu Brenstein, Israel	Mrs. Judith Epstein, USA
Mr. Aba Bornstein, England	Mr. Moshe Erem, Israel
Mr. Yehuda Braginsky, Israel	Mr. Max Melech Freilich, Australia

* In accordance with Art. 15 of the Constitution, Congress authorized the General Council to elect one member of the Executive from the Zionist Labour Movement whose seat has remained vacant. Prof. Ra'anana Weitz was elected at the Session of the Zionist General Council on June 27, 1978 as such member.

** In an advisory capacity.

Mrs. Bella Goldstein, USA
Mr. Edel J. Hurwitz, South Africa
Lord Janner, England
Mr. Shmuel Kahan, France
Mrs. Sara Kafri, Israel
Mr. Irma L. Lindheim Israel
Rabbi Irving Miller, USA
Mr. Itzhak Nathani England
Mr. Ludwig Pinner, Israel
Rabbi Prof. Louis Isaac Rabinowitz,
Israel
Mr. Anselm Reiss, Israel
Dr. Shlomo Zalman Shraigai, Israel
Mrs. Tamar de Sela-Pool, USA
Prof. Marie Syrkin, USA
Prof. Arieħ Tartakower, Israel
Mr. Harry Trope, South Africa

B. Virilists

Elected by the 29th Congress
Mr. Jacob Amit, Israel
Mr. David S. Bern, USA
Mr. Charles Bick, Israel
Mr. Yedidyah Blumenthal, South
Africa
Mgr. L. Braw-Ehrnberg, Israel
Mr. Eliyahu Eliaschar, Israel
Dr. Miriam K. Freund-Rosenthal,
USA
Mr. Jehuda Gothelf, Israel
Mr. Yona Kesse, Israel
Mrs. Lola Kramarsky, USA
Mrs. Hanna Lavin, Israel
Dr. Marcus Levinson, USA
Mr. Manuel Morgenstern, Argentina
Mr. Rafael Rafalin, Israel
Dr. Marcus Roitman, Peru
Mr. Leon Rubinstein, USA
Mr. Albert Stara, France
Mr. Sigmund Stock Australia
Mr. Israel Stolarsky, Israel
Mr. Aron Swertak, France
Mr. David Tabacznik, Israel
Mr. Wolf Toronczyk, France
Mr. Avraham Tory, Israel
Mr. Icchak Weiss, Israel

Mr. Itshak Yellin, Israel
Rabbi Z. M. Zambrowsky, Israel

**C. Members of the Executive till
the 29th Congress**

*(In keeping with Article 32, para
3(b) of the Constitution)*
Mr. Josef Almogi, Israel
Mr. Mordechai Bar-On, Israel
Mr. Chaim Finkelstejn, Israel
Dr. Israel Goldstein, Israel
Rabbi Arthur Hertzberg, USA
Rabbi Mordecai Kirshblum, Israel
Mr. Joseph Klarman, Israel
Rabbi Prof. Emanuel Rackman,
Israel
Mr. Moshe Rivlin, Israel

**D. Representatives of the Parties
Likud**

Mr. Arye Avidor, Israel
Mr. Gideon Avramowicz, Israel
Mr. Ariye Bechar, Israel
Mr. Mordechai Daian, Israel
Mr. Matityahu Drobjas, Israel
Mr. Salomon Friedrich, France
Mr. Heinz Galinsky, West Germany
Mr. Milton Gold, USA
Mr. Pinchas Goldstein, Israel
Mr. Eric Graus, England
Dr. Wolf Guerhenson, Brazil
Mr. Shmuel Hendel, Uruguay
Mr. Harry Hurwitz, South Africa
Mr. Ioshua Jasiuk, Argentina
Mr. S. P. Kamil, Australia
Mr. Aharon Katz, Israel
Mr. Jack Lefkowitz, USA
Dr. Harry Levi, USA
Mr. Ben C. Milner, Canada
Mr. Yitzhak Mittelman, Israel
Mr. Ivan J. Novick, USA
Mr. Jacques Orfus, France
Mr. Hayim Parnass, Israel
Mr. Itzhak Perez, Israel
Mr. Saul Patrich, Argentina
Mr. Gary P. Ratner, USA
Mr. Nathan Silver, Israel
Rabbi Dr. Joseph Sternstein, USA

Mr. Chaim Tassa, Israel
Mr. Harry Taubenfeld, USA
Mr. Ariel Weinstein, Israel
Mr. Herman L. Weisman, USA
Mr. Alex Williger, Belgium
Mr. David Yutan, Israel
Mr. Robert Zabłud, Australia

World Confederation of United Zionists

Mr. Morris Borsuk, South Africa
Mrs. Roslyn Brecher, USA
Mrs. Josephine Burson, USA
Dr. Osias Davidovich, Argentina
Mrs. Rose Dorfman, USA
Mrs. Beatrice I. Feldman, USA
Mrs. Bess S. Katz, USA
Mr. Abe Kramer, England
Mrs. Frieda Lewis, USA
Judge Seymour Levine, USA
Mr. Jaime Mitrani Levy, Mexico
Mrs. Helen Lusterman, USA
Mrs. Ethel Lozabnick, USA
Mrs. Rose Matzkin, USA
Mr. Roger Pinto, France
Mr. Herman Z. Quittman, USA
Mr. Paul Safro, USA
Mr. Elias Saps, Uruguay
Mr. Chaim Shachter, Israel
Mrs. Bernice Tannenbaum, USA
Mr. Melech Topiol, France
Mr. Izak de-Vries, Israel
Dr. Izak Warszawski (Varsat), France

Labour Zionist Movement

Mr. E. Abir, Iran
Mr. Yigal Allon, Israel
Mr. Boris Blinder, Brazil
Prof. Yehezkel Dror, Israel
Mr. Boris Blinder, Brasil
Prof. Yehezkel Dror, Israel
Mr. Nachum Gantz, Israel
Mr. Nachum Golan, Israel
Mr. I. K. Goldstein, USA
Mr. Uri Gordon, Israel
Mr. Shimon Grossman, Uruguay
Mrs. Matilda Guez, Israel
Mrs. Geula Javkin, Israel

Mrs. Frieda Leemon, USA
Mr. Yehiel Leket, Israel
Dr. Schneier Levenberg, England
Mr. Moshe Onik, Argentina
Mr. Jean Simon, Israel
Dr. Sydney Wax, Canada

Mizrachi — Hapoel Hamizrachi

Mr. Armond Abergel, Israel
Mr. Shraigai Cohen, USA
Mr. Avraham Douvdevani, Israel
Dr. Naftali Elati, Israel
Rabbi Yehuda Elinson, Israel
Mr. Elazar Goelman, Israel
Mr. Arie L. Handler, England
Mrs. Ruth K. Jacobson, USA
Mr. Maurice Lederman, England
Mr. Hayim Nitzan, Israel
Mr. Kurt Rothschild, Canada
Mr. Benyamine Sayade, France
Rabbi Herschel Shacter, USA
Mrs. Sara Shane, USA
Mr. Julius Spokojny, West Germany
Mr. I. J. Vengrower, Argentina

World Union of United Workers (MAPAM)

Mr. Jaacov Arnon, Israel
Mr. Dov Barnir, Israel
Mrs. Arlette Fellous, France
Mr. Moshe Kagan, USA
Dr. Moshe Roit, Argentina
Mr. Aryeh Shafir, Israel

The Democratic Movement for Change (DASH)

Mr. Moshe Ben-Ze'ev, Israel
Dr. Manfred Gerstenfeld, Israel
Mr. David Moushine, Israel
Mr. Pinhas Ofer, Israel
Mr. Moti Teori, Israel

WIZO

Mrs. Clara Balinsky, Canada
Mrs. Gilberte Djian, France
Mrs. Ruth Izakson, Israel
Mrs. Rachel Rapaport, South Africa
Mrs. Ann Zabłud, Australia

"Arza"
Rabbi Roland Gittelsohn, USA
Mrs. Ruth Nussbaum, USA
Rabbi Robert Samuels, Israel

Sephardi World Federation
Mr. Jacques Abissera, France
Mr. Claudio Leon, Brazil
Dr. Sarell Shoukroon, Canada
Mr. Leon Tamman, England
Mrs. Liliane Winn, USA

Maccabi World Union
Mr. Marcos Arbaitman, Brazil
Mr. Israel Ben-Nun, Israel
Mr. Louis Gecelter, South Africa
Mr. Joel Haskel, Belgium
Mr. Joe Rosen, W. Australia

World Union for Progressive Judaism
Rabbi Hugo Gryn, England
Mrs. Norma Levitt, USA
Mr. Isadore Magit, Australia

Mr. Maurice Silverman, South Africa
Prof. Ezra Zvi Spicehandler, Israel

World Council of Synagogues
Mr. Samuel Rothstein, USA
Rabbi Charles W. Siegel, Israel
Mr. Simon Schwartz, USA
Rabbi Mordechai Waxman, USA
Mr. David Zucker, USA

World Conference of Synagogues and Kehiloth
Mr. David Danino, Israel
Mr. S. Solomon Levin, England
Mr. Leon Masliah, France
Mr. Archie Peck, South Africa
Mr. Herman Rosenbaum, USA

The Zionist Council in Israel
Mr. Yehuda Azrieli, Israel
Mr. Raphi Ben-Hur, Israel
Mr. Aryeh Zimuki, Israel

(2) DEPUTY-MEMBERS OF THE ZIONIST GENERAL COUNCIL

Likud
Mr. David Amzyonovsky, Chile
Mrs. Zila Amidror, Israel
Mr. Itzhak Appelbaum, Israel
Mr. Shlomo Ariav, Israel
Mr. Jaime Aron, Israel
Mr. Herschel Auerbach, USA
Mr. Dov Avidan, Israel
Mr. Yitzhak Avinoam, Israel
Mr. Mati Azmon, Israel
Mr. Heinz Badt, Switzerland
Mr. Melvyn Benjamin, England
Mr. Simon Berger, USA
Mrs. Eli Bergman, Israel
Mr. Joseph Bernard, Australia
Mrs. Michal Eilata, Israel
Mr. Itzhak Eisenberg, Israel
Mr. Raphael Eitan, Israel
Mr. Ave Eyal, Israel
Mr. Raphi Ferber, Israel
Mr. Max Feuer, Argentina
Mr. Michael Fidler, England

Mr. Henryk Frier, Brazil
Mr. Arnold R. Ginsburg, USA
Mr. Max Goody, Canada
Mr. Yigal Grippel, Israel
Mr. Alex Gurari, Belgium
Mr. Shlomo Harari, Israel
Mr. Raphael Hatsvi, Israel
Mr. Meir Hauss, Israel
Mr. Joseph J. Hiller, USA
Mr. Frank Horny, USA
Mr. Abe M. Katz, USA
Rabbi Dr. Yehoshua Kimmelman,
Australia
Mr. Zoltan Klein, Argentina
Mr. Charles Koklin, Sweden
Mr. Jacques Kupfer, France
Mrs. Wilhelmina Kurzer, Israel
Mr. Yeshayahu Machanai, Israel
Mr. Moshe Madjar, Israel
Mr. Samuil Manski, USA
Dr. Rafael Markman, Brazil
Mr. Yisrael Medad, Israel

Mr. Yossi Meiner, Israel
Mrs. Ahuva Miron, Israel
Mr. J. Mondlak, Mexico
Mr. Lewis J. E. Moses, Canada
Mr. Daniel Nachmani, Israel
Mr. Mauricio Oberlender, Uruguay
Mr. Isaac M. Oberman, USA
Mr. William Pearl, USA
Mr. Alleck Resnick, USA
Mr. Paul Riebenfeld, USA
Mr. Benjamin Rosental, Mexico
Mr. Nat Rosenwasser, USA
Dr. Julius Sachar, South Africa
Mr. Zvi Shiloach, Israel
Dr. Gil Sinay, Chile
Mr. Meir Shitrit, Israel
Mr. David Stern, Israel
Mr. D. Stimmer, Belgium
Mr. Oscar Strassberg, Belgium
Mr. M. Szwarz, Argentina
Mr. Julius Weinstein, South Africa
Mr. Bernard B. White, USA
Mr. Pesah Yaacobson, Israel
Mr. Gabriel Yacoby, Italy
Mr. David Yafit, Israel
Mr. David Yasnogrodsky, Brazil
Mr. Dov Yosefi, Israel
Mr. Bertram Zwoben, USA

*World Confederation of United
Zionists*

Mr. Albert Balouka, France
Mr. Sam Benrubi, Greece
Mr. Harold Bernstein, USA
Mrs. Neri I. Bloomfield, Canada
Mr. Ralph Bortz, South Africa
Mr. Benny Cohen, France
Mr. Michael Edelman, France
Mrs. Lola Feitelberg, South Africa
Mr. Ricardo Galante, Argentina
Mrs. Rae Ginsburg, USA
Dr. Carlos Goldman, Venezuela
Mrs. Rose Goldman, USA
Mr. Francisco Gotthilf, Brazil
Mr. Sol D. Granek, Israel
Mrs. Pesia Hofman, Israel
Mr. Fritz Hollander, Sweden
Mr. Nathan Jacobson, Australia

Mrs. Deborah Kaplan, USA
Dr. Gregorio Katz, Mexico
Miss Leah Kayman, Israel
Mr. Eleazar Lipsky, USA
Mr. Ernest Markham, New Zealand
Mr. Joseph Meijers, Holland
Mr. Arne Melchior, Denmark
Mr. Robert Mitrani, France
Mrs. Amy Morrison, USA
Rabbi Morton H. Narrowe, Sweden
Dr. Syd Ossip, South Africa
Mr. Nel Parness, USA
Mr. Nathan Sissa Pessah, Mexico
Mrs. Ruth Popkin, USA
Mr. Jean Rosenblatt, France
Mrs. Rosalie Schechter, USA
Mrs. Sylvia Shapiro, Israel
Mrs. Hortense Shernoff, USA
Mr. Haviv Shimoni, Israel
Mr. Sidney Lawrence Shipton,
England
Mr. Donald Silk, England
Mr. Albert I. Talegawkar, India
Dr. Maximilian Tauchner, West
Germany
Mr. Leon Tchimino, Chile
Mr. Joe Vernik, Israel
Mrs. Gladys Zales, USA
Mrs. Edith Zamost, USA
Mr. Simmy Zawels, Israel
Mr. Ernest Zelig, USA

Labour Zionist Movement

Mrs. Anita Alexander-Pass, England
Mr. David Ankri, France
Mr. Israel Appel, Canada
Mrs. Hanita Atias Keidar, Israel
Mr. Shaoul Bensimhon, Israel
Mr. Aryeh Bernfeld, Israel
Mrs. Leah Brakin, Israel
Mr. Chaim Chessler, Israel
Mr. Walter Czenstochovski,
Venezuela
Mr. Max Epstein, Chile
Mr. Luis (Eliezer) Dalman, Israel
Mr. Shlomo Derech, Israel
Mrs. Judith Diesendruck, USA
Prof. Leo Diesendruck, USA

Mr. Grisha Feigin, Israel
 Mr. Eddy Fishman, USA
 Mr. Mockie Friedman, South Africa
 Dr. Berl Frymer, Israel
 Mr. Rafael Givon, Israel
 Mr. Amnon Golan, Israel
 Mr. Uri Huppert, Israel
 Mr. Bernt Jakobson, Sweden
 Mr. Sammy Jossipoff, West Germany
 Mr. Itzhak Korn, Israel
 Dr. Leon Kronitz, Canada
 Mrs. Frieda Leisorek, Mexico
 Mr. K. Makovski, Argentina
 Mrs. Eva Natch, Canada
 Mr. Yehuda Paz (Ginguld), Israel
 Mrs. Ida Portnoi, Brazil
 Mr. Bernardo Rymberg, Argentina
 Mr. Philip Satker, USA
 Mr. Henry Smith, England
 Mr. Aharon Sokolowicz, Australia
 Mr. Mario Tuval, Israel
 Mr. Jaakov Vismanski, Israel
 Mr. Bernard Weisberg, USA
 Mrs. Esther Zackler, Israel

Mizrachi — Hapoel Hamizrachi

Mr. Adi Am-Shalom, Israel
 Mrs. Nina Bellows, USA
 Mr. David Ben-Nach, Israel
 Mr. Dov Bloom, USA
 Mr. Ch. Elkan Carr, England
 Mr. Aharon Cohen, Israel
 Mr. Abraham Danino, Israel
 Mr. J. I. Feldman, Argentina
 Mr. Joseph Fishler, Israel
 Mrs. Sissy Flegg, Israel
 Rabbi Meyer Frydman, England
 Rabbi Isidore Frankfurter, France
 Mr. A. Leo Fugatsch, Switzerland
 Mr. Guggy Grahame, England
 Mr. Majrep Maurice Kneller,
 Belgium
 Mr. Henry Koor, England
 Rabbi Giuseppe Larras, Italy
 Mr. Mark Leibler, Australia
 Mr. Shlomo Levy, Israel
 Mr. Max Lewko, USA
 Mr. Moshe Marcovich, Mexico

Mr. Isaac Margulies, Uruguay
 Mrs. Hanna Michael, Israel
 Mrs. Maxin Miller, Israel
 Mrs. Melany Oelbaum, USA
 Mr. Solly Sacks, South Africa
 Mr. Jakob Segalowicz, France
 Rabbi Solomon J. Sharfman, USA
 Mrs. R. Silverstone, USA
 Mr. Aharon Skurnik, Israel
 Mr. Nissim Sued, Israel
 Mrs. Toby Wilig, USA
*World Union of United Workers
 (MAPAM)*
 Mr. Reuben Arzi, Israel
 Mr. Norman Auslander, Canada
 Mr. Mordechai Blanch, Israel
 Mr. Ran Cohen, Israel
 Mr. Riri Fiano, Italy
 Dr. Isaac Icekson, Chile
 Mr. Eliyahu Lahav, Israel
 Mr. Harvey Minsky, England
 Mr. Yoram Mitki, Israel
 Dr. Nouriel Rahmim, Iran
 Mr. Bunim Shamir, Israel
 Mr. Nahum Solan, Israel

*The Democratic Movement for
 Change (DASH)*

Mr. Yitzhak Ben-Zion, Israel
 Mr. David Blumberg, Israel
 Mr. Yair Cohen, Israel
 Mr. Shmuel Haramati, Israel
 Mr. Nechemia Meyers, Israel
 Mr. Daniel Morgenstern, Israel
 Mrs. Sonia Philosoph, Israel
 Mr. Ernesto Schwartzler, Israel
 Prof. Hillel Shuval, Israel
 Mrs. Ethia Simcha, Israel

WIZO

Mrs. Ilana Ben-Ami, Israel
 Mrs. Miriam Ben-Porath, Israel
 Mrs. Shulamit Braudo, Israel
 Mrs. Judith Goldkorn, England
 Mrs. Dahlia Gotta, Israel
 Mrs. Anita Jamitovsky, Israel
 Dr. Genia Kanowitz, Israel
 Mrs. Ariela Kisch, Israel

Mrs. Michal Modai, Israel
Mrs. Adela Rochman, Mexico

"Arza"

Rabbi Theodor K. Broido, USA
Mrs. Lilian Meltzer,
Rabbi David Polish, USA
Miss Judy Widetzky, Israel

Sephardi World Federation

Mr. Yerachmiel Assa, Israel
Mr. Sam Avital, Israel
Mr. David Cohen, Israel
Mr. Mordechai Elkayam, Israel
Mr. Zeev Greggo, Israel
Mr. Shlomo Hillel, Israel
Mr. Mati Ronen, Israel
Mr. Elias Salem, Argentina
Mr. David Sitton, Israel
Mr. Yehuda Toledano, Israel

Maccabi World Union

Mr. Shmuel Benkler, Israel
Mr. Yitzhak Caspi, Israel
Mr. Moshe Edelstein, Israel
Mr. David Fleischer, Argentina
Mr. Michael Kevehazi, Israel
Mr. Wilfred Lissack, South Africa
Mrs. Rivka Rabinowitz, Israel
Mr. Yitzhak Shargil, Israel
Mr. Ehud Solel, Uruguay
Mr. Wolfgang Wronkow, Sweden

World Union for Progressive Judaism

Rabbi Adi Assabi, Israel
Mr. Gerard Daniel, USA
Mrs. Ruth Daniel, USA
Mr. Nissim Eliad, Israel

Prof. Alfred Gottschalk, USA
Rabbi Leon Kronih, USA
Rabbi Allan Levine, Israel
Rabbi Dow Marmur, England
Mr. Eyal Poliker, Israel
Mr. Marcel Sturdze, France

World Council of Synagogues

Rabbi Dr. Raphael Arzt, Israel
Rabbi Wolf Kelman, USA
Rabbi Angel Kreiman, Chile
Mr. Avraham Levi, Israel
Mr. Jean Lewis, USA
Mrs. Ruth Perry, USA
Rabbi Stanley Rabinowitz, USA
Mr. Henry Rappaport, USA
Dr. Pesach Schindler, Israel
Rabbi Saul Teplitz, USA

*World Conference of Synagogues and
Kehiloth*

Mr. Shlomo Boukai, Israel
Mr. Joseph L. Cymerman, England
Mr. George Falk, USA
Rabbi Pinhas Roitman, Israel
Mr. Nathan Saperstein, USA
Rabbi Zev Segal, USA
Rabbi P. Stolper, USA
Rabbi Ephraim H. Sturm, USA

The Zionist Council in Israel

Mr. Mosse Goldstein, Israel
Mr. Meir Gurwitz, Israel
Mr. Nissan Harpaz, Israel
Mr. Benny Kashriel, Israel
Mr. Yitzhak Shmuely, Israel
Mr. Mosa Tasta, Israel

153. *Legal Bodies*

- (a) By virtue of Article 54 of the Constitution, Congress elects the
Congress Tribunal composed as follows:

Chairman of the Congress Tribunal

Justice Dr. Moshe Etzioni

Deputy-Chairmen of the Congress Tribunal:

Judge Shlomo Elkayam, Israel
Dr. David Merez, Israel
Adv. Yaakov Shechter, Israel

Adv. Yitzchak Shvo, Israel
Judge Yaakov Yinon, Israel

Members of the Congress Tribunal:

Dr. Paulo Bekin, Brazil	Judge Alfred H. K. Kleiman, USA
Adv. Emil Benado, Israel	Prof. Itzhak H. Klinghofer, Israel
Adv. Itzhak Berman, Israel	Dr. Yitzhak Malkin, France
Adv. Aryeh Brick, Israel	Mr. Raymond Patt, USA
Judge Moshe Byeski, Israel	Dr. Chaim Pazner, Israel
Dr. Emanuel Cohen, Israel	Mr. Bernard M. Rifkin, USA
Prof. André Chouraqui, Israel	Adv. Yoel Rosenberger, Israel
Mrs. Mildred Devor, Israel	Mr. Louis D. Sliver, Canada
Prof. Hy Faine, USA	Dr. Meir Silverstone, Israel
Adv. Yehuda Golan, Israel	Adv. Avraham Tayar, Israel
Mr. Harold Grubart, USA	Dr. George Webber, England
Miss Aline Kaplan, USA	Adv. Meir Weissman, Israel

- (b) By virtue of Article 53 of the Constitution, Congress elects as Attorney of the World Zionist Organization
Advocate Zvi Klemantinovsky
- (c) By virtue of Article 54 of the Consitution, Congress elects the following as Deputies to the Attorney of the World Zionist Organization:
- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| Adv. David Herman, Israel | Adv. Akiva Hoffman, Israel |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|

154. Office of the Comptroller

Congress elects

Mr. Meir Benzion Meiri
as Comptroller of the World Zionist Organization.

TABLE
ELECTION RESULTS AS CONFIRMED

Election area	Number of Mandates		Union General Zionists		Herut-Hatzoar		Conf. of United Zionists	
	Votes	Del.	Votes	Del.	Votes	Del.	Votes	Del.
Argentina	6,220	21	1,689 ¹	6	—	—	715	2
Australia	I.E.	9	—	2	—	4	—	—
Austria	1,186	3	118	—	287	1	—	—
Belgium	2,351	7	433	1	874	2	—	—
Brazil	U.E.	9	—	2	—	2	—	—
Canada	U.E.	17	—	4	—	2	—	—
Chile	U.E. ⁶	5	—	1	—	1	—	1
Colombia	U.E.	1	—	1 ⁷	—	—	—	—
Denmark	U.E.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
France ⁸	— ⁸	24	—	—	—	—	—	—
Germany	I.E.	3	—	1	—	—	—	—
Great Britain	U.E.	27	—	1	—	4	—	8
Greece	U.E.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Holland	700	4	183	1	167	1	—	—
India	U.E.	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Iran	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Israel	13	190	—	26	—	36	—	—
Italy	6,737 ²⁰	5	849	—	418	1	—	—
Mexico	1,752	6	—	—	302 ²²	1	465	2
New Zealand	I.E.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peru	U.E.	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Rhodesia	U.E.	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
South Africa	U.E.	14	—	1	—	5	—	3
Sweden	759	3	151 ²⁶	1	—	—	—	—
Switzerland	U.E. ²⁸	4	—	1	—	—	—	—
Uruguay	U.E.	8	—	1	—	2	—	—
U.S.A.	198,112	152	29,116	23	17,872	13	93,284	72
Venezuela	U.E.	3	—	1	—	—	—	1
World Election Lists	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—
	217,817	531	32,539	77	19,920	77	94,464	90

U.E. = Uncontested Elections (Elections without Polling).

I.E. = Indirect Elections.

¹ Likud.

² Sephardi Zionist Movement.

³ Independents.

⁴ After an increase of the representation from 6-7 delegates, the 7th seat was allocated to Mizrahi according to an agreement approved by the Tribunal.

⁵ Sephardi Movement for Zionist Change.

⁶ The Congress Tribunal allocated the seats according to rule 22 of the Election Rules.

⁷ Likud.

⁸ The Congress Tribunal annulled the results of the polling and allocated the seats.

⁹ Am Echad.

¹⁰ Ziona.

¹¹ List Meijers.

¹² The Congress Tribunal allocated the seats according to rule 22 of the Election Rules.

¹³ According to article 21 of the Constitution.

A
BY CONGRESS TRIBUNAL

Zionist Labour Movement		Mizrachi-Hapoel Hamizrachi		Mapam		Independent Zionists		Unaffiliated and others	
Votes	Del.	Votes	Del.	Votes	Del.	Votes	Del.	Votes	Del.
1,813	6	928	3	540	2	224	1	311 ²	1
—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1 ³
196	—	468	2	117	—	—	—	—	—
517	1	— ⁴	1	527	2	—	—	—	—
—	3	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
—	4	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	2 ⁵
—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16 ⁹
—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4 ¹⁰
—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
—	5	—	8	—	1	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
—	—	109	1	—	—	—	—	241 ¹¹	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	2	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
—	47	—	21	—	9	—	2	—	26 ¹⁴
									14 ¹⁵
									3 ¹⁶
									2 ¹⁷
									2 ¹⁸
									2 ¹⁹
819	—	450	1	2,626	3	—	—	1,575 ²¹	—
238	1	149	1	133	—	144	—	203 ²³	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	118 ²⁴	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2 ²⁵
143	1	138	—	—	—	—	—	327 ²⁷	1
—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
—	2	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
17,534	13	24,934	19	2,964	2	—	—	11,373 ²⁹	9
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,035 ³⁰	1
—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
21,260	93	27,176	71	6,907	27	368	4	15,183	92

14 Democratic Movement for Change (Dash).

15 La'am.

16 Sheli.

17 Ratz (Movement for Citizens' Rights).

18 Achdut.

19 Flatto Sharon.

20 Personal elections; every voter was entitled to vote for 1-4 delegates.

21 Various candidates who did not indicate their party affiliation and did not obtain a seat.

22 Likud.

23 Dor Hemshech.

24 Torah Ve'avodah.

25 Habonim.

26 Likud Sweden.

27 Non-party Zionists.

28 Electors were chosen, but an agreed list was submitted and therefore no polling took place.

29 Arza.

³⁰ New Coalition.

TABLE B

**DELEGATES WITH VOTING RIGHTS OF ZIONIST BODIES AND JEWISH
INTERNATIONAL BODIES, APPROVED WITHOUT ELECTIONS**

W.I.Z.O.	20
Zionist Council in Israel	10
Sephardi World Federation	*15
Maccabi World Union	*15
World Union for Progressive Judaism (Reform)	*15
World Council of Synagogues (Conservatives)	*15
World Conference of Synagogues and Kehiloth (Orthodox)	*15

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* According to Article 5, Section 4 (a)(4) of the Constitution of the World Zionist Organization the delegates shall not vote on matters of candidature nor take part in elections of office bearers of the WZO.

TABLE C
ALLOCATION OF MANDATES ON THE BASIS OF WORLD ELECTION LISTS

<i>Election Area</i>	<i>Number of Mandates</i>		<i>Union of General Zionists</i>	<i>Herut-Hatzoar</i>	<i>Conf. of United Zionists</i>	<i>Zionist Labour Movement</i>	<i>Mizrachi-Hapoel Hamizrachi</i>	<i>Mapam</i>	<i>Independent Zionists</i>
	<i>Votes</i>	<i>Del.</i>							
Argentina	6,220	21	—	—	0.415	0.125	0.135	—	—
Australia	Indirect elections	9	—	—	—	—	—	0.634	—
Austria	1,186	3	0.298	—	—	0.496	—	0.296	—
Belgium	2,351	6	0.107	0.235	—	—	—	—	—
Holland	700	4	0.045	—	—	—	—	—	—
Italy	6,737	5	0.630	—	—	0.608	—	—	—
Mexico	1,732	6	0.034	—	—	—	—	0.455	0.493
Sweden	759	3	—	—	0.292	—	0.545	—	—
U.S.A.	198,112	152	0.345	—	—	0.456	0.135	0.274	—
TOTAL (remaining votes)			1.459	0.235	0.707	1.685	0.815	1.659	0.493
TOTAL (mandates)		3	1	—	—	1	—	1	—

TABLE D
DISTRIBUTION OF DELEGATES BY COUNTRIES AND GROUPINGS ON FEBRUARY 27TH 1978
 Prior to the Determination of the Composition of the Zionist General Council

<i>Election Area</i>	<i>Number of delegates</i>	<i>Likud</i>	<i>Conf. of United Zionists</i>	<i>Zionist Labour Movement</i>	<i>Mizrachi-Hapoel Hamizrachi</i>	<i>Mapam</i>	<i>Democratic Movement of Change (Dash)</i>	<i>Arza</i>	<i>Unaffiliated</i>
Argentina	21	6	4	6	3	2			
Australia	9	7		1	1				
Austria	3	1			2				
Belgium	7	3		1	1	2			
Brazil	9	4		3	1	1			
Canada	17	6	1	4	4	1		1	
Chile	5	2	1	1		1			
Colombia	1	1							
Denmark	1		1						
France	24	6	9	3	5	1			1
Germany	3	1		—	1				
Great Britain	27	5	8	5	8	1			1
Greece	1								
Holland	4	2	1		1				
India	1		1						
Iran	7	2		2	2	1			
Israel	190	80	2	46	21	12	26	3	
Italy	5	1			1	3			
Mexico	6	1	3	1	1				
New Zealand	1		1						
Peru	1	1							
Rhodesia	1		1						
South Africa	14	6	5	1	2				
Sweden	3	1	1	1					
Switzerland	4	1			2	1			
U.S.A.	152	36	72	13	20	2		9	
Uruguay	8	3	1	2	1	1			
Venezuela	3	1	1	1					
World election lists	3	1		1		1			
TOTAL	531	178	113	93	77	30	26	13	2