

MACCABI WORLD UNION



מוזיאון מכבי ע"ש פייר גילדסגיים

PIERRE GILDESGAME MACCABI SPORTS MUSEUM

פיר גילדסגיים

פייר גילדסגיים

סימול 5-20-4

שם חטיבה א'ע"פ

תאריך 1977-82

מס. מיכל 177/א

ISRAEL-DIASPORA INSTITUTE

8th March, 1982

The Honourable Yitzhak Navon
President of the State of Israel
President's Residence
Jerusalem.

Dear Mr. President,

Following our meeting on February 21, 1982, regarding the Israel-Diaspora Institute, I should like once again to thank you for the encouragement and support you expressed in response to my report on the progress of the Institute's activities.

Your agreement to host the next meeting of our Governing Council at the President's Residence provides great encouragement to the Institute, while conferring upon it the importance and the broad, national Jewish dimension which befits the subject.

It will be my pleasure to continue updating you during the coming months on developments within the new framework.

Yours faithfully,

Professor Haim Ben-Shahar.

NOTE: The above is a free translation from the Hebrew original

BAR-ILAN UNIVERSITY

SUMMARY OF MINUTES OF MEETINGS OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

NOVEMBER 26TH, 1981 & MARCH 25TH, 1982

Dr. Z. Warhaftig, Presiding:

AGENDA: The Basic Jewish Studies Program

Dr. Z. Warhaftig expressed his pleasure at the large attendance of members of the Executive Council who had come to discuss the Basic Jewish Studies Program. This was the expression of Bar-Ilan's uniqueness. He especially welcomed two members from abroad: Mr. Michel Zimmerman from Canada and Mr. Conrad Morris from England. He congratulated Mr. Morris on his election as Chairman of the British Friends of Bar-Ilan and expressed the thanks of the University to Mr. Henry Knobil who is retiring as Chairman for his leadership.

THE BASIC JEWISH STUDIES PROGRAM (LIMUDEI YESOD)

Prof. S. Eckstein, Rector - spoke of the importance of the Executive Council discussing at its meetings central topics and problems which occupy the University's administration on a daily basis. He was pleased that the first such topic was The Basic Jewish Studies Program. He introduced Prof. Benjamin Gross, the head of this program.

Prof. B. Gross: Bar-Ilan expresses the philosophy of Torah and secular knowledge. The results of our teaching efforts should be examined from time to time. Our under-graduate students are obligated to take courses in Jewish studies within the framework of The Basic Jewish Studies Program in addition to their chosen University program - a total of 16 weekly hours: (4 hours Bible, 8 hours Talmud + 4 hours in either Jewish Philosophy

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or Jewish History).

In 1981-82 the following courses are being given:

<u>Department</u>	<u>Number of Courses</u>	<u>Number of Lecturers</u>
Bible	54	26
Talmud	86	34
Jewish Philosophy	25	11
Jewish History	12	10
TOTAL	177	81
	===	====

Over 8,000 students participate in these courses, including 400 - 500 elderly students in the Brookdale Program.

The students are from all age groups and come from varying educational and religious backgrounds. They are broken up into various groups: graduates of general high schools; religious and Yeshiva high schools; and foreign students. There are a few mixed groups. Twelve courses are given to the general high school graduates; seven to Yeshiva graduates and five to religious high school graduates. There are those who prefer mixed classes which provide an encounter between students from different backgrounds.

Since courses are given on a departmental basis, the lecturers are regular departmental staff. The curriculum is prepared by the appropriate department and undergoes review within the framework of Basic Studies, in order to adapt it to the various classes.

Talmud: We teach selected texts, areas in Halacha, the Oral Law - its principles and development.

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Bible: Students are generally familiar with the subject from high school and prefer general topics. Emphasis is placed on the study of the commentaries; the problem of modern interpretation, and differences in interpretation. This enables the students to study the various methods of Biblical interpretation and commentary.

Jewish Philosophy: The fundamental viewpoints of Judaism are studied. We try to impart an understanding of specifically Jewish attitudes and values, and the uniqueness of the Jewish way of life and history. Among the areas studied are: The concept of G-d, man and society, and the inter-relation between them; the spiritual trends and central movements in Judaism, as expressed in the Bible, by the Sages, in Medieval Philosophy; the Kabbalah, Hassidism, etc; the problems of Jewish identity in our time; religion and state; exile and redemption; Torah and ethics; Torah and science.

Jewish History: We attempt to provide an overall view of the main periods in Jewish history. Stress is placed mainly on the modern period.

In every course in the Basic Jewish Studies Program emphasis is placed on familiarity with the basic books in Judaism through the study of texts from the Bible, the Mishnah, Tosefta, Midrashim, Talmud, Poskim and Philosophy, together with a bibliography.

At the conclusion of each year tests are held and if a student does not obtain the necessary average, he must repeat the course the following year.

A record is kept on student attendance and this constitutes part of the student's grade. A student who exceeds the limit of absences is not eligible to sit for examination.

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We have been making a special effort in the courses in Talmud to reduce the size of the classes. The number of students in a class is about 60. In other subjects there are courses which are attended by over 100 students. In these circumstances it is almost impossible for the teacher to maintain personal contact. We could attain greater achievements if we would increase the number of teachers and reduce the number of students per course.

The main objectives of the Basic Jewish Studies Program are:

- (a) to strengthen the student's attitude to Judaism;
- (b) to expand the scope of the student's knowledge through the study of the sources;
- (c) to occupy the students with the mitzvah of Torah learning.

The approach must be different for students from a general background than for those having a religious background. The emphasis for the first group is to draw them closer to the Jewish heritage, and for the second group to strengthen their knowledge and commitment.

Programming for 8,000 students in over 100 courses is not an easy task. The department tries to provide courteous individual attention to every student with speed and efficiency, despite the limited personnel.

Lessons that are purely theoretical cannot, generally, change the student's way of life in a significant manner. It is, however, possible to change a general direction and to provide a positive attitude to Jewish tradition. A student from Kibbutz Gan Shmuel, after his studies here, invited the lecturers to give lessons in Judaism in his kibbutz. There are many examples of students who have expressed their gratitude

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for the opportunity afforded them in obtaining an understanding of traditional Jewish knowledge and values. There are students who are not satisfied with the program.

We review the program every two or three years. Our surveys show that most students relate positively to these studies and appreciate the courses.

The department makes every effort to have the teachers of these courses serve as personal examples for the Jewish way of life. Excellent scholars are often not engaged because they are not able to serve as personal examples. There may be a few teachers who err in their educational approach. We have a lecturer in Talmud, in a part-time position, whose task it is to instruct new teachers and advise them in their first year.

The emphasis is not only on a suitable academic level in teaching, but also on the educational aspect. University teachers are, generally, concerned with a scientific approach. Through their own education at Universities they became accustomed to the historical and philosophical method. This demands a certain hesitation in personal involvement. We require that they do not concentrate mainly on this method, since the purpose of the University is to produce at Bar-Ilan generations of Torah and scholarly adherents. A conflict obviously arises between the two approaches. We must make the students aware of these problems so that they can cope with them.

All involved in the program are committed to increase and reinforce the student's knowledge and understanding of our Jewish heritage. With the cooperation of all concerned, it was hoped that our great goals and objectives in this area could be realised.

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In the discussion that followed Prof. Gross' presentation, and which was continued at a second meeting, the following questions and issues were raised by members of the Executive Council:

- (1) Should the Basic Jewish Studies Program continue to be part of the Faculty of Jewish Studies, or be an independent unit?
- (2) Should the teaching approach be inspirational, or on an academic level, especially since almost 50% of the students come from a non-religious high school and background. Is it our role and purpose to impart knowledge or to motivate toward religious behaviour?
- (3) Should the choice of teachers be limited to those already teaching at the University, and thus on an academic level, or should other teachers be able to teach in this program?
- (4) Would a non-academic approach detract from the University's academic standards? Would it also, as a result, detract from influencing the students?
- (5) Should there be such a large variety of courses available in this program, or should the subject matter of the courses be limited to a few selected areas?
- (6) Should students be completely free to choose the courses, or should they be guided or even directed in their choice, according to their need and level?

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- (7) Should a certain period be set aside (a half day or two a week) when only Basic Jewish Program courses would be offered?
- (8) Should a student who does not have a minimum background in Jewish Studies be required, as a pre-requisite for acceptance to the University, to study one or two semesters in a fixed Jewish Studies framework?
- (9) Do we not presently satisfy the needs of those who want a more intensive program through the Institute for Advanced Torah Studies and the Midrasha for Women?
- (10) Would a more exacting and compulsory program drive away a considerable portion of our present and potential student population, and thereby severely limit the University's growth and development?
Would we not then drive away, particularly those from non-religious backgrounds on whom the University, in a more relaxed atmosphere and program, can have influence?

It was emphasised that the Government of Israel does not share in the cost of this program as it does in all other academic programs in the University. The burden of the program's budget is, therefore, carried solely by the University.

After an in-depth discussion at two meetings of the Executive Council it was decided to appoint a joint committee of the Executive Council and the Senate to review the questions that were raised and to bring recommendations to the respective authorities of the University.

A PROPOSAL
FOR LONG-TERM
POLICY-PLANNING
IN
JEWISH AFFAIRS:

THE ISRAEL-DIASPORA INSTITUTE

1st edition: June, 1981

2nd edition: January, 1982

A Proposal for Long-Term Policy Planning
in Jewish Affairs:

THE ISRAEL-DIASPORA INSTITUTE

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1st edition: June, 1981

2nd edition: January, 1982

A PROPOSAL FOR AN INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR JEWISH POLICY PLANNING

A. The Background

Radical change - social, economic, political, cultural and technological - and the attempt to cope with it characterize our age as they have no previous one. Diaspora Jewish life has been powerfully influenced by general shifts in demographic and occupational patterns, business and industrial trends, attitudes to tradition, community and commitment, and approaches to child-rearing, education and political process. Israeli society is also changing rapidly as a result of the same broad factors, and its own unique pressures. Both Israel and the Diaspora are affected by the transitions in each other.

To ignore or belittle change, or to despair of the ability to adjust to it, is perilous. What follows is a proposal for the creation of an instrument to assist Jewish leadership in coping intelligently and creatively with the forces of change in our world.

One central assumption underlies the proposal: The Jewish people in Israel and in the Diaspora form a single conceptual entity. The real differences in everyday life and outlook which do exist are far outweighed by the profound interdependence of fate and identity uniting us. The threats and advances experienced by one part of our people become transformed quickly into the anxieties and celebrations of the other part.

B. The Need

No uninformed or improvised reactions can be adequate to the challenges facing us. Systematic data collection, critical assessment and strategic planning are tools used by governments and corporations in devising responses to their shifting environments. The Jewish world requires no less serious and sophisticated a response from its leadership. "Crisis management" ("fire fighting") must be augmented by a process of long-term policy formulation, leading to concrete initiatives. Action must be grounded in knowledge and understanding.

It is therefore proposed to establish an international Institute for Jewish Policy Planning as a cooperative Israel-Diaspora venture.*

The Institute will conduct research not for pure knowledge alone, but for knowledge directly applicable to problem-solving. It will unite the brightest and most creative minds available in a dynamic process aimed at altering people's views, promoting new programs, and providing decision-makers with practical options and solutions.

Over the course of time, the Institute will sponsor policy-oriented research on a broad selection of the many important issues on the contemporary Jewish agenda. The Institute's governing bodies will be responsible for establishing priorities among the numerous research options. For the purposes of clarity and brevity, the issues on which policy planning is required may be grouped within three principal categories:

* The Institute will be known as the "Israel-Diaspora Institute", until such time as its Board members adopt an alternative name.

I. The Diaspora

- 1) Demographic, occupational, residential trends;
- 2) Jewish identity, acculturation, assimilation;
- 3) Jewish strength and influence: Jewish involvement in national/international politics;
- 4) Organization and political process in local communities;
- 5) The development of Jewish religious thought and responses of the tradition to modern dilemmas;
- 6) Jewish cultural self-expression and creativity.

II. The State of Israel

- 1) Problems of local and regional security, short- and long-term;
- 2) Potential sources of internal cleavage -
 - : the social gap
 - : Ashkenazim and Sephardim
 - : Religious and non-religious
 - : Jewish and non-Jewish minorities
 - : veteran Israelis and new immigrants;
- 3) The nature of the Jewishness of the State and of its Jewish citizens;
- 4) Problems of economic structure and integration into the world economy ("internationalization" of the Israeli economy);
- 5) The full implications of "peace or the lack of peace".

III. Israel-Diaspora Relations

- 1) Israel as the center of the Jewish world; its role in the preservation of the Diaspora;
- 2) The meaning of Zionism today: ideological and practical;

- 3) Aliyah: future prospects and forms; Israeli absorption;
- 4) "Yordim" and "noshrim";
- 5) Economic cooperation between Israel and the Diaspora - within Israel and abroad;
- 6) Jewish aid to Israel (UJA, Bonds, special projects, volunteering, etc.);
- 7) Israel-Diaspora cooperation in Jewish education;
- 8) Conflicts between Israel and Diaspora and their resolution.

This list is intended to be illustrative rather than comprehensive, and is certainly open to supplementation and amendment. A critical reading of the list soon reveals that several of the issues could justifiably have been grouped under any or all three of the categories. This serves to underline our central assumption about the interdependence of needs and concerns and the conceptual unity of the Jewish people in Israel and the Diaspora.

C. Initial Steps and an Ongoing Process

The ideas outlined above have been developing through a cumulative process of consultations among lay leaders, professionals and academics in Israel and the Diaspora over the past three years. Two meetings of note were organized in Caesaria in December, 1978 (see Appendix I for the resolutions passed on that occasion), and in Palm Beach in early 1979.

The process has continued since then in a variety of smaller meetings around the world, and is now reaching its concluding stages.* A survey of existing Jewish institutions and major non-Jewish policy institutes was undertaken as well (see Appendix 2). Excellent research institutes do

* See Section G and Appendix 4.

exist in various Jewish organizations and at universities in Israel and abroad. The former are concerned primarily with day-to-day, short-term issues. The latter concentrate on more academic types of research, in which the search for knowledge takes precedence over the concern for policy implications.

It was discovered that no Jewish research and policy body in the sense under discussion exists at this time. Any new body created for this purpose would clearly have to seek the maximum cooperation with existing research frameworks and to avoid duplication of efforts.

D. The Proposed Institute and its Purposes

In summary, it is proposed to establish an international Jewish policy planning institute, which will focus the best available resources on a methodical, policy-oriented consideration of the great issues facing the Jewish people. The issues are no less than the spiritual, physical and creative survival of the Jewish people. For us, there are no higher stakes.

The proposed Institute shall have four main purposes:

- 1) To study major topics of Jewish concern and provide the Jewish community, through its existing institutions, with appropriate policy options;
- 2) To provide all elements of Jewish leadership with first-rate information which would enhance the quality of their participation in Jewish life;
- 3) To serve as a creative force within the Jewish community; to spark the process of thought and dialogue through which new ideas are gradually incorporated into Israeli and world Jewish agendas;
- 4) To serve as a resource for Jewish institutions seeking the Institute's assistance in areas pertinent to their own activities.

E. Structure, Organization and Budget

- 1) A pilot Committee will be established to take responsibility for the operation of the Institute in its formative stage. Among other things, the pilot committee will propose the formal structure of the Institute, its Board, and its main offices.
- 2) The Institute will eventually have a Board that will nominate the officers, finalize its formal structure, and take charge of its operation. However, this Board will be established at a later stage.
- 3) Parallel to the establishment of the pilot committee, an academic advisory committee will be established, to be made up of leading Jewish academics and other experts.
- 4) Initially, the pilot committee will appoint an administrative secretary to deal with administration and communications. The administrative secretary will work intimately with both the pilot and the academic advisory committees. Eventually, when the Board is established, a Director will be appointed.
- 5) The Institute would initially be based in Israel and would eventually have at least one base in the Diaspora. The Israel base would avail itself of the facilities of Tel Aviv University. The first Diaspora base would be located on the eastern seaboard of the United States. An additional base could also be established in Europe, e.g. in London.
- 6) Initially, the Institute will hire academic and other specialists to perform assigned tasks, e.g. a Project Director would be engaged for a particular study. He, in turn would develop the outline of

work with the Institute officers and then engage selected specialists to perform the various tasks.

- 7) An initial annual budget of about \$250,000 would be required for a minimum period of three years. This sum would be provided by 15-18 individuals who would make an annual commitment of \$15,000 each for three years.

F. Method of Operation

- 1) Proposals for study and study projects would be suggested to the Institute in a variety of ways. They would all be channelled through the Director to the Board, which would have access to the advice and recommendations of the academic advisory committee.
- 2) Once it was decided to go forward on a given project, the Director - in consultation with the Board and Academic Advisory Committee - would engage a Project Director. The first task of the Project Director would be to refine the proposal, incorporating details on timetable, budget, subject areas, methodology and personnel. The elaborated proposal would then be returned to the Board for a final decision.
- 3) The Project Director could hire different experts to undertake particular parts of the study. For example, a systematic review and comparison of the findings of existing research would provide an invaluable perspective and jumping-off point.

- 4) During the course of the study, meetings and conferences would be held with other experts to review its progress. Intellectuals, laymen, administrators and others intimately involved with the subject matter could provide valuable feedback to the researchers by reacting critically to early results and conclusions, and by monitoring the progress of the developing study.
- 5) Interim reports and discussions would be conducted at the Board level, and perhaps the process of sharing developments with the appropriate bodies would begin at this point.
- 6) The project would normally be completed between 6 and 18 months from its inception. The Board would receive the study for consideration, comment and approval, and would then proceed to discuss how best to use it. This could include all or parts of the following procedures, as each particular situation required:
 - a) Publication of the full report and distribution to the appropriate individuals and bodies;
 - b) Publication and distribution of the Executive summary;
 - c) Preparing articles for the Jewish press and other relevant media;
 - d) Conducting international conferences on the subject with experts and lay leaders and mobilizing their support;
 - e) Conducting closed seminars with top experts, where needed;
 - f) Placing the report and its conclusion on the agenda of bodies such as the Board and Executive of the Jewish Agency; the World Jewish Congress; the Council of Jewish Federations;

the Boards and relevant committees of leading Jewish organizations in different countries; the Government of Israel and its relevant ministries; the President of the State of Israel; and other agencies and individuals relevant to achieving the implementation of the project recommendations;

- g) The Board would maintain an active brief on the progress of implementation.

- 7. An example of the kind of work and issues the Institute will deal with can be seen in the three case studies described in Appendix 3.

G. UPDATE: January 1982

The founding meeting of the Israel-Diaspora Institute was held in New York City on Oct. 12, 1981. The agenda of the meeting and list of participants are to be found in Appendix 4.

Since the meeting, steps have been taken to get the Institute organized and on its feet, to initiate policy research projects in Jewish education and Israel-Diaspora economic cooperation, and to formulate plans for a major academic conference on Israel-Diaspora relations. Reports on the progress of these efforts will be issued periodically.

Appendix 1(a)

A NEW LOOK AT THE WORLD JEWISH AGENDA:

RESOLUTIONS PASSED AT A MEETING HELD AT CAESARIA, DECEMBER, 1978

1. The Institute will deal principally with matters pertaining to the future of World Jewry and the relationship between Israel and the Diaspora. The reality of the coexistence of Israel and Diaspora calls for a reformulation of some basic assumptions and a re-assessment of some fundamental policies.
2. The Institute will undertake policy-oriented research geared to problem solving. It will act as a catalyst with a view to influencing decision making, initiating informed discussion, and stimulating public opinion. It will also serve as a resource center for existing Jewish organizations and institutions.
3. The Institute will commence its operations with serious policy-oriented research and analysis of fundamental issues of mostly long-term duration affecting the future of the Jewish people in Israel and the Diaspora.
4. The Institute will not diffuse its efforts on a broad range of problems simultaneously. It will concentrate on a limited number of subjects deserving top priority, and the emphasis will be on thoroughness and excellence in inquiry.
5. The Institute will be completely independent of all existing institutions and Jewish or other organizations. However, it will seek collaboration

Appendix 1(a)

with institutions and organizations specializing in related areas.

6. The Institute will have an International Board of Governors comprising scholars, community leaders and other distinguished persons.
7. The Institute will have branches both in Israel and the Diaspora. Initially it will have two such branches; one on the eastern seaboard of the United States and the other in Tel Aviv (the latter availing itself of the facilities of Tel Aviv University).
8. The Institute will avail itself of all potential talents: it will have a relatively small permanent staff nucleus, temporary visiting Fellows and scholars from various existing institutions who will be encouraged to spend some time at the Institute on a part-time (ad hoc) or sabbatical basis. The Institute will, however, plan its work several years in advance so as to be able to recruit available scholars and Fellows well in advance.
9. The Institute will operate on the basis of Endowment Funds enabling it to be financially independent.

Appendix 1(b)

PARTICIPANTS AT THE CAESARIA MEETING, DECEMBER, 1978

Adelman, Howard, Professor of Philosophy, New York University
Bar-On, Mordechai, History Department, Hebrew University
Bauer, Yehuda, Professor of Contemporary Jewry,
Holocaust Studies, Hebrew University
Ben-Shahar, Haim, Professor of Economics,
President, Tel Aviv University
Bick, Myer, Canada-Israel Committee, Montreal
Cotler, Irwin, Professor of Law, McGill University
Cummings, Jack, Business, Canada and Israel
Dinstein, Yoram, Dean, Faculty of Law, Tel Aviv University
Elam, Yigal, Institute for Zionist Research, Tel Aviv University
Elazar, Daniel, Professor of Political Science, Bar Ilan University,
Director of the Center for the Study of Federalism,
Temple University
Golan, Amnon, Director-General, Tel Aviv University
Gorni, Yosef, Director, School of Jewish Studies, Tel Aviv University
Greenberg, Irving, Professor, CUNY, Director, National Jewish
Conference Center
Kesse, Zvi, Managing Director, "Consulting of Data Analysis" Ltd.
Lipset, Seymour Martin, Sociology and Political Science, Stanford
University; Chairman, American Professors for Peace
in the Middle East, and B'nai Brith National Hillel
Commission.
Patterson, David, Principal, Center for Postgraduate Hebrew Studies,
Oxford University
Shapira, Amos, Constitutional Law, Private Integration Law,
Faculty of Law, Tel Aviv University
Sklare, Marshall, Contemporary Jewish Studies, Brandeis University
Tal, Uriel, Professor of History, Tel Aviv University

EXISTING JEWISH RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS

An extensive investigation reveals that a "Jewish Policy Think Tank" per se, does not exist.

The Institute of Jewish Affairs (associated with the World Jewish Congress) London, has operated for many years and has produced a prodigious amount of excellent research, analysis and essays on Jewish concerns. Its particular emphasis has been on Eastern, Central and Western European issues. It would be advisable for the proposed Institute to explore the possibilities of cooperation with the I.J.A., in view of its experience, standards and areas of specialization.

The Institute for Human Relations of the American Jewish Committee, New York, has conducted a number of major studies through the establishment of special task forces. These have resulted in the publication of impressive reports published in booklet form, dealing with Intergroup Relations in America, the Future of the Jewish Community in America, the World of the Seventies, and Israel-Diaspora relations. As these themes suggest, the work is general in nature, and the result of a number of position papers and seminars. Some outstanding individuals participated in this exercise.

The Center for Jewish Community Studies, Jerusalem, headed by Professor Daniel Elazar, operates as a loose association of scholars from Israel, the U.S., and Europe. They generally prepare papers, do sociological research, and at times undertake particular studies, as they did for Project Renewal.

In Israel, there is a vast array of institutes, research bodies, learned societies and organizations. Most are attached to, or are an integral part of the Universities. Almost all are oriented principally to academic research, conducting studies in specific areas. A listing of these is available.

The Institute for Jewish Policy Planning and Research, of the Synagogue Council of America, which went out of business in 1979 after several years of operation, was perhaps the closest to the Think Tank we are envisaging. It was always a small operation (two full-time professional employees). Its major contribution was the regular publication of "Analysis", a first-rate research document dealing with a variety of issues on the Jewish agenda.

Appendix 3

CASE STUDIES

The agenda of the founding conference provides for the presentation of three papers as a demonstration of the Institute's innovative approach to policy development. A brief summary of the orientation and objectives of the studies follows.

1. U.S. policy prospects in the Middle-East: a political strategy for Jews.
In 1976 the Brookings Institute issued a paper on American policy in the Middle East. This document became the focal point of public debate on the subject and framework for subsequent U.S. policies.

It is proposed to commission a panel of first-rate academics to prepare a study and recommendations on U.S. policy in the 1980s. This study should serve the following purposes:

- i) to analyze and assess possible U.S. policies;
- ii) to recommend an overall strategy for the Jewish community, with reasoned suggestions of specific tactics and political stands;
- iii) to develop a discussion paper as the basis for an independent policy framework for U.S. policy in the Middle East in the 1980s.

2. Israel-Diaspora: Economic Cooperation

Today, the economic relationship between Israel and the Diaspora is one-sided, focusing on economic aid to Israel through Appeals and Bond Drives. The one-sidedness of the relationship has become so deeply ingrained that even when Jewish businessmen invest in Israel, they do so more on sentimental grounds than on economic grounds.

When Israel was established, such an approach was perhaps justified - the benefit that the infant economy derived from such support was a major component in the fast economic growth of the 1950s and 1960s - but is less appropriate at Israel's present stage of development. Now, a more balanced approach is required.

Appendix 3 (Contd.)

To a very large extent, Israel's future prosperity depends on its successful integration in the world economy in all facets of economic activity - production, finance, marketing, know-how, etc. This study investigates ways of achieving the international integration of Israel's economy through the active involvement of Diaspora Jewry, with the aim of having Jewish businessmen become involved with Israel's domestic and international activity in a way that would be beneficial to both.

3. Jewish Education

It is commonly agreed that Jewish education remains the single most important tool in ensuring the survival of the Jewish people and improving the quality of Jewish life.

The study would aim at improving the achievements of the present system of Jewish education. This must include emphasis of the relevance of the Jewish heritage to twentieth-century living. The study would collate the previous studies of Jewish education in an effort to organize the existing body of knowledge and would then develop methods of utilizing all resources available to the Jewish people in its endeavour. Attention would be given to teacher training, curriculum development, pedagogical techniques, preparation of course material suitable for different ages, and helping individual communities in improving their Jewish education systems. The study will emphasize the potential for cooperation between Diaspora and Israeli educators and institutions.

APPENDIX 4. (a)

Agenda of Founding Meeting: October 12, 1981

The Ballroom Suite, Regency Hotel, New York City

9.30-10.30 Presentation

Chairman: Jack L. Cummings, Chairman, Board of Governors,
Tel Aviv University.

"PLANNING THE FUTURE:

1. THE NEED AND THE IDEA FOR A JEWISH POLICY PLANNING INSTITUTE"

Professor Henry Rosovsky, Dean, Faculty of Arts and Sciences,
Harvard University.

Professor Yoram Dinstein, Rector, Tel Aviv University.

2. "LAYING THE FOUNDATIONS FOR A JEWISH POLICY PLANNING
INSTITUTE: PRACTICAL STEPS AND RESEARCH PRIORITIES:

Professor Haim Ben-Shahar, President, Tel Aviv University.

10.30-12.00 Presentation and Discussion

Chairman: M. Hatchwell Toledano, Madrid.

"THE MIDDLE EAST IN THE 1980s:
ISRAELI AND AMERICAN POLICY PERSPECTIVES".

Reporting for the Israeli Study Group:

Shlomo Gazit, President, Ben-Gurion University.

Reporting for the American Study Group:

Dr. Howard Stanislawski, Boston.

12.00-1.30 Luncheon Session

Presentation

Chairman: Mr. Israel Klabin, Rio de Janeiro

"TOWARDS THE YEAR 2000: THE CHANGING WORLD AND
THE JEWISH PEOPLE'S PLACE WITHIN IT".

Philip M. Klutznick, Chicago.

1.30-3.00 General Discussion

Chairman: Professor Haim Ben-Shahar, President
Tel Aviv University.

"THE WAY AHEAD:

1. General Guidelines
2. Resolutions
3. Founding Committee
4. Legal Framework".

3.00-3.45 Presentation

Chairman: Professor S. Martin Lipset, The Hoover Institution,
Stanford University.

"DECIDING ON RESEARCH PRIORITIES: TWO RESEARCH OUTLINES:

1. JEWISH EDUCATION IN THE DIASPORA

Comments by Dr. Jaime Constantiner, Mexico City.

2. ISRAEL-DIASPORA ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION"

Comments by Mr. M. Hatchwell Toledano, Madrid

Comments by Mr. Elmer Winter,
Committee for the Economic Growth of Israel

Comments by Mr. Naftali Blumenthal,
Koor Industries, Tel Aviv.

3.45-4.00 Summation

Professor Ephraim Katzir, Former President of the State of Israel.

Appendix 4. (b)

Participants at the Founding Meeting of the Israel-Diaspora Institute

United States

1. Max Fisher
2. Philip M. Klutznick
3. Howard Squadron
4. Elmer Winter
5. Jerrold C. Hoffberger
6. Henry Rosovsky
7. S. Martin Lipset
8. Martin Meyerson
9. Kenneth Bialkin

Israel

1. Ephraim Katzir
2. Rafael Recanati
3. Naftali Blumenthal
4. Benno Gitter
5. Haim Ben-Shahar
6. Yoram Dinstein
7. Shlomo Gazit
8. Joseph Ciechanower

Canada

1. Jack Cummings
2. Irwin Cotler

Mexico

Jaime Constantiner

Spain

M. Hatchwell Toledano

Brazil

Israel Klabin

Communications Received (from individuals unable to attend
due to technical reasons)

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Trevor Chinn (Britain) | 6. Morris L. Levinson (United States) |
| 2. Mendel Kaplan (South Africa) | 7. Ray Wolfe (Canada) |
| 3. Richard Goldman (United States) | 8. Joseph Pecker (Israel) |
| 4. Max M. Kampelman (United States) | 9. Ernest Japhet (Israel) |
| 5. Mort Mandel (United States) | 10. Amnon Golan (Israel) |

KFAR AHARON NETANEL

P.O. BOX 919 RAMAT GAN

TEL: 03-779031 TELEX 33319 MACAB IL

כ פ ר א ה ר ו ן נ ת נ א ל

779031 טל' 919 ת.ד.

רמת - גן

מועצת המנהלים 1982

מס'	השם	התפקיד	מיקוד
1.	הסת' עולמית "מכבי"	כפר המכביה ת.ד. 919	52105
2.	אליהו איזקסון	הרצליה, רח' קפלן 6	46606
3.	משה אדלשטיין	פתח-תקוה הרב קוק 21	49315
4.	גורא איסטרווילסקי	אש"צ ברניצקי 17	75239
5.	עו"ד ישראל בן-נרן	רמת-חן הסרן דב 6	52222
6.	יוסף גולדשטיין	רמת חן הסרן דב 9	52222
7.	יעקב גולדווסר	פתח-תקוה סביון 3	49542
8.	יוסף דולגין	תל-אביב, דרובאנוב 4	63144
9.	רמי הורביץ	ד"ג, יוסף ספיר 1	52622
10.	יהושע הדרי	ת"א שר' עמנואל 8	62645
11.	יצחק כספי	תל-אביב, השופטים 28	64365
12.	עזריקם מילצ'ן	רחובות, ויצמן 19	76281
13.	רבקה נתנאל	תל-אביב דובנוב 16	64368
14.	עוזי נתנאל	תל-אביב, הרכש 26	69699
15.	גרישה פינקלשטיין	פתח-תקוה מונטיפיורי 12	49364
16.	ד"ר ישראל פלד	רמת-גן קיש 12	52312
17.	שמחה פרידמן	הרצליה פיתוח יהדות הדממה	46725
18.	מיכאל קוהוזי	גבעתיים, מאיר רוטנברג 6	53253

FROM ABROAD

BOARD OF DIRECTORS 1982

NO.	NAME	ADDRESS
19.	Joel Haskel	Avenue Maurice 1 - Bte 11, B-1050 Brussels, Belgium.
20.	Yoshua Kipnis	Av. Manuel Avila Camacho 620, Mexico 10 D.F.
21.	Ian Maltz	P.O. Box 8496, Johannesburg South Africa.
22.	Fred Oberlander	10897 Dupont Street, Montreal, Que. H2B 2H3 Canada.
23.	Joe Rosen	17 Ferrar Street, Mt. Lawley 6050, W. Australia.
24.	William Steerman	19th Floor, Lewis Tower Building, Philadelpha, PA. 19102 U.S.A.
25.	Fred Worms	Esher House, Bishops Avenue, London N2 OAL Great Britain.

*File: macab
World Union*

Dr. I. Peled,
16 Rchov Kish
RAMAT GAN,
Israel.

18th September 1981

Dear Israel,

I am addressing this letter to your private address because it is an informal communication.

You will recall that we had a brief chat whilst you were here with regard to the unfortunate vacancy caused by the late Pierre's death, he had fulfilled the part of an "active President" in his own inimitable way. You will of course also recall that the position he filled was in fact one which was created specially for him after his retirement from the Chairmanship, bearing in mind that at that time there was already a President in existence in the person of Nachum Heth.

With Pierre's death it might be as well to let the specially created position die once again rather than becoming involved in what I think, from secondhand information received, might become a "political football" game.

I feel that the position of President of the MWU is one which ought to be filled by a venerable elder statesman known in the wider world community for his activity, not only on behalf of Maccabi, and a person who has held prestige positions recognised in Israel by the political hierarchy as well. It must be a non-contraversial person standing above politics. I am sure you do not need me to provide you with this definition, but I am spelling it out because of the "contenders for the post" about which I have heard.

Would it not be "politic" to release a statement reaffirming the fact that Dr. Nachum Heth is the Hon. President of the MWU and that it is not intended to discuss the succession to the position previously held by Pierre at the next Congress. I consider the present wrangling behind the scenes somewhat distasteful.

I hope you do not mind my raising this matter but I believe that Fred and I are about the longest serving members of the MWU Executive and, therefore, have perhaps a little more perspective.

I take this opportunity of sending you, Chaya and all the family my very best wishes.

Yours sincerely,

K.J. GRADON

Copies to: Mr. R. Glatter
Mr. F.S. Worms

File

THE HISTORICAL MESSAGE OF THE MACCABI MOVEMENT

The Maccabi World Union is unique in the Jewish world and in the world in general. The Movement was founded 80 years ago and to-day encompasses a great number of clubs and organisations in different ways in tens of countries and in hundreds of Jewish communities throughout the world. Maccabi exists due to a common denominator and common goals.

The common denominator is the preservation of Jewish identity, the preservation of the relationship between Jews and acknowledgement of Israel as the centre of Jewish life. In other words, the preservation of Judaism and strengthening of Israel. The paths to this goal are in some places, through sports clubs only and in other places through Jewish community centres whose format is more educational.

The greatness of our Movement is that it adjusts itself to the culture, leadership and ideology in every branch and community and even under these circumstances, there exists a common denominator that bridges and ties together all the clubs and branches all over the world.

Also the degree of movement activities passes through phases according to periods, economical conditions and the individuality of each club and community.

In every generation, the Jewish people preserved their existence and continuity by the preservation of Judaism and Jewish education, the heder and the yeshivot, torah study houses in Eastern Europe and Jewish schools preserved our Jewish identity. In communities in Eastern and Central Europe, where a large part of the Jewish people lived, there was the main spiritual and cultural nucleus of the Jewish people which supplied to most of the Aliyah to Eretz Israel its ideology and aspects of Judaism and from here the principles of Jewish education spread to the Diaspora.

During the Holocaust, all of these communities were destroyed by the Nazis and their allies and the Jewish people lost their important centre of Jewish spiritualism. The centre for Jewish education was strengthened in Israel and from here halutzik movement representatives were sent to the Diaspora to educate on Zionism, they stressed Zionism and Aliyah to Eretz Israel. Jewish education in the Diaspora died out and the attachment to Judaism became less important.

In recent years, the halutzik movements have had less influence - basically due to the fact that Israel has become less attractive and also because these movements are attached to political parties in Israel and the youth in the Diaspora is not interested in Israeli political movements.

X A vacuum has been formed - an emptiness - in educating the Jewish people in the Diaspora and in regards to Israel. In the Maccabi Movement, an ideological resurrection is taking place and last year we held ideological discussions on Maccabi in the 80's. There was a feeling that the Movement was at a crucial point and that it's ideology was suitable to the life of the Jewish people. This feeling led us to hold discussions and seminars in all the branches of the Movement.

X The social conditions in most of the countries in the Diaspora are encouraging for assimilation, growing away from Jewish identity and mixed marriages and these developments are dangerous to the existence of the Jewish people. This emptiness - the return to our roots - can only be filled by one movement in the Jewish world, that is the Maccabi World Union and this is due to the movement's apolitical, liberal and non-militant character which enables comfortable affiliation from the individual standpoint but is important in preserving the Jewish identity.

In addition to the process of the severing of the relationship between large sections of the Jewish people and Judaism, a great number of Jewish people have become disconnected from Israel. If, until the present, the Maccabi Movement had a passive role in the life of the Jewish people, satisfied with a mainly sports framework and only in certain sectors of the Movement the educational aspect was stressed, to-day we must also play a role in the educational aspect. We must fight against assimilation, we must undertake education of Judaism at all levels.

United States Jewry

The most vulnerable point of our movement is the largest Jewish community in the Diaspora - America. In the United States, the movement has weakened and except for a few small clubs our presence isn't felt. Only in preparation for the Maccabiah do organisers co-ordinate random activities and these however, are based mainly on sports in anticipation of this great event.

If we have reached the conclusion that as a passive movement we must become an active movement that will develop clubs, branches and organisations in all the Jewish communities not only for increasing our membership but in order to fulfil a national historic mission of preserving the continuity and existence of the Jewish people and the principles of Jewish culture and our mission of development in the Jewish world and due to the circumstances, we are obliged to change and one of our first tasks in years to come will be the establishment of Maccabi in the United States.

There also, Jewish education and continuity is lacking more than in any other country, this is due to the freedom and liberalness and the fact that the U.S.A. is composed of many different immigrant ethnic groups and the Jews are no more foreigners than the other ethnic groups formed by Irish, Italian, etc. immigrants. This process is also due to the large Jewish population in the States and the movement from the cities to the periphery creating a situation in which Jewish education has become less; decreased Zionist activism has also been replaced through fund-raising and not through the educational movements. Ever where a Jewish club or community centre exists, it is not affiliated with a world Jewish movement, the type of affiliation our movement offers, which strengthens the relationship between the clubs in various countries which can be described as an analogy between the local club - affiliation with a world-wide Jewish movement - connection with Israel. A relationship of Jewish unification.

This lack of Judaism and Zionism which exists in the large Jewish community in the U.S.A. must be filled by us - the Maccabi Movement. This isn't just ambitiousness on our part, this is a mission and historic role.

Educational Centre

This aspiration obligates us to establish an Educational and Spiritual Centre that will distribute ideological material, send shlichim and madrichim abroad and at which young Maccabi Leaders from abroad will study so that on returning to their countries they will implement Jewish educational activities.

For many years we have dreamed of the establishment of a spiritual centre for our movement near Modiin in Israel, where the Maccabees of old, whose name we carry, fought their battles. We have won recognition, the Government of Israel and the Jewish Agency have recognised the justification of our claim and have given permission to establish the Maccabi Centre. This will include an educational institution and will be used as a spiritual centre for our movement. The realisation of this dream depends now on us, on our success in realising such an aim.

Sport & Education

For many years we have argued as to whether Maccabi is a sports organisation or an educational movement. This argument was basically between two factions in the movement, the Latin American clubs who stress the educational aspect of the movement and the clubs in the Anglo-Saxon countries where Maccabi is mainly a sports framework but exists within the clubs themselves.

This argument is debated at every Congress and at every ideological meeting of the movement, but it seems to me that the circumstances and time have had a calming effect. To-day, there is no doubt that we are a sports and educational movement. We won't attain our goals if we concern ourselves with only sport without educational and ideological goals, but we would be mistaken if we lessened the sports aspect, which proved itself the most successful co-operative framework for Jewish youth from various countries with different cultures and languages. We will reach our goal only if we learn to preserve the correct balance and we see our movement as a Jewish educational movement active in a sports framework where sport is used as a tool for attaining our educational goal.

The Maccabiah Games

Just recently, we witnessed a great Maccabiah, the 11th Maccabiah one of the largest and most successful of all Maccabiot. It was a demonstration of Jewish unification where thousands of Jewish sportsmen from 35 countries from all corners of the globe marched as one family and demonstrated their identification with Israel. In every Maccabiah, both before and afterwards, there is always debate on whether the Maccabiah is a sports event where sports achievements are of major concern or whether the Maccabiah is a meeting of Jewish youth from all over the world where the standard of sport is low and it may be worthwhile to transform the Maccabiah into a type of gathering in which all Jews may participate and cancel the sports programme, in this way we may achieve a larger number of participants. This is our most important goal, to bring Jewish youth, in large numbers, together in Israel.

Even though I am for maximum participation, I believe that the Maccabiah must continue to be a Jewish Olympics. Experience has proved that sport is the factor that has made the Maccabiah a success. We must prohibit ourselves from experiments which would sabotage this beautiful project. We must strive to reach a level of sport and maybe determine a few standards and a few additional gatherings in order to include a maximum number of participants in this great experience. But at the same time not to harm sport as the central subject of the Maccabiah. We must do everything in order to advance sport achievements to an international level. Due to the positive influence of the Maccabiah and the preparations in anticipation of the Maccabiah in the various Jewish communities, we don't have to be satisfied with a great Maccabiah once every four years, we must encourage mini-maccabiot on local and territorial levels so that the relationship, the tension and motivation will continue during the period between Maccabiot.

"Yordim"

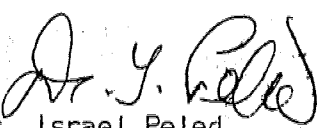
Another problem is incorporating "Yordim" in Maccabi activities abroad and the Maccabiah. "Yordim" were considered traitors of Israel and this extreme attitude prevented them from being members in Maccabi clubs. There is a more liberal view which promotes acceptance of "Yordim" at clubs and in this way preserves the connection between them and Jewish education and the Jewish people and maybe in this way they will find their way back to Israel. There is no doubt that we must influence the children of "Yordim" so they won't stray from Judaism and the Jewish people. The treatment of this question is delicate and demands further special thought and discussion.

The J.W.B. & Community Centres

A difficult problem that we must discuss is our treatment of the complaint of our chaverim in Latin America at the penetration of the J.W.B. at community centres and Maccabi clubs. The problem is not only a question of competition for power. The problem is a clash between two different ideological bodies. Between an outlook that isn't educational or Zionist, an outlook that in principle doesn't acknowledge the centrality of Israel in the lives of the Jewish people. The outlook of the J.W.B. and other affiliated bodies. This is in contrast with the Maccabi outlook, an educational movement that promotes the centrality of Israel in the lives of the Jewish people. This is the historical argument on Rome and Jerusalem.

There have been experiments and discussions on co-operation between the above mentioned organisation and our movement. But, until now, their offers have been one-sided; that we allow them to use our clubs and we have not reached a consensus on the basic question nor in regards to our requests that they allow us to establish Maccabi branches in community centres which they operate especially in the U.S.A.

Recently in meeting with the President of the J.W.B., Mrs. Esther Leah Ritz and the General Director, Mr. Asher Tarmon, it was suggested that we try to compose a formula that will define the area of both of our activities and methods of co-operation in a way that one body won't interfere with the activities of the other and that all co-operation will be co-ordinated ahead of time by both sides. The line of thought that materialises is that they will be responsible for the organisational aspect and services and that we will supply the educational format. The question of our relationship with them, whether to aim for co-operation or a struggle is an important question on which we will have to express our opinions during Congress. X


Dr. Israel Peled,
Chairman,
Maccabi World Union Executive.

September 1981.

EUROPEAN MACCABI CONFEDERATION

Office of the TREASURER

Benny Guggenheim
P.O.Box 166
CH-8059 Zürich



August 31, 1981

Report of the Treasurer


Dear Friends

According to the constitution of the European Maccabi Confederation, valid since November 1980, the financial report has to be made up yearly for the 30th of June. As the last report (accepted by the congress in Zurich in November 1980) was made up to the 15th of October 1980 the report enclosed covers the period of October 15, 1980 to June 30, 1981.

The financial report exists of the following details

- sFr.-account
- \$-account
- List of amounts outstanding
- The Pierre Gildesgame Scholarship Fund

With best Maccabi-Greetings


Benny Guggenheim, Hon. Treasurer

EUROPEAN MACCABI CONFEDERATION

Office of the TREASURER

Benny Guggenheim
P.O.Box 166
CH-8059 Zürich



July 20, 1981

sFr.-account with Swiss Bank Corp.

Period: Oct. 15, 1980 - June 30, 1981

	<u>sFr.</u>	<u>sFr.</u>
Balance Oct. 15, 1980	18'161.15	
Transfer from \$-account (\$ 5000.--)	8'625.--	
Congress in Zurich Nov. 80		3'345.--
Annual fees, donations and refunds	12'077.--	
Interest on bankaccount net after tax	31.80	
Interest on bonds	662.50	
Treasurers expenses		320.--
Bank expenses, sundries		96.58
Shaliach, expenses		6'760.10
Subvention		1'575.--
Chairman office:		
- Telephone	bfr 56'760	
- Telex	" 16'536	
- Stamps	" 18'350	
- Xerox, stationary	" 16'830	
- 2 News-Letters	" 26'736	
- Travel expenses	"	
(London, Paris Stockholm)	" 46'512	11'750.95
Balance June 30, 1981		15'709.82
	39'557.45	39'557.45
	=====	

Bonds in deposit with Swiss Bank Corporation:

nom sFr. 5000.--, 7 % LONRHO 1980-90

nom sFr. 5000.--, 6 1/4 % Caisse National, 1980-90

EUROPEAN MACCABI CONFEDERATION

Office of the TREASURER

Benny Guggenheim
P.O.Box 166
CH-8059 Zürich



\$-account EMC

Period: Oct. 15, 1980 - June 30, 1981

	\$	\$
Balance Oct. 15, 1980	497.65	
received 1980 from WZO	15'000.--	
Transfer to SFr.-account		5'000.--
Buying \$ 10'000.-- nom. acceptances		9'685.49
Donation from Denmark (Check \$ 500.--)	496.47	
revenue on acceptances	2'710.15	
Bank expenses		10.33
received from Antwerp for Gildesgame Fund	200.--	
Balance June 30, 1981 (including \$ 200.-- for Gildesgame Fund)		4'208.45
	18'904.27	18'904.27
	=====	

Securities (in deposit with Swiss Bank Corporation)

nominal US \$ 28'000.-- Notes GM Accept. Corp., due 5.8.81 (10'000.--)
and 10.9.81 (18'000.--).

EUROPEAN MACCABI CONFEDERATION

Office of the TREASURER
Benny Guggenheim
P.O.Box 166
CH-8059 Zürich



Amounts still outstanding on June 30, 1981
(and not paid up to August 15, 1981)

		<u>SFr.</u>
Germany (differences previous years)		638.--
Spain	fees for 1980, 1981	1'000.--
Bruxelles	many years	3'066.70
Finland	1981	500.--
France	1981 (balance)	1'010.--
Netherlands	1981	500.--
Ireland	1981	500.--
Italy	1980, 1981	1'000.--
Sweden	1981	500.--
		<hr/>
		8'714.70
		=====

EUROPEAN MACCABI CONFEDERATION

Office of the TREASURER

Benny Guggenheim

P.O.Box 166

CH-8059 Zürich

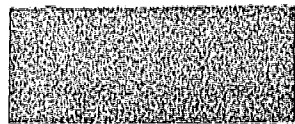


Pierre Gildesgame Scholarship Fund

Period: Oct. 15, 1980 - June 30, 1981

	<u>SFr.</u>	<u>SFr.</u>
Balance October 15, 1980	9'980.--	-
Donations (*)	1'331.--	-
Scholarship		1'007.--
Interest, less taxes and bank-fees	11.50	
Balance June 30, 1981		10'315.50
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	11'322.50	11'322.50
	=====	=====

(*) additional donation of \$ 200.-- (see \$-account)



MACCABI WORLD UNION

WORLD EXECUTIVE HEADQUARTERS
המרכז העולמי

ההסתדרות העולמית "מכבי"

RECOGNISED BY THE INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE
AS AN INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF OLYMPIC STANDING

מוכרת ע"י הוועד האולימפי הבינלאומי כהסתדרות במעמד אולימפי

Kfar Hamaccabiah, Ramat Gan, Israel

Tel: (03) 778111-2-3 טל: 33319 macab il
Telex: 33319 macab il



July 23, 1981

To: I.M.G.C. Members
M.W.U. Members
Territorial Organisations

Dear Friends,

On the successful conclusion of the Maccabiah, we have set our sights on the future and it is incumbent on all of us to re-start our work.

One of the first things to finalise is the date of the Congress and the summing-up session of the I.M.G.C. We would like this to be convenient to as many people as possible and are therefore giving a suggested date to which we would like your comments. Unless there are many counter suggestions received by us by September 30, 1981, the suggested date will be announced as final.

In informal discussions, most people indicated a preference for soon after Pesach. The 8th day of Pesach falls on Thursday the 15th of April and it is therefore suggested that the opening session of Congress will be on Sunday evening, the 18th of April with working sessions on the 19th and 20th, followed by a session of the I.M.G.C. on the 21st of April.

We would like to hear your comments on this as soon as possible. Each country will be asked to submit a written report and we ask that these be received by January 31, 1982.

I hope you have all received renewed encouragement for work from the experience of the Maccabiah and that you will make every effort to strengthen and deepen the Maccabi activities in your country.

I also hope that you will start your activities in support of our various projects including Modiin and the Pierre Gildesgame Memorial Museum which we hope to open during Congress.

With Maccabi Greetings,


Dr. Israel Peled

Chairman

Maccabi World Union

International Maccabiah Games Committee

THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY
ATHENS, GEORGIA 30602

March 11, 1981

Mr. Pierre Gildesgame, C.B.E.
15 Abbey Lodge, Park Road
London N.W. 8
United Kingdom

Dear Mr. Gildesgame:


My copy of a recent Jewish Year Book notes your long and close association with the Maccabi World Union and other Jewish athletic organizations. I am writing you for information you might be able to supply me for my current research project--a history of Jewish university students in Vienna during the years 1918-1938.

Do you know of any archival collections dealing with Jewish student sport activities in Vienna during the years 1918-1938? Does the Maccabi World Union possess an Archive? Did it publish a journal during the years 1918-1938 that might have mentioned student activities in Vienna?

Do you know of individuals who studied in Vienna in the years before 1938 who might be willing to relate their experiences to me?

Thank you for your kind interest in my research.

Sincerely yours,


Dr. John Haag
Associate Professor

EUROPEAN MACCABI CONFEDERATION

Office of the TREASURER

Benny Guggenheim

P.O.Box 166

CH-8059 Zürich



TREASURERS REPORT

1981/82

EUROPEAN MACCABI CONFEDERATION

Office of the TREASURER

Benny Guggenheim

P.O.Box 166

CH-8059 Zürich

August 16, 1982



sFr. - account, 1981/82 (including summercamp 1982)

	<u>sFr.</u>	<u>sFr.</u>
Balance June 30, 1981	15'709.82	
annual fees received	15'579.40	
Transfer from \$-acc. (\$ 4'800.--)	9'052.50	
Interest on bonds	662.50	
Interest on bank-acc., net after taxes	12.60	
Summercamp	7'412.50	7'592.25
Expenses 11th Maccabiah		1'895.27
Subsidies Torch Relays		2'150.--
Material bought (mainly for torch relays) net, revenues deducted		3'983.85
Expenses Hon. Treasurer		912.--
Expenses Hon. Sports Director		438.--
Expenses executive meeting in Köln		281.40
Bank expenses (including fee for deposit)		41.30
Expenses Shaliach (in sFr.)		7'968.30
Office rent for Shaliach (up to Aug. 31, 1982)		4'655.--
Chairmans office:		
- Telephone	bfr. 147'462	
- Secretary	" 50'985	
- Travel expenses	" 68'930	
- Stamps	" 27'320	
- Telex	" 19'655	
- Office suppl., Photocopies	" 16'889	
- various expenses	" 18'657	
	<u>bfr. 349'358</u>	16'384.05
Balance carried forward		2'127.90
		<u>48'429.32</u>
		48'429.32
		=====

Bonds in deposit with Swiss Bank Corp., Zürich

nom. sFr. 5'000.--, 7% LONRHO, 1980-90

nom. " 5'000,..., 6 1/4% Caisse Nat. Telecom., 1980-90

EUROPEAN MACCABI CONFEDERATION

Office of the TREASURER

Benny Guggenheim

P.O.Box 166

CH-8059 Zürich



\$ - account

1981 / 82

	\$	\$
Balance July 1, 1981 (including \$ 200.-- due to The Pierre Gildesgame Scholarship Fund)	4'208.45	
less transfer to this Fund	200.--	
Balance, net, on July 1, 1981	4'008.45	
repayment of Notes	3'000.--	
Jewish Agency (W.Z.O.)	15'000.--	
do re. Chanuka Torch Relays (Israel and Europe)	6'500.--	
annual fee received in \$	750.--	
income from portfolio	4'522.98	
additional Notes bought (nom. 15'000.--)		14'389.88
summercamp, expenses in \$		504.74
transfer to sFr. - acc.		4'800.--
subsidies re. Torch Relays, paid out in \$ (see also sFr. acc.)		6'100.--
Shaliach		1'000.--
Dan Raisinger (Logo)		3'000.--
Bank expenses		20.45
Balance, brought forward		3'966.36
	33'781.43	33'781.43

Securities (in deposit with Swiss Bank Corporation)

nominal US\$ 40'000.--, Notes GM Accept. Corp.

(i.e.: \$ 10'000.-- due 23.7.82
\$ 15'000.-- due 30.8.82
\$ 15'000.-- due 2.9.82)

EUROPEAN MACCABI CONFEDERATION

Office of the TREASURER

Benny Guggenheim

P.O.Box 166

CH-8059 Zürich



The Pierre Gildesgame Scholarship Fund

Period: July 1, 1981 - June 30, 1982

	<u>sFr.</u>	<u>sFr.</u>
Balance, July 1, 1981	10'315.50	
Transfer from \$-acc. EMC (\$ 200.-)	434.50	
Interest (net)	17.40	
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Austria	500.--
Bruxelles	4'114.20
Danmark	457.--
Finland	500.--
France	1'185.50
Ireland	500.--
Italy	957.--
Spain	1'018.60
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ISRAEL AND THE DIASPORA: A NEW STRATEGY

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1. INTRODUCTION

For two thousand years, the yearning for Zion has been one of the distinguishing features of Jewish identity, a source of spiritual sustenance for a dispersed people. Only with the development of the Zionist movement in modern times has this religious movement become an ideology and a political force focused on the establishment of a Jewish homeland in the Land of Israel. This objective was attained. The establishment of the State of Israel was perhaps the most important event in the history of the Jewish people since the Exile. It created a new reality of such far-reaching impact that it is doubtful whether the implications have been fully absorbed even now.

In the years preceding the establishment of the State, the Jewish people was divided in its attitude towards the Zionist movement. Only a minority was actively Zionist; most Jews adhered to the traditional yearning for Zion, but little more. Even within the Zionist ranks there were sharp differences of opinion, but the dominant stream was the classical Zionist approach that called for self-fulfillment by aliya to Israel and the building up of Jewish settlements with the objective of securing a Jewish homeland. Once the Jewish State was an established fact, the ranks within the Zionist movement began to close. With time, some (though not all) of the passive non-Zionist majority became party to a Diaspora consensus that recognized the importance of the Jewish State as a focus for Jewish communal effort and activity, which in themselves influence the character of Diaspora life. However, this consensus represented a low common denominator which diluted the essence of classical Zionism since it did not call for an end to the Diaspora, nor did it demand self-fulfillment by aliya to Israel. Although the ideas of Zionism gained wider acceptance in this way, they lost the singularity of purpose that had characterized the spearhead of the movement in its formative stage.

Moreover, while the establishment of the Jewish State was originally seen as the solution to the problems of the Jewish people, it has in some senses generated new problems. Thus, paradoxically, while the longing for Zion had always united the Jewish people exiled from its homeland, the fulfillment of this longing has introduced a disunifying element — the “we” and “they” of Israel and the Diaspora. This distinction, which seems to have become more pronounced over the years, has disturbing implications for the concept of a global Jewish community. My purpose in writing this paper is to suggest ways of dealing with this problem, an issue that I consider central to the survival of the Jewishness of the Jewish people and of the Jewish State.

By way of background, Section 2 presents a reassessment of the basic premises of classical Zionism in the light of thirty years of statehood, while Sections 3 and 4 review the main problems now facing Israel and the Diaspora. Section 5 discusses four principles I consider basic to a sound Israel-Diaspora relationship. Section 6 contains proposals for new policy in three main areas: aliya, economics, and education; and indicates the type of national policy instruments needed to implement the new approach. I hope that the ideas put forward here — preliminary as they are — will stimulate thought, discussion, and purposive action.

2. CLASSICAL ZIONISM: A REASSESSMENT

There is no doubt that the processes set in motion by classical Zionism changed the course of Jewish history. However, some of the consequences were not entirely intentional. The early Zionists concerned themselves with the establishment of a national homeland; little thought appears to have been given to the relationship between this "homeland" and the Jewish communities of the Diaspora. This lack of forethought has combined with subsequent events to reveal several inaccuracies in some of the Zionist movement's original premises and prognoses:

★ Classical Zionism drew its strength from the Jewish people's distress

The effort to achieve a Jewish homeland was spurred by the many threats to the survival of East European Jewry in the nineteenth century which reached their terrible climax in the holocaust of the Second World War. Today, however, the great majority of Jews do not live in distress: those Jewish communities subject to persecution are not representative.

★ Classical Zionism saw an end to the Diaspora

Mainstream Zionist thought has always seen aliya as the natural outcome of an identification with Zionism, the utmost expression of Zionist fulfillment. Zionist visionaries thought a Jewish homeland would draw the Jewish people from their exile to reestablish their independence in the Promised Land. The reality has been quite different. Only a little more than 20 percent of all Jews live in Israel; aliya has dwindled. When considered on a net basis (that is, with yerida) the total is insignificant. The majority of the Jewish people continue to live in the Diaspora.

★ Classical Zionism envisaged Israel as a free, flourishing, and prosperous state

For many Zionists, the discrepancy between this freedom and the oppressiveness of Jewish life in the Diaspora was to constitute the drawing force that would attract the Jewish masses to uproot themselves and come to Israel. In reality, however, despite its many achievements, Israel faces grave economic, social, and defense problems, which constitute a heavy burden on the population. In contrast, the main concentrations of Diaspora Jewry enjoy a relatively high level of physical security and economic prosperity.

★ Zionism conceived Israel as an ideal society, the spiritual and cultural center of the Jewish people

This prognosis — like the others — has not been fulfilled. Despite impressive achievements in certain fields, both secular and religious, Zion has not yet become the center of a real Jewish renaissance. This is partly a result of the way in which the Zionist idea came to be implemented. Many of Israel's immigrants came from countries where Jews had been persecuted. Those who live in countries where Jews can benefit from the freedom and affluence of their environment tend to remain there. This has led to the emergence of a demographic and cultural gap between the Jews in Israel and those in the Diaspora. Israel's economic and political circumstances have unquestionably contributed to this; ever since the beginnings of Zionist settlement, Israel has had to concern itself more with defense and with economic development than with cultural and spiritual affairs.

The Zionist reality is thus quite different from the Zionist dream. World Jewry has not flocked to Israel as classical Zionism envisaged, and far from being a paradise-on-earth the country is still beset by severe problems. In the Diaspora, too, the situation is not that perceived by classical Zionism; the challenges to Jewish existence are not those of the last century, nor even those of forty years ago. Classical Zionism developed in response to particular problems. As circumstances change and new problems arise, its original form must be modified. Let us briefly review these problems, first in Israel and then in the Diaspora.

3. ISRAEL: THE CENTRAL PROBLEMS

As Israel enters the 1980s, numerous problems loom large. Whilst many of these problems are indeed severe, they must not be divorced from the overall context, which includes great achievements. Jewish sovereignty has created a society in which Jews are in a majority. An independent Jewish nation has been molded from successive waves of immigrants. A people living under the shadow of derision, oppression, and annihilation has been given a sense of pride and a sense of the future. Israel is the only country in which all Jewish children receive a Jewish education. Israel must also be credited with no small number of economic, social, cultural, and technological achievements. With these achievements in mind we now go forward to consider the problems, as this is a necessary prerequisite for progress.

(a) The political problem

The clash between the fulfillment of Zionism and the national and political realities of the Middle East is undoubtedly Israel's major problem. Successive wars and constant military tension have meant that economic and human resources have had to be diverted from other objectives, with grave repercussions. Resolution of the political problem is thus the key to solving many of Israel's other problems.

(b) The economic problem

Despite rapid economic growth in the early years of statehood, and despite impressive modernization in certain fields (and in particular a significant growth in exports), Israel has largely failed to develop an economic system based on creativity, initiative, and the utilization of its citizens' full potential. This is partly because the external political situation has caused this potential to be channeled in other directions (principally to the defense effort), and partly because the country's internal political structure has had a debilitating influence on its economic structure. As a result, bureaucratic intervention, subsidies, and economic inefficiency have become accepted norms in many facets of the Israeli economy.

The rapid growth that was nevertheless achieved in the 1950s and 1960s considerably narrowed the economic gap between Israel and its Arab adversaries. Thus, for example, Israel's gross national product, which was about one-third that of Egypt's in 1950, grew faster than did that of Egypt, and within two decades parity was attained. However, by the early 1970s the basic shortcomings of the Israeli economy had begun to take their toll. Economic growth has virtually ceased; the deficit in the balance of

payments has increased to a dangerous level, and inflation has reached disastrous proportions. This overall deterioration in the economy has been further accentuated by the energy crisis, which has dramatically increased Arab wealth and returned the Arab-Israeli economic gap to its pre-statehood proportions.

(c) The social problem

Israel's social problem expresses itself principally in the cleavage between the "haves" and the "have nots," a cleavage that to a great extent follows ethnic lines. Many of the "have nots" — principally families of immigrants from the Middle East and North Africa — live in slum areas in the big cities or in underdeveloped "development towns." In some of these areas "development" refers more to family size and to feelings of relative deprivation than it does to economic or social progress. Needless to say, such feelings of relative deprivation are hardly conducive to productive participation in society. In extreme cases, they have proved more conducive to an increase in crime.

The 1970s' expansion of welfare programs helped to raise standards of living among the welfare population but gave them little incentive to break out of the vicious circle of poverty and lack of opportunity. The high proportion of school dropouts among the children of the welfare population is a clear expression of the persistence of the problem.

(d) The cultural problem

Concern for physical security has depleted the humanistic resources available for the cultural development envisaged by early Zionists — a new and idealistic society embracing Jewish values and universal social ideals. In the early years, Israel's army was the symbol of this regeneration. In many ways it still is, but there is little doubt that alongside this positive impact, military life has also had its negative effects on Israel's cultural standards. Moreover, the social problems mentioned above have reduced the centrality of Jewish values and ethics. Many of the old ideals are fading and little more than the goals of physical survival and material achievement has come to replace them. These processes tend to narrow and distort the national field of vision in a way that increases the cultural gap between Israel and the Jewish communities of the Diaspora.

(e) National psychology

National pride is generally regarded as a healthy phenomenon, but in Israel's case pride sometimes borders on unhealthy national egocentricity.

For example, too often Israel tends to regard itself as the center of the Jewish world not on account of achievements but simply by virtue of its existence. Such an egocentricity is particularly apparent in Israel's attitude to the Diaspora. Israel expects Diaspora help in solving its problems but shows little interest, if any, in the problems of Diaspora Jewry. The rationale for this attitude has been provided, perhaps unconsciously, by classical Zionist ideology: the problems of the Diaspora should be solved by aliya; if aliya will eventually eliminate the Diaspora anyway, why take an interest in Diaspora problems?

The persistence of this attitude, despite ample evidence that clearly refutes the underlying rationale, brings us to another aspect of the national psychology — an occasional disregard for objective reality when that reality is problematic. The tendency to deny the existence of very real problems could have unfortunate consequences, both for the State itself and for its relationship with the Jewish people,

(f) Israel's dependence on the Diaspora

Classical Zionism saw Israel as the center of the Jewish world, the mainstay of a scattered people. But today, in many respects, the reverse is true. Its military strength notwithstanding, Israel relies on world Jewry to lobby for international political support and for continued financial support.

The funds Israel received from the Diaspora were invaluable in absorbing the mass immigrations of the early years of statehood. Between 1950 and 1955, total receipts from the Joint Appeals amounted to 28 percent of Israel's capital imports. Since then, despite an increase in absolute terms, the relative importance of these funds has greatly diminished. Between 1971 and 1978, funds donated by world Jewry amounted to only 11 percent of Israel's total capital imports, a tiny fraction (less than 4 percent) of Israel's gross national product.

However, irrespective of its magnitude, continued support from the Diaspora has not been without its negative side effects. The ready availability of free capital has been no incentive to efficiency or initiative. Aid made it possible to ignore the real problems plaguing the economy and to continue economic and social enterprises of dubious benefit. It encouraged the overdevelopment of certain welfare services, in not a few instances actually encouraging dependency and lessening the incentive for social rehabilitation. Diaspora aid has also reinforced governmental and institutional bureacracy because of the necessity to maintain the fundraising machinery and to control the disbursement of funds. It has thereby encouraged employment in public services beyond the norm acceptable for an efficient economy. On many fronts, aid has thus

paradoxically tended to reduce Israel's ability to face up to its economic and social challenges. It has also had a negative impact on Israel's relationship with the Diaspora, with both sides placing far too much emphasis on the financial dimension.

Most of the problems discussed here have been taking root, slowly and unobtrusively, since the establishment of the State. Awareness of some of them has been limited, partly because their very unobtrusiveness makes them difficult to pinpoint. More important, despite the evidence to the contrary, there has been an ostrich-like tendency to disregard them so as not to detract from the positive image of Zionism derived from the success in establishing the Jewish State. The cumulative result of these processes has been to widen the gap separating Israel from the Diaspora.

4. PROBLEMS OF DIASPORA JEWRY

Diaspora Jewry can be divided into two categories: Jewry living in free and open societies, which is the majority; and Jewry living under restrictions of various types.

Physical suffering and cultural persecution have reinforced Jewish national consciousness wherever they occurred, and constituted a focus for Jewish awareness all over the world. In countries where Jews enjoy the freedom of a benevolent host society, the development of Jewish national consciousness has been different. The free environment has nurtured achievements in economic, scientific, and cultural activities, but this has been associated with signs of cultural assimilation and a tendency towards loss of Jewish identity. Today freedom of opportunity, not oppression, seems to be the major challenge to Jewish survival.

Jews living in open societies need Israel perhaps no less than do Jews in distress. First, Israel provides a focus of Jewish identity that reduces at least partially the impact of assimilatory forces. Second, amongst those for whom the memory of the Holocaust is still very real, Israel is perceived as an assured refuge in the case of renewed anti-Semitism.

It thus seems that Israel's independent statehood, far from putting an end to the Exile as classical Zionism envisaged, actually helps to strengthen Jewish identity outside Israel. While this has undoubtedly reduced the pace of assimilation, it is a far cry from Zionism's original goals. Nor must we exaggerate Israel's role in fostering Jewish identity: many thinking Jews are by no means satisfied with the social, cultural, and moral image that Israel presents. In any case, only a small part of world Jewry feels any real identification with Israel, over and above a vague emotional attraction and a stronger or weaker sense of obligation to provide financial support. The fact that less than 10 percent of the estimated five and a half million Jews now living in the United States have ever visited Israel is one indication of this.

It is clearly vital for Jewish survival that far more serious attention be given to the central problems of the free and affluent Diaspora: maintaining Jewish identity, and providing for the social welfare of the poor, the aged, and other needy groups. In its unstinting efforts to help Israel and to rescue Jewry from distress wherever the need exists, many Jewish communities have largely ignored their own problems. Today, there is a growing awareness of the need to find solutions for these problems, but unfortunately this new awareness is sometimes accompanied by a call for a total shift in the focus of Jewish concern, replacing the orientation towards Israel with an ideology of introversion. While some degree of reorientation is a true and legitimate expression of the need to attend to community problems, a certain balance should be maintained. Diaspora Jewry cannot

turn its back on Israel without ultimately endangering its own survival. The two are connected and mutually dependent, and must thus adopt a coordinated and balanced approach in dealing with their problems.

Today, Israel-Diaspora relations have reached a cross-roads that cannot be ignored. The central thesis presented in the body of this article is that the problems of both Israel and the Diaspora can be alleviated by greater balance and reciprocity in the cooperation between them. I shall now try to establish the principles underlying this approach and indicate the type of policies and policy instruments needed to implement it.

5. ISRAEL AND THE DIASPORA: PRINCIPLES FOR A SOUND RELATIONSHIP

A new concept for cooperation between Israel and the communities of the Diaspora should be based on the following principles:

★ The Diaspora will continue to exist

Contrary to the classical Zionist perception that statehood would mean the end of the Diaspora, most Jews will continue to live outside Israel. Cognizance of this fact can take place on two levels: recognition of the fact itself, without ideological acceptance; or recognition accompanied by ideological legitimization. Identical operative conclusions are derived from either level of recognition, thereby allowing a wider basis for consensus.

★ Israel and the Diaspora: twin focuses

The concept of Israel as the exclusive focus of the Jewish people should be modified. Israel's historic, ideological, and religious uniqueness is unquestionable, but this does not negate the intrinsic importance of other centers of Jewish life.

★ Israel and the Diaspora: balanced and reciprocal relations

Israel and the Diaspora should strive to achieve a pattern of balanced, reciprocal relations based on mutual respect and understanding. Both sides should participate in the mutual identification of weaknesses and strengths. Unless weak points are identified they cannot be overcome; and unless strengths are identified, they cannot be fully utilized.

★ Israel and the Diaspora: parts of a whole

Despite the absence of territorial continuity, Israel and the Diaspora form one conceptual entity. Anything that harms Israel affects Diaspora Jewry, and anything that harms Diaspora Jewry affects Israel. Israel must therefore learn to see itself as a partner to the problems of the Diaspora, just as the Diaspora helps those who bear the burden of Israel's problems. Israel and the Diaspora must devise a coordinated policy and a joint plan of action against external political and strategic threats to Jewish existence on either front. Thus, Israel should join the battle of Jewish survival in the

Diaspora, cultural no less than physical. In a like manner, the challenge to Israel's existence must be confronted on the basis of combined strategic strength.

These are the principles on which Israel-Diaspora relations should be based. In fact, the four principles summarized above are ascending steps in a logical development leading to one fundamental conclusion: *Israel and the Diaspora are one indivisible entity.*

6. ISRAEL AND THE DIASPORA: POLICY PROPOSALS

Once we accept the above principles, we can proceed to find ways of sustaining them by creating new ties to strengthen Israel and the Diaspora and the relations between them. The ties must be reciprocal; as we have seen, one-sided dependency has caused distortions that have endangered the stability of the relationship.

The idea of reciprocity in Israel-Diaspora relations is not new, but most of the proposals put forward in the past (like a Parliament of the Jewish People) have been concerned with form rather than content. Such proposals seem premature; they should be preceded by schemes projecting Jewish content and unity. This paper concentrates on three central areas in which cooperation can constitute the basis for a new and balanced relationship: aliya, economics, and education.

A. ALIYA: EXTENDING THE CONCEPT

The utmost fulfillment of the Zionist idea — aliya — has always been presented in uncompromising terms: it meant making a complete break with one's birthplace in order to build a new life in Israel. In reality, most Jews in free democratic countries have not been prepared to uproot themselves entirely in order to make their home in Israel. Moreover, the majority of Jews who left their homes in Iran, Algeria, Tunisia, South Africa, the Soviet Union, Argentina, Chile, or other countries have preferred to resettle in the free West rather than in the Jewish State. From Zionism's early days, only a comparatively small number of idealists have *chosen* to make aliya; the remainder of Israel's immigrants came simply because they had nowhere else to go. In recent years, there has been an overall decline in aliya, and emigration from Israel (yerida) has become increasingly significant. These developments have disturbing implications for Israel's future.

If Israel is to fulfill its destiny and be a truly Jewish State, it must become a vital focus in Jewish life even for those Jews from free countries who do have an alternative. For them, aliya in the conventional sense has never held any attraction. There is thus a clear need to develop new concepts.

Methodologically, the concept of aliya should be subdivided into its multiple dimensions: a new home, employment in a new place, a different educational system, living in a different cultural and mental milieu, new social contacts.

While aliya in the full sense must unquestionably remain the acme of Zionist expression, we must recognize grades of accomplishment within the different dimensions. Thus, side by side with the traditional concept of

aliya we should create a new concept, *partial aliya*, recognizing possibilities of partial fulfillment along these different dimensions: living part of the time in Israel, full or supplementary education in Israel, partial employment in Israel, developing business interests in Israel, and so forth — all this without breaking all one's ties with one's present home.¹ Encouraging more Jews to treat Israel as a *second home*, to develop new roots in Israel without necessarily forsaking all their ties abroad, would do much to increase the affinity between Israel and the Diaspora.

Among groups more likely to make a positive response to the concept of partial aliya are the more affluent families, academics and professionals, and youth.

Living in more than one home has become quite common among affluent families, Jews included. American and Canadian Jewish families, for example, often build second homes in resort areas and spend increasing time there. Having a second home in Israel does not represent a great deviation from this practice, and in fact a trend in this direction is already discernible. A possible by-product of this practice would be an increase in business ventures in Israel undertaken by those who have established a second home in Israel and wish to occupy themselves productively while away from their main business activity.

The idea of regarding Israel as a second home is also likely to be attractive to academics, accustomed as they are to traveling in connection with sabbaticals, lecture series, research projects, and so forth. Israel's strong intellectual community has much to offer the Jewish academic. Similarly, professional people and skilled personnel in Europe and the United States are accustomed to frequent relocations in the course of their careers. They too could be encouraged to take up appointments in Israel for specific periods.

Another way in which the links could be strengthened would be to encourage Jewish youth to spend a number of years in Israel, without any long-term commitment to stay. The various programs presently based in universities, teachers' training colleges, yeshivot, development towns, and kibbutzim should be expanded, and should be presented as an opportunity of experiencing a new way of life and widening horizons. Experience has shown that many young people who participate in programs of this kind return to their home towns with a greater awareness and understanding of Israel and of their Jewishness, thereby strengthening Jewish identity in the Diaspora and improving future relations between the Diaspora and Israel. The many programs that already exist are a promising start and have generally had good results, but greater effort is needed to expand them.

1) A somewhat similar approach — "twin residences" — is described by Professor Moshe Davis in "The Eretz Yisrael Dimension in American Jewish Life: Presentation, Discussion, and Resolution," *Proceedings of the Rabbinical Assembly 1970*, 34:34-58.

B. ISRAEL'S ECONOMY: TOWARDS INTERNATIONAL INTEGRATION

Today, the economic relationship between Israel and the Diaspora is one-sided, focusing on economic aid to Israel through Appeals and Bond Drives. The one-sidedness of the relationship has become so deeply ingrained that even Jewish businessmen who invest in Israel do so more on sentimental grounds than on economic grounds. Economic aid in this guise is only a little better than charity. When Israel was established, such an approach was perhaps justified. The benefit that the infant economy derived from such support contributed to the fast economic growth of the 1950s and 1960s. But at Israel's present level of development the negative effects of such an approach exceed its benefits, as discussed above. Israel must therefore make far-reaching changes in its economy by abolishing protection and subsidies and encouraging integration in the world economy.

The internationalization of the world economy has acquired new dimensions in recent decades with the rapid development of multinational companies, international banks and financial institutions, and regional organizations for economic cooperation. Though this internationalization of economic activity has not been without its difficulties and setbacks, the trend is clear and unambiguous. Israel's future economic prosperity depends on its participation in this process of internationalization in all facets of economic activity: production, finance, know-how, and marketing. A brief outline of the main points is provided below.

★ **Production.** While foreign companies should be encouraged to invest in Israel, Israeli businessmen should participate in establishing business ventures in other countries. The first framework for such activities has already been established in the 1976 agreement with the European Economic Community, and peace in the Middle East may provide opportunities for joint economic ventures on a regional basis.

★ **Finance.** So far, this is the field in which Israel's integration in the world economy is most advanced. Israel's larger banks already operate branches and subsidiaries on a relatively large scale in international finance centers in a number of countries; peace may encourage the development of foreign banking in Israel.

★ **Know-how.** The relatively high quality of Israeli professional personnel makes Israel an excellent candidate for cooperation in relatively sophisticated joint international industrial ventures and research and development activities both in Israel and abroad — including, with peace, the other countries in the Middle East. The expansion of such activities may also help reduce Israel's brain drain.

★ **Marketing.** International integration of marketing, through such mechanisms as joint control of marketing channels, may be a natural outgrowth of international integration in production. However, since Israel's marketing capability and business acumen is relatively poor, joint projects based, for example, on Israeli know-how and the marketing skills and experience of Jewish businessmen may prove attractive to both sides.

Peace would undoubtedly facilitate this process of international integration and the consequent modernization of the Israeli economy. While peaceful relations are still fragile and limited in their extent, the process of integrating Israel's economy in the world economy may contribute to the development of neighborly relations, and help to stabilize peace.

Internationalization along the lines described above would require substantial changes in every aspect of Israel's economic policy — in production, labor, services, investments, capital, foreign currency, taxes, welfare, and government intervention. This is not the place to treat these in detail. The focus of the present discussion is that this process of international integration will require the active involvement of Diaspora Jewry. *Jewish businessmen should become an integral part of Israel's domestic and international economic activity.* The proper participation of Jews all over the world could help expand Israel's international business connections and lead to an improvement in managerial methods, business practices, and efficiency at all levels. It would thereby make the economy more modern, and more prosperous. And, needless to say, the increased involvement of Jewish businessmen in Israel's economy could lead them to greater involvement in other dimensions of life in Israel, in line with the concept of partial aliya.

C. EDUCATION:

PROPOSAL FOR A NEW APPROACH

Jewish education can make an important contribution in preserving Jewish identity in Israel and in the Diaspora, by expanding their cultural commonality and thereby increasing understanding and cooperation between them. This will require a new approach to Jewish education, based on collaboration between Israel and the Diaspora in the development of a comprehensive program reflecting a Jewish approach to education, while leaving local educators complete leeway to meet the perceived needs of their own communities.

The importance of developing a new approach cannot be overstressed: with the exception of a few relatively small Jewish communities, the Jewish

schools system presently attracts only a very low percentage of Jewish children. Most children receive only a rudimentary Jewish education, an acquaintanceship with some aspects of tradition, and little more. Remedying this situation will require a great deal of hard work, both in developing the new concept along the lines described below and in persuading communities, potential teachers, and individual families of the importance of the whole issue for our cultural and spiritual survival.

1. Fundamental Principles

Today, outside the Orthodox schools and a small number of secular schools, the term "Jewish education" often refers merely to the inculcation of Jewish subjects and the basics of religious tradition. We propose to revive the idea of Jewish education as education in the fullest sense — that is, teaching the special elements of the Jewish spiritual and historical heritage together with a full range of general subjects. This should be accomplished within a framework and value system rooted in the culture and civilization of the Jewish people throughout the millennia. Jewish education in this sense does not seek to impose; on the contrary — it should stimulate independent thought and individual growth, and by combining universalism with particularism it should show the relevance of the Jewish heritage to twentieth-century living.

The development and implementation of this concept will present a real challenge to Jewish educators in Israel and the Diaspora, for education cannot be divorced from the cultural environment in which the child lives. Great imagination and application will be required to formulate programs, course material, and teaching methods that will permit each community to implement its educational program at all levels in keeping with local conditions.

2. Development and Implementation: A World Jewish Education Center

It is proposed that the responsibility for designing and developing this approach and providing the supporting services necessary for its implementation be entrusted to a World Jewish Education Center. The Center would utilize the academic resources of Israeli and Diaspora institutions of higher learning, the experience gained in Israel's national system of Jewish education, the knowledge of Diaspora scholars, and the experience of Diaspora educators acquainted with local conditions. Through the concentration of a variety of educational philosophies, traditions, and techniques in a single location, the Center would emphasize the common denominators of Jewish education and would provide all the

benefits of intercommunity contacts without imposing a monolithic system.² It should be emphasized that the Center would not attempt to impose any form of control on the institutions of Jewish education. Rather, the cooperative output of Jewry's finest scholars and educators is expected to constitute a source of guidance and inspiration for a Jewish education in the fullest sense.

(a) **Structure.** The activities of the Center will be directed by two managing bodies. The *Senate* would comprise Jewry's finest academic and pedagogical talents. Its principal responsibilities will be the development of educational programs; and advice and guidance in their implementation. The *Board* would be made up of public figures, community leaders, and leading scholars from Israel and the Diaspora. Its tasks would include establishing policy, administering the Center, and allocating funds for Senate activities and for communities lacking the supplementary resources needed to implement the comprehensive approach to Jewish education.

(b) **Program.** The development and implementation of the new approach would be accomplished in stages:

Stage 1 would lay the foundation for the new approach in the following way:

- ★ define objectives;
- ★ develop programs of study for all levels;
- ★ prepare basic tools, such as course material and teaching aids;
- ★ conduct pilot projects in selected communities in order to test educational programs, methods, and teaching aids;
- ★ initiate programs in Jewish civilization for institutions of higher education all over the world;
- ★ establish courses for training teachers from the Jewish communities all over the world who will be responsible for implementing the education program in the different communities;
- ★ organize seminars, study groups, and other ways of ensuring a continuing dialogue and exchange of ideas;
- ★ investigate ways and means of attracting talented young people from Israel and the Diaspora to become teachers and administrators in the Jewish schools system.

Stage 2: Once the groundwork has been laid, the new curricula will be introduced in the schools of the Diaspora. Where necessary, funds should be made available to expand the existing network and improve school buildings and facilities. The resulting combination of a high standard of education that is uniquely Jewish coupled with a high standard of physical

2) Because of the high concentration of Jewish scholars and educators in Israel, and because Israel has had the most experience in Jewish education that is total rather than supplementary, it would seem natural to propose that the headquarters of the Center be established in Israel. The ratification of this proposal would, however, require a joint decision after further consideration.

surroundings should prove attractive to many sections of the Jewish community. Overall, this should lead to a significant increase in the number of children receiving a Jewish education in the widest sense, especially if accompanied by an extensive campaign to bring the importance of the issue to the attention of the community.

In parallel with this development, steps should be taken to expand the study of Jewish civilization in institutions of higher learning throughout the world. Such studies would be a legitimate addition to a general education as well as being of value to those who will later teach in the Jewish educational system.³

(c) The Role of the Institutions of Higher Education. Israel's universities should put their combined resources at the disposal of world Jewry. Together with Diaspora institutions of higher learning, they should play a central role in the organization of the World Jewish Education Center, in the activities of the Senate, in developing educational programs, and in their implementation. University schools of Jewish education will be established to develop training programs to train educators and teachers to teach in the Jewish schools throughout the Diaspora. They will also prepare study programs and course material, and develop modern teaching methods for teaching Hebrew and Jewish subjects. Institutes for research in Jewish education and in Judaica will also be established.

As part of their involvement with the activities of the World Jewish Education Center, the various institutions of higher education will also design adult education programs for use in the Diaspora. These will cover topics such as Jewish history, Jewish culture, Jewish philosophy, problems of contemporary Judaism, Jewish policy, aspects of Israeli society, and so forth. These institutions will also be responsible for programs in which teachers from the Diaspora will be trained to run these courses in their local communities. They will also hold seminars for prominent members of Diaspora communities, and introduce programs for training a cadre of young leaders.

Finally, Israel's universities can play a significant role in increasing Jewish consciousness by encouraging Jewish students to undertake all or part of their studies in Israel, and by attracting Jewish faculty from the full range of academic disciplines to become active in all aspects of Israel's

3) In this field there have already been practical developments. A policy report on the teaching of Jewish civilization in universities in different parts of the world was prepared by Professor Moshe Davis at the initiative of the former President of Israel, Professor Ephraim Katzir. Upon his election, President Yitzhak Navon affirmed the project under the aegis of the Israel presidency, in collaboration with the World Zionist Organization and the World Jewish Congress. The report proposes the creation of an International Center for University Teaching of Jewish Civilization. The underlying concept is consistent with that presented here. See Davis, Moshe, "University Teaching of Jewish Civilization," Jerusalem: Office of the President of Israel, 1979.

university life — teaching, research, and academic policymaking. In this way, Israel's universities could become *Universities of the Jewish People* and make an important contribution to the development of Israel-Diaspora relations.

(d) **Finance.** Expanding the system of Jewish education along the lines presented above will require substantial financial resources. Between \$700 and \$800 million are currently raised annually through different Jewish appeals. Approximately half of this is used for financing local community activities; the remainder finances social welfare services and education in Israel. The latter, as we have seen, is presently equivalent to only 3 to 4 percent of Israel's gross national product. It would seem natural that part of this money should be used to finance the additional activities generated by the World Jewish Education Center. The initial stage would probably require about \$50 million annually. It is estimated that this budget requirement would increase to about \$250-300 million annually as implementation proceeds. This estimate includes the supplementary sums to be allocated by the Board for improving and expanding facilities in communities where such supplement is necessary.

Although funding the expansion of the Jewish educational system in this way would entail a reduction in the flow of Appeals funds from the Diaspora to Israel, this need not be harmful to Israel's economy. Much of this budget would still be transferred to Israel — no longer as aid, but as payment for the export of educational services. Using these funds to pay Israel for its services to world Jewish education will ultimately prove more beneficial both to Israel and to the Jewish people in the Diaspora, and will also liberate both Israel and the Diaspora from the negative psychological effects of a one-sided relationship of dependence.

The program proposed above will help to raise Jewish consciousness throughout the world and preserve Jewish identity. The increased contact between Israel and the Diaspora through the educational system will improve mutual understanding and reinforce the awareness of being "parts of a whole," giving new meaning to Israel-Diaspora relations. The program will also strengthen Israel's position as the focus of the Jewish world, not as the recipient of world Jewry's financial support, but as a center of Jewish education — the lifeblood of Jewish survival.

D. POLICY INSTRUMENTS

The implementation of ideas of the type described above will require a certain amount of reorganization in the existing national institutions, and the development of appropriate policy instruments.

In the field of aliya, the present organizational frameworks geared towards aliya in the traditional sense could be reoriented to meet the needs

of partial aliya as well. Initiatives to encourage partial aliya should be planned in conjunction with the representatives of Diaspora Jewry, who should also be involved in launching specific programs and in the implementation of the requisite organizational changes. The first signs of such developments are already apparent, but this process should be accelerated within the framework of an overall plan.

In the field of economics, the existing instruments and institutions — such as the Jewish National Fund, Keren Hayesod, the Joint Appeals, and the Israel Bonds — reflect a one-sidedness inconsistent with the approach proposed here. New national instruments should be developed with the aim of concentrating and marshaling some of the dispersed economic potential of world Jewry, in line with the principles for Israel's international economic integration and modernization discussed above. A first stage in establishing greater reciprocity in the economic relations between Israel and the Diaspora could be the establishment of an international finance corporation that would direct Jewish and Israeli capital to sound business ventures, both in Israel and abroad. Further ideas would be developed as implementation continues.

In the field of education, the proposal for a World Jewish Education Center and the associated ideas discussed above can in fact constitute tentative guidelines for implementation.

E. INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ISRAEL-DIASPORA AFFAIRS

All the ideas presented so far are in fact no more than preliminaries; far more thought is required to prepare a complete program. Establishing such a program will require not only suitable organizational frameworks but also an understanding of political processes. Israel and Diaspora organizations and Jewish intellectuals all over the world should devote some of their energies to discussing these issues.

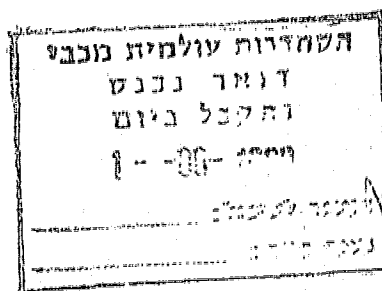
In this context, high priority should be given to the foundation and development of an International Institute of Israel-Diaspora Affairs utilizing world Jewry's finest intellectual talents and foremost community figures experienced in policymaking and implementation. This Institute, operating simultaneously in Israel and in main Diaspora centers, would establish study groups and working commissions to identify central problems, conduct research, and propose well-thought-out policies and programs of action. It will then bring these programs to the attention of the relevant institutions and organizations in Israel and the Diaspora in order to encourage them to take appropriate steps to promote their implementation.

The cost of establishing and operating such an Institute is trifling in relation both to the magnitude of the problem and the benefits that can be derived from innovative and constructive thinking. Furthermore, the cooperation between Israel and the Diaspora from the very earliest stage of defining and formulating the problems will help to counteract the dangerous processes of polarization and alienation, and increase the chances of balanced reciprocal cooperation in the forthcoming stages.



This paper was written during the period in which the peace treaty between Israel and Egypt was signed and its first stages implemented. While peace does not change the fundamental nature of the issues we have discussed, it may offer more ways of increasing reciprocity between Israel and the Diaspora by providing a better environment for the development of creative opportunities. Much of the resultant joint activity could help to sustain peace in the Middle East and contribute to regional development. On the other hand, the lessening of tension in the Middle East may well change the way in which Diaspora Jewry expresses its whole relationship with Israel. This makes it ever more vital to adopt a strategy of balanced reciprocity in Israel-Diaspora relations.

26.5.80



לכבוד
ד"ר ישראל פלד
יו"ר הסתדרות עולמית "מכבי"
בפר המכביה, רמת-חן

הנדון: פיצויים עבור סניפי "מכבי" גרמניה לשעבר

ד"ר פלד שלום רב,

בהמשך לשיחתנו האחרונה, הנני מצרף בזה תצלום מכתב של
פקיד בכיר במשרד האוצר בבון, המראה שהלז משתדל להתחמק מהעניין.

הבעיה היא חוסר המסמכים המקוריים.

ההכתהני בנדון עם מספר אנשים ממכבי גרמניה, שהיו בחפקיד
לפני מספר שנים ואומנם הם השיבו לי שהעניין ידוע להם, אולם אין הם
יודעים לאן התגלגלו המסמכים.

לפני מספר שבועות, בישיבת מכבי עולמי, שוחחתי על כך עם יצחק
בכר, שהנו כיום מזכיר של מכבי גרמניה, והוא הבטיח לי לעשות מאמץ ולברר
היכן נמצאים המסמכים. - עד היום לא שמעתי דבר וזאת למרות שב-1,5 כתבתי
אליו וחזרתי ובקשתי ספול נמרץ בנדון.

לדעתי אין כל תועלת לשוחח עם עקיבא לוינסקי, ללא המסמכים.

לידיעתך, אפנה בנדון גם לגב' לזלוטה ברגר, חברת ה-BUNDESTAG
ויו"ר של - - PETITIONS AUSSCHUSS BUNDESTAG שהנה ירידה של ישראל
ואשר מכירה אותי אישית.

ב ב ר כ ה

5.1/80
פ. לויןזון

X
P.O.B. 11586, Tel Aviv

19. Mai 1980

Frau
Liselotte Berger MdB
Vorsitzende des Petitionsausschusses
des Bundestages
Bundeshaus, NH 918
5300 Bonn
W. Germany

Liebe Frau Berger,

ich gestatte mir, Sie heute in nachfolgender Angelegenheit anzuschreiben.

Die Maccabi World Union, deren Bevollmächtigter ich in Wiedergutmachungsfragen für die ehemaligen jüdischen Makkabi-Sportvereine bin, die sich im Gebiet der sowjetischen Besatzungszone und im Sowjetsektor von Groß-Berlin befinden haben, hat Wiedergutmachungsansprüche für Eigentum und Vermögen dieser Vereine.

Diese Ansprüche fallen in das Gebiet des Lastenausgleichs.

Alle bisherigen Bemühungen, auf formalem Wege die rechtlich begründeten Ansprüche geltend zu machen, sind an bürokratischen Hindernissen gescheitert.

Sie sind fristgemäß am 20.12.72 beim Ausgleichsausschuss in Düsseldorf, Heinrich-Ehrhardt-Str. 61, angemeldet worden. In dieser Sache liegt eine Bestätigung dieses Amtes vom 26.10.79 vor (Zeichen 55/21(8) BFG MI/Ma) zuständig: Herr Michaelis).

Des Weiteren wurde eine Korrespondenz mit Herrn Ministerialdirektor Hubrich im Bundesministerium für Finanzen geführt, der sich nach mehreren Briefwechseln nicht für zuständig erklärt hat und offensichtlich in der Sache nicht mehr angesprochen werden will.

Mein Ersuchen an Sie geht nun dahin, ob Sie eine Möglichkeit sehen, im Petitionsausschuss des Bundestages die Angelegenheit nach Einreichung der Unterlagen zu behandeln und einen außergerichtlichen Vergleich herbeizuführen.

Ich befürchte auf Grund meiner Erfahrungen, daß sich die Angelegenheit auf den üblichen Verwaltungswege noch jahrelang hinziehen kann.

Ministerialdirektor E. Hubrich
im
Bundesministerium der Finanzen

5300 Bonn I, den 11. April 1980

Grawehndorfer Straße 106
Fernsprecher (02221) - 79 4572
oder über Vermittlung 79-1
Telew. 886 645
Telegrammanschrift: bmf
Bonn

Herrn
Fritz A. Lewinson
P.O.B. 11586 Tel Aviv
Israel

Sehr geehrter Herr Lewinson!

Ich bedanke mich für Ihr Schreiben vom 16. März 1980.

Zu meinem Bedauern muß ich Ihnen jedoch mitteilen, daß ich die
erbetenen Auskünfte über Aktenzeichen und anhängige Rücker-
stattungsverfahren nicht erteilen kann.

Wie Sie wissen, ist es nach deutschem Recht nicht zulässig, von
der Verwaltungssseite her in anhängige Gerichtsverfahren einzu-
greifen. Außerdem bin ich als Leiter der Haushaltsabteilung im
Bundesministerium der Finanzen für die Abwicklung von Wiedergut-
machungs- und Rückerstattungsangelegenheiten völlig unzuständig.
Für den Abgeordneten des Deutschen Bundestages, Herrn Rudi Walther,
habe ich lediglich eine Auskunft darüber eingeholt, in welchem
Fall Histadruth Rechtsnachfolgerin der "Makkabi Hatzair" geworden
ist und ob durch einen Vergleich vor dem Landgericht Berlin ihre
Ansprüche abgegolten seien. Zu der Frage, wer für die Ansprüche
der Makkabi-Vereine, die sich im Gebiet der sowjetischen
Besatzungszone und im Sowjetsektor von Berlin befanden, legitimiert
ist, habe ich mich nicht geäußert.

Mit freundlichen Grüßen

Hubrich

MINISTERIALDIREKTOR E. HUBRICH

Bundesministerium für Finanzen

Bonn, den 11. April

Verwaltung des Reichs
Verwaltung des Reichs
oder der Gemeinden
Post 542
Telegraphischer Code

Herrn
Fritz A. Lewinson
P.O.B. 11004 Tel Aviv
Israel

Sehr geehrter Herr Lewinson!

Ich bedanke mich für Ihr Schreiben vom 16. März 1980.

Zu meinem Bedauern muß ich Ihnen jedoch mitteilen, daß ich die
erbeten. Auskünfte über ARZENECKEN und ankündigende Rückker-
stettungsverfahren nicht erteilen kann.

Wie Sie wissen, ist es nach deutschem Recht nicht zulässig, von
der Verwaltungsseite her in anhängige Gerichtsverfahren einzu-
greifen. Außerdem bin ich als Leiter der Fachausschüsse im
Bundesministerium der Finanzen für die Angelegenheiten von Wirtschaft-
smischungen und Rückstellungsmöglichkeiten völlig unzuständig.
Als den Abgeordneten des Deutschen Bundestages, Herrn Rudi Wülfel
habe ich lediglich eine Auskunft erteilt, in welcher
Fall Alexander Seidenschneider in der "Makabi-Börse" geworden
ist und ob durch einen Vergleich vor der Landgericht Berlin ihre
Ansprüche abgelehnt seien. Zu der Frage, wer für die Ansprüche
der Makabi-Verein, die sich im Gebiet der sozialistischen
Besatzungszone und im Sozialfaktor von Berlin befinden, legitimiert
ist, habe ich mich nicht geäußert.

Mit freundlichen Grüßen

Hubrich

FRITZ A. LEWINSON

Managing Director
ISRAEL PERIODICALS CO. LTD.

פרץ א. לויןזון

מנהל כללי
חב' כתבי עת ישראלים בע"מ

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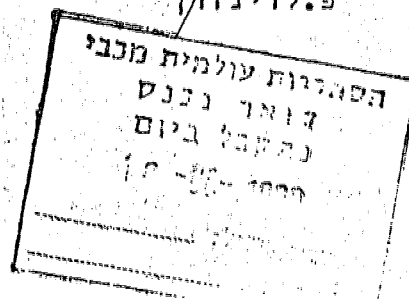
With Compliments ברג'ס' הערצה

לוטה העחקי מכתבים ששלחתי בענין
הפיצויים של אגודות מכבי גרמניה
לשעבר

ב ב ר כ ה

נחג שמח

פ. לויןזון



30.3.80

M/W

16.3.1980

Anschrift: F.A. Lewinson P.O. 51 11586 Tel Aviv

Herrn
Ministerialdirektor Hubrich
im Bundesministerium der Finanzen
Graunehndorfer Str. 108
5300 Bonn 1
w. Germany

Betr.: Wiedergutmachungsansprüche des Deutschen Makkabikreises e.V.

Sehr geehrter Herr Ministerialdirektor,

Ich erlaube mir heute auf ihre an Herrn Ludi Walther MdB in obiger Sache gerichtete Schreiben vom 28. Mai und 18. Juni 1979 sowie auf mein an die gerichtete Schreiben vom 12. Juli 1979 zurückzukommen. Leider habe ich auf die in meinem Schreiben erbotenen Aufklärungen keine Antwort erhalten. Insbesondere wäre es wichtig festzustellen, ob und wann die Hightadruth Ansprüche auf Rückerstattung für die früheren deutschen Makkabivereine gestellt hat. Dies betrifft auch das in Saarbrücken anhängige Rückerstattungsverfahren.

Die jetzt von uns geltend gemachten Ansprüche betreffen ausschliesslich Vermögensschäden derjenigen Vereine, die sich in der sowjetischen Besatzungszone Deutschlands und im Sowjetsektor von Berlin befunden haben. Diese Aufstellung ist beigelegt.

Der am 22. Juli 1970 in der Rückerstattungsache Makkabi vor der Zivilkammer des Landgerichts Berlin (Wiedergutmachungskammer) 147 WGR 71 WGA 246/62/72/66 abgeschlossene Vergleich (Absatz 1) betraf ausschliesslich diejenigen Makkabi-Vereine, die sich im Gebiet von Gross-Berlin und der Bundesrepublik Deutschland befunden haben. In diesem Vergleich ist ausdrücklich die Maccabi World Union als der Rechtsnachfolger für Ansprüche aus Eigentum und Vermögen der früheren deutschen Makkabi-Vereine anerkannt worden.

Die Ansprüche für die Vereine in der sowjetischen Besatzungszone und im Sowjetsektor von Berlin sind am 20.12.1971 von dem damaligen Beauftragten des Makkabi beim Ausgleichsamt der Landeshauptstadt Düsseldorf, Heinrich-Ehrhardtstr. 61 global angemeldet worden. Zuständig ist dort Herr Michaelis Aktenzeichen 55/21(8) BfG M/Mö. Darüber liegt ein Schreiben dieses Amtes vom 8.10.1979 vor.

Ich möchte an Sie nun das Ersuchen richten, mir mitzuteilen, wer und auf Grund welcher Aktivlegitimation Ansprüche für die früheren deutschen Makkabi-Vereine geltend gemacht hat. Ferner, welche Voraus-

225315

WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS

CONGRES JUIF MONDIAL • CONGRESO JUDIO MUNDIAL

Address replies to:
Suite 4044
875 North Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60611
Telephone: (312) 787-7845

Office of the President
PHILIP M. KLUTZNICK

August 18, 1978

Dr. A.J. Sherman, Director
Memorial Foundation for Jewish Culture
15 East 26th Street
New York, N. Y. 10010

My dear Joshua:

A valued friend, Fred S. Worms of London, has been connected with the Maccabi World Movement since he was a boy. He has written me that they established a museum in Maccabiah Village near Tel-Aviv reflecting the history of Jewish Sports during the last eighty years with a tremendous amount of data from the Holocaust countries where once there were active Maccabi Clubs.

In common with other institutions with which you and I are conversant, they are in need of financial support. They were under the impression that they might be eligible for Claims Conference support; but I have written them that if they are eligible for any, it would have to be through the Memorial Foundation. I have also apprised them of the fact that the Memorial Foundation has limited resources and has very precise rules for application.

Nevertheless, I am taking the liberty of enclosing a letter which Mr. Worms had Mr. Arthur Hanak, the director of the Museum, address to me. Reference is made to certain photographs which are also enclosed herewith. I would appreciate it very much if you would write Mr. Hanak and explain the circumstances that apply to any approach to the Foundation. Will you be kind enough, please, to send a copy of your letter to Mr. Fred S. Worms at Esher House, The Bishops Avenue, London, N2 0AL.

With warmest personal regards,

Cordially,



Philip M. Klutznick

PMK:jm

cc: ✓ Mr. Fred Worms
Mr. Arthur Hanak

Seite 2 zu Schreiben an Frau Liselotte Berger AdB, Bonn, vom 19.5.80

Ich wäre Ihnen sehr verbunden, wenn Sie mir Ihre Meinung in dieser Sache mitteilen würden.

Ich hoffe, daß es Ihnen nach Wunsch geht und Sie Ihre parlamentarische Arbeit nicht zu sehr belastet.

Mit bestem Dank im voraus verbleibe ich

mit freundlichen Grüßen

Ihr sehr ergebener

Fritz A. Lewinson

N.B. Anbei Ablichtung eines Schreibens von Herrn Willi Daume.

sehungsw. für die 3 vorgesehenen ZAHUNGEN AN DIE HISTADRUH in der Höhe von 10

DM 700.000 -

Für die Jahre 1980, 1981 und 1982 gegeben sind. Darüber hinaus möchte ich um die Angelegenheit der ARTEZARICHEN der im dem Landesgericht anhängigen Rückerschulungsaktion bitten.

Ich bitte, bis zur endgültigen Klärung der Angelegenheit alle weiteren Massnahmen anzuhalten.

Ich danke Ihnen im Voraus für Ihre Bemühungen und erwarte gerne Ihre weiteren Nachrichten.

Mit freundlichen Grüßen

i. A. Fritz A. Lewinson

Anlagen

MWC

16.3.1980

Anschrift an: Herrn Fritz A.
Lewinson, P.O.B. 11586 Tel Aviv

Herrn
Rudi Walther MdB
Bundesthaus
53 Bonn 1
W. Germany

betr.: Rückerstattungsverfahren
Maccabi World Union

Sehr geehrter Herr Walther,

ich komme heute auf den zwischen uns in obiger Sache geführten Briefwechsel zurück.

Es ist mir jetzt gelungen in das "Gestrüpp" von Verwechslungen und Missverständnissen etwas Klarheit zu bringen.

In der Anlage überreiche ich Ihnen Abschrift eines Schreibens an Herrn Ministerialdirektor Hubrich vom Bundesministerium der Finanzen sowie eine Aufstellung der früheren Makkabivereine, die sich in der sowjetischen Besatzungszone Deutschlands und im Sowjetsektor von Berlin befunden haben.

Über die Vermögenswerte dieser Vereine liegen z.T. eidestattliche Erklärungen früherer Mitglieder dieser Vereine vor. Zum Teil waren Unterlagen nicht beizubringen, da frühere Mitglieder nicht mehr zu ermitteln waren. Sie sind entweder in der Nazizeit ums Leben gekommen oder inzwischen verstorben.

Ich hege grosse Zweifel, ob es in einem langwierigen Verfahren möglich sein wird zu greifbaren Ergebnissen zu kommen. Sehen Sie eine Möglichkeit, über den Wiedergutmachungsausschuss des Bundestages oder im Härteausgleichsverfahren eine globale Regelung zu erreichen?

Gegebenenfalls wäre ich bereit zu diesem Zweck im Mai oder Juni nach Bonn zu kommen, um dem Wiedergutmachungsausschuss des Bundestages

1

-2-

unsere Angelegenheit vorzutragen
Ich wäre Ihnen sehr verbunden, wenn Sie mir Ihre Meinung in
dieser Sache mitteilen würden.

Ich danke Ihnen im Voraus für Ihre Antworten.

Mit freundlichen Grüßen

Ihr

i. d. A. Lewinson

Anlagen

Jerusalem, den 10.3.1980

Aufstellung der ehemaligen Makkabivereine in der
sowjetischen Besatzungszone Deutschlands
und im Sowjetsektor von Berlin

- 1) "Bar Kochba" Sport- und Fussballplatz, Leipzig:
gelegen im Norden der Stadt Leipzig an der Eutritzscher Chaussee,
in der Nähe des Leipziger Flughafens, mit einer 400m Aschenbahn
Tribünen auf beiden Längsseiten, 3 Holzgebäude mit Umkleide,
Waschräumen, Restaurant und Lagerräumen für Sportausrüstung,
Instandhaltungsmaterial- und Inventar, Platzwarträume.
Anschliessend an diesen Sportplatz: ein kleinerer Platz mit
einem Kulturhaus, der grossen Saal, kleinere Säle und Nebenräume
beinhaltete.
Grund und Boden wurde im Jahre 1921 käuflich erworben.
- 2) "Makkabi" Jugend- und Sportheim am Keilberg (Erzgebirge) Post
Oberwiesenthal, Sachsen
Solides Steinhäus mit 5 Stockwerken und vollständiger Einrichtung
als Zentrum für Wintersport und Jugendheim (ganzjährig
geöffnet)
- 3) Bootshaus der jüd. Wassersportgesellschaft, Friedrichshagen,
Waldowstr. 2
- 4) Bootshaus "IVRIA", Eigentum der Gesellschaft Jüd. Bootshaus, am
Ausgang des Müggelsees, am rechten Ufer der Dahme
- 5) Bootshaus Jüd. Damen Ruder Club 1923 e.V.
- 6) Bootshaus Jüd. Kanu Club
- 7) Bootshaus Jüd. Rudergesellschaft Undine
- 8) Jüd. Ruderclub "Welle Poseidon"
- 9) Bootshaus Jüd. Ruderclub "Helvetia" e.V.

Die Bootshäuser 5-9 befanden sich in Grünau und Niederschönweide,
die genaue Lage kann jedoch heute nicht mehr ermittelt werden.

Weitere Schäden an Eigentum und Vermögen:

- a) Komplette Sportausrüstung des Bar Kochba Leipzig e.V.
- b) Komplette Ausrüstung und Inventar wie Boote der oben
angeführten 6 Bootshäuser
- c) Komplette Einrichtung und Ausstattung des Makkabi-Jugendheims
am Keilberg
- d) Komplette Anlage des Sport- und Fussballplatzes des Bar Kochba,
Dresden, auf gepachtetem Boden im Ostra-Gehege Dresden mit
Clubhaus am Platze, enthaltend Wasch- und Duschräume sowie
Platzwartzimmer. Vollständige Clubausrüstung und Geräte für
Ballspiele, Leichtathletik, Boxen, Turnen für ca. 300 Mitglieder
- e) Komplette Anlage des Sport- und Fussballplatzes des Bar Kochba
Chemnitz in Furth-Chemnitz. Klubhaus, solides Holzgebäude mit
Wasch- und Duschräumen, Umkleieräume, Platz- und Sportwart-
zimmer etc. Ausrüstung und Geräte für Ballspiele, Landhockey
mit Hockeyschlägeln, leichtathletische Geräte, Boxring, Box-
handschuhe, Turngeräte. Mitgliederzahl ca. 400

Sport ausrüstung für eine Mitgliederzahl von etwa 100-150
sowie z.T. eigene Plätze und Turnhallen besaßen nachfolgende Vereine:

Makkabi Cottbus
Makkabi Gotha
Jüd. Jugend und Sportverein Erfurt
Makkabi Frankfurt an der Oder
Jüd. Turn- und Sportverein Halle/Saale
Jüd. Turn- und Sportverein Magdeburg
Har. Kochba Herseburg
Makkabi Plauen i.V.
Makkabi Zwickau (Sachsen)

Alle hier angeführten Vermögenswerte wurden nach der
zwangsweisen Auflösung der Vereine durch die national-
sozialistischen Behörden im Jahre 1938 beschlagnast.



union of maccabi associations

in great britain and n. ireland (maccabi union)

Charity Registration No. 306116

President: Pierre Gildesgame, C.B.E.
Chairman: Jack Cheyette
Vice-Chairman: H. Shapiro
Imm. Past Chairman: Robert Glatler, F.C.A.
Hon. Treasurer: E. S. Townley, F.C.A.
Hon. Secretary: D. Warshaw
Cultural Director: F. Weinberg, A.C.A.
Sports Director: H. Shapiro
Publicity Director: David Warshaw
Members: N. Cheyette
A. Farleigh
D. Franks
D. Wolff, A.C.A.

Maccabi Foundation: E. Rayman
National Liaison Officer: J. M. Kay
Shaliach: M. Levin
Hon. Legal Advisers: P. R. Altman, LL.B.
M. D. Paisner, M.A., LL.M.
Hon. Auditors: Messrs. Farr, Rose & Gay

1 Manchester Square, London, W1M 5RF
Tel: 01-935 0474/5

31st January 1980

Mr. P. Gildesgame,
Highfield Mills,
Keats Lane,
Earl Shilton,
Leicester.

Dear Pierre,

I am in receipt of your letter of 25th January 1980.

I am sorry you feel I did not put forward a strong enough case to Joel. I stated the feelings of many leaders and clubs in this country today. However, Pierre, before we recommend or open discussions regarding affiliation to the Zionist Federation with the movement, one main objection which has been made to me I feel needs legal clarification is the charity status our clubs and movement enjoy. The Zionist Federation is a political body as I understand. The charity status we have does not allow us to be affiliated to a political body.

You talk only of groups going to Israel. Two leaders seminars have been to Israel, the third leaves in two weeks time (prior to my chairmanship how many leaders seminars went?). The resolution you proposed was four years ago and I was just elected Chairman. In fact, Bob was still in the chair of the meeting. I stated then I hoped I was not elected to preside over the breakup of the Union. The reason this resolution failed was, in the main, ignorance. No-one had consulted the Clubs or asked their opinions. It came on the table cold. I stated in my letter to Joel I will open discussions with the Clubs who were adamantly opposed to affiliation. This I will do. Joel, I feel has interfered with a purely internal matter concerning this country. Until such time, Maccabi World Union make it mandatory for TOs to affiliate to their Zionist Federation, I trust while I am Chairman my Executive will be able to deal with this and all matters concerning the well-being of Maccabi Great Britain.

In conclusion, Pierre, I feel my Executive over the last four years has steadily built a very good relationship both with the Youth and Hechalutz Department in this country and Israel. I wish to see nothing impair this now or in the future.

Yours sincerely,


Jack Cheyette,
Chairman

c.c. Mr. F. Worms Mr. H. Shapiro
Mr. R. Glatler Maccabi World
Mr. J. Haskel Union.
Mr. K. Gradon

Affiliated Maccabi Clubs:

Bar Kochba . Edgware . Glasgow . Herts . Hull . Ivri . Kenton . Leicester . M.A.L. (London N.W.) . Manchester . Newcastle . Sheffield
South London . Stanmore . Sutton . W.C.1. (Essex) . Maccabi Sports Club (Westminster)

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MR F. NORMS

COPY
WITH THE COMPLIMENTS OF
Mr. P. GILDESGAME.

Mr. J. Cheyette,
55, Pinetree Avenue,
LEICESTER LE5 1AL

25th January, 1980

Dear Jack, re: BRITISH ZIONIST FEDERATION.

Thank you for sending me copy of your letter to Joel Haskel, dated 16th January.

As is well known, I was the one who, some three decades ago, cautioned the Movement not to become involved with any National political party, or with any Zionist political party. I refer, of course, to the rank and file of the Movement - Juniors and Intermediates who are not expected to have any understanding or appreciation for politics and should not be allowed to become involved with any political stream likely to divert them from the course which we, in the Maccabi Movement, wish them to pursue for the benefit of the Movement, as well as for their own good.

Conditions have changed during the last few years. In the teeth of opposition from myself, and I was Chairman of the Maccabi World Executive at the time, the World Maccabi Movement decided to affiliate to the World Zionist Organisation, prompted, at the time, by material motives. This formal affiliation had served its purpose - this is why we are still entitled to Schlichim; the Maccabi World Union in Israel is in receipt of an annual financial grant; the European Confederation is in receipt of a monetary grant, and the Maccabi Union in the U.K. is likewise treated favourably. In other words, it served a material purpose, but it has in no way changed the Movement's rank and file's commitment even to non-political Zionism, which is very much to be regretted.

But we must also understand the feelings of leaders of Zionism in the Diaspora, who look upon Maccabi as a very important Jewish Youth Organisation, selfish to the extent that they wish to reap the benefit such as accrues to Jewish Youth Organisations committed to Zionist ideals - and yet we want to keep out of it, still claiming, as we invariably do, that we know the importance of preaching Zionism as an ideal, but practising only to the extent of sending Groups of youngsters to Israel, once again subsidized by the Jewish Agency and, therefore, indirectly by the World Zionist Organisation.

As I am sending a copy of this letter to Fred Worms, Bob Glatter, Ken Gradon and Harry Shapiro, as well as to Joel Haskel and the MWU Headquarters (but not to Mr. Shipton) I feel I am free to express my opinion candidly, and this is exactly what I am doing.

10004-4 AM

You may remember two years ago, when I attended the Union AGM, I tried to get delegates to adopt a Resolution which would, in effect, amount to an agreement to affiliate to the British Zionist Federation, if only as a token of solidarity with Israel. This Resolution was defeated and I did not regret it, although I felt somewhat embarrassed by the strong opposition to it, coming also from yourself as Chairman of the Maccabi Union.

In your letter to Joel you promised him to discuss the question of affiliation to the British Zionist Federation with your fellow Executive members. As in all instances, a lead must come from the leader - and the rank and file must be given a lead from their direct leaders. This is not to be taken to mean that I have changed my mind as to the desirability, or otherwise, of the Maccabi Movement in the Diaspora becoming in any way involved with an organisation having other affiliates who are known to be committed to a political party. Ways and means can be found whereby the Maccabi Union can agree to affiliate to the British Zionist Federation, as did Maccabi South Africa and Maccabi France to their respective Zionist Federations and which in no way committed these two T.Os, or their members, to support or to vote for any particular Zionist political party. Imperfect as the framework of Zionist Federations in various parts of the world may be, I feel that, if affiliation would amount to the Maccabi Union declaring its readiness to endorse the "Jerusalem Programme" but in no way becoming involved in politics, this might well serve as a basis for further negotiations. If you are not familiar with the text of the "Jerusalem Programme", study it carefully, explain it to members of the NEC and sound Mr. Shipton on his willingness to negotiate with us on that basis.

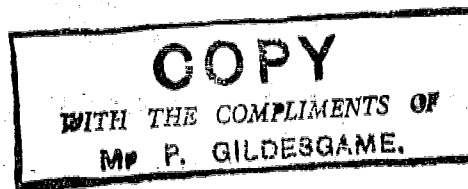
We cannot continue to claim privileges and benefits from the World Zionist Organisation by ignoring their wishes altogether.

The reason why I am writing to you at such length is because I do not think that your letter to Joel Haskel amounts to a very convincing argument.

Yours sincerely,

P. GILDESGAME.

MR. F. NORMS



Mr. Jack Cheyette,
55, Pinetree Avenue,
LEICESTER LE5 1AL

6th February, 1980

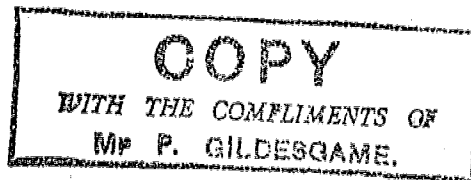
Dear Jack,

re: BRITISH ZIONIST FEDERATION.

Since I received your letter of 31st January, and having noticed your wholly justified misgivings, fearing that our charitable status may be affected if the Union were to affiliate to a political body, I discussed this matter with Martin Paisner, our Hon. Legal Adviser. He could see no objection to affiliation to a Roof Organisation, many of whose affiliates are also Youth Organisations whose main object is Jewish Education. But not wishing to rely on a verbal opinion, I put further questions to him, whereupon he asked to see the Constitution, as well as the aims and objects of the British Zionist Federation. I telephoned, in my personal capacity, to Sidney Shipton, General Secretary of the Federation, asking him to forward to Martin Paisner copy of the Constitution, as well as 27 facts about the Zionist Federation, which includes the "Jerusalem Programme". Martin Paisner will certainly study all these papers, prior to expressing a considered opinion as to the desirability, or otherwise, of Maccabi Union's affiliation to the Zionist Federation subject, of course, to the general body of the Movement in Great Britain agreeing to do so in the course of one of its forthcoming AGMs.

I have now received copy of Mr. Shipton's letter to Martin Paisner but prefer to keep it on file until I hear from Martin Paisner, in due course. I will then deal in some greater detail with your letter of 31st January, of which you distributed copies to a number of colleagues interested in this particular subject.

Yours sincerely,



MR. F. NORMS

Mr. Theo Haas,
20, rue Nungesser et Coli,
F - 75016 PARIS, FRANCE.

22nd November, 1979

Dear Theo,

I have heard rumours about your intended resignation as President of Maccabi France, which I disbelieved. Having now received a copy of Joel Haskel's letter to you, dated 14th November, I see that the rumour has become a reality.

I have not seen any exchange of correspondence between yourself and Joel, nor between yourself and your colleagues - members of Maccabi France National Executive and I find it, therefore, difficult to draw any conclusions as to the motives which prompted you to tender your resignation at the time when you have achieved remarkable results in terms of the number of Maccabi Clubs in France, not to mention the recognition of your organisation by Government Authorities.

In the past I used to receive frequent communications from you and I should have thought that, in an instance such as this, you would write to tell me, if only informally, what caused you to retire from your office. I do not complain, but I regret your decision, all the same, and I fully support Joel Haskel's appeal that you are not to sever connections with the management of Maccabi France as I know of no-one possessed of your experience who has your personal contacts with the Authorities, as well as with leading personalities in the Franco-Jewish Community. I feel it, therefore, necessary to urge you to re-consider your decision, to accept the title of Hon. President of Maccabi France, as well as to retain your seat on the Maccabi World Union and on the IEGC, if you so wish.

I am sure that I am older than you are, and yet I am still fully active, as I feel that my experience and influence can still play some constructive part, whenever problems arise affecting the Maccabi World Union Movement as a whole, and the European Confederation in particular.

Be it also known that I am still very active on several Committees set up in Great Britain, all of them committed and dedicated to help Israel, be it financially or otherwise, in the sphere of social welfare, the arts and rehabilitation. Follow, therefore, my example and become what is known as an 'Elder Statesman'!

With fond regards to Susie from Maniusia and myself.

Yours very sincerely,

P. GILDESGAME.

c.c. F.S.W.

RG/9-107

P. Gildesgame, Esq., C.B.E.
15 Abbey Lodge,
Park Road,
London, N. W. 6.

20th November, 1979

Dear Pierre,

I have heard from Peled and the London Borough of Barnet that he is free on Friday evening and Saturday afternoon. He will be staying at the Palace Court Hotel, Lancaster Gate, telephone number 402 4272.

We can therefore make arrangements at a later date for you to bring him to us for dinner on Friday evening and perhaps you would be good enough to ensure that all those who should be invited to Fred Worms' for Saturday afternoon are notified accordingly.

I have sent a copy of this letter to Fred so that he now knows the arrangements are firm.

Yours sincerely,

P

He

Glella

Eric Rayner

Chryette

Dick Urban. 476 3104

Lionel Schalit

TO Dr Y Kadishay ✓
FROM Menachem Paran
CC Mr G M Wisenfeld
Mr U Galili
Mr A Maoz
RE Union of Maccabi Associations in Great
Britain and Ireland

Uri wrote you a memo about the above about a year ago and I understand that despite a lunch with Mr Glatter their Treasurer, there has been no increase in their balances with us. (There is just the account of the Maccabi Foundation totalling about £8000.)

Following a meeting with Mr John Kay, National Liaison Officer of British Maccabi, it transpires that their main bankers are National Westminster.

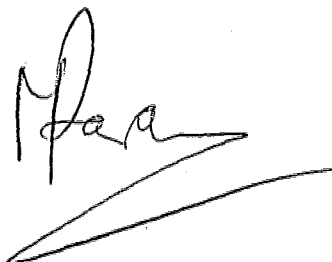
The two important figures in connection with Maccabi are :-

Pierre Gildesgame (apparently an ardent Zionist who speaks Hebrew) - President, Maccabi World Union.
Jack Scheyette - Chairman, British Maccabi Union.

Dov Nivron mentioned to Uri that Mr Fred Worms is a member of the Executive of Maccabi World Union and is a good friend of Mr Gildesgame.

I suggest therefore that you speak to Mr Worms to try to persuade the appropriate people to bank with us. Needless to say, this organisation, together with the Maccabi Foundation, command very large funds. (According to Mr Kay, they have just completed a new £450,000 centre in London).

MP/eas
11.6.79

A handwritten signature, likely of Menachem Paran, consisting of stylized cursive letters.

WORLD LABORING MOVEMENT
JULY 1933

רח"ר חנוכיאלוביץ, קריית-חיים, ישראל. טל: (03) 778111-2-3



Conrad Morris, Esq.,
39 Hamilton Terrace,
London NW8,
Gt. Britain.

I hope this letter finds you, Ruth and the children all well.

Our Chairman, Dr. Israel Peled, will be addressing a Parlour Meeting at your home on March 26th on behalf of the Bar Ilan University and I would suggest that members of our Executive, living in London, be invited to attend.

Pierre Gildesgame, C.B.E., 15 Abbey Lodge, Park Road,
London NW8 7RJ.

Robert Glatter, 7 Fitzroy Square, London W1P 6AS.

Fred Worms, Esher House, Bishops Avenue, London N2 0AL.

Ken Gradon, 313 West End Lane, London NW6 1RU.

With all good wishes for a successful meeting and personal regards.

Yours sincerely,

Michael Kevehazi,
Hon. Treasurer.

P.S. Please contact Bob Glatter for further names. His telephone numbers are as follows:

Office: 387-3434

Home: 203-1420

MEMORIAL FOUNDATION FOR JEWISH CULTURE

15 East 26th Street • New York, N.Y. 10010 • Oregon 9-4074

78-16-19

October 4, 1978

Mr. Arthur Hanak, Director
Pierre Gildesgame Maccabi
Museum
Maccabi World Union
Kfar Hamaccabiah
Ramat-Chen

Re: Project(s): 79-925-01 - Exhibition
in the Pierre Gildesgame
Maccabi Museum;
79-925-02 - Maccabi Organizations
in Europe - Victims of the
Holocaust;
79-925-03 - Publications on History
and Development of Jewish Sports
and Jewish Youth Education in the
Framework of "Maccabi"

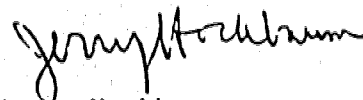
Dear Mr. Hanak:

I am writing to acknowledge receipt of your application for support for project(s) or special programs to be conducted by your institution for the academic year 1979-80.

Your application will be evaluated by outside experts and considered by the appropriate committees of the Foundation. Final action on your application will be taken at the annual meeting of the Memorial Foundation for Jewish Culture in the summer of 1979 and you will be advised of the decision of our Board of Trustees shortly thereafter.

Should there be a need for additional information regarding your application, we will contact you. If there is any change meanwhile in your plans, please let us know. When writing to us kindly refer to the number(s) noted above which enable us to deal with your request more expeditiously.

Sincerely yours,



Jerry Hochbaum
Associate Executive Director

JH:me

cc: ✓ Mr. Fred S. Worms

Archives and
Museum

Programme I.

Exhibition-room in the Pierre Gildesgame Maccabi Museum,
dedicated to the History of Maccabi Organisations, victims
of the Holocaust .

1. Architect fees for plans of re-adaption and for interior decoration :	860.--
2. Building and re-construction works :	2.700.--
3. Interior decoration, incl. special vitrines and show-cases	2.200.--
4. Lighting and airconditioning	900.--
5. Security precautions	250.--
6. Technical aid appliances	450.--

US \$ 7.300.--

Programme II

Research - programmes

Maccabi Organisations in Europe-victims of the Holocaust.

This programme includes special studies and research on Maccabi-Organisations in

1. Czechoslovakia ,
2. Poland
3. Austria
4. in the Baltic Countries and
5. Greece

Budget - estimation for e a c h research programme:

including collection and evaluation of material, interviews with prominent members of the organisation and tape-recorded statements from members residing outside Israel, reproduction (fotocopy) of important documentation, cost of research-assistants and travel expencées and preparation of final drafts:

§ 1.500.-- each reserach programme = Total § 7.500.--

This estimate does not include the editing of the material and studies for publication, which will be a later stage.

Programme III

Publications on the

History and Development of Jewish Sports and Jewish Youth
Education in the framework of "Maccabi" .

1. History of the "Juedische Turnerschaft" and "Maccabi" -
(A general guide on the history of organised Jewish Sports and Youth activities from the foundation of the first all-Jewish gymnastic club in 1895 till present days.)
2. History of the "Organisation of Jewish Gymnasts (Juedische Turnerschaft) and Maccabi in Europe -
(Europe, where the idea of a renewal of a „Jewry of muscles" has been born and where Maccabi-Organisations played such an important part in the field of physical and Jewish-national minded education of our Youth, until the tragic events in the Holocaust.)
3. Development of Maccabi in the Near-Middle-and Far East, and in Africa and Australia -
4. The story of "Maccabi-Hebraeica" in Latin America -
(Publications 3 and 4 tell the story of development in these parts of the world, how it came into being, analysing its importance for Jewish Physical and Youth education as present main-centers of our Movement.)

Budget:

for each publication seperately:

- | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------|----------------|
| a) Editing | \$ 1.500.-- | |
| b) Translations | | |
| into three languages | 1.200.-- | |
| c) Printing | | |
| (Hebrew-3000, English- | | |
| French-2000, Spanish | | |
| 1500 copies- (80 Cents | 5.200.-- | US \$ 7.990.-- |
| each) | | |

Museum

Ramat Chen, 22nd of September 1978

To the
Memorial Foundation of Jewish Culture,
15 East - 26th Street
New York N.Y. 10010 - USA

Dear Mr. Sherman,

I thank you kindly for your letter from September 7th as well as for the brochure. Having closely studied the guidelines and your explanatory remarks I feel, that the attached three programmes of the Maccabi World Union Archives and Pierre Gildesgame Maccabi Museum fit in well into the grants-programme of your esteemed Foundation.

Permit me please to add some explanatory remarks:

1. Our Archives and Museum are unique in this specific field and are recognised the world over as the center for the study of History of Jewish Sports and Jewish Youth Education in the frame of the „Juedische Turnerschaft“ (Organisation of Jewish Gymnasts) - the forerunner of „Maccabi“ - from the start of this Century till 1921, and the „Maccabi Movement“ from 1921 till present days. Some 15 University students in Israel, Germany, USA and Austria are presently preparing their papers for BA and MA-degrees with the active assistance provided by our Archives ;
2. Special attention and care is being devoted to the collection of material and documentation concerning Maccabi Organisations which perished in the Holocaust, as the original central-archives of the Juedische Turnerschaft and Maccabi have been destroyed in the IIInd World War;
3. The collections being used both by research students and is being regularly shown to groups of Jewish and non-Jewish youth in order to teach them this specific chapter of Jewish History.

I ask you kindly, to present our applications to the Committee dealing with requests and I am convinced, that we shall receive full support in our educational programmes and endeavours.

Shanah Tova
yours sincerely

3 Encl.
Cy.: Fred S. Worms, London

Arthur Hanak
Director, Maccabi Archives
and Museum

September 7, 1978

Mr. Arthur Hanak, Director
Pierre Gildesgame Maccabi Museum
Maccabi World Union
Kfar Hamaccabiah
Ramat-Chen, Israel

Dear Mr. Hanak:

Thank you for your letter of July 30th addressed to Mr. Philip M. Klutznick which was forwarded to us and answered in my absence by my secretary's letter of August 21st.

The Memorial Foundation for Jewish Culture provides grants to universities and other cultural institutions for research and other activities related to Jewish culture. Institutional grants are made only for specific projects of limited duration, and not for continuing programs, endowment or general support. Such grants vary in amount according to the budget of each project, but do not in any case exceed a fraction of the total cost, usually up to 25%, excluding overhead.

If the Museum of the Maccabi World Union wishes to present a request for such a specific project, the deadline for institutional applications for the academic year 1979-80 is September 30th this year. Enclosed for your information is a brochure describing the Foundation's program and guidelines.

Yours sincerely,



A. J. Sherman
Executive Director

AJS:fz
Enc.

cc: ✓ Mr. Fred S. Worms

THE MEMORIAL FOUNDATION FOR JEWISH CULTURE was established in 1964 by the Conference on Jewish Material Claims Against Germany as a living memorial to the six million Jews who perished in the Holocaust. The Foundation helps to assure a creative Jewish future by encouraging Jewish scholarship and education, training young Jews for communal service, supporting university programs of Jewish studies, and generally fostering the preservation and transmission of Jewish culture throughout the world. The Foundation Board of Trustees, composed of representatives of 48 international and national Jewish cultural and religious organizations, reflects all the major trends in contemporary Jewish life, and constitutes a unique forum for the discussion of cultural issues confronting the world Jewish community.

The Foundation currently administers the following programs open to applicants throughout the world:

DOCTORAL SCHOLARSHIPS

This program is designed to help train individuals for careers in Jewish scholarship and research and for leadership positions within the Jewish community. Graduate students specializing in a Jewish field and officially enrolled in a university doctoral program are eligible.

POST-RABBINICAL SCHOLARSHIPS

These scholarships assist newly ordained rabbis to obtain advanced training for careers as Dayanim, heads of Yeshivot or other leadership positions. Any recently ordained rabbi engaged in full-time study at a Yeshiva, Kollel or Rabbinical Seminary is eligible to apply.

FELLOWSHIPS IN JEWISH STUDIES

The purpose of this program is to assist well-qualified individuals to complete independent scholarly, lit-

erary or art projects in a Jewish field that give promise of making a significant contribution to the understanding and development of Jewish culture. Any qualified scholar, writer or artist able to formulate and carry out a project in a field of Jewish specialization may apply for these fellowships.

COMMUNITY SERVICE SCHOLARSHIPS

This program was established to assist qualified individuals in Diaspora communities other than the United States to train themselves for careers in Jewish education, communal social service, or as rabbis, shohatim or mohalim. These scholarships are available to any individual, regardless of country of origin, who commits himself to serve in a community of need, and who undertakes to train in his chosen field at a recognized educational institution.

INSTITUTIONAL GRANTS FOR RESEARCH AND PUBLICATION

The Foundation provides grants to universities and other scholarly institutions for research and publication in Jewish fields, and to university student groups for publications and other activities related to Jewish culture.

UNIVERSITY JEWISH STUDIES

The Foundation provides grants to help universities establish and expand departments of Jewish studies on the understanding that Foundation support is limited to the initial starting-up period.

DOCUMENTATION AND COMMEMORATION OF THE HOLOCAUST

The Foundation makes grants to universities, institutes and specialized agencies to encourage documentation and research on the Holocaust, and to aid in the publication of teaching materials designed to transmit knowledge of the Holocaust and to commemorate its martyrs and heroes.

SUPPORT GRANTED BY THE FOUNDATION

Scholarships and fellowships are given to individuals, in amounts which vary according to the cost of living in the grantee's country of residence.

Institutional grants are made only for specific projects of limited duration, and not for continuing programs, endowment or general purpose support. Such grants vary in amount according to the budget of each project, but do not in any case exceed a fraction of the total cost, usually up to 25%, excluding overhead.

INFORMATION AND APPLICATIONS

Write to:

Executive Director
Memorial Foundation for Jewish Culture
15 East 26th Street
New York, New York 10010, U.S.A.

The annual deadline for individual applications is November 30th; and for institutions, September 30th.

MEMORIAL
FOUNDATION
FOR
JEWISH
CULTURE

15 EAST 26TH STREET • NEW YORK, N.Y. 10010

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Telephone: 352472/356420

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Telephone: 201-7573/36-7573

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Telephone: 476-3104/958-7623

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(We shall very shortly receive our own Telex Machine, on arrival we shall
notify all members of the new number)

מועדון כפר המכביה

רמת-חן • טל: 749719 - 768189



תאריך 23.6.78

מ ז כ ר ! ! !

הנדון : הקמת "מכון כושר גופני" במועדון כפר המכביה

1. יוקם "מכון כושר גופני" ב-2 האולמות החת-קרקעיים של אולם הספורט.
 2. "במכון" יוקמו מתקנים לאימוני איגרוף.
 3. "במכון" תופעל סקציה איגרוף לחברי מועדון כפר המכביה בהתאם להתענינות החברים, חוך שימח דגש על ילדים ונוער.
 4. המעילות במכון תשתלב במסגרת הפעילות הכללית במועדון.
שעות ההפעלה יוחנו ויובבלו בהתאם. מתאפשר הפעלת המכון למועדוני "מכבי" (עדיפות למועדונים אשר באזור ר"ג) לאחר תאום מדויק עם מנהל "מועדון כפר המכביה".
- תנאי שימוש במכון ע"י החברים והמועדונים הנ"ל יהיו בהתאם לנוהלים.

מועדון כפר המכביה.

June 22, 1978.

Dino Uziel, Esq.,
Greece.

Dear Chaver Uziel,

We write to you in connection with your proposal for a suitable memorial for the memory of our Jewish heroes who fell in the Wars of Israel and those who were murdered at the Munich Olympic Games.

The proposed project is the setting-up at the Kfar Hamaccabiah a facility for boxing and that this facility be designated as the memorial.

In order to enable us to complete and equip suitable premises, you will raise the sum of US\$30,000, this will reach us as a donation from the Jewish Community of Thessaloniki or Maccabi in Thessaloniki and other sources organised by yourself.

A suitable memorial tablet will be placed in the entrance hall of the sports complex which we are now erecting in which complex the boxing facility will be a part. The entrance to the boxing facility will also be marked.

Further details will be discussed with you personally.

Yours sincerely,

Michael Kevchazi,
Hon. Treasurer.

PROPOSED COUNTRY CLUB

JERUSALEM

PRELIMINARY FEASIBILITY STUDY

APRIL 1978

KESSELMAN & KESSELMAN

TEL-AVIV

JERUSALEM

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CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, ISRAEL

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CABLES: ARDEEKAY

Tel-Aviv, April 4, 1978

Mr. David Fleischer
Buenos Aires
Argentina.

Dear Mr. Fleischer,

Proposed Country Club in Jerusalem

On your instructions we have prepared the following study covering the proposed Country Club in Jerusalem which you and your associates contemplate establishing in Jerusalem.

In preparing this study we made use of information available and consulted a number of experts in this field. Notwithstanding this, a number of major uncertainties remain as stated below. It should be emphasised that the figures in this report are opinions, based on facts known to us and in view of the fact that a large number of estimates and projections are involved, we cannot take any responsibility whatsoever for the eventual outcome of the project.

Our findings and recommendations are summarized as follows:

1. The capital cost of a balanced project, but not a maximum programme, is estimated at IL 40m. at present prices (or \$2.5 m.). Subsequent to final determination of market possibilities as described below, a detailed costing should be prepared on the basis of an agreed programme.
2. The break-even figure is indicated at 2,000 family members at an average net memberships fee of IL 6,000 p.a. at to-days prices.

At 2,500 members a pre-tax yield of 15% is indicated on owners' investment, at 3,000 members the yield shown is 30%.

We recommend that a full market survey poll is commissioned to ascertain if the Jerusalem population can support such membership figures.

3. The total shareholders investment indicated is about \$1.2m., subject to obtaining appropriate Israel Government loans. A firm commitment should be obtained for this before proceeding further.

Our comments are set out in detail as follows:

- A. Background and existing facilities.
- B. Clubs and facilities in Tel-Aviv area.
- C. Facilities in Jerusalem area.
- D. General factors concerning Jerusalem.
- E. Description of project and capital cost.
- F. Operating costs.
- G. Income potential.
- H. Financing.
- I. Net income summary.
- J. Taxation.
- K. Hotel extension.

We trust that this report will enable you to progress further. We are at your disposal for further information, advice or assistance.

Yours truly,

Kesselman & Kesselman

A Background and existing facilities

The "leisure industry" in Israel has only started developing in the past decade. In particular, the concept of "country clubs" is relatively new. Even at this stage there are comparatively few comprehensive sports, cultural and social facilities combined in members' clubs, although an increasingly greater number of projects offer partial, specific facilities.

The veteran amongst the clubs is the Caesarea Golf Club, offering facilities for golf only. The pioneer country club in the full sense was the Tel-Aviv Country Club, established by Mexican investors and patterned on the lines of the Centro Deportivo Israelita of Mexico. In the past 10 years it was followed by Haifa Maccabi, Kfar HaMaccabiah, Rishon Le'Zion, Ramat Hasharon and at least a dozen smaller local facilities all in the Tel-Aviv area. In addition some of the larger hotels and a number of kibbutzim offer swimming pool memberships, in some cases also including tennis facilities. The facilities in Jerusalem are limited.

B Clubs and facilities in the Tel-Aviv area

1) Tel-Aviv Country Club

The Club was purpose built on 100 dunums of land in an ideal position in a developing better class area of North Tel-Aviv. Facilities include a large (50m) L-shaped swimming pool with high-diving facilities (the only one in the country), lawns, gymnasium, adequate locker facilities, tennis courts, basketball, volleyball courts, and reasonable parking. Adjoining the Club is the Country Club Hotel, owned by a separate, but related syndicate. The Club has arrangements for the use of the functions hall belonging to the Hotel.

The Club provides a wide range of organized activities, both relating to individual sports and also of a general cultural nature. On the other hand, it has not become the full community centre of the type of the South American Jewish clubs which served as the original example in setting up this Club. There are presently between 2,000 - 2,500 families as members. It should be noted that this is a substantial reduction from the previous high of over 3,000 families. The reduction is due in the main to increased competition and substantial price increases in membership fees.

2) Kfar Hamaccabiah Country Club

This Club was set up in 1973 by Kfar Hamaccabiah which is controlled by Maccabi World Union, on land adjoining the Kfar Hamaccabiah Hotel, a popular price facility for tourist groups, seminars, etc. The Club itself covers about 50 dunums of land. As this Club was not backed by outside investors its development history was different. Initially only swimming pools and tennis courts were offered and facilities were extended year by year, development being financed mainly out of income.

The Club is situated in a good area of Ramat Gan. There are 2,000 member families, which together with single adults and children gives a total of about 8,000 people. Facilities are: 3 pools (25m x 16m; 25m x 12m; and a 25m x 20m children's pool, in addition to a 33m pool used for hotel guests and the general public on a daily basis); 10 tennis courts with flood lights, 4 tenniscats; 3 basketball/volleyball courts, and a health club/sauna unit. Changing rooms are barely adequate and there are no locker facilities. For indoor activities various halls in the Hotel are presently used. However, a large all-purpose gymnasium is presently being built which will include basketball/handball court and 4 squash courts (a sport now establishing itself in Israel). There are over 30 activity groups provided including sports, folkdancing, art, touring groups, bridge, etc. All group activities are included in the membership fee.

3) Ramat Hasharon

A privately established Club in a good-class suburb of Tel-Aviv, on a relatively small area, offering mainly swimming and tennis. Notwithstanding many complaints of overcrowding and poor service, the Club has about 2,000 family members.

4) Rishon Le'Zion

An example of a successful Club serving a specifically local population of a city about 15 km. south of Tel-Aviv. The Club was developed as a swimming pool Club, developing other facilities over the years. In this Club a substantial part of the original finance came from interest free deposits from members. The pool is only operated in the summer season, but tennis and other activities are all the year round facilities. There are about 1,000 family members.

5) Hilton Hotel Tel-Aviv

This is brought as an example of the facilities offered by some of the large hotels. Membership covers the use of the pool and tennis courts. Use of the Health Club involves an extra charge per visit. There are between 300-400 members.

6) Accadia Hotel - Herzlia

This hotel is part of Dan chain. Membership gives right of entry to all Dan group (King David, Jerusalem; Dan, Tel-Aviv; Dan, Haifa; Dan, Caesarea).

7) Prices

A true comparison of prices is difficult as each Club uses different incentive methods and arrangements regarding dates of payments, pre-season discounts and charges for additional family members.

As a general guide, the following is a table of 1978 prices:

<u>N a m e</u>		<u>Price including 12% value added tax</u>	<u>Payment terms</u>	<u>Price for children</u>
		<u>IL</u>		<u>IL</u>
Tel-Aviv				
Country	Single	5,376	20% extra for payment	33 (monthly)
	Couple	8,060	by monthly instalments.	
Kfar				
Hamaccabiah	Single	2,350	Discount for cash until	300 - 550
	Couple	4,250	15/1/78.	
			15% extra after 15/2/78.	
Ramat Hasharon	Single	3,350	15% discount for pre-	925 each, for first
	Couple	5,000	season registration.	and second child;
			15% extra after 1/4/78.	or more - 335
Rishon Le'Zion	Couple	3,360	15% extra after	450
			1/4/78	
Hilton Hotel	Single	5,500	Annual	1,500 - up to
	For extra			12 years
	member	3,000		
Accadia -				
Herzlia	Single	2,940	10% discount for	1,260 - for over
	Couple	4,620	payment before	3 years and up
	(20% less for		20/4/78	to 18
	weekdays			
	only)			

In most cases there is also an initial one time registration fee, ranging from IL 300 to IL 1,500.

In addition to the above clubs which operate on an all-year round basis, serving the general public, there are a number of smaller units offering either a limited summer season only or serving specific local areas, membership being restricted to residents of the particular project. The prices in these units are substantially below those appearing above. Total membership of all clubs in Tel-Aviv area is estimated at about 12,000 families.

There are also 4 large swimming pools in the area (University, Gordon, Galit, and Holon) offering swimming facilities to the public. Of course, the seashore should not be forgotten either.

C Facilities in the Jerusalem area

There is no comprehensive country club. Sport facilities are divided between the hotel pools, swimming clubs of nearby kibbutzim, and popular priced public institutions. Virtually all the facilities provide only seasonal facilities and do not operate on an all-year basis.

It has been impossible to establish accurate membership figures, but it is clear that there is room for additional members in all the facilities.

1) Hilton Hotel Jerusalem

Open all the year. Offers swimming, tennis, keep fit, yoga and bridge.

The price is IL 2,000 for single or IL 4,000 for a couple, plus 12% tax. It should be noted specially that this is less than half the price being charged by the Tel-Aviv Hilton, under the same management. There are an estimated 50-100 members only.

2) King David Hotel

Offers only swimming and tennis for a five-month season. Membership entitles entry to other Dan chain hotels in Israel. See Accadia - Herzlia in previous section for prices.

3) Diplomat Hotel

Swimming only for five months at price of IL 1,750 for single and IL 2,750 for couple, plus 12% tax. Reduction for "week day only" membership.

4) Holyland Hotel

Swimming and tennis only for five-month season. Price for swimming only is IL 1,200 for single and IL 1,800 for couple, plus 12% tax. Tennis at extra price of IL 900 p.a.

5) Y.M.H.A.

Open all the year. Offer swimming, tennis, keep-fit, weightlifting, boxing, karate, and table tennis.

Membership fee is IL 840 for single, IL 1,400 for couple. The keep-fit, weightlifting, boxing, and karate activities involve an extra charge of IL 40 - IL 60 per month for each activity.

6) Y.M.C.A.

Open all the year. Small swimming pool, tennis, weightlifting, and athletics. Membership for men only at IL 1,050 and IL 750 extra for tennis. There are also squash courts for separate membership.

7) Youth Holiday Centre

Open five months. Fairly low quality facilities, offering swimming pool only at IL 840 per couple.

8) Kibbutz swimming clubs

Beit Zait, Ramat Rachel, Ma'aleh Hamisha, and Shoreshe offer swimming clubs for the summer only. Prices range from IL 800 to IL 2,000 for single and IL 1,400 to IL 2,800 for a couple with IL 150 - IL 250 extra for children.

In addition, the University caters for the faculty and students - a covered pool, gymnasium, squash courts, tennis courts, and a little used football/athletics stadium.

D General factors concerning Jerusalem

Without being able to go into a detailed demographic study the following factors need to be considered:

1) Population

The Jewish population of Jerusalem is over 300,000, compared to the greater Tel-Aviv area of over 1m. This comparison should however not be used in establishing a total market potential for a country club, in comparison to existing Tel-Aviv facilities.

On the one hand, a city of Ramat Gan's size (125,000 people) supports one large club and one - two smaller ones; on the other hand, the make-up of Jerusalem's population must be studied. There are a greater proportion of sectors in Jerusalem which are not potentially a market for a country club. Among these sectors one should consider the ultra-religious, the retired elderly, and the very low-income groups. The lack of industry and commerce also results in a lower average income level.

A possible comparison, although not a real parallel can be made with the subscription membership for the concerts of the Israeli Philharmonic. In the Tel-Aviv area there are about 24,000 subscribers whilst in Jerusalem between 5,000 - 6,000. Similar conclusions can be drawn from a comparison of theatres and cinemas. There is a commonly held belief, which seems justified, that the average Jerusalemite does not go out from his home for organized entertainment as often as the equivalent status type in Tel-Aviv.

2) Climate

The climate of Jerusalem is categorically different to that of the coastal plain and in particular the winter is much colder, making all year round use of facilities less sought after.

3) Market

Without a professionally organized public opinion poll any projections remain personal opinions. The non-existence of comparable facilities, the number of club users in other parts of the country, the limitations referred to in the preceding paragraphs bring us to a general conclusion that a potential membership of 2,000 families is possible, but it may be difficult to reach the 3,000 level.

As to price levels, two critical points should be reiterated:

- (a) the loss of members by the Tel-Aviv Country Club due to drastic price increases, and
- (b) the substantially lower price charged by the Jerusalem Hilton than the Tel-Aviv hotel.

These factors indicate that there is a price level barrier which must be carefully studied.

In view of the uncertainties as to total membership potential, and price level limitations, it is recommended that before any investment is made a professional public opinion survey be commissioned, possibly coupled by trial advertising for members. During such period a formal option should be held on the land.

E Description of project and capital cost

The land proposed for this development is about 100 dunums (same as the Tel-Aviv Country Club and double that of Kfar Hamaccabiah Country Club) and is situated in the vicinity of Kiriat Hayovel, Jerusalem. The physical conditions are difficult and expensive land-levelling would be required.

The immediate vicinity is lower-class housing but the site is not more than 10 minutes distance by car to most parts of Jerusalem.

The preliminary programme presented to the Israel Lands Administration for the use of 100 dunums was as follows:

	<u>Metres</u>
Central building	3,550
Covered pool (33 1/3 x 20m.)	1,142
Gymnasium	1,200
16 Tennis courts	12,800
Open pool (50m. x 20m. plus extension)	3,000
Basketball/volleyball (5 courts)	1,500
Squash (3 courts)	300
Football and athletics	17,600
Lawns, etc.	15,000
Children's area, including pool	5,000
Service areas, etc.	18,000
Car parking	20,000
	<hr/>
	99,092
	<hr/>

No estimates of capital costs have been prepared but various rough professional estimates indicated a total cost of IL 60m - IL 70m at least, at present prices. As such investment could not conceivably be commercially viable, a reduced programme is being suggested below. Clearly such programme can only be an outline and carefully detailed planning would be required to create a balanced unit. An attempt should be made to include the programme on 50 dunums with a possibility of retaining an option on the remaining 50 dunums for future expansion.

The following programme also shows estimated capital costs. These have been arrived at after discussions with Architect Mario Novick and by taking other professional advice. It must be emphasized that such estimates can, at this stage, be only a guide as no plans exist.

The following is the outline programme on the reduced basis:

<u>I t e m</u>	<u>Estimated cost</u> <u>IL</u>
Land - 50 dunums	5,000,000
Levelling costs and preliminary land works	3,500,000
Planning costs and supervision	1,500,000
Central building - 2,000m. - total	8,000,000
Closed pool - 20m. x 12m.	2,000,000
Open pool - 50m. x 20m.	2,000,000
10 Flood lit tennis courts	2,500,000
3 Basketball, volleyball, 4 tennicat	1,000,000
Gymnasium, including sauna	10,000,000
Landscaping, lawns, fencing, and lighting	2,000,000
Car park, services, extras, etc.	2,000,000
Administration during building period	500,000
	<hr/> 40,000,000 <hr/>
	or
	\$ 2.5 m. <hr/>

The above does not include interest during construction and a possible demand by the authorities for a large air-raid shelter. The latter could cost between IL 2m. - IL 3m.

In addition, operating equipment (deck chairs, umbrellas, tools, etc.) would require about IL 1m.

Development in stages would be difficult.

The one major item which may be postponed for one or two seasons is the gymnasium. In that case certain essential groups (keep fit, folk dancing) would have to operate in nearby hired premises, such as school halls, during such transitional periods.

F Operating costs

Without a final determination of the size of membership and the range of activities to be offered to the Jerusalem public it is difficult to estimate operating costs. The following may be considered as a guide for the annual running cost for an over 2,000 family-member unit on a 1978 basis:

	<u>IL</u>
Staff (including maintenance)	5,000,000
Instructors and trainers	750,000
Club tax, municipal rates and property tax	750,000
Fuel (only covered pool to be heated)	300,000
Pool maintenance and chemicals	450,000
Water	500,000
Electricity	500,000
Other materials, repairs	250,000
Management and office costs	500,000
Telephone and postage	150,000
Cultural events and members' activities	250,000
Advertising and public relations	250,000
Insurance	150,000
Professional fees, data processing	350,000
Miscellaneous	250,000
	<u>10,400,000</u>
	=====

Note:

- 1) The relatively low fuel and water costs are on the assumption that the large pool is used only in the summer.
- 2) Interest and depreciation are not included.

G Income potential

Basing the pricing potential on Tel-Aviv averages and not on those of presently available Jerusalem facilities, a possible price of about IL 6,000 for a 4-member family unit seems feasible, exclusive of value added tax. This compares with IL 7,250 at the Tel-Aviv Country Club and IL 4,500 - IL 5,500 at Kfar Hamaccabiah and Ramat Hasharon.

2,000 members would therefore not be an adequate economic unit and 2,500 - 3,000 members would be needed for a viable proposition. As stated above, a market survey should be employed to evaluate if such membership target is feasible and to determine the best pricing structure (higher price for singles and couples with minimal addition for children, or lower basic price with fuller charge for children). The method of payment is also a critical issue which would need to be considered. The system of collecting the fees in advance gives a large cash flow which enables additional capital projects to be executed or alternatively, it is a source of income, giving about 20% extra gross income.

In this study it has been assumed that such cash flow is used to finance partially the original investment, in order to reduce the investors' capital as far as possible.

The initial registration fees are also not considered as regular income but as finance for the original capital project. After about 2 years one may assume a turnover of about 20% of the membership annually, providing registration fee income of about IL 500,000 p.a. at present levels.

Additional income from guest tickets would not, according to present experience, exceed IL 500,000 p.a.

H Financing

The amount and type of Israel Government financial assistance is presently still a matter of discussion and no firm detailed promises have been obtained other than that the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Tourism looks on the programme favourably. As the project does not qualify as an Approved Enterprise, it could only receive Government help as a Tourist enterprise. ✓

Further negotiations would be required to obtain such recognition, which would lead to subsidized loans of 1/3 of the capital cost at 18% - 22% interest, non-linked, for 8 years.

The total financing picture could then look as follows:

	<u>IL</u>	
Investors' share capital	13,000,000	or \$ 750,000 approx.
Government Loans	13,000,000	
Investors' long-term loans	7,000,000	or \$ 425,000 approx.
Club members' registration fees and advance membership fees	7,000,000	

Such structure would require the approval of the Ministry or the Development Bank giving the loan. The possibility of further reducing the initial stake of the investors may be feasible by taking 2 years advance fees from members. This would, of course, cut the number of potential members and also leave the club exposed to the cost increases of the second year.

There may also be possibilities of obtaining certain smaller grants or loans from some of the sport bodies (Sports Authority, Tennis Federation, etc.), in return for providing facilities to schools or sports teams. The possibility of obtaining absorption loans from the Jewish Agency has not been considered, as this would require the members of the investing syndicate to be Olim.

I Net income summary

The operating expenses have been estimated above at IL 10.5m. approximately. To this should be added the cost of finance (Government Loan), amounting to about IL 2.5m., giving a total cost of IL 13m. In order to cover this a membership of 2,000 families would be needed, as follows:

	<u>IL</u>
2,000 familes at IL 6,000	12,000,000
Guest tickets and sundry income	500,000
Recurring proportion of registration fees	500,000
	<u>13,000,000</u>
	=====

The cost of operating with a membership exceeding the 2,000 level would only be marginally higher and all additional membership fees can be considered virtually as profit.

Accordingly, at a membership of 2,500, a pre-tax profit of about IL 3m would be seen, amounting to 15% on the total owners' investments. At 3,000 members, which can be reasonably considered as maximum capacity for a 50 dunum project, the yield would be 30% (or IL 6m.). These figures are without a depreciation charge, but also ignore the fact that in subsequent years the interest charge reduces, following repayments of the Government Loan. The cash flow needed for repayment of the Government Loan can be found out of advance subscriptions even at the break-even level of 2,000 members.

When considering the adequacy of yield on capital, the inflationary aspect should be considered. Experience shows that club fees rise in proportion to cost increases and as some costs, like interest on Government Loans are fixed, the profit margin can be considered as, at least, maintainable and the yield therefore becomes a real one.

J Taxation

Present tax rate would amount to 61%. It is unlikely that any of the lower rates of taxation applicable to certain types of enterprises (approved enterprise, industry, etc.), could be utilized.

Tax depreciation rates would range from nil (land, land development, etc.) to 4 - 8% for buildings and up to 15% for equipment. Total depreciation for tax purposes is estimated at about IL 2m. p.a. In addition, exchange differences on the currency value of the shareholders' loans would also be allowed as a tax expense on the due date for repayment of the loan, in full or in part. If the loans can be channeled through an Israeli bank, the exchange differences would be allowed on an accrual basis and not on repayment.

K Hotel extension

There have been discussions on the possibility of a hotel development to be combined with the Country Club project. We understand that it is agreed by all those consulted that the site is unsuitable for a 4-5 star hotel project, and only a more popular-price youth and group facility could be considered. Apart from the Jewish Agency's own facilities like Kiryat Moriah, there are other similar facilities existing in the Jerusalem area, like "The Judean Hills" Youth Centre. These projects were built and are run on a subsidized basis and no commercial project could compete with them for youth groups. If the hotel should want to cater for the cheaper-priced tourist groups it would have to compete with the East Jerusalem hotel trade run by Arab owners at relatively low prices. The general experience in Israel is that it is very difficult to run 2-3 star hotels profitably (at \$12 - 16 per day for full board !) This is the reason why almost all new projects are in the higher price category.

If one assumes a 100 rooms as a reasonable operational unit, the capital cost for a popular standard can be estimated at not less than \$ 2m. With Government financing of an effective 50%, the investors would need to find \$1m., thereby nearly doubling the capital needed for the overall country-club/hotel scheme.

At 60% average annual occupancy the total gross income could be estimated at \$ 350,000 p.a. which could not generate sufficient net income to service the repayment of the Government Loans.

We are of the opinion that extending the project at this stage by including a hotel unit would unduly increase the risk element. Apart from this, the type of occupancy would also cause an element of disturbance to a country club.

ק ס ל מ ז ו ק ס ל מ ז
רואי חשבון

חימה

ירושלים

תל-אביב

THE MACCABI WORLD UNION EXECUTIVE

AS ELECTED AT THE XVIIIITH MACCABI WORLD UNION CONGRESS 1978

HON. PRESIDENT:	NAHUM HETH
HON. VICE PRESIDENTS:	DR. ROBERT ATLASZ MORDECHAI BEN-DROR
PRESIDENT:	PIERRE GILDESGAME, C.B.E.
CHAIRMAN:	DR. ISRAEL PELED
SENIOR DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:	HAIM WEIN
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:	ISRAEL BEN-NUN
HON. TREASURER:	MICHAEL KEVEHAZI
HON. SECRETARY:	RAMI HOROWITZ
VICE CHAIRMEN:	YITZHAK CASPY (Maccabi Israel) MARCOS ARBAITMAN (C.L.A.M.) ALAN BRECKLER (Australian Maccabi Federation) ARTHUR GOLDMAN (South African Maccabi Council) JOEL HASKEL (European Maccabi Confederation)

EXECUTIVE MEMBERS

ELECTED PERSONALLY: ABROAD:	KEN GRADON (Gt. Britain) ELIAS META (Argentina) FRED OBERLANDER (Canada) FRED WORMS (Gt. Britain)
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ISRAEL:	SHMUEL BENKLER RINA CARMELI ADOLFO FINKLESTEIN MIGUEL MOGILEVSKY EHUD SOLLEL YITZHAK SHARGIL
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EXECUTIVE MEMBERS

TERRITORIAL ORGANISATIONS:

AUSTRALIA:	LOU ROSE, M.B.E. JOE ROSEN BERNIE GOLD
CANADA:	NICKI LANG

C.L.A.M.:

SAMUEL BAJTNER (Peru)
YACOB BROID (Mexico)
ELKAN DIESENDRUCK (Brazil)
DAVID FLEISCHER (Argentina)
LEON KAPLUN (Chile)
ALBERTO LEVY (Colombia)
DAVID LEVY (Venezuela)

EUROPE:

MOISES SOLODUCHO (Uruguay)
ROBERT GLATTER (Gt. Britain)
BENNY GUGGENHEIM (Switzerland)
THEO HAAS (France)
HERMAN MENCIO (Holland)
WERNER NACHMAN (Germany)
WOLFGANG WRONKOW (Sweden)

MACCABI ISRAEL:

YITZHAK BRAZ
AZRICHEM MILCHEN
UZI NETANEL
RIVKA RABINOWITZ
ARIE SHPAK

SOUTH AFRICA:

LOUIS GECELTER
WILFRED LISSACK
MONTY MANOIM

COURT OF HONOUR: ABROAD:

JUDGE HARRY BATSHAW (Canada)
JOSE BENARROCH (Venezuela)
MASSIMO DELLA PERGOLA (Italy)

ISRAEL:

JUDGE DOV LEVIN
YEHOASHUA ALOUF
ZVI FINKLESTEIN
M. JAMPOLSKI
URI NADAV

I.M.G.C. EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETINGS FEBRUARY 19 & 20, 1978

SUMMARY OF RESOLUTIONS

1. Sub-committee to be set up for considering all registration problems, including eligibility as a Jew and as an amateur sportsman. The committee to bring recommendations to the next meeting of the I.M.G.C. Members: L. Gecelter, J. Haskel, E. Diesendruck, A. Rosensweig, M. Kevehazi.
2. The Organising Committee to chose international referees for the Maccabiah Games and that the cost of having such referees shall be part of the total budget of the Maccabiah.
3. To ask the next I.M.G.C. meeting to resolve between two alternate proposed resolutions:
 - a. Be it resolved that all veteran sports (i.e. age groups) and Bridge and Chess be dropped from the Maccabiah Games (Lang).
 - b. Veteran Sports and associated events (Bridge & Chess) should remain part of the Maccabiah, but it should be clearly defined that these be not part of the competition, (rules, medals, accommodation, uniform etc.) and the Organising Committee should submit such rules for the approval of the I.M.G.C. (Kevehazi).
4. To postpone final decision on invited athletes to next meeting.
5. To pass to the incoming Sports Committee the following proposed resolution for consideration:

"Be it resolved that unless there are a minimum of four countries participating in any team event and/or four individuals participating in any individual event such competition will be dropped from the official programme. Be it further resolved that if at the last moment one or more countries or one or more individuals withdraw from a team or individual event which leaves less than four participating countries or individuals, then the event will be held on an unofficial basis and certificates in lieu of medals shall be awarded."
6. To authorise the Organising Committee to prepare the accommodation proposals on the basis of allocation by sports branch and not per team.
7. To call for firmer rules for ensuring full financial responsibility for accommodation charges caused by changes in team numbers.

8. To ask the Conclusions Committee to prepare detailed propositions for the Terms of Reference of Juries of Appeal and the Court of Honour.
9. To ask the Organising Committee to submit to the next I.M.G.C. meeting outline plans for a Gala on two alternatives:
 - a. central event.
 - b. number of parties at accommodation centers.
10. To approve Conclusions Committee recommendations re Closing Party, Folklore events, Oneg Shabbat.
11. Agreed that Closing Ceremony should be in Jerusalem.
12. To call for improvements in entertainment for spare time of athletes.
13. To suggest arranging blood donor clinics for the athletes.
14. To hold I.M.G.C. meeting in 1979 at time of Hapoel Games, plus January/February 1980 and 1981. To allow first day of I.M.G.C. meetings for sub-committees.
15. To set up I.M.G.C. sub-committees:
 - a. Sports & Registration: Chairman Ken Gradon.
 - b. Accommodation & Transport: Chairman William Steerman.
 - c. Publicity & Public Relations: Chairman Syd Greenberg.
 - d. Ceremonies & Events: Chairman Elkan Diesendruck.

The Terms of Reference to be: To deliberate on the subjects under the committee's jurisdiction, pass these views to the Organising Committee Chairman in Israel and consult with him in period between meetings of the I.M.G.C. To meet on first day of I.M.G.C. meetings and prepare recommendations for full body for approval.
16. To approve Time-Table for setting-up of new I.M.G.C. Executive Board by June 30, 1978 and Organising Committee by November 30, 1978.
17. To select logo by public competition, with I.M.G.C. members from overseas on jury. Selection to be at next I.M.G.C. meeting.
18. To regulate use of logo.
19. Recommendations of Conclusions Committee on Press approved. To consider possibility of overseas I.M.G.C. member to handle foreign press during Maccabiah.

INTERNATIONAL MACCABI TRUST FUND

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Held on February 16, 1978

Present: Nahum Heth, Mordechai Ben-Dror, Dr. Israel Peled, Yitzhak Caspy, Joe Rosen, Michael Kevehazi, Robert Glatter representing Fred Worms and Eric Rayman representing Theo Haas. Also present: Pierre Gildesgame as guest.

Mr. Willner sent a special proxy indicating his views on the matters on the Agenda.

Mr. Kipnis sent his proxy for M. Kevehazi.

The meeting elected Mr. Heth as Chairman.

The Chairman declared that there was a quorum.

The audited financial statements for the year ended June 30, 1976 were approved.

Almagor & Co., were appointed as auditors for 1977/78.

There being no other business, the meeting was closed.

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INTERNATIONAL MACCABI TRUST FUND

MEETING OF TRUSTEES

Held on February 16, 1978

Present: Nahum Heth, Mordechai Ben-Dror, Dr. Israel Peled, Yitzhak Caspy, Joe Rosen, Michael Kevehazi, Robert Glatter representing Fred Worms and Eric Rayman representing Theo Haas. Also present: Pierre Gildesgame as guest.

Mr. Willner sent a special proxy indicating his views on the matters on the Agenda.

Mr. Kipnis sent his proxy for M. Kevehazi.

The Financial Report for the year ended June 30, 1977 was presented by M. Kevehazi. After discussion it was approved.

Mr. Ben-Dror raised a suggestion for allocating an amount to the Modiin project in order to give this project impetus. Members expressed favourable views, but in view of the fact that no recommendation was received from the Maccabi World Union in this respect, no decision was taken by the Trustees.

Mr. Heth suggested setting-up a Prize Fund or Scholarship Fund out of Trust income. The matter was referred to the Executive.

It was resolved, on recommendation of the Maccabi World Union Executive, to make the following allocations out of the 1977/78 income.

IL360,000 to the M.W.U. for operating budget.

IL50,000 to the Pierre Gildesgame Maccabi Museum for enlargement.

There being no other business, the meeting was closed.

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M A C C A B I W O R L D U N I O N

C O N S T I T U T I O N

As amended and approved by the 18th Congress of the M.W.U.
held in Israel, February 1978

PART I. NAME

The name of the organisation is HISTADRUT OLAMIT MACCABI

MACCABI WORLD UNION (hereinafter referred to as M.W.U.) (English)
UNION MACCABI MONDIALE (French)
UNION MUNDIAL MACABI (Spanish)

PART II. DEFINITION

The Maccabi World Union - M.W.U. - is a non-political and non-profit making World Jewish Youth Movement to promote Sports, Cultural and Social activities for different age groups. It is the parent body of Maccabi Territorial Organisations (hereinafter referred to as T.O.'s)

PART III. AIMS AND OBJECT

- a. To organise and promote training and regular participation by Jewish Youth members affiliated to Maccabi Clubs or Associations, in amateur and competitive sports and in all forms of cultural and purposeful Recreational and Social activities; to participate actively in communal activities and so inculcate the highest standards of citizenship, team spirit, self-discipline and the conception of fair-play.
- b. To cultivate a knowledge of Jewish History, an appreciation of the Jewish Cultural and Religious heritage, Jewry's contribution to civilisation, and so foster a greater sense of identification with the Jewish People.
- c. To promote an understanding for and assist actively in the development and general prosperity of the State of Israel.
- d. To encourage and promote Aliya in its various forms on a voluntary basis, according to circumstances prevailing in each T.O.
- e. To foster understanding, mutual tolerance and friendship between Jews and non-Jews by means of Sports, Cultural, Social and Recreational activities.
- f. To co-operate with any Organisation or Association whose aims and objects are similar to those of the M.W.U.

- g. To co-operate with International Governing Bodies of Amateur Sports Federations and with any other Organisation aiming at the promotion of Sports, Youth Education and Welfare.
- h. To promote in the ranks of Jewish Youth and Communities the development of the mind, spirit and body, in the traditions of the ancient Maccabim whose heroic courage had inspired the name of the Movement.
- i. To encourage and foster the ideals of voluntary service.

PART IV. MEANS OF ACHIEVEMENT

- a. To pursue a policy and a programme of sports, cultural, recreational and social youth activities, to offer advice and guidance on methods of education, training and friendly competition, as well as to provide facilities for any of the activities in which members of the Movement are engaged.
- b. To sponsor, promote, assist and to participate in International or Inter-Territorial competitions and conventions, compatible with the Movement's aims and object.
- c. To organise the World Maccabi Games (THE MACCABIAH) held quadrennially in Israel, as well as to sponsor and encourage participation of Jewish Sportsmen in these Games (subject to rules laid down from time to time by the International Maccabiah Games Committee).
- d. To help in the creation of new and the development of existing Maccabi Centres of Clubs for physical training and recreational activities throughout the Movement, to organise Youth Leadership Courses, to train and to provide Youth Leaders (or Youth Directors) Wherever necessary, according to means available, to sponsor and to assist in the further development of the Maccabiah Village project, as well as to engage in any further enterprise or endeavour aimed at enhancing the education and welfare of Jewish Youth generally and members of the Maccabi Movement in particular.

PART V. THE FLAG AND EMBLEM

The basic colours of the Clubs affiliated to the M.W.U. shall be Blue and White, incorporating the approved Maccabi badge or emblem.

PART VI. GOVERNING BODIES

The management and administration of the M.W.U. shall be vested in the following bodies:

1. The Maccabi World Union Congress (PART VII)

2. The Maccabi World Union Executive (PART IX).
3. The Maccabi Confederations or Federations - according to the number of T.O.'s affiliated to them (PART X).
4. The Maccabi Territorial Organisations (PART XI).
5. The World Court of Honour (PART XII).

PART VII. MACCABI WORLD CONGRESS

1. DEFINITION

- a. The M.W.U. Congress shall be the supreme governing and policy making body, convened once every 4 years, subject to 4 months' advance notice being given to all T.O.'s. Any notice convening a World Congress shall be accompanied by a draft Agenda.
- b. The M.W.U. Congress shall be in Israel save when, under exceptional circumstances, Executive members residing in Israel and abroad shall decide to hold Congress elsewhere.

2. EXTRAORDINARY CONGRESS

An extraordinary Congress may be convened, either immediately after a World Congress has been held, or subject to 2 months' notice upon a written summons by the World Executive, or upon receipt of a request from at least one third of the affiliated T.O.'s.

3. CONGRESS AGENDA

The M.W.U. Congress shall deal with all matters set out on the Agenda or with any other additional points as may be suggested by T.O.'s if submitted within 8 weeks from the receipt by them of the first notice.

4. FUNCTIONS OF THE CONGRESS

- a. To receive, discuss and adopt written reports, and/or supplemented verbal reports covering past activities from the World Executive, as well as from delegates representing Federal and Territorial Organisations.
- b. To decide on the policy of the M.W.U.'s general activities.
- c. To consider and to vote on resolutions, if received from T.O.'s or from individual delegates by such a date, or dates, as the World Executive shall announce in the notice convening the Congress.
- d. To decide and to vote on any amendments to the Constitution as may be submitted in writing by the out-going World Executive and/or by

Congress delegates, it being understood that such amendments shall be adopted only with the consent of a two-thirds majority of Congress delegates present, or represented by proxy. No amendments shall be made to the Constitution unless submitted in writing to the Hon. Secretary at least 42 days before Congress who shall circulate these to all T.O.'s for immediate consideration.

- e. To elect members of the World Executive Headquarters residing in Israel to such offices and in such manner as shall be decided by Congress. Also to ratify elections of Executive members residing abroad, as provided for in PART VII 7 (e) hereinafter.
- f. Congress shall elect a President and may elect an Hon. President and a number of Hon. Vice-Presidents. Whenever attending a meeting of the Executive, the President shall be entitled to a vote.

5. CONGRESS DELEGATES

- a. It shall be the right and duty of every T.O. to be represented by at least 2 delegates at each Congress, regardless of the numerical strength of its membership.
- b. Every T.O. with a membership exceeding 2,000 shall be entitled to an additional one for every 1,000 members on their register, on the condition, however, that no T.O. shall be represented by more than 10 delegates in all.
- c. The number of delegates to which each T.O. shall be entitled shall also be based upon a written declaration, to be submitted by it annually to the World Executive Headquarters, confirming the number of its registered members and subject to any other requirements as shall govern participation in Congress, as aforesaid. To qualify for participation of its delegates, each T.O. shall have to satisfy the Hon. Treasurer of the M.W.U. Executive Headquarters that it has redeemed its undertaking as to a mutually agreed annual membership levy.

6. VOTING

- a. Each delegate shall be entitled to one vote.
- b. T.O.'s unable to be represented in person by such a number of accredited delegates to which they are entitled shall be allowed to cast their vote by proxy; one delegate present may vote as a proxy for not more than 2 absent delegates of his own T.O.
- c. All members of the World Executive, for the time being, shall be treated as Congress delegates in their own right.

- d. Save for amendments to the Constitution, all Congress Resolutions Shall be adopted upon a simple majority vote by a show of delegates cards. In the case of equal voting (parity) the person presiding at the Congress Session shall exercise a casting vote.

7. ELECTIONS

- a. To be eligible for any office on the World Executive persons must be nominated with their consent and their nominations submitted to the Congress Steering Committee, accompanied by the qualifications of the nominee.
- b. Insofar as eligibility of members of the World Executive residing in Israel, and who form the Executive Headquarters, these can be nominated by either and/or the outgoing Chairman and outgoing members of the Executive in Israel, by the Chairman of Maccabi Israel and Congress delegates representing Israel, by other delegates familiar with the activities of the nominees and their active involvement in the leadership of Maccabi in their respective T.O.'s prior to their settlement in Israel.
- c. Elections of any member of the World Executive Headquarters duly nominated, unless unopposed, shall be by a secret ballot.
- d. Every Confederation or Federation (including Israel) shall be represented on the World Executive on the following basis:

SOUTH & CENTRAL AMERICA (LATIN AMERICA):	8 seats
ISRAEL:	5 seats
U.S.A. and/or CANADA:	1 seat
EUROPE:	6 seats
SOUTH AFRICA:	3 seats
AUSTRALIA:	3 seats

The World Executive shall be entitled to co-opt additional members due to substantial changes in the strength of a Confederation, Federation or establishment of new T.O.'s or for personal reasons. Such co-option to be approved by a majority of not less than 75% of members of the World Executive.

In addition to the members of the World Executive referred to in this sub-paragraph and sub-paragraph (g) a further 10 members shall be elected in their personal capacity (of whom 6 shall be residents of Israel).

- e. (i) The delegates of the Confederations shall be nominated by the Confederations after agreement between the respective T.O.'s belonging to the Confederation and shall give the best possible representation to the relative strength of the T.O.'s.

(ii) If there is no Confederation in being or no agreement is reached between the respective T.O.'s, the Steering Committee of Congress shall determine the allocation of seats between the T.O.'s of the respective Continent.

(iii) If a member of the World Executive representing a T.O. shall resign his functions or cease to be active in his T.O., the T.O. concerned shall be entitled to replace him. Such replacement to be made in consultation with the Confederation, except when no Confederation is in existence.

7. f. Congress may nominate and/or elect persons to act as assistants or deputies to members of M.W.U. Headquarters on the understanding that deputies will be entitled to a vote whilst assistants shall not be.

g. Members of the Executive holding the following offices shall be elected by Congress in person :

Hon. President

Hon. Vice-President/s

President

Chairman

Deputy Chairman

Hon. Treasurer

Hon. Secretary

5 Vice-Chairmen, who shall be ipso facto Chairmen of the Following Confederations, or their nominees:

Europe - Israel - South Africa - Australia - Latin America

The Vice-Chairmen shall meet with those members of the Executive in Israel, as per paragraph 7 (g) Nos. 1 - 8, at least once a year to prepare or to consider proposals affecting overall policy. They will also discuss and examine the Annual Budget proposed of the M.W.U., which is then to be presented to the Plenary Meeting of the Executive for final approval.

The members of the Executive residing in Israel shall form the Executive H.Q., carrying out the day to day work of the M.W.U.

PART VIII. PROCEEDING OF CONGRESS

- a. Congress shall be declared officially opened by the President of the M.W.U. or, in his absence, by the Chairman of the M.W.U. Executive, or by a person nominated by him.
- b. Prior to proceeding with the Agenda, Congress shall elect Credentials, Steering and other Committees deemed necessary to deal with the business of Congress.

- c. Each Congress Committee shall consist of a number of accredited delegates or their proxies, presided over by one of their members. Nominations of persons to serve on such Committees shall be received as early as possible prior to the First Plenary Session of Congress.
- d. All Congress Plenary Sessions and the proceedings of Committees shall be minuted and a full report distributed to all T.O.'s by the incoming Executive within 3 months from the date of the Congress. Copies of the reports shall also be distributed to all delegates present at the Congress, regardless of their ultimate status.
- e. Unless amendments or corrections to Congress reports have been received in writing by the Secretariat of the Executive Headquarters within 2 months from the date upon which the reports have been distributed, these shall be deemed to be the official record of the proceedings.

PART IX. THE WORLD EXECUTIVE HEADQUARTERS

1. SEAT

The Executive Headquarters of the M.W.U. shall be located in Israel, unless otherwise decided by Congress.

2. MANAGEMENT

- a. The general management and administration of the M.W.U. shall be the responsibility of the members of the World Executive residing in Israel (subject to the provisions in paragraph 7 (g) PART VII).
- b. Members of the Executive Headquarters in Israel shall in addition to the functions outlined in Paragraph 7 (g) PART VII hold specific offices as defined by the World Executive from time to time.
- c. It shall be incumbent upon the Executive Headquarters to consult all members of the World Executive, including those residing abroad, on matters considered of exceptional importance or urgency, and to do so through all available media of communication, prior to reaching a final decision. The Executive Headquarters shall furnish regularly all members of the Executive with minutes of meetings, as well as with any information relevant, and so enable all World Executive members to pass judgment on every issue calling for an opinion or requiring a decision. Overseas members not attending Executive Headquarters meetings shall be requested to send their replies by cable within two weeks from receipt of such communications. In the event of no reply being received within the aforementioned time limit, their consent shall be assumed to be tacit.

- d. The Headquarters Executive members shall meet at least once every month and 8 members present at a meeting shall form a quorum. However, if the Chairman or Deputy Chairman the Hon. Treasurer, and the Hon. Secretary are present, the quorum shall be 5.
- e. Any member of the World Executive, whether residing in Israel or abroad, who in the judgment of the Chairman, Deputy Chairman and of the majority of Executive members, is found guilty of neglecting his duties, may be called upon to resign his office. An appeal against such decision by the person concerned can be made to the Court of Honour within 4 weeks. If a member of the World Executive holding an office as defined in paragraph 7 (g) PART VII dies, or is unable to carry on actively, the World Executive shall be entitled to elect a replacement from amongst its members or by co-option with the approval of the majority of the World Executive. If a member of the Executive elected on a personal basis dies or is unable to carry out his office, the World Executive shall be entitled to co-opt another person in his place.
- f. To ensure succession in due course the Executive Headquarters and the Executive Committee of Confederations or Federations shall deem it their duty to invite to their meetings person considered suitable for training and who may assume office, in due course. They may also co-opt non-voting assistants entrusted with specific duties or tasks.

3. POWERS & DUTIES OF THE MWU EXECUTIVE HEADQUARTERS

The World Executive shall officially represent the M.W.U. and act on its behalf in the following capacities:

- a. Advise, assist, direct and through the Confederations, supervise and co-ordinate the activities of Maccabi T.O.'s as they may be required to do from time to time.
- b. Transact business or enter into any arrangements or contracts with Governments, Municipal Bodies, National or International Organisations, Corporations, UNO Agencies, Sports and Cultural Organisations, Clubs or any other Associations or individuals, if such are considered in the best interests of the M.W.U. or its affiliates.
- c. Purchase or otherwise acquire, rent, sell or otherwise dispose of lease, transfer of property, buy and let lands, maintain, lease or otherwise dispose of buildings in any part of the World.
- d. Raise funds, negotiate and obtain loans or otherwise raise monies, either with or without securities, to mortgage or charge the whole or any part of the M.W.U. property or assets, whether present or future.
- e. Receive bequests, annuities, royalties and other benefits, and act as trustees on its behalf, or on the behalf of any Maccabi T.O. bodies, officers and members.

- f. Nominate an attorney or attorneys and to confer upon him/them such powers and authorities to act on behalf of the M.W.U. and to withdraw such nominations as the Executive may deem expedient.
- g. Ask demand, sue for, receive, enforce payment of and receive from any person, corporation, institution, government and international agency, or body whatsoever, whether real or legal, all or any sum of money, securities, to the M.W.U. and to give, sign and execute official receipts, release and discharges on behalf of the M.W.U.
- h. Generally supervise, direct and co-ordinate relations with Regional Executives and assist them in their work, as far as possible.
- i. Produce in co-operation with and assistance of Regional Executives or T.O.'s educational textbooks and publications, news bulletins and any other printed material as may be required for one or more T.O. in such languages as may be necessary.
- j. To elect from amongst its members sub-committees as it considers advisable and to determine the authority of such sub-committees.

PART X. MACCABI CONFEDERATION (FEDERATION) EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES

1. Wherever more than one T.O. exists in any one continent, they will constitute themselves into a Confederation (Federation).
2. In some circumstances one T.O. may be treated and so constitute a Federation whose duties, rights and responsibilities shall be defined by their own Constitutions and bye-laws, providing that these are compatible with the Constitution of the M.W.U.
3. Personnel and organisational structure of the Confederal or Federal Executive Committees shall be parallel with that of the M.W.U. Headquarters, thus ensuring closer co-operation between persons holding similar office.
4. The official seat and address of Executives (outside Israel) shall be decided by the respective Confederations or Federations.
5. Each Confederal and Federal Executive shall enjoy full autonomy in matters of internal activities and administrations, providing that these are pursued in accordance, and are consistent with, the provisions of the M.W.U. Constitution, and that they conform with the policies and resolutions laid down by the World Congress.

6. A Federal or Confederal Executive shall, whenever necessary, seek the advice and approval of the World Executive Headquarters in matters considered of extraordinary importance, or in the event of unforeseeable internal developments taking place. They shall report at regular intervals to the World Executive Headquarters on their activities and provide copies of minutes of all their Executive or annual meetings for the information of all Federal Executives in Israel or abroad.
7. The establishment of a Confederation is subject to a declaration to that effect by the majority of T.O.'s operating on the same continent. If the majority of the T.O.'s in a Confederation informs the World Executive that they do not wish the Confederation to continue to exist, the World Executive shall be entitled to suspend or dissolve the Confederation.

PART XI. MACCABI TERRITORIAL ORGANISATIONS (T.O.'s)

- a. Any number of Maccabi Clubs or Associations located in any one country shall constitute one integrated Territorial Organisation, providing they subscribe to the M.W.U. Constitution and its provisions and conform with any Congress decisions affecting T.O.'s. In each country there shall be only one T.O.
- b. Each T.O. shall be governed and administered, and their activities co-ordinated by a National Executive Committee elected at such times as is provided in their respective Constitution and Rules.
- c. Affiliation to the M.W.U. of a new Maccabi Club in a country where no T.O. has previously existed shall be subject to a formal application to and consent of the M.W.U. Executive Headquarters. The first Club so set up in a country shall be known as a "Founder Member" of the T.O.
- d. The annual membership fee shall be IL per member. However, the Hon. Treasurer of the M.W.U. may with the confirmation of the Finance Committee agree to a lesser amount.

PART XII. COURT OF HONOUR

- a. The World Court of Honour shall be composed of 8 members, of whom 4 plus the Chairman, shall reside in Israel and 3 overseas.
- b. The President/Chairman shall be a person of legal training and not a member of the World Executive.
- c. The Court shall be called upon to deal with difficulties and conflicts arising within the Movement and to which World Executive members themselves feel unable to find a satisfactory solution.
- d. The rulings of the Court of Honour shall be binding to all parties concerned.

PART XIII. "THE PRESIDENT - HIS DUTIES AND RIGHTS"

- a. Opens the Congress.
- b. Represents the World Movement at important functions - including the Maccabiah, in a manner to be determined by the World Executive.
- c. Has the full rights of an Executive Member.
- d. Is available to the Chairman for consultation in ideological matters and points of principle.

PART XIV. VOLUNTARY SERVICE

No member of the World Executive, whether residing in Israel or abroad, shall by reason of his membership or status, reap any material benefit through his association with the M.W.U., this being in accordance with the established tradition of voluntary service.

PART XV. DISSOLUTION

- a. In the event of the dissolution of any T.O. or Regional Executive, all assets vested in them, or in their trustees, at that time, shall automatically revert to the M.W.U. or to any public body nominated by it.
- b. Only the M.W.U. Congress or Extraordinary Congress shall be entitled to decide by a majority of three-quarters of the delegates present on the dissolution of the M.W.U. or of any other body provided for in this Constitution.
- c. In exceptional circumstances, or in the event of an emergency or a world crisis the Chairmen and/or Presidents of Confederations (Federations) shall be immediately consulted.

MACCABI WORLD UNION

WORLD EXECUTIVE HEADQUARTERS
המרכז העולמי

התאחדות העולמית המכבי

RECOGNIZED BY THE INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE
AS AN INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF OLYMPIC STANDING

מוכרת על ידי הוועד האולימפי הבינלאומי כהסתדרות בפועל אולימפי



December 19, 1977.

Pierre Gildesgame, Esq.,
England.

Dear Pierre,

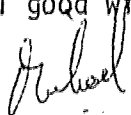
re Correspondence concerning Kfar Hamaccabiah

1. At this stage we only have one active company - Kfar Hamaccabiah Ltd and the non-profit making, inactive holding company in the name of Aron Netanel Ltd. The activities of the latter amount to a five minute A.G.M. once a year. The third company you mention is now only existent in the books of the Register of Companies and we cannot remove it from there. At this stage there are no possibilities of changing this structure for tax and land transfer reasons.
2. The share of the Maccabi Foundation England has not been ^{withdrawn} ~~voted~~ down at any time and it still holds IL443,900 shares out of a total of IL3,758,745. As Fred correctly put it, purchasing shares of the Government will have no bearing on this subject.

Enclosed please find copy of Report presented to the Annual General Meeting held last Friday. As soon as I can manage it this will be translated into English.

By the way, your comment about ensuring that not all the Board members are Israeli, is incorrect as in fact we have five non-Israeli Directors and, if anyone else expresses interest and could help us there would be nothing to stop them being appointed. I assume that you did not intend that there should be overseas members on the small Executive dealing with the day to day affairs.

With all good wishes,

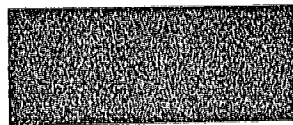

Michael Kevehazi.

c.c. F. S. Worms
K. Gradon

Kfar Hamaccabiah, Ramat-Gan, Israel. Tel: (03) 769947

Telegrams: "HAZAK" Tel-Aviv

Telex: 03-2470 Coin IL Attan: Hazak



ההסתדרות העולמית "מכבי" **MACCABI WORLD UNION** WORLD EXECUTIVE HEADQUARTERS מרכז העולמי

RECOGNISED BY THE INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE
AS AN INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF OLYMPIC STANDING

מוכרת ע"י הוועד האולימפי הבינלאומי כהסתדרות במעמד אולימפי



12.12.77

לכבוד
סגן שר האוצר
מר יחזקאל פלומין
משרד האוצר
ירושלים

א.ב.,

בתסתמן על הצהרות הממשלה על מדיניות מכירת מניות המוחזקות
על-ידי הממשלה בתאגידים, הננו להודיעך כי ההסתדרות העולמית "מכבי" מוכנה
לעשות מאמץ לגייס מגלילי המכבי את הכספים הדרושים לרכישת המניות המוחזקות
על-ידי הממשלה בכפר המכביה בע"מ.

הממשלה מחזיקה כ-23% מתוך המניות (ו-26% מכח החצבעה).

הערך הנקוב של המניות של הממשלה מסתכמות ב- 870.900 ל"י
מתוך סך של הון מונפק ונפרע- 3.624.190 ל"י. בהתחשב בעובדה ששווי המאזני
של סך ההון לפי דוחות הכספיים האחרונים מסתכם ב- 1.452.355 ל"י, הנבש להציע
סכום של - 375.00 ל"י עבור המניות המוחזקות על-ידי הממשלה.

למען הסדר הטוב עלינו להזכיר כי השקעת הממשלה לא מייצגת
השקעה במזומנים, אלא, היוון הפרשי הצמדה על הלואות פיתוח שבמקרים אחרים בוטלו
על-ידי הממשלה, בזמנו.

נבקש להעביר את הצעתנו לגורמים המטפים בנידון.

בתודה ובכבוד רב,

מיקל קנהזי

גזבר כבוד

ד"ר ישראל פלד

יו"ר ההסתדרות העולמית "מכבי"

העתק:

פרד וורמס

רמי הורוביץ

Kfar Hamaccabiah, Ramat-Gan, Israel. Tel: (03) 769942

Telegrams: "HAZAK" Tel-Aviv

טלס: 03-2470 Coin IL Atfan: Hazak

מען מברקי: "חזק" תל-אביב

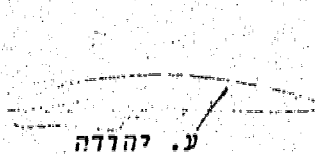
הסתדרות עולמית מכבי

אגף הכספים

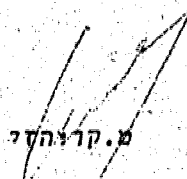
תקציב המכביה ה-10

שתערך בחודש יולי 1977

1. תקציב המכביה המעודכן לחודש יוני 1977 בנוי כתקציב המאזן את עצמו על-פי חוזים שנחתמו בעבר ובהתאם להערכות מכוניות שנעשו לאחרונה וטרם סוכמו סופית בחוזים מתאימים.
2. התקציב מבוסס על השתתפותם של כ-3,000 משתתפים ומלווים מהארץ ומחו"ל.
3. שער ההמרה של דולר ארה"ב נקבע בהתאם ל-9.5 ל"י = \$ 1.
4. תקציב הוצאות אגף בטחון וסדר כולל את יתרת הסכומים שהמכביה ה-10 רישא בהם.


ע. יהודה

חשב המכביה


מ. קוריחרי

גזבר כבוד

אגף הכספים

תקציב הוצאות - המכביה ה-10

=====

עדכון ליוני 1977 ל"ר	עדכון ליוני 1977 ל"ר	
		<u>ה א ג פ י ס</u>
2,100,000	2,650,000	1. אגף המנהל, ארגון כללי
1,000,000	1,100,000	2. אגף הטכסים - טכס הפתיחה
350,000	1,050,000	3. פרסום
200,000	180,000	4. עתונות, רדיו, טלוויזיה
2,050,000	2,250,000	5. אגף הספורט
950,000	1,650,000	6. תחבורה
4,800,000	5,200,000	7. אכסון - ישיר
-	130,000	7א' אכסון - הוצאות + ו.א.י.פי.
350,000	325,000	8. משקיפים מחו"ל
650,000	750,000	9. ארועים לא ספורטיביים
138,000	130,000	10. אגף אפסנאות ושרותים
400,000	400,000	11. בטחון וסדר - חלק המכביה
100,000	100,000	12. ארועי שנת המכביה
280,000	300,000	13. ארועי יום ירושלים
150,000	-	14. יחסי ציבור
150,000	200,000	15. סרט המכביה
330,000	100,000	16. ארועי נוער ליד המכביה ה-10
800,000	925,000	17. רזרבה לבלתי צפוי מראש
<u>15,298,000</u>	<u>17,440,000</u>	
=====	=====	

אגף הכספים

תקציב הכנסות המכביה ה-10

עדכון ליוני	עדכון ליוני
1977	1977
ל"ד	ל"ד

הכנסות

2,303,000	3,000,000	1. מכירת כרטיסים: טכס פתיחה, כרטיסי כבוד
125,000	140,000	טכס נעילה, ארועי ספורט ואירועים נילווים
2,178,000	2,860,000	<u>פחות - הוצאות הפצת הכרטיסים</u>

2. הקצבות

4,000,000	4,000,000	א. משרד החנוך והתרבות
400,000	-	ב. משרד החנוך והתרבות עבור בטחון
500,000	750,000	ג. הסוכנות היהודית לארץ-ישראל
100,000	125,000	ד. משרד התיירות
565,000	565,000	ה. ארגוני ספורט
900,000	900,000	ו. רשויות מקומיות
50,000	50,000	ז. ההסתדרות
6,515,000	6,390,000	
300,000	500,000	3. תרומות ופרסום בישראל
35,000	100,000	4. פרסום מודעות בחוברות
500,000	600,000	5. הקצבות מהגלילים
		6. השתתפות הנבחרות:
1,350,000	1,600,000	א. דמי השתתפות -
4,200,000	5,000,000	ב. דמי איכסון+תוספת 5%
70,000	70,000	7. זכויות טלוויזיה ושלוט
100,000	170,000	8. סרט המכביה
50,000	150,000	9. תמלוגים ושונות
15,298,000	17,440,000	

MACCABI INTERNATIONAL TRUST FUND

BALANCE SHEET AS AT JUNE 30, 1977

A S S E T S

INVESTMENTS

\$ Bonds - Overseas	1,850,186
\$ Bonds - Local	123,592
Index Linked Bonds	582,472
	<hr/>
	2,556,250
	<hr/>

LOANS & DEPOSITS

Loan to Kfar Hamaccabiah	275,000
- at 30% interest	
Long term deposit - 8% interest	
Capital & Interest linked to index	1,154,665
	<hr/>
	1,429,665
	<hr/>

CURRENT

\$ Accounts in Banks	494,193
IL Account	37,259
Maccabi World Union - current	24,211
Kfar Hamaccabiah - for interest	59,503
Other	194
	<hr/>
	615,360
	<hr/>
	4,601,275
	<hr/>

CAPITAL FUNDS

Accumulated Income	101,275
Capital Fund	4,500,000
	<hr/>
	4,601,275
	<hr/>

MACCABI INTERNATIONAL TRUST FUND

STATEMENT OF INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1977

INCOME

Increase in value of investments	IL 746,538	X
Profit on sale of securities	111,411	
Interest on securities and deposits	279,605	
Interest on loan	85,250	

Total Income:	1,222,804

EXPENSES

Allocation to Maccabi World Union	240,000
Allocation to Museum Fund	10,000
Bank expenses	6,037

Total Expenses:	256,037

Total Income for the year:	966,767
	=====

Accumulated Income at beginning of period	134,508
ADD: Income for the year - as above	966,767

	1,101,275
LESS: Transfer to Capital Fund	1,000,000

Balance at end of period:	101,275
	=====

MACCABI WORLD UNION EXECUTIVE

SEPTEMBER 1976

HON. PRESIDENT:

Nahum Heth, 59 Moriah, Haifa.

04-664145 04-242244

HON VICE PRESIDENTS:

Dr. R. Atlasz, 6 Pinsker, Tel Aviv.

03-296311

Mordechai Ben-Dror, 50 Brandeh, Petak Tikvah.

03-911523

PRESIDENT:

Pierre Gildesgame, C.B.E., Earl Shilton, Leicester LE9 7DZ.
Telegram: Gildesgame Earl Shilton. London

43185/43188 4553-2718
935-0435 262-2853

CHAIRMAN:

Dr. Israel Peled, 16 Kish, Ramat Gan.

03-736363 03-743875

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:

Haim Wein, 8 Renanim, Ramat Gan.

03-778111 03-793750

VICE CHAIRMEN:

Marcos Arbaitman, Chairman CLAM, Rua Haddock Lobo 313, Sao Paulo. 2566893

Off. Av. Sao Joao 798, Sao Paulo, Brazil. Telex: 1122028 MPTL 359114

Pr. Praca das Nacoes Unidas 61, Sao Paulo. 2820943

Yitzhak Caspy, Chairman Maccabi Israel, 68 Ibn Gvriol, Tel Aviv. 03-264238

Pr. 28 Hashoftim, Tel Aviv. 03-249984 03-261000

Arthur Goldman, Vice Pres. South African Maccabi Council.

Pr. 69 Clovelly Road, Greenside, Johannesburg. 411641 838-7904

Telegram: Worldtours Johannesburg. Telex: 43-0083 S.A. 23-4353

Ken Gradon, Vice Pres. European Maccabi Confederation.

Off. 313 West End Lane, London NW6 1RU. Telex: cargoleete 888215 435-7661

Pr. 4 Meadway Gate, London NW11. Telegram: Solifer LDN NW6 458-3645

Lou Rose, Chairman Australian Maccabi Federation. Telex: AA 22156 MAGMAN

Off. Unit 341 Park Regis, Park Str. Sydney N.S.W. 2000 407-3076

HON. TREASURER:

Michael Kevehazi, 6 Meir Rotberg, Givatayim.

03-291174 03-721283

HON. SECRETARY:

Bezalel Weinshall

CHAIRMAN YOUTH DEPARTMENT:

Moshe Edelstein, 21 Harav Kook, Petah Tikvah.

03-768105 03-911701

WORLD EXECUTIVE:

Luis Aron, P.O.B. 26 Savyon.

03-903794 03-767088

Shmuel Benkler, 27 Gnessin, Givatayim.

03-769942 03-256652

Rina Carmeli, 50a Brandeh, Petah Tikvah.

03-912116

Simcha Friedman, Yahaduth Hadamah, Herzliyah Pituah.

03-938631 03-938415

Joel Haskel, Chairman European Maccabi Confederation.

Off. Av. Louise 360, 1050 Brussels, Belgium. Telex: 61423 ARENA B 649-0203

Pr. 234 Av. Winston Churchill, 1180 Brussels. Tel: Eurmacon Brussels. 345-0274

Michael Mogilevsky, 43/17 Sara Aharonson, Ramat Gan.

03-418181 03-740425

Gr.Uff. M. della Pergola, via Paolo da Cannobio 9, Milan, Italy.

Telegram: dellapergola paolocannobio 9, Milan. 877-785

Prof. Asher Rivlin, 39 Usiskin, Netanya.

03-735140 03-746548

Ura-am Shadmi, 25 Kish, Ramat Gan.

03-37971 03-455334

Yitzhak Shargil, 44 Louis Marshall, Tel Aviv.

Fred Worms, Esher House, Bishops Ave. London N2 OAL. Telex: 28905. 458-1181 883-0646

T.O.'s EXECUTIVE:

AUSTRALIA:

Joe Rosen, 17 Ferrar Street, Mt. Lawley 6050, West A.

Perth 713-817
366220

Tom Goldman, 7 Milton Avenue, Woollahra, N.S.W. 2025.

Bernie Gold

GR. BRITAIN:

Robert Glatter, 7 Fitzroy Square, London W1P 6AS.

387-3434 203-1420

Dear Mr. Norris

24th June, 1977

The enclosed list was received this morning from Tel-Aviv.

Hope this is of assistance. Kind regards

With the Compliments of Jane

Pierre Gildesgame, C. B. E.

Highfield Mills,

Heats Lane, Earl Shilton,

Leicestershire

Phone: Earl Shilton 3185/6

MWU EXECUTIVE

- 2 -

FRANCE:

Theo Haas, 20 Rue Nungesser et Coli, Paris 75016.
Telex: fermcoldparis 21222.

742-8963 603-0370

HOLLAND:

Herman Menco, 6 Tintorettostraat, Amsterdam 1009. Telex: 11098 BRP NL

792-012

ISRAEL:

Yitzhak Braz, 12 Achad Ha'am, Petah Tikvah.
Rami Horowitz, 18/1 Sapir, Kiryat Krinizi, Tel Aviv.
Azrichem Milchen, 19 Weitzman, Rehovot.
Rivka Rabinowitz, 45 Bilu, Tel Aviv.
Arie Shpak, 16 Dizengoff, Tel Aviv.

03-911363 03-910409
03-266888 03-757090
03-951501 03-952755
03-229312 03-225703
03-282102 03-453631

SOUTH AFRICA:

Louis Gecelter, P.O.B. 18, Johannesburg. Telegram: Zionfed.
Wilfred Lissack, Chairman S.A.M.C., POB 1658, Johannesburg 2000.
Monty Manoim, P.O.B. 31791, Braamfontein, South Africa 2017.

23-6302 642-1449
24-1351 728-1836

SI EN:

David Gluck, Valhallvagen 143, S-115 31 Stockholm.

08-615114

U.S.A.

C.L.A.M.

ARGENTINA:

Jose Furmanky, Chairman F.A.M. 2233 Sarmiento, Buenos Aires.

47-6779

BRAZIL:

Samuel Back, Rua Haddock Lobo 313, Sao Paulo.

256-6893

CHILE:

Leon Kaplun, Av. las Condes 8361, Santiago.

MEXICO:

Julio Yasinovsky, Citlaltepeltl 4-6, Mexico City

540-2647 574-3126

PERU:

Samuel Bajtner, Tnte. Jose Romanet 298, San Isidro, Lima.

227-616

URUGUAY:

Moises Soloducho, Rambla Rep. del Peru 1023, Ap. 1001, Montevideo.

In addition to above Executive Members, the following to receive all communications:

AUSTRIA:

Erich Sinai, Ospelgasse 24, Wien 1200.

354-173

BELGIUM:

Paul Goldfinger, Rubenslei 25, Antwerp.

Albert Tajchman, c/o R. Zysberg, Av. Jean Sibelius 26, 1070 Brussels.

523-0993

CANADA:

Fred Oberlander, 10897 Dupont Street, Montreal H2B 2H3. Telex: 05-268795.

382-1500

DENMARK:

Benny Unterschlag, 10 A Vejlebovej, 2635 Ishoj, Denmark.

02-73-9090

FINLAND:

Leif Furman, Nayttwlijant 24 F 68, Helsinki 40.

GERMANY:

Jakob Nussbaum, Whistelerweg 40a, 8 Munich 71.

Isaak Behar, Makkabi Deutschland, Passauer Strasse 4, 1000 Berlin 30.

213-88-89

GREECE:

English: R. Cohen, Paraskevopoulou 20, Thessaloniki.

Spanish: Dino Uziel, Papakiriazzi 5, Thessaloniki.

GR. BRITAIN:

Jack Cheyette, U.M.A., 1 Manchester Square, London W1M 5RF.

Eric Rayman, 8 Linden Lea, London N2 ORG. Telex: 27321

935-0474
965-2988 458-3055

EUROPE:

Israel Ben-Nun, 26 Route de Malognou, 1211 Geneva 17, Switzerland. 369-750

George Flesch, ,, ,,

Zvi Meir, ,, ,,

HOLLAND:

Moritz Tof, Herendgracht 623, Amsterdam 1001.

RHODESIA:

M. Rosenfeld, Rhodesian Maccabi Assoc. P.O.Box 1954, Salisbury.

SWEDEN:

W. Wronkow, Nybrokajen 17, 111 48 Stockholm.

SWITZERLAND:

Benny Guggenheim, Postfach 166, 8059 Zurich.

Pr. Rieterstrasse 48, 8002 Zurich.

056-227101 367-573

AIR LETTER

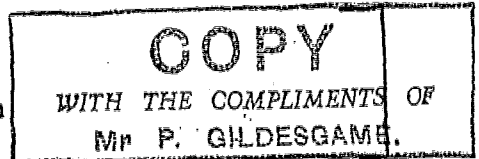
ref Norms

From P.Gildesgame, C.B.E., 15, Abbey Lodge,
Park Road, Regents Park, LONDON NW8 7RJ.

23rd June, 1977

Dear Shmuel,

Constitutional provisions notwithstanding, I am
delighted to support the recommendation, as
stated in your letter of 16th June, that Arthur
Hanak be co-opted to the Executive as a token of
our recognition for the yeoman services he has
rendered to the Movement over many years past.



Thank you for sending me the comprehensive list
of names and addresses, as well as telephone
numbers, of all members of the World Executive
residing in Israel and abroad.

Will you please note that, in future, my London
address should be added to the mailing list, which
is :

15, Abbey Lodge, Park Road, Regents Park,
London NW8 7RJ. Tel. No. 262-2853.

Kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

P. GILDESGAME.

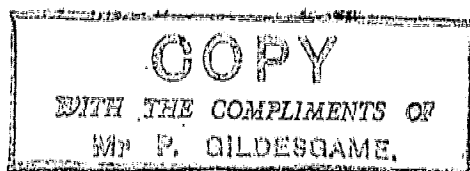
Mr. Shmuel Benkler,

General Secretary,
Maccabi World Union Exec.
KFAR HAMACCABIAH
RAMAT CHEN
ISRAEL.

17th June, 1977

LIST OF NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF WORLD EXECUTIVE MEMBERS

- Hand* Mr. Lou Rose, 5, Alexander St., Crows Nest, New South Wales, 2065, Australia.
- Hand* Mr. Joe Rosen, 17, Ferrar Street, Mt. Lweley 6050, Western Australia.
- Mr. W. Lissack, S.A. Maccabi Council, P.O.Box. 18, Johannesburg, 2000 Rep. of South Africa.
- Hand* Mr. Louis Gecelter, P.O.Box. 18, Johannesburg, Rep. of South Africa.
- Sent* ✓ Mr. Fred Oberlander, 10897, Dupont St., Montreal, P.Q., H2B 2H3, Canada.
- Sent* ✓ Gr.Uff, Massimo Della Pergola, Via Paolo da Cannobio 9, 20122, MILANO, Italy.
- Sent* ✓ Mr. Theo Haas, 20, Rue Nungesser et Coli, Paris 16e, France.
- Mr. Paul Abrahamsen, Stradv. 8, Copenhagen, Denmark.
- Sent* ✓ Mr. Joel Haskel, 360, Avenue Louise, Bte.6, 1050 Brussels, Belgium.
- Mr. Marcos Arbaitman, Rua Hakkok Lobo 313, Sao Paulo, Brazil.
- Mr. J. Nussbaum, Krennerweg, 14, 8000 Munich 71, Germany.
- Mr. Emil J. Janucek, Stubenrauchstr. 48, 1000 Berlin 37, Germany.
- Mr. M. Kagan, Bulevardi 22, 00120, Helsinki, Finland.
- Sent* ✓ Mr. B. Guggenheim, Postfach, 166, CH-8059, Zurich, Switzerland.
- Mr. George Flesch, 4, Weisel Street, Tel Aviv.
- Mr. Jose Burstein,
- Presidente Conf. Latino American Maccabi, San Martin 2150, Florida, Buenos Aires, Argentine.



17/6 Normo

Gr. Uff. Massimo Della Pergola,
Via Paolo da Cannobio, 9,
20122 MILANO,
ITALY.

14th June, 1977

Dear Massimo,

I was delighted to receive your announcement that, for the first time, an Italian Jew - none other than Massimo Della Pergola - has been nominated and elected Secretary General of the World Association of Sport Writers during the 41st Congress of the International Sport Press Association, held in Milano, with the participation of 180 Delegates from 46 countries.

On this distinction and honour conferred upon you, you deserve to be warmly congratulated. Having been elected to such an important office, you have every reason to be proud, for your career as a Sports Editor has now been unanimously recognised and acknowledged.

We are all very busy in connection with the 10th Maccabiah but we have reason to look forward to a successful set of Games and, above all, to yet another reunion of old friends united in one common purposes.

With affectionate regards from Manusia and myself to Adelina and yourself and au revoir next month.

Yours as ever,

מאכא. ו.ו.

המכביה ה-10

דו"ח כספי

הוצאות :	בפועל - אלפי לירות	תקציב (ליוני 1977) אלפי לירות	הערות
אגף המנהל-ארגון כללי	3015	2650	
אגף הטכטים-טכס פתיחה	1068	1100	
פרסום	886	1050	
עתונות רדיו טלוויזיה	225	180	
אגף הספורט	1565	2250	
תחבורה	1239	1650	
אכסון - ישיב	5053	5200	
אכסון - הוצאות	282	130	
משקיפים מחו"ל ויחסי ציבור	483	325	
ארועים לא ספורטיביים	722	750	
אגף אפסנאות ושירותים	263	130	
בטחון וסדר	1083	400	(3)
אירועי שנת המכביה	89	100	
אירועי יום ירושלים	240	300	
טרט המכביה	201	200	(2)
אירועי נוער ליד המכביה	123	100	
רזרבה לבלתי צפוי מראש		925	
	<u>16,537</u>	<u>17,440</u>	

הכנסות :

הכנסות	תקציב (ליוני 1977) אלפי לירות	בפועל- אלפי לירות
<u>מכירת כרטיסים:</u>		
טכס פתיחה, כרטיסי כבוד,		
טכס נעילה, אירועי ספורט		
ואירועים נלווים-נטו		
	<u>2860</u>	<u>2484</u>
<u>הקצבות</u>		
		א. משרד החינוך והתרבות
(1)	4000	4000
		ב. הסוכנות היהודית
	750	800 לא"י
	125	50 ג. משרד התיירות
	565	542 ד. אירגוני ספורט
	900	502 ה. רשויות מקומיות
	<u>50</u>	<u>50</u> ו. ההסתדרות
	<u>6390</u>	<u>5944</u>
	600	868 תרומות ופרסום בישראל
	600	44 הקצבות מהגלילים
<u>השתתפות הנבחרות:</u>		
	1600	1508 א. דמי השתתפות
	5000	3789 ב. דמי איכסון
	70	40 זכויות טלוויזיה
	170	- סרט המכביה
	150	173 תמלוגים ושונות
	<u>8190</u>	<u>817</u> החזר הוצאות בטחון
(4)	<u>17440</u>	<u>15667</u>
<u>פחות - יתרת הוצאות</u>		
	<u>17440</u>	<u>16537</u> מדף 1
	<u>-----</u>	<u>870</u> יתרה - גרעון

הערות

1. כולל - 250,000 ל"י לקבל.
2. עודף עלות הסרט.
3. לא כולל הוצאות המשטרה שלא שולמו על-ידי המכביה.
4. החזר הוצאות בטחון - טרם נתקבלו.

המכביה ה-10

דו"ח כספי

הוצאות :	בפועל - אלפי לירות	תקציב (ליוני 1977) אלפי לירות	הערות
אגף המנהל-ארגון כללי	3015	290	
אגף הטכסים-טכס פתיחה	1068	110	
פרסום	886	75	
עתונות רדיו טלוויזיה	225	180	
אגף הספורט	1565	2250	
תחבורה	1239	1650	
אכסון - ישיר	5053	430	
אכסון - הוצאות	282	130	
משקיפים מחו"ל ויחסי ציבור	483	325	
אירועים לא ספורטיביים	722	750	
אגף אפסנאות ושירותים	263	130	
בטחון וסדר	1083	400	(3)
אירועי שנת המכביה	89	100	
אירועי יום ירושלים	240	300	
סרט המכביה	201	200	(2)
אירועי נוער ליד המכביה	123	100	
רזרבה לבלתי צפוי מראש		925	
	<u>16,537</u>	<u>1288</u>	<u>17,440</u>

1288
15249

הכנסות :

הכנסות	תקציב (ליוני 1977) אלפי לירות	בפועל- אלפי לירות	
			מכירת כרטיסים:
			טכס פתיחה, כרטיסי כבוד,
			טכס נעילה, אירועי ספורט
			ואירועים בלונים-נטו
	2860	2484	65
			הקצבות
			א. משרד החינוך והתרבות
(1)	4000	4000	ב. הסוכנות היהודית
	750	800	לא"י
	125	50	ג. משרד התיירות
	565	542	ד. אירגוני ספורט
	900	502	ה. רשויות מקומיות
	50	50	ו. ההסתדרות
	6390	5944	
	600	868	תרומות ופרסום בישראל
	600	44	הקצבות מהגלילים
		125	הקצבות מהגלילים (נוצר)
	1600	1508	א. דמי השתתפות
	5000	3789	ב. דמי איכסון
	70	40	זכויות טלוויזיה
	170	-	טרט המכביה
	150	173	הכנסה ממוכרים והצמחה
			תמלוגים ושונות
(4)	8190	817	החזר הוצאות בטחון
	8190	7239	
	17440	15667	
		1135	
		16802	פחות - יתרת הוצאות
	17440	16537	מדף 1
		870	יתרה - גרעון

Income 16802
Expenditure 15249
* 1553

In addition:

1. Expect to receive U.S. Con Grant - 1,500,000
2. PWU received 1,350,000 for use of offices & permanent staff.

* of this 1,100,000 used to build storage and 1,430,000 transferred to Kfar. Rest to PWU Funds.

הכנסות

1. כולל - 250,000 ל"י לקבל.
2. עודף עלות הסרט.
3. לא כולל הוצאות המשטרה שלא שולמו על-ידי המכביה.
4. החזר הוצאות בטחון - טרם נחקבלו.

MACCABI WORLD UNION

WORLD EXECUTIVE HEADQUARTERS
מסרנו העולמי

ההסתדרות העולמית "מכבי"

RECOGNISED BY THE INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE
AS AN INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF OLYMPIC STANDING

מוכרת ע"י הוועד האולימפי הבינלאומי כהסתדרות במעמד אולימפי



April 11, 1977.

To M.W.U. Executive Members:
To Chairmen C.O.'s & T.O.'s:

Dear Chaverim,

According to resolution of the M.W.U. Plenum held in January, 1977 "to hold during the 10th Maccabiah Games, an extraordinary meeting of the Congress in order to amend the Constitution to enable the holding of the Congress beyond the date as laid down in the Constitution. If such a decision is not reached by this extraordinary meeting, then the Congress will be held in December 1977."

In order to carry out this resolution, the MWU Executive, at a meeting held on March 30, 1977, decided to hold a meeting of the Congress during the Maccabiah Games on Thursday, July 14, 1977 and to have on the Agenda only one item - the date of the next Congress.

The legal advice received by us is that there is no need to change the Constitution and that this meeting of Congress could resolve the date when the next session of Congress be held.

In order to have the majority's opinion about a possible date for the Congress and to prepare the resolution accordingly, the following alternative dates are proposed:

1. April 1978. 2. July 1978. 3. December 1978. 4. Summer 1979.

In our opinion two of the dates are most suitable, July or December 1978. We consider that the first is too close to this year's Maccabiah and that the last date would not give enough time to the new Executive to prepare the next Maccabiah.

In order to be able to send the official invitation to the Congress, please let us know, by return if possible, your choice of date.

With Maccabi greetings,

Shmuel Benkler,
General Secretary.

Kfar Hamaccabiah, Ramat-Gan, Israel. Tel: (03) 769942 כפר המכביה רמת-גן, טלפון: (03) 769942

Telegrams: "HAZAK" Tel-Aviv

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