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PIERRE GILDESGAME MACCABI SPORTS MUSEUM

Chairmans Newsletter

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Mr. Y. Aloof

CHAIRMAN'S NEWS LETTER

NO. 92

הסתדרות עולמית מכבי
MACCABI WORLD UNION

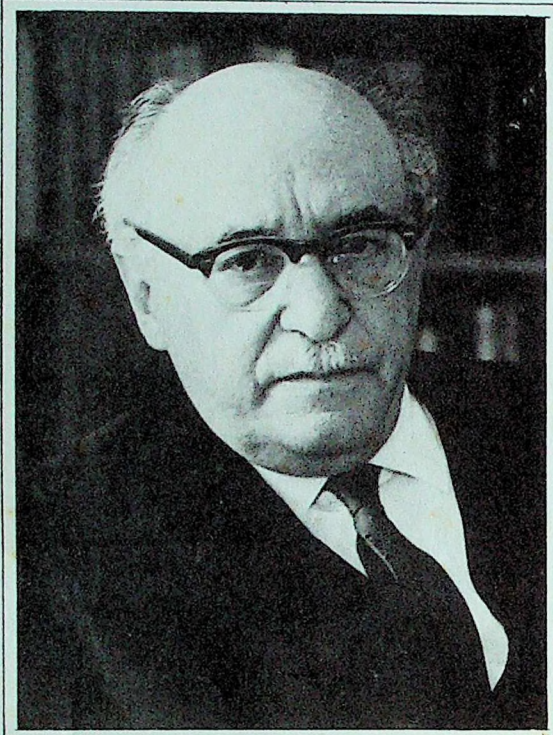
June, 1969



Published by P. Gildesgame
Chairman M.W.U. Executive
61, Weymouth Street, London W.1.

SPECIAL EDITION

Dedicated to the 8th MACCABIAH GAMES, ISRAEL,
July 28th - August 7th, 1969.



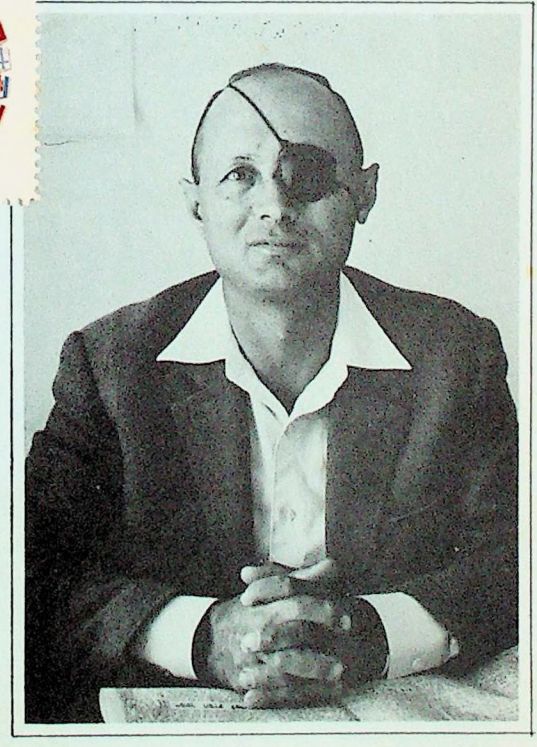
H.E. The President of the State of Israel
Mr. Zalman Shazar



Mrs. Golda Meir
Prime Minister of Israel



General Yigal Allon
Deputy Premier and Absorption Minister



General Moshe Dyan
Israel's Minister of Defence

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I APOLOGISE FOR SOME IMPERFECTIONS IN THE
PRINTING OF THIS NEWSLETTER, DUE TO REASONS BEYOND
MY CONTROL.

EDITORIAL

Dear Friend,

I have ceased publication of this "Newsletter" since late Summer, 1967 owing to pressure of work, frequent journeys abroad, including visits to Israel, the United States and Latin America. The volume of Maccabi correspondence reaching me daily is equally time absorbing but, in the wake of the 16th Maccabi World Congress and on the eve of the 8th Maccabiah Games, I felt an urge and need to resume publication of this "Newsletter" - the 92nd edition.

I use this "Newsletter" primarily as a medium for the expression of my candid and considered views on a variety of current topics. They do not necessarily represent the views of all leaders of the Movement. At times they provoke controversy, but they also provide food for thought. Judging by past experience, I am gratified in the knowledge that it had served a useful purpose.

I have included in this edition an interview with Mr. Mordechai Bar-On who, until July, 1967, was Chief of the Israel Army Educational Corps. It reveals some interesting views about Israeli Youth and I commend this article to all my readers, young and adults alike.

As this edition is dedicated primarily to the Maccabiah Games I did not hesitate to draw attention to achievements as well as to a number of shortcomings inherent in so important and ambitious an enterprise. Although the Maccabiah Games offers an opportunity to Jewish sportsmen for competition for highest honours in sport, it has done much to attract tens of thousands of young people to our Movement whose aims and objects extend far beyond the encouragement of sporting prowess.

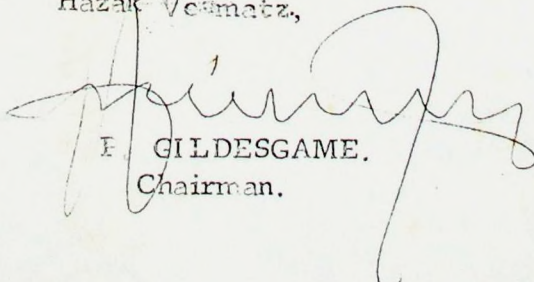
Some of our Movement's present leaders are aging. They are fully conscious of their responsibility and, like myself, they are very eager to hand over the reins of office to a younger generation who may carry on the educational work upon which Maccabi has been engaged for over 70 years. Maccabi has made an invaluable and undeniable contribution towards the integration of our youth and continues to help foster a sense of identification with and of belonging to the Jewish People. Such is our task and challenge.

Ours is a World Youth Movement. The need for responsible leadership cannot be over-emphasized. This is particularly urgent at the time when we are witnessing a lowering of moral social standards. Let us, therefore, re-dedicate ourselves to our tasks and carry on undeterred by difficulties and impediments, no matter what their nature and how long it may take to overcome them. Our young people are being brought up as good citizens, as well as good human-beings. Let them also go forward with pride and courage as good Jews.

Lehitraot, au revoir at the 8th Maccabiah.

God bless Israel,

Hazak Veematz,


F. GILDESGAME,
Chairman.

YEAR OF SURVIVAL

1967

June, 1967 the Six Day War is still fresh in the minds of every Jew the world over. It will be remembered as an epic struggle for survival, not only of our brethren in Israel but of world Jewry as a whole. The struggle continues. Israel has won a war but is not reaping yet the blessings of peace. Great sacrifices are still being made along the hard road to Nationhood. The hope and prayer of every Jew for the return to Zion has never been more ardent than now. There are few in this world who are not conscious of the hardships our Israeli brethren are enduring to uphold the honour and dignity of world Jewry. Their steadfastness, their valour and courage, have not failed to impress foe and friend alike. It will be a long time before Israel will achieve its ultimate goal: peace with all its neighbours, welfare and prosperity for its inhabitants.

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The people of Israel do not expect us to applaud them or to admire them. What they need is a more convincing demonstration on the part of every one of us of true and sincere identification with their present and future fate. Monetary contributions alone cannot, and never will, absolve world Jewry of its duty to support and assist Israel in its struggle. Every Israeli prefers to see fellow-Jews from abroad, resolved to settle in their midst and to become integrated with its population. Such is the object of the appeal for mass Aliyah - an appeal which has not, so far, met with an adequate response.

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A large proportion of the Israeli population, now numbering over 2½ million Jews, had emigrated to Israel during the past 3 to 4 decades, as a result of pressure exerted upon them by political and racial discrimination. Only a small proportion of Jewry had volunteered to join the ranks of the Israelis, abandoning the comfort and prosperity which they have enjoyed in their native lands. Israel needs an element of immigrants devoid of selfish motives, young, physically fit, skilled in crafts or professions, and ready to endure temporary inconvenience before they will be able to enjoy the benefits of a peaceful existence. It is in this area that Jewish Youth Movements and their Leaders throughout the world can, and must, play a constructive part. The challenge is great and the objectives worthy of a sustained effort.

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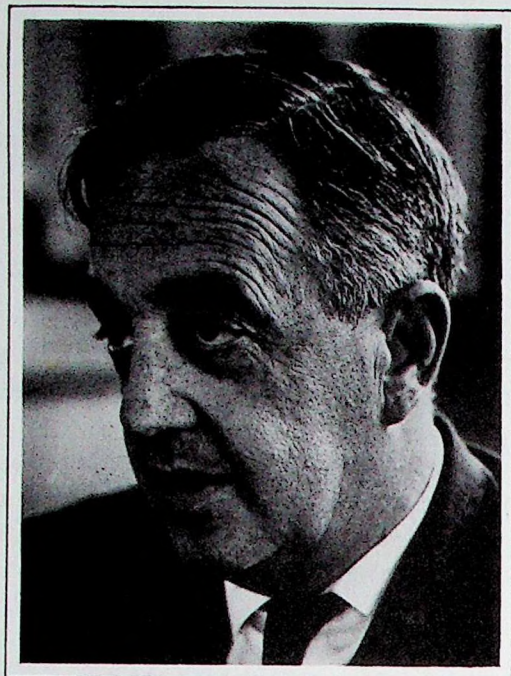
Maccabi throughout the 70 years of its existence has played no small a part in encouraging voluntary emigration to Israel through a variety of media which have yielded voluntary and self imposed "chalutzit." Although known for its non-partisan and non-political character, our Movement has succeeded in instilling in the ranks of its tens of thousands of members a sense of belonging to the Jewish People. The upsurge of volunteering which we have witnessed during the Summer of 1967 was no accident. It was a natural outcome of an urge to rush to the aid of Israel whose people were openly threatened with extermination.

The danger is far from over. The Arabs still proclaim their intention to erase Israel from the Middle Eastern map. They are armed to the teeth, encouraged and helped, not only by millions of their co-religionists but also by some Great Powers. The Arabs can well afford to lose yet another war. Israel cannot. What for other countries would have been defeat - to Israel the loss of one war would mean total extermination.

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Mr. Aryeh Pincus
Chairman of the Jewish Agency



Mr. Leon Dulzin
Treasurer of the Jewish Agency



Israel's Chief of Staff,
General Haim Bar-Lev



Mr. Aharon Yadlin
Deputy Minister of Education and Culture



Major General Uzi Narkiss, Director of
Immigration & Absorption of the Jewish Agency



General Itzhak Rabin, Victor of the
6 Day War, Israel Ambassador to the U.S.A.

One does not have to be a Zionist or a member of a Zionist political party, actively to associate oneself and, if need be, to make a sacrifice in an endeavour to ensure the continued existence of Israel. It is the duty of every Jew and Jewess for our own sakes, to save Israel in this hour of its greatest trial by joining the ranks of its fighters for survival and freedom.

We cannot expect the authorities in Israel to give a written guarantee to every immigrant that he or she shall be provided immediately upon arrival with a house and a well remunerated job. The joint efforts upon which the Government of Israel and the Jewish Agency have recently embarked to encourage Aliyah and to create opportunities for purposeful and gradual integration are bound to produce good results, but a pre requisite condition for the success of their effort must be a clear undertaking from large numbers of young people, from every corner of the globe, to proceed to Israel and thus convert wishful thinking and vocal declarations into a spectacular reality

ALIYAH ITS PROBLEMS.

The danger of self-delusion and of defeatism.

Mr. Ben Gurion, the architect of modern Israel, has recently declared that "History knows no other State which was destroyed 2,000 years ago, its People scattered all over the world, and then re established in its ancient territory. No other State which was attacked by all its neighbours on the very day of its establishment having defeated them, although outnumbered 40 to 1"...

Not less important than the success of the Israel Defence Army is now the checking of Arab Terrorist activities, which are taking a heavy toll of our young Army and the defenders of the Kibbutzim.

Aliyah is not merely devised to adjust the demographic balance. It is not, therefore, just a question of the Jewish population outnumbering the Israeli Arabs. There are economic problems facing that small country and which are aggravated by the need to spend vast sums of money on military material. When leading Israeli politicians speak of 5 or 6 million Jews settling in Israel, this is not conjecture. It has become an urgent necessity. The need for military manpower alone cannot be overstated. There is, therefore, no alternative for Aliyah. In June, 1967, Israel did not anticipate a major war. It did not want one. The sudden rush of Aliyah and the tens of thousands of volunteers ready to give their lives in the defence of Israel had surprised the Government and it caught the Jewish Agency unprepared. Since the Six Days War, the enthusiasm for Aliyah seems to be evaporating and this is due largely to Israel's Army's successful defensive methods and to the more advantageous strategic territories which it occupies. Therein is a danger of a steadily growing trend towards self-delusion. We are inclined to believe that Israel is safe, its borders secure and its Army invincible.

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A certain amount of pessimism had set in in the ranks of young Jewish People who, having made their way to Israel with the intention of settling, have had to wait a long time before they found an occupation; others could not easily integrate themselves into the life of a Kibbutzim and had suffered some frustration. They lacked guidance.

Fortunately, a considerable change in policy affecting Aliyah is now under way. The Jewish Agency readily acknowledge that they now have to reorganise the machinery of immigration and absorption. Consequently, General Eyal Allon, Deputy Prime Minister, is responsible for absorption, whereas General Uzi Narkiss is

stimulating and directing the flow of immigration.

Moshe Shamir, the distinguished Israeli Author, now in charge of the Aliyah Department of the Jewish Agency in London, recently stated in an article published in the London "Jewish Chronicle":

"Two months before the days of trial in May and June, 1967, I went on a lecture tour of the United States where I addressed adult and university groups. In the course of this tour I met our emissaries (Schlichim) there. In all those talks the recurring feeling was that the bankruptcy of our appeal to American youth (and this applies, I believe, the British and French youth as well) stemmed from the fact that the entire complex of ideas about Israel, Zionism, fund raising, aliyah and so on, was closely linked and tied up with all those things youth rejects.

They reflected the conformism of a cultivated family life of a satiated and smug "petit bourgeoisie", of life in a rut, requiring no commitments except being a "good boy", and filing away the business about Israel and Judaism in the drawer with the white napkins of some Korotov or other.

Another appeal to Jewish youth is possible today, thanks to the crisis, the victory and the great challenge entailed in safe guarding the country's integrity.

When Israel starts being a land of opportunities, a land of strong men facing spectacular challenges, a land calling for all that is good, brave and noble in man, and no longer a soup kitchen for a handful of welfare cases needing alms as it has been represented so often with such nagging tearfulness, maybe then it will appeal to young people seeking to live their Jewishness and their humanity differently. Perhaps then they will be willing to join their people in doing the work and willing to this end, even to forego the attractions and comforts of the affluent society."

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"Perhaps" - but this is not a solution which can wait much longer. Jewish Communities in most parts of the free world enjoy prosperity and are treated as equal citizens. Even their leaders often turn a blind eye to latent racial or religious discrimination. They appear oblivious to the ever-increasing trend of assimilation resulting in an alarming rate of marriages out of the faith. In this modern world of ours where permissiveness has become common-place and a lowering of moral standards accepted as inevitable, complacency is very much in evidence; such concepts as national honour or dignity of the individual have assumed different dimensions from what they used to be a few decades ago. We, the Jewish People, cannot afford the luxury of lowering our moral standards, or of a traditional way of life. Nor can we condone indifference to the fate of Israel, which is closely linked with the fate and honour of World Jewry. It should not be assumed that our young people are completely devoid of a sense of belonging to Jewry, because they happen to be living in a sophisticated world where change, regardless of merit, is welcome, for its own sake and must, therefore, be tolerated. Such an assumption would amount to defeatism.

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QUOTATIONS:

Addressing recently the Opening Session of the B'nai B'rith National Convention in Tel Aviv

General Moshe Dayan, the Israel Minister of Defence stated:

"This is an entirely new kind of warfare for our Army, used to bold break throughs and speedy decisions. The question is not whether we are capable of conquering new areas ... Our problem is to hold and consolidate the present cease fire lines and we have to ask ourselves whether we can

do so under present pressure and daily losses even if it takes years.

"The Arabs claim the Israelis cannot survive a war of attrition. I believe that we can. But it calls for a supreme effort and a deep faith in our cause ... It means that the entire nation must have profound belief in our capacity to weather such a trial. It is a war without daily victories, a war which we have not yet experienced.

"We never had a Hannibal. Our history is exemplified by David versus Goliath, Judah the Maccabee and the spiritual and physical struggle for survival. Our sons must at all times be ready to give their lives. I think what is most apt is the symbol of the spiritual struggle of Abraham, and the struggle of Jacob - the first Israeli - with the Angel. As it is said in the Bible: "He wrestled, he limped and continued to walk and the sun rose upon him."

Mrs. Golda Meir, addressing the Haganah Rally in Tel Aviv, stated recently:

"Our order of the day is to continue unwaveringly along our present path despite the hardships and difficulties until we reach that great day when we achieve true peace.

"The Israel Defence Force is not like any other Army. Ours is an Army of the People: it draws its inspiration and strength from the People of which it is an integral part."

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LET US NOT WAIT, HOPEING THAT JUNE, 1967 CANNOT, OR SHALL NOT, HAPPEN AGAIN! WE MUST ANTICIPATE EVERY CONTINGENCY, HOWEVER UNPLEASANT TO CONTEMPLATE IT. WE MUST BEAR IN MIND THAT THE STRUGGLE IS ON, AND THE LONGER IT LASTS, THE MORE DIFFICULT IT WILL BE TO OVERCOME IT.

United in bonds of faith and imbued by spiritual strength we are sure to succeed. Defeatism and complacency will spell doom and failure.

ZIONIST COUNCIL.

Israel has set up recently its own Zionist Council, its aim being to make Israelis more involved in the continuing tasks of the World Zionist Movement and more aware of their links with world Jewry. The significance of this development is not so much its timing as the composition of its body, comprised of 20 members, 9 of which represent students and Youth Groups - a very welcome precedent in the sphere of Zionist hierarchy. Mr. Aharon Yadlin, Deputy Minister for Education and Culture, a good and trusted friend of the Maccabi Movement, has been elected Chairman of the Co-Ordinating Committee. Mr. Ya'acov Tzur, Chairman of the Inaugural Meeting of the Council, said that Israelis had been ignorant of World Jewry before the June War. The Council's task was to make Israelis aware of their Jewishness and to bring Zionism down to all levels of society.

General Yigal Allon declared: "Now Zionism and Israel must recreate Judaism." He expressed the hope of early unification of Diaspora Jewry around Israel. "We shall not need a new organisation but a renaissance of the Zionist Movement which has already done its duty to the Nation, but still has a long task before it."

YEAR OF SPIRITUAL REVIVAL

1968

THE 16th WORLD CONGRESS, held in Mexico during October, 1968, at the hospitable premises of the Centro Deportivo Israelita, has marked an important milestone in the progress of our

Movement. Delegates from some 18 countries treated seriously all problems laid before them. As will be seen from the Congress Report due to appear shortly, some major decisions were made, inspired by a desire to consolidate the Movement and foster better unity in the ranks of its leadership. The Congress delegates representing Latin-American countries created the impression of a united team, firmly resolved to strengthen the Maccabi Movement throughout their Continent and to make their influence felt whenever World Executive decisions are due to be made. They have elected Jose Burstein of Buenos Aires as President of the Latin American Maccabi Confederation who frankly admitted that he wishes to learn from future experience and would seek the advice of the Movement's veterans as and when the need arises. The presence at the Congress of such dedicated Maccabi leaders in Latin America as Leon Kaplan, Marcos Arbaitman, Julio Masinovsky, David Fisch, Luis Tchina, Gerth Nathan and many others, have helped to raise the standard of discussion, as they have also influenced many of the resolutions adopted by the Congress Steering Committee. Although giving the impression of a militant body, our Latin American friends had every reason to "fight for their rights", although no-one wished to denigrate their importance as representatives of one of the largest Confederations in the family of Maccabi nations. It is hoped that, having asserted themselves and formed themselves into a well-integrated organisation, they will accept also the responsibilities which greatness entails.

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Delegates were delighted by the presence of the 2 Australian delegates, Lou Rose and Joe Rosen, whose contribution to the debate has proved sound and constructive. The Maccabi Organisation in Australia has made considerable progress in recent years. If one casts one's mind back to the 1950 Maccabiah, one could remember clearly that one solitary competitor came from that country. The number of Australian competitors to the Maccabiah since then has been on the increase and this, in itself, testifies to the growth of the Movement and its serious approach to Maccabi's all-round objects.

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South Africa was represented by 2 of its distinguished stalwarts Louis Gecelter, its Chairman and Barney Kellen, its Executive Director. Both were members of the World Executive for some years past and, as time went on, they and their colleagues in South Africa have displayed considerable activity and initiative, as a result of which Maccabi membership in South Africa has rapidly increased from 2,000 to 14,000 members. Elsewhere in this issue I reproduce a message which I sent to the South African Maccabi Council at the time when this happy event was recorded. Under Louis Gecelter's leadership, Maccabi in South Africa has grown steadily in stature and its identification with the Movement, and all that Maccabi stands for, has never been more pronounced than it is at present.

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The European delegation, under the leadership of Men Gralon, has, as usual, played a prominent part in all debates and has helped frame a constructive policy for the future. The interest which Great Britain had shown in tangible form in the Maccabiah Village project has come to be recognised and it is to be hoped that every organisation affiliated to the Maccabi World Union, will consider it their duty to assist the Maccabiah Village financially so that our greatest financial asset may be assured of a safe and prosperous future.

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One of the most heartening phenomena in Mexico was the part played by the Israeli delegation under the firm but friendly leadership of Menachem Savidor,

Chairman of Maccabi-Israel. His common-sense, logic, stemming from a deep involvement in Maccabi, his sense of humour and able manner displayed when presiding over the somewhat stormy meetings of the Steering Committee, have confirmed fully our belief that Savidor is destined to become one of Maccabi's outstanding leaders in the world.

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The problem remaining to be solved, insofar as a continental organisation is concerned, is that of the United States. Despite all efforts for the past 3 years to find a sponsoring organisation, as well as men willing to promote the Movement, to integrate and to stimulate the activities of the already existing clubs in New York, Chicago, Los Angeles and San Francisco, have regrettably not met with the desired results. The presence of George Flesch, a veteran Maccabi Executive member, who continues to reside in the United States, was helpful but, as he is entrusted with an important mission by the Government of Israel, one can hardly expect him to undertake the task of creating a Movement in a vast country where other organisations already existed, catering for the needs of Jewish Youth and who are assisted by vast financial resources, as yet unavailable to Maccabi.

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YOUTH IS OUR PRIORITY. Despite the very comprehensive Agenda laid before the delegates and which, owing to shortage of time has not been fully covered in the course of the discussions, a great deal of attention was paid to the formulation of a policy of Youth Education which is to be pursued by a re organised Department of the World Executive headquarters in Israel. Congress has wisely decided to entrust this task to two young men: Moshe Edelstein and Simcha Friedmann, whose services in the ranks of Maccabi Hatzair in Israel are well known.

Recipients of the memoranda issued by the Youth Department since they started work could be left in no doubt that great emphasis will be laid in future on the training of competent Maccabi Schlichim, prior to being sent out to any Territorial Organisation.

The year 1960 will be a significant one in the annals of the Maccabi World Union for more reasons than one. It has marked a considerable change in our policy of Youth Education. Whilst not overlooking the need to encourage sports activities, indoor as well as outdoor, and to provide opportunities for competitions on a large scale, such as are taking place regularly in Latin America, South Africa, in Australia and in Europe not to mention outstanding victories of Israeli Maccabi teams in world Sports Contests we have turned the focus of attention onto a programme of more purposeful Jewish cultural youth education in a variety of ways.

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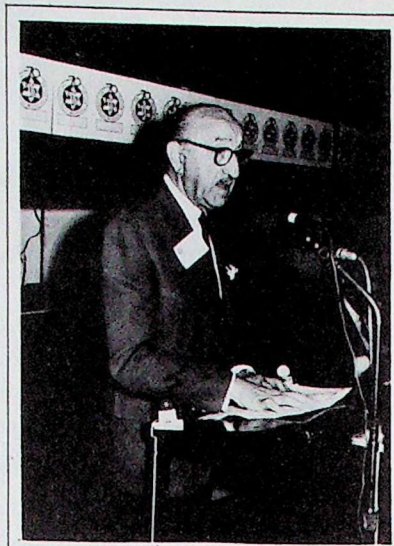
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The demand for SCHLICHIM (Emissaries) from Israel, trained by Maccabi and brought up in the Maccabi tradition, has never been greater. The Youth and Hechalutz Department of the Jewish Agency, under its present leader, Colonel Mordechai Bar-On, is showing clear evidence of its understanding of our desire to bring our youth closer to the appreciation of our cultural heritage and of our national pride: - The State of Israel. The World Executive members in Israel are losing no time in an endeavour to implement and to carry into practical effect a much discussed resolution during the 16th World Congress, held in Mexico in 1960, in the spirit of which cultural education of our youth, with emphasis on Aliyah is to be given top priority. Hence the election of Michael Mevehazi, recently arrived from Great Britain, to be in charge of Aliyah promotion.

Every delegate who participated in the 16th World Congress was made conscious of our collective responsibility as leaders of a Movement pledged to uphold



Mr. Teddy Kolleck
Mayor of Jerusalem



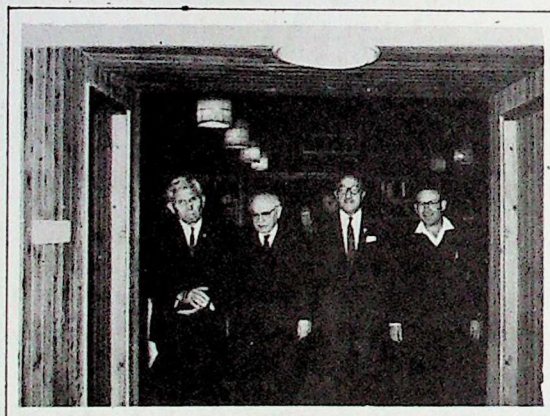
Chairman of the I.M.G.C.
addressing the Executive Board



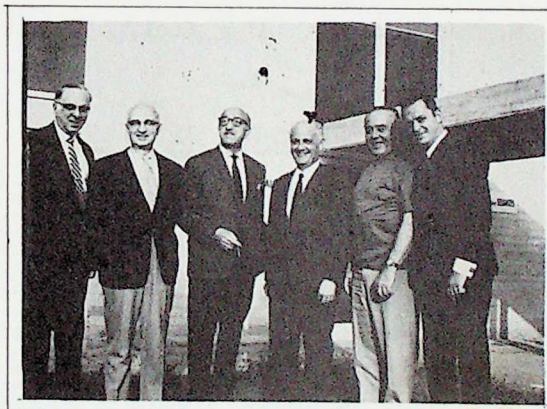
Mr. Abraham Krinitzy
Mayor of Ramat-Gan



A meeting of the International Games Committee held in the Assembly Hall of the Maccabiah Village, Ramat-Gan (April 1969)



Accompanying the President of Israel:
The Director of the Sports Authority,
Mr. Assael Ben-David, Mr. P. Gildesgame
and Mr. Aharon Yadlin.



I.M.G.C. Members - From Left to Right:
Haskell Cohen; Robert Rosenberg; P.G.;
Massimo Della Pergola; Fred Oberlander;
Marcos Arbaitman.



From Left to Right:
Jose Burstein; P.G.; Ken Gradon, Chairman
European Executive; Louis Kecelter, Chairman
South African Maccabi Federation.



From Left to Right:
Dr. Robert Atlasz; Joe Rosen; Theo Haas (Chairman
of Maccabi France); P.G.; Fred Worms (Member
M.W.U. Executive); Louis Rose (President Australian
Maccabi Federation).

a great tradition and a reputation based on a record of achievements which must and shall be emulated, lest the main educational objective of the Movement might be overlooked.

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As a Sports Organisation, we have produced many champions, outstanding athletes, the pride and glory of several Jewish Communities, and of their native population. We are a peace loving Movement, endeavouring to cultivate the better human attributes with which our Youth is endowed. We do not claim greater merit than other World Organisations catering for the welfare of Youth. But in many ways we have set a high standard alongside a high target. Not only do we wish to create a generation healthy in body and healthy in mind but, above all, a generation of young Jews and Jewesses of which every one of us can be proud and who, by their deportment and human qualities, also rank as worthy citizens of their respective countries.

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YEAR OF THE 8th MACCABIAH

1969 Israel's 21st anniversary is being celebrated this year. One of the events which will highlight the occasion will be the 8th Maccabiah Games. Ostensibly, an opportunity for Jewish sportsmen and sportswomen - regardless of their other affiliations - to compete for highest honours in sport on the soil of Israel, it serves also as a medium successfully applied for many years past to unite Jewish Youth under the flag and slogan of the Maccabiah Games. Past experience has provided ample evidence that, but for the Maccabiah Games, many teenagers and young adults would not have proceeded to Israel since 1950. Their eagerness to compete - a natural phenomenon in the ranks of sports minded youth - has also helped to encourage and intensify physical training. Many of our youngsters have excelled themselves as Maccabiah champions first, which has proved as a stepping stone towards higher achievements: Many became champions of their own native country, ultimately participating in Regional and Olympic Games.

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SPORTS VENUES INADEQUATE.

The Maccabi World Union, the progenitors and founders of the Maccabiah, continue to insist upon the Games being held exclusively on the soil of Israel, regardless of manifold difficulties and high expense. This has made an invaluable contribution to the promotion of competitive sports in Israel itself. Young Israelis are very sports minded, but even now, - 19 years since the first Maccabiah was held in Israel in 1950 - the country still lacks adequate permanent facilities for training in various branches of sport, and particularly so for major International sports events. Admittedly, there are many more Swimming Pools, Basketball and Football pitches in Israel today than there were 20 years ago: this in itself holds a hope for further progress.

The Ramat Gan Stadium, the scene of the memorable Opening and Closing Ceremonies since 1950, came into being, largely thanks to the initiative of the untiring and ageless Mayor of Ramat-Gan, Mr. Abraham Hinitzi, and the late Shalom Zysman, Chairman of Maccabi-Israel. For Athletic events, the Ramat Gan Stadium would have been ideal, had the field and running track been properly maintained and available for International Competitions. (The observation just made is in no way intended as a criticism, but rather as an expression of wishful thinking.)

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It cannot be repeated too often that the organisation of the Maccabiah Games is a great and unique challenging enterprise. Unlike the Olympic Games or Regional Games, the Maccabiah is held exclusively in Israel, once every 4 years. Since 1950

when the 3rd Maccabiah took place in the liberated State of Israel, a handful of enthusiasts, without means or prospects of success, took upon themselves to organise the Games in which participation was open to Jewish sportsmen from all over the world. In those early days, some 800, or so, participants have been accommodated in dilapidated Army Barracks, deprived of sanitary facilities, suffering from insect bites during the night and the scorching sun in the laytime. In the years that followed, the same nucleus of enthusiasts, now veterans, some of them over 70 and not unnaturally tired, remain in harness, occupying key positions, without whose experience and devotion to duty we would not be able to take pride in the fact that we have now reached the 9th Maccabiah, the preceding ones, following the Second World War, having been organised by almost the same team in 1950, 1953, 1957, 1961 and 1965.

What is common place and a natural prerequisite to Track and Athletic events in every country such as the use of photo finish equipment or other electronic devices, has now become one of our objects of pride, making headlines in the Israeli Press. For the first time in the history of the Maccabiah, the Track events will be checked by an "Omega" photo finish equipment. It may sound trivial but those of us who have been in harness since 1950 and still carrying on, treat such a phenomenon as a major advance in our promotions.

* * * Year in and year out we have been dealing with the Tel-Aviv Municipality for the provision of an Olympic size Swimming Pool and for a suitable Basketball Stadium. In 1965, the Yad Eliyahu Stadium came as a pleasant surprise and has astonished all overseas competitors. Unfortunately, due to major reconstructions, it will not be available in 1969. The Semi finals and finals of Basketball will have to be played on an improvised arena at the Bloomfield Stadium. The Swimming Pool used in 1965 is now privately owned and its seating capacity is insufficient for the large number of spectators wishing to witness the Swimming and Waterpolo events. There are no suitable venues for major competitions in Table tennis, Boxing, Judo, Fencing or Wrestling. Yet once again, the Organising Committee have to resort to the hiring of the Hilton Hotel Ballroom, at very high cost for the Judo events, whilst Theatres or Cinemas will have to be used for other indoor competitions. Regrettable as these shortcomings are, Maccabiah competitors will have to understand that they are coming to Israel - a country which is in the process of developing, and where the order of priorities is not conceived by lovers of sport but by hard-working men and women who are building up the country with blood, sweat and tears and who expect visiting Jews to understand and to make allowance for the absence of facilities which, if they had existed, would have rendered the task of the organising committee of the Maccabiah, engaged in this vast enterprise once every 4 years, far more rewarding, and certainly much easier.

* * * Soccer and Basketball are very popular sports in Israel, attracting large crowds of spectators, but we would also like to see a larger number of native Israeli world class competitors. The Israel Federation and the Israel Olympic Committee, as well as the Sports Authority, have shown welcome understanding in the past years for the Olympic dictum coined by Baron de Coubertin: "The important thing is to participate" ... Whilst in the realm of International Soccer the Israeli teams have scored outstanding successes, one hopes that, with the aid of competent and dedicated Coaches, whether trained by the Wingate Institute or overseas, other branches of sport would attract more Israeli teenagers able to display their prowess during Maccabiah contests ultimately eligible for competing at home or abroad in major International events.

* * * The advent of the Maccabiah being held in Israel regularly once every 4 years has already made a valuable contribution towards the provision of facilities for training and competition in various branches of sport. Hence the success of Israeli Soccer and Basketball teams. The lack of additional Running Tracks and Swimming Pools in strategically situated locations within easy access of schools, under the supervision of coaches and trainers is acutely felt. Athletics a sport so popular in many countries and so essential

and a prerequisite for physical fitness is still treated as a step child in Israel. Those familiar with the climate of Israel would expect that country to produce first class Track and Field Athletes, Swimmers and Tennis players. So far, the number is small and this, in the view of experts, is due entirely to the lack of playing fields, tennis courts, coaches and trainers.

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ACCOMMODATION CENTRES.

Better living for Sportsmen wanted.

The Maccabiah should not be looked upon solely as a major sports event, known also as the "World Jewish Sports Festival" or the "Jewish Olympics". Given the necessary encouragement and financial support, the Maccabiah Games could attract not only 1,500 outstanding Jewish athletes from among 30 nations, but several thousands of youngsters, teenagers and adults who would gladly accompany them as spectators and supporters, and thus be afforded an opportunity to spend in Israel anything between 3 to 6 weeks, doing so under the joint aegis of the Israel Government, the Jewish Agency and the Maccabi World Union. This is what we aim at and this is what we have not yet achieved.

Reference has already been made to the lack of appropriate sports venues for indoor and outdoor International Competitions. To this must be added the lamentable lack of suitable accommodation for large numbers of young visitors to Israel who constitute most excellent potential raw material for ultimate Aliyah.

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The Maccabiah Village, of which the foundations were laid by Maccabi inspired visionaries, way back in 1953 and which, over the years, has been developed into a magnificent Campus, originally intended as the home for Maccabiah participants once every 4 years, and as an International Youth Hostel during the inter Maccabiah years. It has had a chequered career, and continues to suffer from a lack of financial support. At best, it can only accommodate a maximum of some 450, crowded into small rooms at the height of the summer, without air conditioning and with only a Swimming Pool as a saving device. Not only have we received no financial support from either the Government Tourist Corporation, or from the Jewish Agency, but those responsible for the management and administration of the Kfar have to endure the indignity of having to pay off loans to the builders and to the Israel Government Investment Corporation, at high rates of interest, which had absorbed and, many a time exceeded, the gross income which has accrued to the project since inception.

Opportunities for fraternization frustrated.

For the purposes of the 8th Maccabiah Games, much of our original planning, aimed at accommodating all Maccabiah competitors within one Campus, has been sorely shattered. The popularity of the Maccabiah has grown out of all proportion, regardless of complaints such as were often heard, and to some extent, justified, in view of the inconveniences suffered by sportsmen who had to be fit for the contests in which they were to participate day in and day out. Facing realities and in the absence of alternatives, Maccabiah participants in 1969 will have to be dispersed and separated in 5 various accommodation centres, thus depriving them of the opportunity of companionship and, worst of all, of fraternising with Israelis, whose team of sportsmen alone is estimated to be 250 strong. Many of us closely associated with the organisation of the Games and I refer in particular to the members of the Executive Board of the International Maccabiah Games Committee, and to the tireless members of the Organising Committee in Israel often reluctantly adopt the well known Israeli saying "Ein Breira" (there is no alternative). But young and inspired people coming to Israel for the first time in their lives, the large majority of them uninitiated and barely informed about the economic and

social conditions affecting Israel, cannot be expected to understand, during a brief stay in that country, limited to some 3 weeks, why Israel, a country which has made so much progress in many areas of endeavour has, so far, shown so little understanding for the need to extend better conditions of hospitality to those whom the country wishes to attract as permanent settlers.

No effort will be spared to make the 8th Maccabiah in the year 1969 the 21st anniversary of the State of Israel as memorable and as successful an event as physical, organisational and financial means will permit. It is hoped that, regardless of many shortcomings and of inevitable difficulties, this year's Maccabiah will, yet once again, produce an upsurge of enthusiasm in the ranks of our youth. Every Maccabiah participant will, we hope, return to his respective country as an Ambassador of goodwill for Israel, impressed by its achievements in the face of constant danger and imbued by a desire to help that country in some practical form.

THE ORGANISING COMMITTEE.

Elsewhere in this issue a reference is made to the tasks of the Organising Committee of the 8th Maccabiah. As this edition is dedicated to that great event, it is only right and proper that readers be made aware of some salient facts.

The President of Israel, Mr. Zalman Shazar, Patron of the Maccabiah, will officially declare the Games open. The President's appearance and the playing of Hatikvah, in which the vast crowds join, has always stirred everyone present.

Mrs. Golda Meir, Prime Minister, will address the Closing Ceremony. Arrangements have been made for all Maccabiah competitors to be present in the Stadium during the Closing Ceremony which they will witness, as they will also be able to hear the address delivered by the Prime Minister.

The Patron's Committee includes a number of distinguished personalities who kindly consented to associate themselves with this year's event: General Yigal Allon, Deputy Premier; Mr. Abba Eban, Foreign Minister; Mr. Zalman Aran, Minister of Education and Culture; Mr. Joseph Sapir, Minister without Portfolio; Mr. Moshe Kol, Minister of Tourism; Mr. H.M. Shapiro, Minister of the Interior; Mr. Aryeh Fincus, Chairman of the Jewish Agency; Teddy Kollek, Mayor of Jerusalem; Yehoshua Rabinowitz, Mayor of Tel Aviv; Abraham Krinitzi, Mayor of Ramat Gan; Rav Aluf E. Zur, Assistant Minister of Defence; Leon Dulzin, Treasurer of the Jewish Agency; Mr. Mordechai Ben Ari, President of the El Al Israel Airlines.

General Yigal Allon is also Hon. Chairman of the Organising Committee, whereas Mr. Aharon Yallin, Deputy Minister of Education and Culture, is Hon. Vice Chairman.

It is not too early to express our deep gratitude to the hard working members of the Organising Committee, under the Chairmanship of Dr. Robert Atlasz. His untiring efforts and those of his colleagues, labouring under difficult conditions, deserve every praise and encouragement.

Members of the Organising Committee comprise such stalwarts as: Shimon Caspi, Chaim Wein, Mordechai Ben-Dror, Yehoshua Hadari, Alexander Alexandroni, Menachem Gilal, Moshe Edelstein, Benjamin Fortis, Noah Klieger, Michael Kevehazi, Israel Ben-Nun, Yehoshua Cren, Yehoshua Alouf, Aharon Ben-David. For the first time, the Organising Committee has engaged the services of Yossi Cvad as General Manager and Co-Ordinator.

Each of the aforementioned Committee members presides over a sub-committee dealing with specific tasks. All told, over one hundred men have volunteered their services and only thanks to their devotion and hard work, the

- 7 -

following Departments operate from a 22 room house in 280a, Dizengoff Street in Tel-Aviv: Finance ; Sport ; Ceremonies ; Public Relations ; Press ; Radio and Television ; Accommodation ; Transportation ; Cultural and Social Activities ; Venues and Sports Equipment ; Jerusalem Day.

INTERNATIONAL MACCABIAH GAMES COMMITTEE. (I.M.G.C.)

Members of the Executive Board who plan and supervise the Games at the behest of the Maccabi World Union have met in Plenary Sessions on three occasions since 1965. The first meeting was held in Tel-Aviv in November, 1967, the second in Mexico City in October, 1968, the third in Tel-Aviv in April, 1969. A fourth and last meeting is scheduled to take place in Tel-Aviv a few days before the opening of the 8th Maccabiah.

Those who served on the Executive Board included:

Pierre Gildesgame, Chairman ; Marcos Arbaitman (Brazil) ; Dr. Robert Atlasz (Israel) ; Jose Burstein (Argentina) ; Shimon Casly (Israel) ; Haskell Cohen (U.S.A.) ; Comm. M. Della Fergola (Italy) ; Dr. Isaac Fischer (Brazil Retired) ; Zvi Finkelstein (Israel) ; Louis Gecelter (South Africa) ; Ken Gradon (Great Britain) ; Arthur Hanak (Israel Executive Director) ; Yosef Inbar (Israel) ; Barney Kellen (South Africa) ; Herman Menco (Holland) ; Henry Nesselroth (U.S.A.) ; Fred Oberlander (Canada) ; Robert Rosenberg (U.S.A.) ; Dave Sandler (South Africa - Retired) ; Menachem Savidor (Israel) ; Luis Tchina (Argentina) ; Avraham Tory (Israel - Retired) ; Julio Yasinovsky (Mexico) ; Itzhak Zeevi (Israel) ; Harold Zimman (U.S.A.). A Director of the Sports Authority, Mr. Assael Ben David, has served as an Honorary Member.

* * *

As my term of office as Chairman of the International Maccabiah Games Committee for the 8th Maccabiah is drawing to an end, I feel it my pleasant duty to express hearty thanks to those whose encouragement, co-operation and assistance have proved invaluable.

To H.E. the President of the State of Israel, Mr. Zalman Shazar ; Prime Minister Mrs. Golda Meir ; General Yigal Allon, Deputy Prime Minister ; General Chaim Bar-Lev, Israel's Army Chief of Staff ; Mr. Areyeh Fincus, Chairman and Mr. Leon Dulzin Treasurer, of the Jewish Agency ; Mr. Aharon Yadlin, Deputy Minister of Education and Culture ; Mr. Assael Ben-David, Director of the Sports Authority, Dr. Jacob Herzog, Director of the Prime Minister's Office ; Mr. Mordechai Ben-Ari, President of the El-Al Israel Airline Company (acting as Official Carrier to the 8th Maccabiah) ; Mr. Teddy Kollek, Mayor of Jerusalem ; Mr. Abraham Krinitzi, Mayor of Ramat Gan ; Mr. Yehoshua Rabinowitz, Mayor of Tel Aviv ; the Israel Sports Federation ; The Israel Olympic Committee and the various governing bodies of sport in Israel.

Space does not permit to mention the many scores of voluntary workers, members of various sub Committees, Liaison Officers appointed by Government and Jewish Agency Departments, whose assistance and co-operation have proved of great value to us.

I know of no country anywhere in the world, large or small, rich or poor, willing to promote and organise, once every 4 years, on its own soil, a major International Sports Festival, in which 1,500 compete in more than 20 indoor and outdoor sports.

There is only ONE country that is doing it for the 8th time, and will continue to do so in future : ISRAEL.



The Maccabi World Union Executive in Session, Israel (November 1967)



Opening Session of 16th Maccabi World Union Congress
held at Centro Deportivo Israelita, Mexico City, October 1968



Greeted on arrival in Mexico: Julio Yassinovsky (Organiser 16th Maccabi
World Congress) Yossef Imbar (President Israel Olympic Committee)

WHAT ABOUT THE PROSPECTS OF THE 9TH MACCABIAH?

The need for continuity.

This question calls for urgent and serious consideration. We are happy in the knowledge, and have every reason to be gratified, that a handful of enthusiasts, aided by newcomers once every 4 years, had succeeded in planning, devising and organising sets of Games since 1950 which have brought much happiness to the population in Israel, as well as to many thousands of participants. Despite many difficulties and shortcomings, the Maccabiah has become an event to which every Jewish lover of sport looks forward with much interest and, as to participants a coveted hope to be selected to his or her national team and to be awarded medals for highest honours in sport. In deed, the motto of the Maccabiah: "For the honour of Jewry and the glory of Sport" is as valid today as it was at the time when it was coined - way back in 1950.

But let it be remembered that when the handful of enthusiasts, so spiritually vigorous now - their strength and energy may become impaired as time goes on. In the same way as we are encouraging succession in the leadership of the Maccabi Movement the world over, so we must think of successors who shall organise the future Maccabioth with as much dedication, knowledge and experience as is possessed by those still in harness.

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It must be recorded with satisfaction that the Maccabiah has not only united Jewish sportsmen, regardless of their Club affiliation, but it has also helped forge closer links of friendship and co-operation in the ranks of the leading Sports Organisations in Israel. A common purpose has inspired such unity: The encouragement of intensive physical training, the promotion of competitive sports, and the placing of Israel on the world map of major sports events. The recognition of the Maccabi World Union by the International Olympic Committee as an International Sports Federation of Olympic standard was no accident. An honour which we think, in all modesty, has been deserved but a standard which we must try hard to uphold and further.

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The formation of the International Maccabiah Games Committee, including members who are on the Executive Board who are not Maccabi ideological devotees is, in itself, a testimony to the importance attached to the Games as a World Jewish Sports Festival. It has become a collective international responsibility, the scope of which may have to be extended and enlarged liberally without, in any way, ever denying the Maccabi World Union the rights of progenitor and founder. Co operation in tangible form and support from the Israel Authorities will always be necessary, nay, indispensable. What form the future set-up will assume remains to be considered. But those who will succeed the present Board will, at least, be able to reap the benefit of the vast experience gained by their predecessors and their task should, therefore, be rendered so much easier, providing they will be as dedicated to the main objects of the Maccabiah Games as those visionaries who have founded them, foremost among them being our dear and much respected friend and erstwhile leader, Yosef Yekutieli.

The Maccabiah Games must be continued, the standard of sporting performance raised, and its organisation improved in the years to come!

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Col. Mordechai Bar-On, Director of the Youth and He'Chalutz Dept., Jewish Agency.

Israeli Youth

Interview with Mr. Mordechai Bar-On, Head of the Jewish Agency's Youth and Hechalutz Department.

Mr. Bar-On, do you think that Israeli youth differs in any way from Western youth?

I would say, as a broad generalization, that there is a basic difference. One of the outstanding differences stems from the fact that youth in Israel understands and participates in the security of the land. This includes service in the army, and in Nahal and kibbutzim. It also involves their attitude towards the army and the rôle of the army, their attitude towards war, and in a certain sense, even towards violence. Western youth today is generally very anti-militaristic and anti-violence on principle. Here, because of the uncertain conditions in which we live, youth cannot take this attitude without any qualification. Living in this country, they know that the army is sometimes not only of great importance, but also a dispenser of justice.

Ninety per cent of Israeli men join the army at the age of 18, and they spend a very important part of their lives, from the age of 18 to 20, in doing something that is considered to be very important by society, something very positive—not constructive, because military duties cannot be constructive—but positive. In England young people do not go into the army at all. In America they go, but at a later age, when they are already mature and have many other interests. Also during this period, between the ages of 18 and 22, they are actually not only biologically, but also emotionally fully mature, and yet

socially do not play a mature rôle because they are still in preparation—still students. They become frustrated to a certain extent, which is a very well-known psychological phenomenon. In Israel, we don't have this, because at the age of 18, a young man has the opportunity of entering a framework which is considered to be a mature one. When he is out of the army, he may go back to university, but by that time he doesn't do so as an adolescent or as a youth, but as an adult who makes another pause in his life to advance his knowledge. In many cases he may be married or about to be married. More of our students have to work, many more than in the West. They are so preoccupied with studying and working that they simply haven't the time for much else.

A third difference has to do with the size of the country and its history. The attachment of Israelis to their land, is, in my opinion, far stronger than the attachment of other young men in the West today to theirs. Some say this is a sign of chauvinism. In my opinion, this is not so. Chauvinism is a negative phenomenon which means attachment to the nation and to the land without regard for other values. But if one is able to hold general values of morality that have to do with the relationship of one human being to another, an understanding of the world, an understanding of the universality of humanity, and, at the same time, have a strong attachment to one's own land, this, I think, is a

very positive phenomenon. I think this feeling developed in Israel because of the size of the country, because of the history of the country, because of the need to defend ourselves, because it is a country which has evolved in our lifetime.

In addition to this, in the youth movements and in the army there is a lot of route marching, direct physical contact with the land. This fortifies the feeling of attachment, and youngsters here actually know—not only love, but know very well—every hill, every site.

In France and in Western Germany, in England, the United States and Mexico, there are riots among the students which many people say are simply directed against the Establishment. Do you think that Israeli youth has any anti-Establishment feelings?

Yes, they have, but in Israel the lack of a vigorous opposition is the result of a certain stagnation in the political picture of the country. As we all know, the leadership of this country, with the exception of a few people like Moshe Dayan and Yigdal Allon, has remained very much the same for a very long time. It is difficult to reach the higher echelons of government before the age of 60. So a youngster despairs of reaching a decision-making political position for many years. Youngsters have seen many examples in the last twenty or thirty years of people who have had a tremendous impact and even achieved a tremendous status in our society, who have not been part of the political machine.

The last point I want to make is that the basic political situation in Israel is such that the real—and I accentuate this—the real political alternatives are very narrow. Although mistakes have been made and there is much place for criticism of the Israeli government, most of our youth agree with its policies in a broad sense and feel that most decisions were taken because there was no other alternative.

In addition, there is a unit in the Ministry of Defence for guidance and advice once the youngster prepares to leave the army. He is advised where he can get a job and there is a budget for stipends enabling youngsters to take special courses for a year or so. A great many youngsters take advantage of this.

In your new position at the Jewish Agency as Head of the Department of Youth and Hechalutz, what are you doing to encourage immigration?

My Department does most of its work abroad and it is a matter of education towards aliya. The major rôle for this is in the hands of the Youth Movements. And not only Zionist Youth Movements. Now, non-Zionist Youth Movements are coming more and more to the conclusion that Zionist education—without calling it by this name—is a must for their own Jewish identity. They both educate for aliya and promote visits to Israel. It is my Department's job to encourage this activity, to help them organise and to guide their programme with material and shlichim. In our opinion the greatest impact can be made on youngsters if they are here in Israel, so we mainly try to develop programmes which will bring them here for temporary visits. It is the job of the women's organisations, like Wizo, to encourage mothers abroad to send their children. Some come for six weeks, some for a shorter visit. Most of them

don't have any idea of becoming immigrants. But once they come, they like it, and often plan to return later for a year's stay. We also have the one-year volunteer programme and the *sherut l'am* (service to the people) and *shnat sherut* (year's service). After they stay a year and begin to learn the language and know the people, fifty per cent eventually settle here. Up to thirty per cent stay on, while the remaining twenty per cent go back and then return after a few years. It is as if they are infected by a kind of virus, the Israeli virus; they may be very critical about things here, yet they have to admit that they have become attached to Israel.

What would you say has been the influence of the Six Day War on our youth?

I think the Six Day War represented a curve of intense anxiety and even fear, followed by a sense of great exhilaration after the victory, a sense of regained and even heightened security and a hope for peace. And then came the slow realisation that the basic issues have not changed—there remain the animosity, the belligerency of the Arabs, their refusal to accept us in the Middle East. The net effect on Youth was one of maturity, a feeling that this sacrifice brought about a new attachment to the land.

The war has also given our youth a feeling of confidence in themselves and in their ability to protect the country, and a strong sense of pride. I think there is a strong cohesion, beyond political lines, beyond movement lines. I think this cohesion even reaches out of the country into the Jewish world, the sense of belonging to a nation that exceeds the limits of this country.

From The Wizo Review

World chief praises Youth Deal

Addressed to the chairman of S.A. Maccabi, it reads: "Warmest congratulations on a dream come true, notably agreement resulting in affiliation of 6,000 youth to our movement. I consider this historic event as one of the happiest in the annals of Maccabi helping forge closer links with the masses of our young groups in other lands.

"You and your colleagues have pursued firm and constructive policy which will earn the movement's admiration and gratitude. May you continue with your noble educational work and go from strength to strength.

"Mazel tov to all concerned".

The news that all members of Zionist youth movements would be affiliated to S.A. Maccabi — published on this page last month — was received warmly all over South Africa. It was also the subject of a leading article in the weekly "Jewish Herald", which commented: "This is a positive step in the right direction that has been taken in an astute and responsible manner.

"As a result of the agreement now concluded, the members of the Zionist youth movements will now be officially identified with Maccabi and all it stands for in the field of sport.

"In turn, the S.A. Maccabi Council will undertake the task and responsibility of providing sports facilities, equipment, training and services to the thousands of members of the youth movements who will automatically constitute their younger section.

"We wish this important new venture the success which it richly deserves."

THE NEXT THREE YEARS

The World Executive's tasks and responsibilities.

The World Executive elected by the 16th World Congress got down to work immediately its members have returned to their homelands. The Executive headquarters in Tel Aviv lost no time in acting upon many important decisions adopted at the Congress, priority having been given to the reorganisation of the Youth Department. The urgent need for Schlichim trained in Israel and recruited from the ranks of Maccabi in Israel is being treated as top priority. Close and friendly contact has been established with Colonel Mordechai Bar-On, Head of the Youth and Hechalutz Department of the Jewish Agency and requests submitted to him for increased allocation of Schlichim in countries where they are most urgently needed, have met with a favourable response.

The Executive has been re-vitalised by the inclusion of younger men, several of whom arrived not long ago from overseas countries (as Olim) brought up since their youth in Maccabi organisations. Judging by the team spirit and a will to succeed, which has been witnessed during some Executive meetings held in Israel in April of this year, one can state without fear of contradiction that we could not wish for a better team entrusted with the future management and administration of the World Movement. Another Plenary Session of members of the World Executive from practically every country in the world is due to be held in Israel immediately after the termination of the 8th Maccabiah Games.

A bold and realistic approach has marked the attempt at revising and amending the Constitution of the Maccabi World Union, prompted by a desire to streamline it and to see to it that its provisions are not the product of wishful thinking but of a desire to see the Movement up-dated, coordinated, consolidated, going from strength to strength.

The creation of Continental Confederations and Federations (another name for Regional Executives) as well as the definition of the duties of members of the Executive headquarters residing in Israel, were yet other steps in the right direction. Authority and Executive status without responsibility will not be tolerated in future.

Many projects are under review and whilst most members of the World Executive, whether residing in Israel or abroad, are wholly absorbed, for the time being, with work connected with the Maccabiah Games, the next three years following this year's Maccabiah will represent a challenge to the Movement and its leaders which it is to be hoped will be heeded.

Important as the Maccabiah Games are, they must not be looked upon as the "Be-All and End-All" of the Maccabi Movement. Our first duty is to educate our youth, regardless of age group, on the basis of a programme which conforms with our aims and objects. Involvement in Judaism, in the fate of Jewry, in the future of the State of Israel, must be seen to be translated into a commitment, indeed, a personal commitment. Identification with the fate of World Jewry can only come about by fostering a sense of belonging. This should be the prime objective of every Maccabi leader. It has always been our declared aim so to educate our youth as to eradicate any conflict in their minds, generally known as "dual loyalties". Loyalty to one's country need not conflict in any way with loyalty to one's own people. Sport and sportsmanship in the broadest interpretation of their meaning have made an invaluable contribution towards the eradication

in the ranks of our youth of the Diaspora complex. Jews are known the world over for their loyalty to their native countries, or to the country of their adoption. Anyone who fears that loyalty to one's own people, appreciation of our cultural and religious heritage, are incompatible with Patriotism or Nationalism, is obviously devoid of self-respect or is tragically ignorant.

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Social, economic and political conditions vary from country to country and these inevitably affect the life of the Jewish communities. In some countries, Maccabi Organisations enjoy the support of communal leaders and, consequently, grow and prosper. In others, such is not the case. These Territorial Organisations are struggling hard for their daily existence. They lack premises where their members can gather in a congenial atmosphere. This often results in disintegration. In other countries, Jewish communities slowly disappear, either as a result of emigration or of unchecked assimilation, where the situation is even more tragic. Since the advent of Communism, vast numbers of Maccabi Clubs have been forbidden and completely disappeared. The Nazi holocaust resulting in the extermination of 6 million Jews has reduced the number of Jewish Organisations in Central Europe to a tragic extent.

The Maccabi World Union in 1939 boasted an active membership of a quarter of a million. Since 1946, and thanks to the untiring efforts of our post war leaders, the Movement has been revitalised and brought back to life in many European countries where freedom and tolerance are still a reality. The growth of the Movement on the Latin American Continent, in Australia and in South Africa, is another heartening phenomenon. The strength of Maccabi in Israel, despite the difficulties under which they labour, especially due to the crisis affecting every citizen and youth of military age since 1948, is yet another fact in which we have reason to rejoice.

But let us not despair!

THE LATEST STATISTICS ENTITLE US TO PROCLAIM THAT OUR MOVEMENT IS ONCE AGAIN 25,000 STRONG. There is still room for a substantial increase and this is something which the World Executive members should bear in mind, whilst not overlooking the need to consolidate what we already have, and to involve more Jewish Youth in our manifold activities, for which the need is greater now than it has ever been.

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The next three years should mark considerable progress in our work, but this will depend entirely on the thought, time and energy which leaders of the Movement in various lands are prepared to devote to the task entrusted to them. Leaders come and go, but tradition of voluntary service, which is inherent in our Movement, must continue.

Let us, therefore, take heart, when taking stock of our achievements to date, and let these be treated as a stepping stone towards greater integration of the masses of Jewish Youth into the Movement which, for the past 70 odd years has done so much for hundreds of thousands.

Wherever an organised Jewish Community exists there is a Maccabi Club, Group or Association. The Movement is organised on a Continental basis to which Territorial Organisations are affiliated. The Maccabi World Union headquarters are in Israel. Each Continental Organisation, whilst enjoying autonomy, is expected to conform to a policy as laid down by its governing body - The Congress of the Maccabi World Union.

CHAIRMAN'S NEWS LETTER

NO. 91

הסתדרות עולמית מכבי
MACCABI WORLD UNION

July, 1967.

EUROPEAN EXECUTIVE HEADQUARTERS

Highfield Mills, Earl Shilton, Leics.



Published in London by P. Gildesgame

Chairman, M.W.U. Executive

SPECIAL EDITION

dedicated to Israel's 6 day battle for survival.



לשכת ראש הממשלה
PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

Jerusalem, 13 June 1967

Mr. Pierre Gildesgame
Chairman,
Maccabi World Union Executive,
Earlshilton,
Leicester

Dear Mr. Gildesgame,

The Prime Minister has asked me to convey to you his sincere thanks and profound appreciation for the expression of your support and encouragement in the crisis through which we have just passed.

The unprecedented demonstration we have witnessed of Jewish brotherhood and solidarity in Israel's gravest hour has been a high point of this fateful period.

Now that the military test is behind us, we may look forward, together with you and all our friends who stood by us, to an entirely new era for the people of Israel and for all the peoples of this region.

The Prime Minister sends you his best wishes.

Yours sincerely,

A. Ben-Yohanan

Amnon Ben-Yohanan
Assistant to the Prime Minister

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EDITORIAL

Dear friends,

This special edition is dedicated to the crisis in Israel and its Victory. To all appearances the 6 day war is over but the road to permanent peace and security will be long and hard. The Jewish people have endured, for many centuries past, pogroms, persecution, racial discrimination and partial extermination. The "chosen people" have never felt safe or secure wherever anti-Semitism has reared its ugly head, whether in the form of Facism, Nazism or brutal discrimination on religious grounds. The latest epic struggle for survival was not confined to Israel alone, for if Israel had been lost and its population massacred, world Jewry would forever have carried the stigma of guilt. Fortunately, world Jewry rallied to the cause of Israel and the Israeli Armed Forces had averted, yet once again, a major tragedy.

Jewry's spiritual defensive mechanism has proved impenetrable. Persecution and discrimination against Jews have not diminished unity and solidarity; they have strengthened it and therein lies the secret of our survival.

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We in Maccabi - a Jewish Youth Movement - whose principle aims and objects are to enhance the physical and mental fitness of the young generation have, at no time allowed ourselves, or our hundreds of thousands of members, to become involved in partisanship or politics. We have trained, and continue to instil in our members team-spirit, a sense of solidarity and better understanding and appreciation of our religious and cultural heritage. The recreational activities in which our members engage are, in themselves, a means to achieve yet another object, namely, to create better understanding and friendship between Jew and Gentile through sports.

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We sometimes have to overlook the modern trends pursued by our teenagers. But we have always endeavoured to make them conscious of the fact that they are members of the Jewish Faith whose ethical and moral principles have laid the very foundation of the Christian religion. Whilst acquainting our young generation with the history and struggle of the Zionist Movement, we have not encouraged them to join any Zionist Political parties.

But there is one thing of which we cannot lose sight - that we are Jews, that the modern world is divided into various religions and that many wars would have been averted had there not been the struggle for supremacy among the nations of the world, each one of which expects its sovereignty to be respected and defended when assailed. Such is also the unalienable right of the Jewish people and, above all, of the State of Israel which they have helped to redeem and re-create.

By associating ourselves actively in the struggle for the survival of Israel we are only doing our duty as Jews, and not as nationals of our native countries.

As I have explained in the survey of this edition, which I hope you will read carefully, the Arabs did not wage war only against Israel. Their unabated hatred is against world Jewry as a whole.

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It is to be hoped that an object lesson will be learned from the latest events. I have always maintained that any Jew who disassociates himself in the course of any crisis affecting world Jewry, whether in a remote part of the world, or in Israel, and who suppresses his emotions or conceals his identity, deserves pity, or contempt and derision. Any Jew openly associating himself with the fate of his brethren and co-religionists earns respect and, by so doing, he adds dignity and honour to the word "Jew".

At the height of the crisis on May 31st, 1967, I have sent a cable to the Prime Minister of Israel, Mr. Levi Eshkol, reading as follows:

"The Maccabi World Union Executive presents its humble respects to you sir and I have the honour of assuring you that members of our Movement admire your and your Government's steadfastness in this hour of trial. May God protect the children of Israel and may he give you and your colleagues the strength necessary to face up to our enemies. Every member of our Movement will as heretofore support wholeheartedly any action designed to uphold the territorial integrity of Israel Hazak Veematz, Pierre Gildesgame, Chairman, World Executive".

It is with pride and satisfaction that I reproduce on the front page of this edition a letter which I have received from the Prime Minister in response to my message.

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On the day when the Israeli Forces re-occupied the Old City of Jerusalem, I have sent the following cable to its Mayor, Mr. Teddy Kollek, as follows:

"The Maccabi World Movement salutes the liberated Holy City its brave citizens and distinguished Mayor Hazak Veematz, Gildesgame, Chairman"

in reply to which he wrote to me on June 16th as follows:

"Many many thanks for your warm cable. It is encouraging to know that our friends think of us in trying times.

"The fighting has ended and we have already launched our program for the reconstruction and development of the re-united capital.

"I hope that you will visit here in the not-too-distant future.

"With best wishes from a scarred but happy Jerusalem

Yours sincerely,

(signed) Teddy Kollek "

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I **also** wish to address a few words to Jewish parents: If your children wish to go to Israel, let them do so. They will be far closer to you and to Jewry thousands of miles away, than

they were with you at home. If they volunteered their services during Israel's grave hour, this should fill you with pride. During the Second World War, many Jewish young men had fought for the liberty of their native countries, others joined the Underground Movements and those who survived the Nazi holocaust found a home and refuge in Israel. Their record of citizenship, of good humanbeings and of a desire to defend liberty and freedom is unequalled.

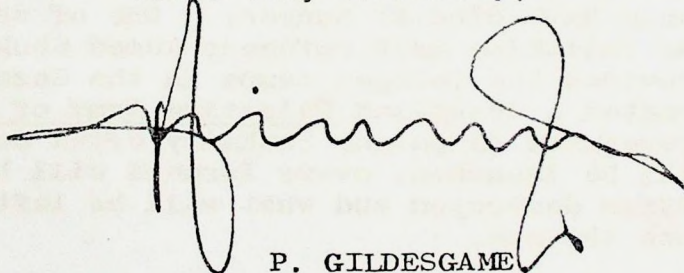
Mothers and wives in Israel mourn their sons and husbands, but they shed no tears, for they know that they gave their lives in a battle for survival. Don't fear a conflict of dual loyalties, and don't be intimidated by those who say that the first duty of a citizen is to fight only for his native country. The blood shed by Israelis in the course of a war which was imposed upon them will ensure the continued existence of a country which has done so much to enhance the reputation of world Jewry. The existence of Israel as a sovereign State has added lustre, dignity and pride to every Jew and Jewess the world over. In terms of allegiance and solidarity, as demonstrated during the recent crisis, effective world Jewry has doubled, for everyone emotionally involved has realised overnight that the outcome of the war was likely to decide the destinies and future of world Jewry as a whole.

Is it necessary to remind the Christian world that peace and mercy were first preached by a Jew of Nazareth as a universal doctrine: "Love Thy Neighbour as Thyself"?

The Jewish people have always hoped and prayed for peace. In Israel they greet each other, morning, noon and evening with the word "Shalom" - Peace! Let us hope and pray that peace shall endure for the benefit of all peoples in the Middle East.

With warm Maccabi greetings and Shalom,

Yours very sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'P. GILDESGAME', with a large, stylized flourish extending from the end of the name.

P. GILDESGAME
Chairman.

THE SIX DAY-WAR - JUNE 1967.

A RECORD OF EVENTS.

Waves of emotion have engulfed Jews all over the world since the crisis in the Middle East had reached dangerous proportions. Events have moved with such rapidity that it was almost impossible to assess their gravity from day to day. Some salient facts of the origins of the 6 days' war, which broke out on June 5th may be easily forgotten. Whilst the memory of these tragic events is still vivid in our minds, it is necessary to record them, as objectively as is possible, especially for the benefit of the younger ones who were either inadequately informed or whose knowledge of the facts has been distorted by newspapers, radio and Television versions, of which there have been so many in recent weeks.

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Since 1948, and following the Suez campaign in 1956, all Arab nations in the Middle East have maintained a state of war with Israel and have ignored its existence as a sovereign nation. During all those years, the Arabs, led by Egypt, in co-operation with Soviet Russia and some of its political allies, have been promoting hate propaganda. Egypt, Jordan and Syria created frontier incidents, attacking Israeli Kibbutzim (settlements) with bombs and mortars, sending saboteurs into Israeli territory. The Arabs organised a world-wide economic boycott campaign and interfered with Israeli shipping. Despite many public declarations by Israel's Prime Ministers, offering to negotiate peace treaties, these were resolutely ignored or rejected. The Arabs have repeatedly declared that they were determined to exterminate Israel and to wipe it off the world map.

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The Arab refugees dwelling in the Gaza Strip, in parts of Jordan, Syria and elsewhere, were used as pawns in a political game and, but for the help of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA), provided with substantial funds by the United States and Great Britain, hundreds of thousands of them would have died of hunger. One of the notorious leaders of the Palestine Arab refugees Ahmed Shukairy, encouraged by Egypt, provided the refugee camps in the Gaza area with arms and created a so-called Palestine Army of Liberation. In his propaganda campaign, Shukairy often declared that, when a war will be launched, every Israeli will be slaughtered, Israeli cities destroyed and what will be left of the population driven into the sea.

ARAB PROVOCATIONS.

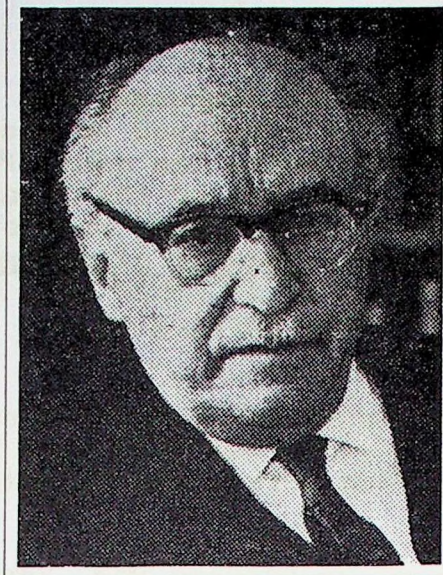
During the 3 months preceding the last war, more than 1,000 Syrian penetrations into the territory of Israel were recorded. During the past 2 years, 113 cases of mining and sabotage have been perpetrated by marauders under Syrian orders, whether crossing Syrian or Jordanian frontiers. Since July, 1966, Israel had lodged 43 complaints with the Security Council, but little notice has been taken of these. On April 7th, this year, heavy Artillery and Tanks of the Syrian Regular Army again shelled Israeli Settlements whilst saboteurs continued to cross into the Galilee area. The Israeli Air Force had stopped the shelling, whereupon the Syrians complained that the Israelis had attacked them without provocation.

Several attempts have been made, during recent years, by Syria and their Arab neighbours, to divert the waters of the Jordan River, which the Israelis urgently needed for irrigation purposes. This was yet another illegal act against which Israel had protested repeatedly without anyone taking any notice.

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Prime Minister Levi Eshkol



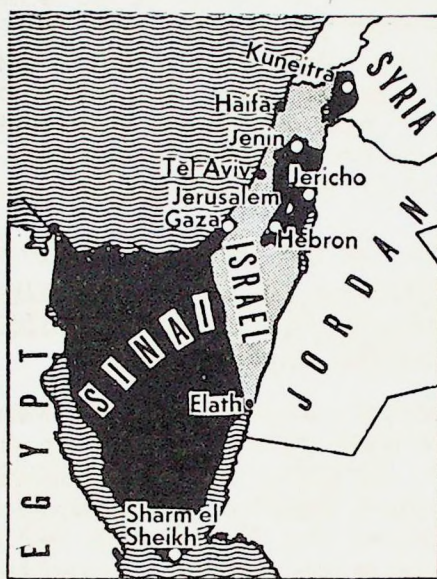
President Zalman Shazar



David Ben-Gurion



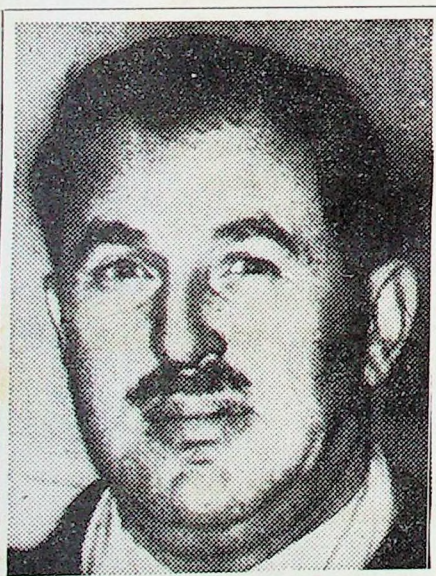
General Moshe Dayan
Minister of Defence



Israel-occupied areas
(black)



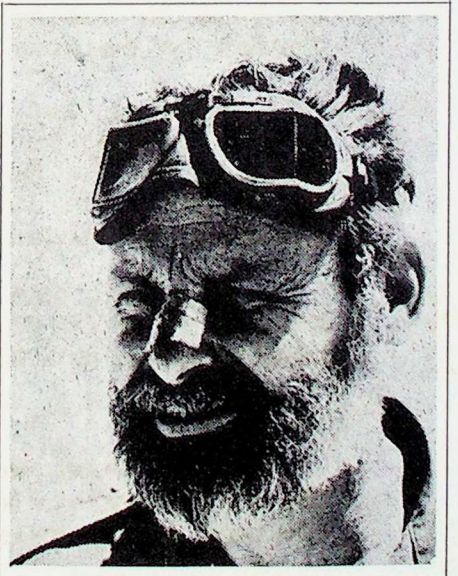
General Itzhak Rabin
C.-in-C. Israel Defence Forces



General Chaim Herzog
Military Governor of Jerusalem



Two Mayors - One City.
Israel's Teddy Kollek
with Rashid Khatib



Parachute Chief
Col. Davidi

Following the 1956 Suez campaign, The United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF) was stationed on the borders of Egypt when Israel consented to vacate the Sinai Peninsula, the fortress Sharem-El-Sheik at the entrance of the Straits of Tiran (the Gulf of Aqaba) and the town of Gaza, on the understanding that this force would guarantee freedom of navigation for all nations through the Straits and that it would help stabilise the turbulent Gaza Strip - thus putting an end to the guerilla warfare from that region.

The earlier skirmishes between Syria and Israel, as a result of Syrian aggression, had been used by Egypt as a pretext for threatening to invade Israel and to exterminate its population.

As a prelude to an unprovoked war, Egypt had demanded, by the middle of May, 1967 the withdrawal of the UNEF and U Thant, Secretary-General of the United Nations, has acceded to that request without consultation with the Security Council. This removal of the effective shield against planned and deliberate aggression was the first sign of Egypt's intention to wage war. Thereafter, Egypt closed the Straits of Tiran to Israeli ships, totally ignoring International Law and Maritime conventions. Practically all maritime nations, with a few notable exceptions, regarded this as an illegal act, but nothing has been done effectively, either by the maritime nations, or by the United Nations, to prevent or stop Egypt's action. Egypt's defiance of the U.N. Charter only met with vague protests.

Article 2 of the United Nations Charter provides that: "All members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against territorial integrity or political independence of any State".

Whenever complaints were lodged by Israel with the United Nations against Egypt and other Middle Eastern countries, supported by evidence of acts of aggression, or a breach of the truce agreements, Soviet Russia invariably used its veto. This helped to encourage the Egyptians, Syrians and Jordanians to press on with their re-armament, supplied in large quantities by Soviet Russia and others.

In mid-May, the nightmare of war loomed on the horizon. Nasser's armour began to roll across the desert, digging in on Israel's southern frontier - 7 divisions, 900 tanks. On May 30th, Jordan concluded a pact with Egypt with an undertaking to join in the Holy War. From Iraq a division marched into Jordan to bolster Hussein's legions on the western hills.

By June 1st, Egyptian war planes were flying over Israel's frontiers and on Friday, June 2nd, an attack was opened on a Kibbutz in the Negev, setting fire to wheat and destroying cowsheds. On June 4th, two Egyptian Commando Battalions arrived in Jordan.

Finally, the Israeli Cabinet was faced with a grave decision: Either to wait for diplomatic help or to delay action which would spell death and extermination of $2\frac{1}{2}$ million Israelis.

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The entire world is now acquainted with the outcome of the Israeli Army's victory, in the course of the defence of its country and people.

The Israeli casualties were 679 killed, 225 seriously wounded and 2,308 slightly wounded, not to mention the loss of war equipment.

THE ARAB REFUGEES - a political asset.

Leaders of the Arab League and heads of States, have been meeting on frequent occasions to discuss the intensification of efforts designed to foster unity and openly declaring their intention to destroy Israel. They used as a motive the plight of the Arab refugees who, as is well known, have fled from their homes in 1948 and again in 1956, at the instigation of their leaders and not as a result of eviction by the Israelis. Tens of thousands of these, whilst in the camps for the last 19 years, could have been better trained in crafts and professions, in agriculture or horticulture, and made to emigrate to Egypt, Syria, Iraq, Lebanon, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, where they could be suitably integrated, housed, rehabilitated, and educated for their own benefit, as well as making a contribution towards the economy of the aforementioned countries. But the Arab leaders preferred to rouse the conscience and compassion of the civilised world by the poverty and squalor of these refugees and by their undoubted sufferings, thus placing the whole blame on the Israelis.

The Arabs have deliberately overlooked, or refused to acknowledge, that the State of Israel had absorbed and integrated hundreds of thousands of Jews from Morocco, Tunisia and Algeria from the Yemen, Lebanon and Iraq, where their safety was constantly threatened by merciless discrimination and persecution.

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Of the 250,000 Jews who lived in Morocco in 1958, only 55,000, or fewer, remain now. In Tunisia, the Jewish population shrunk from 250,000 to 90,000 and in Syria from 23,000 to fewer than 3,000. In Lebanon, only 5,000 Jews are still allowed to remain. During and soon after the 1956 Suez campaign, Egypt engaged in mass arrests of Jews and tens of thousands of them have been forced to leave their native country with only their bare belongings.

As a result of Israel's latest victory, mass arrests, murder, injury, destruction of properties, mob action and looting of Jewish communities in several Arab countries were the order of the day. In Aden and Libya Jews have been thrown to their deaths from rooftops by Arab mobs. In Egypt there have been large-scale arrests and terrorisation of Jews. In Morocco, many Jews have been killed, and this number would have been greater, had not the Government intervened. There has also been violence in Tunisia, where considerable damage to property, including Synagogues, has been caused. In Lebanon - the only Arab country which wisely refrained from participating in the last war, mobs invaded the Jewish quarter in Beirut but were, fortunately, held back with troops and police.

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The plight of the Arab refugees, of which so much political capital has been made in recent years, as well as in recent weeks, has been grossly exaggerated. Newspaper reports vaguely refer to hundreds of thousands, or millions, without anyone ever having counted the number of genuine refugees in any part of the Middle East.

Nor is it generally known that many thousands of ex-Palestinians, who were technically refugees in 1948 have since re-built their lives for themselves. Thousands of them became farmers in Jordan, teachers in Saudi-Arabia, employed in the Kuwait oilfields, merchants or bazaar-owners everywhere from Libya to Bahrein. Several thousands founded new lives on the basis of the Jordan tourist traffic centred on the Holy Places in Arab Jerusalem.

In the course of a recent debate in the House of Lords, the Liberal Leader, Lord Byers warned: "The world must recognise the fear that exists in Israel of losing the independence that has been so very hardly won. It was unrealistic to believe that Israel could contemplate the return of refugees who left after 1948. All Arabs had been indoctrinated by Communism with an incessant hatred for Israel".

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Mr. Edmund de Rothschild, Head of the Rothschild Banking firm in London has, for some time past, advocated the desalination of the Mediterranean sea water which would provide ample supplies for irrigation, to Israel, to Jordan, as well as to a great part of the desert regions, and thus help in the re-settlement of refugees.

ATROCITIES DENIED.

Representatives of the Red Cross recently denied that Israelis had committed atrocities against prisoners taken during the last campaign, or that refugees are being denied food, water or medical assistance. They have also denied Cairo reports claiming that the Israelis had destroyed the hospital in El-Arish.

What the world is also forgetting is that 300,000 Arabs have resided peacefully in Israel for the past 19 years, enjoying prosperity such as they have never known before, living in hygienic conditions, cultivating their land and engaging in trade and commerce. At no time have they been maltreated, although the Israel Government could not be blamed for not having enlisted them in the Army for fear that they could not be relied upon for their allegiance, having regard to the vicious propaganda to which they were subjected by the Arab broadcasts coming from all neighbouring countries. Eight Arabs are members of the Knesset, several of whom are known to be members of the Communist Party. Arabs are also members of Trade Unions. These 300,000 Arabs preferred to remain in Israel rather than share the fate and plight of the hundreds of thousands of others who abandoned their properties and belongings in the hope of enjoying the protection and support of their fellow-Arabs.

It is gratifying to know that not a single case of treason has been committed by an Arab living in Israel during the recent crisis, many of whom have co-operated with the Government, Municipal authorities, as well as given help to the Israel Defence Forces.

CAN SEMITES BE ANTI-SEMITES?

The Arabs claim that they have "nothing against Jews". They say that they are only at war with the Israelis... The record of persecution of their own Jewish nationals tragically disproves that contention. Their leaders cynically referred to Israel's absorption of hundreds of thousands of victims of Nazism, survivors of the holocaust, stating that these victims ought to be settled in other countries, or returned to the countries wherefrom they came. The tragedy of 6 million Jews who perished in the Second World War, driven from their homes, who perished in Concentration Camps and Gas Chambers, their fate in Auschwitz, Treblinka, Belsen, Maidanek, the never-to-be-forgotten remnants of Jews in the Warsaw Ghetto, had not produced a single sign of sympathy in the ranks of the Arabs and their supporters who, since 1948, have been saturated with poisonous propaganda and unabated hatred for Jews, whatever their nationality or fate.

And yet, all Arabs, with the notable exception of the Egyptians, are Semites. They sneer at Jewish unity, claiming that Jews living in various countries owe allegiance to their native land and have no right or reason to demonstrate solidarity

with their fellow-Jews residing in Israel. Arabs spread throughout the Middle East are themselves divided into various nationalities. Their Kings and Presidents competing with each other for supreme leadership of Pan-Arabism reveal only one common aim "uniting" them all: The destruction of Israel - a country recognised by the United Nations and which, since 1948, has been pursuing consistently a policy aimed at coming to peaceful terms with all its Arab neighbours.

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One could go on reciting many more facts to prove the extent to which Israel has been discriminated against, whilst the Arabs were allowed a free hand in their propaganda, in their efforts at raising large armies supplied with planes, tanks and other war equipment, more often than not, acquired free of charge. Most Arab countries are, or could be, prosperous. Rich in oil, and in other resources, they could very well improve the lot of their people, millions of them, whose standard of education and of living is low, whose lands remain arid, whose children, whilst receiving some elementary education, are inculcated with hate for everything Jewish and Israeli. There is little evidence of aid given by the richer Arab countries to the poorer ones. Kings are de-throned, Presidents and Prime Ministers often assassinated and political corruption has never been riper. To refer to them as Semites amounts to an insult to the Jews, whose origins are Semitic! The standard of living in Israel, the progress which it has made for the past 19 years in the spheres of technology, industry and agriculture and, last but not least, the absorption of immigrants, defies any comparison with their fellow Semites - the Arabs.

These achievements have earned the admiration of the civilised world and the envy of the Arabs.

MIRACLES IN THE DESERT, JUNE, 1967.

Repeated appeals to the United Nations and to the Arab World by the Prime Minister of Israel to avert war and to negotiate peace terms remained unheeded. The Coalition Government of Israel, comprised of members of many political parties, wholeheartedly supported by the People's Army of Israel, united in its resolve to defend the country, no matter how many Arab armies were about to invade it, and however outnumbered.

The architect of modern Israel and its first Prime Minister, Mr. David Ben Gurion, offered a prayer, a few days before the outbreak of hostilities, in these words: "May we be worthy of the devotion of our soldiers and the anxiety which the Jewish people throughout the world share with us in this hour". Mr. Ben-Gurion was known for his bold policy aimed at ensuring the security and safety of Israel ever since he took office. At no time had he threatened - as did President Nasser and his followers - to launch a war against the Arabs with the intention of destroying any of their peoples.

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The Israelis realised in good time that, if forced to defend themselves, they will stand alone. During the critical days of the month of May, and since the United Nations Emergency Force was removed from the borders of Israel, Egypt followed that action by the unilateral decision to close the Straits of Tiran. Leaders of the Western Powers appealed to Israel and Egypt for restraint. They have done nothing, or very little, to restrain President Nasser from his belligerent actions and earlier threats. The presence of the United States 6th Fleet in the Mediterranean and of some British Warships, about 1000 miles away from Israeli territory, was soon used by the Arabs as a pretext to accuse them of collusion, branding them as allies of Israel. France who,

way back in 1956, jointly with the U.S.A. and Great Britain promised to come to the help of any country in the Near East threatened by aggression, declared that it would condemn the country that fired the first shot. No effort was spared by the Western leaders in an attempt to appease Egypt and Syria... On the eve of Egypt's attack on Israel, King Hussein of Jordan, the erstwhile "traitor and renegade" in the eyes of the Arabs, has flown over to Egypt, where he was received cordially with kisses on both cheeks by President Nasser, made to sign a treaty of mutual defence with Egypt with the entire world watching this sordid spectacle and doing nothing about it. It should have, by then, been clear to every objective observer that the war on Israel was imminent.

ISRAEL STOOD ALONE.

When asked about Israel's prospects in the war, which appeared inevitable a few days before its outbreak, the Israel Foreign Minister, Mr. Abba Eban replied: "We will act alone, if we must, but with others, if we can". Again, on the eve of the 6 day war, Eban declared in a Tel-Aviv interview: "We are alert, but not alarmed".

Such was the state of mind which prevailed in the ranks of the Israeli leadership and people a few days before the war when the famous victor of the 1956 Suez campaign, General Moshe Dayan, joined the Government as Minister of Defence.

There is no doubt at all that the architect of Israel's victory was none other than General Itzhak Rabin, Commander-in-Chief of the Israeli Army, who, in close co-operation with other high-ranking officers, was determined to take on all Arabs, firmly resolved to repel invasion.

WORLD LINE-UP: for and against Israel.

The entire world was impressed by the speed and strategy which the Israeli Air-Force, Navy and Army have applied against the enemies. In a way, Israel has every reason to congratulate itself in that it has not begged Great Britain, the United States and France for help in its gravest hour. General de Gaulle, who often referred to Israel as a "friend and ally", has again warned that anyone who would attack first would be denied any support on the part of France. President Johnson declared, soon after the outbreak of hostilities, that the United States would remain neutral "In thought, word and deed". Leaders of the British Government stated that they would take no sides and remain neutral. Members of the Security Council had a hard nut to crack when called upon by the representative of Soviet Russia to condemn Israel as an aggressor, to order it to withdraw its Arms to the previous frontiers, and to pay compensation to Egypt, Syria and Jordan for the losses in men and material which they have suffered in their defeat. Even Tunisia, whose President Burghiba has often advocated peace negotiations with Israel, has joined other Arab countries in denouncing Israel as an aggressor.

The Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Poland, broke off diplomatic relations with Israel. Other States sympathising with the Arabs, such as Communist China, Spain, India and Pakistan, Guinea, Cyprus, North Vietnam, Burudi, Senegal, Mauritania, Afghanistan, the Somali Republic, Mali and Greece, joined the chorus in rebuking Israel for engaging in an offensive war. Only Rumania, who has recently signed a trade pact with Israel, refrained from denouncing Israel as an aggressor or threatening it with sanctions.

Other nations decided to remain neutral, including Western Germany, the Argentine, Ethiopia, Canada, Australia, Sweden, Switzerland, Kenya and Venezuela. Turkey sent fraternal greetings to the Arab peoples and so did, rather reluctantly, the Shah of Persia.

South Africa criticised the United Nations for the over-hasty withdrawal of the U.N. Emergency Force, whilst New Zealand and Norway, emphasized the responsibility of the United Nations Security Council to maintain peace. Togo was among the African countries who supported the United Nations resolution designed to "calm" the area.

Western Germany, who sent to Israel 24,000 gas masks, at Israel's request, has been denounced by the Arabs as an ally of the aggressors. Holland announced that there would be no interruption in its arms supplies to Israel. Belgium, Luxembourg and the African State of Botswana, expressed their sympathy with Israel.

"ISRAEL HAD NO CHOICE"

It will be seen from the above summary how very few nations in this world could be counted among trusted friends of Israel when its very existence was at stake. No wonder, therefore, that the Prime Minister, Mr. Levi Eshkol, stated in the Knesset, a few days after the cessation of hostilities, that the inactivity of the United Nations had encouraged President Nasser to proceed with aggression. When the Straits of Tiran were closed, the Security Council did not demand that the blockade be lifted. Whilst Israel recognised that the purposes of the 1949 Armistice Agreement shall serve as a transition to peace, the Arab States have, since then, been preparing for the destruction of Israel. Mr. Eshkol added that the choice now was between peace, true co-operation for the benefit of all nations in the Middle East, or the continuation of hatred and hostility. He concluded his remarks by saying: "Israel had fought only because it was left with no choice." Just as the Arabs had the right to their lands, so did Israel have a right to its own, for Israel had deep and ineradicable rights in that country".

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It is worth quoting the remarks made in the House of Lords on 28th June by Dr. Donald Coggan, Archbishop of York, dealing with the bitterness towards Israel by the great powers. He said: "We must take another long hard look at the mad situation which allows nations to participate for their financial gain, very often in a Middle-East Arms race, and often with puckered brows and hands piously wrung, pleading with the nations (Arabs and Jews) to end the conflagration to which they (the great powers) have contributed".

THE HOLY PLACES

From time immemorial and since the existence of the Kingdom of Israel, Jerusalem was its capital city. In their prayers, the Jews express daily their hope to "return to Zion and Jerusalem". Any Christian or Jew who knows his Bible cannot deny this. The Old City of Jerusalem, the Mount Moriah and the Wailing Wall (the only remaining relic of the 2nd Temple 70 A.D.) destroyed by the Romans (in the reign of Titus) were revered for centuries by generations of Jews. There is also the Tomb of Rachael in Bethlehem and the Tombs of the Patriarchs in Hebron. Since the Old City of Jerusalem fell to the Jordanians in 1948, access to these places has been barred, although, according to the armistice agreement, Jordan was obliged to permit Jews to worship by the Wailing Wall. The spontaneous pilgrimage of 2,000 Israelis to the Old City of Jerusalem soon after its recent liberation, and the thousands of worshippers, civilians and soldiers alike, at the Wailing Wall on the day of Shavouot were clear demonstrations as to the significance of this holy shrine which the Israelis were able to approach for the first time in 19 years!

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In a voice tense with emotion, General Chaim (Vivian) Hertzog, Military Governor of Jerusalem, told the nation on Tuesday, 6th June, that a dream which had sustained the Jews for 2,000 years, had come true: "The clock of history is advancing and we are all living it". The Old City of Jerusalem, sacred to three religions, which was the capital of Jewish Kings from the time of David, was now free again. The places holy to the Moslem and Christian religions were spared

only thanks to the Israeli infantry and tank Commanders who risked their own lives - lest any of these shrines would suffer damage.

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Understandably, the Christian world is concerned about the preservation of the Holy Sepulchre and the Moslems about the Mosque of Omar. Every assurance has been given by the Israeli authorities that access to these Holy Places would be free to all religions and that there will be no longer any need for pilgrims to cross the Mandelbaum Gate (from the Israeli part of Jerusalem) into the Old City and not allowed to return the same way. All the physical and political barriers dividing Jerusalem have now been done away with, and the Israeli authorities have done so as a right.

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No world outcry has been heard when the Israelis were deprived of access to their Holy Places, nor did any world authority deprecate the siege of Jerusalem in 1956, when thousands of Jews were separated from their families, many of them suffering from thirst and hunger whilst bullets were whistling around them.

The problem of the Holy Places was also raised by His Holiness the Pope, and it is to be hoped that, once the world will come to realise that Israelis can be trusted with the custodianship of the Holy Places, respect the susceptibilities of the Christians and Moslems alike, that Jerusalem will, yet once again, be recognised as the capital city of Israel, under Israel sovereignty and not in charge of the United Nations, whose many members have shown so little understanding for the value of religion and worship, without discrimination.

"ISRAEL HAS A RIGHT TO LIVE"

Such generous declarations have been made by several leaders of the Western Powers before and soon after the outbreak of hostilities. Israel has come into being and had existed as a sovereign State for the past 19 years, as a result of great sacrifices in which world Jewry and the Israelis have participated untiringly. Israel's right to live could, therefore, never be questioned and such "magnanimity" at a time when it was threatened with extermination, and when it stood alone in the face of world-wide neutrality, on the one hand, and hatred on the other, hardly deserve of a vote of thanks.

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Is Israel to be allowed to live in peace and security, or is it to continue to live in fear, engaged in an arms race in anticipation of another invasion threatening the destruction of its population?

MAGNANIMITY IN VICTORY

Israel has also been appealed to to be 'magnanimous in victory'. Did all broad-minded politicians who so appealed to Israel honestly believe that if Israel had lost the war, the Arabs would have been magnanimous? Do they not realise that if the war had been lost by the Israelis, President Nasser and all his allies, not to mention the hundreds of thousands of armed Palestinian refugees, would have murdered every man, woman and child and driven the rest into the sea?

In the eyes of some world leaders Israel now stands accused of aggression and with its built-in hypocrisy Soviet Russia and her allies choose to overlook the Arab's provocations, infiltrations and acts of murder, perpetrated against the peace-loving Kibbutzim. This campaign against Israel is only inspired by one motive, namely to intimidate world Jewry, known for its charity and love of peace, in an attempt to give it a guilty conscience and, at the same time to save the reputation of Soviet Russia whose armour and effective support of the Arabs has ended in a fiasco.

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The Israelis realise only too well, and so does world Jewry, that this is the last chance to assert their right to live in peace, free from fear and able to build up the country on sounder foundations. General Moshe Dayan is quoted as saying recently: "The fighting has died down but the campaign is not yet finished. Sheath your swords but do not turn them into plough-shears".

* * *

Israel has shown itself magnanimous in victory in that it has returned practically all prisoners to Jordan and Egypt, it has taken care of the seriously wounded, many of whom have been returned to their countries after receiving medical care. No effort has been spared to pick up Egyptian stragglers in the Sinai Desert and to transport them to the Suez Canal Zone, wherefrom they have been repatriated. They have allowed all Arabs to cross into Jordan who wanted to be reunited with their families, or who feared that they would lose their income derived from members of their families living in Kuwait and elsewhere. Israel will also re-admit refugees wanting to return by August 10th. Since the Israeli Army has occupied the Old City of Jerusalem, Gaza, Hebron and Jericho, water, gas and electricity supplies were laid on and food provided for all who needed it. They have restored order and reinstated Arab Mayors in all towns and villages occupied by them. Erstwhile Jordanian policemen have been entrusted with new duties and those refugees not wishing to leave Israel-occupied-territory were allowed to stay at home to enjoy the same treatment as all other inhabitants. More than that could not be expected of the victorious Israelis who, in 6 days, have proved worthy of the glorious tradition of the ancient Maccabees: "Rather die than surrender".

SOLIDARITY WITH ISRAEL

The spontaneous outburst of solidarity by world Jewry in every corner of the world has served to demonstrate the strong bonds existing between the Diaspora and Israel. Rallies, mass meetings and offers of help, have been so numerous that there is hardly any need to report of them in detail. Jews and non-Jews rallied to Israel's cause. Large sums of money, hundreds of millions, have been raised in the course of emergency appeals. Tens of thousands of young men and women, a large percentage of them Gentiles, have volunteered their services, ready to proceed to Israel, either as combatants or to work in Kibbutzim, factories and offices, thus replacing those in the ranks of the Israel Armed Forces. One of the most heartening aspects of this reaction came from the ranks of Jews, young and adults alike, who, on no previous occasion have shown any interest in, or sympathy for Israel.

News items in the daily press carried reports of demonstrations of solidarity from the United States, Canada, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, the Argentine, Brazil, Costa Rica, Luxembourg, Austria, France, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland and West Germany, and even from the very small Hebrew Congregation in the Bahamas. In Great Britain alone, over 6,000 young men and women registered with the Jewish Agency offices for immediate service. Thousands of Jewish housewives in every part of the world, engaged in the collection of blankets, medical supplies and other articles necessary for immediate despatch to Israel. University Professors, playwrights, film stars, scientists, doctors, men and women of all walks of life, volunteered their services and joined in a campaign to defend Israel's cause at public meetings and appeal rallies. World famous film stars and entertainers have abandoned their professional engagements to proceed to Israel to entertain the Army in the Sinai Desert and elsewhere. Rich and poor, young and old, famous and unknown, some of them who have never been identified with Judaism or Zionism have, all-of-a-sudden, felt it their duty to play their part to save Israel in the hour of its greatest trial.

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Never has there been such an upsurge of emotion, translated into action, by Jewish people in time of danger; never before has there been such a response in volunteer effort and material support. The unity of Diaspora Jewry and of Israel was forged anew in a spirit of dedication and resolve to guarantee the survival of Israel.

In Israel, the population remained calm and there were no signs of glorification of war.

* * *

Someone who has hardly ever associated himself personally and openly with Israel, and who is a well known and successful author and playwright in Great Britain, named Wolf Mankowitz, published a letter in the London "Jewish Chronicle" dated 11th June, of which extracts deserve to be quoted: ... "The world knows what Israel has done in the past week. It has watched the unfolding of an epic of biblical proportions... For though the Jews had returned to the land, the land itself did not return to them until the sound of the horn was heard in that ruined Holy Place. In that moment, the stone heart of Jewish memory broke and returned to life.

"I, along with other Jews, have been galvanised by these events... For without Israel there is no Jewish people. From this time on, those who want to remain Jews must intensify their ranks and their identification with Israel. The Jews must finally become one people.

"In the struggle to come, Israel needs the total support of Jews who are prepared to stand up and be counted... Those who do not stand by Israel should be given their quittance as Jews. From this time onwards, neither we nor the rest of the world should regard them as such.

"For my own part, I am 42, was born in this country (Great Britain) live by its grand and beautiful language and have always been a little confused about how Jewish I am. Of course, when the threat has become immediate our talents for survival adaptation and crises have always asserted themselves. Past uncertainties have been finally resolved for me... I know, with pride and happiness that I too have returned with Moses to the Wall - that today I am a Jew".

HOW ABOUT THE MACCABI MOVEMENT?

Reports have reached the Maccabi World Union Headquarters in Tel-Aviv and I continue to receive letters from Maccabi Clubs and leaders from every corner of the globe informing me of the number of young men and women who volunteered for service in Israel, and many of whom, estimated at about 1,000 have already been flown out to Israel, working in Kibbutzim, driving vehicles and ambulances, who took up jobs in workshops and factories for periods varying between 2, 4 or 6 months. Many of them have decided to stay on in Israel for good and to become integrated with the Yishuv.

Things will never be the same again for hundreds of Jewish fathers and mothers who feared to send out their children to any country where war is being waged. These Jewish children did not even ask their parents or consult them as to what they were to do. They felt that their place was in the ranks of those whose duty it was to defend Israel and world Jewry in peril. We, and most Jewish parents, have under-estimated our children, so many of them have been born to a comfortable and secure existence - something they have greatly enjoyed. But anyone witnessing the response of these young people, brought up in a world of affluence, trained in sports and sportsmanship, never involved in politics, or in political Zionism, could not but admire them for their zeal and stamina. Leaders of Maccabi the world over have every reason to be proud of our young generation.

CHAIRMAN'S NEWS LETTER

NO. 90.

הסתדרות עולמית מכבי
MACCABI WORLD UNION

November/December,
1966.

EUROPEAN EXECUTIVE HEADQUARTERS
Highfield Mills, Earl Shilton, Leics.



Published in London by P. Gildesgame
Chairman, M.W.U. Executive



Dr. Isaac Fischer, President of the Organising Committee of the 2nd Pan-American Maccabiada.



Editorial

A Special Edition.

This is the 90th edition of my Chairman's Newsletter. As hundreds of my readers will know I have suspended regular publication since the Maccabi World Union News Bulletin has been appearing, once every 2 months. I have been requested, however, to publish a special edition devoted to a full report on the 2nd Pan-American Maccabiada and Congress which I attended in Sao Paulo, last August. I hope that it will record an event of immense significance and, apart from being a tribute to the Organisers, it will also serve to encourage others to follow a noble example and a worthwhile endeavour.

Maccabi's Aims and Objects.

One of the important topics discussed at the World Executive meetings held in Israel last October, was the need to streamline the basic Aims and Objects of our Movement, giving them a more lucid and up-to-date interpretation. We all realise that the time-honoured name of Maccabi has now gained universal respect and recognition and it is, therefore, the clear duty of the Movement's Leaders to uphold that reputation - on merit!

It is not easy, in this day and age, to convey to modern youth the meaning and need for cultural and recreational activities - as essential ingredients for comprehensive education. Youth has broken loose, choosing short cuts to knowledge, relying for their education and entertainment on mechanical devices. There are alarming signs, becoming more evident with the passage of time, showing in the ranks of contemporary youth a lack of a sense of individual and collective responsibility. Trends change rapidly. Escapism and the adoption of the line of least resistance, devoid of elementary principles of morality, are infiltrating all sections of every Community. This must be checked!

Large sections of our adult communities, in most parts of the world, enjoying civil liberties and tolerance, tend to lull themselves into a sense of false security, believing that all traces of racialism or Anti-Semitism, whether latent or apparent, will slowly disappear. Others favour the theory that assimilation is our only salvation, not realising that a deliberate attempt at concealing our identity as Jews produces the opposite effect: They earn for us, in the long-run, nothing but contempt and derision. The ostrich policy and the closing of eyes to the need to uphold our religious identity, to preserve our cultural heritage, which has enriched the civilised world for centuries past, is gaining ground. Even allegiance to Israel in the ranks of the older generation is often limited to paying lip service to the heroism of the past and present Yishuv, to its achievements in many spheres of endeavour, which are the object of much admiration and envy, even in the ranks of the Gentile world.

For many centuries past our ancestors took pride in being known as the "People of the Book". Indeed, Jewry's contribution to world civilisation, to the furtherance of Science, of the Arts, and to the concept of Freedom, is often better known to Christians than to our own present generation. How can anyone claim to be a proud Jew unless he knows something about our People's past? How can a Jew rid himself of an inferiority complex unless he is physically and mentally fit?

The answer to this last question has absorbed the minds of the founders of the Maccabi Movement, especially in those dark days of pogroms when

Jewish Communities in Central and Eastern Europe were ruthlessly persecuted, without being able to defend themselves. Experience has shown, especially in this modern world of ours, that few will shed a tear for a scapegoat, nor show commiseration for those who turn the other cheek. A youngster enjoying physical fitness hardly ever shows signs of cowardice. This is why the Maccabi Movement laid so much stress on the promotion of physical training and on the provision of facilities for competitions in various sports. The motto of the ancient Maccabees, who would "rather die than surrender", the glorious example of the underground fighters in the Warsaw Ghetto, the great sacrifices made by our fellow Jews in the fight for emancipation, have re-kindled a burning desire in our hearts to attract larger numbers of youth to our Movement, thus giving them, not only a sense of belonging to our people, but also making them better and loyal citizens of their native countries.

Time and again, the existing Aims and Objects of the Maccabi Movement have been studied and we could find little cause for re-wording them. But we have come to the conclusion; to be better understood and correctly interpreted, some revision is called for. A World Movement, such as ours, cannot lay down one law and enforce it in every country. Social and economic conditions, as well as political set-ups, vary from country to country and wherever responsible Youth Leaders are in charge of our Clubs, and if endowed with a sense of responsibility, they must be granted certain discretion as to the rational introduction of a programme of activities best suited to their environment. But certain basic principles must be laid down as, otherwise, the Movement and all its affiliates will only be identified by a common name, but not united by a common ideal.

It is to be hoped that this problem will be given very serious thought by all those who have the future prosperity and growth of our Movement at heart. Opportunities will be afforded them for a fuller debate on this extremely important subject when the World Congress is held in Mexico City in 1968. Meanwhile, the few remarks I made on this subject will, I trust, serve as food for thought.

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I am sure that I express the sentiments of the entire Maccabi Movement in conveying to Mr. Nahum Heth, our President, on the occasion of his 70th birthday, heartiest wishes for many happy returns. May we continue to enjoy his companionship and the benefit of his wise leadership. Hazak Ve'Ematz!

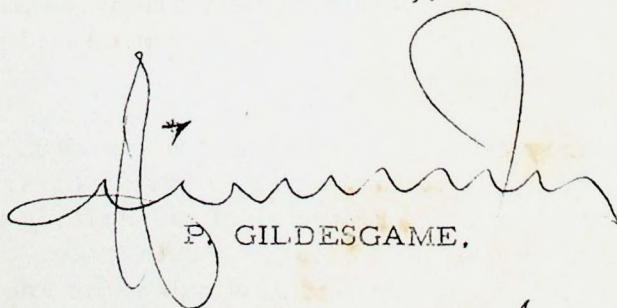
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With the approach of the New Year - 1967 - I send my cordial greetings and best wishes to all friends and members of Maccabi everywhere.

Yours sincerely,



P. GILDESGAME.

2ND PAN-AMERICAN MACCABIADA.



The official pennant

of the 2nd Maccabiada.

A disc was inserted in each medal denoting the sport for which it was awarded. This picture shows the medal for swimming.



WHERE THERE'S A WILL THERE'S A WAY.

Some days before the 7th Maccabiah, in August, 1965, came to a close, Dr. Isaac Fischer, President of the Latin-American Maccabi Confederation, requested me to help him convene a meeting at the Dan Hotel in Tel-Aviv of heads of all South-American teams with whom he intended discussing his project for the 2nd Maccabiada. It was his wish and determination that teams from Canada and the U.S.A. shall also participate and thus inaugurate Pan-American Maccabi Games. He, therefore, invited also members of the United States Committee, Sports for Israel : Haskell Cohen, Bob Rosenberg and Henry Nesselroth, as well as Fred Cberlander, representing Canada.

All present signified their consent and Dr. Fischer left Israel a very happy man. Some months later, he was taken ill and it looked as if this ambitious project of his would go by default. After an exchange of letters with myself and thanks to the intervention of David Kopenhagen, Life-President of the Latin-American Maccabi Confederation, Dr. Fischer was prevailed upon, soon after he has recovered from his indisposition, to resume activities and to embark on, what appeared to be, at that time, an enterprise of gigantic dimensions. Realising that most sportsmen on the American Continent have only just begun to take a well-deserved rest after their return from the 7th Maccabiah Games in Israel, Club Leaders still engaged in winding up organisational and financial problems, and now poised for the return to normal Youth activities, Dr. Fischer wisely decided not to rely on circular letters but, instead, set out alone on a flying round-trip, covering every country on the Latin-American Continent, including visits to New York and Montreal. His enthusiasm for the "Pan-American Maccabiada" has proved irresistible. And so, a few weeks later, he returned to his home in Sao Paulo and set up an Organising Committee, manned by volunteers and amateur sportsmen and their work was completed within 3 months. It must be borne in mind that the Pan-American Maccabiada was timed to take place almost exactly one year after the 7th Maccabiah Games!

So much for an unprecedented record in planning and implementation which gives substance to the well known proverb "Where there's a will, there's a way."

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A COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAMME.

Dr. Fischer's Committee has approached their assignment quite realistically. They knew that whilst excellent venues for indoor and outdoor major competitions were available in Sao Paulo - one of the most sports-minded cities in the world - they knew also that these could only be used on days when they are not otherwise wanted for major State sports events. They followed the tradition so popular among Latin-American Maccabi Organisations that competitors are treated as guests of the organisers; no charge for board and lodging, the Committee booked rooms in 4 leading hotels in Sao Paulo, located within walking distance from one another. Four to six sportsmen had to share one room without much discomfort.

The Games had to be limited to 5 days in all - from the 23rd to 28th August, 1966. Only sports popular in Latin-American Maccabi Clubs had to be included in the competitions: Basketball, Swimming and Diving, Soccer, Baby Football, Volleyball, Judo, Table-Tennis and Chess. Competitions were arranged for Men and Women, as well as for Juniors and Seniors. Athletics (Track and Field) were excluded because this sport has not, as yet, gained sufficient popularity in the ranks of our youth.

As in the case of Territorial Maccabiadas, held in previous years so, on this occasion, a well-devised Cultural-Social programme was also included of National Folklore and Israeli songs and dances.

ABOUT 700 COMPETITORS.

Venezuela withdrew, at the last moment, (they were unable to form an adequate team) which necessitated last-minute changes to the programme.

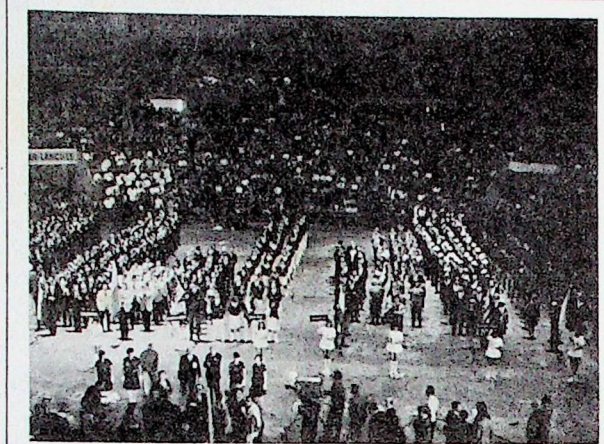
2ND PAN-AMERICAN MACCABIADA.



1. Opening Ceremony. Tribune of Honour.



2. Members of the Organising Committee of the 2nd Maccabiada.



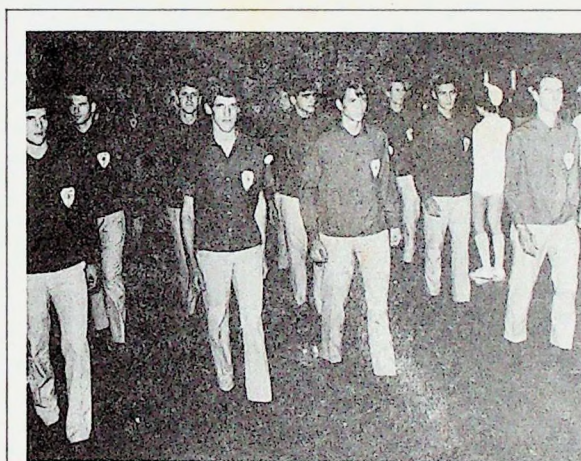
3. Participating teams lined up during the Opening Ceremony.



4. Leaders of Maccabi Sao Paulo.



5. Israel.



6. The Brazilians.



7. The Argentinians.



8. The Canadians.

The following countries sent competitors totalling about 700 in all: Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and the U.S.A. A token Israeli team was allowed to participate in exhibitions and invitation events; it consisted of Miss Dorit Saltz, Champion Swimmer, and Joshua Yosseff, Champion Table-Tennis player.

SUPER VENUES.

The vast Ginasio de Ibirapuera with a seating capacity for about 25,000 was to be the scene of the Opening and Closing Ceremonies, as well as of the major Basketball events. The Pacaembu Football Stadium (named after Dr. Paulo Machado de Carvalho) served for all Soccer Matches. The Lawn Tennis tournaments were played on the beautiful "Hebraica" Tennis Courts. Other events were held at the Pacaembu and the Circulo Israelita premises. Swimming and Diving took place in the spacious D.E.F.E. pool.

Wisely, Dr. Fischer's Committee have chosen the offices and Auditorium of the Albert Einstein Hospital for the Latin-American Maccabi Congress, located several miles outside of Sao Paulo. I quote Dr. Fischer's comment: "There are no buses or other means of communication to or from the Centre of Sao Paulo and, once delegates will arrive to attend the Congress, they will not be able to leave it - unless we provide them with specially chartered buses.".. The buses called every morning, conveyed the delegates from their hotels and, likewise, they transported them to luncheon, where they were the guests of the "Hebraica" and "Circulo Israelita" in Sao Paulo, during the two days. Fortunately, there was no need for these precautionary measures for, as it will be seen from the report that will follow, Congress delegates were very keen and none of them had any intention of absenting themselves from the Committees, or from the plenary sessions which went on until the early hours of the morning.

A TRIUMPH OF ORGANISATION.

When I have been asked to express an opinion on the achievements of the Maccabiada Committee, I have spontaneously described it as a "Triumph of Organisation". I am sure that I have not been guilty of exaggeration.

From the moment I have stepped off the plane at the Sao Paulo Airport, and until my departure, I could not help feeling that the 2nd Pan-American Maccabiada has conquered the City. Banners and streamers welcomed arriving teams, giant posters advertising the Games were on all hoardings and city walls. Mrs. Gildesgame and I were welcomed with flowers by leading members of the Organising Committee, headed by Dr. and Mrs. Fischer, and by Varig Airlines. Passport and Customs officials saluted us cordially, whilst a group of photographers recorded the scene of our arrival, which coincided with that of the charming members of the Canadian Basketball team, captained by Ruby Richman with his attractive wife acting as a "mascot". A fleet of cars waited outside the Airport building in which we and our luggage were transferred to our Hotel. On entering our suite, there were more flowers and gifts to welcome us, the ice-box filled with fresh fruit and a variety of drinks, not forgetting the famous "Kopenhagen chocolate".

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On the eve of the Games, practically every daily and evening newspaper published in the city of Sao Paulo carried headlines announcing the programme of the Maccabiada, featuring details of the Opening Ceremony. Some of the papers went out of their way to greet all arriving teams with the words: "Shalom, sportsmen from all the Americas." Photographs and stories about sports events that were to follow were very much in evidence.

The Police mobilised.

The organisers have left nothing to chance. Every leading member of the Organising Committee was provided with a card prominently displayed on the windscreen of his car, issued by the Police Headquarters, allowing free parking and free passage without hindrance. Five hundred members of the Police Force

were assigned to the Organisers and remained on duty day and night at all hotels and at all sports venues. The Police, the Municipal Authorities and the State Government, placed all services, venues and facilities, at the disposal of the Organising Committee, free of charge. Liaison Officers and Interpreters were assigned to every team and their officials. Whenever necessary, cars were available to Heads of Delegations.

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It would indeed be unusual if some last-minute hitches did not occur, with the result that it roused tempers and created minor controversies. The programme of events included some competitions to take place on the Shabbat. The eligibility of some of the sportsmen raised queries. Promptly, Heads of teams were summoned to agree on a compromise. During the competitions, some bad sportsmanship has marred the fun, resulting in protests and counter-complaints. However, on the whole, having regard to the short time available and to the very full programme - the 2nd Maccabiada will stand out as one of the best Maccabi Continental Sports events ever promoted and which it will be difficult to equal, let alone to emulate.

THE OPENING CEREMONY.

It is difficult to describe adequately, for all those who did not witness this event, the scene and atmosphere that prevailed at the vast covered Ibirapuera Municipal Stadium. Marcos Arbaitman proved a very able Master of Ceremonies. One of the most outstanding features of that memorable night of August 23rd, 1966, was the presence of the Catholic Archbishop of the State of Sao Paulo, Cardinal Angelo Rossi. Seated next to him, and conversing with him in French, the Cardinal admitted to me that he has never attended a sports event, and that this was the first occasion upon which he had agreed to be present at a Jewish public function. Throughout the evening, he expressed his delight and satisfaction and stayed on until the very end of the programme.

* * *

The arrival of the State Governor, Senhor Laudo Natel, was greeted by a fanfare, and then welcomed by Dr. Fischer, David Kopenhagen and myself, Federal Senators, Members of Parliament. The Israeli Ambassador and Ambassadors of other countries, the Mayor of the City, Senators and members of Parliament, took their seats in the Tribune of Honour, alongside the Governor, the Cardinal and other V.I.P.s. Notable among other distinguished guests were Sr. Silvio de Magalhaes Padilha, President of the Brazilian Olympic Committee and Carlos Joel Nelli, Editor-in-Chief of "A Gazeta Esportiva" - which is reputed to be the world's largest and most important daily sports paper.

Not least important to the 25,000 ~~excited~~ spectators present was the moment when some 3,000 children from local Jewish schools entered the arena, clad in blue and white, carrying the Brazilian and Israeli flags. The schools are known by such names as these: "Beit Chinuch", "I. L. Peretz", "Sholem Alaichem", "Cinasio Talmud Tora", "Escola Ch. M. Bialick", etc.

The Military Band played gay marches whilst the teams followed in alphabetical order to the tumultuous applause of the spectators: Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Estados Unidos (United States), Mexico, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay. When the Israeli flag emerged from the tunnel followed by the Head of the Delegation, Alexander Alexandroni (member of the World Executive), Dorit Saltz and Joshua Yosseff, a spontaneous standing ovation was accorded to them, lasting several minutes. Everyone was visibly moved. Then the Brazilian National Anthem was played, followed by Hatikva. The excitement rose to a crescendo when the Pan-American Maccabiada flag was carried in procession by a team of beautifully dressed girls. I was accorded the honour of raising it to its mast. Hundreds of spotlights were trained on it, whilst the Stadium was completely darkened.

The State Governor, in declaring the Games open paid a warm tribute to the contribution which sports make to every nation's welfare, with particular ~~reference to~~ better understanding between nations. In responding,

2ND PAN-AMERICAN MACCABIADA.



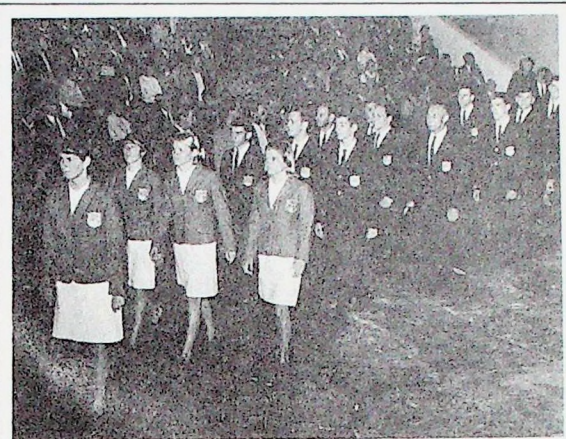
9. The Mexicans.



10. The Chileans.



11. The Colombians.



12. The Americans.



13. The Uruguayans.



14. The Paraguayans.



15. The Peruvians.



16. The Standard Bearers.

Dr. Fischer thanked the Cardinal, the Governor, the Ambassadors, guests of honour and his Organising Committee, whose appearance in the March Past, during the Opening Parade, has earned for them warm applause. But, as soon as an announcement was made through the loudspeakers (which did not function well) that the Opening Ceremony has come to a close, millions of gold and silver flakes have rained down from the roof of the Stadium onto the teams, who were still lined up in good order, under their respective flags. It looked like a fascinating snowfall which, when caught in the floodlights, produced an extra-ordinary spectacle. Without a word of command, all sportsmen spontaneously broke ranks and joined in a Hora dance, whilst 25,000 spectators clapped their hands to the rhythm. This Hora went on for well over a quarter of an hour and Ushers had great difficulty, indeed they had no intention, to break up this joyous spectacle, which delighted participants and spectators alike.

The following day, Brazilian newspapers carried many photographs and described the Opening Ceremony as more impressive than anything they have witnessed in recent years. Some compared it favourably with the Olympic Games, whilst others, with the Pan-American Games.

SPORTS EVENTS.

I will not attempt to include in this report a detailed commentary of the various sports events. (See an extract of a report written by Noah Klieger). I must emphasize, however, the excellent provision of officials and referees supervising all competitions, some held in the morning, others in the afternoon or evening. As is customary in Spanish-speaking countries, fraternisation among competitors, all speaking the same language (only Brazilians speak Portuguese) was excellent. Exchanges of gifts, of mementoes, of pennants, was very much in evidence. Some teams produced specially designed flags and costly emblems to commemorate the occasion. They were exchanged among officials and team members. All events started on time and finished as scheduled. Special medals were struck (as illustrated in this edition) incorporating discs denoting the sport for which the medal was awarded. The Organisers thought of everything, regardless of expense. I underline this for a very good reason...

GENEROUSITY AT ITS BEST.

... Some 6 weeks before the Maccabiada was due to take place, many Agencies in the City began selling admission tickets to the Opening and Closing ceremonies, as well as to all sports events. But a "bombshell" was dropped about 4 weeks before the great event was due to take place, when the State Authorities, I was told, has informed the Organising Committee that, in view of the nature of the Maccabiada, being an International competition in amateur sport, added to which it was confined to Jewish sportsmen, the sale of tickets to the public would be contrary to standing regulations. The public would, therefore, have to be admitted to all events free of any charge. Whereupon, Dr. Fischer's Committee decided to raise funds by other means. An appeal was addressed to Jewish Institutions and to individuals and, in a matter of days, millions of Cruzeiros have been donated and the financial situation was saved. David Kopenhagen, who was one of the principal contributors, informed me that the response to the appeal was so gratifying that, on the last day of the Games, the Committee was only short of a small amount of money to cover their expenses. Such generosity has never been seen before in the Brazilian Jewish Community!

It is worthwhile mentioning that, because of the great demand for seats, 10,000 people could not gain admission to the Opening Ceremony and as many waited hopefully outside the Stadium several hours before the Closing Ceremony began.

2ND PAN-AMERICAN MACCABIADA.



17. The taking of the Oath.



18. The finale of the Opening Ceremony of the Games.



19. The finale of the Closing Ceremony.



20. Trophy presented by Kopenhagen to the Brazilian team Captain.



21. Trophy presented by Gildesgame to Haskell Cohen, Head of the U.S.A. delegation.



22. Trophy presented by Dr. Fischer to Kopenhagen, during a banquet in honour of all participants.



23. Trophy presented to Krinsky, Head of the Mexican delegation, by Gildesgame.



24. Some of the Congress delegates entertained at the premises of the Circulo Israelita of Sao Paulo.

The task of public relations, in which Marcos Arbaitman, Jaque Goldfinger and Miriam Chansky, played a prominent part, had been well and truly dealt with. Publicity by means of posters, as well as in all newspapers, was undertaken by the Varig Airline. Every citizen in Sao Paulo, young and old alike, was made aware, during several weeks before the Games, that a great sports event was about to take place.

Sports columns in all newspapers devoted generous space to all Maccabiada events. I was singled out for, what my Brazilian friends considered a great honour, when the Editor-in-Chief of "A Gazeta Esportiva", Senhor Carlos Joel Nelli, invited me to visit their new premises; where I have spent some 2 hours, in the company of David Copenhagen and Jaque Goldfinger, inspecting their vast organisation, from the global radio monitoring service, down to the methods of despatch of their popular daily paper. The following day, "A Gazeta Esportiva" devoted a whole page, with several photographs, carrying the following headlines: "Presidente da Macabian World Union visitou a Casa de Casper Libero."

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Postal Authorities of the State of Sao Paulo have produced a special franking stamp, in the form of a Magen David, superimposed on contours of the American Continent with the emblem of the State featuring prominently, and surrounded by the following wording: "2 Macabiada Pan-Americana Sao Paulo, 23rd - 28th August, 1966." This too was no mean achievement upon which the organisers have been warmly congratulated by philatelists and souvenir hunters.

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Several Television channels competed for the privilege of showing the Opening and Closing ceremonies, as well as some of the sports events. A special recording of the Opening Ceremony was shown a few days later. Every day, all news bulletins carried reports and results of the daily events, and practically all heads of delegations were being interviewed at varying times in the news, or in the special Television sports programmes. I myself have appeared on television three times. On one occasion, I had a narrow escape when the Interviewer quizzed me on whether the Brazilians have not really deserved to win the World Cup Championship, held in London last August ...

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Every Friday afternoon, one of the T. V. channels is showing a Jewish programme, known as the Radio and T. V. MCSAICC. On Friday, 21st August, a whole hour was spent on interviews in which Team Captains and many outstanding sportsmen in the Macabiada participated in an outdoor interview. This was produced by Francisco Gotthief. I was told later that practically every Jewish resident of Sao Paulo had stayed at home to view this programme and that many were deeply moved by what they saw and heard.

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The Martini Company gave a Cocktail Party on Wednesday, 24th, in their beautiful "Terrazza" in the Centre of the City, which was attended, not only by Heads of Delegations, Team Captains and representatives of all teams, but also by State Dignitaries, Members of Parliament, Ambassadors and Consuls.

The Honorary Israeli Consul, Mr. Leon Feffer and his charming wife gave a Cocktail Party at their sumptuous apartment, which houses a unique collection of Synagogue silver and of Jewish and Israeli art.

The Israeli Consul-General, Mr. Shamgar and Mrs. Shamgar attended every public function and their presence was very welcome indeed.

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Another great honour awarded to the Macabiada, unique in the annals of the Brazilian Jewish Community, was when an invitation was extended to us to place a wreath at the foot of the monument to the Duque de Caxias to commemorate the Brazilian Soldier's Day, on August 25th. Normally, only the Governor of the State and the Chief of the Army Staff are entitled to such a privilege.

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Two banquets were other highlights in the programme of entertainment in honour of the participants and their Team Leaders. On Thursday, 25th August, David Copenhagen was host to 250 guests. On this occasion, he was presented, on behalf of the Organising Committee, by Dr. Isaac Fischer, with a bronze trophy in recognition of his (Copenhagen's) life-long services to the growth and progress of the Maccabi Movement in Brazil.

At another banquet, held on the Saturday evening, 27th August, at the famous "Club Nacional", I was host to 150 guests. On that occasion, I presented to Dr. I. Fischer a trophy carrying a silver plaque, on behalf of the Maccabi World Union, carrying a silver tablet reading: "In deep gratitude to Dr. I. Fischer for his services to the 2nd Maccabiada." During the dinner, the Master of Ceremonies, Jaque Goldfinger, presented, on behalf of the Organising Committee, beautiful gifts to the heads of each participating team, as well as to their wives.

During both banquets, speeches were delivered and, so far as I was concerned, I have been gratified and relieved in the knowledge that practically all guests understood my Yiddish.

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The Hebraica Club in Sao Paulo organised a Ball which started at midnight on Saturday, 27th August and which, I was told, was attended by over 1,000 youngsters, competitors from all lands and local youth who mixed in a friendly atmosphere and danced until the early hours of the morning.

The organisers gave also a Farewell Dinner at the well known "Urso Branco" on Sunday night, 28th August, to all participants and which, I was informed the following day, was a most enjoyable affair. Dancing and rejoicings went on until daybreak. Notwithstanding such physical exertions on the part of many visitors, every Congress delegate reported the following morning at 9. a.m. at the Hotels, wherefrom they were conveyed to the Albert Einstein Hospital where the Congress was to take place.

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I cannot mention the many private invitations which my colleagues and I have received every day from good friends, residents of Sao Paulo, to Friday night dinners, to luncheons, teas or suppers. Indeed, the charming wife of Dr. I. Fischer had the happy idea of inviting wives of all Congress delegates to lunch at her home, whilst their husbands were "locked in" at the Albert Einstein Auditorium, engaged in Congress discussions.

The presence at all functions and events of two members of the World Executive residing in Israel, Alexander Alexandroni and Noah Klieger, was noticed everywhere and due attention was paid to them in terms of courtesy and hospitality.

No less than 11 members of the World Executive, including residents of Latin-American countries, have gathered, at my invitation, during one of the Congress intervals, to discuss important matters of policy relating to my activities in New York (prior to my arrival in Sao Paulo) in connection with the proposed formation of a United States Maccabi Federation. I have also reported to them on the discussions I had with members of the Board of the U.S. Committee, Sports for Israel, Inc.

CULTURAL PROGRAMME.

The Erev Shabbat Service, held at the C.I.P. Synagogue in Sao Paulo, on 26th August, was one of the most impressive I have ever attended. I well remember the traditional religious services which normally precede the European Maccabi Conferences, wherever held. The service at the Sao Paulo Synagogue which Rabbi Dr. Pincus conducted in Portuguese and in English, was attended by 2,500 worshippers. All teams in their uniforms, officials and Congress Delegates were there in force. So were hundreds of Jewish residents of Sao Paulo. In his sermon, Dr. Pincus dealt exclusively with the aims and objects of the Maccabi Movement and its contribution towards the welfare of Jewish Youth. When I congratulated him on his sermon, on behalf

of all present, he informed me that he was an active member of Maccabi in pre-war Germany. No wonder that his sermon was so inspiring and impressive!...

The "Cneg Shabbat" which the Sao Paulo Hebraica Club organised in their auditorium on Friday evening, August 26th, has also left an indelible memory among all those who had the privilege of attending it. I use the word "privilege" because the seating accommodation of the auditorium is limited to only a few hundred, whereas some 3,000 turned up to witness the spectacle of specially choreographed and stylised Israeli songs and dances rendered by members of various Latin-American Maccabi teams. The Auditorium was packed to capacity. When I arrived with my party at 10 minutes past 8, I thought that the usual reserved seats would be available for us in the front rows. On this occasion, as at all functions organised by the Maccabiada Committee, the lie was given to the well known version that in Brazil accurate time-keeping is not possible. Much to our surprise and distress, we found that our seats were already taken. My party and myself apparently unrecognised by the standing spectators in the entrance of the hall, all of whom were on their tiptoes, could not gain admission. None-the-less, I have made up my mind not to miss this show and, whilst squeezed between 5 giant and portly gentlemen, I was able to see the programme and was thrilled by the excellent performances. Once again, the occasion was used for the exchange of trophies and gifts and, when my name was called out, inviting me to proceed to the stage, I was not aware of what was awaiting me: I was presented with a beautiful silver cup on behalf of the Uruguayan Jewish Community. Dr. Fischer and David Kopenhagen were also recipients of cups and trophies and, needless to add that these demonstrations of friendship and of appreciation, heartened all recipients and filled them with a sense of deep gratitude.

I may add that heads of practically every Latin-American team or delegation very kindly presented me with gifts which I will cherish as mementoes of one of the happiest days in my Maccabi life.

THE CLOSING CEREMONY.

The traditional Parade of sportsmen, marching to the tune of a Military Band was no less impressive than the scenes which earned so much admiration and applause during the Opening Ceremony. When the Maccabiada flag was lowered from its mast, and handed over to Dr. Fischer for safe-keeping, the 25,000 spectators present at the Ibirapuera Stadium felt that the curtain was lowered on yet another great sporting event which added so much glory to amateur sport, honour and credit to Brazilian Jewry. Many athletes in the Parade were proudly wearing their medals and, when trophies and cups were due to be distributed, everyone crowded around the recipients so that the photographers could hardly get near them. Multi-coloured paper-streamers, confetti and balloons added to the gaiety of the occasion. The climax was reached when the National Anthems were once again played, with all assembled joining in the singing. The organisers and ushers could no longer control the enthusiastic crowds who invaded the arena to congratulate their compatriots. Souvenir hunters were let loose.

THE 2ND MACCABIADA SPORTS. - A SURVEY.

Noah Klieger, Hon. Sports Director of the Maccabi World Union, sent me some observations on the various sports events which he witnessed. I am very pleased to publish some extracts.

Dealing with ORGANISATION of the Games, Klieger states: "Even the biggest sports events in the world, such as the Olympic Games, or World Championships - are not free from organisational short-comings. Our friends in Sao Paulo have learned a lot from some of their mistakes. On the other hand, the organisers of future Maccabiah Games in Israel may also have to look to their laurels." The arbitrary draw preceding the different tournaments produced some controversies. These, Klieger attributes to some bias shown in favour of the Brazilian teams. This was particularly true in the case of the

SHALOM! ESPORTISTAS DAS AMÉRICAS!

ESTÁ AÍ A MACABIADA

BRILHANTE ABERTURA DA II MACABIADA

Diário da Noite

Um espetáculo mara-
vilhoso, com acontecimen-
tos emocionantes. O ginásio
estava superlotado, e a
noite de ontem, a abertura da II
Macabiada Pan-Americana.



Troféus e medalhas para a II Macabiada

**PIERRE GILDESGAME
CHEGOU A S. PAULO**

O sr. Pierre Gildesgame, presidente da "Macabi World Union", chegou ontem a São Paulo vindo de Varsóvia. O ilustre esportista viajou pelo trem "Varig", tendo chegado a Congonhas às 9,10 horas.

QUARTA-FEIRA, 24 DE AGOSTO DE 1948

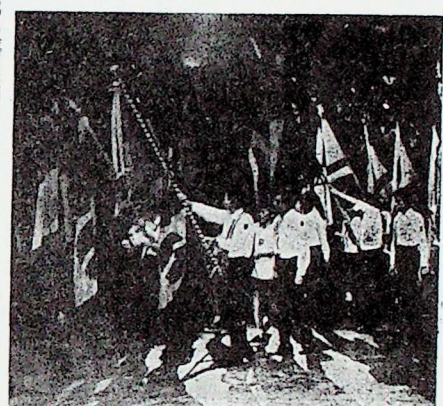


UM GRANDE ACONTECIMENTO EM SÃO PAULO
642 atletas disputam a
II Macabiada Pan-Americana

Seiscentos e quarenta e dois atletas, representando doze países, estarão desfilando sob os olhos dos esportistas paulistas a partir desta noite, quando será inaugurada a II Macabiada Pan-Americana.



LANCHES



As delegações participantes desfilam na abertura da II Macabiada

Começou a Macabiada

INICIA-SE DIA 23 DE AGOSTO NO IBIRAPUEIRA

II MACABIADA PANAMERICANA

Boris Szechin

Festa que atraiu gente demais ao ginásio do Ibirapuera (até fecharam as portas, para não entrar mais ninguém) abriu na noite de ontem a II Macabiada Pan-Americana. Depois do desfile de mocas bonitas, chegou a tocha olímpica, a qual foi acesa e os atletas

fizeram o juramento. As competições começaram hoje cedo, no Pacaembu, com jog. futebol entre Uruguai e Colômbia, e continuarão com tenis, tenis de mesa, basquetebol, futebol da praia, vôleibol, basquetebol, judô e xadrez.

Seção de Espt

Inaugurada a Macabiada Panamericana



Colegais desfilaram ontem no ginásio do Ibirapuera, na inauguração solene da II Macabiada Pan-Americana, cujas primeiras competições serão hoje.



Governador Lúcio Dutra

PROGRAMA SOCIAL-CULTURAL

DIA 23 DE AGOSTO — às 20 horas — Ginásio do Ibirapuera

ABERTURA DA II MACABIADA PANAMERICANA

1.ª Parte — OFICIAL

- Chegada das altas autoridades que presidirão a solenidade
- Desfile das Delegações de todos os países
- Chegada da Tocha Olímpica
- Hinos Pátrios
- Juramento do atleta

2.ª Parte — ARTÍSTICA

- Demonstrações folclóricas típicas dos conjuntos de cada país
- Grande Final Apoteótico

DIA 25 DE AGOSTO — às 9 horas — Praça Princesa Isabel

OFERTA FLORAL, depositada ao pé do Monumento à Duque de Caxias, por todos os Corpos Diplomáticos dos países participantes, como parte do programa oficial em homenagem ao Exército Brasileiro homenageia o DIA DO SOLDADO

DIA 26 DE AGOSTO — às 10 horas — Sinagoga da C.I.P.

"EREV - SHABAT" — Rua Antonio Carlos, 653

"ONEG - SHABAT" — Teatro de "A Hebraica"

"ONEG - SHABAT" — Competição de Folclore Israelita entre os países participantes das várias delegações.

DIA 27 DE AGOSTO — às 10 horas — Ginásio de "A Hebraica"

Grandioso BAILE oferecido à II MACABIADA PANAMERICANA pela Associação Brasileira "A Hebraica"

DIA 28 DE AGOSTO — às 9 horas — Clube Macabi

Visita à sede de campo do Macabi, às 20 horas, no Ginásio Ibirapuera

Triunfal FESTA DE ENCERRAMENTO, logo após os espetáculos finais de jogos

Soccer Tournament.

The Organising Committee has also closed its eyes to the participation of 15 members in a Basketball team where only 12 are allowed, or in the Baby Football where only 10 players are allowed to enter. During a U.S.A. versus Uruguay Basketball match, members of the latter team misbehaved. Taking into consideration that almost all the organisers were amateurs with no previous experience in international sports meets, Klieger thinks that a splendid job was done. Klieger pays an unqualified tribute to Manual Epstein, Head of the Sports Committee, and his associate, Berel Eisenstadt.

The Swimming competitions were carried out in a most efficient manner, thanks to Mr. Berel Been, a Maccabi man, who is Brazil's representative on the International Swimming Federation. Alex Catap, one of the most competent Sports Leaders in Maccabi Sao Paulo, was mainly responsible for the Soccer Tournament. He is also one of the originators of Baby-Football and Vice-President of its Federation in Sao Paulo.

As to the STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE, Klieger says without hesitation that great heights were reached, especially in swimming, judo and baby-football. In Judo, the Goldsmidt Brothers from Mexico, two giants, fought the Americans to the bitter end. Their performance has reached, without a doubt, an International standard, and they can now be looked upon as strong contenders for medals at the 1968 Mexico City Olympic Games. So will some of the American Judo exponents. In Swimming, the Americans won, thanks to the outstanding performance of Mark Spitz. "If Mark carries on intensive training, he will qualify for the 1968 Olympics." The same can be said of his fellow-countryman, Paul Katz. The four American girls, including Marilyn Ramenovsky, the former world record-holder, were outstanding. They competed against Mexican girls aged between 13 and 14 years, all of whom have shown outstanding class. One of the Mexican girls, Tamara Cinik, aged 14 years, beat the American girls twice in the 100 and 200 metres breast-stroke. No less impressive was the performance of Colombian swimmer, Juan Arango, now the reigning South American champion of the 1500 metres. Good swimming performances came also from Chile and Uruguay, especially from the 12 year old Miss Ruth Apt, the youngest competitor in the Sao Paulo Maccabiada. In the Diving Competitions, Mexican Olympic competitor Telch beat the American Moses in very good style. The Israeli girl, Dorit Saltz, came third in all her performances.

The keenly competed final in the Basketball Tournament ended with a magnificent struggle, during the Closing Ceremony, between the strong American Basketball team and the Brazilian side. The Brazilians included three members from the Brazilian National Selected side: Rene Salamon, Menon and Moises Blas. The American Basketball team included Jene Dressler and Bob Beller from Harvard University, Leibovitz from L.I. U, Mark Turenschine from St. Francis. Outstanding among them was the 7-footer, Dave Newmark from Yale - a real giant, whose photograph appeared in all Sao Paulo papers.

Good Basketball teams were also entered by Argentina and Canada. The Canadians brought only 8 players, coached by Ruby Richman, a very popular and very much-liked former Canadian International. The Canadians were awarded a cup for being "The Most Popular Team."

In Volleyball, the Brazilians excelled. They had practically no real opposition. Good standards were also shown in Tennis and Table-Tennis. The Israeli, Joshua Yossef gave some good exhibitions and won all his matches. The Brazilians included two internationals.

The Soccer competitions which were very well attended by crowds, varying

between 3,000 to 5,000, have shown a fairly good standard. The final match which was played between Brazil and the Argentine resulted in a draw. This has produced some complications and the Jury of the Games had the unenviable task of having to decide on which one of the two teams will be awarded the Championship. In the end, a compromise was reached in that one of the teams was awarded the Cup and the other the medals. . . Non-observance of the standard soccer rules and regulations has produced a controversy which was luckily resolved by way of a "Solomon's judgment" compromise.

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Participation of so many girls from all countries in various competitions caused the Sports Committee of the Latin-American Maccabi Congress to decide in favour of promoting more contests for girls in future Games.

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(Noah Klieger, who chaired the Sports Committee of the Congress has been requested to prepare a draft of the rules and regulations to conform to the rules of the International Governing Bodies of Sport and which will govern all future Maccabi Sports Meets in Latin-America. His draft proposals will be submitted to the appropriate authorities for final approval.)

Noah Klieger concludes his report by expressing his regret that Track and Field sports are not as popular in Latin-America as they ought to be. He expresses the hope that Sports Directors in various South American Maccabi Clubs will spare no efforts with a view to popularising Athletics so that they may be included in the programme of future Games. He feels sure that such a step will be very welcome, especially in view of the excellent facilities available to Maccabi affiliates throughout the Latin-American Continent.

FINAL RESULTS OF THE MACCABIADA.

The Organising Committee has excelled itself by scoring yet another record: The day after the Closing Ceremony, all results, including the finals in all competitions, were published in one pamphlet and were available for distribution to team leaders and to the Press.

THE 2ND LATIN-AMERICAN MACCABI CONGRESS.

Dr. Rodolpho Schraiber has been entrusted by the Executive Board of the Latin-American Maccabi Confederation with the organisation of the 2nd Latin-American Maccabi Congress and he deserves an unqualified tribute. Completely ignoring normal practice, Congress was to commence its deliberations, not in the form of a Plenary Session but in Committees. Thus, several Committees were set up and, upon their arrival on 29th August, at 9 o'clock in the morning, delegates were handed identification lapel tags with their names and countries which they represent, as well as informed of the Committee upon which they have been appointed to serve. Each delegate was provided with a file containing Congress papers, writing pads and ball-point pens. A specially printed pamphlet was distributed amongst delegates several days before the Congress, setting out the time-table and other arrangements. Dr. Schraiber drafted also terms of reference and themes to serve as a guidance for the deliberations by each Congress Committee. I thought this to be an excellent idea, because it gave every delegate plenty of food for thought, as well as time for a mental exercise. Secretaries and typewriters were available so that, as soon as resolutions were handed in by the various Congress Committees, they could be submitted to the Steering Committee for further scrutiny and consideration with a recommendation for adoption by the Plenary Session.

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Several rooms were set aside and, as soon as Committees were assembled, delegates proceeded to elect Chairmen, without much fuss or discussion. So far as I can recall, the following Committees were set up: Constitution, Youth, Education, Sports, Finance, Steering, etc. One of the most gratifying features about this Congress was the presence of young delegates, whose average age, I would guess, was 21. Presidents of practically every Territorial Organisation in Latin-America were there. So were the Maccabi Schlichim from Chile and Mexico, who took an active part in the deliberations. So was the recently elected President of the Argentine Maccabi Federation. Mr. Israel Lipszyc, who impressed me as an inspired Jew and a very dedicated leader of youth. Many other prominent delegates were present, among them Luis Tchina, who only recently retired from the Presidency of F.A.M., Julio Yasinovsky, who excelled himself as Chairman of the Steering Committee, Leon Kaplun, of Santiago de Chile, Rajchman and Soloduch of Uruguay, Jacobo Krumholz, of Mexico. The Mexican Congress delegates had shown a great deal of understanding for the significance of the Congress, which they attended for the first time. The two Congress delegates from Venezuela returned home greatly impressed by what they saw and heard. This was their first experience of attending a Maccabiada and Congress. I did not participate in any of the debates unless invited to do so. I was greatly impressed by the earnest approach of delegates to the problems before them. I spent some time with the Youth Committee, during their discussions and was truly heartened by the high level of intelligence displayed in the course of some of the heated debates on familiar problems. Dr. Fischer and I moved from room to room and only when certain problems called for a final solution did we advise delegates to assemble in the Auditorium for a Plenary Session. I can well remember many dramatic moments which occurred, and which caused us to summon to the Auditorium all delegates. As is the case at most Conferences, so it was also on this occasion; some personal rivalries or sharp differences of opinion produce crises. But these too have been promptly resolved, thanks to the intervention by Senior leaders of Maccabi. I venture to reveal one such incident which has clearly demonstrated to me that our friends in South America attach more importance to the future of the Maccabi Movement than to their own personal status. The Brazilian delegation was not in favour of the seat of the Confederation, during the next 4 years, being set up in Sao Paulo. In fact, they were prepared to carry on a fight, even to the extent of declaring that they would not favour the re-election of Dr. Fischer as President of the Confederation. Well after midnight and in the early hours of the morning of August 31st, I felt it necessary to intervene. When I invited nominations for the office of President, I called upon the Head of the Brazilian delegation first... Very much to the surprise and amazement of all delegates present, he - who so vigorously opposed Dr. Fischer - gallantly nominated him! Consequently, Dr. Fischer's re-election was a foregone conclusion.

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Such and similar dramatic incidents during this memorable Congress in Sao Paulo have provided proof as regards the tremendous interest in the Maccabi Movement throughout the Latin-American Continent. There can be no doubt that the centre of gravity of our Movement has now shifted to South America and that no effort or sacrifice can be too great, aimed at strengthening the ranks of hundreds of thousands who have now rallied to us.

A soul - searching exercise.

It may not be generally known that every Maccabi Territorial Organisation in Latin-America hold Annual Meetings, invariably described as Conferences or Congresses. A great deal of soul-searching is going on in the course of deliberations, primarily aimed at striking a balance between those in whose opinion Maccabi is primarily a Jewish Youth Movement, with one of its principal tasks to render the young generation more conscious of their Jewishness and

thus giving them a better sense of belonging to our people and to the Community of which they form an integral part. Others look upon Maccabi as a purely Sports Organisation and concentrate all their efforts on the provision of facilities for training and competition in sport. In recent years, and since the Maccabi World Union has provided some Maccabi Organisations in Latin-America with competent Schlichim, members of each club, in the lower age groups, have joined the Maccabi Hatzair sections with the whole-hearted support of their parents and leaders. Thus, a large number of youngsters, as in the case of the Centr. Deportivo Israelita in Mexico are now becoming very much Maccabi-minded. The same is true of the Argentine, Uruguay and Chile. The advent of assimilation which is causing some concern and the manifestations of Anti-Semitism in some countries have caused many parents to send their children to Jewish Schools, as well as to Maccabi Clubs, in the hope that, by so doing, they would help check the process of assimilation, ultimately leading to inter-marriage. Many Maccabi leaders whom I have met in Sao Paulo, discussed with me these problems very seriously, pointing out that the Maccabi World Union have, so far, failed to provide clubs in South America with educational material in which a constructive programme of Jewish Youth Education would be clearly outlined and accompanied by advice as to how this could best be applied.

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In most Latin-American countries where Jewish communities live, Anti-Semitism is not very much in evidence. On the contrary, the relations between Jews and Gentiles are, on the whole, free from any mutual discrimination. Gratifying as this appears to be, it has, nevertheless, created another problem, causing the more experienced leaders of Maccabi serious concern. Clubs in these various countries and their sporting achievements, thanks to the excellent facilities for training, have attracted a number of Christian youth who were not debarred admission. They were welcomed, especially as, when joining the various sports sections, they have so excelled themselves that Club Managers readily included them in their teams. Those responsible for the running of Maccabi Clubs, all of whom are great sports enthusiasts, are coming to the realisation that, by admitting more Gentile youth, this may, in the course of time, deprive Jewish children from enjoying the privilege of being selected to play in major competitions - upon which they have a priority claim.

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Such and kindred problems with which Maccabi leaders in most other countries are only too well familiar were due to be discussed at the Congress, of which I have received prior notice. I have also been informed that the Congress held in 1964, in Buenos Aires (which I also attended) did not satisfy up-to-date requirements or the changing conditions as they are known to affect the various Jewish Communities on that Continent. I have, therefore, decided to prepare a draft Constitution for submission to the Congress in Sao Paulo and which, in my view, could serve as a basis for constructive discussion and ultimate adoption. The preamble to my draft consisted of a set of basic principles, according to which the Latin-American Maccabi Confederation was to become the parent body of the various Organisations, Associations and Federations subscribing in all good faith to the principal aims and objects of the Maccabi World Union. To ensure better co-ordination on a Continental basis, as well as to define the scope of authority of the various constituent bodies, I suggested that the Supreme Governing Body of the Confederation be its Congress, and authority vested in a Regional Executive Board and Council, on the same pattern as exists in various other Continents of the world where Maccabi Organisations operate. To afford the Executive of the Confederation enough time for planning and implementation of policies such as are laid down by Congress, the Executive ought to be elected for a period of 4 years, instead of two, as heretofore. I have also endeavoured to define the purview of authority of the Executive Board who, together with a Council (comprised of two members from each Territorial Organisation affiliated to it) should meet at least once every year in one or another country conveniently located geographically, where

all leaders of Clubs affiliated to the Confederation could meet to exchange views and to discuss their respective problems. I am happy to report that my draft Constitution has been adopted with only minor amendments.

A CONTINENTAL SCHOOL FOR YOUTH LEADERS.

A long-felt need for the supply of experienced Club Leaders has only been partially met as a result of efforts made by the Maccabi World Union Youth and Schlichim Department. The Youth and Hechalutz Department of the Jewish Agency, one of whose tasks is to provide the necessary funds to pay the remuneration of trained Israeli Schlichim (Youth Leaders) was expected to play an important part in our educational programme. During the past few years, the salaries of only 5 Schlichim were paid either in full, or partly subsidised, and whose activities in Latin-American countries have made an invaluable contribution towards bringing the message of Maccabi to the lower age groups. Maccabi Hatzair Groups in several Latin-American countries have thus been formed with very gratifying results. It is generally known that the Jewish Agency's budget of expenditure in respect of education of youth in overseas countries has, for many years past, been decided upon and influenced by representatives of political Zionist parties. Consequently, the distribution of funds was allocated not so much according to local needs as on pressure which political parties have exercised for their own benefit. As the Maccabi Movement is not represented, - nor does it intend to be - on the Councils of any political party, any grants made to us were the result of repeated representations and applications to the Chairman and Treasurer of the Jewish Agency, as well as to the Head of the Youth and Hechalutz Department.

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This problem has been raised at Maccabi World Congresses and was the subject of subsequent heated discussions between my colleagues and myself, on the one part, and leaders of the Jewish Agency on the other. It must be admitted that we have not been very successful. Time and again, we are told that priority must be given to the absorption of immigrants, as well as to other essential requirements, the importance of which cannot be denied. But whilst leaders of the Jewish Agency, as well as of Zionist parties, often speak with great emotion about the need to encourage our youth, to educate them and to give them a better sense of belonging to the Jewish Communities, as well as a sense of allegiance to Israel, they have, so far, shown more bias in favour of spreading their political doctrine than to a purely non-political modern youth education. The Jewish Agency has, so far, declined to give us any assistance in the form of Schlichim for European Maccabi Organisations and we have none in any other parts of the world, with the solitary exception of the few operating in Latin-America.

The drastic cuts recently made in the Jewish Agency's budget impose yet further restrictions. We have, therefore, reached the conclusion that we must now adopt a policy of helping ourselves. Failure to do so might have disastrous results. With this in mind, and because of the rapid numerical growth of our Movement in Latin-American countries, the idea to set-up a Continental School for Youth Leaders in Buenos Aires has, once again, been brought to the fore. The choice of Buenos Aires was favoured because there already exists in that City a Seminar for Youth Leaders, organised by the Asociacion Mutual Israelita Argentina (A.M.I.A.). At our request, Luis Tchina, a resident of Buenos Aires and a member of the World Executive, has established contact with the Board of A.M.I.A., following which Dr. Mario H. Gorenstein, a member of their Board, has accepted an invitation to attend the Congress in Sao Paulo, and with whom we had detailed discussions as to how the existing Seminar could be adapted to Maccabi Leadership requirements. It was thought that Maccabi Clubs in various parts of Latin-America would select some of their promising members who would attend the Continental School for a period

of one year, to undergo specialised training and then return to their respective Clubs, either as voluntary or professional Youth Leaders. This programme, if carried into effect, would be subsidised partly by A.M.I.A. and partly by Clubs whose members would become students of the Seminar. The Latin-American Maccabi Confederation would, in this manner, no longer depend upon Maccabi Schlichim from Israel and the cost of the operation would be considerably reduced.

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The Sao Paulo Congress has adopted a resolution, according to which the Continental School for Maccabi Youth Leaders in Buenos Aires is to be inaugurated within the shortest possible time, and I have been requested to apply to the Jewish Agency for some financial assistance, without which this project could not be carried through.

During my visit to Israel last October, I have discussed the matter with Mr. Ariele Pincus, Chairman and Treasurer of the Jewish Agency, with Mr. Eliahu Dobkin, Head of the Youth and Hechalutz Department, as well as with Dr. Haim Yehil, Head of the Israel Foundation for Cultural Relations with World Jewry, an Organisation set up by the Israeli Government and the Jewish Agency. All these gentlemen expressed approval of the project and promised their help. Details of the project are now being worked out and will shortly be discussed with A.M.I.A., as well as with leaders of our Territorial Organisations in Latin-America. I trust that this will no longer be a pious hope but that it will take on a constructive shape in the foreseeable future.

THE INTERNATIONAL MACCABIAH GAMES COMMITTEE
CHAIRMAN'S NEWS LETTER

NO. 89

הסתדרות עולמית מכבי
 MACCABI WORLD UNION

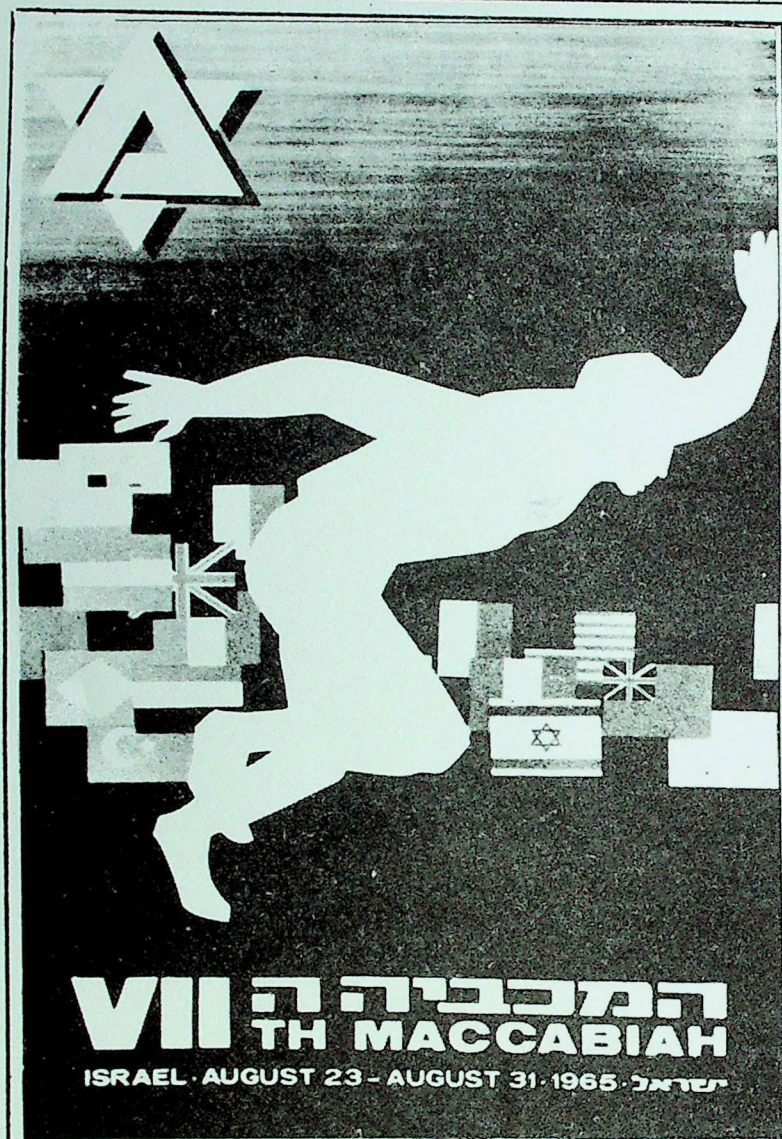
AUGUST 1966

EUROPEAN EXECUTIVE HEADQUARTERS
 Highfield Mills, Earl Shilton, Leics.



Published in London by P. Gildesgame
 Chairman, M.W.U. Executive

7th Maccabiah Games

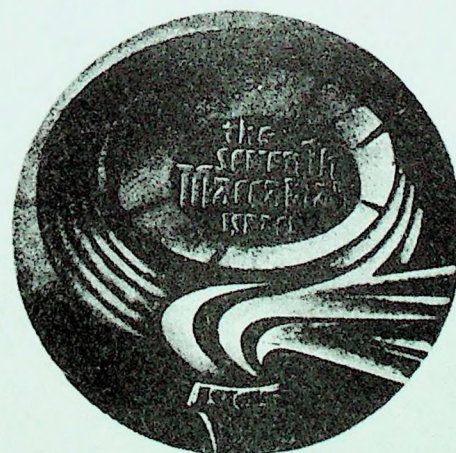


Little Debra Turner, 100-meter winner at last Maccabiah, opened games by carrying Maccabiah torch into stadium on its last lap from Modi'in.

*An
 analytical
 Survey—
 one year
 later*



Face of the
 7th Maccabiah medal



Reverse side of the medal

The 7th Maccabiah Games

AN ANALYTICAL SURVEY - ONE YEAR LATER.

The 7th Maccabiah Games have provoked more comment, criticism and praise than any preceding one. No wonder! Now that the passions have cooled off, when the gold medals are beginning to tarnish, the losers have recovered from their defeats, the hard-working organisers in Israel have enjoyed a well-earned rest, and members of the Executive Board of the International Maccabiah Games Committee (I. M. G. C.) have returned to their normal occupations, it is possible to take a more objective look at the events of one year ago, and to survey them without bias or prejudice.

Strictly Personal.

As the members of the Executive Board of the I. M. G. C. have not yet had an opportunity to meet together, in order to assess the results of their work in which they have been engaged during 3 to 4 years, individually or collectively, I feel it necessary, as Chairman of that Board, as well as of the Executive of the Maccabi World Union, to give my personal comments, as well as to offer some advice for the future.

Some of the reports from participating teams, received in recent months, were drawn up in a spirit of benevolence and with a sense of appreciation for the achievements of the Organising Committee in Israel, despite the short-comings which they emphasized. Others were less lenient but none-the-less helpful for their desire to offer constructive criticism. In fairness to the Organising Committee - those untiring Israelis who, for the fourth or fifth time, have engaged voluntarily in an enormous labour-of-love, I must make it known that they, moreso than any of the participating teams, were highly critical of some aspects of the organisation and, when reading their reports, I had to admire them for having so candidly drawn attention to some of the unforeseeable breakdowns which over-shadowed some of the bright sides of an otherwise excellent set of Games.

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A Comprehensive Plan.

On the credit side of this vast and ambitious enterprise one must place the painstaking efforts made by the I. M. G. C. and the Organising Committee in Israel, their joint endeavours, to draw up a detailed and comprehensive plan for the Games and all that such planning had entailed. Those familiar with all facts would bear out my assertion that, apart from the object lessons that have been learned from past experience, neither effort nor expense have been spared this time with a view to carrying every plan faithfully into effect. Almost until the last day, preceding the spectacular Opening Ceremony at the Ramat Gan Stadium, few among us had any serious misgivings. But experience has shown, yet once again, that shortage of professional manpower and reliance on volunteers, however dedicated, are by no means a guarantee of success. Having said that, it must not be assumed that I consider the 7th Maccabiah Games to have been a failure. Far from it! I think that the successes, in all sectors of endeavour, by far outweighed the shortcomings, whether evitable or not.

SPORTS EVENTS.

The programme included 22 events, in which over 1,000 men and women from 20 countries have competed for highest honours in: Athletics, Swimming, Diving, Water-Polo, Gymnastics, Boxing, Wrestling, Judo, Weight-Lifting, Fencing, Tennis, Football, Basketball, Handball, Volleyball, Cycling, Shooting, Clay-Pigeons, Bowling, Rowing, Table-Tennis, Golf. Participation in each event varied as from 3 up to 18 countries. So vast a programme had to be condensed in a short time - a total of 6 days (allowing two full days for the Opening and Closing Ceremonies, as well as the day of the Sabbath.) Ten days, or so, prior

to the opening of the Games, the Organisers were still not certain as to whether the requisite number of competitors would be available to justify the holding of an event, and this was due, in a large measure, to some countries failing to notify the Organising Committee of their decision by the prescribed time limit. Not wishing to debar certain countries from participation and bearing in mind the difficulties experienced by them in connection with the formation of the team, such as lack of funds, the Sports Committee had no alternative but to improvise, at the last moment, even at the risk of a possible breakdown. Each country has received ample notice as to the dates by which the preliminary and final entries must be received. Not all have conformed. The Head of the Department of Sport and his Committee had a most unenviable task in trying to assess the number of participants in each event, as well as to take care of their accommodation, transportation and other amenities. This has also held up the printing of the programmes for each event.

In future, it will have to be made clear to all countries intending to participate that, unless they adhere to the rules governing entries, and unless they return their Entry Forms, be they preliminary or final, by the dates specified, the organisers may have to reserve the right to take such action as may result in excluding such teams from participation in the Games or in any of its events.

By and large the competitions were successfully staged and co-ordinated and as from the spectators' point of view, they were very satisfying.

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It is to be hoped that, in future, the Headquarters of the Sports Department shall be located as close as possible to the Maccabiah Village, during the period of the Games, and so establish better personal contact with Team Captains, as well as with members of the teams. Members of the Sports Department in charge of any particular event should be appointed at least one year before the Games and, during that time, operate with experience previously gained and - if need be - acquire specialised training. Their services, whether paid or unpaid, during the 3 months preceding the Games, should be enlisted on a full-time basis. By adopting this method, the Director-General of the next Maccabiah will be in a better position to establish a personal relationship with those in charge of every sports competition, in the knowledge that they can be fully relied upon, regardless of the number of teams or participants involved.

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Referees and Judges.

The problem of finding competent Referees, Judges and Umpires, is one that has worried the Organisers of all preceding Maccabiahs. The number of officials brought from abroad by teams has proved inadequate and, because of that, there were some incidents and irregularities which could have otherwise been avoided.

The Israel Sports Authority, as well as the Israel Sports Federation, would do well to arrange regular Seminars for Referees in various sports. Failure to do so is bound to prevent many Governing Bodies from giving their consent to important International sports meets taking place in Israel. We should not rely on more referees and judges coming to Israel in future than has been the case in the past. Now that the Maccabiahs have assumed the character of major International sports meets, no effort must be spared to satisfy International regulations, as laid down by the International Governing Bodies of Sport.

Due regard must also be paid to the many outstanding athletes coming from various parts of the world who expect the Maccabiah organisers to provide proper supervision over all events in which they compete.

INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS.

All are agreed that the presence of International and Technical Observers at previous Maccabiahs have not only added prestige but also, in many instances, assisted us in the running of the competitions along the lines officially laid down. The Observers, judging by copies of the reports they rendered to their Boards, are not only interested in the conduct of competitions but also in the various amenities which are considered indispensable, such as suitable sports gear, venues, accommodation, feeding, the competence of officials, referees, etc. Observers should always be treated as the most important officials present at the Games, as their expert knowledge and experience are invaluable in the implementation of a programme such as ours.

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VENUES.

Those who were in any way involved with the earlier Games will readily agree that we have done everything in our power to improve upon the venues, as well as to find these within the close proximity of the Maccabiah Village. This was no mean a task. We were always conscious of the lack of suitable venues, of equipment and sports gear for indoor and outdoor events. Few realise - (and I refer to those who have not had anything to do with this considerable undertaking) that when, way back in 1950, the 3rd Maccabiah took place in Israel (the first since Israel became a State) there was only one fairly suitable Swimming Pool in Haifa, few football pitches, resembling dust bowls rather than grass lawns. The Basketball events were staged in a picturesque, but hardly suitable Court in Ramat Gan and, as for other indoor events, make-shift venues had to be found in schoolrooms, in dilapidated cinema halls, etc. The Ramat Gan Stadium would not have been built but for the foresight, initiative and generosity of Mr. Avraham Krinitzi, the popular Mayor of Ramat Gan Municipality. In previous years it lent itself only for the Opening and Closing Ceremonies, with a few thousand seats provided for spectators. Since 1965, the Stadium has been extended and improved also for use by flood-lighting, new roads leading to it were constructed and, by the time of the 7th Maccabiah Games, the Stadium provided seating accommodation for over 40,000 spectators, with one of the finest running tracks to be found anywhere "between Tokyo and Rome".

Pressure has also been exercised upon the Tel-Aviv Municipality, with the result that the Basketball competitions could be staged in the new Yad Eliahu Stadium, whilst the Swimming contests were held in the magnificent Swimming Pool, situated within walking distance from the latter. It was also thanks to the Tel-Aviv Municipality's generosity that we were able to use the various buildings and the Tel-Aviv Exhibition Grounds for the indoor events.

No-one will deny that this too has marked considerable progress in our endeavours to provide yet better and more spacious venues. Not all indoor venues have proved ideal, as many of them had to be converted at the last-minute, and at considerable expense, which the Organising Committee hesitated to incur, for fear that shortage of funds would constitute a serious obstacle. As the Maccabi World Union took upon itself full responsibility for the financial outcome of the Games, it was faced with no other alternative but to lodge personal or joint guarantees with various banks to raise the funds necessary to cover the expense entailed in the various costly conversions or adaptations.

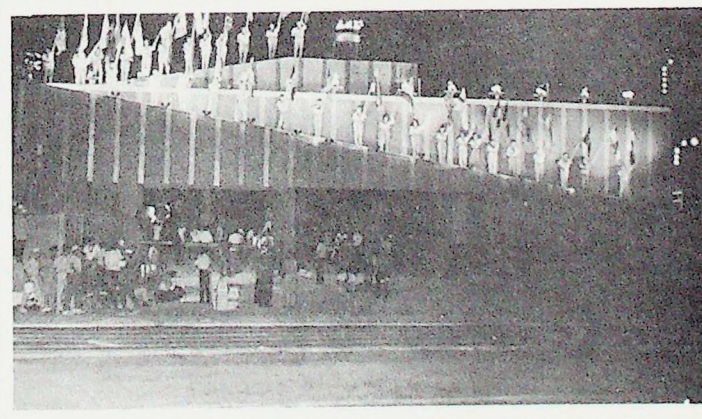
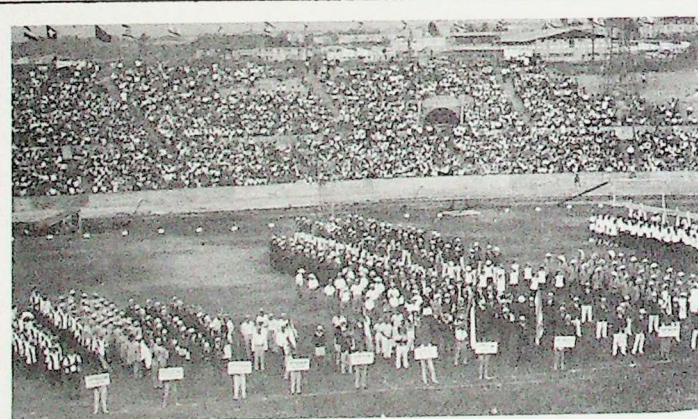
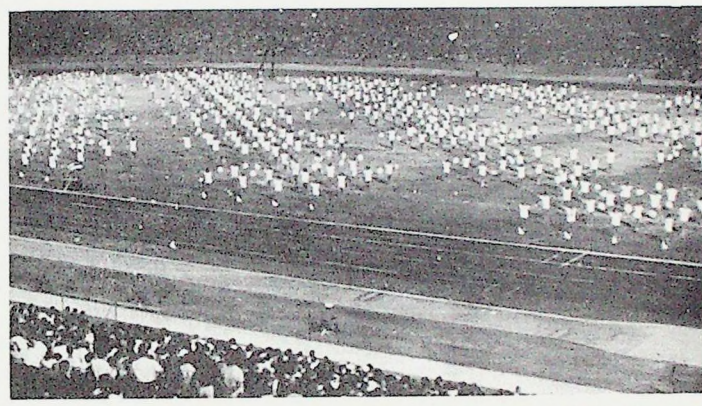
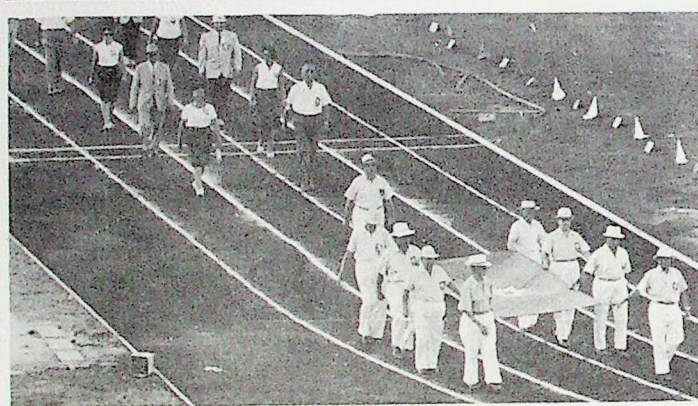
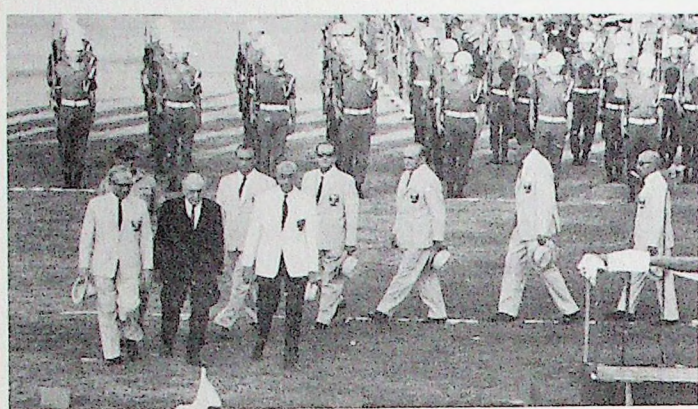
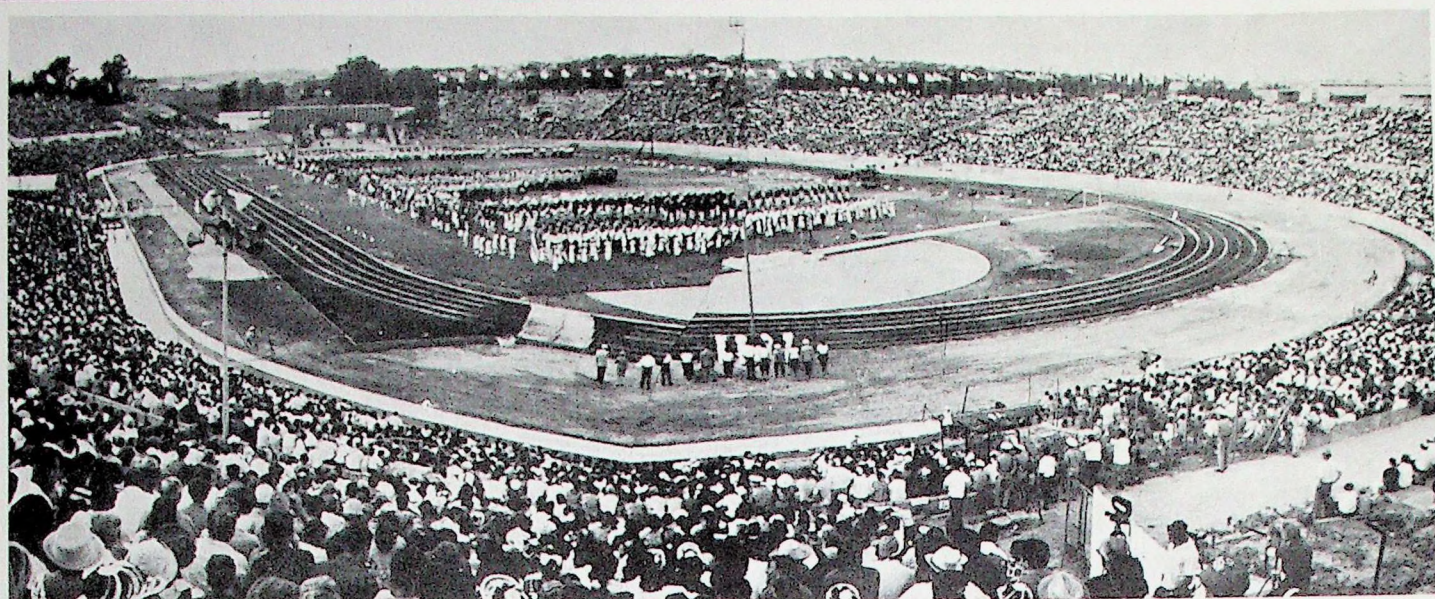
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Imponderable hitches.

In Israel, as elsewhere, implementation of such enterprises depends on the goodwill of Government Departments, of Municipalities, on the work of volunteers, and on available finances (or lack of it). That some of the venues have not been completed in time, notable among them being the Swimming Pool and the Diving Board, was not the fault of the Organising Committee. Every effort has been made, and pressure exercised on contractors, on architects, builders, on engineers and on everyone else responsible for the completion of



Picture at the top: Panorama of the Ramat Gan Stadium.

1. Arrival of H.E. The President of Israel, Mr. Zalman Shazar.
2. Arrival of Prime Minister, Mr. Levi Eshkol at Closing Ceremony of the Games.
3. Official Maccabiah Flag carried by veterans of previous Maccabiah Games.
4. Mass Exercises by Israel Maccabi children during Opening Ceremony.
5. Competing teams lined up from left to right: Argentine, Italy, Australia, Austria, Ireland, Iran, Chile, South Africa and Mexico, during the playing of Hatikva.
6. Son et lumiere spectacle - climax of the Opening Ceremony.



Israel Army Brass Band



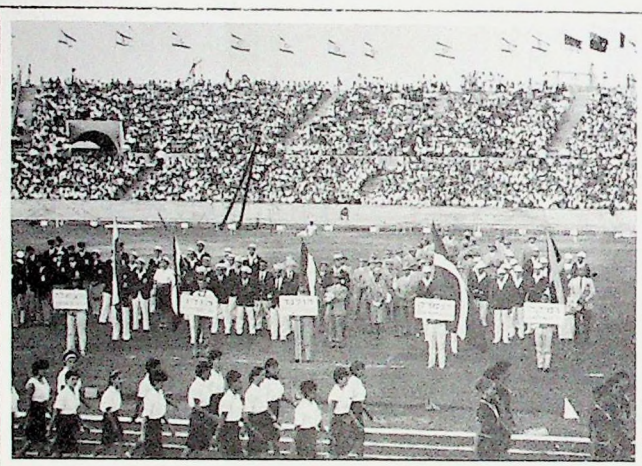
Detachments of the Israel Armed Forces forming a Guard of Honour.



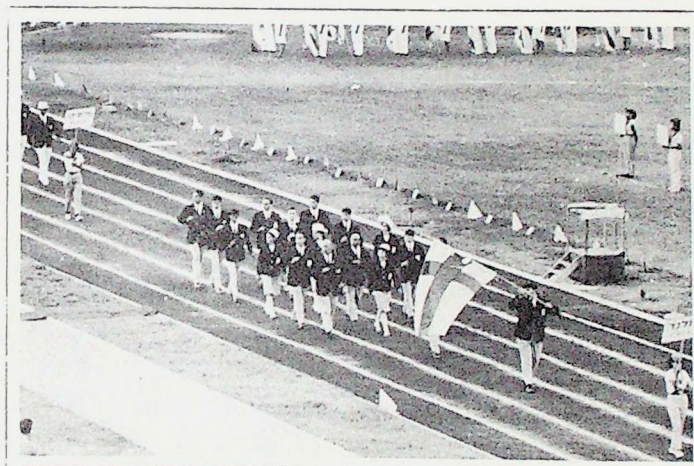
Israel Youth Brass Band entertaining spectators at Opening Ceremony.



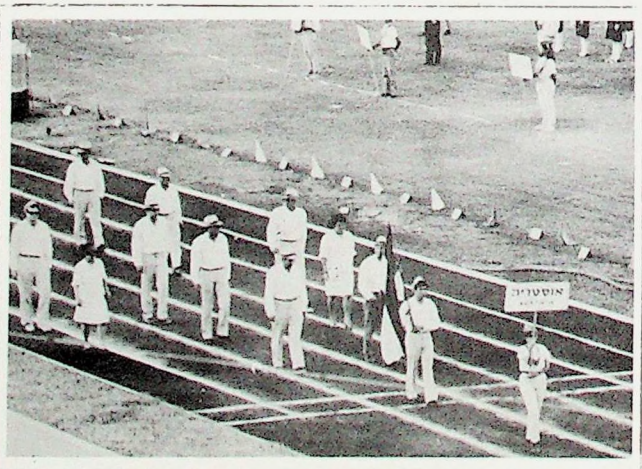
Holland.



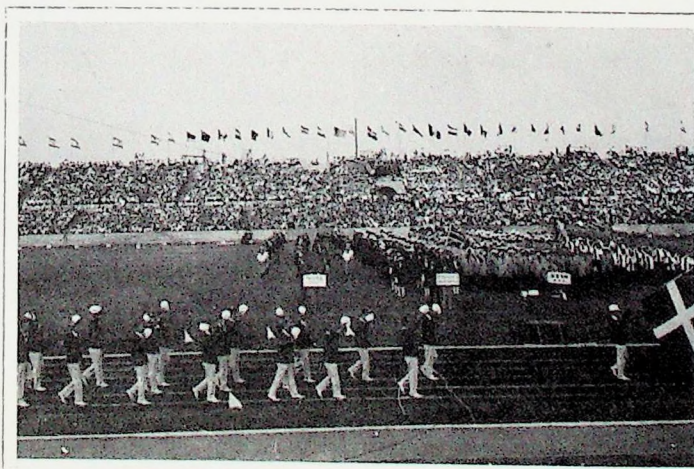
Section of Israeli team being watched by from left to right: Finland, Venezuela, India, Holland, Denmark, Jamaica, Belgium.



Finland with, in background Israeli Standard Bearers.



Austria.



Sweden.

any of the venues with a view to having these ready not at the last-minute, but at least a week before the arrival of the first team. The leak that sprung in the Swimming Pool, which was hastily completed, required over-night repairs. The Diving Boards have not been delivered in time to be put in place. Even delivery of some cement blocks required for the seating accommodation at the Ramat Gan Stadium and elsewhere, has been delayed and seats had to be marked and numbered by a team of workers engaged day and night. I would be failing in my duty if, notwithstanding all frustrations, I did not pay a generous tribute to those who worked so hard to get the work done.

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Without fear of contradiction, I would add another statement, namely, but for the advent of the Maccabiah Games, the State of Israel would be the poorer for suitable sports venues and, as to the young generation of Israelis, they shall now reap the full advantage of the existence of such venues, and which provide better conditions for training and competition in local or major sports events. These and many other Maccabiah developments have made also an invaluable contribution to the rendering of the Israeli population more conscious of the need for physical training and all the benefits that the Nation can derive therefrom.

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SPORTS EQUIPMENT.

It was general knowledge that Sports Equipment provided for the 7th Maccabiah events was the best we have ever had, both for indoor and outdoor competitions. Several electronic appliances were used, specially imported for the occasion. The Running Track at the Ramat Gan Stadium came in for a great deal of praise. New Changing Rooms for athletes at the Stadium have also been much appreciated. Attempts to provide a photo-finish equipment for the track events have, unfortunately, been frustrated, but it is hoped that such equipment will be acquired in time for the next Maccabiah.

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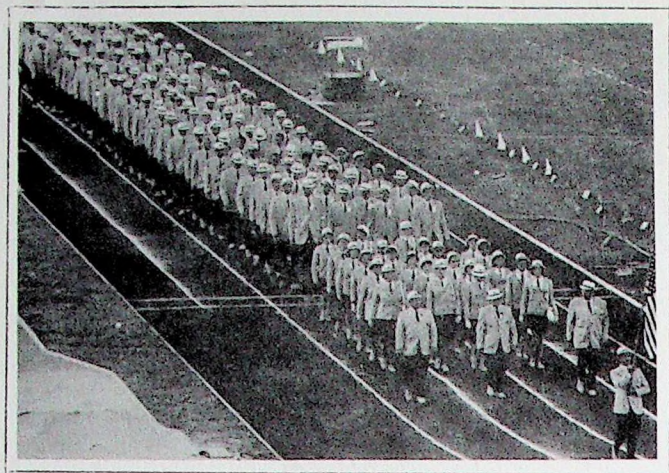
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USHERS.

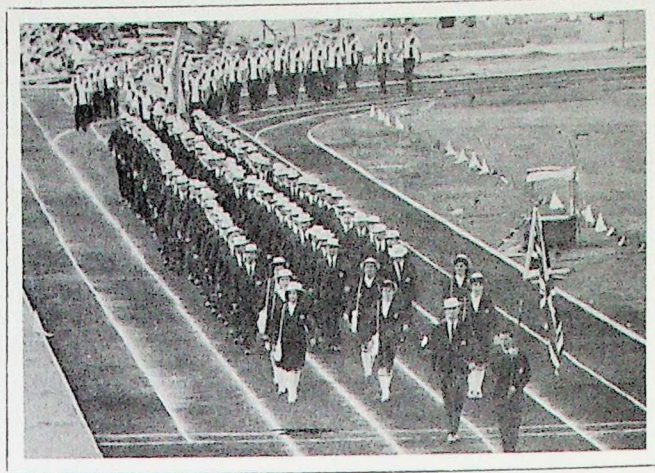
Wherever a competition took place, Ushers had to be provided at the gates, as well as to show spectators to their seats. With a few minor exceptions, ushers had to be found, either among volunteers or, as in the majority of cases, among men and women who were prepared temporarily to give up their jobs and to join the army of suitable men required to keep order. This was yet another enterprise of considerable importance to ensure the success of the Games and which presented almost insurmountable difficulties. To find such manpower was one thing, and to pay for their services was yet another. Even the Police had to be remunerated wherever their services were needed. Considering that the vast majority of these ushers was inexperienced and had to be briefed almost at the last minute "gate-crashing" was reduced to a minimum and those in charge acquitted themselves reasonably well. That many of the ushers were more interested in watching the competitions, rather than to stay on duty so long as was necessary, must be contributed to one of the inevitable failings of human nature. To our regret, the Army Authorities refused to lend us their help, even though we pointed out that, in countries where major sports events are held, the Army personnel is made available to organisers for special duties.

ACCOMMODATION.

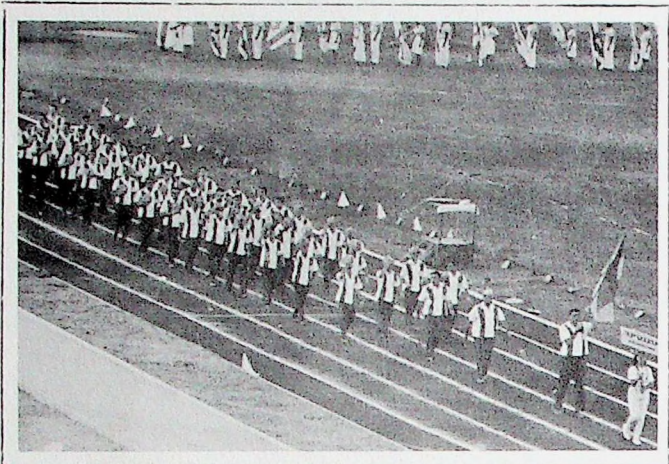
A few facts must be placed on record and, unless these are carefully noted, those who thought fit to level severe criticism at the organisers of the last Maccabiah will remain unconvinced, unforgiving and intransigent in their outlook in connection with the accommodation provided for the



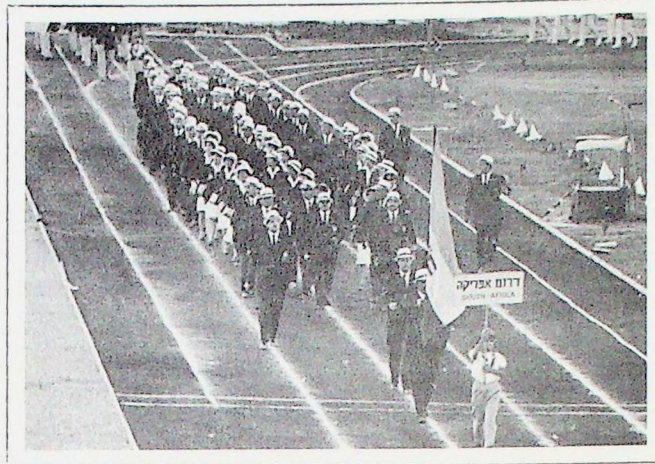
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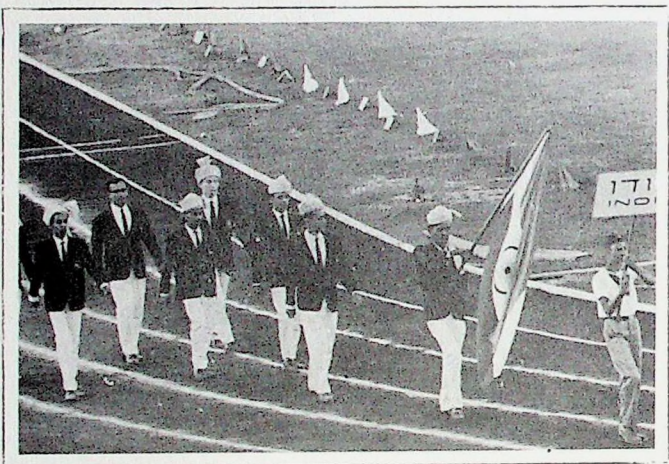
GREAT BRITAIN



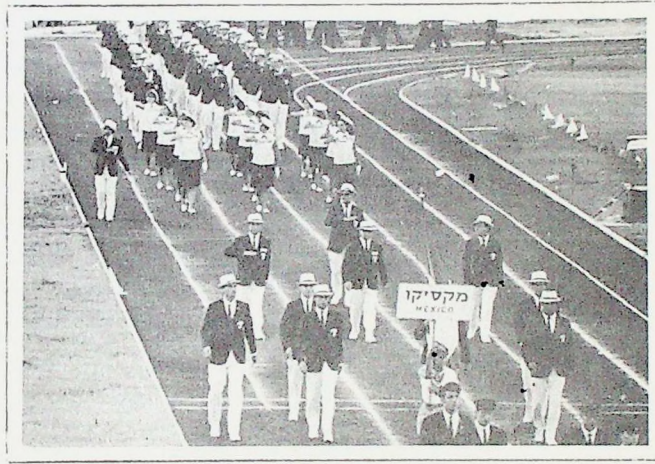
ARGENTINA



SOUTH AFRICA



INDIA



MEXICO



FRANCE



DENMARK & IRELAND

Photographs of some of the participating teams. I regret that photographs of other teams were not available.

sportsmen at the Maccabiah Village, and at the ill-fated "Annexe". (The latest critics appear to have forgotten that during previous Games sportsmen were accommodated in a disused Army Camp or in tents under canvas). Let it be clearly stated that members of the I. M. C. C. Executive Board who met for the last time in Israel in May, 1965, have made a tour of inspection of both places and have satisfied themselves that - subject to all plans laid before them being carried into effect few, if any, of the competitors will have cause for justified grumbles. A decision has been made not to disperse teams, as was done on previous occasions (some at the Wingate Institute, the girls at the Valador Hotel, and yet others in tents pitched on the site of the Village). It has also been agreed to accommodate members of teams, as far as it was feasible together, according to the sports in which they were to compete. The motive underlying this idea was that competitors would get to know each other before they engage in competition and thus foster a better spirit of sports-fellowship - one of the main objectives of the Games! The theory inspiring that thought met with general approval but it was not possible, at the time when the decision was made, to anticipate all the pitfalls.

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The "Annexe".

We were firmly resolved that accommodation at the "Annexe" would be as good, if not better, than that to be found in the Maccabiah Village buildings. Relying on promises received from the Army authorities, as well as from the Jewish Agency, to provide bedroom furniture, beds, bedding and linen, relying also on the contractors to complete the construction of the "Annexe" in time, including indispensable interior decoration, plumbing and other sanitary amenities, the Committee in charge of accommodation hoped to excel itself and were looking forward to being rewarded morally for their untiring efforts. Alas, the reliance on these various promises, however made in good faith, has resulted in frustration and disappointments. Instead of pillows, the authorities sent us old Army blankets. During the first day or two only, the plumbing did not function in some rooms, nor was the electricity laid on in others. We also took too optimistic a view of the distance between the dining rooms in the Village from the "Annexe". We thought that young people, seasoned sportsmen, would not mind walking for ten minutes or so, from their quarters in the summer heatwave. We did not aim at providing luxuries, but we were determined to give reasonable comfort to competitors, both men and women, for rest and relaxation during their leisure hours.

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Allocation of quarters for the various teams has absorbed a great deal of effort and time, but this had to be changed and tampered with frequently, for reasons which I have already mentioned: Not all countries have advised us in good time of the number of competitors in their teams. Some brought teams well in excess on the number advised, whilst others mustered rather less than they had hoped for. Some of the Team Captains refused to conform with or to accept the rooms allocated for their teams, and this necessitated last-minute changes. We were horrified upon learning, 24 hours after the arrival of the first team, that bed-linen, pillows, as well as beds and wardrobes for clothing would not be supplied as promised and I had to summon hastily an emergency meeting of the Board of Directors of the Maccabiah Village to obtain approval of an expenditure of £20,000 for the purchase of the necessary articles which were not available from manufacturers' stocks and which had to be delivered within 24 hours.

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The Israel Tourist Industry - inexperienced.

"For reasons beyond our control" and one could not think of a more truthful and plausible excuse, the Organising Committee has become the target of severe criticism by Team Captains during daily meetings because, not aware of the difficulties experienced or unwilling to listen to legitimate excuses, they made demands upon us hardly becoming sportsmen, many among whom

ought to know better ... Conditions in Israel, with which few tourists are familiar, are such that even those residing in expensive luxury hotels often voice complaints, disregarding the fact that the hotel industry in Israel is still in its infancy, that professional hotel staff is in short supply, that all engaged in this or other industries command high wages and, last but not least, that nothing is ever completed in Israel until the very last-minute, be it a Museum, a Stadium, a Swimming Pool, Library, a Synagogue, a Concert Hall, a Circus, or even office and industrial buildings. And yet - and this is a thought which I offer to all those who were so vocal in their criticism of some of the short-comings affecting accommodation or venues:

I KNOW OF NO COUNTRY IN THE ENTIRE WORLD WHERE ONE COULD FIND A SMALL GROUP OF PUBLIC-SPIRITED MEN DEDICATED TO THE ADVANCEMENT OF AMATEUR SPORT, WHO WOULD, ONCE EVERY FOUR YEARS, HARNESS THEMSELVES ONTO AN ENTERPRISE SUCH AS THE MACCABIAH GAMES AND WHO COULD BE RELIED UPON TO ACCUIT THEMSELVES AS HONOURABLY AND EFFICIENTLY AS DID OUR FRIENDS AND COLLEAGUES IN ISRAEL, IN THE ABSENCE OF OUTSIDE SUPPORT, HAVING TO RELY ON HUNDREDS OF VOLUNTEERS, HAVING NO FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR NEW INVESTMENTS AND HAVING TO COMMIT THEMSELVES TO CONSIDERABLE EXPENSE WITH THE PROSPECTS OF COMPENSATING INCOME BEING UNKNOWN.

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A tribute to generosity.

Since Accommodation, or the inadequacy of it, constitute one of the main complaints by competitors and their Team Captains, I felt it necessary to put some of the facts on record, not with the intention of apologising, but in the hope that those who wish to understand will forgive. Let me also remind everyone that the Maccabiah should be looked upon as an enterprise in which every participating country must accept a share in collective responsibility. But for the generosity of Maccabi supporters in Great Britain and South Africa, as well as the U.S.A. and Canadian Maccabiah Committees, there would have been no Maccabiah Village at all, nor would we be in a position to improve upon the already-existing amenities, to extend in 1965 the kitchen facilities or to air-condition the dining rooms, to provide a Swimming Pool and Playing Grounds on the site of the Village.

The Management of the Maccabiah Village responsible for accommodation and feeding has, on some occasions, erred and made wrong decisions, provoking complaints which could have been avoided.

The American Friendship House project had not materialised. Our North American friends cannot be blamed for their failure. They made serious efforts to raise a substantial sum of money. Their target was \$250,000. If it had been reached and the House erected on the site of the Maccabiah Village, it would have provided ample and comfortable accommodation for 300. It was not until we were informed that all they could raise was about \$50,000 that arrangements were concluded with the owners of the "Annexe" to rent it for a period of 4 weeks and which we were assured would be ready for occupation during the first week of August. Our American friends, jointly with the Canadians have, nevertheless, provided some 60,000 dollars which were spent entirely on the kitchen and dining room improvements to which I have already referred.

Several targets overshoot.

As I have already stated publicly during the luncheon meeting held at the Dan Hotel, well before the Games have ended, and at which were present several distinguished guests, practically all Team Captains and several Chefs de Missions, much of the trouble with the last set of Games was due to an excess of zeal on our part. We have overreached ourselves. As I have then stated: "We have over-shot our targets several times." In a desire to

allow as many countries to compete in all events, and not wishing to limit the number of participants in every National team, we were faced with the problem of catering for over 1,000 men and women - a number which by far exceeded our practically calculated estimates.

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In future, the organisers of the Games may have to consider the advisability of setting a maximum limit for the total number of competitors allowed to participate. They may also have to reduce the number of sports events, rather than going on adding to them. Such assessments would have to be made a year before the 8th Games, in relation to the accommodation which could be assured well in advance.

It will also have to be explained to all competing countries much more clearly than has been done previously, as to the type of accommodation offered by the organisers, that the daily charge per competitor will cover not only the cost of board and lodging, but also conveyance to and from the port of arrival, transportation to and from all venues, free admission to all venues where competitions are held, without there being any need for Team Captains to queue up at the Organising Committee's offices and voice criticism as regards the "per-capita" and "per diem" charges.

It would also be necessary to provide Team Captains in good time with a clear plan of accommodation, showing the quarters allocated for their team according to numbers, men and women. Haggling and bargaining, such as took place last year, must not be tolerated again. Tighter discipline and self-discipline, should be insisted upon. Team Captains should also be advised as early as possible of the type of foods which will be provided and, whilst organisers of Olympic Games, heavily subsidised by wealthy Governments, can well afford to vary the menus according to national tastes, it will be many years yet before such facilities can be extended to participants in the Maccabiah Games. Naturally, a well-balanced diet, as advised by professional catering Consultants familiar with the requirements of sportsmen in training and in competition, should be the underlying principle before type of meals and quantity are finally decided upon.

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TRANSPORTATION.

As is well known, the Organising Committee endeavoured to recruit, or to enlist, the services of as many experts as were available and who were willing to help in honorary capacity. The Executive Committee of the Hapoel Sports Organisation in Israel, nominated several of their best men to serve on the Committee. The co-operation of the Hapoel people has been very gratifying indeed, their nominees working with as much devotion and enthusiasm as did those belonging to the Maccabi Organisation.

Transportation was entrusted to a man known to be one of the veterans in that profession, and whose intentions and promises to do his utmost were never in any doubt. The cost of hiring buses and other means of transportation were high. Regardless of cost, plans were worked out, prepared and submitted for the approval of the Organising Committee in great detail. If in some other sectors of organisation a few doubts have crept in as to whether all will be well, no such misgivings were entertained as regards the transportation arrangements. Indeed, upon their arrival at the Airport, all teams were met by fleets of buses and conveyed to the Maccabiah Village without a hitch. It was not until the Games had commenced that certain breakdowns had occurred. I happen to know the circumstances which caused inconvenience to some of the teams and again, I must say, that these were attributable rather to the lack of experience of some of the minor voluntary officials than to bad planning. One or two events were marred, causing inconvenience to the participants, because some buses had either arrived late, too early, or not at all.

As in most sectors of organisation minor breakdowns were due primarily to one cause: Lack of co-ordination and of central control. This must never happen again!

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As in most other instances, reliance on volunteers, however well-intentioned, is fraught with great risks. In future, in addition to a voluntary member of the Organising Committee, a professional and paid transportation specialist, engaged 4 to 6 weeks prior to the Games, must be in charge of this important Department. His plan must be flexible, in as much as he must provide for minimum, as well as maximum of "scorties". The type of transportation, be they buses or mini-buses, must be decided upon according to a well-planned schedule. A time-table of departures from the Maccabiah Village, as well as from the venues, should be printed and distributed among Team Captains and every participating competitor, and strictly adhered to. So far as possible, only air-conditioned buses should be used, and those competitors not expected to return to the Village during meal hours must be provided with packed luncheons or diners.

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HOSPITALITY AND ENTERTAINMENT.

As in all other sectors of preparations, a special Hospitality Committee has been formed to welcome teams on their arrival, to take care of them through the Customs and Passport Control, to send them in awaiting buses and to escort them on their way to the Maccabiah Village. On their arrival at the Village, they were to be greeted by other officials and made to feel welcome.

Lod Airport authorities were very co-operative. A few special "passes" were issued to leading officials enabling them to welcome incoming teams on the Airport's tarmac. Customs and Passport Control amounted only to a mere formality. There was hardly any control of light and heavy baggage and other concessions have been granted by the Customs Authorities without precedent. Unfortunately, not all members of the Hospitality Committee have turned up when expected. This was due to some confusion in the rota system, as well as to delays in the arrival of some aircraft.

Shortage of time and the full schedule of competitions caused us also to curtail, to a minimum, receptions at various Embassies. A few luncheons were, nevertheless, held, one organised by the Israel Olympic Committee and another by the I.M.C.C. Executive Board. These were fairly well attended but invitations were sent out a little too late, with the result that several team leaders were not notified and were, therefore, absent from these gatherings. Upon enquiring, I was told that not all officials accompanying teams have left their hotel addresses with the Maccabiah Secretariat.

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A detailed programme has been worked out to provide entertainment at the Maccabiah Village each day after the close of competitions. But this programme had been frustrated for a variety of reasons, among them late night competitions for Basketball and Judo, which were very popular and which members of several teams, not otherwise engaged, preferred to attend, rather than to stay at the Village. Fortunately, the British Guitar and Singing Group, as well as the Mexicans, provided some very much appreciated musical and dance entertainment on the lawns of the Village. The Garden Party, organised by the Mayor, Mr. Avraham Kraitzi, at the Ramat Gan National Park, after the Closing Ceremony of the Games, was undoubtedly very much appreciated by hundreds of sportsmen, where singing and dancing went on until the early hours of the morning. Bright and early the following day, most teams have set out on their tours of the country and those participating seemed to have been greatly impressed. The entertainment of competitors in future Maccabiath should be studied carefully in relation to the programme

of sports events.

One of the greatest disappointments which I have suffered personally was when I had to cancel Frankie Vaughan's Concert. He offered his services free of charge and was to have appeared, accompanied by a band and his own pianist, on the night following the Closing Ceremony. Fearing that this highly-paid and very much in demand Anglo-Jewish entertainer would come to Israel at great expense (his and his pianist's fares were to be paid by two Maccabi sympathisers in Great Britain) and that arrangements for him to appear on the lawns of the Maccabiah Village would clash with the aforementioned Garden Party at the National Park, I thought it wiser to cancel his trip, rather than to see him entertain only a small number of spectators.

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The Cafeteria.

Plans were laid and approved for the completion and erection of a Cafeteria alongside the Swimming Pool, where light refreshments would be catered to all sportsmen residing at the Maccabiah Village at low prices. As in other instances, completion of the cafeteria (which was a gift from Mrs. P. Gildesgame) was considerably delayed, and so was the indispensable installation specially ordered for the purpose. Hastily, an attendant had to be found to dispense the refreshments and, owing to a misunderstanding in the instructions issued to him, the prices charged were found excessive, with the result that visitors became justifiably indignant. The unfortunate incident was discovered too late and, although prices have been reduced, it was too late to remedy the damage caused. It is to be hoped that the Cafeteria, now known as "Rendezvous Miriam" will serve the purposes for which it was intended, and that this additional amenity, alongside the now very popular Swimming Pool, will make its contribution to already existing facilities, so very much appreciated by overseas visitors taking up residence at the Village nowadays.

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How to improve atmosphere at the "Village"

To be appreciated, hospitality and entertainment of visitors or sportsmen from abroad must be planned in good time and entrusted to persons with a sense of value for good public relations. Plans drawn up well before the arrival of teams, pursued consistently and efficiently, should go a long way towards rendering young people, most of them visiting Israel for the first time, to be better impressed by Israel and its inhabitants. A more serious effort should be made to invite a number of young Israelis, of both sexes, to visit the Village to entertain and to fraternise with the teams during leisure hours. Such visitors to be provided with special admission passes, authorising them to enter the Village perimeter, on the understanding, however, that they can only do so at set hours, and that none of them be allowed access to the dormitories.

More Night-Watchmen should be engaged, as well as supervisors during the daytime, who would not allow unauthorised persons to roam around, as well as to partake in free meals to which they are not entitled. Petty thefts were also known to take place as many sportsmen complained of missing objects, such as articles of clothing, medals, as well as money. Such incidents - not all of which could be prevented - marred the pleasure of the visitors, as well as caused them to lodge complaints.

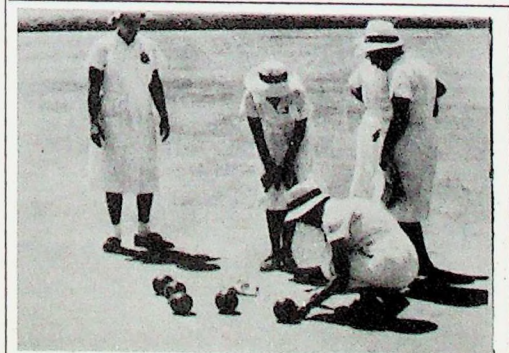
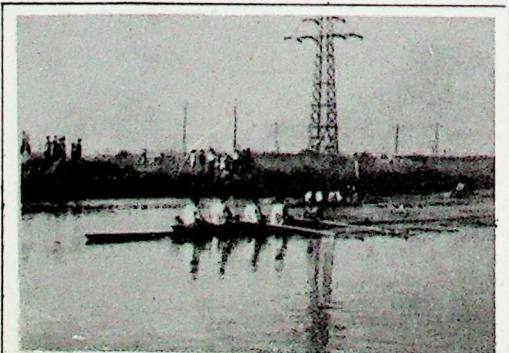
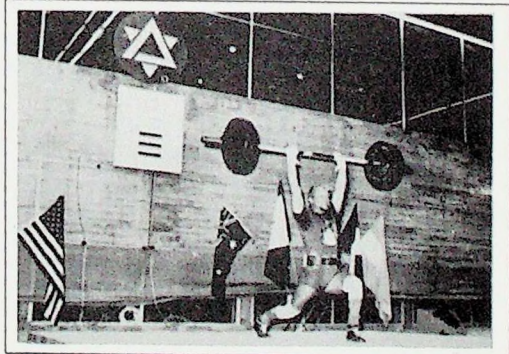
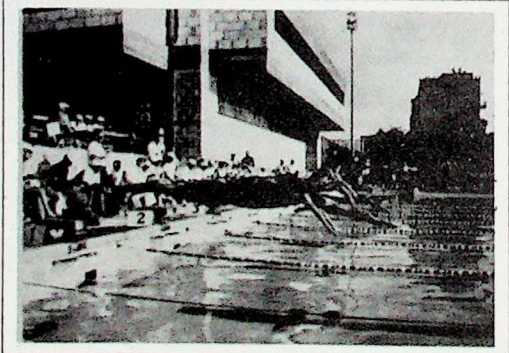
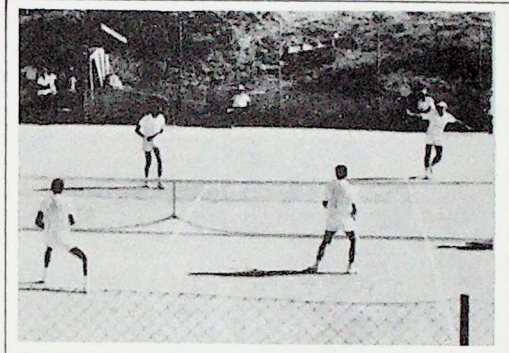
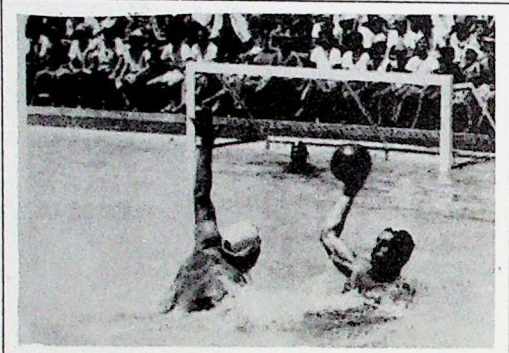
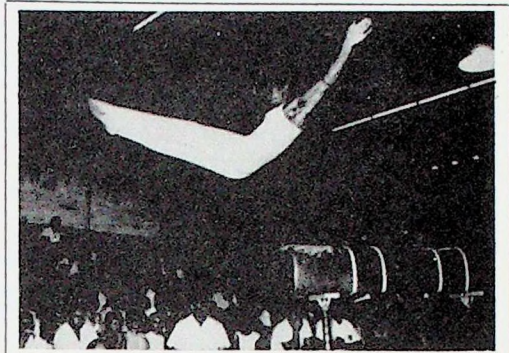
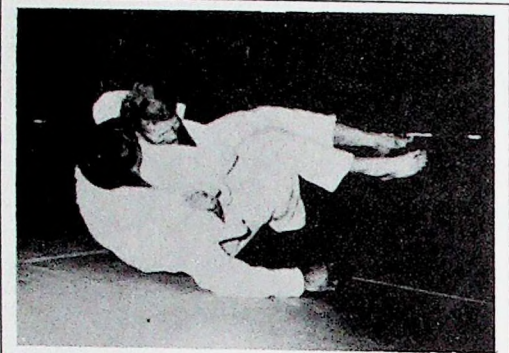
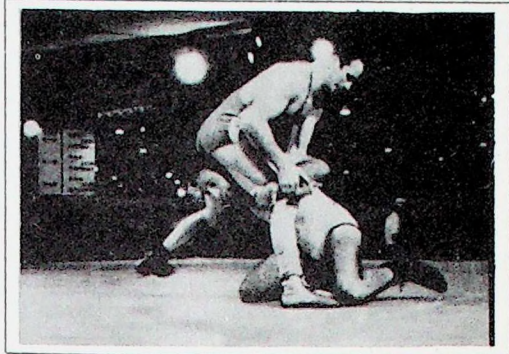
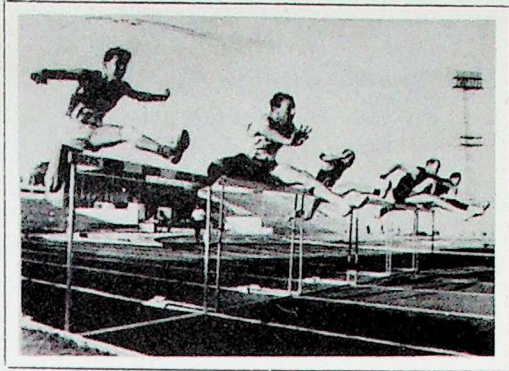
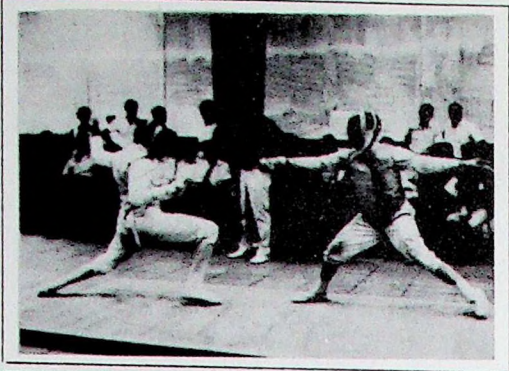
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It is also advisable to have a special Information Office set up at the Maccabiah Village where enquiries could be answered and guidance offered to those seeking opportunities for sight-seeing, as well as for entertainment in Town. The presence of multi-lingual interpreters at the Village last year was not adequate but should be considered as an indispensable amenity in the future. The Organising Committee should also insist upon each team appointing a Liaison Officer who alone would deal with all aspects of Team Welfare, other than sports. The presence of a Bank and Beauty Salon on the site of

7th MACCABIAH



ACTION PICTURES TAKEN DURING SOME COMPETITIONS IN VARIOUS SPORTS

the Village has proved useful but, considering the numbers of participants in 1965 - they were insufficient. Laundry facilities must also be improved upon. More attention will have to be paid to additional transportation facilities for those wishing to commute between the Village and the surrounding towns. Such transportation facilities to be paid for by those requiring the service and would not, therefore, add an additional financial burden to the organisers.

Facilities must also be offered to sportsmen, not engaged in competitions, to gather in a lounge, as well as outdoors, providing them with light entertainment whenever desired.

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PUBLICITY AND PUBLIC RELATIONS.

The Press.

Several Press Conferences, held before the Games, were attended by Sports Editors and news reporters. Indeed, the Israeli Press Association thought fit to arrange a luncheon, with myself as guest of honour, in the course of which I have appealed to the hosts to popularise the Games and to report faithfully, without bias or prejudice, on the results of sports events that were to follow. I have emphasized the desirability not to introduce an element of politics into their reporting and to bear in mind that the Maccabiah Games have become a unique Jewish Sports Festival, which continues to attract thousands of our Youth from every corner of the earth, that these Games will continue to be held in Israel, regardless of distances which have to be travelled, the cost entailed and the temporary absence of adequate facilities, indispensable to ensure the success of important International Sports Meets.

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World-wide coverage.

Colourful posters were to be found on every street corner in Tel-Aviv, many thousands of copies of which have been distributed several weeks prior to the Games, through the good offices of the El-Al Airlines, to every country intending to send teams. Several foreign newspapermen, as well as Newsreel and T. V. Cameramen, arrived in Israel to cover the Games, and the Americans have sent also a Public Relations Specialist to advise the organisers and to assist them in their work. Telegraphic Agencies were also represented. For the first time, and thanks to representations made to the Prime Minister's Office, a Telex Service has been placed at their disposal by the Government Office. Press Releases were issued every day, most of which were faithfully quoted in the Daily Press. -

By and large, press coverage was good, as can also be judged by the thousands of newspaper clippings which have reached my office wherever newspapers in English appear. Thus, coverage of the Maccabiah Games was given in papers in the U.S.A., Canada, throughout Europe, even in Japan, Australia and New Zealand, as well as in practically all countries on the African Continent. There can be no doubt at all that the Maccabiah Games have established for themselves the reputation which they deserve, that of an important International Sports Meet. Naturally, the Press of each country has high-lighted the successes achieved by their own nationals. It was also gratifying to see how important Sports magazines in the U.S.A., Great Britain and elsewhere, have devoted one or two pages to coverage of the Maccabiah, reproducing photographs of outstanding events or performances.

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A black spot.

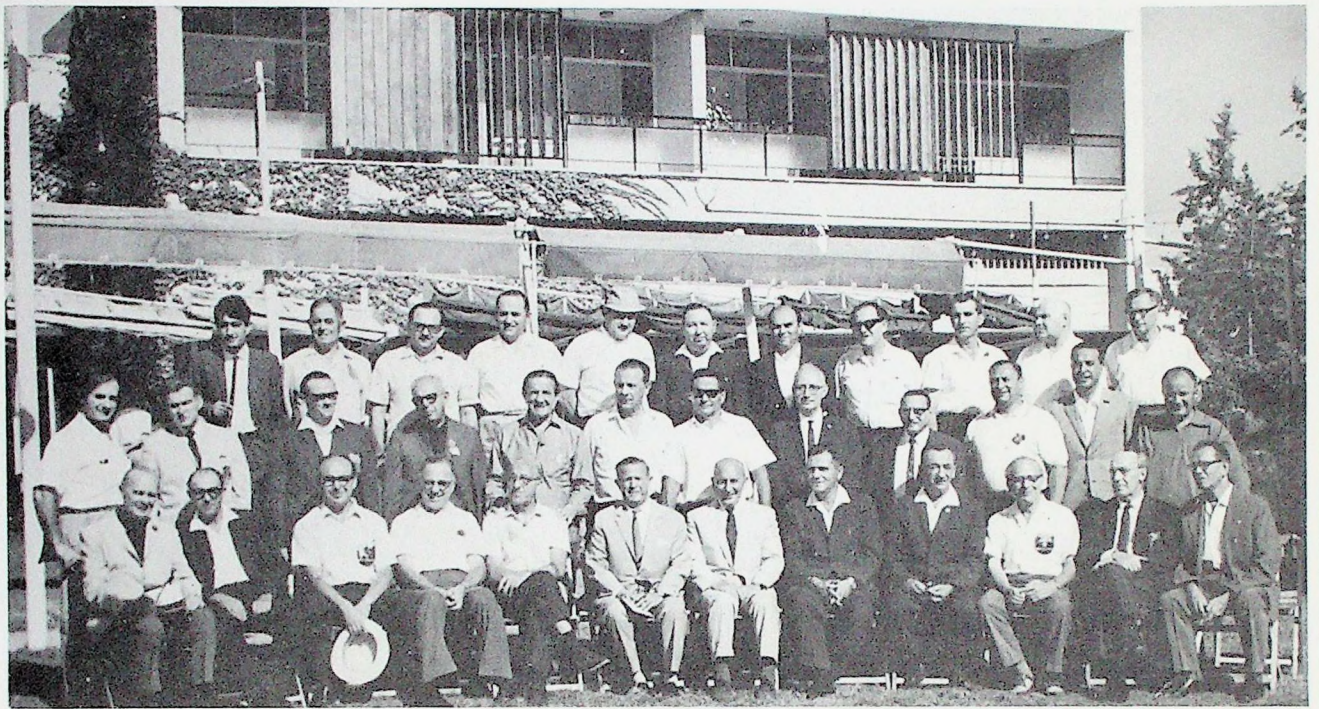
An unsavoury exchange of "Letters to the Editor" has appeared in the



A presentation made by the Mexican team to Gildesgame, Chairman, I.M.G.C. From left to right: Krumholz, Yasinovsky, Kralem and Fishbein.

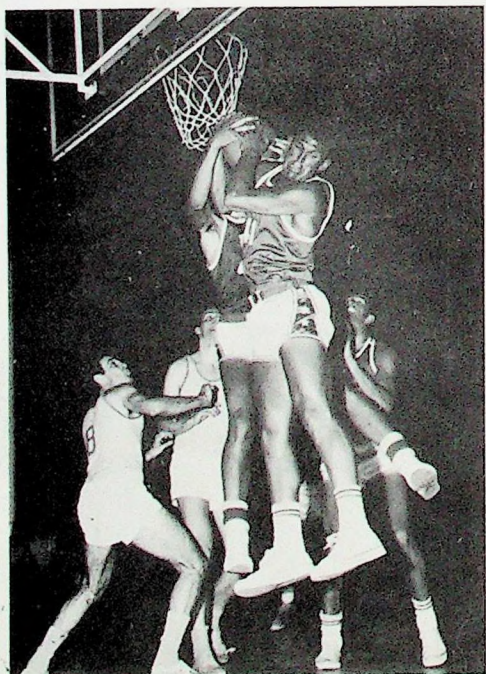


The new Cafeteria at the Maccabiah Village named "Rendezvous Miriam" - a gift from Miriam (Manusia) Gildesgame.

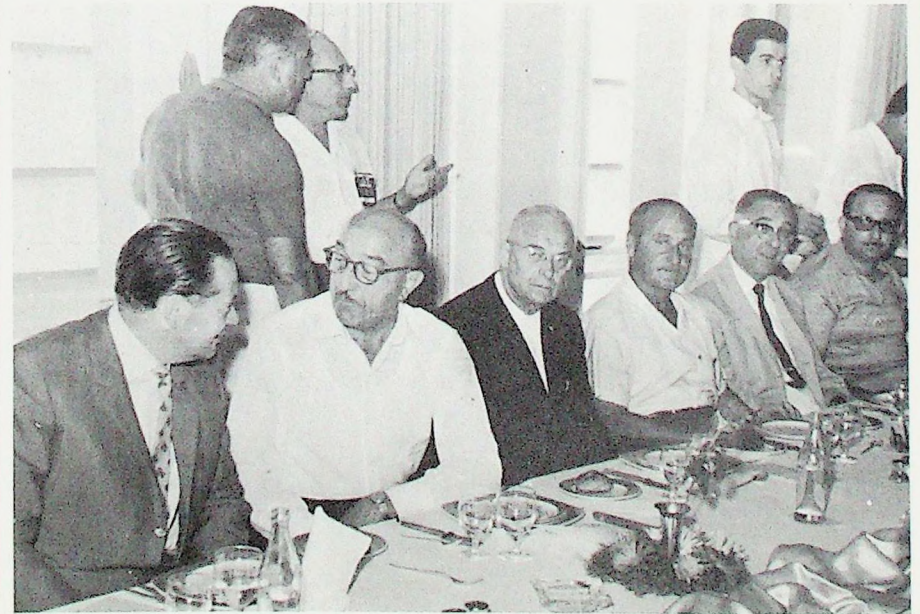


The Israel Olympic Committee entertains members of the Board of the International Maccabiah Games Committee and distinguished visitors from overseas.

From left to right: Lovell, Wein, Worms, Cohen, Gildesgame, Zysman, State, Inbar, Glovinsky, Atlasz, Copenhagen, Yekutieli. 2nd Row, eighth from left: Rosenberg.



U.S.A. versus Israel in the finals of the Basketball Tournament. One of the most exciting events of the Games.



I.M.G.C. Luncheon. From left to right: Daume, Gildesgame, Paulen, Goetz, Cohen, Fischer. Standing: Oberlander, and Atlasz.

columns of the "Jewish Chronicle" in London, as well as in one or two Anglo-Jewish provincial papers, mainly inspired by one or two officials who accompanied the British team. These featured a few complaints concerning the accommodation at the "Annexe", as well as the "poor quality" of the food. Fortunately, this was an isolated instance. Maccabi magazines appearing in other lands and columns of Jewish weeklies and monthlies overseas, were very generous in their praise for the Maccabiah, and it was particularly heartening for me to read reports appearing in Latin-American dailies and weeklies, in which team members and officials were quoted as saying that, to them the Maccabiah was an unforgettable experience, having enjoyed every minute of it.

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Public Relations.

As to public relations generally, before and during the Games, this is a matter which will require a great deal more thought and attention in future. Its value in Israel is not yet fully appreciated. The Israel Tourist industry can hardly keep up with the ever-increasing influx of visitors. So far as I know, there are a few firms specialising in public relations except where commercial considerations are involved. Insofar as the Maccabiah Games are concerned, I would be prepared to dispense with any exaggerated value placed on the abstract concept of public relations, and would rather see more emphasis laid on sincere but well-organised hospitality extended to all-comers, be they spectators, sportsmen, officials, judges and referees, coming from overseas, foreign newspapermen and anyone else known to be desirous to assist and to enhance both the prestige and the potential development of this important enterprise which has done so much to promote sports in the ranks of our youth and to foster a spirit of friendly competition for highest honours in the greatest of all, the one and only Jewish Sports Festival, held quadrennially on the soil of Israel.

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CO-ORDINATION

At the risk of repeating myself, I should like to assure everyone reading this survey that every effort has been made, so far as experience and the gift of foresight are of any help, to plan every aspect of the Games and all that this involves in terms of preparations and in implementation. Some of the shortcomings, of which we are only too conscious, and minor breakdowns, might have been avoided, had control of the organisation been vested in a full-time Director-General, well-qualified, endowed with a keen sense of duty, preferably with past experience in the realm of International Sports Meets. Already in connection with the 1957 Games, I have advocated that such a man be appointed and, at one time, the Israeli Army promised to release a high-ranking Officer, a veteran sportsman, to take on this task. Unfortunately, owing to illness, he was not available. Again enquiries have been made in connection with the 1961 Games, but with no results. Consequently, the I.M.G.C. was set up to plan the Games, and then to entrust the carrying out of decisions to an Organising Committee in Israel. Heads of Departments were nominated, who worked to the best of their ability and the time that they could spare outside business hours. The absence of a Director-General and, therefore, of a man capable of co-ordinating all aspects of organisation, was acutely felt.

It was that lack of co-ordination and of supreme authority that has proved to be the cause of many setbacks.

MACCABIAH SECRETARIAT.

The Secretariat and Headquarters of the Organising Committee of the Games, was housed in the premises situated at Idelson Street and made available by the Tel-Aviv Municipality. There being no better

alternative, the Organising Committee had to set up its office in a suite of rooms on several floors in the centre of the town, where the clatter of traffic in the streets and the incessant noise, due to the windows having to remain open, rendered work and concentration impossible. Added to that, the constant flow of visitors invading the rooms without the necessary authority, has almost driven leading members of the Organising Committee to desperation.

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What many of our friends, residing abroad, are unaware of is that, whenever a major promotion is held in Israel, involving international participation, there is an unlimited clamour for free admission tickets. Government Departments, Municipal Offices, Army Authorities, Institutions and other organisations, all think themselves entitled to free admission tickets and, when refused, they do not hesitate to issue demands, followed by threats... In many instances, these organisations send high-ranking officials demanding hundreds of complimentary tickets without due regard to the pleas or refusals made by the Hon. Treasurer or his Assistants. Trouble was also being experienced with some officials accompanying teams who were issued with complimentary tickets, but who did not think the seats reserved for them befitting the importance of their "status"... The Secretariat also had to solve last-minute problems connected with the Opening and Closing ceremonies which, as we all know, involved participation of thousands, not to mention the spectators. At any given time, one could find on the premises at Idelson Street, no less than 300 persons, milling from room to room and from storey to storey without regard for the hour of the day, or to the pre-occupation of those burdened with immense responsibilities. It was nothing short of a miracle that the Opening and Closing ceremonies, as well as most sports events, were not marred by more serious breakdowns.

SALE OF TICKETS.

The Maccabiah Secretariat in Idelson Street had set up many Departments dealing with sports, opening and closing ceremonies, press, public relations, general management, etc., etc. It became a hive of activity and a meeting point for anyone having anything to do with the organisation of the Games. The offices were open 18 hours a day and the telephone switchboard was often congested with incoming or outgoing calls. As already stated, leading members of the Organising Committee entrusted with immense responsibilities, were unable to concentrate on their work and often had to attend meetings until the early hours of the morning, when the premises were no longer being invaded by ticket-hunters and others seeking various concessions and privileges. When important visitors, be they Chefs de Missions, Team Captains or delegates to the World Congress wished to see anyone, they often had to wait for hours, their patience exhausted. Much of this trouble could have been avoided, if the sale of tickets, as well as distribution of complimentary admission cards could have been separated from the Secretariat or dealt with differently. It would not be fair to blame those in charge of distribution of tickets because the printing of those, especially for the Opening and Closing Ceremonies, as well as for major events, has been delayed, for the simple reason that the seats at the Stadium, the Swimming Pool and other venues, have been numbered almost at the last minute. It was not possible to do so earlier for reasons given elsewhere in the survey.

It is not easy to offer a remedy but I will venture to submit a few suggestions.

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The sale of tickets to the public should be entrusted, as heretofore, to one or several ticket agencies. Institutions and organisations entitled to privileged treatment should be notified a month or so before the Games as to the number of tickets allocated to them (complimentary tickets) against which there will be no appeal.

Blocks of seats shall be set aside at all venues, reserved for sportsmen, whether participating or attending as spectators. Upon their arrival, Team Captains should be handed such tickets for distribution.

Admission to the Secretariat Offices, whether located in Tel-Aviv or nearer the Maccabiah Village, should be strictly limited only to those having appointments or provided with passes authorising access to the premises. Special hours to be set aside during which visitors by appointment can call. In this manner, those members of the Organising Committee engaged in their work shall not be encumbered and imposed upon.

The offices of the Secretariat (and I hope that such will be available in good time) to begin to function 6 months before the opening of the Games and, prior to that, to be accommodated at the offices of the Maccabi World Union.

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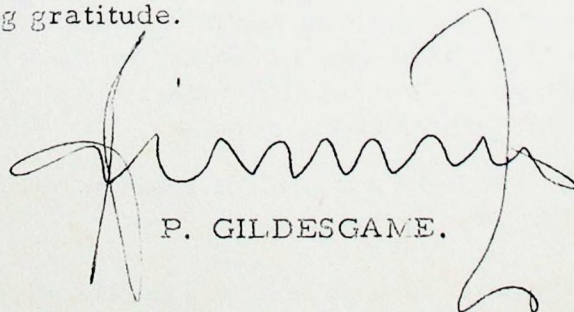
IN CONCLUSION I wish to add a few remarks:

I have stressed several negative aspects as regards the organisation and administration of the Games, prompted primarily by a desire to place on record the difference between planning - however comprehensive, and implementation which met with difficulties. Thus, several object lessons will be learned by those who will be entrusted with various tasks in future.

I have not dealt in detail with the spectacular Opening and Closing ceremonies, nor with any sports events. All were agreed that these were carried out to the satisfaction of tens of thousands of spectators and and that few participants, if any, had legitimate cause for complaints.

I do not single out any particular member of the IMGC Executive, nor those of the Organising Committee in Israel, whose gallantry and devotion to duty in the face of enormous difficulties have earned well-deserved praise. None of them seek publicity and all those involved in the preparation and in the carrying out of the 7th Maccabiah Games drew satisfaction from the knowledge that they have accomplished a project which few could match or emulate.

It is to be hoped that those who have now acquired a more intimate knowledge of the tremendous amount of work entailed in the organisation of the Maccabiah Games - as revealed in this report and survey, will be more lenient in their criticism and more generous in their appreciation of those to whom we owe everlasting gratitude.



P. GILDESGAME.

CHAIRMAN'S NEWS LETTER

NO. 88

הסתדרות עולמית מכבי
MACCABI WORLD UNION

December 1964.

EUROPEAN EXECUTIVE HEADQUARTERS

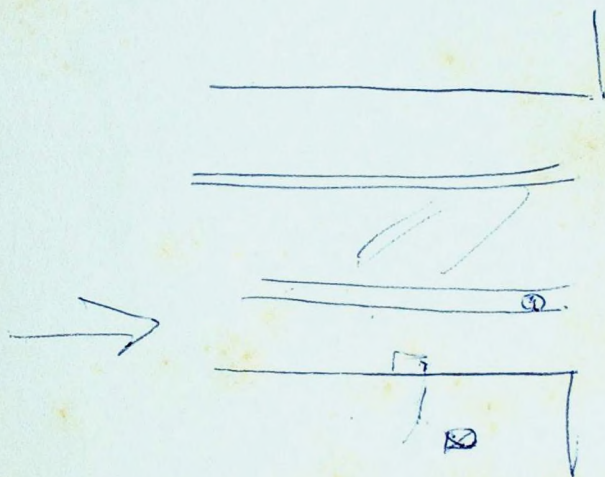
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Published in London by P. Gildesgame

Chairman, M.W.U. Executive





Editorial Comment

A MEMORABLE VISIT TO SOUTH AMERICA.

Dear friends,

This issue is devoted entirely to my recent visit to South America.

Never in all my Maccabi wanderings, in various parts of the world, where I have attended Sports Games, Congresses, Conferences, or any other important functions, have I felt so happy as I did during my week's stay in Buenos Aires. As soon as I set foot on the soil of Argentina, after a 14 hours flight from New York, I felt completely at home among friends dedicated to the welfare of our youth and loyal to the Movement which I had the honour to represent on this auspicious occasion. Sincere and generous hospitality marked every hour of the day till the early hours of the morning. Surrounded by wellwishers, keen and enthusiastic, I have come to realise that, despite the strength of the Maccabi Movement in Latin-America, its prodigious growth and the popularity which it enjoys throughout the Jewish and non-Jewish Communities, our Youth Leaders there are humble and determined to bring to fruition their imaginative plans, regardless of difficulties and despite the fear of latent anti-Jewish feelings in certain sections of the population in whose midst they have settled. Most gratifying of all my "discoveries" was how far flung the Maccabi Movement is throughout South America, how the clubs and associations have consolidated their positions and how genuinely they strive at spreading the ideals of Maccabi, far and wide, among young and adults alike. Everyone with whom I came into contact, some who are engaged actively in communal as well as in Zionist work, others somewhat assimilated and detached from the religious-minded section of the Community, seemed to enjoy working for Maccabi and consider it a privilege to be counted among leaders of the Movement. Kindheartedness and hospitality, of which I have seen so much evidence, are hallmarks of good human-beings.

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Many South American Jewish communities have been established for over 50 years and, yet, none have lost a sense of belonging to our tradition, cultural and national heritage. Although orthodox religious observance is less noticeable, the interest in our Jewish brethren in Israel (and elsewhere), in its prosperity and defence, are genuine and sincere. They are well aware of the Anti-Jewish currents prevalent in many States, but they betray no fear. On the contrary, I have seen ample proof of mental and physical preparedness. In this respect our various clubs form an avant-guard, and I have reason to believe that even the most daring know that they could not assail any Jew with impunity. I have not come across a single Club Leader who spoke with fear, trepidation or misgiving, about the danger of anti-Jewish discrimination, although I was told that some elder Jews and Jewesses in Buenos Aires, did not attend the spectacular Opening Ceremony of the 1st Macabiada at the Luna Park, for fear of riots. There was no sign of it. When the flag of the State of Israel was hoisted to its mast, thousands stood up singing Hatikva with all non-Jewish visitors joining in the applause.

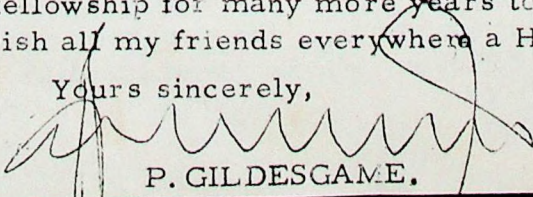
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When the Argentine team of competitors stepped out into the Arena, the Municipal Symphony Orchestra stopped playing a Military March to allow the boys and girls to sing the well known Israeli song "Hiney Ma Tov U'ma Naim Shevet Achim Gam Yachad." An unforgettable experience! So was also the sight of the other competing teams who came in marching proudly on to the Arena in their various colourful uniforms, prompted by Cheer Leaders in hand-clapping or sing-songs. (I would very much like to see similar manifestations repeated at the Maccabiah Games in Israel.)

I am sure my readers will forgive me if I conclude these remarks by the following statement: "Here was a true reward for one who has devoted many years of his life to the promotion of Maccabi."

To all those who made my stay in Buenos Aires such an unforgettable experience, whether national leaders or sportsmen, I say: "Thank you very much, and may we all be spared to enjoy such Maccabi fellowship for many more years to come. On the occasion of the New Year, I wish all my friends everywhere a Happy, Healthy and Prosperous 1965.

Yours sincerely,


P. GILDESGAME.

The VIth Congress of the Latin-American Maccabi Confederation. 25/26th October, 1964

On Sunday, October 25th, some 50 delegates representing Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay, gathered at the premises of the Asociacion Cultural Israelita (A.C.I.B.A.) Buenos Aires where, after the playing of the Argentine National Anthem and Hatikva, Marcos Seltzer, out-going President of the Confederation, declared the Congress open. The credentials of the delegates checked, the dais was occupied by the Praesidium and the Agenda of the Congress proceeded with.

After an excellent luncheon, Congress resumed its business in earnest. At 6.p.m. we attended an official reception given by the Argentine Zionist Federation, at which Jaine I. Feldman, the 40 years old Vice-President of the Executive, presided. Speaking in Hebrew and in Spanish, he outlined the history of the ancient Maccabi warriors, expressing the hope that the modern Maccabim will carry on in the tradition of those whose time-honoured name they bear.

On Monday, 26th October at 9.a.m., the delegates reassembled. Pierre Gildesgame delivered the key-note speech, in the course of which he stressed the importance which the Maccabi Movement attaches to the continued progress of Latin-American Maccabi Confederation, numerically the largest continental group of Organisations, whose membership is now estimated (including Mexico) at about 175,000. He warned, however, against complacency and a sense of self-satisfaction. "Quality of your membership is more important than quantity". Gildesgame expressed great satisfaction at the Territorial reports by Heads of the delegations, concerning their constant growth and the numerous activities in which they engage. He was happy to learn that Judaism, in the ranks of Latin-American youth, was a reality and that the appreciation of Zionism and of Israel was being fostered with great sincerity, and without fear of the bogus of dual loyalties. Having visited the premises of the Maccabi Club in Buenos Aires, the beautiful grounds of the "Hakoah" Country and River Club, as well as the impressive building of the "Hebraica", he expressed the hope that the tens of thousands of members, young and not-so-old, who have rallied round our Movement in recent years in the Argentine, in Brazil, in Paraguay, in Peru and Uruguay, Mexico and Chile, will carry the Maccabi torch with pride and a sense of responsibility. The latest affiliations to, or mergers with, Maccabi Clubs in Latin-America, counting many thousands of members, constituted a challenge to the leaders - a challenge which, Gildesgame felt confident, they would meet and show themselves worthy of the trust placed in them. He welcomed the presence of Observer Delegates from Paraguay, who applied for affiliation to the Confederation, as well as the latest "recruit" from Hebraica Peru. The presence of Mexico's delegates was particularly welcome. No objection would be raised to the Latin-American Maccabi Games being referred to as the "Pan'American Macabiada" as it became evident that they have had the effect of rallying the sports-minded members around our Movement. He was grateful for the invitation extended to him to come to Buenos Aires, to be present at the Congress, and to witness the 1st Pan-American Macabiada. Gildesgame concluded by saying that he will carry away with him pleasant and enduring memories. At long last, he could now see with his own eyes something of the strength and vigour of our Movement in South America and to meet with many colleagues with whom he became acquainted in Israel during the 6th Maccabiah, and with others whom he has met for the first time. Thus, the image of Latin-American Maccabi organisations came to life.

George Flesch, a member of the World Executive, spoke eloquently when bringing greetings to the Congress on behalf of his Israeli Executive colleagues. Flesch, who is well familiar with conditions in most Latin-

Editorial Comment

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Many South American Jewish communities have been established for over 50 years and, yet, none have lost a sense of belonging to our tradition, cultural and national heritage. Although orthodox religious observance is less noticeable, the interest in our Jewish brethren in Israel (and elsewhere), in its prosperity and defence, are genuine and sincere. They are well aware of the Anti-Jewish currents prevalent in many States, but they betray no fear. On the contrary, I have seen ample proof of mental and physical preparedness. In this respect our various clubs form an avant-guard, and I have reason to believe that even the most daring know that they could not assail any Jew with impunity. I have not come across a single Club Leader who spoke with fear, trepidation or misgiving, about the danger of anti-Jewish discrimination, although I was told that some elder Jews and Jewesses in Buenos Aires, did not attend the spectacular Opening Ceremony of the 1st Macabiada at the Luna Park, for fear of riots. There was no sign of it. When the flag of the State of Israel was hoisted to its mast, thousands stood up singing Hatikva with all non-Jewish visitors joining in in the applause.

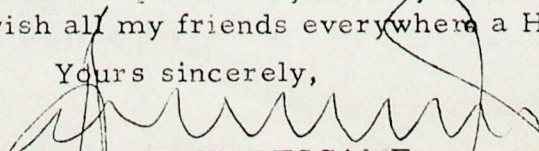
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When the Argentine team of competitors stepped out into the Arena, the Municipal Symphony Orchestra stopped playing a Military March to allow the boys and girls to sing the well known Israeli song "Hiney Ma Tov U'-ma Naim Shevet Achim Gam Yachad." An unforgettable experience! So was also the sight of the other competing teams who came in marching proudly on to the Arena in their various colourful uniforms, prompted by Cheer Leaders in hand-clapping or sing-songs. (I would very much like to see similar manifestations repeated at the Maccabiah Games in Israel.)

I am sure my readers will forgive me if I conclude these remarks by the following statement: "Here was a true reward for one who has devoted many years of his life to the promotion of Maccabi."

To all those who made my stay in Buenos Aires such an unforgettable experience, whether national leaders or sportsmen, I say: "Thank you very much, and may we all be spared to enjoy such Maccabi fellowship for many more years to come. On the occasion of the New Year, I wish all my friends everywhere a Happy, Healthy and Prosperous 1965.

Yours sincerely,



P. GILDEGAME.

The VIth Congress of the Latin-American

Maccabi Confederation. 25/26th October, 1964

On Sunday, October 25th, some 50 delegates representing Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay, gathered at the premises of the Asociation Cultural Israelita (A.C.I.B.A.) Buenos Aires where, after the playing of the Argentine National Anthem and Hatikva, Marcos Seltzer, out-going President of the Confederation, declared the Congress open. The credentials of the delegates checked, the dais was occupied by the Praesidium and the Agenda of the Congress proceeded with.

After an excellent luncheon, Congress resumed its business in earnest. At 6.p.m. we attended an official reception given by the Argentine Zionist Federation, at which Jaine I. Feldman, the 40 years old Vice-President of the Executive, presided. Speaking in Hebrew and in Spanish, he outlined the history of the ancient Maccabi warriors, expressing the hope that the modern Maccabim will carry on in the tradition of those whose time-honoured name they bear.

On Monday, 26th October at 9.a.m., the delegates reassembled. Pierre Gildesgame delivered the key-note speech, in the course of which he stressed the importance which the Maccabi Movement attaches to the continued progress of Latin-American Maccabi Confederation, numerically the largest continental group of Organisations, whose membership is now estimated (including Mexico) at about 175,000. He warned, however, against complacency and a sense of self-satisfaction. "Quality of your membership is more important than quantity". Gildesgame expressed great satisfaction at the Territorial reports by Heads of the delegations, concerning their constant growth and the numerous activities in which they engage. He was happy to learn that Judaism, in the ranks of Latin-American youth, was a reality and that the appreciation of Zionism and of Israel was being fostered with great sincerity, and without fear of the bogus of dual loyalties. Having visited the premises of the Maccabi Club in Buenos Aires, the beautiful grounds of the "Hakoah" Country and River Club, as well as the impressive building of the "Hebraica", he expressed the hope that the tens of thousands of members, young and not-so-old, who have rallied round our Movement in recent years in the Argentine, in Brazil, in Paraguay, in Peru and Uruguay, Mexico and Chile, will carry the Maccabi torch with pride and a sense of responsibility. The latest affiliations to, or mergers with, Maccabi Clubs in Latin-America, counting many thousands of members, constituted a challenge to the leaders - a challenge which, Gildesgame felt confident, they would meet and show themselves worthy of the trust placed in them. He welcomed the presence of Observer Delegates from Paraguay, who applied for affiliation to the Confederation, as well as the latest "recruit" from Hebraica Peru. The presence of Mexico's delegates was particularly welcome. No objection would be raised to the Latin-American Maccabi Games being referred to as the "Pan'American Macabiada" as it became evident that they have had the effect of rallying the sports-minded members around our Movement. He was grateful for the invitation extended to him to come to Buenos Aires, to be present at the Congress, and to witness the 1st Pan-American Macabiada. Gildesgame concluded by saying that he will carry away with him pleasant and enduring memories. At long last, he could now see with his own eyes something of the strength and vigour of our Movement in South America and to meet with many colleagues with whom he became acquainted in Israel during the 6th Maccabiah, and with others whom he has met for the first time. Thus, the image of Latin-American Maccabi organisations came to life.

George Flesch, a member of the World Executive, spoke eloquently when bringing greetings to the Congress on behalf of his Israeli Executive colleagues. Flesch, who is well familiar with conditions in most Latin-

With L A T I N A M E R I C A N C O N G R E S S
Buenos Aires 25th and 26th October, 1964



David Kopenhagen thanking Congress for electing him Hon. Life President of the Latin-American Maccabi Confederation.



Presentation made to Samuel Back for services rendered to Maccabi Sau Paulo.



Kick-off - Chile versus Brazil.



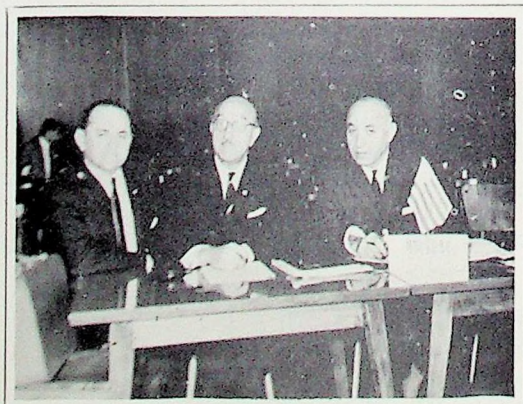
In conversation with I. Gertzenstein (Hon. Congress Secretary) and Tchina during Conference interval.



Dr. Isaac Fischer, elected President of the Latin-American Maccabi Confederation. On his right Marco Seltzer, on his left Luis Tchina. On extreme right Willy Kraim, Continental Shaliach.



During the Reception for Congress delegates at the Buenos Aires Community Centre.



With Leon Kaplun (Chile) and Alejandro Holander (Uruguay).



Praesidium of the Congress.

American states, paid a tribute to all those who dedicate themselves to the furtherance of the Movement. He spoke at some length about Gildesgame's leadership and concluded by expressing the hope of seeing all those present in Israel on the occasion of the 7th Maccabiah.

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About noon, Congress delegates were nominated to various commissions to deal with constitutional matters, educational, cultural and sports activities. The Steering Committee was to receive and scrutinise the various resolutions before they were placed before the Plenary and Final Sessions.

Among the more significant Resolutions were the following:-

- * Henceforth, the parent body of all Latin-American Maccabi Territorial Organisations shall be known as the "Latin-American Maccabi Confederation." The continental Games will be known as the "Pan-American Macabiadas."
- * The Executive of the Confederation will publish a Bulletin in four languages: Spanish, Portuguese, English and Hebrew, copies of which will be distributed to Maccabi Territorial Organisations all over the world.
- * The Maccabi World Union Executive to be urged to provide suitable Schlichim, wherever required, and the Pan-American Maccabi Confederation to set up a Continental School for Youth Leaders who are to be sent to various countries, according to requirements. Seminars are to be organised in each country and those trained there to become Club or Section Leaders, able to assist the principal Schlichim.
- * The Youth Department of the Maccabi World Union to take care of all Maccabi Youth Leaders coming to Israel to attend the special Institute, run by the Jewish Agency. A recommendation was also made that, insofar as work in Kibbutzim is concerned, preference is to be given to the Kibbutz Bahan, founded by the Argentine Maccabi Federation.
- * Every Territorial Organisation shall be encouraged to promote trips to Israel by groups of Maccabi Youth under the existing Jewish Agency schemes with the Kfar Ha'Maccabiah as principal base. Likewise, adults should be encouraged to form groups to tour Israel and to stay at the Kfar Ha'Maccabiah for as long a period as possible.
- * A balanced programme of cultural activities, of a Jewish content to be introduced throughout Maccabi clubs.
- * In cultural as well as in sports activities, emphasis to be placed on quality rather than on quantity.
- * The Modi'in Forest project to be promoted throughout the Confederation's territories and members of Maccabi requested actively to participate in it.

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Several Resolutions dealing with sports activities were inspired by an awareness that training in sport must be treated seriously and sports competitions organised according to International Rules.

Provision is to be made to include competitions in the next Latin-American Macabiadas for youth aged 11 to 14 years.

The 2nd Macabiada is to be held in Brazil August/September 1966 and the 3rd in Mexico City in 1968.

- * As regards the 7th Maccabiah, to be held in Israel in 1965, Congress unanimously voted in favour of nominating El-Al as official carrier, on the understanding, however, that El-Al's fares shall be competitive, that they would guarantee the arrival and departure of the teams, according to a schedule to



Commemorative Bronze Medal struck by the Brazilian Maccabi Federation.



Jose Burstein and Pierre Gildesgame at the foot of the monument to Gen. San Martin, the National Hero of Argentina, where wreaths were laid.



Verso of the medal to commemorate the 1st Pan-American Maccabiada.



National Flags of competing teams hoisted on their masts.



The 1st Pan-American Maccabiada flag being carried by members of Maccabi Argentine.



Bouquets of flowers to be presented to Team Captains.



The Uruguay team headed by their section of Israeli Folk-lore dancers.



Gildesgame addressing the Opening Ceremony. Looking on on his left the Vice-President Dr. Carlos H. Perette and Jose Burstein.



Representatives of the Organising Committee and some overseas delegations in front of the monument to Gen. San Martin.

be drawn up. The hope was also expressed that Latin-American teams participating in the Maccabiah Games in Israel shall be treated on an equal basis with those coming from other countries.

* All Territorial Organisations in Latin-America shall be required to print on their notepaper and stationery a rider to the effect that they are affiliated to the Maccabi World Union. The use of the Maccabi badge on the notepaper shall be obligatory, subject to a Resolution to be passed at the next Congress.

* Mr. David Copenhagen was unanimously elected Hon. Life President of the Latin-American Maccabi Confederation.

Dr. Isaac Fischer, of Sao Paulo, Brazil, was unanimously elected to the office of President of the Latin-American Maccabi Confederation, with Mr. Marcos Arbaitman as Hon. Secretary and Mr. George Zierz as Hon. Treasurer.

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THE FIRST PAN-AMERICAN MACABIADA. 27th October to 1st November, 1964.

The vast Luna Park Stadium in Buenos Aires was filled to capacity by 8. p.m. on Monday evening, 27th October. Spectators were eagerly awaiting the arrival of important guests, such as the Ambassadors of Israel, Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay. The climax was reached when the Vice-President of the Republic, Dr. Carlos H. Perette, appeared at the main entrance to the Stadium, greeted by a battery of photographers, cinema and television cameramen. Welcomed by Mr. Jose Burstein, the able and dynamic Chairman of the Organising Committee of the Games, the Vice-President proceeded to his seat, flanked on both sides by several members of the Government, the Senate, the Army and the Ambassadors representing the various nations whose teams competed in these all-important events.

Jose Burstein expressed his appreciation to the Vice-President and to the Government of Argentina, to the Municipal Authorities of Buenos Aires and others for the help and assistance received from them ever since the idea of the Pan-American Macabiada had been mooted some 8 months ago. Burstein was followed by Gildesgame, who spoke in English, and whose address was translated immediately into Spanish. (Extracts from Gildesgame's speech are published elsewhere in this issue.)

When Vice-President Perette rose to speak, he was greeted with thunderous applause by the vast crowd of spectators, as well as by the 500 sportsmen who were lined up behind their national flags on the vast Stadium arena. A powerful orator, Vice-President Perette impressed his hearers and the many newspapermen, not only by his eloquence but by the important declarations he made in the course of a 20 minute speech. He gave a pledge, on behalf of his Government, that so long as they were in power, they will not tolerate discrimination against any section of the population, whether on religious or racial grounds. Dr. Perette spoke warmly of the assembled sportsmen from various countries and has praised the Maccabi Movement for the work it was doing, benefitting to such an appreciable extent hundreds of thousands of its members the world over. The Vice-President commented on some of Gildesgame's remarks, and said that he wholeheartedly agreed with what he said about the reborn State of Israel, which has earned the admiration of the entire world for its gallantry and its contribution to world peace.

In view of the well known anti-Jewish current known to exist in the Argentine, whether promoted by the anti-semitic Tacuara group or by Arab elements hostile to Zionism, the Vice-President's solemn declaration and pledge were received with joy by the thousands of Jewish spectators present at



CTE. PRO-MACABIADA

Centro Deportivo Israelita, A. C.

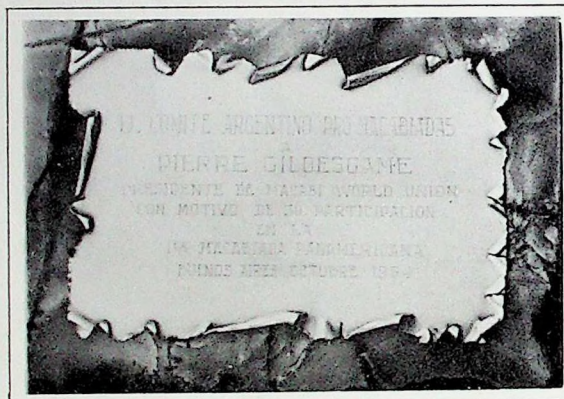
AFILIADO A LA
UNION MACABI MUNDIAL



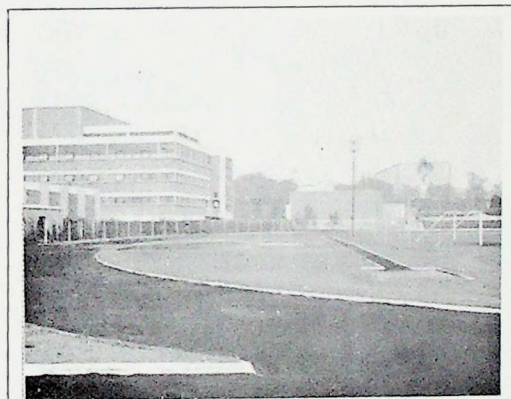
Bronze Statuette presented to Gildesgame by the Brazilian Maccabi Federation.



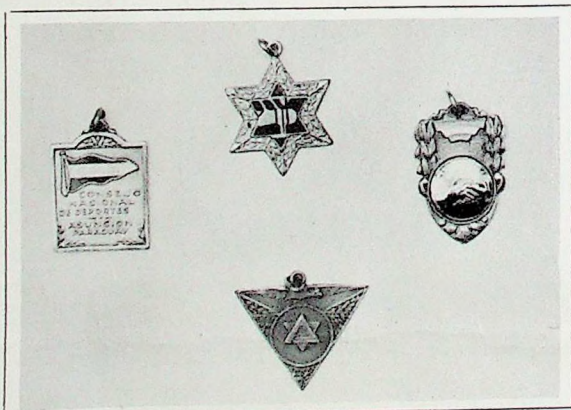
Clubhouse and Garden.



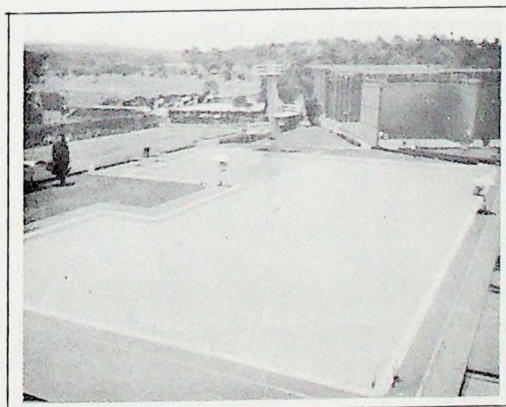
Silver Scroll mounted on onyx presented to Gildesgame to commemorate his presence at the 1st Pan-American Maccabiada.



Running Track



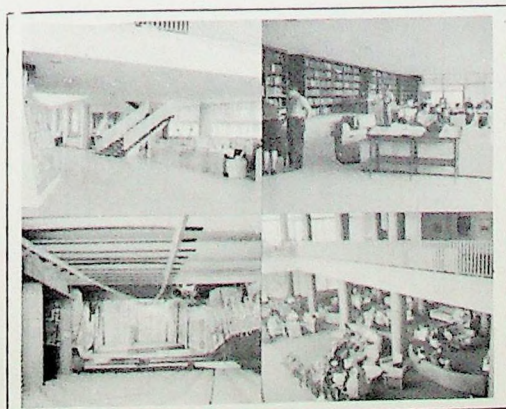
Medals and badges presented to Gildesgame by the Ministry of Sport Paraguay, Maccabi Argentina, Maccabi Uruguay, Maccabi Brazil.



Olympic size Swimming Pool.



Miniature of the National Chilean Sombrero in copper, engraved to commemorate the 1st Pan-American Maccabiada.



From left to right: Top: Main Lobby, Library, Bottom: Auditorium, Lounge.

the Luna Park. His declarations were also reported prominently in all national newspapers and commented upon favourably.

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Extracts from Pierre Gildesgame's Address at the Opening Ceremony of the First Pan-American Macabiada.

... The brotherhood of nations fostered through friendly competition on the field of sport is enduring and invaluable. If all international conflicts could be settled, as in sport, by fair play, this would be a happier world to live in. We encourage and welcome every endeavour designed for better understanding among men, regardless of nationality, colour or religion.

... Organisers of this 1st Pan-American Macabiada deserve to be warmly congratulated and thanked on having succeeded, so brilliantly, to bring together to this City of Buenos Aires the flower of our youth from all over the Continent, and for affording them an opportunity to display their prowess in sport. Our records show that Maccabi Games, which we sponsor in various parts of the world, and the International Maccabiah Games, held in Israel once every four years, have made a tremendous impact on lovers of amateur sport generally, and on our Jewish Youth in particular.

... In the same way as the re-born State of Israel has earned the admiration of the world for its gallantry and its determination to survive in the midst of hostile neighbours, so has our Movement gained in prestige, as well as in wholehearted support of all those who are dedicated to the idea that the modern Jew must project a new image - that of a healthy and courageous mind in a healthy body. We believe that a Jew who is physically fit is not only well equipped for self-defence but, what is more important, he is devoid of a complex of inferiority which has, throughout many ages, made our people an easy prey for all those who thought that we would forever remain a scapegoat and a target for discrimination.

... The principle of the Olympic Games is to participate in competitions, but not necessarily to win. It may well be said, as some often do, that the nation which cannot produce outstanding champions is wasting time and money sending a team thousands of miles away from its native country, unless it can bring back medals and trophies. I do not agree with this concept at all!

... The Olympic Games, as well as the Maccabiah Games, are but a means to achieve a variety of important ends. The most important of these are the promotion of sport, team spirit and physical training in the ranks of the younger generation. Nothing stimulates training more than the prospects of victory! But to win, one must train hard, no matter what is at stake, and one of the greatest attributes of a good sportsman - in the broadest interpretation of its meaning - is to be also a good loser.

Go into battle, my dear friends, remembering that you are about to engage in a friendly contest for highest honours in sport. Continue your training intensively to render yourselves fit for the tasks ahead of you and face the challenge of a world over-shadowed by international conflicts. Make your contribution towards better international co-existence, remain loyal to your country, or to the country that has adopted you as a citizen, where you enjoy equal rights and privileges. Remember that you are the backbone of the future adult Jewish community. You have a duty towards your people and to your brethren in Israel. Carry the Maccabi torch with pride, for the honour of Jewry and the glory of sport. May the best man and the best team win. God bless you all! Hazak Veematz!

Congress Personalities

OLD FRIENDS AND NEW.

One of the most striking and heart-warming features about the Congress was the spirit of brotherhood and community of purpose which was so evident throughout the deliberations, whether in committee or at plenary sessions. Marcos Seltzer, who presided, hardly ever had to raise his voice, nor did he have any difficulty in maintaining a "low" temperature during some of the heated discussion. Some observers tried to make me believe that the good behaviour and decorum during the Congress was due mainly to my presence -- namely the respect which our South American friends have for the Chairman of the Maccabi World Union Executive. All delegates coming to Buenos Aires were, apparently, conscious of the importance of the occasion. Many have known each other for a number of years past, as most of them attended regularly the Annual Territorial Sports Festivals. The inter-change of visits happens to be yet another feature which characterises the intimate character of the Maccabi Movement in South America.

Leo Kaplun, of Santiago de Chile, President of Maccabi Chile for several years, who temporarily suspended activities, owing to illhealth, was one of the most popular delegates present, very much beloved by his immediate colleagues, as well as by those from other lands.

David Kopenhagen, the veteran Maccabi leader from Sau Paulo, for many years President of the Brazilian Maccabi Federation, was elected by acclamation as Honorary Life President of the Latin-American Maccabi Confederation. He was given a standing ovation. Those attending this last Congress could not fail to notice the affection in which he is being held by his Brazilian colleagues, as well as by all those who have seen him so often in the neighbouring lands.

Samuel Back, the dynamic leader of Maccabi in Sau Paulo, grim looking, a tall and athletic figure, yielded in a true sense of sportsmanship, as soon as he noticed that Congress delegates wished Dr. Isaac Fischer to be President of the Latin-American Maccabi Confederation. His Brazilian colleagues presented to Samuel Back an engraved silver tablet, mounted on onyx, as a token of gratitude for the services he has rendered to Maccabi in Sau Paulo for many years past. The tall and dignified Samuel Back accepted the small gift whilst tears of emotion rolled down his cheeks.

Our old friend, Carlos Fishbein, at one time an amateur wrestler, who came from Poland to Mexico many years ago, and who is now one of the leading figures in the Centro Deportivo Israelita, was accompanied by Julio Yasinovsky, the other delegate to represent Mexico for the first time at this Pan-American gathering. They were admired for their team-work, for the solidarity they displayed in the course of the discussions. The beautiful gymnasium at the Centro Deportivo Israelita bears the name of Carlos Fishbein, whose devotion to Maccabi is exemplary, and whose contribution towards his club's affiliation to the Maccabi World Union has endeared him to everybody. Carlos amazed everyone by his clear thinking, his juicy Yiddish phraseology, in the same way as everyone was enraptured by Yasinovsky's eloquence when describing the state of Mexican Jewry, the manifold activities being carried on in the vast Club Centre in Mexico City.

GERMAN Bobrowsky, of Lima, Peru, who is President of "Hebraica", whose affiliation has been ratified by Congress, gave the impression of a man intending to succeed in everything he undertakes. Modest and reserved, his remarks, spoken softly, have made an impact on all his hearers. Incidentally, he has a perfect

command of the English language, and so has his wife, who accompanied him.

Dr. Isaac Fischer, of whom a great deal more will be heard in future, is a lawyer by training and a businessman by occupation. Aged 46, it was he who made a success of the famous Hebraica Club in Sao Paulo. Spanish by appearance and behaviour, one would never guess that, beneath a well-developed chest there is a warm Jewish heart. Typical of all Brazilian natives, he speaks in a loud voice and emphasizes his points by telling gestures. He has a capacity for absorbing many ideas, sorting them out into relevant and irrelevant. In the course of the lengthy conversations I had with him (after he had been elected to the high office), he explained to me that, whilst he had no thorough Jewish religious education in the home of his parents, he understands the need for religion. Impressed by the story of Yehuda Ha'Maccabee and his brethren, Dr. Fischer expressed his opinion that it may well be wiser to stop delving into the past and, instead, create an image of a modern Maccabi. I quote his words, being his own definition of a "modern Maccabi": "A young man or woman, living in a modern society where anti-Jewish feelings are either pronounced or latent, who is not afraid to declare openly that he is a Jew and to lead freely a life that suits his home and community best. A young man who will proudly display the Magen David or Maccabi badge in the face of a notorious anti-semitic and challenge him to a fight. Look at the hundreds of young men and women in Buenos Aires these days who came to compete in the Maccabiada. Are any of them afraid to wear their Maccabi badges in the street, or to parade with the flags of their Maccabi clubs? This is what I call a modern Maccabi. This is the sort of young generation I would like to see created with the help of our Movement."

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Uruguay's delegation was led by Alejandro Holander and Moises Soloduchio. Holander was President of the Montevideo Hebraica Club, whilst Soloduchio was one of the founders of the local Maccabi Club and, happily, the two Clubs merged. Holander and Soloduchio form an excellent team as, according to Eryk Kuhn, the Hon. Secretary of Hebraica-Maccabi of Montevideo (at one time a Londoner), Holander provides the practical and financial advice, whereas Soloduchio upholds tenaciously the Maccabi ideals. Together, and with the help of such stalwarts as Gert Klein, Moises Laschover and others, they fight each other on occasions but fight together for the good of the Montevideo Maccabi Club. The result: Plans for further extensions, for additional club facilities, and for yet another beautiful club house.

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The Argentina delegation was composed of nine delegates, some of Hebraica, some of Hakoah, and some of Maccabi "origina". In Buenos Aires we have three clubs under different names, now affiliated to the Argentine Maccabi Federation under the Chairmanship of the very popular and colourful, dedicated Maccabi leader, Luis Tchina. Tchina has done probably more than anyone else in the Argentine to foster and promote Maccabi. He does not agree that every controversial problem can be solved by compromises. He adheres to principles, regardless of whether, by so doing, he risks his personal popularity. Quietly efficient and softly spoken, Tchina has shown himself worthy of the offices which he holds, that of President of the Argentine Maccabi Federation, Member of the World Executive, Member of the Executive Board of the International Maccabiah Organising Committee, and co-ordinator for the Latin-American Continent in all matters affecting continental participation in the 7th Maccabiah Games.

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The Paraguayan delegation consisted of three observers (as their affiliation has not yet been ratified), led by Jacobo Beczko. A Sports Journalist by profession and specialist in Public Relations, Beczko lives and works in Asuncion, the son of middle-class parents of Polish origin. A native of Paraguay, Beczko just about manages to speak a little Yiddish, which he claims to understand fairly well because, he says, "my parents still speak Yiddish when they don't want me to overhear their secrets". I have no doubt that Paraguay's application for affiliation will be granted, as everyone was very much impressed by Beczko's sincerity, and by the manner in which he listened to and concentrated on every phase of discussions throughout Congress deliberations.

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The Latin-American habit when men greet each other, morning, noon and night, appears rather strange to some Europeans: They put their arms around each other's back, slapping shoulders with their hands. I liked it. But this was only one of the many things symptomatic of the atmosphere of friendship which I witnessed throughout the nine days' stay in Buenos Aires, surrounded, as always, by friends, old and new.

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I was greatly moved when heads of delegations presented to me colourful, specially embroidered, club pennants on silk, inscribed and autographed by hand. Likewise, I was deeply touched when the Chairman of the first Pan-American Maccabiada, Jose Burstein, presented to me, in the course of one of the dinner parties, a silver scroll, mounted on onyx, and engraved to commemorate my presence at the Games. This was soon followed by the Brazilian delegation who presented me with a bronze statuette of a woman holding a laurel wreath aloft, bearing a silver plaque, suitably inscribed. Other medals and badges presented to me are illustrated in this issue. I publish them merely to acknowledge my gratitude to those who were so kind to me.

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The 1st Pan-American Macabiada

AN APPRECIATION.

A special tribute must be paid to Jose Burstein and to his Committee, responsible for the organisation of the Games, which made a tremendous impact on participants and spectators alike. Burstein and his colleagues left nothing to chance. They gave attention to every little detail, and evidence of this was seen in the advance publicity, in the printed brochures, in the sports programme, in the choice of the best Stadia, Swimming Pools, Tennis Courts and Arenas for the various indoor and outdoor competitions. A member of the Organising Committee, Benjamin Caesar Levit, volunteered to travel, at his own expense, several months before the Games were held, to every country on the Latin-American Continent, determined to promote participation of as many countries as possible in the Maccabiada. His efforts were well rewarded. I also owe thanks to his brother, Jose Levit, who volunteered to act as my Secretary and Chief Interpreter.

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As one who has been involved in a great many problems requiring study and attention to detail, I say, without hesitation, that the record of activities and the success achieved by Burstein's "Comite Argentino Pro-Macabiadas", deserves of the highest praise.

Inevitably, whenever I noticed evidence of perfect organisation combined with an understanding for the importance of public relations, I wished that such or similar committees would come into being in other countries, particularly so in Europe, where so many excellent opportunities to highlight Maccabi activities have been missed through a lack of co-ordination, of a fighting spirit and a will to succeed at all costs. Not content with a Committee of highly skilled amateur technicians, led by Rafael Finkelstein, who was the Director-General of the Maccabiada, the organisers have set up a Ladies Hospitality Committee, known as the "Comision de Dames Argentinas Pro-Macabiadas" whose task was to take care of wives and sweethearts who accompanied delegates and competitors, entertaining them during leisure hours, showing them around Buenos Aires, and helping in every way possible to make all visitors feel at home. And so, on the 29th October, the Ladies' Committee gave a Tea Party on the roof of the City Hotel, attended by some 200 persons, visitors from other lands included, at the end of which the climax was reached when, at my request, a group of Maccabi members from Montevideo, trained in Israeli dances by the Maccabi Schaliach, Josi Kreim, gave a performance lasting some 25 minutes, and which "brought the house down". Had I not known these kids, whom I had seen

around the hotel and at various sports venues every day, I would have taken them to be genuine "Sabras". They danced and performed with enthusiasm, amounting almost to passion, and no wonder that all guests present asked for more and more.

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On Friday night, as special Kabalat Shabat Festivity took place at the Opera House, whilst on Saturday night the Oneg Shabat was staged at the beautiful grounds of the Hakoah Club, just outside Buenos Aires, attended by thousands of persons.

HOSPITALITY.

Apart from the excellent food provided by the Organising Committee for all participating teams and their officials at the Hebraica premises, delegates and their wives, as well as team captains, were constantly entertained to dinners or receptions. One of the most memorable receptions was held in the Board Room of the Community Centre (A.M.I.A.) There the President and Secretary of the Board of Argentine Jewish Communities, welcomed all present in Spanish, Yiddish and English. They expressed pleasure that the Board had the opportunity afforded to the City of Buenos Aires to become the cradle of the 1st Pan-American Maccabiada. As in the case of the reception given by the Zionist Federation, so at this and on other occasions, I was asked to respond on behalf of all visitors.

A Reception was given also by the Israel Ambassador and Madame Avidor. All members of the staff were present.

YIDDISH - AS A LIVE LANGUAGE.

To my pleasant surprise, Yiddish is still a language which the majority of Latin-American Jews understand and, what is more, use in daily life. In Buenos Aires alone, two daily Yiddish newspapers appear. There are in the City seven Jewish Day Schools, a permanent Yiddish Theatre and Libraries. At the same time it was worth noting that Hebrew is gaining in popularity and the number of young people learning to speak Ivrit is on the increase.

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THE SPORTS PROGRAMME.

Excellentlly devised, the programme of competitions included the following sports: Basketball, Football, Lawn Tennis, Table Tennis, Swimming, Volleyball, Indoor Football (Five-a-side) and Pelota al Cesto. Twice a day the results of the competitions were announced on a blackboard in the lobby of the City Hotel where all 500 competitors were accommodated. The daily press carried headlines in the Sports Columns, often reading "Brazil defeated Chile" or "The Argentine on top again." "Uruguay has one more chance." Such was the impact of the daily events that the National Press sent its reports and photographers to every event, and so did film companies and the Television services.

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Good Public Relations.

The Coca-Cola Company gave the organisers a cheque for \$5000 to help towards the cost of the organisation of the Games, in addition to which they supplied all competitors with free drinks from 25th October to 1st November inclusive. Bottles of Coca-Cola were served with all meals by attractive hostesses. Many business firms took advertising space in the official programme of the Games, including Banks and Insurance Companies, earning for the Committee a good deal of income.

The Government of Chile waived a special Travel Tax in the case of all competitors proceeding to Buenos Aires, whilst the Brazilian Government provided two aircraft free of any charge to carry the Brazilian team and their officials to and from Buenos Aires.

CHAIRMAN'S NEWS LETTER

NO. 87

Summer 1964.

הסתדרות עולמית מכבי

MACCABI WORLD UNION

EUROPEAN EXECUTIVE HEADQUARTERS

Highfield Mills, Earl Shilton, Leics.



Published in London by P. Gildesgame

Chairman, M.W.U. Executive

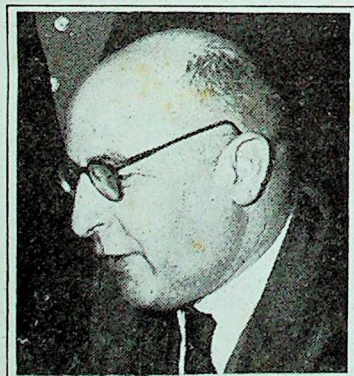
THE MACCABIAH - THE FIRST STEP TO ALIYAH



Mr. Moshe Sharett



Mr. Abraham Krinitzi



Mr. Pinhas Sapir

I have coined the above SLOGAN during my recent visit to Israel, not intended as a publicity stunt but as a true and sincere expression of our desire to encourage Aliyah to Israel among Jewish youth. Gratifying past experience inspired that slogan, as available records show that several thousand young men and women, primarily members of Maccabi organisations, have been stimulated and inspired following upon their first visit to Israel, either as participants in or spectators at the Maccabiah Games. Members of Maccabi organisations have always been in the forefront of the Chalutz Movement. Hundreds who took part in the first two Maccabioth, in 1932 and 1935, have either remained in Israel or returned there to settle. The post-war Maccabioth, held in 1950, 1953, 1957 and 1961, have yielded equally impressive results.

The physical training received by Jewish youth in sports clubs and, above all, in Maccabi clubs throughout Europe, South America, South Africa, and elsewhere, stood them in good stead when in the service of the Haganah, the Jewish Brigade, or as workers in Kibbutzim. The Maccabiah is not intended as a vehicle for emigration to Israel. It has served, nevertheless, as a stepping-stone.

The opportunity afforded to young sportsmen to see Israel for the first time - an opportunity which the Maccabiah Games continues to offer, is invaluable, not merely as a piece of spectacular propaganda. It stirs the emotions and it gives thousands of uninitiated young Jews and Jewesses a first glimpse of the Jewish State, of which most of them have heard, but none of them have ever seen with their own eyes.

Justifiably, therefore, we can say that the Maccabiah is the first step to Aliyah!



Mr. A. Pinkus



Mr. Eliahu Dobkin



Gen. Itzhak Rabin



Brig.-Gen. Efraim Ben-Artzi

Editorial Comment

THE CHAIRMAN'S NEWSLETTER - EDITORIAL POLICY CHANGED.

Now that the Maccabi World Union News Bulletin has re-appeared and is published regularly every 2 months, there will be no need for me to publish this "Newsletter" at as regular intervals as I have done during the past few years. Nor will this "Newsletter" give as much space, as usual, to news from Territorial Organisations. This will be done by the Editors of the Maccabi World Union News Bulletin in Tel-Aviv. All Territorial Organisations are, therefore, requested to supply to Tel-Aviv regularly material suitable for publication.

Information about the 7th Maccabiah will be published in the IMGC News Bulletin, the 3rd number of which has appeared about a month ago; No. 4. will follow during September/October next.

This "Chairman's Newsletter" will, therefore, concentrate on matters of general interest to Maccabi clubs and their leaders. I have always strongly felt that the policy of the World Executive should be to educate, to instruct and to guide, rather than to act merely as a signpost, or as an Information Bureau.

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TRAINING YOUTH LEADERS.

The numerical strength of the Maccabi World Union goes on increasing. In Central and South America alone, our membership has almost doubled as a result of recent affiliations to the MWU of some very important Youth Organisations who have, hitherto, remained uncommitted to any parent body. By accepting such affiliation, the World Executive assumes an enormous moral responsibility. The least we can do by way of indoctrination, is to acquaint them with the "Maccabi way of life" - the essence and implications of our Aims and Objects. With this in mind, the World Executive has been concentrating, during the past few years, on the training of Maccabi Youth Leaders (Schlichim), whose presence in some Latin-American countries has already justified the effort and expense entailed. Our thanks in this connection are due to the inspiring leadership and understanding of Mr. Eliahu Dobkin, Head of the Youth and Hechalutz Department of the Jewish Agency in Jerusalem, thanks to whose understanding and assistance we are now able to train in Israel reliable Maccabi Youth Leaders, several of whom have already been operating successfully, or will soon start work in several Latin-American centres. Sight has not been lost of the need to provide competent Schlichim in various European countries, such as Italy, Belgium, Switzerland and Scandinavia.

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Those who have voiced complaints at the non-receipt of such Schlichim, so far, failed to understand that it is no easy matter to find suitable candidates, willing to undergo intensive training during a period of one year, to attend a number of courses and seminars whilst, at the same time, acquiring the knowledge of foreign languages. It is generally agreed that young Israelis, experienced in club life, of good appearance, sports-minded, and dedicated to youth education, constitute the best material. Once committed to Schlichut (Maccabi Youth Leadership) these young men, or women, have to give up their jobs at the risk of not being re-employed at the end of their term, lasting at least 2 years. Only the most dedicated are willing to do so. This is why it has been so difficult to provide all countries with suitable Maccabi emissaries. But the problem is being tackled seriously and energetically by Lucio Aron, Head of the Youth Department of the MWU Executive, ably assisted by some of his colleagues,

EDITORIAL COMMENT (continued)

who are fully determined to press on with their programme.

We are engaged in this pioneering work, undeterred by past difficulties and encouraged by the relatively good results achieved to date. I can say, without hesitation, that, if the World Executive were to decide on preferences, having regard to the many other tasks facing it as leaders of a World Youth Movement, it will always give priority to the training and to the sending out of Maccabi Youth leaders, wherever they are most needed, and to pursue this policy with all vigour, despite the limited means at its disposal.

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I am highlighting in the ensuing pages the South African and Australian Maccabi Councils and their Annual Sports Festivals. Before the end of this year, the Latin-American Maccabi Games are to be held in the Argentine. Inter-State and Inter-Continental Sports events, sponsored by Maccabi T.C.s go on unabated. Welcome as these are, especially when the prospects of the 7th Maccabiah are looming broadly on the horizon, I hope we will be able to publish also, in the foreseeable future, news about major cultural events. I know of the existence of Drama Groups, Literary circles, Debating Societies, in many European Maccabi clubs, but these are confined to local interest only. Would someone, suitably inspired, in each country, where Maccabi organisations exist, initiate, from time to time, and promote, Inter-State and Inter-Continental Drama Festivals, competitions in general knowledge, with particular reference to the History of Jewry, of Zionism and of the Jewish contribution to civilization? Why not resume in many clubs the teaching of elementary and advanced Hebrew, talks illustrated by documentary films about Israel and its latest achievements in many spheres?

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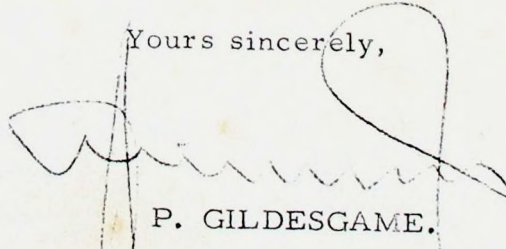
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I am also quoting in this issue extracts from messages sent on various occasions, at their request, to Territorial Organisations. I have chosen only a few. I do so in the hope that the implications of these messages will be noted by others, for whom they were not originally intended.

Lastly, I reproduce in this issue, by a photographic process, an article published in the official organ of the World Jewish Congress in London-"World Jewry"-which I hope may be of interest to many of my young and adult readers.

With Maccabi greetings,

Yours sincerely,



P. GILDESGAME.

World Jewry

REVIEW OF THE WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS

MARCH/APRIL 1964
NUMBER 2 VOLUME VIIOne shilling
and sixpence*"Team Spirit, Fair Play and Self-Discipline"*

Maccabi at Work and Play

PIERRE GILDESGAME

WHAT ARE THE AIMS OF MACCABI, the international Jewish sports movement? "To promote the interest and the active participation of Jewish Youth in amateur sports, in all forms of cultural, and in non-political communal activities. To inculcate within its ranks a team spirit, the conception of fair play, good citizenship and self-discipline.

"To promote and foster the interest and active participation in work aimed at the development of the State of Israel, to cultivate a knowledge of Jewish History, of the Hebrew language and of national traditions.

"To foster better understanding and friendship between Jews and Gentiles by means of sporting, cultural and social co-operation. Generally to encourage the development in Jewish Youth of the mind, spirit and body in the tradition of the Maccabians."

Such are the principal aims and objects of the Maccabi world movement which will shortly celebrate 70 years of successful existence. The cumulative effect of Jewish martyrdom during the past 2,000 years, the savage persecution of defenceless Jewish communities in many European lands, not to mention the vicious pogroms in Czarist Russia, led Jewish communal leaders to recognise the urgent necessity of rendering Jewish Youth fit and capable of physical and moral self-defence. Thus, the humble beginnings of Jewish gymnastic associations early this century resulted in well-organised clubs catering for a variety of sports and cultural activities of a Jewish content, bearing the time-honoured name "Maccabi".

Reservoir of Youth

In pre-war years a Maccabi club could be found wherever an organised Jewish community existed: In Russia, Latvia, Lithuania, Finland, Poland, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, Turkey—to mention some of the Maccabi territorial organisations in Europe alone which, by their activities, created a vast reservoir of well-trained Jewish Youth, imbued by the ideals of Zionism and who were in the forefront of the Hehalutz Movement.

Indeed, some of the oldest settlers in Israel, as well as leaders of the Hagana and Army Commanders, owed their training to Maccabi clubs in various parts of Europe. Available statistics, dated 1933, show that the numerical strength of the movement in Europe alone was 250,000 active members. Two World Wars have reduced that number drastically and by 1946, following the destruction of many Jewish communities in Europe, Maccabi could only count a few thousand in that Continent, the surviving remnants of the tragedy that befell Jewry.

On the other hand, the movement has grown in strength in countries outside the range of Nazi persecution. Thus, Israel alone has 8,000 members in cities and settlements, most of them in charge



Girl athletes from the U.S. —

of leaders from European countries, while the progressive growth of the movement in South Africa and Latin America was truly phenomenal. I believe I am right in stating that the Maccabi World Union—the parent organisation of the movement—now includes over 30 Territorial Organisations with a membership of some 300,000.

Maccabi has produced some outstanding communal leaders, as well as international champions in various branches of sport—the object of pride of every Jewish community. In 1960, The International Olympic Committee recognised the Maccabi World Union as an international sports federation of Olympic standing—the only world youth movement, catering exclusively for Jewish Youth has thus been singled out and honoured. A similar distinction has been bestowed upon Maccabi by the International Council for Physical Education and Sport, which invited our leaders to join its Council. This is yet another act of appreciation by a world Organisation, set up some three years ago by UNESCO.

The Maccabiah Games held every four years in Israel (the 7th Maccabiah is due to be held in August, 1965) have attracted the interest of



—and Israeli lads at the Maccabiah

tens of thousands of Jewish sportsmen whose coveted ambition is to be selected to compete for the highest honours in amateur sport. One thousand athletes, the flower of Jewish Youth, from every corner of the globe, some of whom travel 12,000 miles, gather in Israel once every four years. Most of them see the "Land of Promise" for the first time and many of them eventually decide to settle there for good.

A permanent home for contestants, the Maccabiah Village, was built in 1961 where some 500 Maccabiah participants can be accommodated in reasonable comfort. The Maccabiah Village, which is now a favourite item in any sight-seeing programme in Israel, now also plays an important part in the encouragement of tourism by groups of young people from all over the world, for, while it provides all the comforts of the best hotels, charges for accommodation are substantially lower and, therefore, within the reach of average wage-earners. During the years between Maccabiahs, the Village is used and is known as "The International Youth Centre".

Special School

The Maccabi World Union is now running a special School from which graduates will be sent to various territorial organisations to help in the running of Maccabi youth centres. An intensive course for Maccabi *Shlichim* (representatives), attended by 24 selected candidates, was held last January at the Maccabiah Village. This was the beginning of a broader programme of training for new youth leaders and organisers. The syllabus was directed towards providing basic understanding of the aims and operations of Maccabi and background knowledge on the problems facing the Jewish communities in various parts of the world where Maccabi organisers are to be sent. The curriculum also included lectures on Jewish history and the economic and social problems of Israel.

This seminar was just a beginning. Candidates are expected to carry on with their studies for a further three months to gain a working knowledge of the language and social conditions of the country to which they will be assigned. Two of the participants have been nominated for work in Belgium and it is expected a representative for Argentina will soon be named.

Leaders of the Maccabi Movement are very conscious of their responsibility. All of them are men and women dedicated to the welfare of our young generation, unstintingly giving their voluntary services. Many of them can justly claim a record of service to world Jewry covering several decades of devoted labour.

MR. GILDESGAME is Chairman of the Executive of the Maccabi World Union. His article continues a WORLD JEWRY series on international Jewish organisations.

The Israeli multi-lingual Press highlighted news about the VIIth Maccabih Games. Much space has been devoted to a Press Conference given by Gildesgame during his April-May visit to Israel!

Olympic Winners to Be Invited to 1965 Maccabia

TEL AVIV. — Winners in the Tokyo Olympics will be invited to take part in exhibition competitions at the 1965 Maccabi Games here.

This was announced at a press conference here yesterday by Mr. Pierre Gildesgame,

EN AOUT 1965

MILLE SPORTIFS JUIFS A LA 7ème MACCABIADÉ

Des athlètes soviétiques pourraient y participer

Contests will be held in 20 different sports, and judo and golf will be included for the first time.

The Ramat Gan Municipality is to spend IL2m. on improvements to the stadium, and an Olympic track is to be built.

Präsident Schasar übernimmt Patronat über die 7. Makkabiade

טויזנט יידישע ספארטלער פון 30 מדינות וועלן זיך באטייליקן אינדער 7טער מנביאדע

אויסזיכטן אויפן אנטייל פון רוסישע ספארטלער

Some features in the Israeli Press during Gildesgame's visit.



The President of the State of Israel, Mr. Zalman Shazar, in conversation with Pierre Gildesgame, Chairman of I.M.G.C.



The Prime Minister of Israel, Mr. Levi Eshkol bidding farewell to IMGC Executives. From left to right: S. Zysman, F.S. Worms, Dr. R. Atlasz.

הגיע מר "מכבי"

שבועיים קשים מצפים לעסקי ההנהלה העולמית של תנועת "המכבי", עם הגיעו של ה"בוס" (קרי: יו"ר ההנהלה), מר פייר גילדסגייס, מלונ-דון.

האיש הדינאמי, שזכה ליכנוי "מר מכבי", בא לסייע בהכנות למשחקי קי המכביה ה-7 שביעית, אשר תיערך בישראל באוגוסט של השנה הבאה. נוכחותו תדרבן עוד את חביריו להנהלה, שהתחילו בהכנות של חג הספורט העולמי כבר לפני חודשים אחדים.

אולם גם ל"בוס" עצמו מצפים ימים מלאים וגדושים, כי תוך שבועיים הוא יתקבל על-ידי נשיא-המדינה, ייפגש עם ראש הממשלה, שר האוצר שר החינוך, הרמטכ"ל, ראשי הערים, ה"סוכנות, ארגוני הספורט, אישים שונים ועשרות ידידים ומכרים. נוסף לכך הוא גם רוצה לנוח מעט. נו, נו...

גילדסגייס

THE M. W. U. EXECUTIVE AT WORK.

During my recent visit to Israel (April/May, 1964), I had occasion to meet with Members of the Executive in plenary sessions as well as in the course of informal talks. I was impressed and heartened by their keen and sincere desire for creative work. In years gone by, the Maccabiah Games constituted an unfailing stimulant to hard work some months prior to the event. Since the creation of the International Maccabiah Games Committee, planning of the Games, in some detail, commenced almost the day after the 6th Maccabiah had come to a close. Whilst only three Members of the World Executive are personally involved in the organisation of the 1965 Games, it is true to say that every Member of the World Executive is eager to lend a hand and to make his contribution in whatever capacity he may be called upon. Their services and their past experience will be invaluable.

CHAIRMAN BY REMOTE CONTROL. Whilst treating me as Chairman of the Executive, who has been exercising his "power and authority" by remote control since 1957, my colleagues have now come to accept the necessity, and also appreciate the value, of delegation. Consequently, I have been able to take full advantage of the spirit of goodwill with which the Executive Members were imbued and it is with real satisfaction that I wish to place on record my thanks for the services they have rendered during the past years.

Dr. Eliezer Justice-Dayán, having relinquished, earlier this year, the burdensome responsibility of Deputy Chairman, was replaced by Dr. Robert Atlasz, the Vice-Chairman (the office of Deputy Chairman having been abolished). Dr. Atlasz now acts, and will continue to do so until August 1965, in the dual capacity of Vice-Chairman of the Executive and Chairman of the Organising Committee of the 7th Maccabiah. I know of no man more devoted and dedicated to the movement and to the Maccabiah. I am confident that he will carry out both tasks which he has undertaken, with colours flying.

Mr. Shimon Caspy, the Honorary Treasurer of the Executive, although suffering temporarily from ill-health, continues untiringly in his efforts to balance the M.W.U. budget of income and expenditure. Since holding this office, he has proved a tower of strength. He deserves our unqualified gratitude.

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ROVING AMBASSADORS. Every member of the Executive travelling abroad, whether in pursuance of his professional activities or on vacation, never misses an opportunity to visit overseas clubs, to meet with Executive colleagues, or with Maccabi sympathisers residing abroad. Apart from daily reports which I receive from Tel Aviv on every phase of activity, I adopt the practice of reporting to them on every action undertaken by me. Thus, during the last few months, we had occasion to greet in London Dr. Justice-Dayán, Mr. Fritz Lewinson, and Mr. Abraham Tory. Other visitors included Mr. Zalman Susayeff of Tel Aviv, Mr. Erik Ashkenazy of New York, Mr. "Schico" Tortchiner of San Francisco. Practically all European Maccabi leaders met in Paris during the European Maccabi Conference on which a report appears in this issue. I have always believed in personal contact, which goes farther, and proves more constructive, than the exchange of hundreds of letters - on whatever topic.

YOUTH LEADERS SEMINAR. The most gratifying experience I had during my last visit to Israel, and which came as a pleasant climax to a hectic visit, was my attendance at a Maccabi Youth Leadership Seminar, which took place at the Maccabiah Village, late one Saturday afternoon. This seminar, and the enterprise so successfully launched during the past 18 months, is due largely to the personal efforts of Lucio Aron, head of the Youth Department of the Maccabi World Union. Considering that Lucio Aron, at one time Chairman of Maccabi Chile, is still a new immigrant, having taken up residence in Israel only a few years ago, and whose command of Hebrew is as yet far from perfect, considering also that he had to overcome difficulties inherent in finding competent and reliable youth leaders willing to devote at least two years of their young lives to an overseas assignment, Lucio's success in this particular sphere of endeavour is, to my way of thinking, outstanding.

For many years past I have pleaded with my Executive colleagues that the Maccabi youth education should not be confined exclusively to sports activities. The gap is now gradually being filled, and the presence of a handful of Maccabi emissaries in Latin America has already fulfilled an urgently felt need.

The successful development of Maccabi in South Africa and Australia, in addition to the satisfactory progress made in Europe - as those present at the European Conference in Paris could not fail to notice - are a good augury for the future of the Movement and the part which it can play, as assuredly it shall do, in projecting a very impressive image in the eyes of those who have the physical and spiritual welfare of our youth at heart.

FIFTEENTH WORLD CONGRESS

An official announcement will shortly be made that the 15th World Congress of the Maccabi World Union will be held in Tel Aviv the day after the 7th Maccabiah Games closes. Three days will be devoted for the purpose, and it is hoped that delegates from all Territorial Organisations will be represented in full strength.

It is too early yet to give an outline of the Agenda. Suffice it to say, however, that next year's Congress will address itself to major problems, as it will also afford an opportunity to take another look at our Charter - the M.W.U. Constitution - our aims and objects, interpreted in terms corresponding to the ever-changing trends in the life of Jewish communities the world over. The question of affiliating Western Germany as a Territorial Organization may come up for consideration. So will, inevitably, come under close scrutiny the status of amateurism viewed in relation to certain practices, deliberate or considered inevitable, which have come to the notice of the World Executive. Admission of children of mixed marriages to Maccabi Clubs may also require a Congress ruling, in view of the many problems that keep recurring in several countries, and which have, at times, created embarrassing and serious situations.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE 7TH MACCABIAH

I spent 12 full working days in Israel at the end of April and beginning of May, engaged in planning for the 7th Maccabiah Games. Some readers of this Newsletter will have already seen a detailed report in the I.M.G.C. News Bulletin No. 3 in June 1964. For the benefit of those who have not received this News Bulletin, I give a summary of the activities on which my close collaborators and I concentrated.

PATRONAGE OF THE MACCABIAH. H.E. the President of Israel, Mr. Zalman Shazar, who received our delegation, has graciously agreed to be Chief Patron and officially to declare the 7th Maccabiah open - an occasion on which he will be accompanied by Mrs. Shazar.

Other Israeli personalities who have agreed to be Patrons, include the Prime Minister, Mr. Levi Eshkol; Mr. Moshe Sharett, Chairman of the Jewish Agency; Brig. General Ben Arzi, President of El Al; Mr. Abraham Krinitzi, Mayor of Ramat Gan; Mr. Mordechai Namir, Mayor of Tel Aviv; Mr. Hoter Ishai, President of the Israel Sports Federation.

GOVERNMENT HELP. In the course of a very cordial audience granted to us, Mr. Levi Eshkol, Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, promised all help and assistance which his office and other Ministries can give to the Organizing Committee. General Itzhak Rabin, Chief of the Armed Forces, has likewise confirmed the Army's participation in the Opening Ceremony as well as in many other spheres where practical assistance may be needed. The Minister of Finance, Mr. Sapir, and the Ministry of Education, have assured us of their desire and intention to give us greater help than received on previous occasions, whilst on behalf of the Jewish Agency, Mr. Moshe Sharett and Mr. A. Pincus, the Treasurer, heartily welcomed our decision to make participation of teams in the Maccabiah Games conditional upon each team member touring Israel prior to leaving the country.

Mr. Teddy Kollek, Director of the Prime Minister's office and Head of the Israel Tourist Corporation, assured us of his close cooperation, and so did the Director of the Sports Authority, Mr. Ruben Dafni.

The Mayors of Ramat Gan and Tel Aviv were particularly helpful. A promise has been obtained that the seating capacity of the Ramat Gan Stadium, where the Opening and Closing ceremonies are traditionally held, will be increased by 34,000. (Not 2,000, as previously announced). Consequently, there will now be accommodation for 100,000 spectators.

SPORTS VENUES. A new running track is to be laid at the Ramat Gan Stadium, and it is anticipated that field and track events (athletics) will be held there, instead of at the old Maccabi Stadium in Tel Aviv.

The new basketball arena in Tel Aviv is superb. Several international games have already been staged there. The Mayor of Tel Aviv has promised to make this stadium available to us for the period of the Games. The Ziratron arena, situated in the heart of Tel Aviv, is expected to be completed in good time for the Games, where boxing, weight-lifting, wrestling, judo and other competitions may be held, with convenient accommodation for spectators and participants alike. The condition of the swimming pools in Ramat Gan and Haifa is perfect, and subject only to certain improvements, there is little to worry about on this score. The same can be said about all indoor and outdoor ball competitions, for which suitable venues are being chosen and reserved.

The Caesarea Golf Course has long ago been booked for the period of the International Maccabiah Golf Tournament, and all augurs well for an outstanding sport event.

ACCOMMODATION - BOARD AND LODGING. This problem has been exercising our minds since the 1961 Games ended. We anticipate participation of about 1000 competitors in 1965, for whom it is considered most desirable that accommodation on one site should be found. The ideal site is, naturally, the Maccabiah Village, but the total accommodation available there is limited to 500 only. Various alternatives are now under review, the principal of which is the erection of the American Friendship House, a project sponsored by the U.S. Committee, Sports for Israel, which is estimated to cost \$250,000. (See Architect's design illustrated in this issue). Our friends in New York, under the dynamic leadership of Haskell Cohen, Max Lovell, and Bob Rosenberg, are working hard to raise the necessary funds before they are able to authorize the management of the Maccabiah Village to proceed with the building. Another alternative, less favoured than the American House, is the building of a youth hostel by the Municipality of Ramat Gan, on land bordering on the Maccabiah Village. For this idea we are indebted to Mr. Kollek, who promised Government financial help, should Mr. Krinitzi and his Municipal Council agree to proceed. The enormous cost of building material and labour, as well as the cost of services and maintenance, are considerations which must be borne in mind by all those who are asked to commit themselves to a major capital expenditure.

The same applies to the cost of food, which has risen considerably since 1961. For these reasons it has not yet been possible to fix a figure for the per capita charge to be made in respect of board and lodging during the Maccabiah period. When a decision has been made, the charge will include everything :- board, lodging, transportation to and from the various venues of competitions, to and from air and/or seaports, etc. All competitors and officials residing at the Maccabiah Village will be served with three meals a day, and light refreshments will be on sale at all hours. The final decision will rest with the M.W.U. Executive, who undertook full financial responsibility as regards the income and expenditure of the 7th Maccabiah. The I.M.G.C. Executive Board will be consulted prior to an announcement being made.

TOURS OF ISRAEL. As has already been announced, conducted tours of Israel, for a minimum of two days are planned, and each country will be asked, in due course, to state their preference for one of several proposed itineraries. Any country wishing to make independent arrangements may do so, subject to the approval by the Organizing Committee.

WELFARE AND ENTERTAINMENT. Bearing in mind some of the shortcomings experienced in 1961, it is hoped that no cause for complaint will be given to anyone in 1965. A full programme of entertainment is being prepared, both at the Maccabiah Village and outside. Details will be announced in due course of time.

COOPERATION OF ISRAEL SPORTS ORGANIZATIONS. Membership of the I.M.G.C. has been increased to 14, as a result of an invitation extended to the Hapoel Sports Organization and Maccabi-Israel to appoint one Member each to represent them on the Executive Board.

Meetings with Executive Members of Hapoel and Maccabi Israel were most cordial, both organizations having promised fullest cooperation to ensure that the World Jewish Sports Festival held quadrannually - the Maccabiah - would be an unqualified success, setting an example of unity in a spirit of close cooperation in the rank of Israeli leaders of youth.

A meeting also took place with the Executive Committee of the Israel Sports Federation. Their formal authority to hold the Games, and a promise to make the necessary representations to International Governing Bodies of amateur sport, has also been assured.

PUBLIC RELATIONS. The Israel Radio and Press were particularly helpful, even though some of the reports appearing in the papers were, traditionally, inaccurate or incomplete. In the course of a well attended Press Conference and two broadcasts, the objects of the I.M.G.C. and the principal features of the 7th Maccabiah Games had been fully explained to the Israeli public. Since then, the news has spread to the world press with rewarding results. The 7th Maccabiah Games have now become the talking point among all Jewish and many non-Jewish lovers of sport and sympathisers.

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Far too much publicity has been accorded to the possibility of some Soviet athletes participating in invitation events next year. All this emanated from two meetings held in Tel Aviv with the Secretary of the Soviet Embassy, and the result of a letter I had addressed to the Soviet Sports Federation several weeks earlier. All that can be said on the subject, for the present, is that whilst the representative of the Soviet Embassy in Israel greatly favoured the idea, the ultimate decision rests with the Foreign Ministry in Moscow. How long it will be before a decision can be made and announced, is a matter for conjecture. The Israel Government would greatly welcome a successful outcome of our efforts to bring some Soviet athletes to Israel. The same can be said of all participants in the Maccabiah Games.

A RECORD PARTICIPATION IN THE 7TH MACCABIAH. Although the 7th Maccabiah is only to be held in about a year from now, it can already be said that, insofar as the number of nations is concerned, a new Maccabiah record has been established. The following countries have informed us of their intention to participate :-

Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, Canada, Congo, Denmark, Finland, France, Great Britain, Guatemala, Holland, India, Italy, Israel, Ireland, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Rhodesia, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, U.S.A., Uruguay, Venezuela. There is also a good possibility that Iran may send a team. Total to date : 29 !.

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MACCABI'S "BENJAMIN" LEADER - A PROFILE.

Aubrey Scott, who is, I believe, the youngest chairman of any Maccabi Territorial Organization, has been re-elected for a third term of office at the Annual General Meeting of the Union of Maccabi Associations in Great Britain last May. Of him it can truly be said that he has been promoted from the ranks. He became a member of a Maccabi Club in England at the tender age of 11; during the Second World War, when only 16, and whilst evacuated from London together with thousands of other teenagers, he formed Provincial Maccabi Clubs and was, in turn, Chairman of Maccabi Associations in Brighton, Northampton and Glasgow. When I became Chairman of the Union of Maccabi Associations during the war, Aubrey Scott acted as Honorary Secretary for a number of years. When I resigned from that important office, Aubrey Scott succeeded me. He can truly be proud of a splendid record of fruitful activity and achievement. Scott is also a member of the European Regional and of the Maccabi World Union Executive.



The main results were:

HOCKEY

Natal Invitation XI beat S.A. Maccabi 5-0; Southern Transvaal won all four matches played including their 6-0 win over Natal and 7-0 win over O.F.S.

SQUASH

Interprovincial matches: Natal Maccabi beat Transvaal 2-1 on each occasion. Exhibition Match: Dave Duchon beat Jeff Maisels 9-6, 9-7, 3-9, 3-9, 9-6.

BADMINTON

Interprovincial: Transvaal Maccabi and Natal Maccabi drew with five victories each.

TENNIS

Men. — Section A: J. Krinsky and J. Sacks. Section B: S. Joffe and D. Mandelbaum. Section C: J. Adley and M. Fosker.

Ladies. — Section A: P. Sagorin and P. Tugwell. Section B: C. Levy and C. Klein.

Mixed Doubles. — Section A: N. Ginsberg and R. Wolpert. Section B: J. Isaacs and J. Davidson. Section C: P. Isaacs and J. Leveson.

BOWLS

Mens Competition: Won by Natal Rink consisting of Dave McBain, George Howard, Bob Bastable and Basil Wells, on shot average.

Maccabi News

GOLF

Winner: Lionel Phillips. Runner-up: Brian Shagam.

INTER-PROVINCIAL COMPETITION

Natal 7½ — S.A. Maccabi 4½. S.A. Maccabi team was: L. H. Phillips, B. Shagam, R. Moss, E. Cohen, L. Suskin. R. Kaplan, R. Berkowitz, B. R. Chipkin.

JUDO

Natal beat Transvaal 6-4. Maccabi winners were: Alan Rosenberg, Andy Du Toit, Mark Silberman, Aubrey Prager.

BASKET BALL

Men: Durban Tech. 57, S. Transvaal Maccabi 52; E.S.C. 22, S. Transvaal Maccabi 53.

Women: S. Transvaal Maccabi 47, Durban Tech. 9; S. Transvaal Maccabi 32, E.S.C. 23.

CRICKET

Natal beat S.A. Maccabi XI by four wickets.

S.A. Maccabi, first innings, 115 (Gamsay 37, Blou 22), bowling: McGlew 5 for 23; Natal, first innings, 103 (Goddard 44, McLean 25, Carlstein 16). S.A. Maccabi, second innings, 136 for 5 declared (Weinstein 83); Natal, second innings, 150 (McGlew 61, Proctor 30, McLean 26).

SOCCER

Seniors: S.A. Maccabi XI beat Natal 3-1. Juniors: S. Transvaal beat a Natal XI 8-1, and lost 1-3.

Full story on S.A. Maccabi Sports Festival to appear next week.



Recreational Clubrooms of the Maccabi Stockholm (Sweden) Youth Centre.



Latin-American Maccabi Games Opening Ceremony



Annual Chanukah ceremony at Modiin, the birthplace of the ancient Maccabees, with the participation of members of Maccabi Hatzair, Israel. Left: Hoisting the National Flag. Right: Presentation of Caps and neckerchiefs to Maccabi Youth Leaders by Lucio Aron, Head of M.W.U. Youth Department.

4 SOUTH AFRICA'S 1964 SPORTS FESTIVAL.

Seven hundred Jewish Sportsmen and women have converged on Durban between May 7th - 10th for the biggest yet Maccabi Sports Festival to be staged there. I reproduce the results, as well as the 1964 Festival emblem (a combination of the South African Maccabi badge and a ricksha boy's head). The Durban Jewish Club was the headquarters of the Festival and all participants have been honorary members of the Club during the period of their stay in that city, thus being entitled to make use of all the club's facilities. On the eve of the Festival an Information Bureau was opened there (supplied by the courtesy of the British Petroleum Oil Company.) The services provided there included theatre bookings, hairdressing appointments, car servicing and free local telephone calls.

Hotel accommodation has been reserved for 600 persons, whilst many participants enjoyed hospitality in private homes.

* * *
A special brochure of 120 pages included an informative Editorial, as well as a number of greetings from well-wishers.

* * *
Alf Blumberg, South Africa's "Mr. Maccabi" - retired.

It is with regret that we have learned recently of Alf Blumberg's decision not to seek re-election when the S.A. Maccabi Council held recently its biennial General Meeting in Johannesburg. Because of his prolonged illness last year, (when he had to be flown to London for treatment) Alf has decided to retire - at least temporarily - from many of his former activities. Anyone who has seen Alf, prior to his illness, would agree with me that he projected a picture of health, of a man in top physical form. His energy, his determination, his untiring efforts as Chairman of the S.A. Maccabi Council, have inspired all who worked with him, or for him. Many a time he laid down the law and, whilst it may appear that he had enforced his will, I can say, from personal knowledge, that no-one in S.A. Maccabi was more popular and more beloved than Alf. He is a man of action who does not believe in many words, whether spoken or written.

Come back soon, Alf!

* * *
Ian Maltz in the Chair.

South African Maccabi is fortunate, indeed, that, for at least the next 2 years, Ian Maltz will be its Chairman.

Maltz, one of the Movement's founders in the Union of South Africa, has been associated with Maccabi since the pioneering days in 1935 when South Africa sent out its first team to the Maccabiah Games to (what was then) Palestine. Although "reduced" from the rank of President, to that of Chairman, Ian is sure to add dignity to the office with which he has been entrusted.

During his recent visit to London, when he deputised for Alf, as a member of the Executive Board of the I.M.G.C., all of us have been watching and listening to him with much respect. A lawyer by profession, at one time Mayor of Johannesburg, a veteran sportsman, serious-minded and dedicated to Maccabi's ideals, he endeared himself to all his friends in South Africa, in Israel and in Great Britain.

* * *
At the A.G.M. of the South African Athletics Board, held early in May this year, Ian Maltz was elected a life-member of the S.A. Amateur Athletics Union. This honour entitles him to wear the Springbok Blazer and badge. This award was in recognition of Maltz' 34 years for athletics in South Africa. Congratulations!

MACCABI IN SOUTH AFRICA



Alf Blumberg
President

S.A. Maccabi is Part of a World Movement

SOUTH AFRICAN MACCABI is one of 30 countries affiliated to the Maccabi World Union — the world controlling body of the Movement which has its headquarters in Israel, and its European headquarters in London.

Like the other territorial bodies, South Africa pays affiliation fees to the world body which meets in Congress every two years. South Africa has three seats on the World Executive — at present they are Mr. Alf Blumberg, President of the S.A. Maccabi Council, Mr. Ian Maltz, Chairman of the S.A. Maccabi Council and Mr. Barney L. Kellen, the Council's secretary.

In proportion to its numbers, South Africa enjoys an important position in Maccabi councils overseas.

Mr. Alf Blumberg, President of the S.A. Maccabi Council, who is a regular visitor to Israel, is one of the top world figures in Maccabi — a fact which is recognised publicly and warmly by Mr. Pierre Gildesgame, Chairman of the Maccabi World Union and his colleagues.

Zionist Link

In South Africa, Maccabi has a strong Zionist link. The Israel link is not quite as strong in some European and American countries, but due to the efforts of Mr. Gildesgame, Alf Blumberg and others, the conversion of these locally-orientated associations to active Zionism is gradually taking place.

Growth of Maccabi in South Africa

Maccabi began in South Africa in 1935 when sporting enthusiasts raised money to send a team to the Games in Palestine that year.

On their return many of the members formed the Johannesburg Maccabi Association, headed by Norman Lourie.

This body soon acquired its own grounds which it called Balfour Park.

Balfour Park became a great self-determining club, traditionally offering its facilities to Maccabi for trials, tournaments and other activities.

The bonds between the Movement and the club, as with the many other Jewish clubs all over the country, are close.

Maccabi was formally established as a national association in 1951 when a decision was made to operate as a department of the S.A. Zionist Federation.

The meeting which made this decision was held appropriately at Balfour Park.

Since then Maccabi has grown into the second largest active Zionist body in South Africa — its 6,000 paid members being second only to the Women's Zionist Council which boasts 17,000 members.

The South African Set-up

The S.A. Maccabi Executive is the body which administers affairs on a national level. Elected at the biennial congress of the S.A. Maccabi Council (which comprises delegates from 10 provinces), the national executive is at present based in Johannesburg.

Headquarters are the Maccabi Offices run by the national secretary, Mr. Barney L. Kellen and his staff at the Zionist Centre, Johannesburg.

Each province has its own committee and runs its own affairs, sending delegates to the quarterly S.A. Maccabi Council meetings held in Johannesburg.

Members, who are entitled to wear the Maccabi blue blazer and special pocket badge, may also wear the special metal lapel badge, cravats and tie and are eligible for any Maccabi activity — including consideration, if good enough, for the Maccabi Games held in Israel every four years.

Life membership, as explained elsewhere, gives the member additional privileges.



Ian Maltz
Chairman



Louis Gecelter
Vice-Chairman



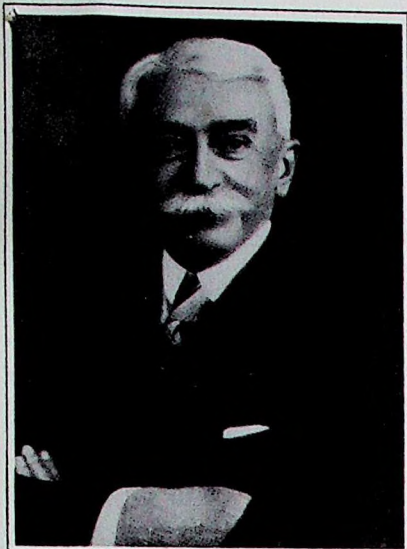
Dave Sandler
Vice-Chairman



Maurice Sandberg
Treasurer



Barney Kellen
Secretary



Pierre de Coubertin



A TRIBUTE TO BARON PIERRE DE COUBERTIN.

The hundredth anniversary of the birth of Baron de Coubertin is being commemorated this year, all over the world. De Coubertin was the founder of the modern Olympic Games which he revived in 1894. It was also he who created the Olympic Movement which is today accepted and supported universally. In the last speech which he delivered as President of the International Olympic Committee in Prague in 1925, he stressed that the Olympic Games are not the prerogative of any single country, nor of any particular race, nor can they be monopolised by any given group. They belong to the whole world.

The Olympic Games increasingly assume the character of peaceful contests between athletes of countries with different social systems, regardless of colour, race or religion. Thus, de Coubertin had fostered the principle of equality and mutual respect, which is even more important today than it was in 1894, as the main concern of the Olympic idea is not only competition for highest honours in sport, but also the promotion, in a practical way, of peace and international friendship.

De Coubertin's great merit was that he succeeded in internationalising sport by allying it to the revival of the Olympic Games.

The prohibition of racial, religious and political discrimination forms the backbone of the Olympic Charter.

Anyone who has ever attended the Olympic Games, or who will be fortunate to witness those in Tokyo this year, could not fail to realise how much humanity owes to this great Frenchman, born 100 years ago, and who has devoted a lifetime to the Olympic ideals and to the creation of the Olympic Games which, as is well known, have also inspired the, now to very popular, Maccabiah Games.

Unfortunately, eagerness to win an Olympic Medal has generated an unhealthy atmosphere in the ranks of competitors and spectators alike, resulting - as has been the case in Rome - in 1960, in ugly demonstrations of chauvinism and supernationalism - the very elements which de Coubertin tried to eliminate and to combat by preaching the principle, so well conceived, that "the important thing is to participate - not to win."

We are proud that the Maccabi World Union has been recognised by the International Olympic Committee as an International Sports Federation of Olympic standing. Pierre Gildesgame had the honour to be invited by the President of the French Olympic Committee to a solemn Memorial Meeting, held at the Grand Amphitheatre of the Sorbonne, in Paris, on 23rd June, 1964, over which General de Gaulle, President of the French Republic, presided. The 70th anniversary of the first Olympic Games was celebrated on the same occasion.

ISRAEL AND THE OLYMPIC GAMES.

Tokyo will mark Israel's fourth participation in the Olympic Games. The first was in Helsinki (Finland) in 1952. The second in 1956, when Israel sent a fair-sized team to Melbourne (Australia). The third was when about 40 athletes participated in the Rome Olympiad in 1960.

In Tokyo, the Israeli team of about 10 men and women will be able "to show the flag" among 110 other participating nations, although not one Israeli athlete appears to have the slightest chance to reach an Olympic final. (Such is the opinion of Avi Raphael, the "Jerusalem Post" Sports Correspondent). In Tokyo, the standard will be much higher than in Rome, as all sports have advanced by giant strides during the past 4 years. A token Israeli representation in Track and Field, Swimming, Weight-lifting and Shooting, is all that can be hoped for.

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The Israeli's triumph in winning the Asian Soccer Cup by beating India, South Korea and Hongkong, constitutes, of course, a great consolation to all who would like to see Israel make a mark in world sport.

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ISRAELI STAR PERFORMERS

(Ackn. to "Silver on Sport").

Nehemiah Sirkus is a Olympic rifle-shooting prospect. In a recent competition he scored 590 from the prone position - 5 points short of the world record. His total would have captured a gold medal in the Rome Olympics. Tanny Cohen-Mintz, 6'3" tall, reputed to be Israel's best basketball player, was a member of the European All-Stars who defeated Spain's Real Madrid. The French coach of the European All-Stars said of him "Without Tanny we would have lost". Israel's Olympic Basketball hopes were dashed in the European Zone Qualifying Trials held in Switzerland. Having finished 8th in a 14-team field, winning against W. Germany (65-56), Austria (62-45), Greece (53-41), Switzerland (79-53) and losing to W. Germany (62-55), Belgium 78-69, Finland (60-55), Hungary (61-55). Only Finland and Hungary qualified for the Olympic competition. Oarsman Eli Avizov captured an international single sculls 1,500 meter race at Dunkirk, France, in 6:09. seconds. Yair Pantillat recorded 1:53.9 seconds for a 800-meter race. Gideon Ariel topped his Israeli international record discus with a 173'2" flip. In a sports meet, Israel versus Greece, Greece won by 126 points to 75. Yair Pantillat ran the 1,500-meter race in 3:53.2 (equivalent to 4:10.2 for the mile). Y. Simoni recorded 31:19.4 in the 10,000 meter. M. Jakobi tossed the hammer 179'6 $\frac{1}{4}$ " and the 400-meter relay team clocked 42.0.

SHMUEL SHUMACHER, (Shumi), M.W.U. Sports Director and Sports Director-elect of the 7th Maccabiah Games, has accepted an invitation from the U.S. Committee, Sports for Israel, New York, to spend some three months in United States, where he is attending a variety of U.S.A. Olympic trials. He will acquaint himself with methods of organisation and coordination applicable to international sports meets. I take this opportunity to extend, on behalf of the I.M.G.C. Executive Board, our thanks to the U.S. Committee for their good intention and enterprising spirit.

DR. ROBERT ATLASZ, M.W.U. Executive Vice-Chairman and Chairman of the 1965 Maccabiah Organising Committee, is taking a much-needed three month vacation. During his European round-trip he will meet with Chairmen of various Maccabiah Territorial Organising Committees and will also spend a fortnight in London, during which he will have talks with Gildesgame and other I.M.G.C. Members. Conditions permitting, an I.M.G.C Executive Board meeting may be convened to coincide with Dr. Atlasz's presence in London.

MACCABI NEW YORK HAS A CLUB HOUSE



HENRY H. NESSELROTH
President

Maccabi Athletic Club, Inc.

3825 BROADWAY

NEW YORK, N. Y.

WHY YOU SHOULD SUPPORT THE MACCABI ATHLETIC CLUB

The Maccabi Athletic Club is the outstanding National Jewish Youth Sport Organization dedicated to perfect a well-rounded educational program.

The Maccabi Athletic Club impresses upon our young men and women that to be better Americans they have to be better Jews.

The Maccabi Athletic Club has achieved high honors in all fields of sports, and it is today admittedly the leading Jewish Sport Organization in New York.



ERIC J. ASCHKENASY
Vice-Chairman

U. S. A.

Maccabi New York.

The Maccabi Athletic Club, New York, recently celebrated the 25th anniversary of its existence, in the course of a dinner and ball attended by 600 guests. They were honoured by the presence of the Consul-General and Ambassador to Israel in New York, Mr. Kasriel Katz. The souvenir programme published on this occasion, carried messages from the Governor of New York, from Senators, members of Congress, leaders of American Zionist Organisations, and others.



EDWIN E. LOEWENSTEIN
Secretary

The Chairman of the club, Henry Nesselroth, ably assisted by Erich Aschkenasy, Kurt Spier, Edwin Loewenstein and others, saw one of their dreams and hopes materialise, for they have raised sufficient money to enable them to rent premises at 2, Bennet Avenue, off Fort Washington Avenue in New York, which are to serve as their headquarters and meeting place. Further monies are to be raised for repairs, furniture, and the provision of essential facilities. The Committee have decided to sell "building bricks" costing \$1, \$5 and \$10 each. The "battle of bricks" is in full swing. The U.S. Committee Sports for Israel

has, as a token of goodwill, pledged \$250 towards the fund. So has Gildesgame, who "bought" 10 bricks at \$10 each.

Now that the foundations of the Maccabi Athletic Club in New York have been truly laid, let us hope that thousands of "bricks" will be obtained to enable them to raise a building fit for New York Jewish Youth.

Erich Aschkenasy, who spent a few days in London, early in July, told me about the plans and hopes which he and his colleagues harbour for the future. The meeting with him was held in the presence of Worms and Gradon, members of the M.W.U. Executive.

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AUSTRALIAN MACCABI COUNCIL. (A.M.C.),

Lou Rose succeeded by B. Sternfeld.

Lou Rose, a resident of Sydney, affectionately known throughout the Australian Jewish Sporting Community as "Uncle Lou", has resigned from the Presidency of the Australian Maccabi Council after 19 years of active service. Tributes to his past services have been paid to him publicly as well as in personal messages. It was he who, so consistently, advocated Australia's affiliation to the Maccabi World Union. It was also Lou Rose who was instrumental in ensuring Australia's first participation in the Maccabiah Games in 1950. I have reason to believe that it is largely due to Lou Rose who, acting on my advice, insisted that the Annual Interstate Sports Carnival be renamed the Australian Maccabi Sports Carnival.

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In a farewell letter, dated last April, 1964, Lou Rose informed me of the election of Mr. B. Sternfeld as his successor to the Presidency of the AMC. He concluded his message to me in these words: "I maintain a warm attachment to the people I have been in contact with over these past years, and in particular to yourself, whom I regard with deep admiration and sincere esteem. I thank you for your guidance and inspiration."

Mr. B. Sternfeld, the new President, enjoys the reputation of a dynamic businessman and leader. Soon after his election we have been informed that Mr. Michael Harrison (address: Box. 2123 T. G.P.O., Melbourne) has been nominated as Liaison to the Maccabi World Union Executive, as well as the AMC Public Relations Officer. I owe to Mr. Harrison some interesting news which he has sent to me, from time to time. It was he who informed me that swimmer John Stark and fencer Lou Lopata, members of Australian Maccabi, have been selected for the Olympic Games in Tokyo.

Western Australia already drew up their proposed programme for the Annual Maccabi Inter-State Sports Championships to be held from December 1964 until 5th January 1965.

George Szylland recently broke the Australian Jewish Breast-stroke record (his time is not mentioned.)

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MACCABIAH STARS - PAST AND FUTURE

(Ackn. - Silver on Sport)

Isaac Berger, weight-lifter, captured his national weight-lifting title in the 132-lbs division. He had a 3-lift total of 795 to win by 45-lbs. British miler, Ray Roseman, ran his fastest half-mile (1:51.8) and has been selected, together with sprinter Brian Smouha, to represent the City of London in a meet against New York City. Debbie Turner made her 1964 debut, running the 100-yds in 11.5. Gary Gubner captured the AAU title. He took the shot with his first 60-footer (60'7 $\frac{3}{4}$ "") and was placed 4th in the discus (164'10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ""). He did better at another meet, when he threw the discus 170'8 $\frac{1}{2}$ "". Dickie Morse of Indiana, scored in one-and-three meter dives, and has been selected for the All-America team. Britain's Danny Hernan ran the fastest 100 yds. of his young career in 9.8. Phil Oberlander of Montreal, son of Fred, will wrestle for the Canadian Olympic team in Tokyo. Arje Nadbornik of Finland will wrestle for the Finnish Olympic team in Tokyo. British middle-weight weight-lifting champion, Laurie Levine won both his lifts in an international match against Sweden. Dick Schwartz of U.S.A., was a member of the winning College Boat Club Eight at the American Henley crew championship. He was also victorious in the junior single sculls. The International Single Sculls champion, Don Spero of New York, captured the Henley Championship singles for the Farragut Challenge Cup.

"THE SYDNEY JEWISH NEWS" Sydney, Friday, December 13th., 1963

CHANGE IN NAME *By Hans Licht*

MUST COME

CHANGE of name to "Maccabi" of our interstate Sports Carnivals and some, if not all the States' sporting organisations, seems only a matter of time.

A growing awareness of the Maccabi tie, among senior sporting officials and the five member-States of the Australian Maccabi Council indicates this.

The Chairman of Maccabi World Union, Mr. Pierre Gildesgame, stressed in a recent newsletter that the name change is as important as affiliation with the world body and participation in the 4-yearly World Maccabiah.

Australia has already identified itself as member of the World Maccabi family by participation in the last four World Maccabiah in Israel, by affiliation and closer contact with Maccabi World Union and by name change from the then "Australian Judean Sports Council" to Australian Maccabi Council.

S.A., W.A., LEAD

Even now, the South Australian (S. A. Maccabi) and Western Australian (Maccabean League) affiliates of the AMC associate themselves in name with the national and international body.

In Melbourne, Maccabi Sports Club has been in existence for some 10-12 years.

It seems strange, then, that there is hesitation or opposition in some quarters and States to go further with the name change.

Australian Maccabi Games seems a natural choice in view of the AMC parent body's name and the direct hook-up with M.W.U.

The annual Interstate Sports Carnivals, in most instances, resemble very closely the yearly or periodic Maccabi Games held in Europe, South America and among the Jewish sporting population of South Africa.

One "reason" given in Melbourne recently against the name change was that our own Interstate Carnivals "...as internal events have nothing to do with the world set-up or sports meetings in other continents.

Fortunately, this opinion is not wide-spread for, if it was, it would implicate a retrograde attitude that must be stamped out among Jewish sporting officials who have made such great advances in standards and administration over a short ten years.

SEEK TIES

Australia, because of its very isolation from other countries and continents, must seek every avenue to gain closer ties, and clear identification with the appropriate world set-up seems the logical step.

AUSTRALIAN MACCABI COUNCIL

Constituent Organisations:
JEWISH AMATEUR SPORTS ASSOCIATION OF N.S.W.
ASSOCIATED JUDEAN ATHLETIC CLUBS (VICTORIA)
JUDEAN SPORTS CLUB (QUEENSLAND)
MACCABEAN LEAGUE OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA
SOUTH AUSTRALIAN MACCABI

Do You Know the

AUSTRALIAN MACCABI COUNCIL?



The Australian Maccabi Council's object is to promote and co-ordinate sport between the State Bodies, to maintain an affiliation to the Maccabi World Union and to ensure Australia's participation in the Maccabi Games.

Headquarters of the A.M.C. alternates between N.S.W. and Victoria every two years. Its executive is nominated by the State body concerned.

Because of its affiliation with the Maccabi World Union another Executive member is the Maccabi Liaison Officer, who maintains a constant contact with the world organising committee for Jewish Amateur Sport. In this way the Australian Maccabi Council is ensuring that local Jewish sportsmen and women are represented in the scope of world Jewish sport.



Mr. B. STERNFELD
(AMC President)



MR. LOU ROSE
retired after 19 years

INTERSTATE SPORTS CARNIVAL



by invitation
NEW ZEALAND

WELL DONE AUSTRALIAN MACCABI!

"THE SYDNEY JEWISH NEWS"

Sydney, Friday, January 3rd., 1964

SYDNEY: Future Interstate Jewish Sports Carnivals will be known as "Australian Maccabi Sports Carnivals", the Australian Maccabi Council conference in the Astra Hotel decided on Thursday.

All States with the exception of Victoria voted in favour of the motion. Victoria abstained.

The great variety of Ha-koahs, Maccabis, Bar Kochbas, Maccabeans, Judeans, Wingate, Judeans, and kindred sports and youth groups in countries where the parent bodies carry the Maccabi tag bears this out.

THE 1964 ANNUAL EUROPEAN MACCABI CONFERENCE
Held in Paris from April 18th to 19th, at
the "Maison de Jeunes".

THIRTY-EIGHT Delegates, representing eight European Territorial Organizations, attended this year's Conference which, in a matter of one working day, dealt with a number of current and urgent problems. The following countries were represented:-

Austria, Belgium, Great Britain, Finland, France, Holland, Italy and Switzerland.

Apologies for inability to send delegates were received from Sweden, Denmark and Eire.

Fritz Lewinson represented the M.W.U. Executive in Israel.

Maccabi Paris acted as hosts, and were responsible for the organisation of the Conference. Mr. Theo Haas, President of Maccabi France, and Mr. Leo Kaminski, Hon. President of Maccabi Paris, entertained all delegates to an inaugural reception and to a lavish dinner soon after the Conference ended.

The Israeli Consul and the Chief Rabbi of France extended greetings to the Delegates during the inaugural session on Saturday evening, April 18th. Other speakers included Theo Haas, Fritz Lewinson, Pierre Gildesgame and Fred Worms, Chairman of the European Regional Council, who ably presided throughout Sunday and brought the Conference to a successful close. During the Sunday morning session, some time was spent discussing the arrangements for the 7th Maccabiah, following upon an exposé given by Gildesgame, who announced that he was on the point of departing for Israel, where he was to do some important preparatory work. He was particularly grateful to Fred Worms for his offer to accompany him to Israel, where he would also represent the views of the European Territorial Maccabiah Organising Committees.

(A full report of Mr. Gildesgame's visit to Israel has already appeared in IMGC News Bulletin No.3, a copy of which has been despatched to all countries intending to participate in the 7th Maccabiah. A brief summary will be found elsewhere in this issue).

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THE EUROPEAN GAMES. A lively debate took place on the subject of the last European Games held in Lyons. Its severest critic was Mr. Ancker of Maccabi Finland. There were many who agreed with Mr. Worms that, whilst the Lyons Games were far from well-organized, they served as an object lesson on how to make good their shortcomings in future. Practically all Conference delegates aired their views on the subject of the promotion and revitalization of inter-country sports activities in years to come. Some held the view that a full programme of competitions was not practicable, and that it would be far better to concentrate on seasonal sports organized in various European cities. Mr. Gildesgame's proposal to elect Massimo Della Pergola of Milan, the well-known sports expert and President of Maccabi Italy, as the Sports Coordinator for Europe, met with unanimous approval. Della Pergola was authorised to convene a conference at some convenient time and place in Europe, at which each country is to be represented, and where a sports policy for the European Continent is to be decided upon and carried into effect without delay.

A NEW CONSTITUTION. Fred Worms dealt with the need to adopt a Constitution for the European Maccabi Regional Council, a draft copy of which had been circulated to delegates prior to their arrival in Paris. This was the subject of a lengthy discussion.

* All were agreed that the Maccabi European Regional Council's main objects were to coordinate, assist and advise, within the European geographical area, on general policy which had to be consistent with the aims and objects of the Maccabi World Union, as laid down in its Constitution.

* The Regional Council was to be administered by an Executive Committee of Honorary Officers authorised to organize and guide the European activities according to needs and to changing conditions.

* The Executive to be comprised of a Chairman, one Vice-Chairman, and Hon. Secretary, an Hon. Treasurer and a Sports Coordinator, in addition to which each country to be represented on the Executive by two Members, to be elected or re-elected, at Annual General Meetings. Only the Hon. officers and the Executive to remain in office for a period of two years.

* The Regional Executive to have the right to affiliate, or to withdraw affiliation, in the event of any Territorial Organisation failing to pursue the Council's accepted policy.

* Each country, in addition to being already represented on the Executive, shall also be entitled to send at least two delegates, or more, to the Annual Conference, according to its certified numerical strength.

* Another condition laid down in the Constitution is that the Chairman of the Executive of the Regional Council shall be a member of the Maccabi World Union Executive and in that capacity he shall maintain close contact with the World Executive Headquarters, as well as with Regional Maccabi Councils all over the world, thus affording them opportunities to exchange ideas to foster better mutual understanding and, consequently, to reap the benefit of each other's experience.

A copy of the ratified Constitution has been distributed to all European Territorial Organizations, within one week following the Conference.

MACCABI IN GERMANY. The Conference has also been requested to give its views as to desirability of encouraging a Maccabi movement in West Germany, where one or two clubs, calling themselves "Maccabi", have applied for affiliation to the European Regional Council and, through it, to the Maccabi World Union. Some of the delegates felt that to promote a Maccabi movement in Germany would be tantamount to approval of the resuscitation of a Jewish community in that country, only two decades, or so, after the almost complete annihilation of German Jewry. Other delegates felt that the situation had to be faced realistically: many Jews were returning to Western Germany for purely economic or personal reasons, and under the present democratic regime they felt happy and continued to prosper. New Synagogues were being built, a Zionist Organization has been re-formed, and German Jewry has given tangible proof of its loyalty and attachment to the Jewish cultural heritage.

Fred Worms and other leaders of Maccabi present, felt that this somewhat delicate problem could not possibly be overlooked, neither could it be settled in the course of a debate lasting an hour or so. The delegates agreed, therefore, to refer the matter to the World Executive for careful study, requesting it also to consult, prior to making any decision, some outstanding Jewish leaders, including Moshe Sharrett, Chairman of the Jewish Agency, Nachum Goldman, President of the World Jewish Congress, and others.

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TERRITORIAL REPORTS. Delegates gave brief reports on the present situation in their various countries. It transpired from these that the Maccabi movement in Europe was very much alive, that new clubs arise where either none or few had existed, that whilst no spectacular Maccabi champions have emerged, various sports, such as football, basketball, swimming, gymnastics, judo, etc. are still great favourites with the youngsters. Singled out for particular praise were the Maccabi Association of Brussels (Belgium), under the leadership of Jacques Elkiner; so was Maccabi Antwerp which, over the last two years, has acquired playing fields and tennis courts; Maccabi Stockholm, (Sweden) who, after many years of waiting, at long last enjoyed the comfort and facilities of their own premises; (see photos in this issue); Maccabi Finland where, despite the somewhat alarming rate of intermarriage and emigration, the two clubs in Helsinki and Turku continue undaunted, and produce some very fine athletes; Maccabi Switzerland, so well-known for their internal administration, are already engaged in the formation of their Maccabiah team; Great Britain who, under the dynamic leadership of Aubrey Scott, are making significant progress in all spheres of activity, thanks mainly to a large number of Club Leaders trained under Maccabi's own scheme.

Well-deserved congratulations were also offered to Massimo Della Pergola who, under very difficult conditions and at great personal sacrifice, has now established five Maccabi Clubs in Italy, with a membership exceeding 500, and with some very fine exponents of judo, who were awarded medals recently.

In the absence of delegates from Dublin (Eire) and Copenhagen (Denmark), little was known of their recent activities. Both countries have announced, however, their intention to send teams to the Maccabiah Games in 1965.

As to Sweden, it has been reported that Mr.S. Fuchs had resigned from the Chairmanship of Maccabi due to health reasons, and that he has been succeeded by Mr. Wronkow, 35 years old, a member of the Club since he was a child. Wronkow played football and handball, and during the past six or seven years, was leader of the Club's Youth Section. He is also a Member of the Executive of the Scandinavian Youth Association. In 1961 he was the captain of the Swedish Maccabiah handball team, and is now an accredited handball and football Referee, recognized by the Swedish Sports Associations.

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OPTIMISM. The Conference concluded on a note of optimism. All delegates felt that, given the services of Shlichim from Israel, and under the leadership of the newly elected Executive - Fred Worms having been re-elected as Chairman - the European Maccabi Movement is well on the way to overcoming its problems of further development.

The improved economic conditions in various European countries and the consolidation of Jewish communal organizations should go a long way towards rendering communal leaders conscious of their duty to the young and rising generation. Assisted by Club Houses, playing fields, tennis courts, and enthused by the prospect of the 1965 Maccabiah, it can truly be said that the future of the Maccabi Movement in Europe is brighter than ever.

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A PERSONAL COMMENT. This report would be incomplete if I did not add a personal note: Whilst enthusiasm for, and interest in, sport is more than adequate, less stress has been laid on the promotion of cultural activities of a Jewish content. The modern trend, so prevalent in the ranks of teenagers, is such that they are not receptive to any methods of education aimed at the development of a sense of appreciation for better spiritual values. Few clubs reported on cultural activities, or on intelligent recreational activities, other than dancing and, in some exceptional cases, Bridge. Fortunately, many delegates present recognized this shortcoming and insisted upon the early arrival of Israeli Maccabi Youth Leaders who would introduce to the Clubs a better Jewish and Israeli atmosphere, in the form of recreational activities such as Hebrew classes for beginners, Israeli folklore - songs and dances - as well as a better appreciation of Israel's struggles for independence and latest achievements in many spheres. It was, therefore, natural enough that -supported by Pierre Gildesgame- Fred Worms promised that he and his Executive would treat this as a matter of great importance and urgency and, indeed, there is now a good chance that Belgium, Italy and Scandinavian countries will receive "Shlichim" from Israel before the year is out.

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A heart-warming episode occurred towards the end of the Conference: after listening to Mr. Mizrachi, Chairman of a recently formed Maccabi Club in a suburb of Paris, (Villier le Bel), the Belgian Delegation promised to donate to that young and struggling youth group a full outfit for their Soccer Team. This gesture was loudly applauded and deeply moved Mr. Mizrachi - at one time a Maccabi Youth leader in Egypt wherefrom he was expelled following the "Suez Crisis" in 1956

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EXTRACTS FROM MESSAGES SENT TO TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATIONS
BY PIERRE GILDESGAME, CHAIRMAN OF THE WORLD EXECUTIVE.

TO the South African Maccabi Council, on the occasion of their 1964 Sports Festival:-

"The Maccabi World Union is an Association which has helped forge links of friendship across the seas, friendship based on a common ideal: to promote sports and sportsmanship in the ranks of the rising generation of Jewish youth... We are not content with this alone, we believe that every Jewish person must be made aware of our cultural heritage and our Jewish National aspirations, for we look upon the youngsters of today as the citizens of tomorrow. Citizenship entails duties as well as privileges. Loyalty to one's country of birth and allegiance to the State of Israel are indivisible."

TO the Maccabi Athletic Club, New York, on the occasion of their 25th Anniversary:-

"... I have nothing but admiration for him [Henry Nesselroth] and for his colleagues who, despite many difficulties, continue to give their unstinting services to the Club in a variety of ways, providing facilities for its members to enjoy both sports and social activities. I am happy in the knowledge that a project for a Club House is under consideration and I sincerely hope that every one of you, whether native American or of European origin, will lend a hand with such a noble enterprise."

To the Dublin (Eire) Maccabi Association, published in their new Club Magazine:-

"Maccabi occupies a place of honour in every community. Distinguished men and women, Christian and Jews alike, important officials and representatives of Governments, even Members of the English Royal Family, think it right and proper to show their interest in every major Maccabi event. Big and small, in whatever country they may happen to flourish, Maccabi Clubs and their small bands of helpers do an enormous job in catering for Jewish youth."

To the Australian Maccabi Council, on the occasion of their 31st Annual Sports Carnival:-

"... Hundreds of competitors from all five States are participating in all events. Those of us who have not had the privilege to witness these impressive spectacles, which highlight Australia's Jewish sport, have heard and read a great deal about them. Like myself, they realize that these sports meetings stimulate training and promote friendly competition, as they also afford an opportunity for young Australian men and women to meet and to get to know each other, thus fostering a better spirit of fellowship. We are always full of admiration for all those who travel 3000 miles, from one end of the Australian Continent to the other, just for the pleasure and privilege of competing. This they do in a true spirit of amateur sportsmanship, and for such valour and enterprise they deserve to be warmly congratulated."

To the Union of Maccabi Associations in Great Britain on the occasion of their 1964 Annual General Meeting:-

"Of all Maccabi Territorial Organizations personally known to me, the British Branch of the Movement is best organised administratively, well supported financially, and led by some of the most dedicated youth leaders. Men and organisations are not judged only by their performance or intentions, but rather by the tangible results of their endeavours. I often think that we have never had it so good !! Therein is the danger of complacency and of self-satisfaction. We are all very proud of some of our past achievements. But do we think often enough of the changing trends and how to adjust our thinking and policy for the future ?? I think not. Do we realise that materialism and professionalism are fast overtaking idealism and amateurism ?

Do we always attach sufficient importance to the training of better citizens and more conscientious Jews - able to face up to their duties when in service of the Nation and the Community ?

"Maccabi is not just a youth movement providing facilities for the pursuit of sports and leisurely occupations without these entailing also clear obligations of a moral character in which every member of the Movement must be involved.

"British Maccabi has often set an example to other countries of sincere devotion to our aims and objects. We have produced some fine leaders trained in our Clubs up and down the country. This great tradition must be upheld."

TO Members of Maccabi Association in London, on the occasion of their 1964 Annual Convention :-

"In some 15 months' time, the 7th Maccabiah Games will open at the Ramat Gan Stadium, where 30 Nations will be represented and engage in keen, but friendly competition for highest honours in sport. Britain's team will, I feel confident, comprise a good number of competitors selected from among members of this club. To 'make the grade' and to be eligible for such a privilege and honour, intensive training in various sport is essential. This club has made an invaluable contribution to the victories gained in the past by the British team. I hope it will do so again.

"The well accepted principle of 'a healthy mind in a healthy body' must never be overlooked. Such is the ultimate motive prompting the Maccabi Movement to lay stress on sport activities in its otherwise comprehensive programme. But whilst physical fitness is important, sight should not be lost of the value of training of the mind, by means of a variety of cultural and recreational activities. We Jews need to be strong ! We must be strong in body and mind ! Unless we cultivate a knowledge and true appreciation of our heritage, we can not claim, nor ever become, good Jews or useful members of the community.

"Much is being said and written about the younger generation, 'The Teenagers'. Attimes it is forgotten that they form the backbone of the society of tomorrow. Teenagers are given far too much freedom to pursue escapist activities without their talents and energies being channelled to the pursuit of loftier and more enduring values. Without idealism, without the proper appreciation of moral values, there can be no future for a better society, a better community, a better Nation.

"Teddy boys or Beatniks, Rockers and Mods, come and go. They provide an entertaining sight and some pleasant noises. But what contribution do they make towards the furtherance of citizenship ? Are they endowed or inspired by a sense of service to their fellow human beings ?

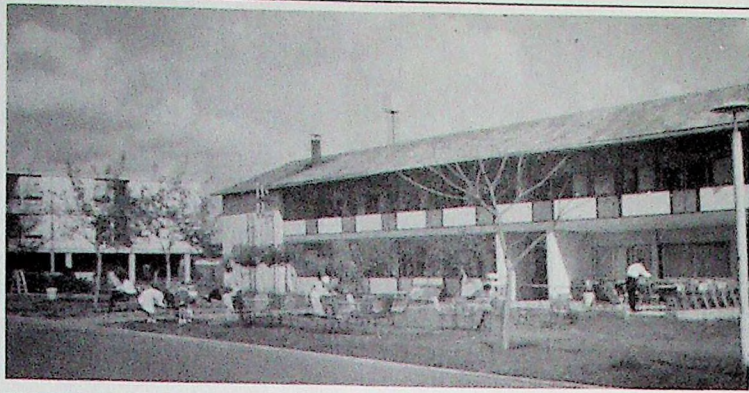
"We are all entitled to some fun. But as future leaders of the community we must exercise a sense of balance as to what is right and wrong, useful or destructive."

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On the occasion of the forthcoming ROSH HASHANAH
I wish all my colleagues, friends, and sympathisers
of Maccabi and the Maccabiah Games, a Happy, Healthy
and Prosperous NEW YEAR - 5725.

PIERRE GILDESGAME
Chairman.

MACCABIAH VILLAGE - 1957-1965



Pictured above:

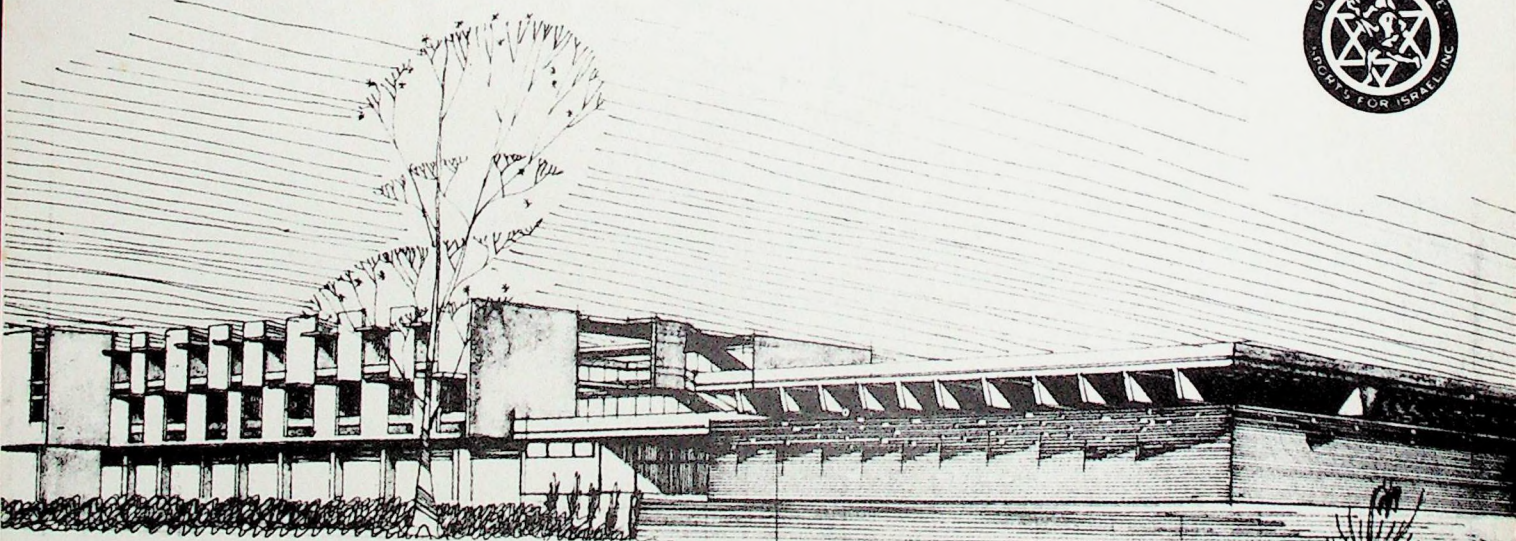
Top: The First House built in 1957.

Middle: Left: Buildings A & B constructed in 1961.

Right: View of the Sports Hall, Patio and Administrative Offices.

Bottom Centre: Maccabi Youth Leaders Seminar, May, 1964 (photos by Gildesgame)

TO BE COMPLETED IN 1965



The American Friendship House at Kfar Maccabiah (Maccabiah Village) Ramat Chen, Israel

The AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP HOUSE at the Maccabiah Village in Israel will be a monument to *international understanding, friendship and goodwill*. Designed to accommodate approximately 300 persons, It will include administrative, medical, lounge and recreational facilities in addition to sleeping and dining quarters.

CHAIRMAN'S NEWS LETTER

NO. 83

הסתדרות עולמית מכבי
MACCABI WORLD UNION

EUROPEAN EXECUTIVE HEADQUARTERS

Highfield Mills, Earl Shilton, Leics.



Published in London by P. Gildesgame

Chairman, M.W.U. Executive.

January/February, 1963.



Maccabiada latinoamericana Chile



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SANTIAGO

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Editorial Comment.PERSONAL CONTACT.

Last November, Amsterdam in Holland and Santiago in Chile were hosts to Maccabi leaders attending Conventions during the same week. Some World Executive members from Israel travelled thousands of miles to be present at these important events. Yet one more opportunity was afforded them to witness the zeal, enthusiasm and spirit of dedication which permeates the ranks of Maccabi leaders in other lands. Upon their return to Tel-Aviv they rendered glowing reports of their impressions. Only those completely divorced from sentiment would remain indifferent to the gratifying trend of events showing healthy growth, progress and consolidation in the Maccabi Movement in both hemispheres. Now, more than ever, ours is a dynamic World Jewish Youth Movement, determined to overcome all difficulties, organisational or financial, united in a resolve to succeed, regardless of hard work and sacrifices.

Personal contact with Territorial Organisations by leaders of the Movement is essential as, without it, how can we help them or advise them? World Executive members in Israel are looked upon as the fountain head of the Movement. They must deserve the Movement's confidence if they wish to assert their authority. The World Executive has come to realise that conditions vary from country to country and, having regard to the exacting Maccabi programme and its ideological concepts, allowance must be made for some apparent short-comings.

ASSIMILATION AND ANTI-SEMITISM.

Unfortunately, the danger of assimilation has in no way lessened. One would have thought that, menaced as Jewish communities are in some countries, a desire to close ranks in the face of the common enemy would be greater than ever. It is good to know that at least our youth leaders have the courage realistically to appraise the situation. They do not hesitate to organise movements and to instill in our youth a will to survive as Jews whilst, at the same time, recognising their duty and living up to the principles of citizenship in the best tradition.

The dangers of assimilation and of anti-Semitism in Europe, although less pronounced than elsewhere, are fully recognised and our young people are ready to face the challenge.

One often wonders which is the greater evil of the two: Active anti-Semitism or passive assimilation? Surely, it is our clear duty, if only by virtue of man's right to self-defence, to combat anti-Semitism in every shape or form. Assimilation is nothing but an attempt to escape from one's own people. This is cowardice! No self-respecting man or woman, Jew or non-Jew, disowns his own kith and kin, his faith or religion. The ancient and gallant Maccabees, whose time-honoured name we bear, have clearly demonstrated that surrender of one's creed and of the National cultural heritage amounts to treason. They chose to die in battle rather than surrender their freedom. It is this example which has earned the admiration of the civilised world for the past 2,000 years and has inspired our Maccabi Youth Movement.

There is no room for cowards or traitors in our midst.

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GOOD PUBLIC RELATIONS.

Perusal of the reports appearing in this issue, relating to the Royal Visit to the Maccabi club in London, the European Conference in Amsterdam, the opening of the Maccabi Stadium in Antwerp, the Latin-American Convention

and Maccabi Games, must inevitably lead every reader to the conclusion that Maccabi occupies a place of honour in every community. Distinguished men and women, Christians and Jews alike, important Institutions and representatives of Governments, even members of the English Royal Family, think it right and proper to show their interest in every major Maccabi event. The organisers of Maccabi public functions deserve to be congratulated on their initiative. The important personalities who so graciously associate themselves with our promotions, deserve our grateful thanks. There is no doubt that our voluntary and amateur "Public Relations Officers" in every part of the world, have a flair for publicity and that all they have done, so far, bears a stamp of dignity and respectability.

THE ROYAL VISIT.

The radio and television channels in Great Britain, not to mention the national press, produced ample evidence of the compliment which the visit of H. R. H. Princess Margaret and her husband Lord Snowdon paid to the Maccabi Association London when it celebrated the 25th anniversary of its club premises - Maccabi House. Only those present at Maccabi House on the night of 6th December can fully appreciate the significance of that event. London traffic had come to a full stop, owing to one of the thickest fogs in living memory. The Royal Princess and her husband have decided to brave the weather, rather than disappoint many guests and hundreds of members of the club, many of whom walked miles to get there. When welcomed, on her arrival, Princess Margaret smiled happily, like a schoolgirl, who just managed to perform a difficult trick. Later on in the evening, when discussing with her the terrible weather conditions, Princess Margaret revealed to me that she and her husband carried with them in their car fur-lined boots and warm mufflers, just in case they would have to walk. . . This wonderful gesture on the part of Princess Margaret and her husband will long be remembered with gratitude by all those who were privileged to be present on that memorable and foggy night at Maccabi House in London.

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TORY'S TOUR.

Abraham Tory, an Advocate by profession, and Hon. General Secretary of the M. W. U. Executive in Israel, can claim many distinctions. During the Nazi occupation in Lithuania he luckily escaped. But for that, he would have been hanged by the Gestapo for some crimes which they considered unforgivable:

he helped other Jews to escape before they were trapped by Storm-troopers. His command of Hebrew and his eloquence are already well known. He also speaks fluently Yiddish, Spanish and English. Thanks to his legal training, he is also an untiring debater, at times, quite convincing. No wonder that the Executive have chosen him for a return visit to Latin-America, where he represented us at the Convention and Games, reported fully in this issue. As a result of his endeavours, good progress has been made and, what's more important - our Latin-American Maccabi friends appreciated the time which Tory devoted away from his office and home during some 3 weeks, producing results of far-reaching importance.

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At the risk of incurring the displeasure of some of my Executive colleagues in Israel, I must make this statement: Every member of the Executive in Israel is endowed with some talent and every one has shown a capacity for work and can proudly claim achievements in his particular sphere of activities. From such a team more spectacular results can be expected! Not fireworks, not just one record-breaking achievement followed by a long pause of inactivity! Those elected to high office on the World Executive have pledged consistent work, day in and day out, regardless of whether it is immediately recognised and irrespective of the amount of publicity which it receives. I hope that Tory and others will continue with their efforts, individually, and as a team.

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MERGERS AND AFFILIATIONS.

I have no doubt that all those reading this issue will be glad to learn that Mexico has decided to join the Maccabi World Union; that important existing Youth Organisations in Uruguay and the Argentine have merged with Maccabi, thus adding many more thousands of members to our ranks. More clubs are being formed in other parts of the world and more Jewish young men and women rally to the existing Maccabi Centres. Whilst we have every reason to rejoice, we must also look upon these successful events as a great challenge to our leadership.

It is one thing to conquer, it is another to hold! This principle has long been recognised in Great Britain. Many youth organisations repeatedly apply for affiliation to the Union of Maccabi Associations but, in Great Britain, we continue to decline such requests on the grounds that consolidation under the existing leadership must come before taking on additional responsibilities. Fortunately, the recent mergers and affiliations that took place in Latin-America involve already well organised clubs will continue under their existing leadership. They will look to the Maccabi World Union for spiritual guidance to ensure that their activities, be they sports, cultural or social, shall be compatible with the comprehensive programme of the Maccabi World Union. Consequently, the World Executive have promised to supply these organisations with adequate publicity material, as well as with emissaries (Schlichim) so that, in the course of time, a physical merger shall also produce spiritual unity causing all demarkation lines to disappear.

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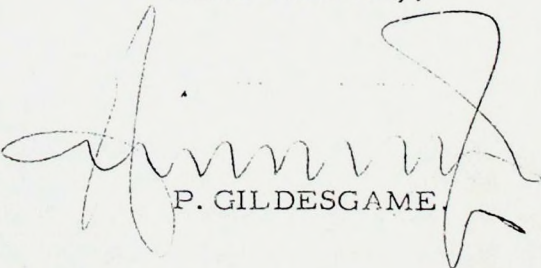
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INTERNATIONAL MACCABIAH GAMES COMMITTEE. (I. M. G. C.)

During the past few weeks, many letters and cables have been exchanged between Tel-Aviv and myself, aimed at composing certain differences in the interpretation of the memorandum drawn up in New York last August, with representatives of the U. S. and Canadian Committees. The agreement giving effect to the setting up of an International Maccabiah Games Committee was subject to the approval of World Executive members. To finalise discussion, a face-to-face meeting is to take place in London at the end of January, with the participation of Mr. Nahum Heth, President, and Mr. Shalom Zysman, a member of the Executive in Israel. All Maccabi Territorial Organisations, as well as members of the World Executive residing abroad, will be notified of the outcome of the London talks in a special communique.

Yours sincerely,



P. GILDEGAME

The 1962 European Maccabi Conference.

HELD IN AMSTERDAM (HOLLAND) ON THE 3RD AND 4TH NOVEMBER.

On Saturday evening, November 3rd at 8.30. p.m., the Blue Room at the Krasnapolsky Hotel was packed with Delegates and Guests invited to attend the Opening Session of the 17th Annual European Maccabi Conference. The distinguished guests included His Excellency, the Israel Ambassador to the Court of The Hague, Lord and Lady Nathan, representatives of communal organisations, as well as of The Netherland Zionist Federation. We were also pleased to welcome Mr. Paulen, the popular representative of the International Athletic Federation who refereed Maccabiah competitions in 1957 and 1961, as well as Jules Perel, the well known Weightlifting Referee (whose sudden death in Amsterdam was announced a few days ago.)

The World Executive Headquarters were represented by Shimon Caspy and Fritz Lewinson from Israel. Charlie Gordon, on a visit to Europe and a popular member of the South African Maccabi Council Executive, attended as a guest-observer.

About 30 Delegates represented the following European Territorial Organisations: - Great Britain, Belgium, Denmark, France, Holland, Italy and Switzerland. Absentees included: The Irish Republic, Sweden, Finland and Austria, whose Delegates were unavoidably prevented from travelling to Amsterdam.

Benno Hess, a member of the World Executive (Amsterdam) who was largely responsible for the organisation of the Conference, welcomed the Delegates and the guests. The Israel Ambassador, speaking in Hebrew, Dutch and in English, expressed his pleasure at being present and wished the Movement well. Lord Nathan, Hon. President of the Maccabi World Union, formally declared the Conference open. He was followed by Fred Worms, Chairman of the European Executive, who outlined the tasks confronting the Conference.

After showing the Maccabiah and the Maccabiah Village colour films, accompanied by his own spoken commentary, Pierre Gildesgame addressed the Opening Session and dealt with fundamental issues which exercised the mind of the World Executive at the present time.

Shimon Caspy, Hon. Treasurer of the Maccabi World Union Executive, presented to Maccabi Netherland an engraved Israeli Plate as a memento of the occasion. He also handed to Mr. Menko, (the Chairman-Elect of the Caretaker Committee of Maccabi Holland), on behalf of the Maccabi World Union, a challenge trophy to be awarded annually to Holland's best sportsman of the year. Mr. Menko handed the trophy over for safe-keeping to the well known tennis player, Mrs. Eva (Duldig) De Jong, and Mrs. Mayer, the celebrated fencing champion of Holland.

The following day, Sunday, November 4th, the first business session of the Conference was held at the Hilton Hotel at 9.45. a.m., at which Fred Worms presided. He called upon Ken Graden, Hon. Treasurer of the European Executive, to render his financial report, which was adopted unanimously.

Heads of delegations were then invited to render their reports on behalf of their Territorial Organisations. They were allowed to speak in their own languages and, whenever necessary, Fred Worms translated their remarks for the benefit of those who did not understand either English, French, German or Yiddish.

On behalf of Belgium, Jack Elkiner, President of Maccabi Brussels, apologised for the absence of Herman Bochner, due to ill health. He announced

that the Belgian Maccabi Federation has recently been reorganised and regular meetings will be held once every six weeks (since then a meeting of the Belgian Federation has been held in Brussels on the 5th December, at which Herman Bochner was re-elected Chairman with Jack Elkiner as Vice-Chairman). In the course of his remarks Elkiner stated that a year ago Brussels Maccabi was virtually non-existent. Thanks to the encouragement and leadership they received from Joshua Hadari (a member of the World Executive who has recently returned to Israel and who spent some two years in Belgium working on behalf of the Israel Bonds Campaign) the Brussels Maccabi Club has been totally reorganised and is now teeming with activity. (The official opening of the Club on April 1st was fully reported in Chairman's Newsletter No. 81). In the short time of its existence, Brussels Maccabi has attracted three hundred members, all of whom are busily engaged in many sporting activities. Attractively produced publicity material is being distributed to young Jewish people throughout Brussels, with very satisfactory results.

A Fuchs (Antwerp) supplemented Elkiner's report, dealing in particular with the activities of the Antwerp Maccabi Club formed some 42 years ago. He reported on the new Stadium inaugurated in their City on the 21st September, which provides facilities for football and basketball, to which tennis courts would soon be added. The waterpolo team continued to compete successfully in the Second Division. Their cultural activities comprised also lessons in Hebrew, whilst the Chess and Bridge sections were thriving. They were faced with the problem of a few non-Jewish players in their Soccer team who, in their opinion, are considered indispensable to maintain a high standard of play. Antwerp's Jewish population is 8,000 only. Antwerp was proud of what they considered a world record, in that the numerical strength of their membership has been maintained at 800, representing, therefore, 10% of the total city's Jewish population.

DENMARK. Mr. J. Nachemson, one of the Founders and probably the eldest member of the well known Maccabi-Hakoah Club in Copenhagen, despite serious illness for many years past, attended the Conference to render a report on its Club's activities. He was received with warm applause. Dealing with Football, Handball and Tennis, he regretted that the famous Wrestling section of his Club had collapsed. Copenhagen's Maccabi amateur Wrestlers were for many years past national champions. Despite the depleted active membership now reduced to about 170, the morale of the Club is good and further funds are being raised to build a Clubhouse which will also provide facilities for indoor and outdoor sports activities. (There are also 260 Associate-members). He hoped that permission would be obtained from the Government to build during 1963. Shortage of building materials was the main cause of the delay in carrying this project into effect.

FRANCE. The President of Maccabi France, Theo Haas, spoke of activities being carried on in the Paris, Lyon, Metz and La Varenne Clubs, and he dealt with the overwhelming problem facing French Jewry as a result of the influx of refugees from North African countries. According to Haas, the French Jewish communities remained indifferent to the sufferings endured by the newly arrived immigrants. In Paris, the struggle to raise adequate funds for the establishment of a Maccabi Centre has so far produced disappointing results. On the other hand Maccabi Lyon enjoyed the facilities provided in a magnificent Jewish communal centre. Leaders of the Maccabi club in Lyon co-operated closely with the community, and the communal religious leader, Grand Rabbin Kling (who was present at the Conference) continued enthusiastically with their efforts to encourage sports and cultural activities among youth in Lyon, with very gratifying results. The Maccabi clubs in Metz and La Varenne have established themselves on a solid basis. Theo Haas concluded his remarks by expressing the hope that the Maccabi Federation in France will be better consolidated and its all-round activities intensified during 1963.

GREAT BRITAIN. Aubrey Scott, Chairman of the Union of Maccabi Associations in Great Britain, impressed the Delegates by his account of activities being carried on in 16 clubs, with an active membership of about 4,000. He referred to the Annual Leadership Courses which are promoted to produce more reliable club youth leaders; he spoke also about Maccabi's outstanding sporting achievements of which every Jew in Great Britain is justifiably proud. Maccabi Great Britain plays an important part in the life of the community and it makes a notable contribution towards the welfare of its youth. Major building projects are under review in Glasgow as well as in Greater London, entailing considerable expenditure. Most clubs are self-supporting and many of them now enjoy facilities in their own premises. The Central Maccabi Fund - an organisation comprising leading businessmen, continues to help raise funds, both for major projects as well as with a view to subsidizing clubs unable to pay their own way.

HOLLAND. Col. J. Glazer, the retired Chairman of the Netherland Maccabi organisation, referred to his recent resignation and apologised for his inability to resume Office for some time to come. He promised, however, to co-operate with the Board entrusted with the leadership of the Movement in the Netherlands. Despite some internal difficulties affecting management, six clubs in various Dutch cities, with a membership of about 1,500 carry on unhampered and continue to make good progress. The Board of Management of Maccabi Netherland, consisting of Messrs. Menco, De Leew and Shimoni, is endeavouring to find a solution in the near future and Glazer hoped that an Executive would soon be elected.

ITALY. Massimo Della Pergola, Chairman of the Maccabi Federation in Italy, informed the Conference that he was recently engaged in a statistical survey affecting Italian Jewry. From it he concluded that 33,000 Italian Jews were spread over some 66 cities. There was no such thing as an integrated Italian Jewish community. Although Jewish schools are to be found in the principal Italian cities, - also several Jewish organisations, including a Zionist Federation, and a branch of the World Congress - Italian youth was hardly conscious of its Jewishness and lacked a sense of belonging to the community. The retired President of the Italian Maccabi Federation, Dr. Aldo Jarach, elected recently to the Office of Hon. President, has ceased all activities. He, Della Pergola, was determined to bring some new life and inspiration into Italian Jewish youth. Undeterred by initial difficulties, he could still see a possibility of Maccabi clubs continuing in Milan, Rome and Florence, with a rising membership. Italy's participation in the last Maccabiah provided a significant fillip, but lack of funds and of support from leaders of the Italian Jewish community remained a serious difficulty and, therefore, prospects of early progress were none too good. The existing clubs favoured football, physical training, basketball and Judo, but he would like to see these activities also extended to swimming, fencing, wrestling boxing, etc. Della Pergola produced a specimen of publicity material, published at his own expense, of which a large number were distributed to every Jewish household in Rome, Milan and Florence. In a beautifully illustrated pamphlet, the Aims and Objects of the Maccabi World Movement are suitably outlined, accompanied by intelligent comment.

SWITZERLAND David Neufeld, President of the Swiss Maccabi Federation, informed Delegates of the successful sports meetings organised in his country annually, which comprise competitions in skiing, long distance running, handball and football. Inter-club and inter-continental matches are held regularly. The numerical strength of the Movement in Switzerland is estimated at 740 active sportsmen and 700 associate members, spread over eight clubs.

Before concluding his report, Neufeld repeated his complaint about the occasional visits of Israeli teams seeking competition with Swiss teams at very short notice. On some occasions Israeli teams were already on the European Continent and on arrival in Switzerland, they expected the Management of the Swiss Maccabi Federation to provide for them accommodation and

17th EUROPEAN MACCABI CONFERENCE
AMSTERDAM (HOLLAND) November 3rd & 4th, 1962.



Ken Gradon. Hon. Treasurer, European Executive.



Fred Worms, Chairman, European Executive.



Benno Hess (Holland) and Shimon Caspy (Israel)



Lord Nathan, Hon. President in conversation with
H.E. Israel Ambassador at The Hague.



Gildesgame addressing Conference.



F. Goldschmidt (Paris) and Walter Feuchtwanger.

hospitality. He called upon the Conference to review this matter and the Chairman of the Conference assured him that a suitable resolution dealing with it was due to be tabled.

GERMANY. Thanks to personal efforts made by Mr. Walter Feuchtwanger, an Israeli at present residing in Munich, and at one time a member of the World Executive, the recently formed Maccabi Club in Dusseldorf was represented by three Observer-Delegates. On their behalf, Mr. Schartenberg reported on the state of the Jewish community in postwar Germany. He estimated that throughout Germany there were only 2,500 young Jewish people under the age of 21. Communities of varying sizes were to be found in Dusseldorf, Hamourg, Frankfurt, Berlin and Munich. The establishment of Maccabi clubs in these cities - if only to prevent complete assimilation - was considered essential and urgent. The local German authorities appeared willing to co-operate and in Dusseldorf some 100 active young people have joined the recently formed Maccabi club, where they train in a variety of sports under a professional non-Jewish coach. He appealed to the Conference for the recognition of the Maccabi club in Dusseldorf and he hoped that the European Executive would also agree to the creation of a German Territorial Organisation, fully affiliated to the Maccabi World Union.

AUSTRIA. The Chairman of Maccabi Austria, Erich Sinai unavoidably absent, sent a written report in which he stated that the Hakoah-Maccabi Club in Vienna, which has recently celebrated its 50th Anniversary, now runs the following sports sections, ski, hiking, handball, swimming, waterpolo, table-tennis, light athletics and volley ball. For the adults there is also a bridge section. The swimming section attracted a large number of youngsters and, thanks to intensive training, the club's team is due to compete in the Austrian championships. The same applies to the handball section. Training sessions in gymnastics are open to all members of the club. The table tennis section won some titles in national championships. In their club premises, where the Secretariat is also established, rooms are set aside for the various sections engaged in recreational activities comprising socials, the showing of interesting films, as well as for discussions. As is the case in other European countries, the club in Vienna is short of suitable youth leaders - a problem which has become serious in view of the gradual disintegration of the Jewish community in that city.

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During the luncheon recess, Mr. Lionel Schalit addressed delegates and guests on an important topic affecting Jewry in Eastern Europe.

AFTERNOON SESSION began at 2.30 when the Chairman Fred Worms, invited Delegates to offer comments on the reports.

Despite a strong plea made by Mr. Fuchs (Antwerp) for tolerance as regards the inclusion of some non-Maccabi and non-Jewish players in their first soccer team, the Conference was not prepared to accept his views or those of the other Delegates from Antwerp who supported him. Mr. Fuchs promised to convey to his club the strong feelings of the Conference concerning a matter of principle which was not compatible with the best Maccabi or amateur sports traditions. The Chairman observed that Antwerp would do well to make every effort to train younger members and to wait until they have become more proficient - even at the risk of losing some matches during the interim period.

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GERMANY. As regards the case raised by the Dusseldorf Delegates, the Conference has decided, after some discussion, not to proceed, for the time being, with the formal establishment of the Territorial Organisation in Germany. Walter Feuchtwanger was to act as Liaison Officer to keep in touch with the

Dusseldorf club, as well as with any other club that may be formed on the German territory. Wherever assistance or advice were needed, such would be forthcoming from the European Executive, as an act of goodwill. The Chairman explained to the Dusseldorf representatives that he hoped the decision made by the Conference would in no way discourage them from carrying on with their activities. Delegates felt strongly that it would be wrong to encourage Jews residing in Germany to perpetuate their stay there, let alone that of the young generation, having regard to the unforgettable tragic experiences which resulted in the destruction of Jewish communities in Germany by the Nazi Regime.

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Visits by teams from Israel. On the subject of unannounced visits by the Israeli teams to various European countries without adequate notice, the Conference resolved and has instructed the Chairman to write to the Maccabi Territorial Organisation in Israel, to the Hapoel Sports Organisations, as well as to the Israel Sports Federation, advising them that to ensure adequate co-operation with visiting teams from Israel, at least two months notice was required.

Furthermore, "no European Maccabi Territorial Organisation can take responsibility for arranging a match with a local team unless negotiations have been concluded through the Territorial Organisation at least two months before the intended visit ... No assistance can be given unless these conditions have been complied with and it is hoped that, in the interests of European/Israeli sports co-operation, in future, where local assistance is sought, adequate joint consultations will take place before a tour of Europe is organised."

The Chairman has addressed a similar letter to Mr. Euben Dafni, Director of the Sports and Physical Education Authority of the Israel Ministry of Education and Culture.

Anti-Israel discrimination. Messrs. Caspy and Levinson (Israel) reminded also the Conference of the discrimination which is still being practised by promoters of some Regional Games, resulting in the exclusion of Israel from their competitions. Following upon a debate, in which many Delegates participated, the Chairman has been requested to send a copy of the following Resolution to various International Governing bodies of amateur sports, as well as to the office of the International Olympic Committee in Lausanne:

"THE CONFERENCE OF DELEGATES OF THE EUROPEAN MACCABI TERRITORIAL ORGANISATIONS MEETING IN AMSTERDAM ON NOVEMBER 3RD 1962 UNANIMOUSLY RESOLVED TO DEPRECATE THE EXCLUSION OF ANY COUNTRY OR INDIVIDUAL COMPETITOR IN INTERNATIONAL SPORTS COMPETITIONS ON GROUNDS OF THEIR RELIGION, COLOR OR RACE AND HAS INSTRUCTED THE EUROPEAN REGIONAL EXECUTIVE TO NOTIFY THE COMPETENT AUTHORITIES OF INTERNATIONAL AMATEUR SPORTS FEDERATIONS ACCORDINGLY"

(The Chancellor of the I. C. C. has acknowledged receipt of the resolution and expressed his sympathy with it.)

Mr. M. Barzilay a member of the Maccabi World Union World Council and a representative of the Jewish Agency in Jerusalem, who flew specially to Amsterdam from London for the occasion, greeted the Conference and assured it of the Jewish Agency's interest in Maccabi's development and progress in Europe.

EUROPEAN GAMES After some lengthy discussion in which Rabbi Kling of Lyon also participated, the Conference has decided to hold the Games during the Whitsun period, 2nd - 4th June, 1963. (Since then this Resolution has been altered and the date fixed for early September) The Chairman promised to

get into touch with all European Territorial Organisations to ensure their participation.

ELECTIONS. The Hon. Officers of the European Executive have been re-elected unanimously and the election to the Committee of Messrs. Elkine (Belgium) and Della Pergola (Italy) was ratified. Other countries were requested to send in their nominations for their representatives on the European Executive, by December 15th. It has also been decided that a European address book would be compiled containing the names and addresses of Hon. Secretaries of all Territorial Organisations and the sports in which the various countries engage.

A telegram of greeting has been received from the organisers of the Latin American Maccabi Games in Santiago de-Chile and the Chairman has promised to reply to it suitably.

Mr. Charles Gordon of Johannesburg, South Africa, addressed the Conference, expressing his great pleasure at being present. He was greatly impressed by the proceedings and promised to report on these to his Executive colleagues of the South African Maccabi Council.

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The Conference concluded with an address by Pierre Gildesgame, who dealt with the problems of the 7th Maccabiah, the International Maccabiah Sponsoring Committee and the Maccabiah Village. He appealed to Delegates to re-dedicate themselves to the Maccabi ideals, stressing that no sacrifice would be too great in the struggle to overcome future difficulties. Commemorative medals of the 6th Maccabiah were then distributed by him to a number of Delegates, for services rendered to the Movement.

A greetings telegram was also sent to Her Majesty Queen Julianna of the Netherlands on behalf of Lord Nathan, Fred Worms and Pierre Gildesgame.

50 YEARS IN MACCABI

At the invitation of Mr. & Mrs. Lionel Schalit, delegates assembled in their Hotel apartment soon after the Conference to attend a Cocktail Party. All present were delighted when an announcement was made by Gildesgame that Schalit has just completed 50 years of active association with the Maccabi Movement. As a boy of six he became a member of Maccabi in Riga (Latvia). Lionel, who was brought up in a truly Jewish and Zionist home, continued to take a lively interest in the Habonim Movement after his parents settled in Great Britain in the early 20's. He was also one of the founders of the Bar-Kochba Sports Association of London, - one of the earliest Maccabi affiliates in Great Britain and, thereafter, re-named Maccabi Association London.

For many years, Lionel was an active member of the Executive of the Union of Maccabi Associations in Great Britain, Chairman of the European Maccabi Executive and a member of the World Executive.

His untiring efforts, with main emphasis on Cultural and non-political Zionist education in the ranks of Maccabi, have earned for him lasting gratitude. He has endeared himself to all those who enjoyed his friendship and fellowship.

To mark the occasion, Shimon Caspy, who was present at the Cocktail Party, announced that Lionel Schalit's name would be inscribed in the Golden Book of the Jewish National Fund. The certificate was handed to Schalit at a specially convened meeting of Executive members in Tel-Aviv on 1st January, 1963.

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AMSTERDAM RESOLUTION WELL RECEIVED

In reply to letters sent by Fried Worms to various Sports Organisations in Israel, the Hapoel Central Committee stated that they have carefully noted the resolution. The Israel Maccabi Sports Organisation went further than that. The General Secretary informed Worms that a copy of the Resolution has been sent to all Maccabi Clubs throughout Israel. He added: "Sometimes such matters are decided at the last minute so that notices cannot be sent out in good time. We attach considerable importance to International Sports Meets. We see in them a further medium for strengthening and fostering mutual friendly ties. Our encounters should not be limited to the Maccabiah Games as these take place once every 4 years only. We intend sending a team of 4 to 5 Table-Tennis players this coming Summer to Austria, France, Belgium and Holland and it is suggested that you look into this matter with a view to facilities for such matches being arranged in good time."

Mr. Ruben Dafni commented on the Resolution thus:

"I am fully aware of the unnecessary headaches and the great loss of public-relation opportunities by the sudden announcement of the arrival of Maccabi teams all over Europe. Needless to say that there was very little we could do about it since, believe it or not, most of the time, trips to Europe by Israeli teams come even to us as a surprise and, almost invariably, at the last moment. I have been trying to impress upon responsible people the necessity for long-range planning out, so far, with very little success. Your decision, I hope, will contribute in getting some order into the whole matter of visits abroad by Israeli teams. You may rest assured that, so far as we are concerned, we shall be more than happy to try to co-operate with you to the best of our ability, providing we too shall be informed of such visits in due time."

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The Federation of the Latin-American Maccabi Associations

Abraham Tory, Hon. Secretary, representing the M.W.U. Executive, attended two important events which took place in Santiago de Chile at the end of October and during the first 4 days of November:

The 5th Convention of Latin-American Maccabi Territorial Organisations
and

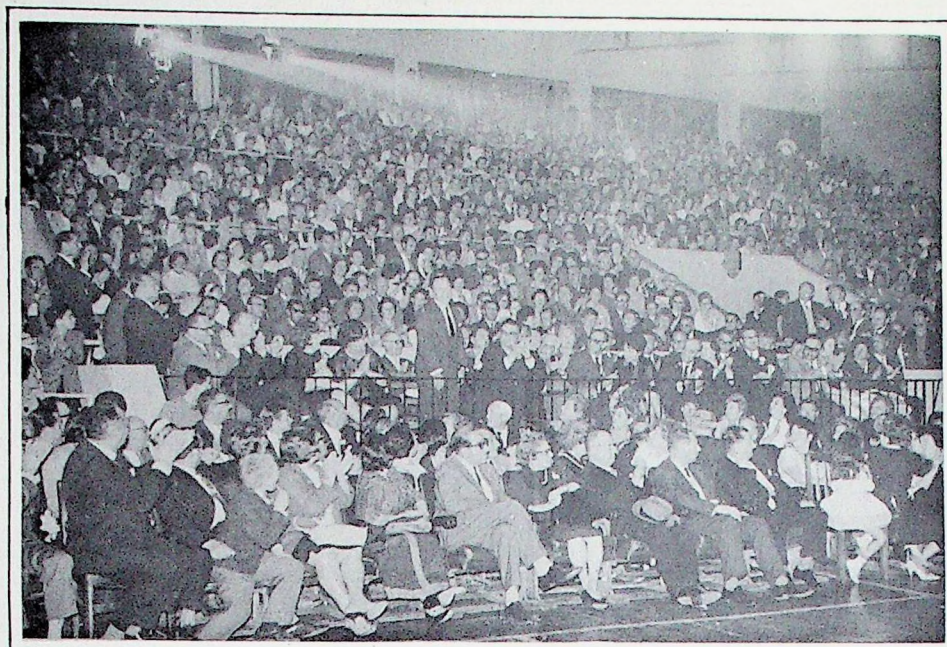
The 4th Latin-American Maccabi Games.

(I quote edited extracts from Tory's Report.)

THE CONVENTION.

The vast Sports Hall of Maccabi in Santiago, situated at Tarapaca 850, was the scene of the Convention presided over by Leon Kaplun, the 1962 President of the Latin-American Maccabi Confederation. The National Anthem of Chile and the Hatikvah were followed by a rendering of songs by the Maccabi Hatzair Choir. H.E. Ambassador of Israel, Mr. Doron was first to greet the Convention delegates from Guatemala, Brazil, Argentine and Chile. He was followed by the President of the Chilean Zionist Federation and by the Chairman of the House of Representatives of Chile, The Doyan of Latin-American Maccabi leaders, David Copenhagen of Brazil and Abraham Tory, on behalf of the M.W.U. Executive, also spoke.

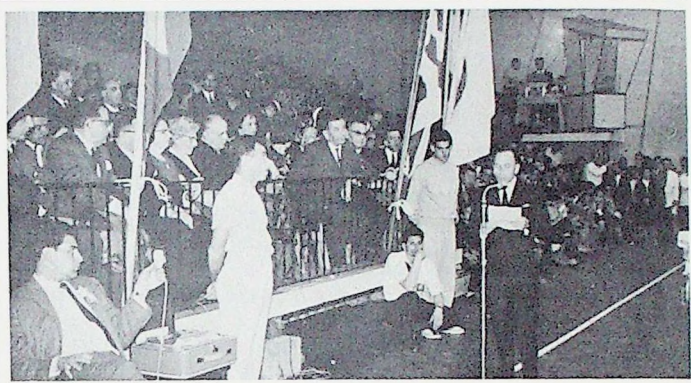
A praesidium of the Convention was elected, comprising Leon Kaplun of Chile, Luis Tchina of the Argentine, Moises Soloduch of Uruguay and David Copenhagen of Brazil. Luis Tchina also acted as Hon. Secretary.



Abraham Tory being greeted on his arrival at Maccabi House at Santiago de Chile for the Latin-American Games.



Leon Kaplun, President of Maccabi Chile declaring the Games open.



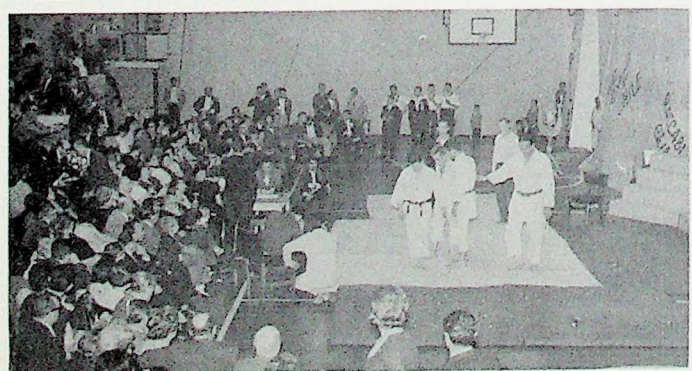
Abraham Tory greeting the Games on behalf of the Maccabi World Union Executive.



Participating teams lined up for the ceremonial March Past.



Israel Swimmer Dani Carpen receiving Cup from President of Swimming Federation Chile.



Brazil-Argentine in Judo Contest.



Argentine versus Uruguay in Indoor Football Contest.

As a matter of courtesy, an Hon. Praesidium was also nominated, which included the Israel Ambassador, the Chairman of the Chilean House of Representatives, the President of the Zionist Federation in Chile, the President of the Maccabi Council in Santiago, President of the Hebraica Youth Organisation in Brazil, Lord Nathan (Hon. President), P. Gildesgame (Chairman) and A. Tory (Hon. Secretary) representing the M. W. U. Executive.

According to its Agenda, the Convention has dealt with a number of topics such as the creation of a school for youth leaders, the co-ordination of physical and cultural activities, the provision of additional club premises, the prospects of other youth organisations whose aims and objects are similar to those of Maccabi affiliating to the Latin American Maccabi Federation and, through it, to the M. W. U. The role of Maccabi clubs in Jewish communities, participation in the 7th Maccabiah Games, the popularisation of the Maccabiah Village as a Vacation Centre and support for the Maccabiah Village project by various Latin American Jewish communities, were yet other subjects to come under discussion. A special committee was to be set up to deal with problems connected with Anti-Jewish propaganda and anti-Semitic outbreaks in various parts of Latin America.

Reporting on the Federation's activities, Leon Kaplun recorded with satisfaction the progress made in recent years and the closer co-operation that has been fostered with other non Maccabi youth organisations throughout the Latin American Continent.

Luis Tchina (of Argentina) dealt with the economic difficulties affecting the Argentine and Buenos Aires in particular. He appealed for closer co-operation with the M. W. U. He recalled that the Argentine team at the 6th Maccabiah Games has not been treated with due consideration. The expedition of the team to Israel amounted to a great financial sacrifice. Hospitality extended to the team has not come up to his expectations. Teams from other countries, particularly so from the U.S. and Canada, have been treated more favourably than those coming from "poorer countries". At least, such was his impression. Having regard to the danger of growing assimilation of Jewish Communities, particularly affecting its youth, Tchina appealed for the despatch to the Argentine, and to neighbouring countries, of suitable Schlichim without delay.

Moises Soloduch (Uruguay) supported Tchina's appeal for competent Israeli Youth Leaders as, without proper Jewish education, the Maccabi organisation is in danger of collapsing.

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All delegates participating in the discussion welcomed the presence at the Convention of Abraham Tory and requested him to convey to the World Executive an urgent appeal for more help and guidance.

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Some delegates favoured a separate Maccabiah for Junior Maccabi members (Maccabi Hatzair groups). Some went so far as to advocate a separate World Organisation for Maccabi Hatzair. Abraham Tory, replying to the discussion, stated that the Maccabiah Games provided opportunities to sportsmen of all ages to participate in competitions. Indeed, one day has always been set aside for so-called Junior Games. Maccabi was a World Jewish Youth Organisation and the Organisation will strive to concentrate all efforts on attracting young people in the lower age groups. He reminded also the Convention that the World Executive has nominated one of its members to deal specifically with the problem of youth and that shortly an approved programme of education will be issued for the guidance of the Territorial Organisations the world over. Tory informed also the Convention of the representations made to the Youth and Hechalutz Department of the Jewish Agency of Jerusalem with a view to obtaining their fullest co-operation and assistance as regards Schlichim.

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Leo Kaplun raised also the question of membership fees payable to the Maccabi World Union, usually assessed in American Dollar currency. He considered this unrealistic, firstly because Latin-American Maccabi Organisations had very little funds at their disposal and, secondly, because local currencies were constantly subject to devaluation. Membership fees payable to the M.W.U. should be assessed on a basis mutually agreed to with individual T.C.s and, according to the economic situation prevailing in the respective countries. As regards Chile, Kaplun reminded the Convention that every member of his Committee worked in voluntary capacity, the Sports Director, Natalio Greenberg who was mainly responsible for the organisation of the Latin-American Games, did not attend to his business for weeks.

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It transpired also from the reports rendered by delegates that some new clubs have recently been added to the already existing Maccabi Associations in the Argentine; that closer co-operation has been assured between the Maccabi and Hebraica Organisations in Brazil, Uruguay and Chile; a new Jewish Sports Centre was established in San Jose in Costa Rica; that good progress has been made in Venezuela and Panama. Guatemala is growing in strength and that the Maccabi clubs in La Paz, Cochabamba, in Bolivia are doing well. The Maccabi Campus at Mirasol (Chile) served as an educational and vocational training centre, benefiting also members of non-Maccabi clubs coming from other South American cities. The well known swimming club Hakoah in Buenos Aires participates actively in all sports competitions with the local Maccabi club. Sports instructors and Youth Leaders from Israel were urgently needed but these, all delegates agreed, should be more carefully selected and properly trained for their missions. Knowledge of the Spanish language was imperative for anyone wishing to do any useful work on the Latin-American Continent and, of course, they should be well able to explain and interpret Maccabi's specific ideology.

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It was resolved that the headquarters of the Latin-American Federation would be moved to the Argentine in 1963 and Mr. Seltzer - the leader of Maccabi Mendoza (in Southern Argentine) - agreed to be Chairman of the Federation.

The next Latin-American Games would also take place in the Argentine.

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In closed session the Convention dealt with the problems of Anti-Semitism and the part which Maccabi youth can play in combatting it.

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An "Cneg Shabbat" was the climax of the social events arranged during the Convention and was held in the huge Maccabi Hall in Santiago. One hundred artists, as well as amateurs from Maccabi Chile, provided the entertainment. The famous Choir of the Christian University Students rendered Folk-lore songs. Israeli songs and dances were received with the greatest applause by the large and enthusiastic audience, many hundreds of whom could not obtain admission tickets and had to be content with a relay broadcast through loudspeakers installed outside the hall. Distinguished visitors present at the Cneg Shabbat included Senators, the brother of the President of Chile, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Chile and representatives of the Chilean Army and Government and local authorities.

A reception to all delegates was also held in the home of Leon Kaplun.

The Israel Ambassador also entertained heads of delegations at his home. The Israel Consul entertained delegates to luncheon.

THE LATIN-AMERICAN MACCABI GAMES.

Four hundred competitors from Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Uruguay participated in sports competitions which included Football, Basketball, Volleyball, Tennis, Table-Tennis, Indoor Football, Judo, Swimming and Chess. Soon after the opening ceremony which was held in the vast Maccabi Hall in Santiago, the first matches in Basketball and Football were played.

All outdoor competitions took place at the splendid Santiago City Stadium, which provides regular facilities for Maccabi Santiago for training and matches. In addition to a running track, the Stadium has also modern Tennis Courts, a Football pitch, Basketball Courts, a Swimming Pool, as well as Dressing Rooms.

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All competitions were supervised by the respective National Sports Federations of Chile and run according to International Rules of Amateur Sport. Brazil excelled in Basketball, Volleyball and Swimming, the Argentine in Tennis, Judo and Chess, Chile in Football and Indoor Football, whereas Uruguay emerged as victors in Table-tennis. Dan Carpen, a member of Maccabi Israel, who came specially from Tel-Aviv to compete, won four first places in swimming and earned for himself a beautiful trophy.

The Challenge Trophy Cup, presented by Maccabi World Union Executive was awarded to the best team - Brazil. This was presented to Mr. Markus, one of Sau Paulo's most colourful Maccabi leaders and a great sports enthusiast.

The Closing ceremony was followed by a Grand Ball, which terminated in the early hours of the morning of 5th November.

Before their departure, heads of all delegations placed a wreath on the tomb of the Hero of Chile in the presence of representatives of the Chilean Army.

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Maccabi Chile set an excellent example of perfect organisation and co-ordination. Team spirit and co-operation with local Jewish and non-Jewish Institutions could not be bettered. Their planning of the Games combined with social gatherings and well chosen entertainment have set a pattern which other countries will find difficult to improve upon.

TORY'S TOUR OF LATIN-AMERICA.

After the hectic few days spent in Santiago, Tory travelled 140 kilometres to the Maccabi Camp in Mirasol on the shores of the Pacific Ocean. This Maccabi property covers about 70,000 sq. metres - a Centre for Camping and Training, extremely popular among Latin-American Jewish Youth.

When in Buenos Aires, he met the recently elected Chairman of the local Maccabi Association, Mr. Samy Avraham. The membership of the Maccabi club in Buenos Aires is 10,000 and, in Tory's opinion, which is fully supported by Luis Tchina, Samy Avraham is a capable organiser and leader, of great intelligence as well as able to exercise influence in communal circles. He accepted his new task very seriously and is now engaged in a radical re-shuffle of the various committees. Closer co-operation with the local Hakoah club was considered desirable for some years past but, somehow, it has never materialised. Whilst still in Chile, Tory has received an invitation from Mr. Burstein, a leading member of the Hakoah Executive Committee in B.A., for talks on co-operation.

Hakoah Buenos Aires merges with Maccabi.- Membership 12,000.

Following upon a meeting held on 9th November, 1962, at the Alvear Palace Hotel in Buenos Aires, with the participation of Luis Tchina, President of the Argentine Maccabi Federation (F.A.M.) and Miguel Goldfield, Vice-President of Hakoah, Abraham Tory obtained their signatures to a declaration to the effect that the Hakoah club of Buenos Aires will become affiliated to the F.A.M. with full rights, a proper representation on its Executive Board, as well as on all Bodies of the Federation, on the understanding that:

- (a) The Provisions in the Constitution of the F.A.M. regarding the Zionist Movement will have no obligatory effect on Hakoah as an Institution and
- (b) The Provisions in the Constitution of F.A.M. regarding the pioneering movement (Hechalutz) shall not be binding upon Hakoah as an Institution.

(c) The original signed document was airmailed to Gildesgame.

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Tory was also guest of the Hebraica club whose 15 storey building in Buenos Aires is the object of pride and admiration of all those who visit it. Some of the Hebraica leaders are in favour of close co-operation with Maccabi and have offered their premises and facilities for Youth Leader Courses. Tory believes that closer co operation with Hebraica leaders and more regular contact with them may well produce a merger, resulting in their affiliation to the Argentine Maccabi Federation in the foreseeable future.

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The merger between Hakoah and Maccabi Buenos Aires was hailed as a great success by Mr. Samy Abraham, as well as by local communal leaders. This significant event is the more important in view of the fact that the next Latin American Maccabi Games are to be organised in the Argentine:

It will stimulate activities throughout Maccabi clubs in the Argentine and this should become a source of much gratification and satisfaction to the young and dynamic leader of the Maccabi Argentine Federation, Luis Tchina.

URUGUAY.

During his visit to Montevideo, Tory was received at the local Jewish Sport Club (I. T. U. S.) who applied for affiliation to the Maccabi World Union. The leader of another local club, Mr. Hollander, also came to see Mr. Tory and the outcome of his negotiations there have produced a merger between Maccabi and Hebraica, thus creating a Uruguayan Maccabi T.C. Hebraica accepted the M. W. U. Constitution, flag and symbols without reservations. The merger and creation of the Uruguayan T.C. are now only subject to formal ratification by local Executive Boards. Whilst in Montevideo, Tory delivered a talk in Yiddish on the local Broadcasting Station. M. Soloduch, Chairman of Maccabi in Montevideo accompanied him on this trip.

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MEXICO AFFILIATED TO THE MACCABI WORLD UNION.

The famous "Centro Deportivo Israelita" Club of Mexico City, one of the best equipped and modern Jewish communal and Sports Centres in Central America has, after some negotiations dating back to 1961, recently decided to apply to the Maccabi World Union for full affiliation. That decision was made in Mexico City during November and, in an official letter addressed to the Maccabi World Union, dated November 25th, the President of the Executive Board writes, inter alia: "Whilst the Centre proposes continuing as an autonomous Organisation, in principle, it now wishes to affiliate to the Maccabi World Union, thus fostering stronger links with the Maccabi Movement."

The World Executive, at its meeting held in Tel-Aviv on December 18th, 1962, took cognizance of the application, heartily welcoming it. Thus, Mexico, who, until recently, have maintained contact with the Maccabi World Union only through participation in the Maccabiah Games, have joined the family of Maccabi Territorial Organisations as a fully fledged affiliate. The World Executive have also decided to invite Mexico to nominate one of their members to join the World Executive.

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Although I have already written to Mexico on behalf of the World Executive, I wish to take this opportunity to congratulate our friends there (several of whom are known to me personally) on their decision, as well as to welcome them to the Maccabi fold.

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Upon his return to Tel-Aviv, Abraham Tory wrote to our Mexican Maccabi friends at some length emphasizing the significance of their decision and assuring them, among other things, that the Maccabi World Union and all organisations affiliated to it, are in no way subordinated to any political party, that the ranks of the Maccabi Movement are open to Jewish Youth irrespective of social status. At the same time, he also thanked them for having bestowed upon him Honorary membership of their Centre during his recent visit to Mexico City.

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News from Territorial Organisations.

BELGIUM.

A meeting of the Belgian Maccabi Federation, held in Brussels on 5th December, was attended by representatives of the Royal Sportclub Maccabi Antwerp, the Maccabi Sportclub of Brussels, and the Maccabi Association of Charleroi.

Those present received a report on the proceedings and decisions made at the Amsterdam European Conference. Herman Bochner was re-elected Chairman of the Federation with Jacques Elkiner Vice-Chairman and J. Fogel (Rue du Pelican, 78, Antwerp) as Hon. Secretary. The Belgian Maccabi Federation shall meet regularly at 6 weekly intervals.

THE NEW SPORTS STADIUM IN ANTWERP.

The splendid Maccabi Stadium, inaugurated last September at Hoboken, (a suburb of Antwerp) was the scene of an impressive ceremony. A Guard of Honour of teenagers, dressed in Maccabi uniforms, stood to attention whilst Herman Bochner addressed the distinguished gathering which included among others several men, thanks to whose untiring efforts the Stadium became a reality. Among them were: Mr. Mayersdorf, Mr. Goldfinger, Mr. Laube. Cwing to illness, Mr. Ferstenberg, Hon. President of Maccabi Antwerp, was unavoidably absent.

In the course of his address, Bochner stated that the name of Maccabi is linked with a legend of a miracle that happened at a time of strife and struggle for the Jewish People. He thought that the provision of a Stadium - a result of consistent efforts by a handful of supporters - also amounted to a miracle. Although the Antwerp Maccabi Club has been in existence for over 40 years, it never enjoyed the facilities which its members sorely needed. But now Antwerp Jewry has responded to the appeal. The Stadium and the Pavilion adjoining it will, from now onwards, become a Centre for sports activities which are so very necessary in these modern times when youth continues to be attracted to escapist pursuits.

The Burgomaster of Antwerp, Senator V. De Bruyne, (a member of the Belgian Senate,) stated that he was pleased that Maccabi had added a Sports Stadium to the other existing facilities in the Municipality. In unveiling a memorial tablet to commemorate the occasion, Senator V. De Bruyne paid a warm tribute to the founders of Maccabi in 1920, many of whom passed on, several of them during World War II, as victims of Nazi atrocities. He wished good luck to the Club and to its numerous supporters. He welcomed the presence of representatives of the Israel Embassy, Town Councillors, the Chief Commissioner of Police, Administrators of the Romi Goldmuntz Foundation, the President of the Jewish Community of Antwerp, representatives of the Maccabi Club in Brussels, Vice-President of the Provincial Committee of the Royal Belgian Football League, a representative of the Committee of Referees, a representative of Maccabi Holland, the President of the Belgian Sports Press, and many others.

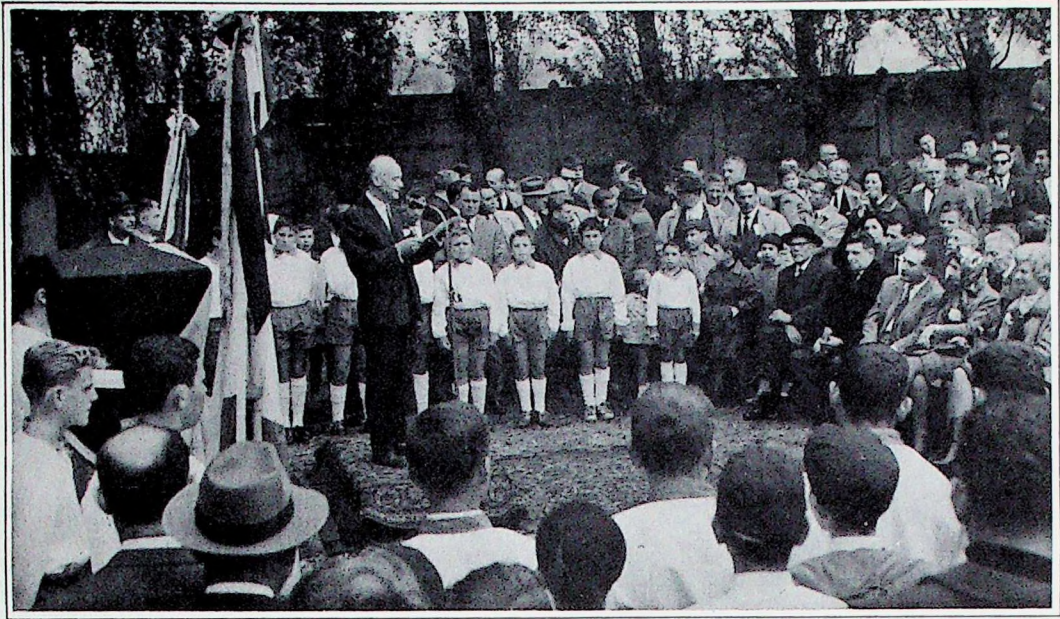
Altogether a memorable occasion in the annals of the Royal Sportclub Maccabi, whom we congratulate very warmly on yet another achievement which is bound to make a valuable contribution to their future growth and progress.

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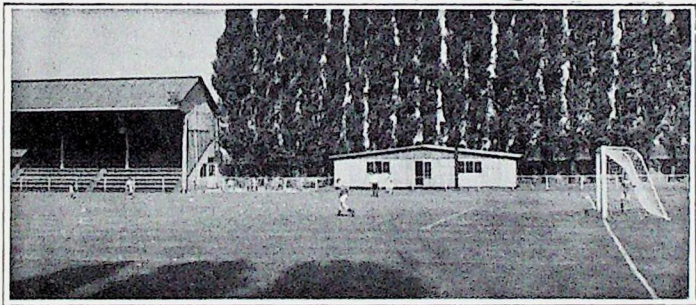
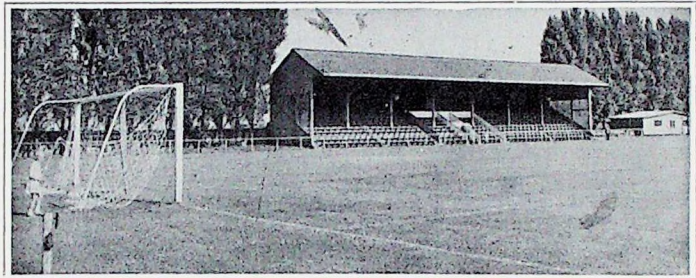
THE NEW SPORTS STADIUM - THE ROYAL S.C. ANTWERP (BELGIUM)



Herman Bochner, Chairman of the Royal Sportsclub Maccabi in Antwerp addressing the gathering present at the inauguration of the new Stadium on September 21st, 1962.



Impressive Main Entrance to the Stadium.



A view of the Stadium and Spectator's Stand.

THE COMMONWEALTH GAMES.

A fairly large number of Jewish sportsmen from various countries in the British Commonwealth participated in the Games held in Perth, Australia, last November. Outstanding among them were some of the following from Great Britain: Ralph Cooperman of Maccabiah fame, who won a gold medal in the Men's individual Sabre competition.

Peter Jacobs won a gold medal in the Epee team event but only a bronze medal in the individual event.

Jacqueline Barnett, another Maccabiah sprinter, running for Wales, was placed fifth in the Women's 880 yds. Allan Jay, Peter Jacobs and Ralph Cooperman all won gold medals in the team events. Jay, a former World Champion, represented Britain in the last two Olympic Games, as well as in the Maccabiah Games. Marilyn Sidelsky, the 14 year old girl from Maccabi in S. Rhodesia, who trained in England, won a bronze medal in the 4 x 410 yds. Freestyle Relay.

Steve Rabinovitch of Canada won a bronze medal as he took third place in the finals of the men's 110 yds. breast-stroke swimming. (His time was 1 min. 14.1 secs). In the Wrestling events, Phil Oberlander of Montreal (Canada) the son of Fred Oberlander and 6th Maccabiah gold medallist, did very well gaining a silver medal in the Welter-weight division.

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NEWS FROM TERRITORIAL ORGANISATIONS (Contd:)

AUSTRALIA.

Maccabiah Champion and top-ranking national player Suzy Javor, regained her Women's Singles Table-tennis Championship in the National Titles defeating Queenslander Leone Murphy in three straight games in the final held in Melbourne last September. Mrs. Javor, Women's Captain of the all-conquering Victorian contingent, missed last year's Nationals when she represented Australia at the 6th Maccabiah in Israel.

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U. S. A.

NEW YORK.

Henry Nesselroth, President of the Maccabi Athletic Club of New York, (Business address: 246, Fifth Avenue, New York, 1) reports early in November on the successful start of the Soccer Season.

"So many teams and so many young people are waiting to join our Club that we really don't know how to handle the situation. We don't have enough men and leaders to train these teams and the problem of a Clubhouse has not yet been solved. Matches are played every Sunday and, as you can see from the newspaper reports, our teams are fairly successful."

A Maccabi Youth Rally was held at the Mount Sinai Jewish Center in New York on Wednesday, November 21st at which the 6th Maccabiah Games film, produced by the U.S. Committee, Sports for Israel, Inc., was shown. The guest speaker on that occasion was Mr. Jacques Torczyner, Chairman of the National Executive Committee of the Zionist Organisation of America.

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SAN FRANCISCO.

Early in December, I received a very gratifying report from Joshua Torczyner (Business address: 657, Mission St., San Francisco, 5, California) who, I am happy to say, has been re-elected President of the Executive Board of the Hakoah Maccabi Athletic Club of San Francisco, on November 18th, 1962. As is well known, Torczyner is one of the famous Torczyner family, whose members have rendered unstinted services to the Zionist Cause in Europe and in the U.S.A. He was one of the founder-members of the San Francisco Club. He ceased activities during the past few years but has now resumed the Chairmanship of the club with much vigour and enthusiasm.

He informs me that the Club is now concentrating on Jewish kids well under the age of 15 and already 75 of these are training in Soccer. He emphasises that this group of youthful Soccer players "is by far the largest in the United States."

He reminds me that in 1961, the Junior Soccer team of San Francisco, became U.S. champions having won all the available titles in California and the West Coast of the U.S.A.

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One of the two Jewish Northern California newspapers, "The Pacific Jewish Press" edited by Mr. Dave Mesnick is to start a weekly column featuring Maccabi activities. Torczyner proposes publishing in these columns the History of the Maccabi Movement, as well as a Survey of its present growth throughout the world.

U. S. COMMITTEE SPORTS FOR ISRAEL INC.

Our thanks are due to Haskell Cohen and his colleagues in New York who recently extended friendly hospitality to members of the World Executive, among them Shimon Caspy and Abraham Tory. Both reported on the cordial atmosphere that prevailed during their short visits and the apparent closer ties of friendship linking the U.S. Committee with the Maccabi World Union.

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PRINCESS BRAVES FOG TO HONOUR MACCABI

Jewish Chronicle Reporter

Through the thick smog which throttled London on Thursday of last week, a police escort guided the car taking Princess Margaret and Lord Snowdon from Kensington Palace to Maccabi House, Compayne Gardens, West Hampstead, where they were guests of honour at the club's 25th anniversary celebrations.

Many other prominent people, including the Chief Rabbi, the Israeli Ambassador and leaders of the Maccabi Organisation sent messages to say that the fog prevented them from attending.

This was indeed a Royal occasion for Maccabi. In the gloom outside Maccabi House, a small crowd of young people and police officers awaited the arrival of the Royal car, which drew up on time outside the entrance which had been fitted with a special awning for the occasion. But it could hardly be seen in the swirling fog.

Inside, the Princess and her husband—accompanied by an equerry and a lady-in-waiting—were greeted by the Mayor of Hampstead (Councillor Bernard West), Mr. Pierre Gildesgame (President of Maccabi Association London) and Mr. S. Farleigh (Chairman of the Maccabi Council).

Dame Barbara Brooke (the wife of the Home Secretary), Mrs. Farleigh and Mr. F. S. Worms (Chairman of European Maccabi) were presented to the Royal couple.

Ambitious show

In the concert hall a cast of 50 members of the Maccabi groups awaited the Princess to present an ambitious variety show and pageant, showing the history of the Jews and of the Maccabi organisation. The staff-way leading from Maccabi House to the hall had been covered with blue and white drapes, and as the Princess passed through the passage leading to the hall she saw paintings submitted for a national competition for Jewish artists.

The concert began on a bright note. A huge cake was wheeled on to the stage so that the cast could light 25 candles to celebrate the occasion. The theme of the show, entitled "The Club Cavalcade," was "Heritage of Youth." It was written and produced by Mr. Franklin Gollings, with Mr. Jack Richman as production manager, Mr. John A. Silverman, stage director, and Sheea McCoy, stage manager.

After the concert the Princess and Lord Snowdon moved into the gymnasium to inspect a display of the Club's sporting activities, and she spent some time talking to those taking part.

Later, some members of the cast were presented to her, including the youngest participant, 15-year-old Karen Shinwell, the granddaughter of Mr. Emanuel Shinwell, M.P.

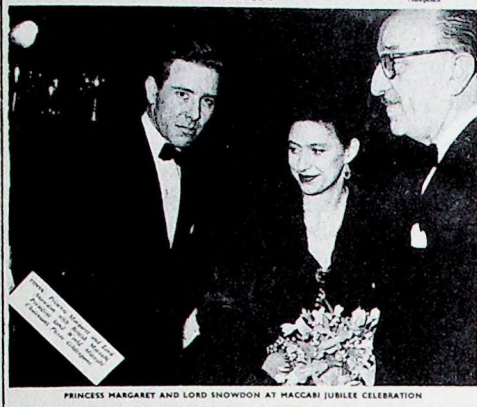
One of the cast asked the Princess how she had managed to reach Maccabi House in such a thick fog. The Princess replied that it was a pity about those who had not been able to reach the Club. "But I was very pleased to come. It was well worth the effort. It was fun."

The Royal party then returned to the Club library, where they were entertained to a private dinner with about 30 young members of the club and the Executive. The Princess was presented with a silver Sefer Torah pointer made in Edinburgh in 1840.

Throughout her tour of the club activities and during the concert, the Princess held a bouquet presented to her by Pauline Lewis, aged twelve.

Princess Margaret being received on arrival, signing the Distinguished Visitors' Book and in the presence of Sidney Farleigh, Chairman of the Club, being presented with an Illuminated Address of Welcome

JEWISH OBSERVER AND MIDDLE EAST REVIEW



KENSINGTON PALACE, Dec. 6.

The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, and the Earl of Snowdon, were present this evening at the opening performance of Club Cavalcade, presented by the Youth Club of Maccabi Association London at Maccabi House, Compayne Gardens, in connection with the Association's Twenty-fifth Anniversary.

Miss Fiona Myddelton and Major Michael Mitchell were in attendance



The Jewish Chronicle

Maccabi's twenty-fifth anniversary—recorded in a special supplement to this week's issue—justifies its celebration to the full. It was founded during a grim period for European Jewry and proved itself during its first difficult years of activity. It has gone on to enjoy affluence and international ties and continues to make a dynamic impact. Any description of Maccabi's activities inevitably tends to concentrate on its personal success stories—the actresses, international sportsmen, participation in world Maccabiahs and olympiads, and they are indeed cause for pride. Even more impressive, however, would be the list of the tens of thousands of the anonymous youth of the community who found personal fulfilment in the organisation's sporting, social and cultural activities. The successful would probably have found their way to the top in any case, but the masses of young Jewish people who joined Maccabi would have been undoubtedly the poorer if it had not existed. In extending congratulations on its silver jubilee, we look forward to continued success as Maccabi moves on towards its half century.

NEWS FROM TERRITORIAL ORGANISATIONS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A Challenge to Anti-Semitism.

Anglo-Jewish youth is to be trained seriously in Jewish defence and anti-defamation work under the guidance of veterans from the Association of Jewish Ex-Service Men and Women (AJEX). Special courses in public speaking, Jewish affairs, dealing also with the methods and arguments used by fascists will be provided to all existing youth organisations in Great Britain, as well as facilities for training in physical fitness, wherever necessary. The aim of the courses will be not only to educate the younger generation in the problems of anti-Semitism and methods to combat it, but also to train them for the time when they will have to take over the burden of anti-defamation work now being carried on by members of the AJEX organisation and by the Special Committee set up by the Board of Deputies of British Jews.

The recruitment campaign made a start last October at a meeting attended by 250 members of the Maccabi Association in London. About 150 of them registered immediately after the meeting for active work. There were also many volunteers to collect signatures for a petition to the House of Commons demanding that public incitement to racial hatred be made a punishable offence. Thanks to the effort of British Maccabi members, 40,000 signatures have been added to the petition.

David Shure, Cultural Director of Maccabi Association London, announced that the Club would now start a Section for Public Speaking, which would be available also to non-members. The sections on Jewish Affairs and Physical Fitness would also be expanded.

Maccabi Art Contest.

Some 300 paintings have been sent in by Jewish artists, many of them Maccabi members, to a National Art Competition, sponsored by Maccabi Association London. Many of these paintings on show throughout January, were admired by Princess Margaret and Lord Snowdon when they visited the Club on 6th December, 1962.

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SOUTH AFRICA.

A member of the Dutch 5 man Cycling team at present in South Africa on a 5 months tour is Rob Reddeker, one of Holland's best cyclists and 1961 Maccabiah Games Road Champion. In Israel he had almost no opposition and it will be interesting to see how he fares against South Africa's best cyclists in the road events.

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Writing in the South African "Zionist Record and S. A. Jewish Chronicle" last November, our friend and M. W. U. Executive member, Barney Kellen answers the question often asked: why the South African Maccabi Council has selected Ashkelon in Israel as the site upon which they were keen to sponsor the building of a Sports Club and Stadium. He reminds readers that South African Jewry was primarily responsible for the building of the town of Ashkelon on its ancient site. The South African Ashkelon Council, an offshoot of the Jewish Appeal, was the architect of that modern city on the coast of Israel. The idea was conceived by Dr. P. Sneiderman of the South African Maccabi Council to provide recreational and sporting facilities for the youth of that town. It was, therefore, natural for him to approach Maccabi in South Africa to assist in such a project. To date, South African Jewish sportsmen have undertaken to play their part in the building of the Sports Club and Stadium, having agreed to provide the sum of S. A. £20,000 towards the total of £1,000,000. Various ways and means of raising this money have already been discussed in Johannesburg. There is an Ashkelon Sport Club Donation Drive in progress. One donor will be selected to accompany the 1965 S. A. Maccabiah team to Israel.

NEWS FROM ISRAEL



Maccabi Israel Annual Conference 1962. Seated from right to left: D. Rotstein, Moshe Kol, Minister of Commerce Sapir, Shalom Zysman (Chairman) N. Heth, (Hon. President) A. Krinitzi, (Mayor of Ramat Gan) S. Peres, (Deputy Defence Minister), M. Ben-Dror, A. Levanon.

TURKEY WIN

Giving a poor display in the first-half the Israeli national soccer team was beaten 2-0 by Turkey at the Ramat Gan Stadium last week. Though they improved in the second-half they were unable to pull back either of the goals conceded in the first-half.

SITTING in Tel Aviv District Court, Judge Lamm, himself a former Chairman of the Israeli Football Association, rejected an application by the Elizur religious sports organisation for an order obliging the Football Association to accept it as a member. Elizur argued that they would have been accepted if they agreed to play on the Sabbath and festivals. Judge Lamm ruled that he had no jurisdiction in the matter but recommended that the Government's sports authority find a workable solution to the problem this season.

MACCABI ISRAEL.

Shalom Zysman, Chairman of the Mierkaz Maccabi Israel reports:

To mark the 50th anniversary of its existence, Maccabi Rehovoth celebrated the occasion in a very suitable manner. The well-prepared programme of festivities included Field and Track competitions, the official inauguration of a newly built Basketball and Handball site, as well as a Rally on their Football grounds, was attended by 10,000 spectators, among them Mr. Joseph Jacobson, the Mayor of Rehovoth and Chairman of the local Maccabi club, Shalom Zysman, Zvi Ishri (Israel's oldest Maccabi member) and many other distinguished guests. The Rally was followed by a colourful programme with the participation of members of different Maccabi and Maccabi Hatzair branches from all over Israel, who gave a display of Gymnastics, of folk-dances and Choral singing, etc. Three Brass Bands headed a procession along the main streets of Rehovoth in which 17 Maccabi clubs participated.

The Rehovoth Maccabi Club, which has an active membership of some 500, runs 5 Football teams, of which two are for Juniors, 4 Basketball teams and 6 Handball teams, as well as Swimming and Athletic Sections.

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During 1963, the 50th anniversary of the foundation of Maccabi Israel is to be celebrated.

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Athletics**ROSEMAN FOR ISRAEL**

Jewish Chronicle Reporter

R. Roseman, the Brighton middle-distance runner, is to spend a few months in Israel coaching and competing in tournaments.

Roseman has received an invitation from the Israeli Sports Federation to visit the country and has obtained permission for the trip from the Amateur Athletic Association.

One of the most dedicated athletes in British sports, Roseman has taken part in many international tournaments. He has returned some good times for the mile this season and his experience should prove of considerable use to Israeli athletes who lack top-class competition.

NEW FOOTBALL COACH

From our Own Correspondent

JERUSALEM

Frank Soo, the former England and Stoke City international, has been appointed coach of the Israeli national football team in succession to Giula Mandy, the Hungarian who has been in charge of the team for the past ten years.

Soo, a popular figure in English football in the 'thirties, was born in Hong Kong, the son of an English mother and a Chinese father. He will take up his new appointment in March.

MACCABI ISRAEL (contd:)

The Maccabi Israel Headquarters has now been moved from Hayarkon Street to new offices at 48, King George Street, Tel-Aviv, an address to be noted by all Territorial Organisations wishing to communicate with their Israeli counterparts.

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A new Maccabi House with Handball and Basketball sites was inaugurated at Herzlia on Sea in the presence of the Mayor and representatives of Maccabi Israel.

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Israel bans team.

Israel has banned a visit by the Swiss Zurich Grasshoppers football team on the grounds that it has an "anti-Semitic reputation".

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Friends of Maccabi Israel.

A group of important personalities has recently formed themselves into an Association to be known as "The Friends of Maccabi Israel". Their aim is to help raise funds, so badly needed, for the future development and the formation of additional clubs throughout Israel. The "Friends" have engaged a permanent Secretary and they are soon to launch a drive to build an eight-storey block of flats on a site adjoining the Sheraton Hotel in Tel-Aviv. The building will house the Maccabi Israel Headquarters, a Clubhouse, as well as other facilities of which Maccabi Israel have been deprived heretofore. It is estimated that the income from the rented flats will cover the annual budget of Maccabi Israel.

I am informed that the following gentlemen, many of them influential in business and industrial circles, have already joined the "Friends of Maccabi Israel". Mr. Z. Gorodetsky, I. Dubitsky, S. Lupescu, Dr. S. Lifschitz, Prof. M. Marcus, Dr. A. Moretsky, Mr. I. Kokach and Shalom Zysman.

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Julius Milner, a member of the 1961 South African Maccabiah Games team, who has settled in Israel, has won the Israeli Amateur International Championship in the Welterweight Division.

Israel intends to send a team of Wrestlers to Switzerland in April, 1963, to compete in a friendly International Tournament.

The Maccabiah Games have done much to promote Wrestling in Israel.

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This last Chanukah, Maccabi members have, yet once again, kindled the torches which relay runners carried from Modin, the ancient home of the Maccabees to Jerusalem, Haifa and Tel-Aviv.

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Thanks to the generosity of Governor James H. Rhodes of Ohio (U. S. A.) the Wingate Physical Training Institute at Natanya will be provided with a Swimming Pool. He made that promise to Chaim Glovinsky, the Israel Olympic Committee's Secretary, on condition that he would win the race for the Governorship. The pool will be used primarily by Coaches and Physical Education Trainers attending Wingate, as well as the Israeli National team.

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Several Israeli Municipalities have set aside land and promised support for the U. S. Committee's project to build Tennis Courts in Israel.

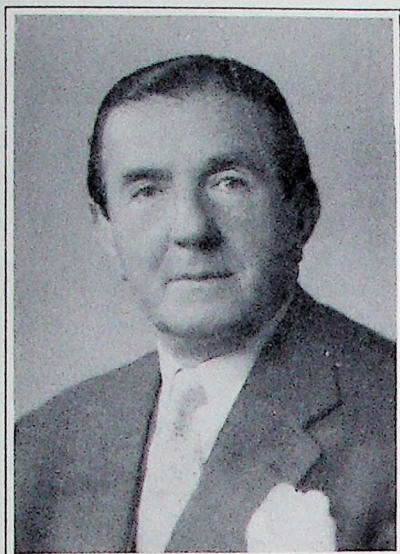
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Israel is to participate in World Handball Championships in Switzerland in June, 1963. The team is to be trained by a Swiss Coach.

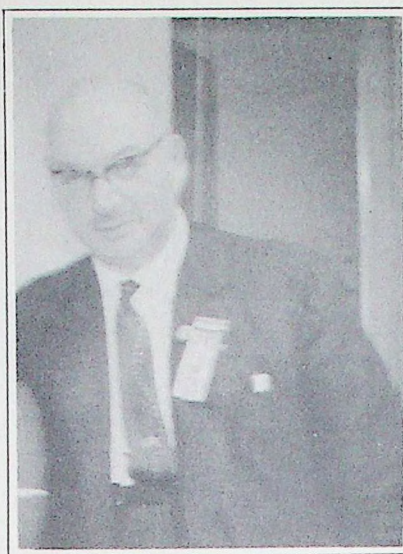
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Eliezer Davidman defeated Australian John Hillebrand in the finals of the Israeli Tennis Tournament at Tel-Aviv. Davidman also defeated other American Tennis players, including Dale Jensen and Bob Sassone.

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Mr. Jack Salmon, a founder of Maccabi Association London and Senior Vice President of that Club.



Mr. Lionel Schalit, whose 50 years of association with the Maccabi Movement has recently been celebrated.



Mr. Haskell Cohen, President of the U.S. Committee for Sports in Israel, who succeeded in this office the late Cpl. Harry Henshel.

A TRIBUTE TO A FRIEND AND MACCABI STALWART JACK SALMON.

Jack Salmon is, without a doubt, one of the most popular Maccabi figures in Great Britain. A founder of Maccabi Association London, of which he is Senior Vice-President, he has been actively associated with that club since 1935. Thanks to his personal efforts, the premises "Maccabi House" were acquired and re-designed as a Youth Club - at one time described by the Education authorities in England as "an ideal Youth Centre". For many years a Vice-Chairman, the Club Executive continues to look mainly to him for major fund-raising efforts. Whenever addressing members of the club, he stresses, with much emotion, the need for dedication to duty, the value of loyalty to the Jewish tradition and cultural heritage. Jack Salmon makes a point of visiting Israel regularly and was present at practically every Maccabiah. Conscientious and painstaking, he is known as a perfectionist and expects everyone to live up to his high standard of efficiency and moral integrity. At Council or Executive meetings he is a patient listener but, when he participates in the discussion, his views are sober and his suggestions constructive.

I have never known Jack Salmon to seek publicity or popularity and yet, everyone privileged to be in his company cannot help but admire his sense of humour, his cordial manner, his unobtrusive generosity.

When the Maccabiah Village project was first mentioned by me, his immediate reaction was: "Let me know what you expect me to do". Needless to say that he was one of the first men to send me a cheque in a substantial amount towards England's £50,000 contribution. Since then, and upon learning that it was proposed to have a resident Youth Welfare Officer at the Maccabiah Village to enlighten visitors on Israel's significance and achievements, and that the Board of Management wish to organise a world campaign to encourage as many groups of young people as possible to take up residence at the Village whilst on short visits, Jack Salmon placed at my disposal, the sum of £16,000 payable over the next 3 to 4 years in annual instalments, to be used as remuneration for a Youth Welfare Officer, as well as for a travelling representative to organise groups of youth from all over the world, regardless of nationality, race or creed. In this manner, "the International Youth Centre shall live up to your hopes and mine."

It is not only this act of generosity that I wish to praise; It is the noble motive which prompted Jack Salmon to make such an offer that I value most.

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THE 2ND WORLD JEWISH YOUTH CONVENTION.

Impressions and opinions on the World Youth Convention, held in London (England) in October, 1962, organised by the Jewish Agency, Youth and Hechalutz Department, caused some concern to those planning the Second World Convention of Jewish Youth, scheduled to be held in Jerusalem in August, 1963.

Ideological, political and religious differences - almost a foretaste of discussions next year - were in evidence throughout the Conference. The objective of the 2nd World Convention, to be attended by between 300 to 400 delegates, were outlined by Mr. Eliahu Dobkin, Head of the Jewish Agency, Youth and Hechalutz Department. He hoped that it would promote youth activities in all countries and co-ordinate efforts of the different Jewish Youth Organisations. Youth activities should, in his opinion, foster a greater feeling of unity and mutual responsibility among youth as an important part of world Jewry. They should also help promote Jewish values, such as Jewish Culture and the dissemination of the Hebrew language and literature, strengthening the ties between the Diaspora and Israel and stress the role of Israel as a central factor in Jewish identification of education.

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The Jewish Agency's suggestion that there should be 4 Israeli speakers at the opening and closing sessions next August was challenged by a representative of B'nai B'rith Youth Organisation of America, as well as by one representative of B'nai Akivah in Israel. Another delegate objected to the choice of speakers on the grounds that they were all from one political party and one particular religious complexion. The delegate from the Argentine stressed that Jewish youth was drifting and it was, therefore, their duty to get hold of them. The 2nd World Convention of Jewish Youth will be addressed by Mr. Ben Gurion and Mr. Moshe Sharett, Chairman of the Jewish Agency.

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In an interview with the London "Jewish Chronicle" early in November, Mr. E. Dobkin observed that, although the delegates represented many countries of all shades of religion and secular opinions, they managed to reach either complete agreement on a number of important questions, or decided upon them in such a manner that the minority would accept them ultimately.

Mr. Dobkin pointed out at the London preparatory Conference that delegates represented between them Jewish Youth of 200 organisations in 42 countries of North and Latin-America, Europe and Israel with an estimated total of 470,000 members. Although an impressive figure, it only represents no more than between 18% and 20% of the Jewish youth in the 12 - 20 age groups. World Jewry can ill-afford to have this proportion of its teenagers outside Jewish organisation and affiliation.

Upon his return to Jerusalem Mr. Dobkin wrote to assure me that the Maccabi World Union will be invited to attend the 2nd World Convention next August and to nominate its official representatives.

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FROM HERE AND THERE.This Really Happened.

When Princess Margaret left Maccabi House at 11. p.m. on December 6th, seventy-five members of the club surrounded her car singing the well known Israeli song "Shalom Aleychem".

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The Rt. Hon. Henry Brooke, British Home Secretary, was Guest of Honour at Maccabi House in London on 7th December and, in reply to an address of welcome by Gildesgame he declared "I give my pledge that, so long as I am Home Secretary there shall be no discrimination in this country against any section of the community on the grounds of race, colour or creed."

Fred Oberlander of Montreal, celebrated on January 15th his 25th Wedding Anniversary. Congratulations to him and to Alice. May they live happily ever after.

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CHAIRMAN'S NEWS LETTER

NO. 81.

הסתדרות עולמית מכבי

MACCABI WORLD UNION

June/July, 1962.

WORLD EXECUTIVE HEADQUARTERS

47 Nachmani Street, Tel-Aviv, Israel



Published in London by P. Gildesgame

357 Euston Road, London, N.W.1.

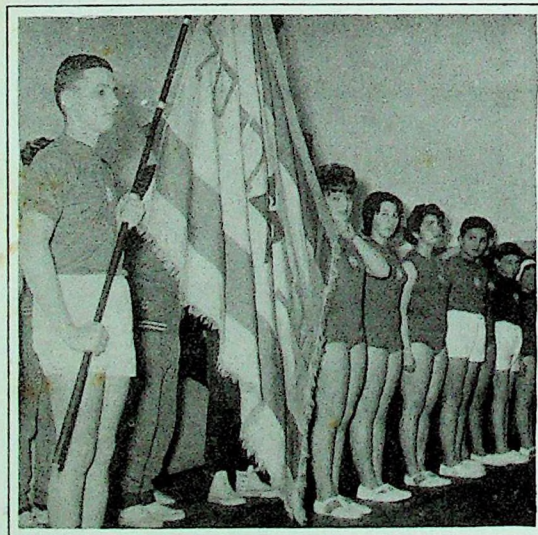
MACCABI BRUSSELS (BELGIUM) HAS A NEW HOME.



H.E. Israel Ambassador in Belgium Amiel Najar addressing the gathering. From Left to Right, P. Gildesgame, M. Janssens, Burgomaster, I. Elkiner, President S.C. Maccabi Brussels, Y. Hadari, Member of M.W.U. Executive.



Leo Kaminski, Hon. President Maccabi France was awarded by the Ministry of Sports a gold medal for services rendered to Youth Welfare.



S.C. Maccabi Brussels Junior Section.



Fred Worms, Chairman, M.W.U. European Executive, congratulating S.C. Maccabi Brussels.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

The Israel Government's Statistical Office in Jerusalem has recently revealed that there are now two million Jews in Israel. Of these, 760,000 were born in Israel. More than 700,000 of Israel's total population are under the age of 14.

Mr. Abba Eban, the Minister of Education, told delegates attending a recent conference in Jerusalem that "generations are growing up in Israel and in the Diaspora which are becoming alien and foreign to each other, sharing no memories and cherishing no common dreams."

The gap between Jews in Israel and elsewhere is widening rapidly and this applies also to the young generations.

Fourteen years have elapsed since Israel's independence. Its population has grown and is growing rapidly. The economic and social conditions have improved. So has a general sense of security. The standard of education and of living are higher in Israel than anywhere in the Middle East. Despite all this, very few changes have been noticed in the moral leadership of the Israeli community. Political strife and controversy flourish and very much publicised debates between the Prime Minister and Dr. Goldman, produce the impression that the Israelis are divided into hostile camps, instead of engaging untiringly in an effort to unite World Jewry.

And what future awaits 700,000 or more Israeli children under the age of 14? So far we have not heard of a single "Sabra" able or willing to give a new lead to the rising young generation, to call a halt to the petty domestic competition between the Sports and Youth Organisations. If the gap between World Jewry and the Israeli population is to be narrowed with any chance of success, work must be started in the ranks of the young generation.

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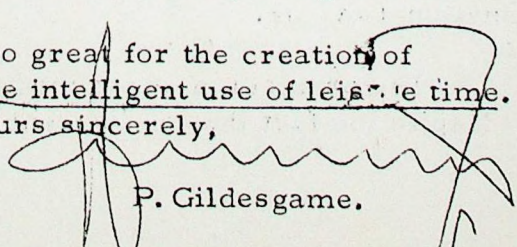
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Reports reaching us from Maccabi Centres in various parts of the world produce the impression that Sports still continue to attract our young people. Wherever clubs provide adequate facilities the membership is on the increase and so is the standard of individual and team performance. It is regretted, however, that some Territorial Organisations have not, so far, displayed much initiative or a sense of appreciation for the vital need adequately to equip Club houses where young people would feel at home and where, by working and playing together, they would foster a better sense of belonging to their club, and to the Maccabi Movement. In some of the cities where no such facilities exist, some clubs appear satisfied with a good football team, with a swimming section, or with the provision of a room where table-tennis can be played. Members meet only when training, or during competitions. Otherwise, very little contact is being maintained and the opportunity for fellowship, and for the creation of a better team spirit, is completely lost.

Maccabi Club Centres need not necessarily be luxurious edifices. Anyone who has seen some well organised Maccabi clubs will agree that much more can be done for the regular pursuit of sports, cultural and other recreational activities. Our young people - like all their contemporaries, are constantly exposed to temptations designed to "kill" boredom. Boredom and escapism are the principle ingredients of vice and delinquency.

No sacrifice should, therefore, be considered too great for the creation of conditions conducive to the encouragement of a more intelligent use of leisure time.

Yours sincerely,


P. Gildesgame.

A CONFERENCE IN NEW YORK

Closer co-operation between the Maccabi World Union Executive (M. W. U. E.) and the U.S. Committee, Sports for Israel Inc., will be the subject of the discussions in New York during the first week in August. A decision to this effect was reached following an exchange of correspondence between Haskell Cohen, President of the U. S. Committee, and myself. America and Canada are the only two countries not affiliated to the M. W. U. who have, nevertheless, consistently participated in all Maccabiah Games. Members of the Canadian Maccabiah Committee will also be represented at the Conference.

It was largely due to North America's initiative that the International Maccabiah Sponsoring Committee (I. M. G. S. C.) has been set up. It was agreed early in 1961 that, if the experiment should prove successful, efforts will be made to find ways and means of conferring upon this Committee the status of an Advisory Body, acting according to terms of reference agreed to mutually between the M. W. U. and the 27 other countries whose participation in future Games, subject only to unforeseen circumstances, is assured. Members of the I. M. G. S. C. would, as a result of regular consultations, offer advice on general policy of the Maccabiah Games. In the course of time, it would assume the role equivalent to that of the International Olympic Committee. Member-countries would be consulted on matters such as these: A suitable date for the Games, conditions of eligibility in relation to a minimum standard of performance; the programme of events and the choice of suitable venues; the setting up of a Technical Organising Committee in Israel, and the appointment of a Director-General. It would also deal with the problem of accommodation, the provision of sports gear, of International Judges and Referees, etc., etc.

As the U. S. A. and Canada are not subordinated to the authority of the M. W. U. E., and because of the potential contribution which these two countries can make to the general organisation of the Games, it was found desirable to have preliminary conversations with them, prior to other member-countries being consulted.

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The success of future Maccabioth should not depend only on the good intentions, and hard work and self-sacrifice of a few veteran enthusiasts in Israel; the young ones lack the necessary experience and know-how, whilst the older experts are due for retirement from active service. Full responsibility for the organisation of all previous Games rested squarely on the shoulders of the M. W. U. E. but changing conditions, particularly so the growing popularity of the Games and the desire to raise the standard of organisation and performance, call for certain reforms and stream-lining. The challenge of the Maccabiah has never been greater!

Participation in the Games, whilst constituting a privilege and providing a sense of fulfilment to all those justifiably claiming a share in its success, must now be made conditional also upon the acceptance of specific responsibilities: each member-country according to its ability. Some can make their contribution in terms of manpower and know-how, others in the form of financial aid. The promotion of the Games must become the object of joint responsibility - no longer to be left exclusively to the care of the self-sacrificing individuals in Israel.

Participation in the Games has become one of the most coveted ambitions of every Jewish sportsman and sportswoman. In some countries, Jewish Sports Organisations concentrate almost exclusively on the training of their members in a variety of sports in an endeavour to raise the level of performance and to establish new Maccabiah records. The stimulating effect has proved enormous and most beneficial. Past experience has shown that several individuals who excelled themselves in Maccabiah competitions have returned to their respective countries greatly encouraged and, in the course of time, were invited to compete in national and international events.

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The problem of accommodation of Maccabiah athletes has not yet been solved, despite the fact that the Maccabiah Village has been planned and constructed in

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record time, thanks to the initiative and efforts made by the M. W. U. E. , and to the substantial contributions received from Great Britain and South Africa, totalling over £100,000 sterling. (Canada has already donated, as a token of its good intentions, the sum of \$5,000). At the best, the Village will only be able to accommodate 500. But the cost of the present construction has, so far, been born by a few. Here again, every participating country will be called upon to make its contribution to the best of its ability and resources. The financial burden of the existing commitment must not be allowed to rest on the shoulders of a few individuals only.

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Future Maccabiah Games cannot be contemplated without the Maccabiah Village. The two are, therefore, indivisible. Participation in and responsibility for the one entails participation in and responsibility for the other. Unless such a spirit of voluntary partnership can be fostered in every phase of our enterprise, the I. M. G. S. C. and its future activities will be meaningless.

I sincerely hope that our friends in North America understand the situation and that they, too, will soon provide ample evidence of their sincere intention to assume their share of responsibility in a very worthwhile promotion.

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News from Territorial Organisations

MACCABI FRANCE.

An Urgent Problem.

The influx of refugees from Egypt, since 1956, and recently from Algiers, has raised acute problems affecting particularly large numbers of young Jewish people, many of whom are trying desperately to find jobs and to adjust themselves to a new way of life. Whilst Franco-Jewish communal organisations are no doubt doing what they can to alleviate the sufferings of the homeless, or of the unemployed, little has so far been done for the welfare of the young generation. Lack of suitable permanent employment and boredom is liable to produce vice, delinquency or crime. There is also a danger that the native Jewish population in France will remain indifferent to the fate of their fellow Jews from Algiers for fear of assuming moral and financial commitments which they may be either unable or unwilling to meet. Mass assimilation and a drift from Judaism are yet other possibilities, not to mention the subversive activities in which Communists engage to attract to their ranks discontented and frustrated persons who, at the prospects of getting jobs or financial aid, may be prevailed upon to join the Communist Party. These and a number of other contributory factors may accelerate the growth of anti-Semitism in France and Franco-Jewry will yet once again become a political and social scapegoat with catastrophic consequences which such situations have created in the past.

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Maccabi France cannot even attempt to solve a problem of such magnitude. It can, and should, however, draw the attention of Communal leaders in principal cities, such as Paris, Marseille, Lyon and Metz, where prosperous Jewish communities are well established, to the potential danger of complacency. Paris, Lyon and Metz already have Maccabi clubs carrying on normal activities. It is their clear duty to invite young Algerian Jews and Jewesses to join in their sports and recreational activities, thus giving them a sense of belonging to the local community. If present facilities are inadequate, no sacrifice on their part should be considered too great in an effort to increase the number of sections for indoor and outdoor activities. Even if some of these Algerian Refugees are unable to take part in some sports, every effort should be made to allow them to join social activities. This urgent problem must be tackled carefully and progressively but, under no circumstances, can we afford to overlook its existence.

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NEWS FROM TERRITORIAL ORGANISATIONS (contd:)

A young man of Egyptian origin, who was, at one time, a member of Maccabi in Alexandria, has recently applied to Maccabi France for help, advice and assistance in the setting up of a Maccabi club in the city of Marseille, where the local Jewish community has increased substantially in recent years by emigrés from Egypt and, latterly, from Algeria, Morocco and other North African countries. Theo. Haas, President of Maccabi France, has visited Marseille and, before long, a meeting of local Jewish leaders is to be held there for the purpose of forming a Maccabi club. Whilst this initiative from Marseille is very welcome, it is worthwhile noting that no such requests have, so far, come from other French cities. It is now up to members of the Executive of Maccabi France to encourage Marseille, as well as to look into the position prevailing in other cities so that something tangible be done for the welfare of the unfortunate emigrés before it is too late.

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Maccabi in Lyon seems to be carrying on regular activities. On May 29th, they held their Annual Meeting at which their entire committee has been re-elected for the ensuing year. Their two football teams have participated in the Rhone Championships and have done well. They also have a lively Tennis Section, as well as a Table-tennis team, considered the best in the region. Their strong Men's Tennis team hopes to compete in the Regional Tournaments. During the last Winter Session, Lyon Maccabi Ski-ers have been very active. The Club's Chairman, Mr. Albert Cohen, is known for his dynamic leadership; he and his committee deserve to be congratulated on their achievements to date.

Whilst little news is being received from Flammer, Chairman of Maccabi Metz, news reaches me that the Maccabi club in that city has been going from strength to strength and that its active membership is on the increase.

Perusal of its monthly bulletins leads me to conclude that Maccabi Paris has never known greater activity. Their tennis, basketball and football sections are doing well, they have recently formed also a Chess Section.

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Despite the efforts, going back to some years, made by such gallant and inspired Maccabi veterans as Leo Kaminski, Th. Haas and others, it is to be regretted that Maccabi in Paris has not yet proved able to enlist sufficient financial support for the acquisition of a club house. In a recent letter from Leo Kaminski, he informs me that a Maccabi Country Clubhouse is under consideration.

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An illustrated souvenir brochure was published by Maccabi France recording its participation in the 6th Maccabiah.

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BELGIUM.

April 1st, 1962, will be a memorable day in the annals of the Maccabi Club Brussels. On that day a new Maccabi Centre was inaugurated in the presence of a distinguished gathering which included Mr. Amiel Najar, Ambassador of Israel, Mr. Janssens, the Burgomaster, Rabbi Kahlenberg, the Chief Rabbi of Belgium, Mr. F.S. Worms, Chairman of the European Maccabi Executive, as well as representatives of every Belgo-Jewish Organisation. A written message has been received from Herman Bochner, Chairman of the Belgian Maccabi Federation who was unable to attend, owing to illness. This was a day of triumph for our colleague, Yoshua Hadari, a member of the World Executive, who has been active in Belgium for the past 2 years, (where he is the Director of State of Israel Bonds). It was largely thanks to his untiring efforts that the President of the Club, Mr. I. Elkiner and his committee have succeeded in obtaining premises ideally suited for a Maccabi Youth Centre. (See photos on front page).

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NEWS FROM TERRITORIAL ORGANISATIONS (contd:)

Mr. Amiel Najar, in the course of an interesting speech, reminded those present of the glorious heroism of the ancient Maccabees, whose deeds are held up as an example of unqualified determination in the fight for freedom and liberty. "The modern Maccabees of today carry the standard of the ancient Maccabees, for by their activities they show how physical training can improve the mind and outlook of the young generation."

Other speakers included the Burgomaster, Fred Worms, Hadari and myself. Mr. Elkin er gave expression to his great happiness at having been able to accomplish what appeared impossible only a few months earlier. On behalf of the Maccabi World Union I wished the club well and expressed the hope that its members will deserve the facilities which the Club's Committee have provided as a result of much effort and expense.

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Brussels is fortunate in having a prosperous Jewish community. Racial and religious tolerance is yet another advantage which not all Jewish communities enjoy. The club is, therefore, assured of prosperity, providing its activities will be well supported. An impressive display of gymnastics and Judo terminated a very pleasant afternoon.

For Fred Worms this has been a particularly happy experience for he was present at the opening of new Maccabi club premises for the first time since he assumed the office of Chairman of the European Executive.

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BRAZIL

Our good friend, David Kopenhagen, reported last March on the stimulating effect of the 6th Maccabiah Games on Maccabi activities in Brazil. Dealing with Sau Paulo he writes:

"The local Maccabi club goes from strength to strength. Not a single week goes by without our name being mentioned in one of the national newspapers. Many of the matches in which Maccabi teams participate are televised. When I think how small a club this was only a short time ago, and how it has grown in recent years, I cannot but feel happy and gratified.

"The popularity of "drawing-room football" is growing and our Sau Paulo club has retained its lead. Such is also the case with our basketball team, which plays in the First Brazilian Division.

"Next September the Brazilian National Maccabi Games are to be held in Sau Paulo. On that occasion our swimming pool will be inaugurated on the site of the newly-built Maccabi Stadium. The State Government of Sau Paulo has awarded the local Maccabi club the title of "an institution of public utility". Besides the prestige which this confers upon our club it also helps us financially because all contributions received are exempt from tax."

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Mr. Kopenhagen sent me a number of illustrated magazines and leaflets in which the future plans of the Brazil Maccabi are outlined. The giant Maccabi Stadium which cost 350,000 dollars is nearing completion.

The Latin-American Maccabi Games are due to be staged in Santiago de Chile on October 11th and 14th, 1962.

Needless to say that Mr. Kopenhagen has spent some time recently in Chile where he attended the World Cup Football Matches. Mr. Kopenhagen is a great lover of sport and a passionate Soccer enthusiast.

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NEWS FROM TERRITORIAL ORGANISATIONS (contd:)

SOUTH AFRICA.

Alf Blumberg, presiding at the Biennial General Meeting held in Johannesburg, early in May, called for a concerted drive for new members during the coming year. He declared that its present numerical strength of 7,500 is to be raised to 10,000.

In a comprehensive report to members and provincial Chairmen, Blumberg outlined the activities for the past 2 years, which were highlighted by the 6th Maccabiah Games, in which South Africa played so conspicuous a part. It was the Council's policy and resolve to encourage various forms of Zionist activity in addition to the purely sporting side. Many Jewish sportsmen have become active Zionist workers and several have emigrated to Israel, thanks to the encouragement they received from Maccabi.

Blumberg appealed also to his members to help in the drive for the provision of sports facilities in Israel. Ashkelon was S. A. Maccabi Council's first venue where the sports club has been formed in co-operation with the local municipality. A stadium will be provided at a cost of S. A. £20,000. This sum is to be raised by enrolling 1,000 Life Members at the fee of £21 per member. To maintain a close liaison between provincial associations, Mr. Barney Kellen, National Secretary, who resides in Johannesburg, will become the Organising Secretary and will be requested to pay periodical visits to provincial centres. A tour of Israel at the beginning of November has also been planned, including a team of Golfers, due to compete in tournaments at the Caesarea Golf Course. This will be followed by a Hockey and Bowling Tournament.

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Among those elected to office are the following well known names: Mr. Justice J. Herstein, Abe Hyman, Ian Maltz, L. Geceltzer, Phil Abro, David Sandler and Arthur Goldman.

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Abe Hyman, elected Vice-President, has retired from the National Executive on which he has served since 1950. Pressure of work was the cause of his decision. Since 1950, he has served as Vice-Chairman of S. A. Maccabi Council. During the same year he was the Assistant Manager of the S. A. Maccabiah team. An able lawyer, a good debater, an expert in sport, loyal to Maccabi ideals, determined to build a Movement throughout South Africa second-to-none in its Zionist fervour, he is also a representative of the Council of the S. A. Zionist Executive for many years. He has often been described as the "conscience" of S. A. Maccabi and one of Alf Blumberg's ablest lieutenants. Abe Hyman was elected a member of the Maccabi World Union Executive in 1957 - a post which it is hoped he will hold for many years to come.

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RHODESIA

On 10th and 11th June, the Rhodesia Maccabi Council staged its Annual Sports Festival at Wingate Park, Salisbury. The programme of sports included Basketball, Bowls, Cricket, Golf, Hockey, Soccer and Tennis.

At Bulawayo, Matabeleland Maccabi organised on 6th May a Sports Meeting for children to mark Israel's Day of Independence. A similar function was held at Salisbury on the same day.

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The 6th Maccabiah Filmed.

The film of the 1961 Maccabiah Games recently previewed in Johannesburg and produced with the help of, and sponsored by the British Petroleum Company, was hailed as the 'best yet taken of the Games'. The 40 minute feature, introduced by Alf Blumberg, highlights scenes at the Games, including the spectacular opening ceremony at Ramat Gan and the touring done by the team after the conclusion of the Games. The film is available in several copies for showing at sporting clubs throughout South Africa from early June onwards.

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NEWS FROM TERRITORIAL ORGANISATIONS (contd:)GREAT BRITAIN.Cup Winners.

In a keenly contested competition for the London "Jewish Chronicle" Football Cup, Maccabi Association London have emerged this year's winners. The same club also won the Leslie Luck Cup. The Cyril Aneckstein Football Cup has also been won this year by Brixton (London) Maccabi Club. Many Jewish clubs, Maccabi as well as non-Maccabi, competed for the "Jewish Chronicle" Cup. For the third successive year the cup was awarded to Maccabi Soccer teams.

British Maccabi's new Executive.

Described as "stormy" the A.G.M. of the Union of Maccabi Associations in Great Britain held towards the end of May, was a lively affair, although hardly entertaining. On one or two occasions the meeting broke up in uproar, due mainly to the retiring Sports Director's (Harry Shapiro) controversial report. A native of Glasgow, Harry Shapiro was strongly supported by delegates from the North of England and, not unnaturally under prevailing conditions, he was opposed by delegates representing the Southern clubs. Aubrey Scott, the Chairman, who has been re-elected unopposed, had full control of the situation and did not allow the meeting to disintegrate. The outgoing committee favoured a smaller Executive with an acting Deputy Chairman. Some of the delegates did not favour this policy, for fear that clubs outside London would not be adequately represented on the National Executive. A compromise resolution was adopted, reducing the Executive somewhat, comprising 2 Vice-Chairmen, of which one represented "The North". Harry Shapiro, one of the best Sports Directors of Maccabi in Great Britain has ever had, refused to reveal the reasons for his resignation from office and the post remains vacant, for the time being.

The Executive committee elected for the ensuing year still has the benefit of a number of seasoned and experienced Maccabi workers and the future of the Movement in Great Britain is by no means in jeopardy.

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Maccabi Cyclists.

In spite of frequent showers, the Maccabi Cyclists' team have defeated, early in June, a strong Polytechnic team by 18 points to 17 points in the League Team Championship. Both the Polytechnic and Maccabi teams qualified for the semi-finals in July. Mr. Stan A. Rose, who captained the British Maccabiah Cyclist team in 1957 and 1961, acted as Chief Judge.

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Israeli Athletes in London.

Mr. Green, well known to Maccabiah participants, chaperoned three Israeli athletes when they participated in International Invitation competitions at the White City British Games held early in June. Pantilat ran in the 800 metres and although he came 5th, his time of 1 min. 53.3 seconds was his best ever performance and .3 seconds outside the Israeli record for that event. Grodzinovsky competed in the 200 metres International "B" event, coming fourth. His time of 22.7 seconds was the same as that of the third man in the same event. He also competed in the 400 metres International "C" event, to be placed fourth in 49.6 seconds.

Levy Psarkin, who was entered for the 100 metres International "B" event, was unable to compete, due to a pulled muscle.

During their brief stay in London, they were shown the Maccabi Stadium and were also guests at the reception held there for the Amsterdam Maccabi Tennis players.

NEWS FROM TERRITORIAL ORGANISATIONS (contd:)

Later on they were also entertained at the Dorchester Hotel by the British Amateur Athletic Board, together with a large number of other athletes who competed in the British Games. Mr. Greene and his three competitors were cordially greeted by all those present. All officials of the British Amateur Athletic Board, notably among them Mr. Jack Crump, deserve to be thanked for their hospitality towards the Israeli athletes who have been included in the competitions at the last minute. Monty Samuels, Hon. Secretary of British Maccabi, acted as host to the visitors.

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A coloured film "Life at the Maccabiah Village", and a full record of the 6th Maccabiah Games, featuring the Opening and Closing ceremonies, as well as most sports events, was shown in one of London's West End Clubs to specially invited guests. These included many of those whose contributions enabled England to send a team to the Games and who also subscribed generously to the "Village" project. Produced by Gildesgame and some of his friends, the film was shown to the accompaniment of a tape-recorded commentary and suitable music.

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U. S. A.

The U.S.A. Maccabiah Committee did one better. They produced, with the personal co-operation of Al Marcus, a sound and colour film of the 6th Maccabiah (running about half an hour), featuring, among other interesting items, the excellent performances of U.S. participants.

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The 6th Maccabiah Games have thus been well and truly recorded.

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AUSTRALIA

The 6th Maccabiah re-assessed.

Joe Rosen Captain of the Australian 6th Maccabiah team, sent me recently a copy of the report which he submitted to the Australian Maccabi Council.

Extracts of his report read:

"For the first time in history, Australia succeeded in sending a team of 16 members to Israel. During a long and tiresome air trip team members had an opportunity to become acquainted with each other thanks to which a good team spirit had existed throughout the Games.

"Facilities at the Maccabiah Village were really excellent ... The Dining room and kitchen modern and the living quarters very comfortable ... Proper training venues were not available whilst swimmers had to train in a pool with hundreds of school-children in their way. The regulation type springboard was only available 3 days before the Games, whilst the only tower diving board in Israel at Haifa was 17 miles away from the Village. But some miracle happened; three days before the Opening Ceremony, everything seemed to fall into place! Training facilities were made available, officials co-operated and things began to run smoothly, with the possible exception of transport.

"The opening of the M.W.U. Congress was a most impressive affair. At this session Mr. H. Ashkanasy, David Magnus and myself represented Australia."

Joe Rose refers flatteringly to Madeline Bergman, Irving Rickman, Suzy Javor, Lucille Cohen, Tommy Kurtak, Barney Peters, Eva Duldig and Harry Stanton. Donelle Bercove was runner-up in both the Spring-board and Tower Dives whilst Raela Davis came third in the 200 metres breast-stroke final. The most gratifying event which greatly heartened the Australians was the award of the

NEWS FROM TERRITORIAL ORGANISATIONS (contd:)

title of the outstanding athlete of the Games, bestowed upon Madeline Bergman. Joe Rose is satisfied with the excellent performance of his team and, taking everything into consideration, he declares: "This proves that the standard of sport in Australia is very high".

As to his team's behaviour and conduct, he considered this to be "admirable". He pays a warm tribute to the Assistant Manager, Mr. David Magnus. He sums up:

"Many faults can be found with the organisation of the Games, but I am certain that Mr. Gildesgame and his collaborators are aware of the shortcomings and will rectify these next time. Despite criticism levelled at them, we should add praise for their untiring efforts for their task was not easy. A number of competitors doubled earlier expectations and when one considers the shortage of funds and general facilities in Israel, one cannot help but admire and appreciate the 6th Maccabiah Games."

Joe Rose proposes organising a reception for all Jewish competitors, competing in the British Commonwealth Games, due to be held next November in Perth, Australia.

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Top-ranking Australian National Table-tennis player and Maccabiah Table-tennis player, Suzy Javor, retained the Annual Riversdale Inter-State Table-Tennis Championship with a net win over Lorraine Nicholson in the Women's Singles Final.

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Maccabiah Champion, Madeline Bergman, retained her 440 yards title for the third successive year in 56.4 seconds, as well as her 880 yards title in 2 mins. 17.4 seconds for the fifth year in succession, when she competed recently in the New South Wales Women's Championships, held in Sydney, Australia.

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Life at the Maccabiah Village.

"Flourishing", "gay", "booming", "impressive", a Smash Hit" - such and similar definitions are being used by the many visitors and residents who have spent some time at the Village in recent weeks. Mr. Leslie Paisner, the Hon. Legal Adviser to the Maccabi Foundation in Great Britain, who returned recently from Israel, was so impressed by what he has seen that, before leaving the party which conducted him around, and which included Mr. A. Krinitzi, Mayor of Ramat Gan, and Chairman of the Board of Management, and Mr. Z. Susayeff, a prominent member of the Board, he declared "This Village will be incomplete without a Synagogue." When told that sufficient funds were not available to pay the cost, Mr. Paisner offered to contribute personally immediately £2,000 sterling (about \$17,000) and expressed the hope that others will follow his example. When Dr. Justice-Dayan spoke of Mr. Paisner's generosity at the Reception given in his honour in New York, some members of the U.S. Committee, Sports for Israel Inc., pledged donations amounting to some 2,000 dollars. The architects have now been instructed to prepare plans for a suitable Synagogue on the site of the Village.

A VILLAGE SEDER.

Some 300 guests, comprising mainly tourists from 10 various countries, attended a 'Seder Pesach' in the Dining Hall of the Village. Abraham Tory, Legal Adviser to the Board and Hon. General Secretary of the M. W. U., informs me that the festive atmosphere during and after the Seder was so inspiring that the Manager has decided to arrange similar Seders in years to come.

Among various groups of tourists who spent Pesach at the Village was one of 90 from Denmark. They entertained the guests with Danish Folk songs and representatives of the Department of the Foreign Ministry took the opportunity of asking the Danish visitors to thank the Danish Government for the help it gave to the Jewish community during the Second World War. A group of Baptists from France, leaders of Maccabi clubs from the Argentine, students from Nepal, tourists from Canada and the U.S.A., from Gibraltar and Germany, spent some weeks at the Village. All were also present at the impressive Seder ceremony. The proceedings were filmed and tape-recorded for various European networks.

Among prominent guests who visited the Village recently were the Jewish Mayor of Gibraltar, Mr. Hassan and the Secretary of the Council for Christians and Jews in Great Britain, Rev. W.W. Simpson.

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A Swimming Club.

The Swimming Pool which was re-opened on June 1st is at present in full use. Arrangements have also been made for residents of the adjoining Municipality of Ramat Chen to use the pool and for that purpose they have formed a 'club'. Only paid-up members will be entitled to the facilities. The Club will pay to the Maccabiah Village the sum of £21,000 for the use of the pool during the season.

Facilities at the Village are also used by Israeli sportsmen, some of whom are allowed to spend there one or two nights, prior to major national competitions.

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Occupancy during 1962, the first year of operations, revealed the following figures, according to reservations received early in April.

February - 408; March - 730 ; April - 4065 ; May - 3066 ; June - 5126
July - 12022 ; August - 13260 ; September - 5463

More applications are coming in steadily.

The principal "customer" of the Village is the Jewish Agency which sponsors and organises tours for young visitors from every part of the world.

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Personalities in the News.

Mr. Leon Kaminski, Hon. President of Maccabi France, has recently been awarded a gold medal by the French Ministry of Education's Department of Sports for services he rendered in the promotion of sports and Youth welfare for the past 50 years. Congratulations were sent to him by The Rt. Hon. Lord Nathan, Hon. President, and Fred Worms, Chairman of the European Maccabi Regional Executive, as well as by myself.

I am not in the habit of quoting from letters I receive from my many correspondents complimenting me on my work or achievements. This time, I venture to make an exception (which will not set a precedent) as I am quoting verbatim part of a letter I have recently received from Leo Kaminski, whose friendship I greatly cherish and whom I hold in great respect:

"Permettez-moi, cher Pierre, de vous dire à cette occasion que j'ai vu un certain nombre de Presidents du mouvement depuis 1908 et que je peux donc me permettre des comparaisons. J'ai trouvé en vous, non seulement un ami et un Chef qui sait diriger le mouvement, mais j'ai pu constater un dévouement à la cause commune hors pair. J'ai donc toutes raisons de me féliciter d'appartenir à un mouvement où j'ai eu la chance de rencontrer un certain nombre d'amis désintéressés et possédant encore bien d'autres qualités de caractère." (See photo on front page).

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PERSONALITIES IN THE NEWS (contd) .

Sir Barnett Janner, Member of the British Parliament, President of the Board of Deputies of British Jews, President of the Zionist Federation in Great Britain and Ireland and Senior Vice-President of the Maccabi World Union, celebrated his 70th birthday on 20th June. The following greetings telegram has been sent to him on behalf of the Maccabi World Union.

"HEARTIEST CONGRATULATIONS AND BEST WISHES FOR MANY HAPPY RETURNS ON YOUR BIRTHDAY. WORLD JEWRY AND THE ANGLO JEWISH COMMUNITY IN PARTICULAR ARE INDEBTED TO YOU FOR COURAGEOUS AND INSPIRED LEADERSHIP. IN MY OWN NAME AND ON BEHALF OF THE MACCABI WORLD UNION EXECUTIVE WE SALUTE YOU. WE HOPE AND PRAY THAT YOU MAY BE SPARED FOR MANY MORE YEARS IN GOOD HEALTH AND HIGH SPIRITS

PIERRE GILDESGAIE"

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Dr. E. Justice-Dayan, Deputy Chairman of the Maccabi World Union Executive, whose birthday has recently been celebrated in Tel-Aviv, stopped over in London for 2 days, at the end of April, on his way to New York. As is well known, Dr. Dayan is Head of the Commercial Exhibition Department of the Israel Ministry of Commerce. In that capacity he visits capital cities in many parts of the world. His work has been greatly praised by the Israeli authorities as, thanks to his efforts, Israeli merchandise is gaining in ever-increasing popularity in many world markets.

Whilst in London, he reported to Executive colleagues and myself on the work of the Maccabi World Union H. Q. in Israel. The topic of co-operation with the U.S. Maccabiah Committee has also been under review.

In New York, Dr. Dayan was entertained by members of the U.S. Committee, Sports in Israel, Inc. Dr. Dayan reported with satisfaction on the cordial conversations he had with our American friends and expressed optimism as regards closer co-operation with them. Further conversations are due to be held in New York early in August, to which I refer in another part of this issue.

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Fred S. Worms, Chairman of the M.W.U. European Executive, has been recently re-elected to the high office of President of the B'nai B'rith First Lodge of England. He has already held this office for the past 2 years with great distinction. In May of this year he has also been elected to the office of Vice Chairman of the Union of Maccabi Associations in Great Britain. Fred Worms' other interests include the Hillel and the Barmitzvah Foundations in Great Britain. He is also a member of a London Committee of the Council of Christians and Jews.

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Aubrey A. Scott has been re-elected, unopposed, to the office of Chairman of the Union of Maccabi Associations in Great Britain.

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Alf Blumberg, recently re-elected unopposed to the office of Chairman of the South African Maccabi Council, has spent a fortnight in Israel where he has met many of his colleagues of the M.W.U. Executive and attended also the meeting of the Board of Management of the Maccabiah Village.

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Barney Kellen, of South Africa, has been congratulated by the M.W.U. on his 25th Wedding Anniversary.

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Max J. Lovell, Chairman of the U.S. 6th Maccabiah Committee, has recently been appointed to the office of Executive Director of the Textile Fabric Distributors' Associations Inc.

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Comm. Massimo Della Pergola, who captained the Italian 6th Maccabiah team, has been elected to the office of Chairman of the Italian Maccabi Federation in succession to Dr. Aldo Jarach, who has been elected Hon. President of the Federation. This took place at a Convention held in Florence (Italy) on 1st May, when a new Constitution has been ratified, based on the Constitution of the M.W.U., adopted at the 14th World Congress. Elected to the Committee were also:

PERSONALITIES IN THE NEWS (contd:)

Senors. Corrado Benadi of Florence, Tullio Castelbolognesi of Rome and Ernesto Bauer of Milan.

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Harry Kane - A Champion again.

Harry Kane, the 5th Maccabiah Gold Medallist and member of the London Athletic Club, who had participated in competitive sports for some 2 years or so, gave a surprise performance at the British Games, recently held at the White City London, when he won the Inter-Counties 440 yards Hurdles Final in the record time of 52.2 seconds.

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Dave Segal Home in July.

Dave Segal, the Maccabiah and English international sprinter, who is at present studying at an American university, is returning to England early next month. He is expected to make a strong bid to regain his place in the British team in time for the European championships.

In the latest rankings published by the National Union of Track Statisticians Segal is joint first for performances this season over 100 yards. His best time is 9.7 seconds.

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Mr. Shalom Zysman has been re-elected Chairman of Maccabi Israel.

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World Free-style Wrestling Championships.

Phillp Oberlander of Canada, a 6th Maccabiah Gold and Silver Medallist, the son of the world famous Fred Oberlander, was placed fifth in the 171.5 lb catagory in the World Free-style competitions recently held at Toledo, U.S.A. According to Fred Oberlander "This was the biggest and finest wrestling Meet I have ever seen!" Thirty two countries were represented. So far as it is known only two Jewish Wrestlers participated, the other being Gorevic from Soviet Russia. There were also 4 Jewish officials, among them Fred Oberlander.

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Alan Rosner (England) who distinguished himself in the last Maccabiah Cycling Race, recently defeated Ken Jones of England in the 4,000 metres Pursuit Championship. Rosner's time was 5. mins. 24.1 seconds.

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Alphonse Halimi was the first internationally known Jewish professional boxer, a native of North Africa, residing in France, to participate in a Boxing Title Tournament in Israel when he defeated Piero Rollo of Italy, European Bantam-weight Boxing Champion, over 15 rounds. The match was organised by England's leading promoter, Jack Solomons.

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Spotlight on Lawn Tennis.

Miss Eva Duldig, the well known Australian Tennis Player, 5th and 6th Maccabiah Gold Medallist, announced recently her marriage to Harry De Jong, of Amsterdam - another Dutch Maccabiah Tennis participant. Eva has now acquired Dutch citizenship and is representing Holland in this year's Wimbledon Championships. She was defeated in the third round by the well known American player Miss Darlene Hard 6 : 0, 6 : 0, having previously won over Miss Eva Percoli of Italy 6 : 3 and 6 : 4.

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Abe Segal, the 5th Maccabiah Men's Singles Gold Medallist, lost after a hard match with S. Stolle of Australia.

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SPORTLIGHT ON LAWN TENNIS (contd:)

The unluckiest of all competitors was Eddie Rubinoff of America who, after losing the first two sets to J. Ulrich of Denmark, won the next two 8 : 6, 6 : 1, finally to lose the following day by 6 : 2.

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Pierre Darman, the French Number One Tennis Player, a Jew, defeated New Zealand's Otway, as well as Chile's Roderiguez, was later eliminated by Rod Laver, the Champion.

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The South African and Maccabiah well known Tennis player, Miss Marlene Gerson, has been "knocked out" during the Wimbledon Championships when a ball-boy inadvertently injured her. She went down 5 : 7, 3 : 6 to Miss Dening of Australia.

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Most outstanding of all players by Friday, June 29th, was Frank Salomon of Rhodesia who, in his first Wimbledon experience, beat Britain's Captain, J. Barratt. For over three hours, and in the course of 73 games, Salomon, a nineteen-year-old boy, emerged victorious by 4 : 6, 6 : 3, 11 : 13, 12 : 10, 6 : 2.

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Another Rhodesian Tennis Player, Basil Katz was disqualified in the pre-Wimbledon Tournament.

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A few other Jewish Tennis players participated in the Tournament, none of them having reached the quarter-finals.

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YOUTH LEADERSHIP

An interesting debate took place recently in Great Britain on the subject of Youth Club Leadership. Some hold the view that youth clubs should continue to rely exclusively on volunteers. Others tend to follow the official Government policy, according to which effective youth leadership should be entrusted to professionals - persons who have undergone a suitable course of training, during years of practical experience in voluntary capacity or who, without such experience, show clear signs of a natural vocation.

British Maccabi's official publication, "The Maccabi Mirror" dealt with this subject recently. One contributor, in the April issue, wrote:

"Unhappily, in most spheres of our club and National Administration, you will find that those in high offices are the same people who have devoted themselves to this work for very long - too long! A youth movement should be led by young people, and it is never advisable for anyone to hold the same office for a long period of time"

I felt it opportune to express my own views on this all-important topic. Whilst I agreed with the statement just quoted, up to a point, I added:

"One of the objects of a Youth Movement -and Maccabi is no exception to the rule - is to educate and to prepare young people to take their place in society, in the ranks of those giving service to the community. Every member of a Youth Club must be looked upon as a potential law-abiding citizen, unselfish and ever-ready to take an active part in any constructive enterprise designed to benefit the community and the nation. The young people of today are the generation of tomorrow. A young and enterprising Club Youth Leader may well become a leader of men, even a Prime Minister.

"Training in responsible leadership is essential and it must never be entrusted to the inexperienced. Experience is acquired in the course of time and this means that a competent and experienced Youth Leader must inevitably be older than his "flock". The value of such older Youth Leaders need not necessarily be assessed by their age. One comes across a large number of educationalists, teachers, as well as Youth Leaders, aged 50, or more, who are still very young in spirit. This is what

YOUTH LEADERSHIP (contd:)

counts! They are also more reliable and of proven integrity. Let us not, therefore, dismiss leaders capable of giving the benefit of their experience, merely because their hair is grey and their faces wrinkled.

"It is true that some persons in "high office" show fatigue, despondency, as they also believe that methods of education in the early 20's can still be profitably practised in 1962. We also know of Club Leaders who obstinately stay in office because they like it, because it satisfies their ego, because they can see their name in print from time to time. A good leader, like a good general, knows when he is "licked", when he is "passé". If he does not retire from the scene of action gracefully, he must be made to retire. But wherever, or whenever, a Club leader not harbouring ambitions of self-aggrandizement, provides irrefutable evidence of devotion to duty, and adapts his outlook to changing conditions, without surrendering to the line of least resistance, it would be wrong to discourage him, let alone to dispense with his services.

"The secret of successful leadership is not only to lead, but also to groom successors. Those remaining in office for an unlimited period without worrying about succession, obviously do not qualify for re-election.

"So much for the "aged". What about the young ones?

"I am all in favour of young people receiving training in leadership, and who are afforded opportunities for practising what they have learned. They should be encouraged to engage in constructive action and in service to the community. If they have proved sincere and successful in their endeavours, they should unashfully seek re-election to such office where they can render best services, according to their individual qualifications. In Club life, there is no room for false modesty, let alone for the self-opinionated. Club Leaders should prevent the creation of conditions for vigorous competition arising from, or resulting in, personal animosities, which often destroy the team spirit - so very essential for the success of any collective enterprise.

"Persons elected to Club administrative offices, or to any other position entailing moral responsibility, should show themselves worthy of the confidence of the rank and file. They should be given an opportunity of settling down in their jobs, learning from their experience, as well as from their mistakes. Every Honorary Officer on the main Committee would do well to find an understudy, someone to whom he can delegate work and responsibilities and thus able to cope in the temporary absence of his senior colleague, as well as to acquire the necessary experience and knowledge qualifying him or her for eventual succession.

"As to those Club Leaders who feel that they have devoted themselves to their work for too long a period, my advice is: Relieve them, the sooner the better! At the same time, no aspersion should be cast upon those remaining in high office known for their sincere dedication to their work and possessed of the highest qualifications and undoubted integrity.

"I have always been in favour of encouraging the younger ones, and it is no accident that after serving in the office of Chairman of British Maccabi for a number of years, I have been succeeded by a younger, able colleague. I have applied the same method before resigning from the Chairmanship of the European Regional Maccabi Executive, and I hope to do so again in the foreseeable future, when the time will come for my resignation from the Chair of the Maccabi World Union Executive."

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A SCHOOL FOR YOUTH LEADERS

Luis Aron, Director of the Youth Department of the M. W. U., has submitted a memorandum to the World Executive comprising details of a comprehensive programme of training for Maccabi Youth Leaders to be recruited in Israel and who will, when graduated, be given overseas assignments. As soon as approved by the World Executive, the School will be set up and it is hoped that, with the co-operation of the Jewish Agency, the frequent requests received from Territorial Organisations overseas will be amply met. Fuller details will be announced in due course in the M. W. U. News Bulletin.

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Sports in Israel.AMATEURISM OR SHAMATEURISM.

The famous English Soccer Team, Tottenham Hotspurs (known as "Spurs") recently defeated the Israel National team 2 - 1 after leading by a single goal at half-time. The Israeli Goalkeeper Chodorof was kept at full stretch and was applauded for some magnificent saves. In the second and final match of their tour, England's Final Cup Winners beat a hard-working Haifa United team 5-0 after leading 2-0 at the interval.

Tottenham Hotspurs Captain, Danny Blanchflower, made some interesting comments, in the course of a Press Conference, prior to leaving Israel. He readily admitted that Israel has some "good soccer raw material" but he added: "Unless you rid sport of politics, the atmosphere in Israel will never be conducive really to improve football. No amount of good coaching will lead to much so long as the entire set-up is run by politicians." Blanchflower was apparently also well aware of the fact that Israeli soccer players are not 'pure' amateurs. He urged Israel to adopt "above-table, semi-professional football." He did not think that Israel could afford full professional football. He advocated that if players will be given benefits 'under the table', they will become bosses over their clubs instead of their clubs bossing them. This state of affairs was also unfair to the soccer coaches. To give them an incentive to play harder, the Israeli boys should be offered good professional prospects. Because of the anomalous state of affairs in Israel Football Federation Blanchflower was not surprised to hear that some of the best players left Israel and accepted professional engagements in Australia, South Africa, France and Greece.

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Although Petah Tikva Hapoel Soccer team won the League Championship for the third time, it failed to reach the finals in the Cup competition. This was left to two Maccabi clubs, Haifa and Tel-Aviv. The final game was played in Jerusalem, early in May, and the event was honoured by the presence of President Ben-Zvi, the Mayor of Jerusalem and several Cabinet Ministers. Haifa Maccabi won the cup for the first time in its history, defeating Tel-Aviv Maccabi by 5-2.

Much of Haifa's success is due to the coaching it has received from the former Scottish International and Arsenal Half-back, Alex Forbes.

On Independence Day, "Sedan" the French Cup Holders, played a 1 - 1 draw against the Israel Soccer team at the Ramat Gan stadium. Later on Israel played also a match against Turkey at Istanbul.

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MACCABI IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Massimo Della Pergola, who has just returned to Milan from a visit to many South American countries, reports to me enthusiastically on what he has seen and heard. He greatly admired Mr. Leon Kaplun, Chairman of the South American Maccabi Federation, whom he met at Santiago de Chile, and the splendid work he is doing. He visited several Maccabi clubs and was pleasantly surprised at the sight of the Sports facilities available to them, in the form of playing-fields, stadia, swimming pools, gymnasia, etc. He was impressed by the dedication of Latin-American Maccabi leaders to the Maccabi Movement. Maccabi Associations enjoy the support of Jewish communities and the tens of thousands of active Maccabi members throughout the Continent continue to make a very constructive contribution to communal life. The standard of sports is very high and the interest in cultural, social and communal activities is very genuine. The occasional political disturbances in South American countries have, so far, had little effect on them; on the contrary, the Jewish communities are very much alive to the potential danger of racial and religious prejudices and are, therefore, on the alert. The popularity of the Maccabi Movement in South America is such that the Movement is assured of even greater prosperity in future.

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