

# The Image of Zionism Today





# **The Image of Zionism Today**

ORGANIZATION AND INFORMATION DEPARTMENT  
OF THE ZIONIST EXECUTIVE • JERUSALEM, 1968

*Platform Scene at the opening session of Congress*



The 27th Zionist Congress which convened from June 9 to 19, 1968, at Binyane Ha'ooma, the National Conventions Centre, was the first to be held in re-united Jerusalem. The opening session which, in addition to the 800 odd official members, was attended by 2,000 invited guests, including leaders of the State and members of the diplomatic corps, was marked by a pageant entitled "The Standard and the Flag." During this pageant the flags representing the various periods and the outstanding events in Zionist and Jewish history from the time of the Biluim, the precursors of political Zionism, down to the Six Day War, passed in procession across the stage, while a narrator told of the events that they signified. The main addresses were delivered by the President of the State of Israel, Mr. Zalman Shazar, and by the President of the World Zionist Organization, Dr. Nahum Goldmann.

At the first business session of Congress a Presidium headed by Dr. Nahum Goldmann was elected. Mr. L. A. Pincus, Chairman of the Executive surveyed activities since the 26th Congress in 1964, and outlined the plans of work in the future. In the course of the general debate, the leaders of all Zionist parties and of other groupings at Congress were heard. Members of the Zionist Executive, as well as representatives of the Government, including Prime Minister Levi Eshkol, Finance Minister Pinhas Sapir, Foreign Minister Abba Eban and Mr. Yigal Alon, Minister of Labour, addressed Congress at different sessions.

An entire evening session was devoted to a festive commemoration of the Six Day War, when an army troupe presented a special programme.

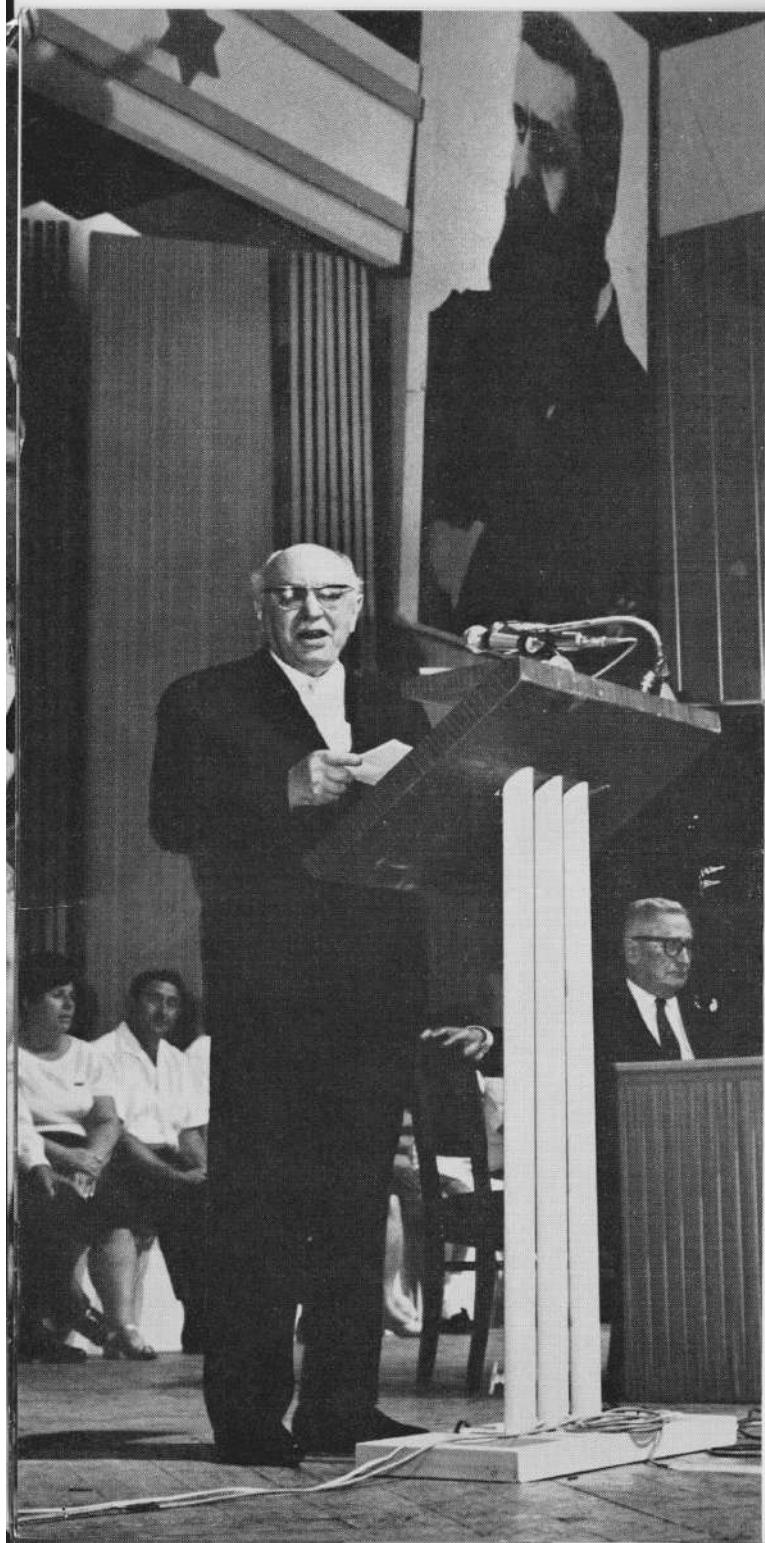
Another evening session was devoted to the fund-raising campaigns in the various parts of the world and had the participation of campaign leaders in several countries.

The main work of Congress was conducted in its seven committees.

In keeping with declared policy, Congress elected a smaller Executive than usual, consisting of 14 members, including the Chairman, on which all Zionist parties are represented. Congress also elected the General Council of the Zionist Organization and its Legal Bodies.

A new and most prominent feature of Congress was the participation of large delegations of Youth and Student Movements, as well as of representatives of the newly formed Aliya Movements in various countries. These delegations enjoyed full rights at Congress. In all, Congress consisted of 644 delegates with voting rights, as well as of participants in an advisory capacity: 97 members of the Zionist General Council and 47 representatives of Jewish Organizations.

Among the outstanding resolutions passed by Congress special mention must be made of the new Jerusalem Programme 1968, framed in accordance with the present-day situation and needs, and replacing the Jerusalem Programme of 1951; the resolution calling for changes in the structure of the World Zionist Organization in conformity with an open-door policy which grants membership also to people who are not affiliated with any of the Zionist parties; ways and means of intensifying immigration, notably through the establishment of Aliya Movements. The resolutions in these fields are outlined in this booklet.



**It is up to Congress to raise the standard of Aliya and Jewish revival. — President Zalman Shazar**

We must admit that the situation will not improve through a change of media alone. The main fault lies not so much in the institutions or in the regimes, as in us Zionists, and in our own ideological and spiritual alignments. No changes will be of avail unless we succeed in changing and improving ourselves.

One cannot demand of Congress what it cannot do or give. Political decisions will be made elsewhere and action must be undertaken by the whole Jewish people with the assistance of those represented or not represented at Congress. But the standard of Aliya and revival must be raised by Congress. There is no body more fitting to do so. The Zionist Movement must evince at this festive Congress in United Jerusalem a full measure of courage and responsibility to admit omissions and failings in the past and to make an all-out effort for the future. It must place itself at the heart of the nation yearning for true salvation, so that we may advance to complete redemption and the cementing of peace with our neighbours and a life of justice among ourselves, even as was promised us at the dawn of our national existence: "And I will give peace in the Land, and ye shall lie down, and none shall make you afraid . . . and I will make you fruitful, and multiply you, and establish my covenant with you," even as we inscribed it on our own banners in the exemplary years of Congress Zionism.

I am only too well aware how difficult it is for a public movement to accuse itself. It is far more easy, at times even necessary and just, to pin the blame on institutions and on regimes and on the drawbacks of time and place. But only when the dangerous omissions of the movement itself are realized and felt deep within its ranks can it be healed of its ills.

## **THE 1968 JERUSALEM PROGRAMME**

**The aims of Zionism are:**

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

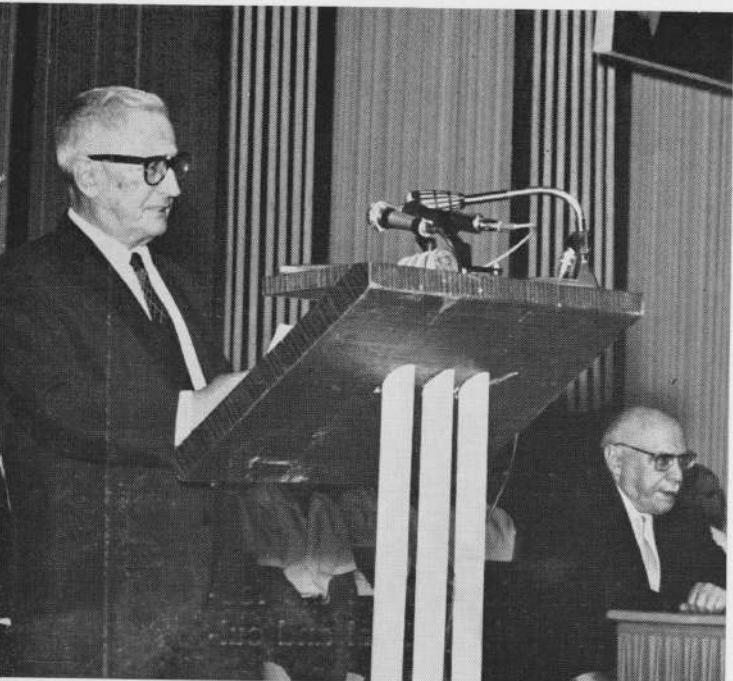
**The ingathering of the Jewish People in its historic homeland, Eretz Israel, through Aliya from all countries;**

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

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

**The protection of Jewish rights everywhere.**

*Dr. Nahum Goldmann addressing the opening session of Congress*

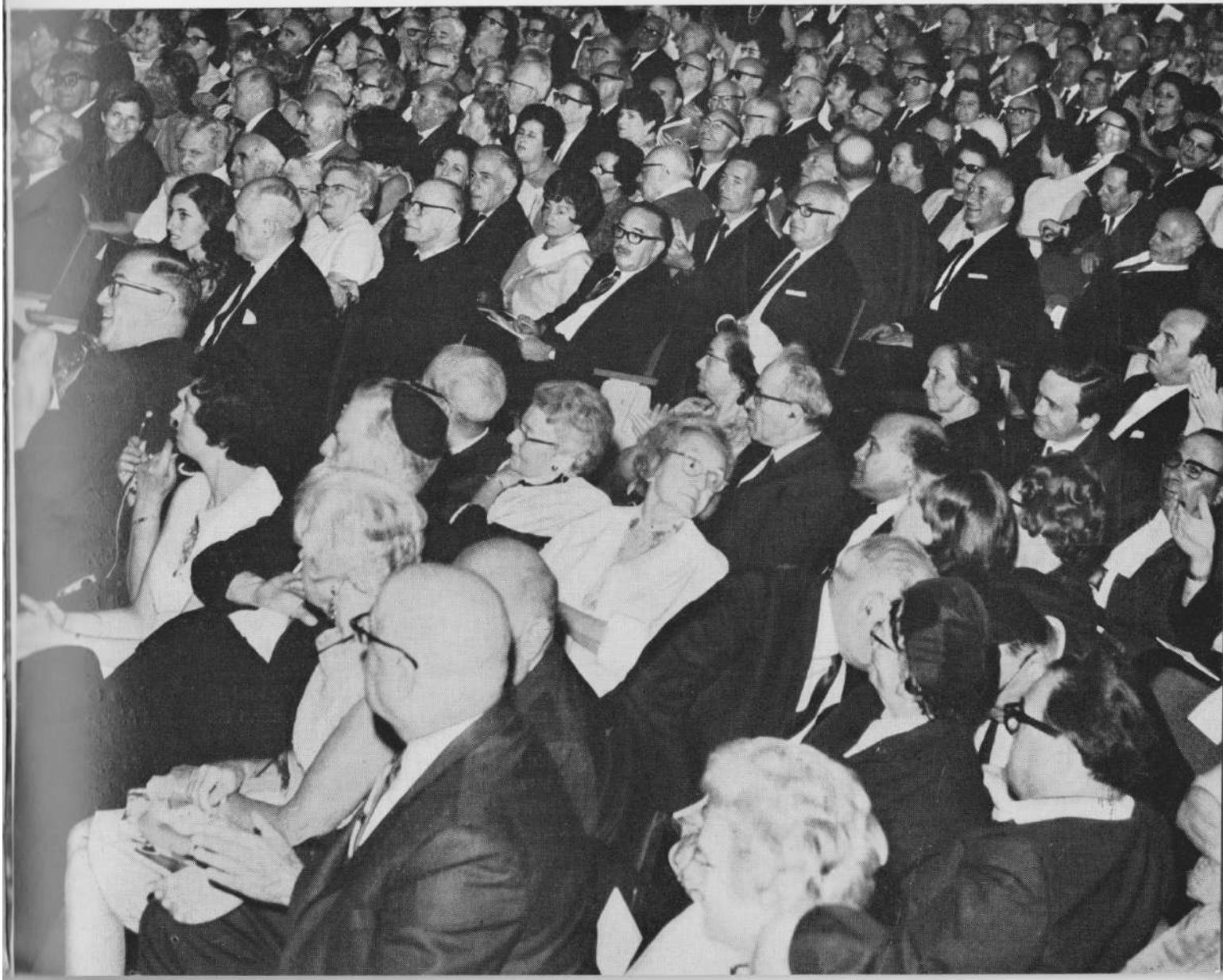


**The State of Israel should not be merely a State like other States—Goldmann**

*The Zionist Movement having originated in a vision and in an ideal was from the start and is to this very day based on a certain ideological contradiction which had its roots in the unique character of our people. The contradiction found expression in the classic ideology of Zionism among those whom I may call the defenders of the normalcy of the Jewish people as against those who insisted on retaining its uniqueness... The two classic representatives of these opposing tendencies were, on the one hand, Theodor Herzl, who came from an assimilated Jewish environment and who was ignorant of the uniqueness of Jewish history and who proclaimed the ideal of the Jewish State on lines similar to all other states, and, on the other hand, Achad Ha'am, for whom the State was not in itself essential, and who wanted above all to create in Eretz Israel a spiritual centre for the Jewish people in order to secure the survival of its specific character and civilization. In the 70 years of the Zionist Movement's existence we have failed to make a decision between these two tendencies. Now that the State has been in existence for twenty years and with the problem of Aliya looming large the time has come for a solution to this problem to be found.*

*In my opinion, the solution can lie only in a synthesis of the two tendencies. At a time when a sovereign state is the main instrument for the independent life and political aspirations of a people we must have a state like others. At the same time, however, we must see to it that the State, in its meaning and significance, is not merely a state like any other state. We must try to implement loftier ideals and ideas of Jewish history and civilization so that Israel may become the spiritual centre of the Jewish people. Only such a state will attract large numbers of young Jews, especially the idealistic section of the Jewish generation of tomorrow and of the day after. Only such a state can secure the survival of those sections of the people who remain outside Israel; only such a state will arouse the interest of the world at large.*

*The distinguished and representative audience just before Congress was opened*



L. A. Pincus, Chairman of the Zionist Executive, submitting his report



### We Must Transform the Zionist Organization into a Popular Movement—Pincus

If we really and truly want to build up a large popular movement, we must change the structure of the Zionist Organization. We must break the exclusive traditions of the parties in the life of the Zionist Movement. Let it be clear, I am not speaking about the abolition of the parties; I am speaking against party exclusivity. We must make it possible for every Jew, every organization and public nucleus to join the Zionist Movement even not through the parties. Giving them this possibility means creating possibilities for full activity and representation on the territorial plane and on the world plane.

We cannot hope for student organizations and young peoples' organizations and community organizations to join us unless we grant them true representation as full-fledged members enjoying full rights.

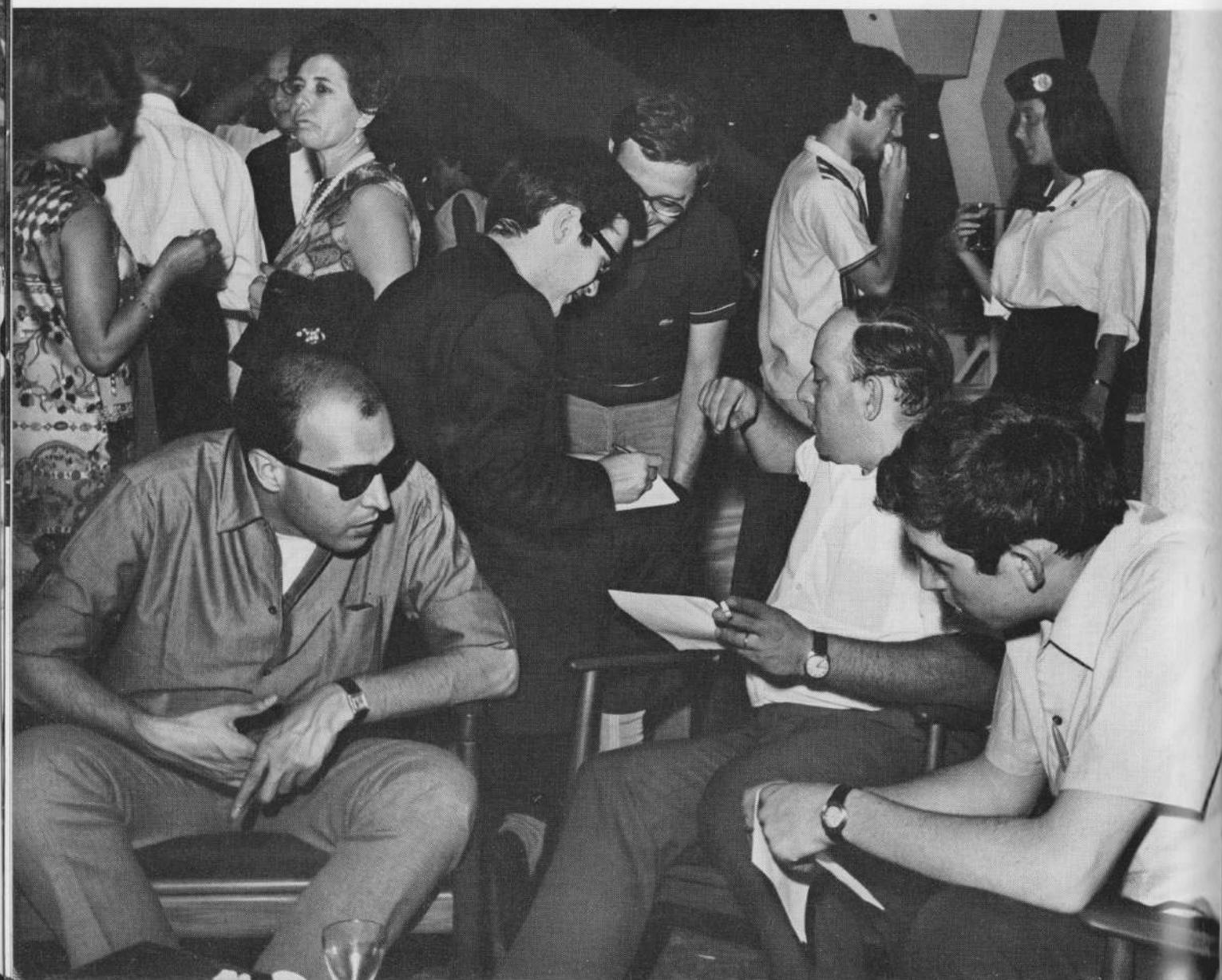
The Zionist Movement regards the ingathering of the Jewish people in its homeland as a principle and it must do everything in order that this principle become a practical precept of the Zionist Movement. The assurance of the centrality of Israel in the life of the Jewish people is not, regrettably, something self-understood, and the Zionist Movement everywhere must fight for this principle and see to it that it is implemented in the daily life of the communities, in education, in activities among the youth, in the distribution of monies and in all other communal activities.

We must break accepted frameworks and enable others to join us with full rights; we must transform the Zionist Movement into a popular movement bearing aloft the standard of Jewish revival, fighting for its values and meeting its opponents with pride. If that be our approach and if we approach our work with full seriousness, we shall be able to advance the Zionist Movement, raise it to new peaks of action, to new horizons of a great Zionism of fulfilment of the vision of national revival.

*Platform of Congress at its first business session*



*An informal discussion of Congress issues by youth representatives*



*Dr. Nahum Goldmann being greeted by veteran Abraham Hartzfeld*



### **New Ways for Zionism After the Congress**

The new Jerusalem Programme which had been drawn up by a special committee of members of the Executive and subsequently discussed at Congress by an ad hoc subcommittee was adopted by acclamation at the last session of Congress.

The need to redraft the Zionist programme had been stressed on various occasions. The new programme brings the aims of the Movement in line with the developments which have taken place in recent years both in Israel and among the Jewish people in the Diaspora. It gives pride of place to those tasks which are to be regarded as the most essential in our day: the preservation of the unity of the Jewish people and the strengthening of the idea of Israel's centrality in Jewish life; the furthering of Aliya from all countries of the Diaspora.

The 1968 programme is an expansion and modification of the definition of the tasks of Zionism as adopted by the 23rd Zionist Congress of 1951: "The task of Zionism is: the strengthening of the State of Israel; the ingathering of the exiles in Eretz Israel, and the fostering of the unity of the Jewish people."

The original programme of the Zionist Movement, adopted by the first Zionist Congress in 1897, and known as the Basle Programme, called for the establishment for the Jewish people of a legally secured homeland in Palestine.

### **Guide Lines for Zionist Work**

The 1968 Jerusalem Programme is the first of 133 resolutions adopted by Congress. These are concerned with political issues, immigration and absorption, the structure of the Zionist Movement and its reorganization, agricultural settlement and land reclamation, education, youth affairs, budget and finance, national funds, election of executive and the governing and legal bodies of the Zionist Organization etc.

The political resolutions adopted by Congress concern the Six Day War, outcome of Arab aggression, and homage to the fallen as well as greetings to the army and people; freedom of access to the holy places; peace with the Arabs through direct negotiations; arms for the defence of Israel; the plight of the Jews in Arab countries; the Arab boycott; the situation of Soviet and Polish Jewry; anti-semitism and racial animosity; the punishment of Nazi crimes; the intensification of information and the strengthening of public relations; the fostering of friendship between Israel and the nations of the world; Zionist information activities in Israel; the establishment of a political committee.

These resolutions will be the guiding lines for the Zionist Executive during the four-year period between the 27th Zionist Congress and the next. Their implementation calls for exacting work from all the Executives' Departments which have been for the most part reshuffled and reorganized.

### **The Zionist Organization Opens its Doors**

Many efforts were exerted in recent years to devise ways and means to broaden the basis of the World Zionist Organization. It was felt that many people, while willing to join the Zionist Organization, were reluctant to affiliate themselves with a particular Zionist party and that it was necessary to allow and encourage individual membership outside party frameworks. It was also felt that special efforts had to be made to secure the affiliation with the WZO of Jewish bodies and organizations accepting the Zionist programme, to extend the affiliation of women's organizations and, in particular, to encourage the inclusion of youth organizations and of student groups in the WZO.

The Commission on Reorganization, set up by the 26th Congress, to work out proposals to facilitate membership in the Zionist Organization, instituted a thorough investigation into the situation in the various countries. It split into various Regional Committees and held a final plenary meeting which submitted its resolutions to Congress for confirmation.

After confirming the principle that "in each country a single Zionist Territorial Organization shall exist" (Res. No. 39), it was decided that: "Individual persons and corporate bodies shall be members of Zionist Territorial Organizations. The membership of Zionist bodies shall be based either on an individual or corporate basis, while the membership of Jewish organizations which accept the Jerusalem Programme shall be based on a corporate basis only" (Res. No. 40).

The following resolutions concern the youth:

- "(a) A special framework to encompass all Zionist youth movements shall be formed as an integral part of Zionist Territorial Organizations.
- (b) On reaching the age specified by the Constitution of the respective Zionist Territorial Organization, members of youth movements shall be given all possible encouragement and opportunity to become active members of that organization.
- (c) A special framework shall be set up within the Territorial Organization for graduates of youth movements and members of organizations for Jewish young people.
- (d) Arrangements shall be made whereby younger members will be drawn into leadership positions in the Territorial Organization" (Res. No. 43).

Another resolution provides for the proper affiliation of Women's Zionist Organizations to the Territorial Organizations.

In consideration of the importance of students and young professionals, it was resolved:

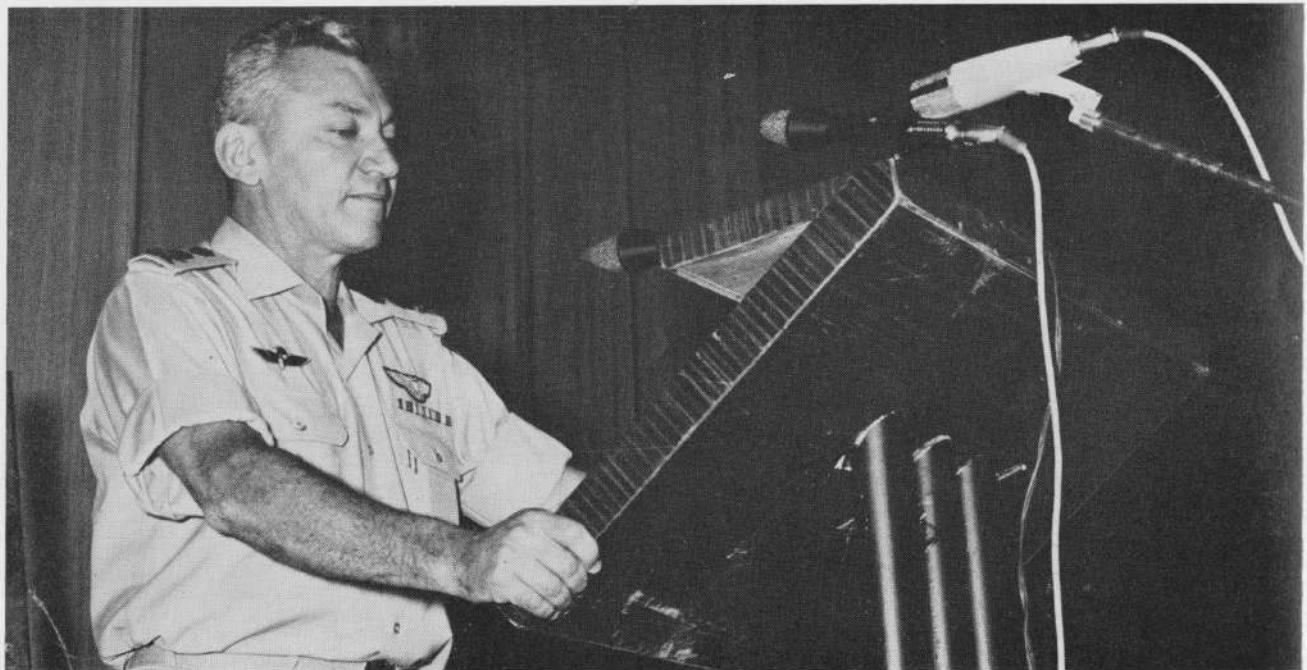
"Congress strongly recommends to the Executive and to the Zionist General Council to consider the creation of a separate structure to deal only with all matters pertaining to students and young professionals; such a structure to be composed of individuals appointed on a personal and not on a political basis; such individuals to be selected after public announcement by a committee chaired by the Chairman of the Executive and containing also students and young academics" (Res. No. 53).

*(Continued on Page 17)*





General Haim Bar-Lev, Chief of Staff, Israel Defence Forces, addressing Congress



#### **Every soldier's own private war—Bar-Lev**

In the clash between the Israel and the Arab armies, the Israeli combatant stood face to face with the Arab fighter. The incentives, the motivations and the traits of the two were wide apart. For the Israeli soldier, this war was a war of defence. He had not initiated it and had not wanted it; the war had been forced upon him. His full identification with

his nation, with the army, with every unit in the army; his identification with the State of Israel and with the objectives of the war was complete. Every soldier felt that this war was his own private war, as though the fate of the whole Jewish people rested on his shoulders; everyone of our lads knew that losing the war meant losing everything—literally everything. Consequently our boys fought with devotion and self-sacrifice, in a spirit of volunteering and heroism.

*During the voting of resolutions,  
a delegate raises a point of order from the floor*

(Continued from Page 13)

The members of the youth and students' delegations who had been invited to participate in an advisory capacity were subsequently accorded by Congress voting and all other rights both at plenary and committee sessions.

It was further decided that the Zionist General Council "will include 15 members of the Youth Grouping elected by the 27th Zionist Congress" and "4 members of the Students' Grouping elected by the 27th Zionist Congress".

Actually the active participation of youth and student representatives in the Congress debate was a salient feature of the 27th Zionist Congress. In a way this brought us back to the dawn of Zionist history, for the students played a conspicuous role at the first Zionist Congress of 1897. Dr. Berthold Feiwel, a distinguished Zionist leader in later years, wrote in the Vienna Zionist weekly "Die Welt", after the first Congress:

"The students form a small, but very noticeable group among the participants at the Congress. When you see them or talk to them, you know how the Congresses of the future will look. There are students here from Vienna and Moravia, from Galicia and Russia, from France and Germany. Each of them has already been active as a Zionist, and they are all filled with great enthusiasm. In Basle they work with all their energy. They do things with enthusiasm, especially the Austrians, in whom one notices familiarity with the arrangements for the meetings. Quickly and gladly they carry out every little service that may be necessary, so that everything should work smoothly. And everything does work smoothly."





Stage setting during the "Six Day War Session"

#### An attempt to find a richer, fuller and better life

It was Buber who once said: The youth of a nation are the prospects of a better future for mankind itself. This ethos, this spirit can best be continued by a Zionist Movement which offers an alternative both in the Diaspora and, through Aliya, here in Israel itself to the Jewish youth of the world who seek to express themselves as Jews, as members of humanity, in an attempt to find a richer, a fuller and a better life.

Volunteer Allen Hoffman  
(From his speech at the 8th Session of Congress)

## We Have a Country of Our Own, but no People

I have heard that you young students are demanding suitable representation on the Executive of the Zionist Organization. Perhaps you are entitled to it; I don't know. But from my own experience, I can offer you several places where, if you come, you will receive suitable representation immediately. Come to the Negev; come to the Golan Heights; there are many other good places that I can mention, in the kibbutzim or in the towns. We are now in a situation where we have a country of our own but no people. I might mention another place where you will receive the most suitable representation of all—Zahal, the Israel Defence Forces. There you will see that, unlike students in other places in the world who must seek an outlet for all sorts of spiritual compulsions, you will find an outlet in deep spiritual experiences.

They will not send you to defend the borders of others, or to defend and fight for the ideals of others: you will fight for your own borders, for your own homes, and most important of all, you will get to know our people.

When I used to hear about the men in the Israel Defence Forces, about the people in Israel, it sounded like propaganda or just fine talk. In the Six Day War I was a doctor attached to an armoured division in Sinai. It was the first war I ever saw and took part in. There I got to know the people, the people of the simplest kind, and I realized that the things that I had heard about them paled in comparison with what actually took place.

Six weeks ago we engaged in the Karameh Operation and again I witnessed the same manifestations of courage as I had seen in the Six Day War. In that Karameh Operation, in which I myself was wounded—my arm was blown off—an unknown soldier, under heavy shelling, found time and courage to think of small and unimportant things: he removed the ring from the finger of the hand that had been blown off, and placed it on the finger of my right hand.

In our military camp there was an inscription on a noticeboard to which I had never paid serious attention. It read: "Man is the steel; armour is mere metal."

Dr. Asher Perlman  
(From his address at the  
"Six Day War Session" of Congress)



Captain Asher Perlman of the Israel Army Medical Corps appealing to the youth and the students



### **Students Want a Special Structure**

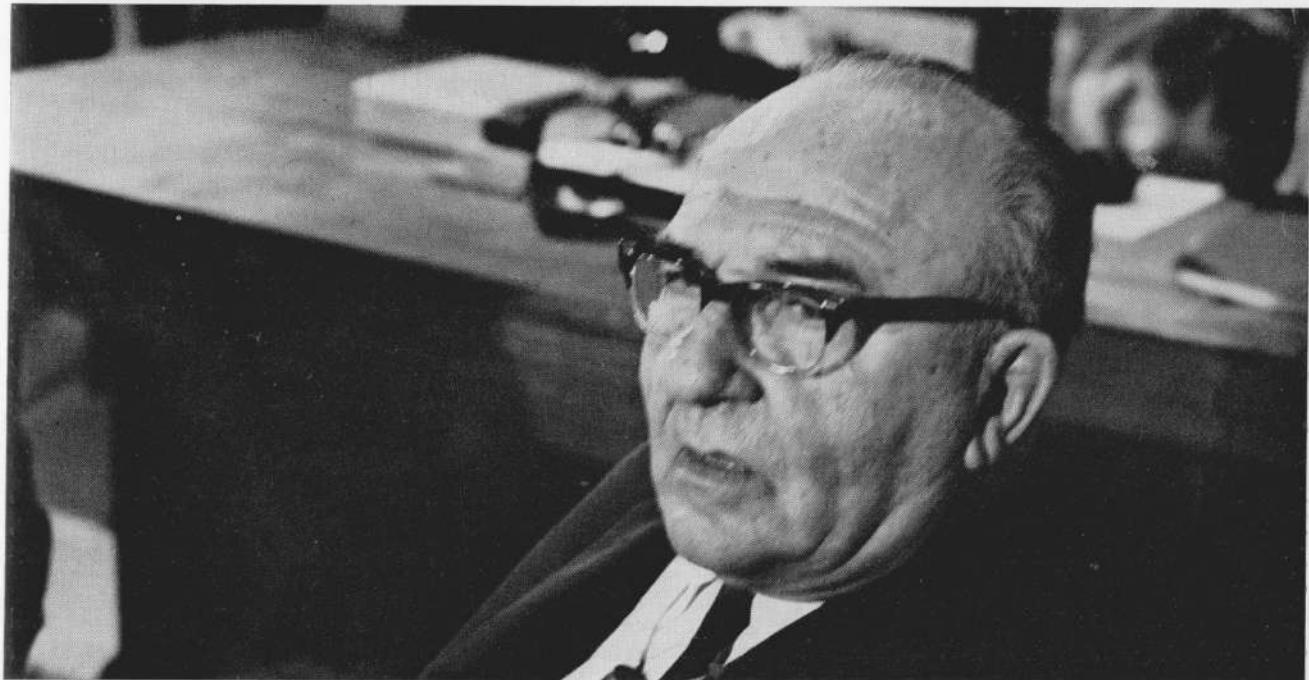
*Two major items have been discussed regarding students in the World Zionist Movement, two items of tremendous significance which should be clarified once and for all. The first one is the attempt by the students to depoliticize or to start to depoliticize the World Zionist Organization. The second is the practical measures that can be taken to admit students to the World Zionist Organization. The problem of depolitization, as it has been called, is perhaps a misnomer. It is really the problem of democratization, of trying to introduce into an organization such as this the acknowledged principles of democracy. We did not want to destroy and then rebuild, but rather to reform wherever possible within the existing frameworks and structures. It is for this reason, therefore, that we have asked for this special structure, this special new body, to be introduced into the Movement to deal with student problems.*

Malcolm Lewis  
(Member of the Student Delegation)

### **Education of Jewish Youth—a Responsibility of the Pioneering Movement**

*For years the youth were the standard bearers of pioneering in the Zionist Organization. Now, after the revolutionary changes which have come to pass, we must give serious thought to the pioneering movement within our ranks; at the same time we must demand from the pioneering movements to shoulder a larger measure of responsibility for the education of Jewish youth, whether in our ranks or still outside it. Let us not forget the seriousness of the problem! We have no easy solutions; only the efforts of the many, the efforts of the organization can enable us to bear this burden. It seems to me most desirable that the youngsters should be partners in action and in thought. We may make mistakes; we may get our fingers burnt; perhaps we shall even go wrong—but only in this way can we give the Movement the character which we would like it to have.*

Muki Tsur,  
(Member of the Youth Delegation)



### **Aliya is the Cornerstone of Jewish Life—Prime Minister Levi Eshkol**

Aliya is as much a necessity of the Jewish people in the Diaspora as it is of the State of Israel. Aliya is as much a necessity for the Jewish community that sends olim to Israel. One cannot separate the State of Israel from the Jewish people, or dissociate the future of the one from the future of the other, the life and needs of the one from the life and needs of the other. Aliya is the cornerstone of the structure of the Jewish people and the State, now and in the future. Nor is our constant cry for Aliya a voice calling in the wilderness. The Aliya circles in the Diaspora are still in their early stages of formation. Scores of such circles are already

in existence. These are mere beginnings and we all of us want to hope that these will engender large waves of Aliya. These existing Aliya circles and those to be formed in the future will constitute the nucleus for a large Aliya movement whose members will pledge themselves for Aliya within a period of two to three years. In the meantime, they will prepare themselves for their Aliya by studying Hebrew, undergoing vocational training, creating personal ties and examining the possibilities for permanent absorption in the country.

(From his address to Congress)

## ALIYA MOVEMENT

After the overwhelming demonstration of solidarity of the Jewish people with Israel in its crisis and victory in the Six Day War, the 27th Zionist Congress was expected to prove that the Zionist Organization was different from Jewish pro-Israel organizations which do not bear the label "Zionist".

This test was met by the 27th Zionist Congress through its emphasis on Aliya as the major concern of the Zionist Movement today. In the year preceding Congress various proposals and plans had been discussed for the encouragement of Aliya. Finally it was advocated to set up within the framework of the World Zionist Organization an Aliya Movement. This movement formed the subject of Resolutions 19 and 20 passed by the Zionist Congress:

"A. The Aliya Movement shall be the framework for prospective olim among the Jews in the Diaspora.

B. Believing that large-scale Aliya from the West can be achieved, the Congress recognizes that:

(a) The major purpose of the Aliya Movement is to unite and organize individuals and groups who desire to go on Aliya, in order to enable them to give practical expression to their desire. The Executive of the World Zionist Organization, the Territorial and other Zionist Organizations and the shlichim of all departments working in the Diaspora shall extend all assistance towards this end.

(b) It shall be the duty of the individual Aliya groups, whilst still in the Diaspora, to promote Aliya on a personal basis among the still uncommitted so that Aliya becomes their individual decision.

(c) Shlichim shall be provided specifically to work with the Aliya Movements. They shall be chosen for their ability and suitability—without reference to political affiliation—and preferably shall be olim from the countries to which they are assigned.

(d) The Aliya groups shall have access to an efficient information centre in Israel which shall, in conjunction with the Settlers' Organizations, provide current, effective and comprehensive information.

(e) It shall be the duty of each Zionist Territorial Organization to give priority to the financing of its Aliya Movement.

C. The Aliya Movement, though forming an integral part of the Zionist Organization, will be an autonomous movement.

D. Any Jew committed to settling in Israel within three years will be eligible for membership in the Aliya Movement.

E. Membership in the Aliya Movement will be without regard to political or ideological identification. The Aliya Movement shall consist of local Aliya groups and chalutzic and other garinim.

F. The Aliya Movement will assist its members in adapting their skills to the needs of Israel, and

*A new immigrant family at Beit Giora Hostel for New Immigrants in Jerusalem*





*Beit Giora Hostel for New Immigrants in Jerusalem*



*Family flat at Beit Giora*



it will help its members to establish contact with colleagues in their professions in Israel, for strengthening their ties and exchanging information.

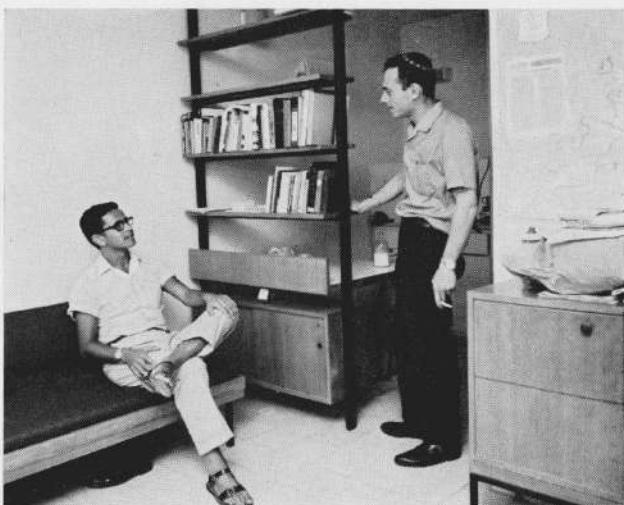
G. The Aliya Movement shall support the concept of a year of service in Israel for every Jewish youngster.

H. The Aliya Movement will be represented on all elected Zionist bodies" (Res. No. 19).

"Congress charges the Executive to take all possible measures to create a large movement for Aliya in every type of community, making effective use of correct information concerning the economic and social challenges of Israel. Congress further charges the Executive to create a widespread framework in the Diaspora for the promotion of Aliya of youngsters. Every Jewish family in the Diaspora should endeavour to be linked with Israel by the Aliya of at least one of its members" (Res. No. 20).

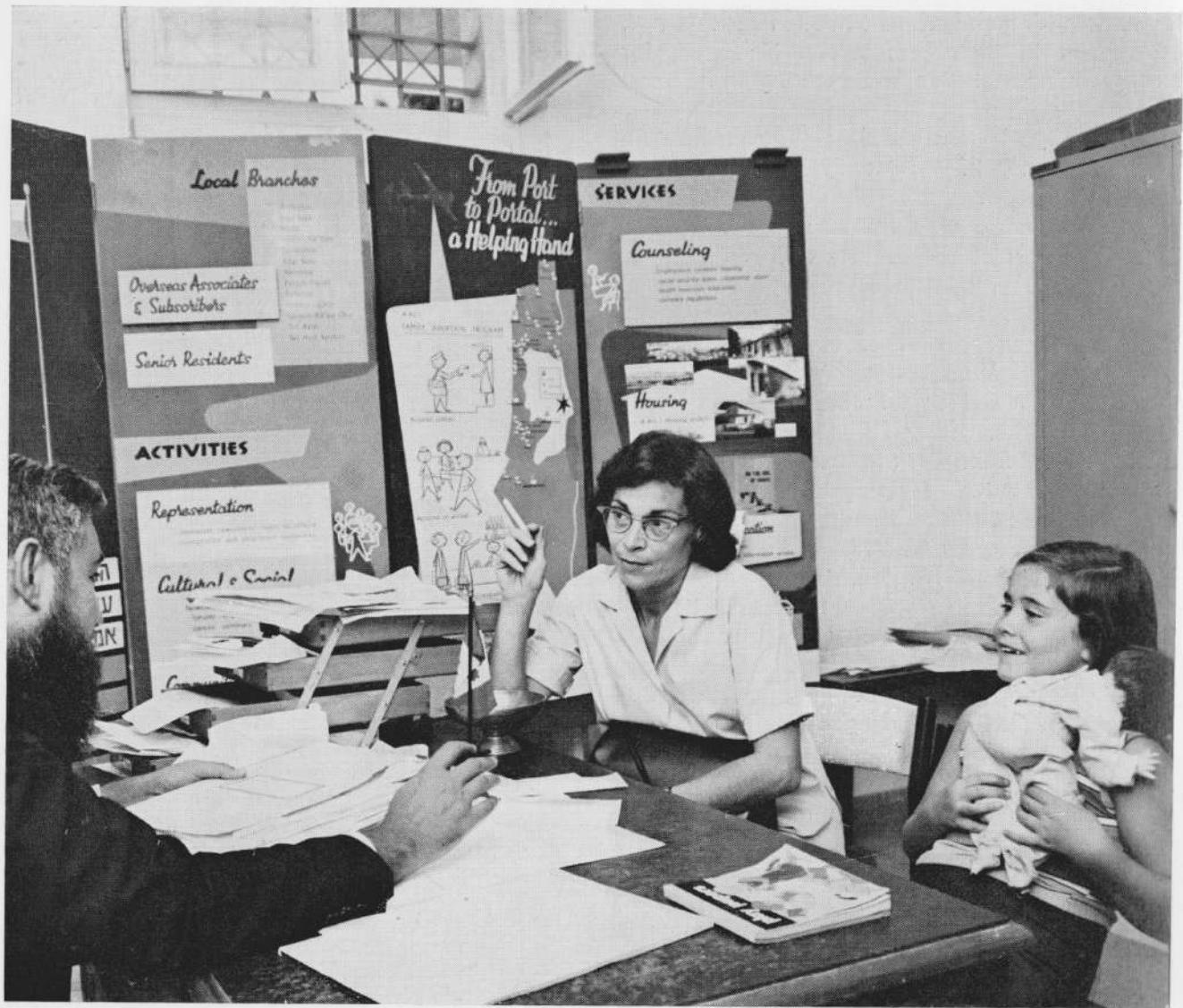
Congress decided to accord to the representatives of the Aliya Movements, who had been invited to participate in Congress in an advisory capacity, the right to vote both in the plenary and in the committees and also all other rights of delegates.

It was further decided that the Zionist General Council shall include "two members of the Aliya Movement who shall be appointed by the Presidium of the General Council in consultation with the Executive and the representatives of the Aliya Movement in various countries, prior to each session of the General Council" (Res. No. 55).

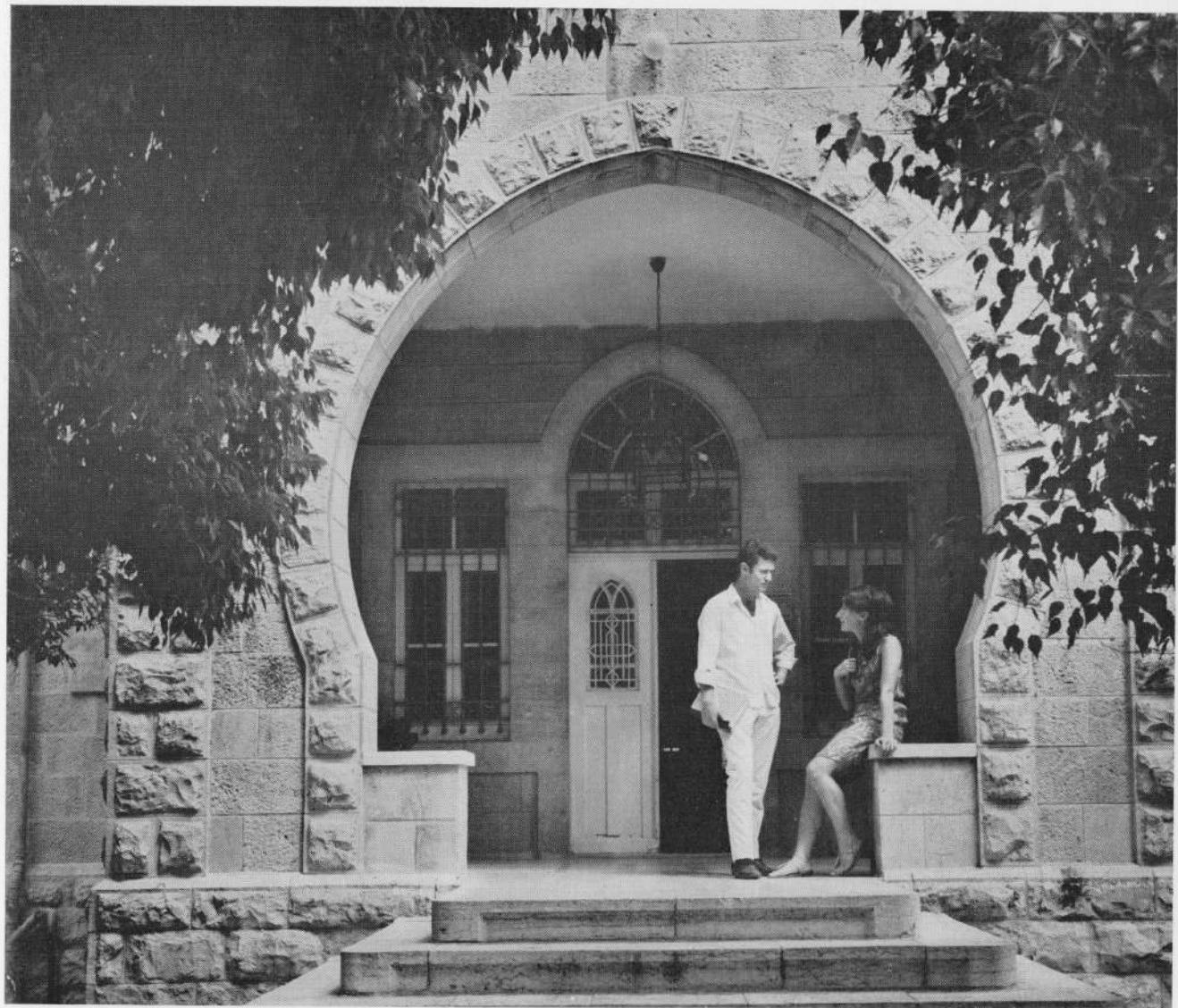


A bachelor's room at Beit Giora

At Moadon Haoleh, a social club for Western immigrants in Jerusalem



*Entrance to Moadon Haoleh in Jerusalem*



*Delegates assemble for prayer at the Western Wall on the eve of the opening of Congress*

## The Leadership of the Zionist Movement after the 27th Congress

### THE EXECUTIVE

The 27th Zionist Congress elected a new Zionist Executive as follows:  
Louis A. Pincus (Labour Zionist Movement), Chairman and Head of the Immigration and Absorption Department; Col. (Res.) Mordechai Bar-On (Labour), Head of Youth and Hechalutz Dept.; Arieh Leon Dultzin (Union of General Zionists), Treasurer; Chaim Finkelstein (Labour), Head of the Department for Education and Culture in the Diaspora; Dr. Israel Goldstein (Confederation of General Zionists), Chairman of Keren Hayesod—United Israel Appeal; Mrs. Charlotte Jacobson (Confederation of General Zionists), Member of the American Section; Mrs. Raya Jaglom (WIZO); Rabbi Mordechai Kirshblum (Mizrachi-Hapoel Hamizrachi), Associate Head of the Immigration and Absorption Dept.; Joseph Klarman (Herut-Hatzohar), Head of Children and Youth Aliya Dept.; Moshe Krone (Mizrachi-Hapoel Hamizrachi), Head of the Department for Torah Education and Culture in the Diaspora; André Narboni (Sephardim); Dr. Emanuel Neuman (Union of General Zionists), Head of the American Section; Abraham Schenker (Mapam), Head of the Organization and Information Dept.; Dr. Raanan Weitz (Labour), Head of the Department for Agricultural Settlement.

*The Zionist Executive and the Presidium of the Zionist General Council elected on November 5, 1968, as Members of the Executive, in keeping with Congress Resolution No. 130, the following Zionist personalities not attached to any party:*

Rabbi Leon Feuer,  
Prof. Rabbi Simon Greenberg,  
Prof. Benjamin Halpern.  
Rabbi Prof. Emanuel Rackmann,  
Dewey D. Stone,

deputy-members representing the Zionist parties and 48 deputy-members as representatives of Organizations.

In its first meeting after the Congress, the General Council elected its Presidium as follows:

*Chairman: Ehud Avriel (Labour Zionist Movement); Members of the Presidium: Zvi Fainguersh, Paul L. Goldman, Itzhak Har-kavi, Anselm Reiss, Mrs. Dvorah Rothbard (Labour); Jacques Torczyner, Avraham Tory, Baruch Weinstein (Union of General Zionists); Mrs. Faye Schenk, Meilich Topiol (Confederation of General Zionists); Bezalel Bazak, Rabbi Tsemach Menachem Zambrowsky (Mizrachi-Hapoel Hamizrachi); Jacob Amit (Mapam); Dr. Anna Gelber (WIZO); Lipa Aharoni, Israel Avidor (Youth Movements); Mike Hunter (World Union of Jewish Students).*

### LEGAL BODIES

#### *Congress Tribunal:*

*Chairman: Justice Moshe Landau; 5 deputy-chairmen and 17 members; Attorney of the WZO: Adv. Zvi Klementinovsky and 2 deputies; Comptroller of the Zionist Organization—the Jewish Agency: Meir Ben-zion Meiri.*

Besides the 190 members of the General Council, Congress elected 201



## THE IMAGE OF ZIONISM TODAY

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