

Shortage in scientific labor and academicians can be regarded today a security emergency.

According to Davar (June 22, 1975), in an article titled, "IDF Musters Israelis in the U.S.," in early November, 1974, an Israeli Colonel arrived in the United States and, after a month of what was termed "hard work", compiled a list of thousands of Israelis "sorted by their addresses, ranks, military professions, and abilities. If a state of emergency were to be called in Israel tomorrow, IDF (Israel Defense Forces) could send them mobilization notices on the same day." According to Israeli law, part of the Emergency Defense Regulations, every Israeli citizen is required to register in an Israeli consulate if he or she stays in a foreign country for a period longer than one month.

The Israeli Military Office had prepared, among other things, mobilization calls "a perfect recruiting system" and "an exercise of mobilization by telephone" (probably to avoid publicity of the event).<sup>53</sup>

Under the title, "Treatment of Israelis Abroad Who Do Not Fulfill Their Duty to IDF Will Harden," Yediot Aharonot (December 8, 1974) reports shortly after the arrival of the Israeli Colonel to the United States: "...the Israeli passport may be taken away [also] from those who are called to a special reserve service at time of emergency -- and will not comply."

More importantly, another report, titled, "IDF Tries to Enforce Reporting for Mobilization Abroad," in Maariv (June 18, 1975), states that Head of the (IDF) Manpower Department, General Moshe Gidron, has met recently with the Heads of the Ministry of Interior in order to establish regulations enabling measures to be taken against young Israelis who stay out of the country and do not comply with mobilization calls sent to them.<sup>54</sup>