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BULLETIN

ORGANIZATION FOR REHABILITATION THROUGH TRAINING

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Highest Enrollment in ORT History Is Forecast for Eighty-First Year

More than 40,000 persons are expected to enroll in the vocational training programs of ORT during the 1960-1961 school year that is now beginning. Should present expectations be fulfilled, ORT may reach a new enrollment peak in its eighty-first year. Founded in 1880, ORT is now celebrating its 80th anniversary.

The previous high was reached in 1949 when activities centered in the DP camps of Germany, Austria and Italy and among victims of Hitlerism who had fled to havens in distant lands. Courses then were brief, suited to a largely transient, adult population.

The students now entering the trade schools in 19 countries are predominantly teen-aged youth, who are coming to ORT for their secondary education.

Equally significant is the change in locale. In 1949, the largest operation was in Germany. The new school year will find the largest program in Israel. Israel enrollment in the new school year is expected to reach the record figure of 10,000.

A Non-European Focus

The geographic shift is further emphasized by the fact that the other major centers of ORT work are in Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia and Iran. Over 9,000 persons in these four coun-

tries will receive vocational instruction in the next 12 months.

Six out of ten ORT trainees next year will attend courses in countries outside of Europe. For those in the under 18 category, the non-European figure will exceed 85 per cent.

Probably more than three-fourths of these trainees will be adolescents in the 14-18 year age bracket—the years of occupational decision making, but also the time for a high school education.

The schools of ORT will provide three and four years of comprehensive, general academic education, along with technical instruction. It is the postwar generation of Jewish youth who will fill the schools.

In their composite, these features of ORT work as it enters its ninth decade, are indicative of its continued resiliency and capacity to respond to changing Jewish realities.

African Students to Attend Israel School

ORT is participating in Israel's growing technical assistance programs among the new nations of Asia and Africa. The first student from Ghana was enrolled in the Nathanya ORT Center last semester. Forty more are expected early in 1961.

A dispatch of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency from Jerusalem states: "Forty youngsters from newly independent states of Africa will be brought to Israel next year to learn trades in ORT schools here. The youngsters will come here as a joint project of ORT, the Israel Government, UNESCO and the International Labor Office.

First of Its Kind

"The project is described as the first of its kind since it will involve teenagers. Generally, scholarships for students from underdeveloped countries are restricted to college undergraduates or graduates."

The Ambassador of Ghana, on a recent visit to the Nathanya school, told students that they were an example of mankind's hopes for peace, since: "In your school is a Negro boy, sharing equally with you in every way."

Congress to Meet in London

A U. S. delegation of between 30 and 40 delegates will attend the fourth postwar international congress of the World ORT Union in London, October 23-27.

The sessions will be held at Caxton Hall. The program includes a reception in the House of Commons and a dinner in London's famous Guildhall. Delegates are expected from 27 countries, including all the areas of ORT operation, as well as contributing countries.

In a series of plenary sessions and commissions, the delegates will hammer out a course to guide the program during the coming period.



THE AMBASSADOR OF GHANA, center, at the Nathanya ORT School in Israel visits John Daniel Abogyeh, left, first student from Ghana to enroll at an ORT school. They are shown here in one of the metal machining shops. With them are school officials.

WOMEN'S CONFERENCE DUE

Women's American ORT holds its biennial National Board Conference at the Somerset Hotel in Boston on October 17-19. Conference Chairman is Mrs. Monroe Rosenthal, national Vice-President and Membership Chairman.

Meeting midway in the drive to achieve a membership of 70,000, the conference will consist of two intensive days of planning, policy-making and exchange of ideas and experiences, geared to realizing the membership goal by next year's convention. The present membership is 58,000, organized in 390 chapters which are located in all parts of the U. S.

Delegates will spotlight the urgency for broader community education on the role of ORT in Jewish life and as a creative current in the broad stream of Jewish affairs.

Variety of Services in Holland Are Attuned to Community Needs

Vocational services are an indispensable aspect of communal aid and economic survival. But to be effective, they must be tailored to the particular needs of the people. While the program of ORT in Holland is comparatively small, 523 enrolled last year, it has specialized in activities that are directly meaningful to the community.

There are two primary schools for Jewish youth in Amsterdam, Rosh Pina and Maimonedes, both state supported. The manual training classes in both are ORT functions. By means of these classes, youngsters receive a technical orientation, a sense of the meaning of work with tools and machines.

Two years ago, the government constructed a new Rosh Pina school and

turned over an entire floor for manual instruction.

At Appeldoorn, the community maintains an institution for mentally retarded children. Manual training is an important aspect of the program and this, too, is the task of ORT. Indeed, ORT pioneered in the introduction of this type of activity in Holland and the Appeldoorn plan has been widely studied and adopted.

For the Aged, Too

There are two Jewish homes for the aged in Amsterdam and one in The Hague; ORT provides occupational therapy in all three. "For these people, sitting all day with empty hands, it is like the sun entering their lives," writes the Director, who is a graduate of the ORT Center for Instructress Training in Paris.

There are evening courses for adults, which attract many who are in need of occupational adjustment. An apprentice service with excellent connections in industry, places many youth and adults in on-the-job learning positions.

In this variety of ways, the community of Jews in Holland is served according to its particular requirements.



WOODWORKING SHOP, section of the manual training program conducted by ORT for young students at the Rosh Pina School in Amsterdam, Holland.

National Convention Announced for January 22nd in New York City

A national convention of American ORT Federation has been called for Sunday, January 22, 1961. The sessions will meet at Hotel Commodore in New York City.

Delegates are expected from all parts of the U.S. and from all affiliated groups and chapters. It will be a one-day convention, in three sessions, beginning at 10 a.m.

Chapter Workshop

The regular sessions will be preceded by a Chapter Workshop to be held Saturday evening, January 21. Delegates are to be invited from men's groups throughout the country.

The official call notes: "The Convention is the highest policy-making

body of American ORT. It is the representative leadership assembly of ORT organizations in the American Jewish community."

The sessions will chart the course that ORT in the U.S. must take in the next period in order to meet growing obligations toward the overseas program. Economic and educational services to Jews in 19 countries have doubled in the last five years, imposing large, new responsibilities, which American ORT must share.

The delegates will focus on ways of deepening ORT roots in the community through expanding membership, community understanding and support. Organizational development will receive priority consideration.



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ORGANIZATION FOR REHABILITATION
THROUGH TRAINING

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The American ORT Federation represents the World ORT Union, with which it is affiliated, in the United States. ORT is devoted to the vocational training and economic reconstruction of Jews throughout the world.

The American ORT Federation currently receives its funds exclusive of membership dues, by special agreement with the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, a member agency of the United Jewish Appeal.

Newcomers Helped To Build New Lives

by Marvin Smilon
New York Post

The New York Post, under the headline "A School That Builds New Lives," printed the following story on Bramson ORT School in New York, in its issue of July 20.

First came those who fled before the Nazi armies in the early 1940s. Then the concentration camp victims after the war, and finally the flood of refugees in the wake of the Hungarian revolution.

Most came to the U. S. with one urgent need—to learn a trade immediately to support themselves.

Sanctuary for Refugees

And many of these confused, unhappy people found this need fulfilled at the Bramson ORT Trade School.

The school, maintained by the Organization for Rehabilitation through Training, has offered free vocational training to Jewish immigrants since 1942. It is one of 600 such schools ORT sponsors throughout the world.

More than 12,000 people have been trained at Bramson, including the present director, Eleonora Scherer.

"Most of our students can't speak English," she said, "but need jobs to carry them over the transition period. We retrain them for the American industrial system."

This gives the newcomers a chance to "get on their feet" while they are learning the language and customs of their adopted country.

Mrs. Scherer had been a prominent social worker in her native Poland before the war and was among the school's first graduates. The vivacious Mrs. Scherer was asked to "help out" in the school and within a year was named its director.

Eagerness Noted

She has been especially impressed with the young people who come to the school for aid. "Most want to learn a trade which will enable them to continue their education," she said.

One pretty 18-year-old Hungarian girl was taught to sew and works in a dress factory by day so she can go to college at night. Others are learning the language before continuing their schooling.

THIRTY YEARS AGO



A HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPH, showing Albert Einstein, Lord Rothschild and George Bernard Shaw at the ORT-OSE banquet in London in 1930.

When the world Congress of ORT convenes in London this October, it will be returning to the site of one of the bright incidents in its history—an encounter between two of the greatest minds produced by the 20th century, Albert Einstein and George Bernard Shaw.

During the decades of the twenties and thirties, the plight of Eastern European Jewry attracted the attention not only of Jews the world over, but of men of good will in many lands. British Jews organized a campaign of aid to ORT and OSE, the Jewish health organization.

In October, 1930, a dinner to raise

funds was held in London, with Lord Rothschild as Chairman. Sir Herbert Samuel, the first British High Commissioner to Palestine after the Balfour Declaration, was one of the speakers. The noted author, H. G. Wells, was in the audience.

The high point, which made this an historic event, was the introduction of Einstein by Shaw and Einstein's reply. It was recorded in newsreel films, carried on radio and commented on for weeks afterward in the world's press.

Defines Role of ORT

Einstein, speaking with a heavy heart, said: "It is no easy task for me to overcome my inclination to a life of quiet contemplation. Nevertheless, to the cry of the ORT and OSE Societies I have been unable to turn a deaf ear. For it is at the same time to the cry of our heavily burdened people that I respond."

Einstein then defined the purpose and meaning of ORT. "The ORT Society is striving to remove a social and economically burdensome wrong from which the Jewish people have suffered from the time of the Middle Ages. Because in the Middle Ages all the directly productive vocations were closed to us, we were driven to adopt purely mercantile vocations. The only effective help that can be given to the Jewish people in these Eastern European lands is to throw open to them the new fields of vocational activity for which we are striving all over the world."

Wins Israel Award

The newspaper "Davar" reports that one of this year's Israel Security Prize winners acquired his basic technical education at a "vocational school of ORT." One of Israel's top awards, the prize was presented by Prime Minister Ben Gurion at ceremonies held in May.

"Davar" reports: "Eight army men and scientists yesterday received Security prizes, presented by Prime Minister David Ben Gurion for development of . . . signal communications. The first prize was given to Sgan-Aluf Alexander Rozen, Captain Zvi Vardiel and Zeev Miller of the Signal Corp for development of communications."

"Capt. Zvi Vardiel was born in 1927, studied electronics at the ORT school and participated in the War of Independence. He has filled various posts in the Signal Corp."

Eightieth Anniversary 1880-1960

AN ORT CHRONOLOGY

1880—FIRST BEGINNINGS

On March 22nd, the liberal government of Czar Alexander II approved a request by a group of St. Petersburg Jews to establish a fund to "ameliorate the position of the mass of our co-religionists . . . by systematic development among that mass of artisanal and agricultural occupations." A provisional committee was formed for the Promotion of Trades and Agriculture among Russian Jews and it is from the Russian name that the letters O.R.T. were derived. The first appeal evoked a phenomenal response. Activities were begun. The committee's work remained on a limited scale, however, when a change in regime the following year ushered in an era of reaction.

1906—SCOPE BROADENED

After the first Russian Revolution of 1905, ORT was accorded legal recognition, reorganized as a membership organization and its work launched on a broad scope. From predominantly individual aid, activities became communal in character. Five million Jews then lived within the confines of the Russian empire. The vast majority were consigned to the Pale of Settlement, with deep poverty the common lot. Discriminatory laws restricted Jews to marginal occupations. Artisans, however, were permitted to live outside the Pale, and this fact was a major stimulus to the initial ORT undertaking. ORT set out to modernize all phases of Jewish economic activity. By 1913, there were active ORT groups in 20 cities.

1914—"HELP THROUGH WORK"

The First World War transformed Eastern Europe into a battlefield, dislocating millions and wrecking their livelihoods. Immediate relief measures had to be undertaken. ORT coined the slogan: "Help Through Work." Jobs were obtained for thousands of homeless. Co-operative workshops were organized. Orphaned youth were apprenticed or placed in vocational schools.

1918—SPREAD TO NEW AREAS

Unable to continue working under conditions in Russia at the time, ORT sent a delegation abroad which formed ORT organizations in the new states created out of the breakup of the Russian empire—Poland, Lithuania, Latvia, Romania. Later, activities were resumed in Russia among Jewish agriculturists.

1921—WORLD ORT UNION FORMED

Unrestrained nationalism in the new states threatened the Jew with economic extinction. In Soviet Russia, hundreds of thousands were "de-classed." A conference convened in Berlin, with delegates representing programs throughout Eastern Europe, established the World ORT Union, with the aim of obtaining financial support and organizing the work of economic defense and reconstruction on the scale required.

1922—FIRST YEARS IN AMERICA

The first ORT delegation arrived in the U. S. to enlist support of the American Jewish community. These efforts resulted in establishment of the American ORT Federation. In the first campaign, American Jews raised one million dollars toward a program of aid to relatives in Eastern Europe. ORT groups were established among the major Jewish communities of the U. S. and Canada.

1925—MANY-SIDED PROGRAM OF THE TWENTIES

Throughout the Twenties, Jews in the new states were being reduced to pauperism. The magnitude of the problem called for diversity of method. Beside vocational schools and technical institutes there were established producers' cooperatives, low-cost credit to artisans, instruction was given to shopkeepers, surveys of economic conditions were made and technical and economic information disseminated. Agricultural aid programs were instituted for Jewish farmers. ORT became a folk movement rooted in communities throughout the region, with committees and supporting groups everywhere.

1933-38—YEARS OF FLIGHT

Hitler's rise to power inaugurated the years of flight. The World ORT Union left Berlin for Paris. A large center was opened in Berlin to prepare emigres for departure. Many German Jewish youngsters were saved by being sent to ORT schools in Lithuania and Latvia.

1939-45—WORLD-WIDE REFUGEE AID

As Jewish refugees fled to every corner of the earth, ORT followed. Programs were established in Latin America, Canada, New York, Switzerland, Shanghai and in unoccupied France. Activities were conducted from offices at Paris, Vichy and Marseilles, and after the occupation of France, from New York and Geneva.

1946—RESCUE OF THE SURVIVORS

War's end found many of the survivors of European Jewry huddled in D.P. camps. The forces of ORT were reassembled at a congress in Paris in 1946 that launched a vast program that eventually helped 85,000 D.P.s in Germany, Austria, Italy, Switzerland and other countries. Since 1947 a substantial portion of the ORT budget has been met by JDC out of UJA funds.

1949—NEW TASKS

The emergency in the D.P. camps receded. Faced with the challenge of participating in building a new Jewish state, ORT began creating an extensive vocational program in Israel. A whole new region for activity was opened among the almost forgotten Jewries of North Africa and distant Iran. Aid to Eastern European Jews, resumed after the war, terminated when ORT along with other welfare organizations was barred from Iron Curtain countries.

1955—IN EVERY AREA OF JEWISH NEED

The program in Israel expanded rapidly to become the largest in the country. The schools in Algeria, Tunisia and Morocco opened new economic opportunities to the youth. In France, Italy, Holland, the accent shifted to long-term vocational programs and regular vocational servicing. The 75th Anniversary of ORT was celebrated at an International Congress in Geneva, attended by delegates from 27 countries.

1960—EIGHTIETH MILESTONE

The Eightieth Anniversary finds ORT at a peak level of activity and service for the economic reconstruction of Jewish life. Its network of 663 trade schools, apprentice plans, adult courses and workshops comprise the largest non-governmental vocational training program in the world. In Israel, it holds first rank as a producer of skills for industry and mechanized agriculture. The extent and variety of training has grown to include many groups in the communities served.



GRADUATION CEREMONIES IN IRAN. Left are the representative of CARE and the National Minister of Education, standing before the table with prizes for students.

Graduation in Iran Symbolizes Transformations of Last Decade

Graduation ceremonies at the ORT school in Teheran this past June were greeted by government and community alike with particular warmth. The event marked completion of ORT's first decade of introducing modern technical skills among the 90,000 Jews of this far-off land.

Official Participation

An official delegation, headed by the National Minister of Education Dr. Mahmoud Mehran, participated. With him were the Under-Secretary of State and the Director General of Vocational Instruction. Top officers of the community and of local and international Jewish organizations were present.

During his speech the Education Minister, who has several times visited the school, last spring in the company of the sister of the Shah, and has often expressed his admiration of the work done, declared in the name of the government an intention to provide substantial support to the school in the future.

An unusual feature of the graduation was the role of CARE, the American international assistance agency. CARE had previously shown its interest by providing tool kits to ORT graduates.

On this occasion, the representative of CARE presented \$500 worth of prizes to students of merit in various

subjects. The awards consisted of fine collections of work tools and tool boxes for the boys and complete sets of the hand tools and accessories, along with a sewing machine, to each girl student winner.

The pattern of this graduation is indicative of the tremendous progress achieved by ORT in Iran in recent years. The present program at Teheran and Shiraz, with over 1,000 students, is a far cry from the temporary courses begun ten years ago for Kurdish refugees en route to Israel.

Director Jacques Khalifi reports: "Only a few years ago, vocational training was considered the last resort of the poor. It is now looked upon as a privilege, even for youth of the middle classes."

Economic Opportunities

In large part, this change in attitude may be attributed to "the boom in Iranian industry. The high salaries received by graduates in the mechanical and electrical trades testify to the advantage of a technical education," Mr. Khalifi reports.

More and more Iranian Jewish youth are turning to the ORT schools to enable them to take advantage of these new earning possibilities. The problem is, to an increasing degree, how to accommodate all those who apply.

National ORT League Membership Drive

Many leading community organizations have endorsed the membership call of the National ORT League, whose special field of activity is among *lansmanschaft* and similar groups.

The Farband—Labor Zionist Order, one of the major Jewish fraternal organizations in the country, heads a long list of fraternal, rabbinical and civic groups and congregations that are participating in the membership campaign, which is conducted between October and December.

The call issued by the NOL is signed by Judge Herman Hoffman, Chairman, Sol Tekulsky, Chairman of the membership committee and Philip Braver, Treasurer.

Groups Vote Support

Recent conventions which adopted policy resolutions of support include B'nai Zion, Brith Abraham, Brith Sholom, the Free Sons of Israel, Mizrachi Hapoel Hamizrachi and United Galician Jews of America.

Other groups which heard reports on ORT overseas activities at their national conferences include the United Synagogue of America, the Board of Rabbis, the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, the Central Conference of American Rabbis, the United Synagogue, Rabbinical Council, Rabbinical Alliance and the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations, as well as the Zionist Organization of America, Agudas Israel and Young Israel.

Impressionism in Geneva

Picasso . . . Cezanne . . . Degas . . . Gauguin . . . Manet, the whole world of color and line that the French Impressionist painters created, has been placed on exhibition at the Musée de l'Athénée in Geneva, under the auspices of Swiss Women's ORT.

The incredibly diverse and rich collection has been organized as an ORT benefit. It is, however, an event in the world of art and culture of Geneva and has enhanced the stature of ORT in the public mind.

Typical of scores of newspaper and art publication comments is this one, from "Le Tribune de Geneve": "Geneva sheltered, during this summer, one of the most astonishing collections of modern painting that it is possible to see, thanks to the organization ORT, whose generous and intelligent activities are well known and which has prepared this display for support of its work."

TECHNOLOGY AND JEWISH IDENTIFICATION

by Abraham Penn

From an article in the *JEWISH FORUM*, August, 1960

France is today, with the exception of Sweden, the only European country with a larger number of Jews than it had before the war. What is more, the birthrate, especially among recent North African arrivals, is quite high. This demographic surge is raising serious problems for the community.

Youngsters born immediately after the Liberation, added to those who have immigrated since, are reaching secondary school age, and will continue to do so, in a sharply inclined curve for years to come.

The Needs of Youth

How to serve the needs of these youths, how to direct them toward meaningful futures within a Jewish frame of identification—is emerging as one of the community's most vexatious questions.

More and more Jewish youths are attracted to industrial fields. For youngsters of North African origin, there is practically no other road to fulfillment of the dream that brought them and their parents to France. Economics dictates more widespread entry by youth into technical occupations. At the same time, the means of preparing for them are extremely limited.

Admission to public vocational schools is by examination which, because of the huge number of applicants, in reality is an elimination contest. 60,000 who sought admission were turned away last year for lack of space.

Few Jewish youth even try to get into the public trade schools and the private institutions are most often financially prohibitive. There is a variety of reasons for this.

For the North African youth, there is the problem of meeting stiff entrance requirements. But there are other factors that apply—and not only to youth of North African origin. Despite a desire to enter industry as skilled workmen or technicians, many Jewish youth are reluctant to undertake training for it except through a Jewish school.

Religious Considerations

For observing families the reasons are obvious. The public schools are open Saturdays (closed Thursdays and Sundays). By contrast the schools of ORT are closed Saturdays and on Jewish holidays. In the ORT school, the lunchroom is kosher; Jewish education is part of school life.

ORT extra-curricular activities center around lectures in Jewish history and culture, the weekly *Oneg Shabbat*, courses in Hebrew, and the whole ambience of Jewishness. In these schools there is an effective synchronization between the teaching of technical skills and a Jewish atmosphere.

In Marseilles, where the Jewish population is extremely poor, quite a few youngsters nevertheless have turned down scholarships to state vocational schools in favor of attendance at the overcrowded ORT school, because it is Jewish.

Survey at Paris School

At the large ORT school at Montreuil, a suburb of Paris, surveys have been conducted over the last decade on the question: why do students come here when other trade schools are available, sometimes closer to home?

The overwhelming response is that the possibility of going to a Jewish school was the decisive consideration which swayed parents finally to consent to their youngsters enrolling in a vocational school at all. This applies with particular force to youth from white collar or semi-professional families for

whom acceptance of the idea of a son or daughter taking up a manual trade, presents socio-psychological hurdles.

Had ORT restricted itself to the trades usually regarded as "Jewish," of which tailoring is the most notable, it could not have made an impression. By offering a wide gamut of skills that are associated with modern technological development, it opened new and attractive occupational vistas.

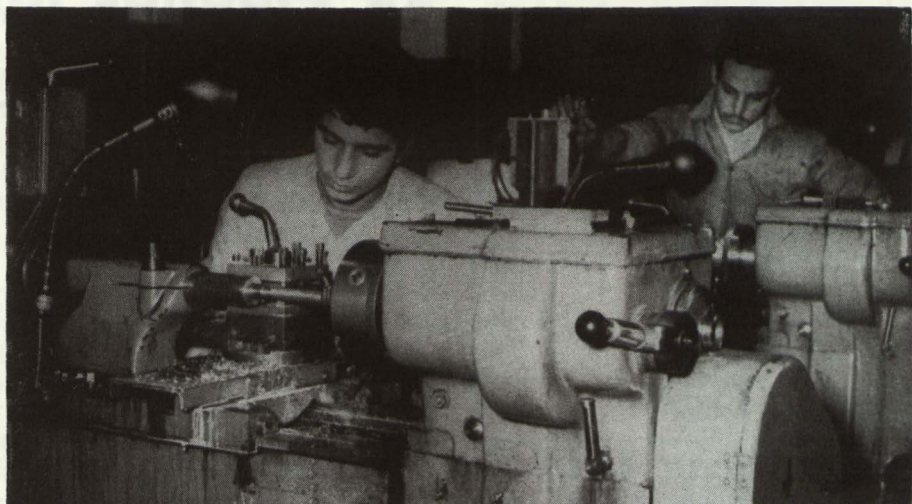
New Job Gamut

For the first time, French Jewish youth are going into the machine and metal trades, radio, television and electronics, refrigeration, welding, plumbing, computer repair, electrical installation, and a score of other fields.

Thus by a paradoxical twist, a program of vocational education is serving as a binding force to the community for an important segment of the younger generation and as a vehicle for projecting the North African newcomers into French and communal life.



ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION at a French ORT trade school, indicative of new vocations opened to Jewish youth.



NORTH AFRICAN YOUNGSTERS practice metal lathe operations as part of machinist training courses at the ORT center at Montreuil, Paris.

New Yearbook Covers Postwar Span; Cites Aid to 300,000

Individual copies of the ORT YEARBOOK—1960 may be obtained by writing to the American ORT Federation, 222 Park Avenue South, New York 3, N. Y.

The forces that have altered the character of Jewish life overseas during the critical postwar span are mirrored in a report on ORT activities just issued, entitled *ORT Yearbook—1960*. This 36-page illustrated booklet, with charts and tables, was released simultaneously in New York by the American ORT Federation and in Geneva by the World ORT Union.

In 25 Countries

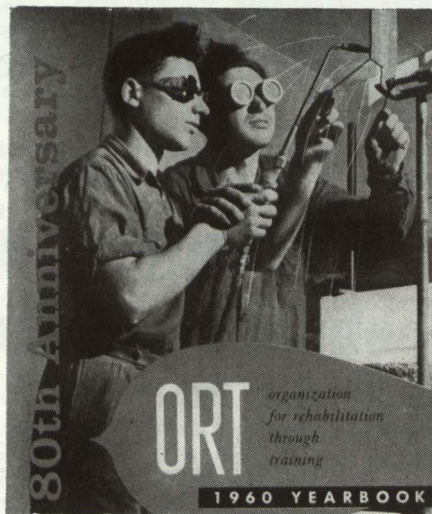
The report describes programs in 25 countries, which gave vocational instruction and other forms of economic aid to over 300,000 persons in the last decade and a half.

The cost of these activities was \$50,190,000. The major portion was met by the Joint Distribution Committee, out of campaign income of the United Jewish Appeal. Membership dues by groups affiliated with American ORT, especially that of Women's American ORT, has grown in significance. WAO is now the second largest single contributor to the budget.

The report notes that in recent years, governments and communities in countries served by the schools have been contributing increasing sums.

The 663 training units that make

ORT the largest non-governmental system of vocational education in the world, were attended last year by 38,731 persons. The number who completed training and entered the labor force was almost 12,500. Graduates had no difficulty finding employment in their newly acquired fields, in view of the shortage of skilled workmen and technicians in Israel, North Africa, Iran



and Western Europe, the key areas of operation.

First year earnings of these graduates is expected to exceed by a substantial margin the \$5,912,832 expended by ORT in 1959. Among those graduating were "former government clerks in Poland turned carpenters, North African migrants in Paris who had never handled a tool before who were now plumbers, Egyptian expellees who had been trained as aviation motor repair men.

"Few educational systems have ever

been called upon to perform such functions of social rehabilitation and occupational re-orientation," the *Yearbook* declares.

A Changing Pattern

The report finds that 15 years of such activities have had a marked effect on the occupational pattern of Jewish communities.

"New means of income have been introduced into scores of Jewish communities; previously unattainable job opportunities have been made available to thousands; many have achieved higher earnings and the prospect of income improvement—based on experience gained in the application of their acquired trades."

Renewed Faith in Life

Experience in applying vocational services to varied circumstances is behind the recent assignment to ORT by the Austrian government of responsibility for occupational therapy work at the Home for the Aged at Bad Kreuzen.

Here is the report of Director Albert Goldman: "The Austrian Ministry of Interior requested us to conduct this program. Thanks to ORT's occupational therapy activities in the weaving and knitting courses, 18 aged and homeless Hungarian refugees were able to regain their faith in life and in humanity.

"ORT supplied the material for the knitting course and in this way, about 50 jerseys were produced for distribution among needy refugee children. The Austrian government subsequently paid for the material but the two teachers, Hungarian escapees themselves and graduates of the Vienna ORT school, were paid by ORT."

ORT BULLETIN
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New York 3, N. Y.

**Cordial
Best Wishes
For a
Happy
New Year
From
American ORT
Federation**