

Crowd of a Thousand Turns Out for Tel Aviv Registration

Tel Aviv. A crowd of over a thousand parents and youngsters stormed the offices of the ORT school at Derech Hatayassim in Tel Aviv recently in an effort to register their sons. So great was the crush that, at one point, the police arrived to restore order. The registration was being held for admission to the fall semester.

Many Disappointed

The Tel Aviv ORT Center is the largest and most modern trade school in the Middle East. A list of applicants several times the number of available places has become an annual event, with many disappointed because they could not be admitted.

On April 8, lines started forming in front of the school at two o'clock in the morning. Many parents camped there overnight. When the school opened, many scrambled over barriers

to get to the head of the line. Calm was re-established only when the school's director, Zvi Rivlin, announced that numbered tickets would be distributed in the order of arrival.

Mr. Rivlin told the parents: "Admission will be based on the grades of students and their achievements in examinations. Those with the highest marks will have first preference. But each applicant will be considered individually and on his own merit."

However, he warned, many would have to be rejected, not because their grades are poor, but because the school could make available only 288 places in the first year of its secondary level division for the over 1,000 applicants.

Many of the other ORT schools throughout the country likewise reported far more applicants than could be accepted because of limitations of space and funds.

Mrs. Rosenberg Elected New WAO President

Mrs. Max M. Rosenberg, of Short Hills, N.J., has been unanimously elected National President of Women's American ORT by the group's National Board. Formerly Chairman of the National Executive Committee, Mrs. Rosenberg succeeds the late Mrs. Joseph C. Gayl, who died last month, as the organization's highest officer. Mrs. Rosenberg has been associated with ORT since 1947. She has just returned from heading a five member overseas delegation which inspected ORT training installations in France, Italy, Switzerland, Israel, Iran and Morocco.

Nigerian Student Writes a Letter

The following letter appeared in a recent issue of the Jerusalem Post, written by a student from Nigeria who is attending courses for students from African countries at the ORT Vocational Center in Nathanya.

I would like to thank the Israel Government for its kindness. I thank the Foreign Ministry for playing an active part in our education, and the representatives of the Foreign Ministry in the ORT Vocational School, where I am studying, for their cooperation and love and interest in the welfare of the African students. I must not forget the ORT school authorities, who have, with the greatest willingness, tried to make us acquire the real knowledge of our different trades and are still fighting hard for our personal and our countries' benefit.

We welcome the innumerable and generous actions of the Israeli Government, mostly in extending the course of many African students studying in ORT, which was scheduled to last for one year, for another two years.

Kindness is the golden chain by which society is bound together. In this way I believe Israel's friendship with African countries will be more and more strengthened. Yours,

O. U. Ishiet



Parents and youngsters crowd hallways in front of registration office at the Syngalowski ORT Center, Tel Aviv, Israel.

In Memoriam—Jeannette Gayl



A leader of exceptional talent, a woman of wise and humane intellect, was lost to ORT on April 22nd with the passing of Jeannette Gayl. The ORT world, which had known her so intimately and to which she had given every fiber of her being, was struck with grief and mourning.

President Since 1958

Jeannette Orleans Gayl had been National President of Women's American ORT since 1958. Her presidency was marked by tremendous organizational growth and an expansion of membership that doubled the size of Women's American ORT to make it

one of the foremost women's groups on the American scene.

Wife of a distinguished Philadelphia physician, Dr. Joseph Gayl, and daughter of a prominent builder in the city, Alfred P. Orleans, Jeannette Gayl combined unique qualities of heart and mind with a gentle and warming presence that inspired in others the will to share her ideas and her goals. Hers was that rare and innate capacity to organize her own and her colleagues' energies for constructive ends, and this she put at the disposal of ORT.

Saw for Herself

She came to ORT twenty years ago. From the presidency of the Philadelphia region, she entered upon the national plane as a member of the Women's American ORT national executive committee. She went on to hold a series of increasingly responsible positions, becoming a vice-president of the American ORT Federation and a member of the executive committee of the World ORT Union. Only last January she attended a meeting of that international body.

Never stinting on her energies, she went abroad many times to see for herself the work of the schools, to absorb the meaning of the program and above all to extend to teachers, students and directors the warmth of her own personality and the assurance of help.

In 1960, she headed a Women's American ORT delegation to North Africa, Israel and Europe. Later that year, she was a delegate to the 80th Anniversary Congress of ORT in London and went from there to Austria, Poland and Yugoslavia.

Polish Impact

Her visit to Poland, her talks with the ORT director, her contacts with the men and women enrolled in the courses, her tour of Auschwitz and the site of the Warsaw ghetto—made a profound impact. She came back filled to the full with the meaning of the tragedy of Eastern European Jewry and determined to do what she could to prevent such a recurrence. She threw herself into the work with renewed vigor.

Jeannette Gayl left a legacy of devotion and responsibility for the fate of

her people wherever they may be in need. That legacy is built into the organization and the program. Her credo will become the cornerstone of a new institution, the Jeannette Orleans Gayl Apprenticeship Center, to be built by Women's American ORT in Haifa.

It is fitting that her name should be perpetuated in this particular institution, because this apprentice center is a new departure for ORT in a dual sense. It will be the first school in Haifa and one of the first of the major, new apprentice program. But Jeannette Gayl will always mean much more.

And for each of us, her memory remains a living spirit. To her colleagues and family, we extend our heartfelt condolence.

Eleonora Scherer

On April 17, Eleonora Scherer, who had been the director of the Bramson ORT Trade School in New York during practically its entire twenty-year history, died in New York, after prolonged illness.

Mrs. Scherer was herself a graduate of the school. She had registered in the first class in 1942, shortly after coming to the U.S. from Poland, a refugee from the barbarism of war and Hitlerism then sweeping Europe.

Upon completing the course of training, she went into a shop to practice her skill. She had been an apt pupil and became a superior worker. But shortly thereafter, the school needed a director and she came back to it. It was natural for her to do so. In her native Krakow, she had long been connected with Jewish social work through the Jewish organization for the health of children, TOZ.

Built New Life

She took up her new task with profound understanding of what it meant to begin anew in a strange land. She understood her pupils and their problems because she shared them.

Some 12,000 refugees, DPs and other immigrants passed through the school during her directorship. She made this work her career, the cornerstone of her new life. She set the school on a path it still follows.

We shall always remember her. We extend our deepest sympathies to her family.



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THROUGH TRAINING

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New Wave On the Pletzl

The new wave of North African immigration now sweeping into France has provoked an intense public discussion within French Jewry as to the changes this influx will produce, the social and economic composition of the community that will result and the preservation of the Jewish identity of the newcomers.

The publication of the Fonds Social Unifié, L'Arche, recently published a lengthy article as part of the inquiry into some of these questions. Following is an excerpt.

by Edgar Reichman

ACROSS FROM A BUTCHER SHOP in the Rue des Rosiers, a young fellow in blue jeans is trying out a brand new motor scooter with terrific noise. Chassidic silhouettes pass close to the old walls, in the humid wind of a mournful late afternoon. Children with beautiful eyes but dirty faces are playing in front of a cafe.

This is the quarter of Paris known as the Pletzl, identified with Jewish habitation for centuries.

At Number 4B, stands the building which housed the first Jewish trade school in France. It was founded in 1852. The Jewish aristocracy — the Worms family, the Lazards, the Rothschilds — contributed generously to its development. In 1957, ORT took over the renovated premises and now runs it under the supervision of a joint committee.

Welding Shop

In the large welding shops the sparks dance a fantastic saraband. The visors that protect the pupils' eyes from the too sharp stabs of light make them look like medieval warriors. A hydraulic press, which exerts 50 tons of pressure, tests whether the weld is sound.

Well-soldered metal resists the weight, but material worked in a superficial way stretches, curves, then starts to crumble, revealing under the magnifying glass very fine cracks, like interlacing arabesques.

"You see," says Monsieur Batouchanski, assistant director of the school, "Our pupils weld the metal, and the metal in turn welds their characters."

"Our pupils are trained rigorously," he asserts with emphasis. "We accept pupils whose general level of education is relatively poor. But we are none the less demanding on that account. We wish to train not just apprentices in metalwork or welding, carpentry or plumbing, but also men."

In the sheet-iron section the noise is deafening. The metal writhes under the hammer blows, comes erect and curves again to assume the desired shape. "All these complicated models are reproduced by our pupils," says Mr. Batouchanski. "Some work with real accuracy. Others falter, approximate. But the important thing is that they all work. They all become useful members of society."

Find Jobs

Monsieur Batouchanski invites me to his office. "After three years of study," he says, "our pupils receive a Certificate of Vocational Aptitude. They find jobs at once. The human material with which we work is made up for the most part either of the children of recent immigrants from North Africa and Egypt or of people who have had difficulty in adapting themselves."

One can reasonably raise the question of whether these people will retain their Jewish identity once they are integrated into the workingman's life

and come to share the aspirations of their new environment.

It is clear that those who have gone through Jewish vocational schools remain marked by this experience. They are taught Hebrew and Jewish history.

For those who come from the melahs of North Africa, unacquainted with western ways, French Judaism forms a real "bridge" which makes easier for them, if only by its vocabulary and modes of behavior, the integration into a new life. In an environment of French working people they will become French and working people at the same time. But they will not easily forget that it was through a Jewish school that they were able to change over to their new life.

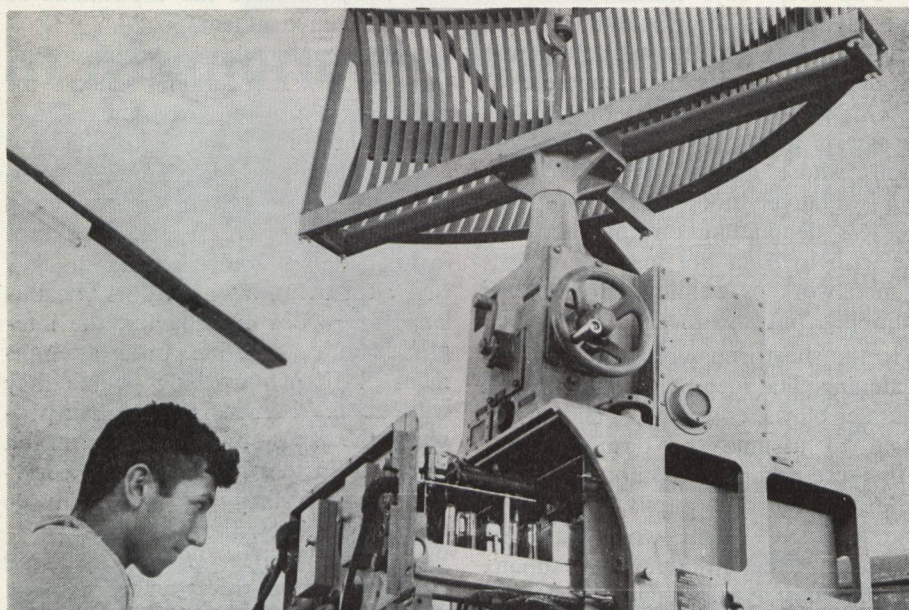
Translated by Mrs. Grace Levitt



Welder in training at the ORT Ecole de Travail in Paris.



Street scene on the Rue des Rosiers. Students leaving the ORT school on the Pletzl.



Electronics student practicing his lesson at the Jerusalem ORT school.

Israel's Silent Revolution

by Jacob Oleiski

Director of Israel ORT

We are faced today with an unprecedented economic situation in Israel. The expanding industrial enterprises and the new factories which have been established all over the country are faced with a new difficulty. The Labor Exchanges, which only recently had to try and find employment for thousands of jobless workers, are today often unable to meet employers' requirements.

The extensive construction activities being carried out in all parts of the country have begun to suffer from a shortage of skilled workers. The Government has proposed that public building be limited so that labor could be made available for essential immigrant housing projects.

Pace of Industrialization

The pace of industrial development is in danger of being slowed down as the shortage of labor becomes more acute. This position has developed in the midst of a struggle to increase production in order to reduce the negative trade balance by larger exports, at a time when more immigration is expected, when our economy has gained the faith of the world, and when con-

siderable sums of money are available for industrial investment.

The number of skilled workers among the new immigrants is not sufficient to supply the requirements of industry in a period of transition from an agricultural to an industrial economy.

These are the elements stimulating the silent economic revolution through which Israel is now passing, on the road to industrialization. It must be matched by a comparable revolution in the ways of developing the supply of skilled manpower.

Not Enough

The plain fact is that today, the scope of vocational training being carried out by various public bodies, led by ORT, does not meet the essential demand. An insufficient number of graduates from vocational training institutions reaches the labor market every year.

The highly complicated industrial machine which has evolved as a result of Israel's technological progress must be served by a worker with technical knowledge and a general education. In view of the high technical requirements, it was natural for vocational training to become based on the three- and four-year schools which give the student a wide theoretical and practical background.

But the fact remains that less than 20% of the 14-18 age group continuing post-elementary studies attend vocational high schools, including the two-year schools.

A rapid expansion of the vocational high schools to double the number of pupils in a short time is quite impracticable. Every additional class in a school of this kind requires considerable investment. In certain trades, it costs upwards of IL.1,000 a year to keep a pupil in an up-to-date, properly equipped school.

What, then, is the path that will lead us to a solution of the problem of manpower for Israel's industry — and here we mean a speedy, all-embracing solution — for the shortage of labor is being felt now! At the present rate of development this shortage amounts to thousands of workers a year.

The conditions necessary for the successful training of production workers exist in the factories which must take this burden upon themselves, as is the custom in industrial countries. This alternative requires that large numbers of the elementary school graduates be directed toward a new type of apprenticeship school.

Apprenticeship to Fore

The change which is now taking place in the training of apprentices heralds a new era in which thousands of employed youth will work and study, and will be given proper teaching and guidance.

Instead of working a full week and attending a few lessons during the evenings, the usefulness of which is doubtful after a whole day's hard work, the boys attend the apprenticeship school one day a week, plus one or two evenings for supplementary practical training. Some of the youngsters are admitted to pre-apprenticeship classes, either for a few months or for a full year, where they acquire a basic knowledge of their trade, starting their apprenticeship when they are a year older.

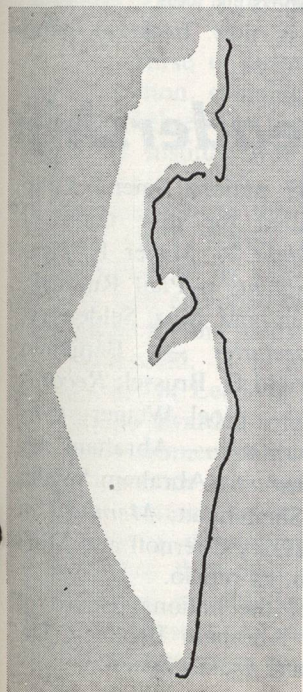
ORT has played its part in carrying out this program by concentrating 3,000 working boys in its apprentice courses at Jaffa, Jerusalem, Ashkelon, Lydda and Kfar Saba. We hope to be able to expand this work to include many more thousands of youth. For this, it will be essential to set up new, large and modern apprenticeship centers in Tel Aviv, Jerusalem, and Haifa, each with a capacity to train literally thousands.

It is in this direction that ORT will concentrate its efforts in the immediate future.

'61

student enrollment

NATION-WIDE NETWORK OF ORT TRADE AND TECHNICAL SCHOOLS IN ISRAEL



LOCALITY	TOTAL	3 & 4 YEAR HIGH SCHOOLS	2 YEAR SCHOOLS	ADULT COURSES	APPRENTICE AND PRE-APPRENTICE
AFULE	493	149	344		
ASHKELON	404	106	137		161
AZATA	80	80			
BNEI-BRAK	151	151			
GIVATAYIM	755	690		65	
HERZLIA	164	140		24	
HOLON	389	241	148		
JAFFA	2,962	190		49	2,723
JERUSALEM	1,050	589			461
KFAR ABRAHAM	233	233			
KFAR ATA	259	96	163		
KFAR CITRIN	190	190			
KFAR HABAD	124	124			
KFAR MONASH	32			32	
KFAR SABA	231	186	20		25
LYDDA	542	164	235		143
MAGDIEL	30	30			
NATHANYA	1,172	844	77	161	90
RAMAT-GAN	794	430	229	135	
RAMLEH	114	114			
REHOVOTH	452	391		61	
TEL-AVIV	2,931	1,266	109	1,556	
TEL-LITWINSKY	14		14		
TOTALS	13,566	6,404	1,476	2,083	3,603



Display at the Amalgamated convention. Left to right: Samuel Milman, ALO executive secretary; Joseph Dorfman, manager of the Coatmakers Department of the New York Joint Board, ACWA; and Louis Hollander, American ORT vice-president and manager of the New York Joint Board, ACWA.

ORT at Three Labor Conventions

Three conventions held during May in Atlantic City adopted policy resolutions endorsing the work of ORT and urging affiliation of their members and local organizations.

The Workmen's Circle, largest Jewish fraternal organization in the U.S., the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, all affiliated with American Labor ORT and long a part of the ORT movement, provided space for elaborate ORT displays, organized by Samuel Milman, executive secretary of ALO.

Literally thousands of delegates and visitors showed great interest in the exhibition of ORT around the world and gobbled up huge stacks of ORT publications. Strategically placed at the

entrance way to the main meeting hall, the ORT material was generally acknowledged to be the most attractive.

The ORT resolution at the ILGWU convention was presented by Murray Gross, Manager of Local 66 and active leader in the Labor ORT organization. The Resolutions Committee was headed by Julius Hochman, an American ORT vice-president. Various statements in support of ORT had been submitted to the committee by local unions from many sections of the country.

At the Workmen's Circle session, the ORT presentation was made by Harry Berger, Philadelphia manager of the Jewish Daily Forward.

New Haven Chooses Leadership

New Haven Men's ORT celebrated its twelfth anniversary at a dinner attended by over 100 persons, held in Temple Keser Israel. The guest speaker was Moshe Aumann, Director of Research and Publications at the Consulate General of Israel in New York.

Outgoing president, Morris Oppenheim, was presented with the gold insignia of American ORT. He received a scroll of commendation.

Harry Chernoff and Benjamin Weiner received Merit Award Certificates for outstanding service. Representing the community was the evening's Master of Ceremonies, Jack Konowitz.

Son of Abel Shaban

The tragic and untimely passing of the son of Abel Shaban, the noted ORT leader in South Africa, came as a shock. We take this opportunity to convey to the parents our heartfelt condolence.

Mr. Shaban, a vice-president of the Central Board of the World ORT Union, a leader of South African ORT-OZE since the thirties, is one of the outstanding personalities of his community. His son, young in years, died in an automobile accident.

J.F.K. Salutes A.H.

President John F. Kennedy, addressing a rally in New York's Madison Square Garden last month, paid personal tribute to a veteran of ORT and a national vice-president of American ORT Federation, Adolph Held.

Mr. Held, one of the organizers of the movement for medical care for the aged, which was the focus of the rally, was in New York Hospital at the time, recovering from illness. Almost the first words uttered by the President singled out Mr. Held for his personal leadership.

"I am very proud to be here today," the President said. "And it is a source of regret to me that the head of the most significant organization here today, Mr. Adolph Held, age 77, working on this meeting, had a heart attack and was taken to the hospital."

The President's words were carried by closed circuit television to 33 other meetings around the country. They were televised and reported on radio and in newspapers as well.

Mr. Held is now back in good health.

U.S. Officials at Tunis School

TUNIS. U. S. Government officials recently inspected the ORT school for boys in Tunis and were deeply impressed with the conduct of the operation. George S. Mc Govern, Chief of the U.S. "Food for Peace" program, visited the Center at Ariana, accompanied by William MacCahon, Director of the U.S. Agency for International Development's Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid, with which American ORT is officially registered.

Also on the delegation were Raymond Gordon, head of the U.S. Mission in Tunisia and John MacDonald of the "Food for Peace" operation. The visitors displayed immense interest in the students, teachers and the workshops and in the canteen and food services.

Jobs for the Blind

— a New Approach —

A new approach to occupational adjustment of the blind in Israel has been launched, which is expected to yield experience that can be used to create jobs for unsighted persons in the U.S. as well.

The unusual program is being organized as a joint activity of the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation of the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, the Israel Ministry of Social Welfare and ORT.

The experiment will be conducted at the ORT Textile Institute in Ramat Gan, Israel.

A training center for blind persons will be established at the institute for the purpose of conducting research in effective methods of instruction in textile skills to people so handicapped. The school will also conduct classes to prepare the blind to handle machines and carry out normal work operations in Israel's textile plants. Major part of the cost is being defrayed out of U.S. Government counterpart funds in Israel.

Work Potential Ascertained

The Israel Ministry's Service for the Blind will select twenty students for each class. The course of instruction will last six months. Operation of the training center is projected for at least three years.

The course of instruction will embrace cotton spinning, twisting and reeling of thread to prepare it for dyeing. The Institute will serve simultaneously as a training center for vocational teachers to the blind.

The ORT Textile Institute is the only school of its kind in the country and is well equipped with latest model machines for the industry. Its director, S. Skosowski, is a graduate of the University of Leeds in England and in 1959 was awarded a fellowship by the U.S. Government to study textile methods in Europe and America.

The research aspect of the project will aim at developing particularized approaches that take account of the special job possibilities of the blind. They will seek to rationalize hand and foot movement to eliminate those

found to be unnecessary and to define precisely the functions to be performed with each finger and hand.

International Usage

The results will be embodied in a training manual which will be made available to the industry and to organizations working with the blind in the U.S. The U.S. Office of Vocational Rehabilitation feels that the project will help open up employment opportunities in cotton mills for the blind here.

Lessons of the experiment will also be applicable in other countries where the textile industry is growing such as

Turkey, Cyprus, Greece and in the developing nations of Africa

Still another stimulus for the program is the growing shortage of skilled manpower available to a rapidly expanding industry in Israel and other countries. In Israel, a considerably expanded cotton crop has created a sound raw-materials base for textile industrial development. As now projected, the number of textile plants in Israel will triple in the next ten years while the number of employees will rise from a present 10,000 to 25,000.

Manpower Need

An evaluation of the problem by the Textile Unit of the Israel Institute of Productivity concludes "The need for utilizing any available physically fit manpower has become of paramount importance and it is therefore suggested that physically fit blind persons shall be trained in this field."

New Teacher for the Deaf



Students at the ORT school for deaf-mutes in Casablanca.

Some years ago, ORT established the first comprehensive school for Jewish deaf-mute children in Morocco. The school was unique in the country.

It has provided a general education along with manual training and occupational skills, aiming at preparation for life and work.

Current enrollment is about 75 boys and girls. Hundreds of youngsters received their first opportunity for study at this school.

Many of the graduates have gone on to a full range of technical education at the ORT secondary vocational schools, continuing their studies in a normal setting.

Not long ago, Dr. Maria Egg of Zurich, an outstanding specialist in teaching of deaf-mute youngsters, was sent to Morocco by ORT to concentrate on the introduction of new methods for the ORT school.

According to a report from the World ORT Union office in Geneva, she will also work with the Ministry of Education to help improve standards of all teachers in deaf-mute schools throughout the country. The project is a striking example of "technical assistance," by means of expert advice, in the field of aid to handicapped children.

Germany—End of an Era

Seventeen years ago, on the heels of the armies of liberation, the work of rehabilitation of the survivors of the European catastrophe was begun. The first ORT schools opened in Landsberg, Germany. They spread rapidly into a network of training centers that blanketed every DP camp and refugee center in Germany, Austria and Italy.

Some 80,000 persons received instruction during the next few years. 30,000 of them went on to Israel to ply their skills.

The ORT schools were not merely workshops for learning trades. They became centers of hope for the future, for the reconstruction of individual lives. The ORT diploma became known as a "passport to freedom," acceptable as a document for immigration.

Schools Closed

Late in 1961, ORT work in Germany ceased. The schools had been shut down in the early fifties, with the mass exodus of DPs. A few schools had remained for the ill and handicapped who for various reasons stayed on. Two years ago, the last school in Munich was shut and an apprentice placement service was instituted for those needing this kind of help.

But economic conditions and the drastic reduction in the Jewish population to some 25,000, most of them elderly, made even this unnecessary.

The director for Germany and Austria, A. Goldman, in announcing the

discontinuation noted these conditions: "This measure was unavoidable in the light of the present situation in Germany. The economic boom has lasted for several years and has absorbed all available manpower. There is little problem in placement and almost any worker can find employment without difficulty.

"Because of this," he noted, "the number of students in ORT courses



In an ORT workshop located in the infamous Bergen-Belsen, 15 years ago.

and the apprenticeship service had become so small that we decided to close the institutions."

The basic fact is that there are few Jewish applicants. There are few Jews who are able to take or are in need of vocational training. A chapter of ORT history has closed. The ORT Association continues, however, as a supporting organization, headed by Dr. I. Lichtigfeld, Chief Rabbi of Frankfurt.

Moroccan and Algerian Leaders Inspect School

Casablanca — Colonel M. Driss, Governor of Casablanca, and Ferhat Abbas, former Prime Minister of the Provisional Algerian FLN Government and one of the influential figures in the new Algerian independence Government, recently visited the Ain Sebaa ORT school here.

Welcomed by Chairman

The visitors, who signed the school guest book, were welcomed by J. Senouf, president of Moroccan ORT and by M. Fedotin, acting director of the organization here, the Chief Rabbi and other Moroccan Jewish leaders. Colonel Driss stated: "I am greatly impressed by the visit to this fine school."

Mr. Senouf, in his address to the visitors, stressed the fact that the teaching staff is essentially made up of graduates from the Central ORT Institute in Switzerland, most of them former students of the school. He emphasized the interest shown by the late King Mohammed V and by the present King Hassan II in the ORT program.

Governor Congratulates

The Governor of Casablanca warmly congratulated Mr. Senouf and the staff for excellent results obtained in the Moroccan ORT schools and praised the high standard of instruction.

ORT schools in Casablanca, Marrakech and Tetuan gave instruction last year to almost 5,000. The largest ORT schools are the vocational and technical centers for boys at Ain Sebaa and for girls at Val D' Anfa, both in Casablanca.

There are, in addition, extensive apprenticeship services and a *Centre d'Education du Base* for young people with inadequate educational background for admission to the secondary level ORT schools.

Have You Overlooked Your ORT Membership

You have helped bring education, hope and independence to thousands of Jews the world over. Renew your membership now in American ORT Federation to help continue this work.

**ORT BULLETIN
222 Park Avenue South
New York 3, N. Y.**