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BULLETIN

ORGANIZATION FOR REHABILITATION THROUGH TRAINING

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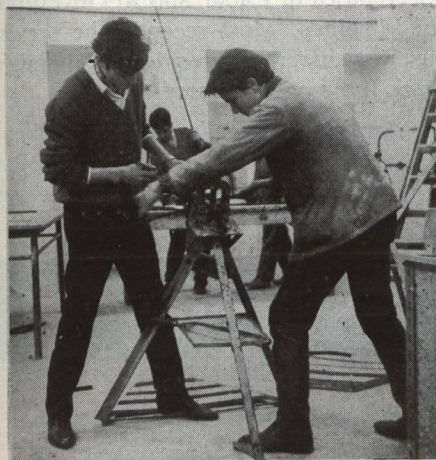
May, 1963

Critical Period Ahead For Algerian Refugees

"It has been a cold and cheerless winter of hardship and discontent for tens of thousands of Jewish refugees now living in France," writes the Paris correspondent of the *London Jewish Chronicle*.

One of the refugees, interviewed at the Paris community shelter, declares: "I haven't been able to find work, and worse still we can't find anywhere to live."

The situation of those who have is described by the correspondent of the *New York Times*: "A family lives in a



Refugee youth at the Marseilles school.

single room, six or seven feet square. In one corner is a tiny, one-burner stove. Most of the floor space is covered by the mattress which serves as the bed for the entire family. The children play in dirty alleyways. Their elders can do little save sit on the mattresses all day."

The immediate prospect is even less assuring. Repatriates have been receiving government assistance, which terminates after one year. Charles Jordan, Director General of the JDC makes this evaluation: "No matter how much the government is able to accomplish between now and July 1 — and it is making a heroic effort — many people will have exhausted their entitlement

New School for Toulouse

As part of its stepped up training activities on behalf of the Algerian refugees, French ORT has just opened a new vocational school in Toulouse, with the cooperation of the Ministries of Labor and of Repatriates. First adult classes began March 11th. Plans call for instruction in mechanics, radio and T.V. repair, bookkeeping, secretarial skills and men's production tailoring. Toulouse had 3,500 Jews two years ago. Algerian refugees have brought its present Jewish population to 14,000.

without actually having become self-supporting."

With the July cutoff date looming large, the multitude of problems shakes down, for most refugees, to the single immediate issue — a job. A recent Paris report indicates the degree of unemployment prevalent among them. Only one in four former wage earners has found a job. Of 80,000 former small businessmen and shopkeepers, practically none have re-established themselves. A very considerable portion of breadwinners among the 125,000 Jewish refugees falls into this classification.

Jewish Condition

Several circumstances of a sociological and historic nature make this problem particularly severe for the Jewish newcomer — the preponderance of small businessmen, the fact that practically none can be absorbed into farming and that few possess skills that can be put to use in France.

Skills are the key. Prosperous France is short of them. With the acquisition of skills increasingly recognized as a critical necessity for the great mass of Jewish refugees, ORT vocational programs throughout the country have been sharply stepped up.

New training centers have been established and others are planned. The whole scope of ORT activities has assumed expanded dimensions. The scale of training needed is so massive, however, that far more will be called for.

World Conference to Focus on Key Problems

Jewish community leaders from more than 25 countries will assemble this summer in France for the ninth postwar international conference of the World ORT Union. A sizable U.S. delegation is expected to attend.

The delegates will assemble in the city of Divonne, France, just over the border from Geneva, Switzerland, on June 30th, July 1-2. Formally, the conference is a session of the Central Board of the world organization, highest body between congresses.

New Needs

While a review of trends during the intervening years will be made, the main tenor of the sessions is expected to be concern with the future. In this context the large unmet needs for trade instruction among tens of thousands of Israel's youth, the critical situation in the time ahead among the Algerian Jewish refugees in France, the altered situation in North Africa, the challenge of technical assistance for developing nations and new programs such as India — these will hold the focus of attention.

Itzhak Ben Zvi

The American ORT Federation joins with Jews everywhere in mourning the loss of Itzhak Ben Zvi, President of Israel. Pioneer in the struggle for Israel's independence, scholar, historian and humanist, he made several visits to the ORT schools in Israel and on several occasions received ORT officials to hear reports on the work.

With deep sincerity he always expressed concern for the progress of vocational training not only for the youth of Israel, but for Jewish youth in other lands. He was most eager to see an effort to extend suitable education to the Falasha Jews in Ethiopia and proposed to ORT that it undertake such a program.

In sorrow, we extend profound sympathy to the people of Israel at this great loss.

National "ORT Day" Projects The ORT Image to Millions

Millions of straphangers in New York's subway have been looking recently at a different kind of advertisement, a placard proclaiming "Skills Shape Lives, Join Women's American ORT."

Motorists battling the traffic on city streets have had their eyes caught by a huge billboard showing a group of boys receiving trade instruction and urging "Join Women's American ORT."

T.V., Press, Radio

Everybody watches television and anyone who did during the first two weeks of March was sure to see either an ORT film, an ORT interview or an ORT feature program. Just for good measure, spot announcements about ORT bracketed evening TV news programs. 27 radio stations in the metropolitan area followed suit.

Film fare in local movie houses during this period included "Come With Me My Brother," the timely story of the rehabilitation through ORT of North African refugee youngsters in France. At the same time, hundreds of

Schiff Is New B'klyn Prexy

Lawrence Schiff, a prominent leader of the Brooklyn Jewish community and a member of the Board of the Brooklyn ORT Society for the past quarter century, has become president of the organization. He was the unanimous choice of a nominating committee headed by Fred Zeitz and Judge Maurice Bernhardt.

Mr. Schiff has held various posts at the Brooklyn Jewish Center and has long been active in communal affairs. He is president of the Lawrence Schiff Silk Mills.

Mr. Schiff's assumption of the presidency of Brooklyn ORT Society is another step in the revitalization of this key men's organization. The group has set high goals for itself. A big spurt forward was taken last year with the recruitment of 100 new members.

Max Herzfeld, BOS president for many years, is now Honorary President. Fred Zeitz, who heads Martin's Department Store, is chairman of the board.

newspaper articles were telling the ORT story journalistically.

This enormous mobilization of mass media was part of the annual ORT Day program, as conceived and organized by Women's American ORT. What was done in New York was repeated in hundreds of communities throughout the country. Never before has the name and meaning of ORT been so thoroughly projected on the American scene.

Meanwhile, hundreds of meetings were held around the theme of membership recruitment.

ORT President Appointed Dean At The University of Michigan

Dr. William Haber, president of the American ORT Federation and Chairman of the Central Board of the World ORT Union, has been appointed Dean of the University of Michigan's College of Literature, Science and Art. In this capacity, he will head the largest academic division at the university.

Dr. Haber has been professor of economics at the University of Michigan since 1936 and was designated head of the department last September.



Dr. Haber

The post of Dean elevates Dr. Haber to one of the senior executive officers at the University. Vice President of Academic Affairs, Roger Heyns, described the position as "similar to being president of a college or university, pointing out that the college has a teaching staff of 800 and some 8,500 students," according to the *Detroit News*.

Well Known

Dr. Haber is well known throughout Michigan for his involvement over a period of several decades in a broad gamut of civic and public welfare activities.

For the past 25 years he has been a government consultant at state and federal levels. He was the first chair-

Miami Men Organize

We are pleased to salute and send very best wishes to the newly formed Greater Miami Men's ORT. After a series of preliminary organizing meetings, the new charter was publicly launched at an extremely well-attended meeting on May 5th. The program featured installation of officers, presentation of the national charter and the film "Mellah." Response to the organizing drive thus far has been extremely encouraging, revealing great interest in a men's organization in the community.

President of the chapter is Daniel Neal Heller, well known attorney, who has long been a leader in Miami civic and communal affairs. The full slate of officers is not complete at this time but among others forming the new administration are: Jacques Brill, Dr. Joseph Greenhouse, Herman Howard, Harry Rosenblatt and Morris Teller.

man of the Federal Advisory Council on Employment Security and has served as advisor to successive U.S. Secretaries of Labor and to Governors of Michigan. Most recently, he served as a member of President Kennedy's task force on distressed areas.

An internationally recognized authority in the field of social security, Dr. Haber is the author of numerous books and articles in his field.



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ORGANIZATION FOR REHABILITATION
THROUGH TRAINING

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OFFICERS—Dr. William Haber, *President*; George Backer, *Honorary President*; Mark Carter, Adolph Held, Max Herzfeld, Julius Hochman, Louis Hollander, Mrs. Ludwig Kaphan, Mrs. Max M. Rosenberg, William R. Sinkin, *Vice-Presidents*; Charles Kreindler, *Secretary*; Alexander Dolowitz, *Treasurer*; George J. Mintzer, *Chairman Exec. Comm.*; Harry Greenberg, *Chairman Admin. Comm.*; Paul Bernick, *Executive Director*. 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 from the Joint Distribution Committee, a member agency of the United Jewish Appeal, and from membership dues.

Seeing Hands for Israel's Blind

by Alan Schreiber

Unrestricted Jewish immigration to Israel, under the Law of Return, welcomes all — the healthy, the wealthy, the skilled, along with the poor, the unskilled, the halt, the lame . . . and the blind. Among the 10,000 or so Algerian Jews, for example, who arrived in Israel in the last two years, were included hundreds who were blind.

The incidence of blindness in Israel — congenital, accidental or due to illness — is not at all unusual. What creates abnormality is immigration, chiefly from North Africa and Oriental countries. 85 per cent of Israel's blind are newcomers, almost all from these areas. 58.9 are from Asia; 25.7 from Africa; 15.4 from Europe.

This is probably the last generation so victimized, at least to the present degree. The vast JDC-sponsored communal health programs have brought under control the endemic diseases in Morocco, Tunisia, Iran and other areas. And, among the children, the combination of early diagnosis, improved sanitary conditions and sulphadiazine drugs has, to all practical effect, wiped out these diseases. It has come too late for many adults, however.

Spotlight on Adults

At the receiving end of this immigration, in Israel, an intensive public health program has been launched to eradicate diseases that cause blindness. Here, too, the best effect has been realized among young people, while in many adults deterioration is too far advanced for substantial relief. The extent to which this lopsided heritage of the In-gathering is centered among adults is spotlighted by the concentration of 60 per cent of Israel's 5,000 blind within the working-age brackets, as against Europe and the United States which have a normal spread of blind throughout all age groups, with no more than 15 per cent of working age.

The human problem posed is of a sharply disproportionate number of blind in their working years who have switched cultures as grownups. In Israel, for the first time, society has assumed responsibility for them.

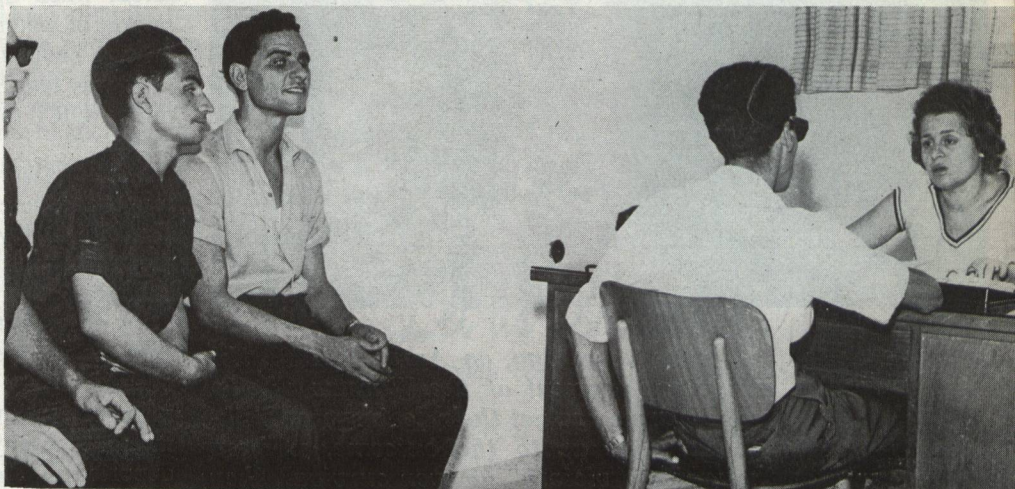
Like his fellow newcomer, the unsighted person finds himself suddenly bereft of the fixed signposts of a familiar society. He is thrust into the whirl of a technologically oriented, ever-changing way of life. These difficulties of adjustment are rendered more acute by his condition. A whole set of long-held attitudes toward his disability are challenged in his new setting. The inevitability of dependence, social uselessness and earning prospects pretty well circumscribed by

ested. They viewed textile training of the blind as having possible application in the United States and other countries.

The ORT Textile Institute at Ramat Gan was chosen as the obviously indicated site for the project because it is the only advanced educational institute in the country in this field, equipped with the most up to date machines and manned by an expert teaching staff.

After a careful winnowing process, the first class of 20 was enrolled early last year. They proved apt pupils. All graduates are now employed in the industry. Their output is rated as equal to — and, in a surprising number of instances, superior to sighted workers.

The blind workers have excellent



Admissions desk at the ORT Textile Institute course for the blind, Ramat Gan, Israel.

the line of beggars along the stalls of the bazaar—none of these apply anymore.

For Israel, unsighted persons are a double burden. The assumption of government responsibility has to be spelled out in costly and specialized institutions. And for an industrializing society such as Israel, short of skills of every kind, the helpless blind are a total drain.

These considerations led to the concept of normalization through gainful employment wherever possible. Research pointed toward the textile industry as one such possibility. While skilled textile workers were scarce, studies showed that some of the work tasks could be done by the blind — if suitable training were provided.

While Israel lacked both the funds and the technique, the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, through its Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, was extremely inter-

attendance records, are diligent and precise. Because they come into the factory carefully prepared to perform their jobs, they represent no drain on management time and have been readily accepted by fellow employees.

Given these encouraging results, the entire scope of the experiment was enlarged and new problems tackled. The ORT Textile Institute is now teaching teachers for the blind, for example. Several of the first graduates have been brought back to the school for such study. This hopeful outcome has also stimulated research at the school to determine what other occupations can be opened to the blind.

The hands of the blind in Israel are being taught to see, to work and to earn a living. What has been learned at this ORT school in Ramat Gan is now being evaluated in Washington with a view to aiding blind persons in other parts of the world also to acquire seeing and working hands.

A Leaf from the Warsaw Ghetto



Twenty years ago, on April 19, 1943, the surviving fragment of the Warsaw Ghetto took up arms against their destroyers. Without illusions as to the outcome, without thought of "victory" or even survival, they proceeded to write a page in the history of humanity's struggle for freedom which, with each passing year, gains in meaning.

Each fact, each memory of that fateful time has a transcendent value for our understanding of the event. One such is by Rachel Gourman, now living in Israel. A member of the staff of ORT, she set down her record in several reports after the war.

It is a leaf on the wind of memory, an episode described without adornment—and all the more revealing because of this.

TWO WEEKS AFTER THE FALL of Warsaw, when the houses were destroyed and the ashes still smoldered, when one had to walk to the Wisla to fetch a bucket of water, when there was not one whole window—all of a sudden, life started again in the ORT workshops.

It was late September when the occupying forces permitted ORT to open courses, the only legal school in the ghetto.

As news spread that the ORT workshops were to be reopened, the excitement mounted. Those admitted almost danced for joy because they could earn something immediately with which to buy a loaf of bread or a head of cabbage.

In retrospect, it is difficult to realize what it meant to enter an ORT shop at 5 o'clock in the morning, to devote oneself utterly to work until evening. And one has to remember that during all that period there was not a single incident of anybody being taken away from ORT and deported to Treblinka. . . .

Life became almost "normal." There was work, there was earning, there were even May Day celebrations and political discussions; there was confidence and, amazingly enough, the belief that things would straighten out somehow.

In the Midst of Chaos

When I look back and think about the variety of courses which were suddenly opened, I find myself incapable of explaining how it was possible. With the outbreak of war, ORT in Warsaw was cut off from the World ORT Union and was left without funds. Somehow, we collected the necessary monies, quite substantial sums. . . . Dozens of courses were opened for which the necessary material had been procured.

Everything around us was demolished. People arrived at the school naked and barefoot. But every student attending the courses was able to earn something. During those "happy" days, there were cases of students and instructors fainting from hunger at their work. This however, never diminished their devotion to their task. . . . Undernourished, humiliated and oppressed, four and a half thousand ORT pupils between ages of 16 to 60, were absorbed in their activities, and in them they found their consolation and hope for the future. It seems like a fairy tale to recall that in those days the distribution of ORT

certificates was celebrated in the schools, that Chanukkah and Purim were observed.

In ORT, one could forget the nightmare of reality and find new courage to live. The classrooms became a kind of literary and cultural circle. In addition to many teachers and instructors of various courses, others who passed through Lezno Street began to drop in for a chat and a glass of tea.

This glass of tea had its history, too. ORT had organized a course in pastry-making. The "Joint" distributed foodstuffs to hospitals, children's homes, etc., and it was from the "Joint" that ORT received the sugar which was returned to "Joint" as candy. When I delivered to "Joint" the candy made by us, the good Mr. Winter (J.D.C. official—Ed.), who was in charge of food supplies, always managed to give me some "rab" sugar. And that is why there was always a glass of tea in ORT, and that helped to make things cosy.

Among our "habitués" were Dr. Emanuel Ringelblum, (historian of the ghetto—Ed.) Mrs. Dora Simchovich (a teacher in Yiddish schools—Ed.), several people from Lodz and many others whose names I no longer remember. We discussed politics or just chatted, and the horror that was all around us was forgotten. And to such an extent that it was a shock to hear about a new decree, beatings, murders, anti-Jewish measures.

An ORT identification card was supposed to protect one from deportation. And indeed, after some roundups, the Germans released a few ORT pupils, boys and girls. Whereas several persons were nabbed on the Lezno Street, no one ever entered the ORT premises at Number 13.

The Seal of Fate

Life went on like that until the fateful Wednesday, July 22, 1942. At two in the afternoon, everyone knew that deportations had begun. The Germans started systematically to deport six to ten thousand people to Treblinka daily. The ghetto shrank until only a few streets remained. It was impossible to remove the machinery from the vacated ORT shops.

On August 16, 1942, the ghetto area was still further reduced and ORT moved to smaller premises at 29 Gensza Street. Teaching permits were withdrawn, but the work continued. Garment and shoe workshops were opened; there were 15 machines and a very limited amount of tools and raw materials.

These workshops served a double purpose: the workers were issued so-called "life certificates" that were supposed to save the holder from deportation. On the other hand, they helped clothe the Jews of the ghetto, for most of them had nothing but rags to wear.

The Germans did not talk about "liquidating" Jews: they merely wanted to "remove" from the ghetto "the superfluous elements." Thus, those who worked were relatively safe and requests were again made to have the ORT workshops opened. Finally, and in spite of great difficulties, ORT managed to install two workshops, and their management was entrusted to Mr. S. Grinberg, who had been an ORT teacher for many years.

Once again ORT premises became a pleasant place

to be in. In working, one forgot the sad state of things. And at the stroke of three, one would say: "And to think that we must go home now, listen to horror stories; here one can forget everything. . . ."

It wasn't a secret to anyone that the ghetto's complete liquidation was scheduled for the spring of 1943. But ORT continued its activity. A hiding-place was arranged and there was always a guard at the door to warn the workers of the approach of danger, so that they could hide in the garret.

The End Approaches

But even under these conditions the classrooms remained a sort of oasis. We sang while we worked, we read Sholem Aleichem . . . Esther Goldenberg, a great actress from the Vilna company, often came to the workshops for a bit of a chat. On April 15, 1943, *Letters of Menachem Mendel to Scheine Scheindel* were read and the audience laughed wholeheartedly. . . .

It should be noted that on Sunday, April 18, the workshops continued their work until 4 o'clock. The people did not know that this was the last day of even the limited life they had been permitted to live.

During the night of April 18-19 the ghetto was surrounded. The same night the revolt of the Warsaw ghetto flared up.

Let us remember . . .

Rachel Gourman concludes her narrative with the following.

Let us first of all remember the Director, Joseph Jashunsky. Exhausted and depressed, he would arrive at his office early each morning . . . Sometimes he arrived with broken glasses, his face covered with blood. Because of his near-sightedness, he would not notice a German coming his way and so would not leave the pavement or take off his hat. On January 18, 1943, during the "small operations," he and his family were taken to Treblinka.

With the same selfless heroism, Dr. Meyer Meisner, Eng. Kielin and the members of the ORT Committee in Lodz, Dr. Schimon Wysheviensky, Samuel Faust and Dr. Eiger, continued their work until the last.

Indescribable devotion was shown by the head teacher, Jeshie Griberg and by the other instructors, men and women, particularly those of the girls' school in Warsaw who had shared in this work for more than 16 years. . . . Edzie Wollmann, Branie Birnzweig, Channe Kowarski and Tolie Wettlaufer. The latter had graduated with honors with the first group from the girls' school. She had been sent by ORT to Paris and Vienna for further studies, and in time became a model instructress. Let us also remember Prof. Zentnerschwer who was in charge of the courses for chemistry and entirely devoted to his work.

The memory of these martyrs shall never perish!

NATION-WIDE NETWORK of ORT TRADE and TECHNICAL SCHOOLS in ISRAEL

LOCALITY	Total	Vocational High Schools	2 Year Schools	Adult Courses	Apprentice and Pre-Apprentice
AFULE	456	194	262		
ASHKELON	355	170			185
AZATA	81	81			
BEER SHEBA	27		27		
BNEI-BRAK	154	154			
GAN-YAVNE	50	50			
GIVATAYIM	913	856		57	
HAIFA	26		26		
HEREV-L'EIT	63	63			
HERZLIA	168	154		14	
HOLON	325	315		10	
JAFFA	2,756				2,756
JERUSALEM	1,720	704		273	743
KFAR-ABRAHAM	232	232			
KFAR-ATA	287	140	147		
KFAR-CITRIN	232	232			
KFAR-HABAD	158	158			
KFAR-SABA	314	259			55
KIRYAT-YEARIM	15		15		
LYDDA	425	258	79		88
MAGDIEL	67	67			
NATHANYA	1,233	931	162	140	
NAZARETH	55	55			
RAMAT-GAN	1,740	588	294	137	721
RAMLEH	146	146			
REHOVOTH	442	442			
SDEH ELIAHU	50	50			
SHAFIR	85	85			
TEL-AVIV	3,664	1,455	112	2,097	
TEL-LITWINSKY	38		38		
TOTALS	16,277	7,839	1,162	2,728	4,548

1962
STUDENT
ENROLLMENT

New Prospects For Israel

by Jacob Oleiski
Director, Israel ORT

ORT Israel, with its diverse network of institutions for vocational education, its staff of teachers and instructors, and its technical-pedagogic specialists, contains within itself a great potential for the expansion of such training throughout Israel, provided the financial resources are found.

Standing on the threshold of this new period, we see the following major new developments.

3-4 Year High Schools

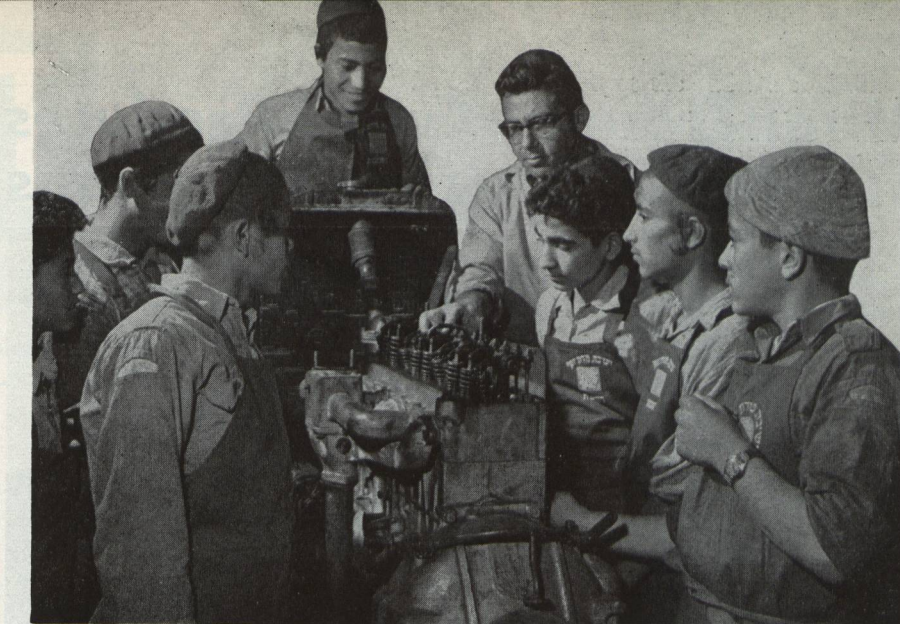
The anticipated number of students in ORT's vocational and technical schools will reach 7,000. This increase will be the outcome of a natural growth brought about by the opening of 20 additional classes. The over-all number of vocational high school and technical school classes will reach 200.

Apprenticeship

The plans for the establishment of three apprenticeship centers in Jerusalem, Tel Aviv and Haifa have been completed and construction work will commence in the coming months, with the cooperation of the Ministry of Labor and the local municipalities. In this way an opportunity will be created in Israel for an additional 10,000 apprentices at a minimum to follow programs of complementary studies.

Skill Upgrading

The number of participants in proficiency courses run with the participa-



Studying automechanics in the new ORT program for Yeshiva students.

tion of the Ministry of Labor will likewise increase. All ORT school premises will be placed at the disposal of adult participants in proficiency courses. A special bureau has been established in ORT's technical-pedagogical department for the extension of activities in this field.

Electronics

Advanced electronics courses, similar to those already being given in the Syngalowski Center for 16-year-old youths who have completed 10 years of schooling, will be opened in the Nathanya and Jerusalem schools. These are at the technician level.

New Fields

Departments for instrument-mechanics will be opened in Kfar-Saba and Nathanya and an electro-mechanics department will be established in Herzlia.

Yeshivoth Training

Workshops associated with Yeshivoth will be extended and the supervision over technical subjects increased.

New Immigrants

ORT maintains close contact with the Ministry of Education and Culture in the drafting of the plans for a network of Comprehensive Schools which will be erected in development areas and will contribute its experience and organizational abilities towards the success of this venture.

We are participating in this work in the hope of playing our part in expanding the range of vocational education in Israel.

In Memoriam

Leon Crestohl

ORT lost one of its devoted spokesmen and leaders with the passing of Leon Crestohl on March 21st in Montreal. For many years, he had been the standard bearer of ORT in Canada, as president and more recently as Honorary President of Canadian ORT Federation. At the time of his death, he was a member of the Central Board and the Executive Committee of the World ORT Union.

He was a member of the Canadian Parliament for a dozen years and one of the acknowledged leaders of the Canadian Jewish community. He had long been active in the Zionist movement, and belonged to the leading bodies of United Israel Appeal and the Canadian Jewish Congress. Deepest sympathies to his wife, Sophie, and to our co-workers in Canada.

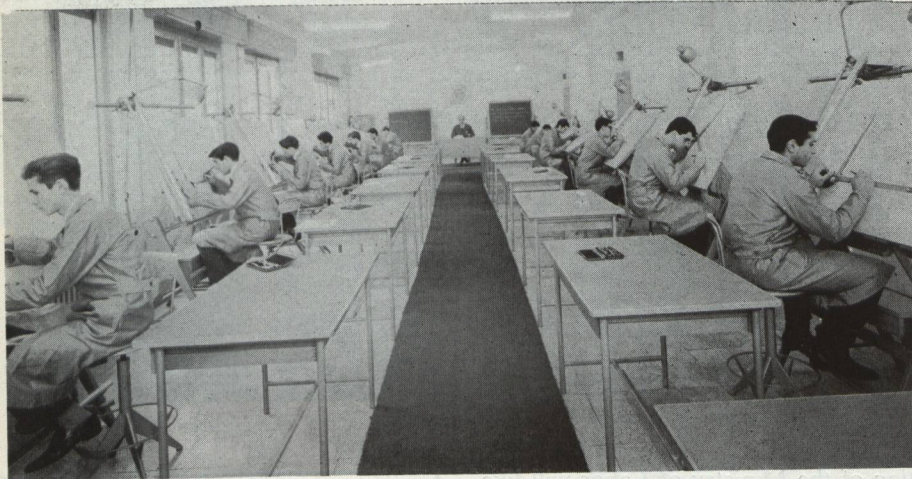
Dr. Jacob Greenberg

A member of the American ORT Federation Board of Directors for more than a decade, Dr. Jacob Greenberg was one of the foremost educators in America, a Deputy Superintendent of Schools in the City of New York and a valued friend of ORT. In the course of a survey of Israel schools made at the request of the Israel Ministry of Education in 1951, Dr. Greenberg made one of the earliest studies of the ORT program in Israel. His passing is an irrevocable loss.

Growth Spiral Record of Israel Enrollment

1949	1,315
1950	1,736
1951	2,902
1952	3,283
1953	3,665
1954	4,359
1955	4,794
1956	5,467
1957	6,747
1958	8,254
1959	9,055
1960	10,306
1961	13,566
1962	16,277

Milan Training Center Produces Superior Industrial Technicians



Drafting class at the Milan ORT Center.

A leading industrial firm in this booming economic capital of northern Italy decided recently to open a branch in Tel Aviv. A man who combined technical and administrative qualifications was sought to become director. He was found in the person of Walter Fuchs, graduate of the mechanics school at the ORT center in Milan, one of the city's recognized technical institutes of highest caliber.

Not long ago, the center's section in industrial electronics introduced a new course in electronic computers. The teachers are engineers of the Olivetti Company, manufacturers of office equipment.

This type of cooperation between the Milan ORT School and Olivetti has a long history. Two years ago, for example, a technical drafting course

was introduced. The school's director reports: "Several engineers of the Olivetti Company participated in planning the curriculum since this company intends to hire the major portion of the graduates."

Serves Whole Area

The educational level of the school is post-secondary, aiming at the training of technicians, and admitting as students Jewish youth with high schooling. The young men come from the scattered communities throughout the north of Italy to this central educational institution. They are housed dormitory style, with a lively program of Jewish and community cultural activities supplementing their studies.

In this, the Milan school typifies the dual aspect of ORT: keeping firm roots in Jewish life, while nurturing the youth of the community with modern technology.

Peace Corpsmen for Iran School

When the ORT schools in Teheran, Iran, reconvene after the summer vacations, the teaching staff will find itself augmented by three Americans. They are members of the Peace Corps serving in Iran and will be assigned as teachers or teachers' aides in the fields of refrigeration, electrical mechanics and general mechanics. The project has the approval of the Iranian Government.

Israel Consul at N.O.L. Conference

Hiam Zohar, Consul of Israel, has projected an extensive program of education and vocational training as a first essential for the productive absorption of the flood of immigrants streaming into Israel.

Consul Zohar told a conference of the National ORT League held March 6th at the Jewish Club that while broad strides are being made to reduce the cultural gap between Israelis of European and of Asiatic origin, there is a long way to go in this process. He urged that American Jews can make a basic contribution to this cultural fusion and economic improvement by supporting programs of vocational education.

Dr. Simon Segal, N.O.L. Vice-President, who is director of the American Jewish Committee's foreign affairs department, reported his observations of conditions among European and Latin American Jewries. Reports on N.O.L. activities were made by Samuel Reese, Administrative Committee chairman and by Maurice Enright, chairman of the group's Congregational Committee.

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.

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