

ONE YEAR ORT ACTIVITIES

REPORT FOR 1950

**Submitted
to the Meeting of the Executive Committee
of World ORT UNION, held in Paris
on February 24th and 25th, 1951**

**Central Office of the
ORT UNION**

**Geneva
February 1951**

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CENTRAL REPORT

SUMMARY

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The natural temporal entity of the ORT Union, by virtue of its activity, is the year which does not coincide with the calendar year; nevertheless, a report on the latter is possible inasmuch as it corresponds to the period of the activities between October 1950 and January 1951.

The summary of the work done during the year 1950. However, in view of the Central Office's habit of submitting to the Executive detail- ed reports on the activities between October 1950 and January 1951, this volume will be devoted to the activities between October 1950 and January 1951.

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period of catastrophe (DPs and other refugees). But they are being progressively eliminated. This is chiefly evident from the social composition of the student body, from their geographical origin, from their age groups and from the duration of their training. Eighty percent of our students were born or are

CENTRAL REPORT

The natural temporal entity of the ORT Union, by virtue of its activities, is the SCHOOL YEAR which does not coincide with the calendar year; nevertheless, a report on the latter is indispensable inasmuch as it corresponds to the budgetary year.

The subsequent report does in effect cover the year 1950. However, in view of the Central Office's habit of submitting to the Executive detailed surveys of the period between two successive meetings, this volume will give particular consideration to the activities between October 1950 and February 1951.

I.

THE NETWORK OF VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS IN 1950

1) New Admissions and Graduations

On December 31, 1950, 9,103 students were enrolled in ORT's institutions as compared with 9,675 on December 31st, 1949. However, the diminution by 572 is by no means characteristic of this year's work and does not reflect the actual expansion of our vocational activities in the year under report. Indeed, the year 1950 was a year of important progress with regard to enrolments also.

The number of students in Germany, Austria and Italy alone diminished by 1,133 in this year of diminishing DP installations. The total decrease in enrolment by a mere 572 therefore signifies an actual increase in other countries by 561. Moreover, taking into account last year's decrease of 177 in the number of apprentices with private masters (which has always been included in the French ORT's data), departures have been compensated by 738 new admissions to the ORT schools. This increase is chiefly due to Israel (321), Iran (198), Morocco and Algiers (153), etc.

However, the picture of new admissions incorporated in the above figure for January 1st, 1951, would not be complete without mentioning the more than 6,000 graduates who left our schools between September 1949 and January 1951.

Apropos graduates: The figure just named should not be allowed to pass unnoticed. Six thousand one hundred and sixty-three skilled artisans are quite a good contribution to the economic readaptation of the nation. They constitute, so to speak, a fair "dividend" which we are able to distribute at the end of the year to all those who helped ORT.

2) Preponderance of Schools for Adolescents

Our system of vocational schools is still feeling the effects of the period of catastrophe (DPs and other refugees). But they are being progressively eliminated. This is chiefly evident from the social composition of the student body, from their repartition among age groups and from the duration of their training. Eighty percent of our students were born or are

resident in the countries of training. This fact is the reason for the increase in the number of adolescent pupils (at present 80%) which in turn influences the character of the institutions and the duration of training. This explains the decrease, also noted in France and in Italy, in accelerated courses and the increase in schools and training workshops with a one- to four-year curriculum. On January 1st, 1951, there were among 439 ORT trade schools and training workshops only 68 accelerated courses, i.e. 15% as compared with 19% (92 accelerated courses among a total of 474 units) in the preceding year.

3) New Establishments

Among the ORT schools and training workshops established between January 1950 and February 1951, special mention should be made of the following:

In I s r a e l : The automechanical school at Rechovoth; the schools for refrigeration technique and mechanics at Givatayim; the Tel-Aviv carpentry school and the machine knitting school at Cholon; the agromechanical school at Ain Charod and the repeated agromechanical courses at Kfar Monash.

In I r a n : The training workshops for masons and carpenters in the camps near Teheran; the girls' school and the agromechanical workshop for indigenous students in Teheran itself.

In T u n i s i a : The electrotechnics and mechanical schools.

In B e l g i u m : The Antwerp school for electrical installations.

In I t a l y : The Rome boys' school for ghetto children and the Leghorn training workshops for tinsmithy, machine knitting and dressmaking.

4) Aggravation of the Housing Problem

The b u i l d i n g p r o b l e m was a heavy strain on our school system during the entire year. Being young and products of uncertain times, our schools did not always have the workshops, laboratories and class rooms required for a three- and four-year program at their disposal already before they were opened. In many localities - North Africa, Israel, Italy, Iran - enrolment increased to such an extent that the number of those applying i n v a i n went into thousands. True, construction activities were comparatively abundant this year, including in I r a n one building for the masonry and carpentry schools and a smaller unit for agromechanical training, both in a camp near Teheran; a central building for indigenous students ready some time next month for the locksmithy and joinery classes in the city of Teheran; a building for the girls' school reconstructed from quarters provided by the Hechalutz.

In I s r a e l the ORT schools are housed in 20 buildings in part provided by municipal authorities, kibbutzim and the management of the Ben Shemen Children's Village, and in part restored or re-erected from destroyed units taken over by ORT chiefly in Tel-Aviv, Jaffa and Jerusalem.

In M o r o c c o the building for the girls' school and another for the parallel school for boys were constructed chiefly with local funds.

In T u n i s the construction of the big new ORT school was begun at the end of the year -- to cite just a few examples.

Nevertheless, the housing problem is getting more acute and more of a danger to the schools with every month; at J a f f a , for instance, a storey must be added to the school's annex in 1951, which must be ready at the latest in September for the installation of the third - and fourth-year classes. In J e r u s a l e m , even the available terraces of the "Beth ORT" were converted for the use of the dental mechanics school and two barracks in the garden were combined to form one large room for the automechanics school. Nevertheless, the construction of an annex has become imperative. In R e c h o v o t h , where the schools are temporarily housed in three separate buildings provided by the municipal administration, a central schools is to be erected. At G i v a t a y i m , an additional house is being built for the existing schools. At the A i n C h a r o d kibbutz, new premises for the agromechanics school are under construction.

In N o r t h A f r i c a , the M o r o c c a n ORT Committee is discussing the necessity of expanding the big boys' school to house also the parallel school now established apart in unsuitable premises. In A l - g i e r s , space is restricted, too restricted indeed, and the necessity of building is becoming more acute. The same may be said of C o n s t a n - t i n e , where the Consistory has placed a building area and the Government a building subsidy at ORT's disposal.

In I t a l y , particularly in Rome, the problem of an ORT house to combine all schools and to expand the motor mechanics school is becoming more urgent.

Unfortunately, the sponsors of ORT's work frequently overlook the fact that vocational schools do not only need machinery, tooling and instructors, but above all premises. This goes far to explain the difficulties encountered by the Executive in its efforts to include building expenses in the budget.

II. ORT management, a head manager for French ORT operations has been appointed and will take over within the next few weeks.

CENTRAL MEASURES

The past year is characterized not only by achievements in the field of vocational training proper, but also by the results of the ORT Union Central Office's measures with regard to administration, reporting system, bookkeeping and informative work.

ADMINISTRATION

1) Internal Organisation

- After overcoming various difficulties of a pre-eminently formal character, Mr. A. Blass could be delegated as representative to Iran. Thanks to his constructive energy, ORT has succeeded during the period under report in establishing schools on a newly created basis under extremely unfavourable conditions; in activating two ORT Committees; and in achieving a fruitful cooperation with the local AJDC management, the Sochnuth and other organisations.

- In September 1950, a special Department for Fund-increasing, Publicity and Organisation was founded and Executive member Dr. Sonnabend called to its head.

- In accordance with the altered circumstances, the ORT Union Office in Paris was reorganised and placed in charge of Mr. F. Schragger whose understanding for ORT's tasks and social and administrative experience contribute to making the Paris Office an important tool of the Central Administration. Mr. Schragger is assisted by Mr. C.L. Lang, our experienced and deserving secretary. Mention should be made in this connection of the active press service for the Jewish papers. - Important reductions were achieved concerning staff and administrative expenses.

- Mr. L. Engelman and Engineer Th. Blumenthal, collaborators of the Central Office, were delegated to Germany to accomplish tasks in the fields of bookkeeping, school inspection and control of stocks. Repeated conferences with Mrs. Dorothea Greene served to maintain closer contact with the management in Germany. Administrative expenses in connection with the international personnel were reduced.

- One of the chief consequences of Dr. Syngalowski's visit to Israel last May was the profitable reorganisation of the administration headed since June 1950 by Mr. J. Oleiski, tried and experienced ORT director.

- Particular attention had to be devoted to administrative matters in North Africa. A reform has been achieved by delegating Mr. V. Smaga to act as chief bookkeeper for Casablanca, Algiers and Tunis. As a consequence, many shortcomings were eliminated which used formerly to exert an unfavourable influence on our work.

- The director at Constantine will be transferred to Tunis and replaced by a new man.

- The ORT Union Central Office further decided to designate a Central Inspector for the North African vocational schools who is to stay there for the greater part of the year. The choice of the candidate will be made in accordance with the French ORT.

- In accordance with the local ORT management, a head manager for French ORT operations has been engaged and will take over within the next few weeks.

- Dr. Syngalowski's journey to Italy was not only devoted to a study of local conditions and to negotiations concerning the elaboration of an expanded ORT program for the children of Italian-Jewish poverty; a series of administrative questions was also settled in cooperation with President Renzo Levi and the directors Messrs. Fischer and Schoenkopf.

- In order to perfect administrative work including bookkeeping, reporting and a check on the ORT graduates' career, preparations for an ORT Directors' Conference in Geneva on March 19th are being made.

2) Central Bookkeeping

After the functions of the New York Financial and Accounting Office had been transferred to Geneva at the end of 1949, a new system of financial reports was introduced. The new reporting forms differ essentially from the former ones inasmuch as they afford a better insight into the financial situation of the national organisations. Not only do they give all details on current income and expenses, they also comprise all capital movements. In this way, a mere cash accounting was turned into a modern bookkeeping including creditors and debtors accounts. Despite the doubts of some experts,

experience has shown that the ORT accountants in the various countries have as a rule no difficulty in dealing with the new forms and that we receive well executed reports.

Visits of the head of the Central Bookkeeping and his collaborators to the various countries have strengthened the contact with the national organisations. Lack of time prevented us from establishing a more than modest internal bookkeeping control called for by the Executive decision of July 1950, in addition to the audit carried out by Messrs. Loeb & Troper. Thanks to the centralization of the ORT Union's New York, Paris and London accounting departments in Geneva, it has been possible to submit to the Executive a financial report on the year 1950 with all essential data in final form in the middle of February already. The audits by Messrs. Loeb & Troper have already begun, so that the final audit report may be expected at the end of April, i.e. three months earlier than last year.

3) Statistical Department

The Statistical Department created as part of the Central Office in 1950 ascertains the status of enrolment, staff and training units every month.

Accordingly, the national organisations' monthly reports to Geneva give the enrolment figure at the beginning of each month, the number of new admissions, departures and graduations during the month, and the enrolment at the end of the month for every training unit, with a repartition of enrolment among 11 vocational groups. The incoming reports are submitted to a searching analysis; if necessary, requested corrections are introduced.

An analysis of the available statistical data will be submitted separately.

After the national ORT offices had gradually familiarized themselves with the new reporting forms, training reports have been regularly received and generally found correct since September 1st, 1950, i.e. since the beginning of the new school year.

4) Technical and Pedagogical Assistance

The present volume contains a report by the Technical and Pedagogical Department whose systematic work of which the public is not always aware consists in providing all trade schools with syllabi, mural charts for pedagogic purposes, manuals, technical drawings and demonstration models.

The Department deals also with the completion of the technical equipment of our schools by choosing and purchasing the necessary apparatuses, machines and materials. The activities of this Department are very popular with the managements of the trade schools. The edition of new syllabi in their present form will be restricted next year for reasons of economy and other forms of instruction will be developed.

III.

RELATIONS WITH OTHER ORGANISATIONS

We note foremost the good collaboration with the American Joint Distribution Committee.

The periodic consultations between the management of the ORT Union and the European organisation of the AJDC habitually devoted to the problems of past and future quarters and the contact between our national committees and the local AJDC directors which our Central Office did much to promote have proved their worth. A control by the AJDC directors of the use of AJDC funds has been arranged in such a way that ORT's vocational system, internal arrangements and the distribution of funds within each school remain untrammelled.

This close mutual contact was furthered by the participation of Dr. A. Syngalowski at the conference of AJDC directors in Paris upon an invitation by Mr. M.W. Beckelman, European Director of the AJDC. Mr. Beckelman also promised his participation at the coming ORT Directors' Conference in Geneva.

The conclusion of the new Agreement with the AJDC is dealt with separately.

- The collaboration with the IRO has left nothing to be desired ever since this Organisation came into being and has been particularly intensified within the last few months.

In the course of last year, the agreements regarding Germany, Austria and the rehabilitation work in Switzerland were prolonged. The intermittent difficulties in Italy were examined and settled between our Central Office and the Geneva HQs of the IRO, so that the Italian agreement could also be prolonged until October, 1951.

At the moment, negotiations are under way concerning Dr. Syngalowski's request from IRO Director General D. Kingsly for assistance in kind by handing over machinery to the ORT Union for use. In a discussion of Dr. Halpérin with Mr. Myer Cohen, Assistant Director General, and with Mr. S. Mapes, Chief of the IRO Vocational Training Department, the gentlemen informed us that this request had been favourably received and had good prospects of being granted.

In the course of the negotiations, Sir Arthur Rucker, Deputy Director General of the IRO, stated that the IRO's experiences with ORT had always been of the best. IRO's favourable attitude with regard to the ORT Union and their recognition of ORT's achievements have found expression in the New Year's messages which Mr. Kingsley cabled to Dr. Syngalowski and to the ORT directors in Germany and Italy.

- The interest of the International Labour Office in ORT has gradually taken shape within the last year. On their initiative, a commission for studying the vocational training problems of adult migrants was established in December with the participation of representatives of the ILO, the IRO and the ORT Union. In this commission, ORT's Engineer Aleinick, Dr. Halpérin and Engineer Solun reported on ORT's experiences and proposals; subsequently, the IRO delegate stressed ORT's particular competence in these matters, declaring that the IRO owed to the ORT Union a very large part of their achievements in the field of vocational training.

The ILO evinced particular interest in the Central ORT Institute.

- We continued our relations with the UNESCO where we are represented by Mr. C.L. Lang, Secretary of our Paris Office. The November issue of "IMPETUS", official UNESCO publication, brought a detailed illustrated article

and should be brought before the sponsor and the public. This can only be on ORT in France and other countries. Negotiations are under way in order to obtain assistance for ORT under the "Technical Assistance" and "Point Four" programmes.

- Although the original plan envisaged on an initiative of the Jewish Agency, Jerusalem, of a large-scale collaboration for Hachsharah was not implemented in the course of last year, the practical cooperation between the Jewish Agency's representatives and ORT in Iran, South Africa and France was extended.

Other matters of common concern to ORT and to the Aliyah Department of the Jewish Agency are subjects of a correspondence between Geneva and Jerusalem.

IV.

NEW ORIENTATION CONCERNING THE ORT UNION'S MATERIAL RESOURCES

The following pages include a chapter entitled "Financing of ORT's Work in 1950".

At this state, we shall only endeavour to outline the influence of recent experiences on the ORT Union's orientation.

The funds on which ORT's work in Europe, Africa and Iran was dependent in recent years came, apart from local income, chiefly from the AJDC and from governmental sources through the International Refugee Organisation (IRO). The latter's assistance within the last three years amounted to approximately \$ 1,840,000.-- as compared with a total ORT Union expenditure of some \$ 10,000,000.-- Accordingly, the chief sources of income were the united Jewish appeals in America and the IRO. However, the changes in the field of relief work within the recent years have deprived the IRO of its basis and have rendered the U.S. United Jewish Appeal's fundraising much more difficult.

What are the causes of this? To be brief and blunt, they are to be found in the fact that the DP problem has lost its acuteness and the requirements of Israel their dramatic quality which considerably boosted collections after the creation of the State and during its war of defence. The United Appeal's high fundraising figures have recently fallen off. This resulted in the well-known decision that funds for Israel should be raised by other means (issue of bonds, etc.); this is also the origin of the no longer to be mistaken symptoms of crisis in the United Appeal. This crisis is due to the growing tendencies in the USA to abandon the centralized all-comprising and therefore psychologically less effective Appeal in favour of the diversified campaigns of former times which give the donor a chance to be again in personal contact with the concrete tasks to which he contributes.

We are attentively watching this development, but we believe we can already now state the following: We have entered an epoch in which new ways are sought to finance Israel and in which the consequences of the time of catastrophe, and in particular the DP problem, gradually disappear. At this time, the vital interest of ORT demands:

1) That its task, the value and the importance of vocational education in normal times, should be stressed as distinct from any other relief problem

and should be brought before the sponsor and the public. This can only be successfully accomplished if ORT will gradually engage in propaganda and fundraising campaigns of its own throughout the Jewish world.

2) That much greater efforts must be made in order to transfer part of the financial responsibilities for the vocational institutions to the public authorities in view of the fact that the focus of ORT's work has shifted to the resident population in the various countries as a consequence of the changes wrought in recent years.

3) That a training fee must become obligatory everywhere, exceptions being only admitted on the decision of special commissions to be established with all schools for this purpose.

4) That the school managements must be advised to attribute in their budgets an increasing importance to the proceeds of sales of students' products.

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If we work for the best possible execution of these latter tasks, we do so in the spirit of Dr. Lvovitch whose death we still mourn as the ORT Movement's biggest loss in that year.

ON HIS JOURNEY TO AMERICA

Geneva, February 21st, 1951.

A. S.

DR. SYNGALOWSKI'S REPORT ON HIS JOURNEY
TO AMERICA

Note was taken at the amplified Interim Committee session in September 1950 of the statement by Professor W. Haber and Mr. J. Hochman, participating American members of the World ORT Executive, concerning the fundraising situation in America and the present status of the American ORT Federation. Following these reports and the subsequent discussion it was decided that I should proceed to America.

My task there consisted of the following: 1) To negotiate, together with Professor Haber and the commission appointed by the AOF for this purpose, with the AJDC about the conditions for an agreement in 1951; 2) To consider with the AOF leadership the preparations to be made forthwith in order to be ready for that moment when it would no longer be possible to obtain funds from the AJDC resp. to obtain them to the extent warranted by the ORT Union's work; 3) To assist the Women's American ORT in the elaboration of a topical program for 1951 and to reach an understanding about the extent of the assistance which the ORT Union might expect from this source; 4) To settle **DR. SYNGALOWSKI'S REPORT** ORT Union Office in New York (not to be confounded with the AOF Headquarters there) which executes commissions for the Geneva Central Office, and to examine the possibilities in connection with the ORT Food Supply Corporation's future existence; 5) To discuss the chances of an independent ORT campaign in Canada with the leaders of the Canadian ORT Organisation and possibly to take the necessary steps towards renewing the agreement with the United Jewish Relief Appeal; 6) To inform the Jewish public about the present fundamental problems of the ORT Union.

ON HIS JOURNEY TO AMERICA

The Executive meeting of October dealt with the budget project for 1951.

As in the past, this project was submitted to the European Management of the AJDC and our national committees were advised to discuss their budget proposals with the local AJDC directors.

Preliminary discussions with the European Management of the AJDC had to wait until the opinions of their national directors were available. They took place immediately before my departure; it appeared that, in view of their diminished income, the AJDC had envisaged a greatly reduced ORT Union subsidy for 1951. Upon the request of Mr. Beckelman, European Director of the AJDC, I revealed our expected income from other sources. It was then noted that the proposed amount would be in no way sufficient to cover even our reduced budget which Mr. Beckelman considered on the whole justified. On the other hand, an understanding was reached on several points of the agreement to be signed in New York, notably the reporting system and the periodical consultations between the Paris and Geneva managements.

My stay in New York lasted from December 15th till January 20th. On the day of my arrival I was welcomed at a plenary session of the Women's American ORT National Board of Directors under the chairmanship of Mrs. L.

DR. SYNGALOWSKI'S REPORT ON HIS JOURNEY

Kaphan. I heard reports of the organisation's regional and national leaders on this organisation's country TO AMERICA successful activities. My message was conveyed to all WAO chapters. I had several other conferences with the WAO Executive at subsequent dates and I also addressed the second plenary session.

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the negotiations committee of the AOF, because 1) some members demanded an

Kaphan. I heard reports of the organisation's regional and national leaders on this organisation's country-wide successful activities. My message was conveyed to all WAO chapters. I had several other conferences with the WAO Executive at subsequent dates and I also addressed the second plenary session of their National Board of Directors shortly before my departure as well as some meetings of the organisation's most active members.

The National Board of Directors of the American ORT Federation appointed a commission for the agreement with the AJDC. This commission was composed of Mrs. Kaphan and Messrs. George Backer, Professor W. Haber, George Mintzer, Julius Hochman, A. Litton and A. Dolowitz. Both before and after the first contact with the AJDC leaders, several conferences of this negotiations committee took place, at which the following questions were discussed: The total subsidy to be requested from the AJDC; the problem of Israel; the budget of the ORT Union Executive; the sum required by the AOF to cover their administrative and propaganda expenses in 1951; the subsidy for the New York trade schools. Some members of the commission submitted proposals to consider the extension of the agreement to Israel a condition sine qua non of the negotiations. Mr. George Backer and others proposed on their part negotiations with the Jewish Agency and the United Jewish Appeal concerning a supplementary ORT campaign for Israel. I was of the opinion that, should an additional amount for Israel prove unattainable, it would not be to our advantage to include Israel in the proposed overall subsidy from the AJDC.

Our first contact with the gentlemen from the AJDC included Messrs. Edward Warburg, Leavitt, Dr. Schwartz, George Backer, Professor Haber and myself. It was followed by two subsequent meetings at which also Messrs. Goldwater and H. Weinberg from the AJDC and the other members of the AOF negotiations committee participated. The discussions were carried on in a very friendly spirit, showing the AJDC's great confidence in the ORT Union and a serious recognition of ORT's achievements. After a detailed exchange of opinions we were proposed \$ 8,000,000.- out of the first 65 million received by the United Jewish Appeal in which the AJDC shares with 33% after deduction of expenses. In addition, we were to receive another \$ 150,000.- if receipts should amount to 73 million.

In the discussions between Messrs. Leavitt, Dr. Schwartz and myself, the Tunis problem occupied an important place, because the gentlemen maintained that at least \$ 50,000.- of the Tunisian allocation had not been used by us and could therefore be included in our 1951 budget. They reverted again to this matter after further inquiries in Tunis. I opposed their argument pointing to the building under construction.

At the last meeting I agreed to a compromise proposed by Professor Haber in accordance with which the AJDC was to pay us a minimum of \$ 850,000 under any circumstances with an additional \$ 100,000.- out of the first two million by which the gross of 70 million would be exceeded. All participants considered an income of 72 million a realistic expectancy in view of the campaign's present course. The above-mentioned pretendedly unused Tunisian allocation was not included. Mr. Leavitt and I reached a full understanding as to the other conditions of the agreement.

The delay in the signature of the agreement was due to a request by the negotiations committee of the AOF, because 1) some members demanded an

increase of the provision for the AOF from \$ 50,000.- to \$ 70,000.- and the incorporation of a subsidy for the New York ORT schools to which the AJDC was opposed; 2) some ORT gentlemen wished to examine the Executive's budget project before the agreement was signed. It took several meetings to settle these points.

At a final meeting of the AOF National Board of Directors, the amount put down for the AOF in the agreement with the AJDC was fixed at \$ 65,000.- and I agreed to a \$ 15,000.- subsidy for the New York schools.

Professor Haber who devotes much of his time to the American ORT Federation enjoys the high esteem and general confidence of all its sections. The ORT Union has in him a devoted friend and a skilful and circumspect promoter of its interests. Mr. Hyman A. Schulson, the new AOF Director, has undertaken the implementation of the AOF's planned expansion.

The program decided upon with the Women's American ORT necessitates a further expansion of this far-flung organisation's activities of which the country and New York leadership under Mrs. L. Kaphan is the best guarantee.

It was clearly ascertained that the WAO must be directed in close contact with the management of the American ORT Federation and in accordance with the latter's policy.

The activities of the ORT Union Office in New York under Dr. J.G. Frumkin's management are in many ways important to the ORT Union's interests. On the other hand, there is no justification under present circumstances for the expenses of the ORT Tool Supply Corporation.

*

In order to discuss the affairs of the Canadian ORT Organisation, a delegation comprising Mrs. L.D. Crestohl, Mr.H. Greenwood, Mr.H. Stern and Executive Director H. Warshauer called on me in New York. It became apparent that an independent ORT drive cannot be envisaged in Canada this year. I was called to Montreal to negotiate with the United Jewish Relief Appeal and had a meeting with their Executive. They agreed to allocate to us the same amount as last year, although they had been compelled to cut down subsidies for all other organisations.

The meetings with the leaders of the Canadian ORT Organisation and with the management of the Women's Canadian ORT were devoted to the men's organisation's working program and to a decision on their contribution to the ORT Union's budget for 1951.

The Women's Canadian ORT is highly active under a management particularly devoted to our cause. The planned expansion of the Canadian ORT Organisation also includes the provision of machinery for the ORT Union similar to the Women's American ORT's MOT program.

*

Both in New York and in Montreal my visit contributed to the popularization of our topical problems. Particular mention must be made of the well attended conference with Jewish authors in New York which was widely

echoed in the Jewish and Anglo-Jewish press.

*

I have already hinted at my conclusions at the end of the "Central Report" comprised in this volume.

Both the United Jewish Appeal and the formerly welcomed principle of a strict centralization of U.S. fundraising are now going through a period of crisis. The situation outside of ORT and the ORT Union's vital interests themselves force us to make all preparations for an independent fundraising campaign next year and to work also in other countries in that direction.

I have a feeling of deep gratitude towards the leaders of the WDC who endeavoured to alleviate my tasks and towards the members of the AOF negotiations committee, in particular towards Professor Haber, for their good and friendly collaboration.

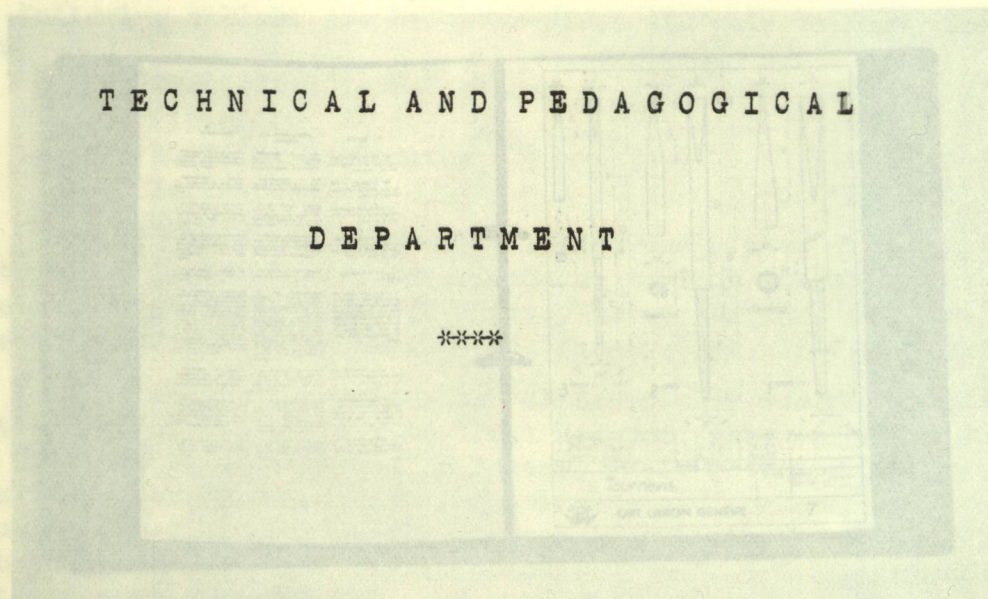
TECHNICAL AND PEDAGOGICAL

DEPARTMENT

TECHNICAL AND PEDAGOGICAL DEPARTMENT

The Technical and Pedagogical Department issues syllabi and other pedagogical material in close collaboration with the ORT organisations in the various countries. Accordingly, the syllabi are composed in such a way as to meet the requirements in any given country.

Before the syllabi go to print, proofs are sent to the specialists in the various ORT institutions for their opinions, proposals and corrections. They are edited in the form of loose-leaf folders so as to admit of additions and of changes in the sequence of drawings. Texts are provided in French, Hebrew and German with a free space for annotations in another language. This makes it possible to use the syllabi in all countries.



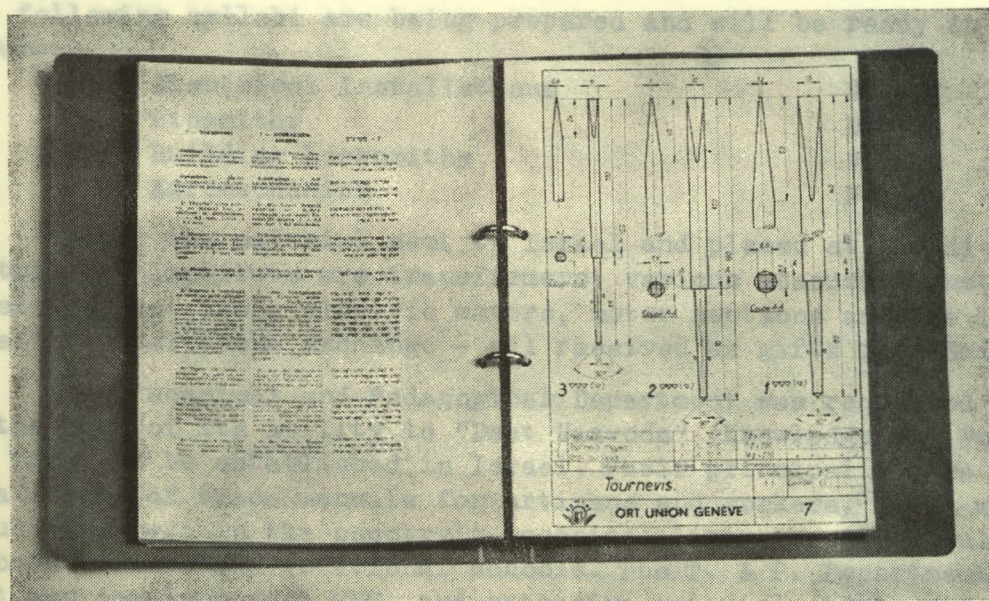
In the course of 1950, the Technical and Pedagogical Department sent the following documentation to the ORT schools in the world:

Country	Copies of Syllabi	Mural Charts	Other Manuals	Models and Demonstration Material
Israel	1092	253	474	28
France	688	52	6	1
South America	354	20	-	-
Anières Institute	195	30	255	42
Germany/Austria	188	21	-	-
Italy	110	14	-	1
Belgium	103	17	12	1
Greece	60	16	1	1
Iran	23	57	40	-
Holland	10	2	-	-
Total	2823	482	788	74

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<u>Total</u>	<u>2823</u>	<u>482</u>	<u>788</u>	<u>74</u>

During the period under report, the following syllabi were published and dispatched:

- Textile Technology No. 16
- Mechanical Curriculum No. 18
- Collection of technical drawings No. 19
- Watchmaking No. 21

In addition, a restricted number of the following syllabi were published and submitted to our organisations:

- Automechanics No. 17
- Agromechanics No. 20
- Refrigeration Technique No. 22
- Smithy Work No. 23
- Electromechanics No. 24
- Joinery No. 25
- Toolmaking No. 26

The following syllabi are being prepared and will be ready in the near future:

- Electrical Installations No. 27
- Tinsmithy No. 28
- Building Locksmithy No. 29
- Agromechanics No. 30

Among the material sent to Israel and placed at the disposal of the Central ORT Institute are transformers, various measuring instruments, models in cast iron, electric meters, motor sections and the laboratory model of a telephone exchange - all received as gifts from Swiss firms.

The Technical and Pedagogical Department was requested to contribute to the best of its ability to "Daat Vaavoda" (Knowledge and Work) a publishing firm, to be established in Israel. Their principal aim is the edition of a series of trade manuals for artisans and workers, which would bridge a much-felt gap in the country's technical literature and would be valuable to both workers and vocational schools. The T. & P. Department has already sent two complete such MMS. and extensive material (texts and drawings) for the elaboration of several other manuals on the spot. We have succeeded in obtaining mats of machines and apparatuses for this purpose from several Swiss firms.

*

In the case of new professions such as refrigeration technics and agromechanics for which no specialists are locally available, we have found the necessary experts and placed them at the disposal of the schools. In some cases we have given instructors the opportunity to make study trips to other countries so that they should gain proficiency by visiting the corresponding schools abroad and by studying their teaching methods with a view to their application in the ORT schools. Thus for instance, after careful preparation of all details by the T. & P. Department, the director of the Ben-Shemen vocational training centre of ORT has made a journey to Switzerland, France and Italy in order to study modern European training in a g r o m e c h a n i c s. Having now returned to Israel, he will place the experience gained abroad at the disposal of the Ben Shemen School for Agromechanics and of all Israeli ORT schools.

*

The Sao-Paulo School writes in their letter of 4.9.1950
Excerpts from some letters concerning syllabi and mural charts sent to the
T. & P. Department within the last few weeks:

From ORT FRANCAIS, Paris, 6 décembre 1950:

... "L'exécution de ces tableaux est parfaite et correspond aux
désiderata de nos professeurs. Tels que, ils nous seront d'une
très grande utilité."

From ORT ISRAEL, Tel-Aviv, January 3rd, 1951:

... "We were very glad of your charts. They are very beautiful and
are exactly what we need. We are already looking forward to
receiving the next dispatch."

From ORT ISRAEL, February 1st, 1951:

... "קבלנו את החוכניות לאגרומכניקה וחוברות למכניקה. הרשנו להביע
לכם את חודתנו החמה בעד העיון הרב לטובה ביה-ספרנו המקצועי בנן שמן.
היחס היפה שלכם והדאגה והעזרה לביה-הספר שלנו שנו באופן
יסודי לטובה את המצב אצלנו וזה יודעים אנו להעריך ומביעים
לכם רגשי תודה בשם כל חבר המדריכים והמורים..."

--- The Head: E. Jeangros.

TECHNICUM NEUCHATELOIS DU LOCLE ET DE LA CHAUX-DE-FONDS

ECOLE DE MECANIQUE LE LOCLE, Le Locle, le 9 février 1951.

From ORT ISRAEL, Tel-Aviv, February, 4th, 1951:

... "We are pleased with your Teaching Plan No. 26, toolmaking.
We should be grateful if you could let us have several additional
copies as quickly as only possible."

From ORT IRAN, 28 September 1950:

... "Nous vous remercions chaleureusement pour l'envoi des 19 tableaux
muraux et attendons avec impatience le prochain envoi
d'autres tableaux muraux en préparation, car, comme vous le savez,
nous en avons besoin d'urgence. Nous vous remercions également pour
les réponses rapides et les envois immédiats de tout le matériel que nous
avons demandé..."

From FEDERACION SUDAMERICANA ORT, Buenos Aires, september 26th, 1950.

... "We are glad to inform you herewith about the opinions we
received with regard to the wall-charts which we forwarded
with the necessary Spanish inscription to the Schools in
South-America:

The Montevideo Technical School writes:

"In conformity with the opinion of our teachers and professors
these wall-charts are a really pedagogical means of instructing,
owing to their simplicity and expression. - Also the Director of
the Mechanical and Electrical School of the Working University of
Montevideo who lectures on designing in our School has asked for
permission to obtain this material for this State Institution."

The Sao-Paulo School writes in their letter of 4.9.1950

"With real satisfaction we confirm receipt of this pedagogical method, which facilitates the illustration in the classes and which makes technical instruction more interesting. We thank you so much for this valuable cooperation and congratulate you on this happy initiative which will benefit our students."

From ESCUELA INDUSTRIAL ORT, Rio de Janeiro, December 22, 1950:

..."In the name of the school and on behalf of the President of the Sociedade ORT of Rio de Janeiro I wish to express you our very best thanks for the manuals which will be of great benefit to our aims."

From the CANTONAL OFFICE FOR VOCATIONAL TRAINING, Berne, January 16, 1951:

..."The syllabi Nos. 18, 19 and 25 which you sent us have aroused our vivid interest. Your undertaking constitutes an excellent idea and all syllabi will have most beneficial effects. The arrangement in loose-leaf folders should be appropriate because it allows of easy additions or corrections.

O R T S W The Head: E. Jeangros.

TECHNICUM NEUCHATELOIS DU LOCLE ET DE LA CHAUX-DE-FONDS

ECOLE DE MECANIQUE LE LOCLE, Le Locle, le 9 février 1951.

..."Je vous remercie pour votre envoi de tableaux muraux qui sont très intéressants et je pense que vous ne verrez pas d'inconvénient à ce que je le fasse parvenir à A. Vorpe de St. Imier pour qu'il en prenne également connaissance. Ces moyens d'enseignement sont très bons quand ils sont bien faits comme les vôtres.-

Je viens de recevoir votre dossier concernant le recueil de dessins destinés aux écoles de mécanique. Ces dessins sont très intéressants, c'est un bon travail de fait. L'enseignement par cette méthode imprime aux élèves des bases sûres. Concernant le cours d'atelier, il donne déjà une base précise des opérations de travail ainsi qu'une bonne préparation pour des études ultérieures pour calculer les prix de revient. Je me permets de conserver ces dossiers..."

TECHNICUM NEUCHATELOIS, ECOLE DE MECANIQUE
LE LOCLE

Le Directeur (-)

THE FINANCING OF ORT'S WORK.

In 1950 the budget of the ORT-Union was mainly based on the agreements with the American Joint Distribution Committee, the South African Jewish Appeal and the United Jewish Relief Agencies (Canada). As regards funds raised independently by various ORT-Organisations and placed at the disposal of the ORT-Union, the Womens' American ORT above all should be mentioned, who thanks to their membership campaign and the MCF Programme (Material for Overseas Training) have put a considerable sum at the disposal of the ORT-Union. In the same way Womens' Canadian ORT has made its contribution.

The share of ORT in the various appeals in Latin America was small, and was used chiefly **THE FINANCING** ORT schools.

Of considerable importance **of** for the overall activities of the ORT-Union in 1950 were also the amounts which IRO placed at the disposal of our local Organisations **ORT'S WORK** Italy, and the financial aid of the French Government amounting to 40% of the French ORT's budget. Details are given in the financial reports of the local Organisations and in the future consolidated report of ****** ORT-Union.

The free fund raising activities of the ORT Union itself conducted in the various countries **PUBLICITY** small this year in view of the united drives existing in the countries of the greatest financial importance. Mention should be made ****** of the income obtained from the collections in Central America which were conducted on behalf of the ORT Union by Dr. Merkin. An ORT Drive was initiated by Mr. V. Grossman in Sweden, with a target of 50,000 Swedish Crowns, of which Kr. 25,000 were collected in 1950 already. A sum of Kr.23,000 out of the Government grant of Kr.280,000 in 1947 is still available for the purchase of machinery in the country itself. There are prospects of another Government grant of Kr.25,000. At the end of 1950 President Meiss and Dr. Sonnabend have inaugurated a campaign in Denmark. Part of the revenue had already been collected by the end of 1950. Preparations are in hand for an appeal in Great Britain. The fact that the British Central Fund is not carrying on a campaign of its own this year has created a special situation. Dr. Sonnabend has twice visited England in order to prepare the ground for fund raising operations later on in the year. It is now certain that ORT will be included in the Chief Rabbi's appeal from the pulpit. This appeal will likewise be made in most of the other synagogues throughout the country.

In Australia the local communities have put down ORT for their 1951 appeal, but not for the 1950 one. During Dr. Syngalowski's stay in the U.S.A. and in Canada at the end of 1950 preparations were made to send ORT Union delegates from there to Australia and to New Zealand. Lack of a collection centre forced us to negotiate with our Australian friends in

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Of considerable importance for the overall activities of the ORT-Union in 1950 were also the amounts which IRO placed at the disposal of our local Organisations in Germany, Austria and Italy, and the financial aid of the French Government amounting to 40% of the French ORT's budget. Details are given in the financial reports of the local Organisations and in the future consolidated report of the ORT-Union.

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Melbourne and in Sidney separately; the final date of this ORT campaign has therefore not yet been laid down and negotiations are still proceeding.

An agreement for 1951 was concluded with the American Joint Distribution Committee, according to which ORT will obtain a total of \$ 950,000, of which \$ 850,000 are to come out of the first 70 million dollars collected by the United Jewish Appeal. A further \$ 100,000 are to follow in case the appeal yields another 2 million dollars.

The United Jewish Appeal in South Africa has put a sum of £ 60,000 at the disposal of ORT for 1951. Negotiations concerning an increase of this amount are still under way.

*
The last issue of the CHRONICLE carries a section devoted to women's ORT activities and we endeavour to make it a regular feature.

During Dr. Syngalowski's last visit in Canada an understanding was reached with the UJRA in Montreal, according to which ORT will obtain the same amount in 1951 as in the previous year. The Canadian ORT Organisation and the affiliated Womens' Canadian ORT have on their part promised a sum somewhat exceeding their 1950 contribution.

*
The official bulletin of the UNESCO, and in the December issue of the French "Images de la Vie."

The Central Office is by all ways and means striving to achieve an increase in the income of the local Organisations, which is of very great value although it does not serve to cover the work of the ORT Union as a whole. In this connection the Italian Campaign initiated by Dr. Sonnabend in November 1950 should be mentioned, which has set itself the target of raising 10,000,000 Lire to cover the needs of the Italian ORT. A considerable share of the Rome and Milan quotas has already been received.

In South America increased activity aimed at transferring a larger allocation to the ORT Union is making itself felt

Mr. A. Shaban in Johannesburg has declared his readiness at his own expense to visit South America on behalf of ORT this March.

PUBLICITY.

The volume of the ORT publicity emanating from the ORT Union Central Office has increased during recent months.

During 1950 and until the end of January 1951, eight issues of the CHRONICLE have appeared, among them a special issue devoted to the July session of the Central Board of the World ORT Union, and another one in memory of the late Dr. D. Lvovitch. Since November 1950 the CHRONICLE appears monthly. The leading articles deal with important ORT topics. News items from the CHRONICLE are reprinted in the ORT national bulletins, namely in the South African "Looking Ahead" and in the "American ORT Bulletin". The last issue of the CHRONICLE carries a section devoted to women's ORT activities and we endeavour to make it a regular feature.

PURCHASE AND TRANSPORT

The Department for Fundraising and Publicity at the ORT Union Central Office has ordered reprints for distribution abroad of articles which various national ORT Committees had published locally, notably in the Educational Supplement of the London "Times" of September 22, 1950, in the November-December issue of the "Impetus", the official bulletin of the UNESCO, and in the December issue of the French "Images de la Vie."

Considerable publicity received the press conferences by Dr. Syngalowski in Paris and New York. There were also many references to the trip by Judge Meiss and Dr. Sonnabend to Copenhagen in the general and Jewish press as well as in the JTA. Arrangements have been made for articles to appear in a series of papers.

Of some interest are several broadcasts which have taken place recently on the Israeli radio by President Jarach, Milan; from Teheran by Mr. A. Blass; and by Dr. Sonnabend over the B.B.C.

PURCHASE AND TRANSPORT OF MACHINERY

In 1950, the Purchasing Department dealt principally with ascertaining the requirements and placing orders for machine tools, electrical apparatus and installation materials, steels, small tools, sewing machines, shoemaking machines and other supplies. Moreover, complete installations and equipments for refrigeration, joinery, carpentry, automedians and agronechanics schools were drawn up and shipped. The above transports went chiefly to Israel, Iran, North Africa, Belgium and Greece.

Orders were placed in Switzerland, France, England, the United States, Denmark, Sweden and Italy. In order to accelerate their execution, a purchasing department was organised in the Paris Office of the OEEC Union which deals also with the transport and shipment of supplies bought in France.

The supervision of our central warehouses in Switzerland, Italy and Germany and the disposal of materials in stock according to directives of our Technical and Pedagogical Department was another task of this section.

In addition, machinery, tools and materials were purchased on behalf of the Central OEEC Institute.

PURCHASE AND TRANSPORT

The increasing prices for manufactured items and the scarcity of raw materials, in particular of steel and non-ferrous metals, presented certain difficulties. Thanks to our ^{o f} good relations with big contractors we succeeded in taking care of OEEC's interests and in obtaining favourable delivery times and preferential prices.

M A C H I N E R Y

Machines of particular importance shipped in 1950

- 19 lathes
- 5 milling machines
- 7 shaping machines
- 33 drilling machines
- 5 grinding machines
- 3 mechanical saws
- 10 welding units
- 3 woodworking machines
- 350 vices
- 21 electro motors
- 2 motorcars
- 2 jeeps
- 2 trucks
- 2 tractors
- 4 shoemaker's polishing machines
- 6 knitting machines
- 530 sewing machines
- 45.000 kgs. of tools and supplies

**

In addition, the following machines and materials are on order, chiefly for Israel, and will be shipped within the next few months.

- 26 lathes
- 3 milling machines
- 6 Dubied knitting machines
- 3 polishing machines
- 300 sewing machines
- 1 photo-copying machine
- various electrical materials
- 70.000 kgs. of various steels

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A U S T R I A

General Remarks

At the beginning of the year there were 5 schools with 25 different courses operating in Austria, notably in Vienna, Hallein, Ebelberg, Steyr and Wels. 889 students were enrolled in the vocational training courses and 749 in the language courses.

Owing to the closing of the camps in Steyr and Abelsberg and the decrease in population in camp Wels, we had to cease operations in the above mentioned schools. At the end of the year only the schools in Vienna and Hallein were working, the former having 220 students and the latter 63 students. Language courses are still held in Vienna, Hallein, Asten and Wels, where 292 students are attending English and Hebrew classes.

Vienna

Until the end of June, 1950, the courses in this school were held in different public trade schools of the city of Vienna. Since October 1950 an ORT school has been set up in the building of the DP Camp Arzbergerstrasse. This is a former Austrian school building, now placed at our disposal by the AJDC and the KZ-Verband. The school runs 5 courses while the courses in cosmetics and radiotechnics are still conducted in the public trade schools.

The camp will be **N A T I O N A L** and the building returned to the Austrian authorities. In this case our school will move to the premises of the Rothschild Hospital which is still operated as a DP camp.

R E P O R T S

Hallein

There was a very small decrease in the number of students, from 89 to 63, since the beginning of the year. There is still a demand for new courses in this camp and it would be very desirable to maintain the school.

Graduations

820 students graduated during the year 1950.

Relations with Other Organisations

We should like to stress particularly the very close co-operation with the IRO in Austria which has been maintained also during the last few months.

The administrative staff of the Austrian ORT Committee comprises several members under the guidance of its very active president, Mrs. Engelhardt-Hofner, it has taken charge of the social and cultural life of the students (libraries, recreational library, English language courses, singing courses, etc.).

The administrative staff of the Austrian ORT was reorganized last January. It comprises the following 11 members: Staff, Mrs. Maria Freudenthal, (Secretary); Mrs. H. Winkler, (Administrative Assistant); Mrs. E. Hollmann, (Typewriter Operator); Mrs. M. Huber, (Secretary); Mrs. M. Wolf, (Secretary); Mrs. M. Huber, (Secretary); Mrs. M. Huber, (Secretary); Mrs. M. Huber, (Secretary); Mrs. M. Huber, (Secretary); Mrs. M. Huber, (Secretary). The ORT Committee has successfully worked in a co-operative manner for the students in 1950.

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Owing to the closing of the camps in Steyr and Abelsberg and the decrease in population in camp Wels, we had to cease operations in the above mentioned schools. At the end of the year only the schools in Vienna and Hallein were working, the former having 220 students and the latter 63 students. Language courses are still held in Vienna, Hallein, Asten and Wels, where 292 students are attending English and Hebrew classes.

Vienna

Until the end of June, 1950, the courses in this school were held in different public trade schools of the city of Vienna. Since October 1950 an ORT school has been set up in the building of the DP Camp Arzbergerstrasse. This is a former Austrian school building, now placed at our disposal by the AJDC and the KZ-Verband. The school runs 5 courses while the courses in cosmetics and radiotechnics are still conducted in the public trade schools.

The camp will be dissolved in the near future and the building returned to the Austrian authorities. In this case our school will move to the premises of the Rothschild Hospital which is still operated as a DP camp.

Hallein

There was a very small decrease in the number of students, from 89 to 63, since the beginning of the year. There is still a demand for new courses in this camp and it would be very desirable to maintain the school.

Graduations

820 students graduated during the year 1950.

Relations with Other Organisations

We should like to stress particularly the very close co-operation with the IRO in Austria which has been maintained also during the last few months. The indefatigable work of the Women's ORT Committee deserves special mention. Under the guidance of its very active president, Mrs. A. Goldschmidt-Brodsky, it has taken charge of the social and cultural life of our students (canteen, vacations, library, English language course, cooking course for girls, etc).

The Administrative Council of the Belgian ORT was reorganised last January. It comprises the following 12 members: Mr. B. Van Praag, President, (Brussels); Mr. M. Ginsburg, Vice-President (Antwerp); Mr. P. Philippson, Vice-President (Brussels); Mr. M. Heiber, Secretary (Brussels); Mr. J. Wolf, Treasurer (Antwerp); Mr. R. Didisheim (Brussels); Rabbi S. Dreyfus (St. Josse-ten-Node); Mr. B. Edelberg (Brussels); Mr. Feiner (Antwerp); Mr. B. Jospa (Brussels); Mrs. B. Snesman-Crupnic (Brussels); Mr. W. Steinfeld (Antwerp). - The new Council has immediately decided on a fundraising campaign for our activities in 1951.

CANADA

BELGIUM

The current season, which started in late September, has seen a continuous programme of marginal fund-raising and public relations in support of the ORT programme.

As regards the Belgian ORT, the year 1950 was characterized by a progressive consolidation and stabilization of the work inaugurated at Brussels in 1946 and by the development of operations in Antwerp.

Enrolment figures are satisfactory. As compared with 426 students on January 1st, 1950, a total of 447 trainees were registered on December 31, 1950. 115 graduates have received diplomas for 11 trades.

At Antwerp, a school and a training workshop in electrotechnics for adolescents and adults were opened in 1950; they comprise at present 16 pupils.

Training in dressmaking for more than 60 Jessode Hatorah students is making good progress.

At the end of 1950, ORT had 100 students at Antwerp as compared to 57 in January, 1950.

Negotiations were carried on with the Jessode Hatorah concerning the establishment of joinery and electrical training workshop at the Yeshiva (dependent on the Jessode Hatorah) and of manual training classes for the primary school pupils of the Jessode Hatorah. This project would increase enrolment by 250 approximately; its realization depends only on our financial resources in 1951.

The Antwerp ORT Committee maintains close contact with local activities and contributes to them financially with the aid of membership dues and the proceeds of the traditional annual dance.

Recently, an organisation of former students was created as a bond between ORT and its graduates, to centralise offers and demands of jobs and to let our former students profit systematically by our possibilities of obtaining working permits.

The cooperative workshop for proficiency in shirtmaking set up two years ago has again achieved satisfactory results. The students produce impeccably executed garments which find a ready market among leading local firms. This arrangement is favourable in two ways: Cooperative workers make a living and increase their proficiency.

The indefatigable work of the Women's ORT Committee deserves special mention. Under the guidance of its very active president, Mrs. A. Goldschmidt-Brodsky, it has taken charge of the social and cultural life of our students (canteen, vacations, library, English language course, cooking course for girls, etc).

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C A N A D A

The current season, which started in late September, has seen a continuous programme of marginal fund-raising and public relations in support of the ORT programme. The Men's, Women's and junior groups have conducted activities designed to furnish vitally needed funds for our accepted responsibilities in Europe and Israel and to make the accomplishments and task of ORT better-known throughout the Dominion of Canada.

Expansion - Membership

Of significant importance were the activities conducted in communities where, heretofore, there did not exist any organized support of ORT. The recently formed Toronto Women's ORT presented a particularly successful Fashion Show on October 4th, to which more than 300 women were attracted. Mrs. Serge Jarvis of Women's American ORT was guest speaker and the National Executive of Women's Canadian ORT was represented in the person of Mrs. H.D. Cheifetz, first Vice-President.

The success of this activity is reflected in the rapid growth of the membership in this new centre. More than 150 members have joined thus far, and a well-attended first Annual Membership Luncheon on November 30th heard Mrs. Leon D. Crestohl, President of Women's Canadian ORT and member of the World ORT Executive, report on her recent trip through Europe and Israel. Since then, several individual groups have been formed and, on February 8th, Mrs. Crestohl spoke in Toronto to help Toronto Women's ORT set up a Regional Board.

Further success in establishing Toronto as a strong ORT centre is promised by the acceptance of Mr. D.Lou Harris, an outstanding leader of the Jewish Community, as President of the Toronto ORT Organization. Plans are now under way for the recruitment of other prominent leaders as members of the ORT Executive Committee in that city. In connection with the visit of Mr. Julius Hochman to Toronto, for negotiations with the United Jewish Relief Agencies, a meeting was held with the leaders of a number of trade unions, Workmen's Circle, etc., at which time a provisional committee was established for a Labour ORT group. Through Mr. Hochman's representation, an editorial about ORT was published in the Toronto Daily Star, that city's leading newspaper. A membership Campaign is to be launched at the end of February.

The Ottawa Region of Women's Canadian ORT, which includes Pembroke and Cornwall, Ontario, reported a good attendance at their Annual Membership Luncheon on October 31st. They are planning to repeat their highly successful Children's Fashion Show of last year, as well as to hold raffles, a bingo night and rummage sales to help meet their objectives.

Mr. H. Warshauer, Executive Director, will leave the latter part of February on a Western tour, to meet with leaders of the Jewish communities, to organize support for ORT.

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With the co-operation of the Israeli Forum, a local non-political Zionist group, the Canadian ORT Organization held an open meeting on December 10th. A large and enthusiastic audience heard Mr. Leon D. Crestohl, K.C., M.P., a member of the Executive Board of the Canadian ORT Organization and President of the Eastern Region of the Zionist Organization of Canada, report on the programme and activities of ORT in Israel, from which he had just returned. Mr. Crestohl was thanked by Mr. Samuel Berger, President of the Ottawa Jewish Community.

A visit to Hamilton Ont., by Mr. H. Warshauer, where he addressed the Council of Jewish Organizations, resulted in the expression of interest and pledges of support by a number of leaders of that Jewish community. Articles made by students in ORT schools were prominently displayed for several days in the newly erected Jewish Community Centre of Hamilton.

The first issue of the combined Bulletin of men's and women's Canadian ORT, "The Canadian ORT Reporter", appeared in January and will be published monthly with the exception of the summer months.

The Canadian ORT Federation held an Exhibit of World ORT Craftsmanship on January 21st at the Mount Royal Hotel, which proved the most outstanding ORT function in Canada to date. The Exhibit included articles made by students in ORT schools in various countries. The Honorable Gaspart Fauteux, Lt. Governor of the Province of Quebec, opened the Exhibit as Honorary Patron. Other patrons included the Federal Minister of Labour, Mr. Milton Gregg (who was unable to attend), as well as the Israeli, U.S., Italian, French and Netherlands Consuls to Canada. Leading representatives of the national and local Jewish community also attended. To tie this affair in with the membership expansion, invitations were sent to all paid up members. The following week, the exhibit was on display at the Jewish Community Services Building, as part of the Montreal Jewish Cultural Festival. The exhibit will, in part, be shown in various Canadian communities.

Following his negotiations with the J.D.C. in the United States, Dr. A. Syngalowski visited Montreal January 15th and 16th to confer with leaders of the United Jewish Relief Agencies, regarding an allocation to the ORT programme for the year 1951. The U.J.R.A. committee indicated their understanding of the fine work ORT is conducting and stated they would endeavour to furnish funds commensurate with ORT's role in the rehabilitation of the Jewish people. During his two-day stay, Dr. Syngalowski also met with members of the Executive Board of Women's Canadian ORT and the Canadian ORT Organization and addressed a meeting of the Regional Board of Montreal Women's ORT. Dr. Syngalowski helped advance plans for the functioning of a Federation to encompass the existing groups in Canada and provide a unification of activities.

The largest unit of Women's Canadian ORT, Montreal Women's ORT, held their annual bazaar on December 5th with outstanding success. The Social Teas, a novel project they introduced at the beginning of November, held by individual members in their homes on certain specified days, raised considerable funds. Each hostess marked this occasion in her home as a celebration of ORT's 70th Birthday. The Annual Souvenir Programme sponsored by Montreal Women's ORT is now under way and they are considering presentation of a play, with a cast of ORT members, before the end of the season.

Junior ORT has also experienced progress during recent months. The recently established group in Toronto has expanded. The Montreal Juniors conducted a Hanukah dance on December 6th and were able to raise a sum toward their general scholarship programme of aid towards the training of students in Israeli ORT schools.

M.I.T. (Material for Israel Training)

The Montreal Region held their annual M.I.T. Luncheon on October 11th, when Mr. Leo Fuld, International Singing and Recording Artist, gave his services. A large and beautiful collection of materials were assembled for shipment to Israel. A second one left recently, including hot chocolate for the students,

which is a project adopted by Women's Canadian ORT to enable the students to study more comfortably. Another shipment, chiefly of hot chocolate, is to go shortly.

Educational Assistance I N A

A scholarship programme, participated in jointly by the men and women, through the Co-ordinating Committee for Educational Assistance of the Montreal Jewish Vocational Service, has provided the means whereby a number of new Canadians, most of them former ORT students, have been aided in pursuing further training in their chosen vocations.

A special committee of ORT supporters from Europe and Shanghai is being organized for the purpose of providing assistance to new arrivals in preparation for the securing of necessary trade licenses by tutoring them in the requirements and Canadian terminology of varied trades.

Tool Supply Programme

In talks with the Canadian ORT Organization, while he was in Montreal, Dr. Syngalowski arranged with them for the adoption of a tool supply programme. In support of this, the Canadian ORT is planning a "get acquainted dance" in April and the Tool Supply Committee is considering all ways and means to reach a \$ 25,000 objective for this programme.

Members of the Shanghai ORT Committee, the following personalities were elected in their place in December, 1950:

- Mr. E.F. Toeg, Chairman of the Committee of the Shanghai Jewish School;
- Mr. M.N. Hasanoff, Member of the Committee of the Shanghai Ashkenasi Organisations;
- Mr. J. Zimin, Honorary Secretary of the Shanghai Jewish School.

F R A N C E

The year 1950 has seen a consolidation of French ORT's activities. It was characterized by several outstanding features.

C H I N A

Vocational training has now reached a normal duration of three years. All training centres of the French ORT, with the exception of Montreuil which has still a considerable number of adult students, are now frequented by youngsters between 14 and 17 years of age.

S H A N G H A I

Whereas during the first post-war years the majority of our students were of Shanghai ORT is sending us regular, but very brief reports. They reveal that enrolment at the end of December, 1950, comprised 43 adolescent students of whom 21 frequent the woodworking and 22 the dressmaking atelier. This country during their infancy. Their educational standard has improved, for once the war was over, youngsters again received normal primary schooling were immediately after the war.

In the course of 1950, a total of 140 students were vocationally trained by the Shanghai ORT. They are now turning to machine shop work, electricity and other trades, too.

Following closely the labour market and the changing conditions of vocational training, the French ORT has had to adapt its curriculum which appear overrun in favour of less crowded professions. At the beginning of 1950, following the establishment of new Hachsharoth in France, the Agricultural Department enlarged its field of action.

Mr. E.F. Toeg, Chairman of the Committee of the Shanghai Jewish School; Mr. M.N. Hasanoff, Member of the Committee of the Shanghai Ashkenasi Organisations; Mr. J. Zimin, Honorary Secretary of the Shanghai Jewish School. Of particular importance, however, are the excellent results achieved successful in official Examinations of Professional Capability was much higher than in other schools. In June 1950, 13 candidates from the Montreuil radio school out of 15, i. e. 87% passed these tests compared with 49% from other schools in the district. In the general classification, ORT students held the first, third, twelfth and thirteenth place. Out of 17 candidates presented by the Montreuil mechanics school, 14 were given diplomas; this means the success of 82% as against an average of 32% in other schools of the Parisian region. Results were equally satisfactory in our provincial and North African schools.

As a result of this achievement, the Departmental Committee of Technical Education of the Seine Department resolved to increase the percentage of apprenticeship taxes which ORT is entitled to receive from 25 to 60% - both a moral victory and a considerable financial gain.

Owing to the budgetary restrictions for 1950/51, ORT had to do some curtailing at the beginning of this school year. Certain sections were closed down and the centre at Nice was abandoned entirely at the end of 1950.

During 1950, An initiative was developed which may exert a strong influence on Jewish social institutions in France, notably the United Jewish Social Fund, which was established on the lines of the U.S. United Jewish Appeal. It is supposed to compensate the big cuts in the budgets of Jewish

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Whereas during the first post-war years the majority of our students were of foreign origin, they are now either French-born or have arrived in this country during their infancy. Their educational standards have improved, for once the war was over, youngsters again received normal primary schooling and they are thus better equipped for vocational training than our adolescents were immediately after the war.

In 1950, the most capable students have no longer all insisted on studying radio technics. They are now turning to machine shop work, electricity and other trades, too.

Following closely the labour market and the changing conditions of vocational training, the French ORT has abandoned instruction in trades which appear overrun in favour of less crowded professions.

At the beginning of 1950, following the establishment of new Hachsharoth in France, the Agricultural Department enlarged its field of action. On March 15th, an agreement was concluded with the Jewish Agency who placed ORT in charge of agricultural training in several Hachsharoth.

Of particular importance, however, are the excellent results achieved at the final examinations in 1950. The percentage of ORT students who were successful in official Examinations of Professional Capability was much higher than in other schools. In June 1950, 13 candidates from the Montreuil radio school out of 15, i. e. 87% passed these tests compared with 49% from other schools in the district. In the general classification, ORT students held the first, third, twelfth and thirteenth place. Out of 17 candidates presented by the Montreuil mechanics school, 14 were given diplomas; this means the success of 82% as against an average of 32% in other schools of the Parisian region. Results were equally satisfactory in our provincial and North African schools.

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During 1950, an initiative was developed which may exert a strong influence on Jewish social institutions in France, notably the United Jewish Social Fund, which was established on the lines of the U.S. United Jewish Appeal. It is supposed to compensate the big cuts in the budgets of Jewish

organisations subsequent to the decrease in AJDC subsidies. The United Jewish Social Fund will centralize the fund-raising of the participating institutions with the exception of membership fees. Their 1950 "United Appeal" campaign comprised also the aid for Israel. In 1951, however, the United Fund and the aid of Israel will have separate collections. The results of the first campaign were insufficient.

Unfortunately, the financial situation of many students is getting progressively worse. The scholarships allocated by various organisations depending on the AJDC (such as the Cojasor and the SSJ) and by the IRO before the termination of the latter's activities have been considerably reduced. Many of our students, particularly the adults, cannot acquire a trade if they are left without assistance during their training period.

The Women's Committee which is in charge of the social affairs of our students is faced with an increasingly difficult task. Despite their efforts on an extended scale they have been able to meet part of the new requirements only.

Our information department, by organizing exhibits and arranging for interviews with dailies and trade papers, was busy propagandizing the work of ORT, recruiting students, convincing those who have not yet understood the necessity of learning a trade, popularizing ORT's activities in order to promote the campaign for apprenticeship taxes, and proclaiming the results obtained by ORT schools. The year 1950 brought a full harvest of French and foreign comments on ORT's achievements.

Technical Instruction:

In the course of 1950, the vocational training centres of ORT were frequented by 3874 students in continental France and 1.643 in North Africa, i.e. by a total of 5.517 adolescent and adult trainees. Among these, 80% are young people of less than 18 years; 65% are male, 35% female students. In 1950, the following sections have been opened:

<u>Town:</u>	<u>Section:</u>
Montreuil near Paris	Evening class in television Housepainting Daytime class in television Third grade in joinery Second grade in electricity
Strasbourg	Radio (proficiency course) Second grade in locksmithy
Lyons	First grades in electricity and radio Third grade in Motorcar mechanics " " of shoemaking " " of radiotechnics
Marseilles	" " of electricity " " of radiotechnics
Le Roc	Agricultural training centre
La Zette	" " "
Tourette sur Loup	" " "
Hénonville	Gardening course

At the end of the school year, 17 machine shop, 16 dressmaking and 15 radio. On the other hand, budgetary restrictions forced us to close down the following institutions:

<u>Town:</u>	<u>Section:</u>
Montreuil near Paris	Furriers
	Building electricity
Strasbourg	First grade in dressmaking
Lyons	Evening class in dressmaking
	Ready-made clothing manufacture
	Ceramics
	Joinery
Marseilles	Preparatory class for dressmakers
	Marine school
Nice	Trouser making
	" cutting
	Dressmaking
	Hairdressing
Malmaison	Gardening course
Bellevue	" "
Brunoy	" " at the Arbeiterring House
Les Bonnets	Agricultural Centre transferred to Sardelis
Encoudrille	" "
Monbardon	" "
Taverny	Cardboard work

The typewriter repair section has been placed in charge of the Social of the Ministry of Labour and we have therefore been able to maintain the syndicate of furriers and allied professions with the Chamber of Commerce has asked us to set up a school to train qualified workers; they are

Owing to the closing down of these units, the total number of ORT students in continental France and North Africa has decreased by 397 from (5.914 in 1949 to 5512 in 1950) In the course of this year, 2.478 new recruits have joined our schools, among them 1.543 at the beginning of the present school year. Almost 1.600 requests for admission could not be met.

The repartition of students by trades in 1949 as compared with 1950 indicate clearly the increased interest of Jewish youth for modern trades. Although the student total has decreased by 388, the number of pupils engaged in metal work augmented by 271 from 1.063 to 1.334.

As to the social status of our pupils, 55% among the less than 18 year old trainees are orphans and children of deported persons. 75% approximately are destitute.

The Montreuil Centre.

In the course of 1950, this Centre has provided vocational training for 1.558 persons. Among the 620 students who concluded their apprenticeship 451 are exercising their trade, of whom 29 abroad. The remaining 169 have not been able to obtain a working permit; we are without news of some emigrated graduates.

At the end of the school year, 17 machine shop, 16 dressmaking and 15 radio trainees presented themselves for Professional Capability Examinations; 34 succeeded and it is to be noted that they are among the best in the general classification. As a rule, only 50% of the candidates from the Paris region succeed.

The graduates of our accelerated courses have also passed final examinations. In the following we give a statistical breakdown of examination results:

	candidates for examination	successfully passed
Typewriter repair	9	8
Radiotechnics	27	23
Refrigeration technics	14	8
Tailoring	10	10
Leather work	12	8
Housepainting	7	7
Trouser making	16	10
Men's cutting	11	11
Corsetry	11	10
Draftsmanship	20	20
Millinery	14	12
Haute Couture	14	13
Cosmetic Chemistry	13	11
Applied cosmetics	<u>12</u>	<u>12</u>
Total	190	163

The typewriter repair section has been placed in charge of the Social Security of the Ministry of Labour and we have therefore been able to maintain it.

The syndicate of furriers and allied professions with the Chamber of Commerce has asked us to set up a school to train qualified workers; they are prepared to bear the costs. Negotiations are still under way.

As of January 31st, 1951, the Montreuil Centre had 283 adolescent and 293 adult students, i. e. a total of 576 trainees. To these must be added the 308 adolescents (226 boys and 82 girls) placed with private artisans by our Apprentice Placement Service.

Lyons:

The radio, motorcar mechanics and shoemaking schools are developing normally. Third-grade classes were opened at the beginning of this school year. The first radio grade has been closed down provisionally and replaced by first-grade studies in electricity in pursuance of our plan to exchange overcrowded trades against professions with better prospects of employment.

After only two years of training, three radio students presented themselves for the Professional Capability Examination and succeeded. One of them obtained the first prize for Lyons radio graduates and his diploma was presented to him by the Chamber of Trades.

The eleven graduates in manufacture of ready-made clothing are working in their profession.

At the beginning of this school year, the girls' school was transferred to new premises, which permitted a more efficient and complete arrangement of the boys' quarters.

As of January 31st, 1951, the Lyons ORT had 137 students and apprentices.

Strasbourg:

Out of the 26 ORT students undergoing Professional Capability Examinations (8 electricians, 7 radio technicians and 11 dressmakers) 22, i. e. 85%, passed the tests, which is an excellent result.

Following a request by the Radio Technicians' Syndicate, a proficiency course (evening classes) has been established. However, the girls' school must gradually be closed down. Out of the 135 pupils and apprentices undergoing training through ORT as of January 31st, 1951, 70 are resident students.

Marseilles:

Owing to the extension of studies from two to three years, the Marseilles Centre has not yet been able to present candidates for the Professional Capability Examinations. Nine dressmaking graduates are now exercising their profession. Budgetary restrictions forced us to close down the preparatory class at the girls' school and to limit recruitment. Accordingly, 43 candidates had to be turned down at the beginning of this school year. For the same reason, the Marine School was closed down at the end of last school year.

Apprentice Placement Service:

As always, the Apprentice Placement Service attracted a great number of boys and girls in September and October especially. Whereas during the first years after the liberation, most of the candidates desirous of learning a trade in private ateliers were recently arrived refugees, this is no longer the case. Mass immigration has come to an end. The majority of applicants for private apprenticeship under ORT's supervision are now French Jews. They are as rule in a hurry to earn a living and wish to learn tailoring or dressmaking. However, after a psychotechnical and medical examination, many are directed towards other trades for which they show greater aptitude. Naturally, their preferences are taken into account.

From October, 1950, till the end of January, 1951, the Apprentice Placement Service in Paris has found openings for 94 adolescents in private workshops and has found new masters for 104 apprentices.

Agricultural Department:

Agricultural Training:

The urgent necessity for the agricultural training of Jewish youth desirous of emigrating to Israel is strongly felt. The Jewish Agency has augmented the number of Hachsharoth in France. On March 15, 1950, they concluded an agreement with the French ORT providing for the supervision of agricultural education in several Hachsharoth by ORT.

The French ORT is continuing its work in its two training farms of La Roche and Cambes-de-Pujols and in seven Hachsharoth belonging to various Chalutzim movements. Altogether, ORT has given such training to 552 boys and girls during 1950.

At the La Roche Farm, 21 youngsters are undergoing training. They are members of the Hachomer Hatzair. In the course of last year, the refectory has been re-arranged. The harvest was very good. The experimental field established two years ago has again given highly satisfactory results. Last summer, its grain harvest was the best of the region, amounting to 28 cwt. pro hectare as compared with 17 at other farms.

At Cambes-de-Pujols, the 31 trainees are members of the Bahad. During 1950, gardening has been greatly expanded. Poultry farming has reached new heights owing to the construction of a modern poultry-yard where Leghorns are bred. At both training farms, the students are instructed in all types of farm and garden work. They are acquiring experience with cattle and in motorized farming (tractors).

Moreover, on January 31st, 1951, ORT was providing agricultural training in the following five establishments: 1) Tourettes -sur-Loup (Dept. Alpes-Maritimes) for Moshavim students; 2) La Galinière (Bouches-du-Rhône) for Habonim; 3) Sardelis (Hte-Garonne) also for Habonim; La Zette (Lot-et-Garonne) for Hashomer Hatzair; 5) Le Roc (Dordogne) for Habonim. In these five Hachsharoth, 173 adolescents are undergoing training.

Gardening Courses:

In 1950, ORT maintained gardening courses at several children's homes of the Paris region, thereby initiating 247 boys and girls to agricultural work. Owing to the financial situation, we have been obliged to ask the various organizations to contribute to the teachers' salaries. Only the Aliyath Hanoar have accepted. We have therefore been compelled to limit our work to the two gardens belonging to this organisation, notably the one at Brunoy in the children's home of the Jewish National Relief (General Zionists) for 90 Aliyat Hanoar charges, and the one at Hénonville at the Poale Agoudath Israel children's home for 32 children.

Agricultural Credits:

In accordance with our agreement with the IRO and the Jewish Credit Fund, our Agricultural Department undertakes research into the requests received by these two organisations.

In January, 1951, we were consulted by the Social Service for Emigrant Aid about the possibility of granting agricultural credits to refugees, out of funds placed by the IRO at the latter organisation's disposal. They may hand their research cases over to us, as the IRO has done until now.

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Following a proposal of the European Office of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, Mr. Icchaikin, Chief of the Agricultural Department of the French ORT, has just undertaken a study trip to Israel. The assistance of the Agricultural Ministry, of the Agricultural Cooperative Service at the Ministry of Labour and particularly of the Managements of the Hityashvouth and the Agricultural Experimental Station at Rehovoth, as well as the visits

proposed by the local ORT management enabled Mr. Icchaikin to acquire a sound knowledge of the situation of the various agricultural enterprises in Israel.

Women's Committee:
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At the beginning of 1950, the Women's ORT Committee effected important purchases of clothing articles, particularly shoes, underwear and pullovers, for needy students.

The Women's Committee is constantly enlarging its domain and multiplying its initiatives. Whereas the Social Relief Commission dealt with an average of three cases per week in 1949, 18 a week are studied today.

Since last year, the number of meals served at the Montreuil canteen on behalf of the Women's Committee has been doubled. 70 students were sent away on vacations at their cost. In 1950, ORT had no vacation colony of its own and confided therefore its students to specialized agencies. One group of trainees went to the sea, another to the mountains.

Since October, 1950, the Women's Committee has devoted itself chiefly to the preparation of its annual sale, principal source of revenue for its relief funds. The sale took place on December 10th at the Hotel Georges V in Paris. Thousands of persons thronged around the stands, and receipts totalled 2.100.000 francs. Well-known authors autographed their books.

In order to promote the apprenticeship tax campaign, the Women's Committee set up a special commission who did valuable work. This, however, was just a beginning. The Women's Committee hopes to improve its results in 1951.

Apprenticeship Tax Service:
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This Service was organized more efficiently in 1950. It was decided to maintain its activities throughout the year. An Apprenticeship Tax Commission was constituted to which various industrialists belong.

Employing the usual means of Propaganda (illustrated leaflets, circular letters), the Service contacted the most important personalities in the fields of industry and commerce.

Owing to the remarkable results of Montreuil students at the Capability Examinations, the authorities on technical education in the Seine Department have decided to increase ORT's percentage of the apprenticeship tax from 25 to 60%. This decision has come too late to be of use in 1950, but we have immediately sent circular letters to all our contributors in 1949 and 1950.

With the assistance of the management, administration, instructors, teachers and members of the Apprenticeship Tax Commission, we have contacted more than 2.000 enterprises directly or indirectly. In 1949, 171 enterprises had paid us a total of 2.014.399 francs, and 5.258.000 francs had been contributed by 550 establishments in 1950.

We are particularly grateful to several syndicates, such as those of ready-made clothing-workers, and others, who undertook to secure the assistance of their members.

One of the most efficient means to familiarize high officials in the Ministry of National Education. Their opinion has been decisive. The Service did its best to promote the drive also in the provinces. We have thus received contributions from Rheims, Nancy, Epinal and other cities. In towns where ORT is active, a tax campaign has been launched. To our regret, the local laws at Strasbourg have prevented our receiving contributions from this city. On the other hand, Lyons has surpassed its figure for 1949. At Marseilles, for the first time, we have undertaken a thorough study of prospects; our expectations have been surpassed.

The Apprenticeship Tax Service is convinced that, with increased experience, an up-to-date list of prospects and with our extensive connections, 1951 receipts will surpass the results 1950 by far.

Information Department

During the year under report, the Information Department continued its propaganda towards recruiting students and leading young people towards manual work. It has also propagandized ORT's work among all classes of the population in order to facilitate the apprenticeship tax campaign. It inspired numerous articles published in dailies and trade magazines of various political tendencies.

Illustrated reports of this kind were all the more needed because budgetary restrictions forced us to cut down on our own publications. We could publish only one brochure, "Léon Bramson and the ORT Union" by Dr. David Lvovitch, which appeared in July, 1950, at the occasion of ORT's 70th anniversary; we continue the publication of our information bulletin "Efforts and Realisations", whose December issue appeared both in French and in Yiddish and comprised studies on social and humanitarian problems of vocational training.

Several leaflets were published in aid of the apprenticeship tax campaign in Paris and in the provinces. Others were edited for the use of the various centres in continental France and North Africa in recruiting new members and students.

163 articles on ORT appeared in 1950, familiarizing the public with its activities and importance. Three among these are cited below; they appeared in magazines of the highest standing and were thus bound to be most effective: "IMPETUS", the official magazine of the UNESCO's Reconstruction Service, published in its December issue an illustrated article of three pages paying tribute to ORT's work. Could there be a better support for us and a more authoritative voice as far as the public is concerned than this publication of the United Nations? "AVENIRS", a magazine devoted to technical education, analysed ORT's teaching methods as practised in Montreuil in the most flattering terms. "IMAGES DE LA VIE", an illustrated monthly, devoted two pages of its December issue to "Jewish Reconstruction through Work".

At the end of November, Dr. A. Syngalowski addressed a gathering of representatives of the French Jewish Press and Paris correspondents of big overseas papers, describing ORT'S work throughout the world; his speech was commented upon in most Jewish papers in France and in important dailies abroad.

More than 50 articles on ORT appeared in France merely during the period between October 1st, 1950 and January 31st, 1951.

One of the most efficient means to familiarize high officials in the Ministries and the public with ORT's teaching methods and the results achieved thereby are exhibits of students' products.

General Remarks
 One such exhibit was held in Paris in June, 1950, and was visited by Mr. Paul Bacon, Minister of Labour, who proclaimed his impressions with the following words: "I have now been able to appreciate the way in which this Centre has been organised. I wish that most centres could adopt the same organisational, teaching, pedagogical and recruiting methods. You may be assured that the Ministry of Labour will continue to give it its entire attention and benevolence, no matter who is at its head. I thank you for your magnificent work."

This exhibition made also a deep impression on the inspectors of the Ministries of Labour and of National Education. Their opinion has been decisive in the matter of continued subsidies by the Ministry of Labour for the Montreuil Centre and in the permission to receive apprenticeship taxes.

Many influential French and foreign personalities have visited our Centre in Montreuil.

The Information Department continues its collaboration in the principal Paris manifestations on Jewish educational and cultural matters. It participates in the work of the CECIF (Council for Jewish Education and Culture in France); it represented ORT at the Educational Conference of European, African and Australian representatives held in Paris in November, 1950, on the initiative of the Jewish Agency. At the exhibiton of Jewish education organised for the duration of this conference ORT participated with a much remarked display.

As member of the French Committee of Non-Governmental Organisations for Liaison and Documentation with the Information Centre of the United Nations in Paris, our Information Department has been able to make ORT's activities known to the 50 participating organisations and their adherents in France who total several million people.

Town or Camp	No. of Training Units		No. of Students 1.1.50	No. of Students 31.12.		
	1.1.50	31.12.50		Men	Women	Total
Frankfurt	3	-	34	-	-	-
Wiesbaden	1	-	11	-	-	-
Stuttgart	5	-	50	-	-	-
Esslingen	6	-	50	-	-	-
Passau	1	-	25	-	-	-
Fürth	2	-	23	-	-	-
Ansbach	1	-	10	-	-	-
Bamberg	2	1	27	-	14	14
Lechfeld	6	5	96	59	58	117
Wörishofen	7	9	73	27	51	78
Feldafing	4	8	84	54	49	103
Föhrenwald	9	8	107	90	60	150
Munich	13	16	247	207	132	339
Gauting	4	6	87	80	59	139
Aschau	9	-	56	-	-	-
Bad Aibling	9	8	119	80	43	123
Bayr. Omain	10	9	90	56	18	74
			1189	653	484	1137

Rehabilitation Centres: G E R M A N Y

have taken place in the rehabilitation centres in the past few months. In the period of consolidation the Esslingen school was closed and those students remaining were accommodated

General Remarks

The World ORT Union programme in Germany has, where statistics are concerned, shown little change. During the last quarter of 1950, due to the almost complete breakdown of operations in the DP Commission, very few Jewish DPs left Germany. This meant, where the school population was concerned, almost a static condition. In January 1951 there was a noticeable change in the U.S. Zone of Germany and approximately 1500 Jewish DPs left for the United States, Canada and Australia.

With the phasing out of IRO our work in all areas is increasingly difficult and discouraging. A fatalistic hopelessness is noticeable among all DPs. The long delay in emigration processing, the uncertainty as to their future livelihood, the lack of emigration possibilities, the lack of job opportunities and the present political unrest is evident in all camps and units. The ORT schools are an exception. In them one finds an alertness, an expression of purpose and an energy and hopefulness not seen elsewhere.

During 1950 the overall structure of ORT changed considerably. In the British Zone the school in Hamburg was closed and the rehabilitation centre in Jever hospital opened. In the American Zone, due to the movement of the Jewish population from the towns, the schools in Frankfurt, Fürth, Stuttgart, Wiesbaden and Passau were closed. The rehabilitation centres in Aschau and Esslingen were closed and the Aschau/Feldafing rehabilitation centre was opened.

U.S. Zone

The following statistics show the status in the U.S. Zone of Germany as of January 1st, 1951:

Town or Camp	No. of Training Units		No. of Students		No. of Students 31.12.		
	1.1.50	31.12.50	1.1.50		Men	Women	Total
Frankfurt	3	-	34	-	-	-	-
Wiesbaden	1	-	11	-	-	-	-
Stuttgart	5	-	50	-	-	-	-
Esslingen	6	-	50	-	-	-	-
Passau	1	-	25	-	-	-	-
Fürth	2	-	23	-	-	-	-
Ansbach	1	-	10	-	-	-	-
Bamberg	2	1	27	-	-	14	14
Lechfeld	6	5	96	59	58	-	117
Wörishofen	7	9	73	27	51	-	78
Feldafing	4	8	84	54	49	-	103
Föhrenwald	9	8	107	90	60	-	150
Munich	13	16	247	207	132	-	339
Gauting	4	6	87	80	59	-	139
Aschau	9	-	56	-	-	-	-
Bad Aibling	9	8	119	80	43	-	123
Bayr. Gmain	10	9	90	56	18	-	74
			1189	653	484	-	1137

Rehabilitation Centres: Certain changes have taken place in the rehabilitation centres in the past few months. In the period of consolidation the Esslingen school was closed and those students remaining were accommodated in the Bayrisch Gmain school. The rehabilitation centre in Aschau was transferred to the DP camp Feldafing. In the last three months the programme has been extended to include work in the general hospital at Bogenhausen.

In the present centres of Gauting, Bayrisch Gmain, Bad Wörishofen and Bogenhausen where we have both Tb and chronic sick patients, we have a fluctuating number of students that lies in the neighbourhood of 175. Great progress has been made since the initiation of this programme in off-setting the original apathy found among the bedridden. Their long periods of inactivity proved a stumbling block. This has been overcome and their work tolerance has been raised to the limits prescribed by the medical staff. In these training centres actual miracles have occurred. Out of this group we have sent to Israel men and women capable now of earning a normal livelihood. There is in all schools a growing interest. Now, under the projects carried out in each school men and women can be found knitting, crocheting, making toys, making leather goods, weaving, rug making, fishnet making and learning other profitable trades. In all schools both Hebrew and English are taught. Due to the efficient help of the Women's American ORT, we have been able to keep the cost of the handicrafts programme to a minimum. In the rehabilitation programme we depend entirely for hours of work, types of work and the ability of a patient to do the prescribed work, on the AJDC medical staff who work with us in the closest harmony.

Camp Schools: In the three so-called "pipeline" camps (DPs in process of resettlement), we have maintained approximately the same enrollment throughout the year. This again is due to the fact that emigration has moved so slowly. We continue to maintain courses in dressmaking, trouser-making, men's underwear and bookbinding in these schools. These three schools were involved in the big discussion with IRO in July, but have been maintained with the backing as stated above. Work in the camp schools is increasingly difficult. Due to the constant movement, the uncertainty and the shattered morale of the DPs it calls for a concentrated effort to keep the standard of work in these camps at its high level.

Bad Aibling: In the Bad Aibling Children's Village, ORT has played a great part in maintaining the high standard of operations. We have perfected our schools in this centre to a point that has given us an enviable reputation throughout the zone. Inasmuch as the village is under the jurisdiction of a trained welfare staff, the schools operate on a normal schedule and under normal conditions. Our enrollment has remained practically the same throughout the year.

Children's Courses: At the request of the AJDC in the month of December, we initiated handicraft training for school children from 10 to 15 years of age. Due to the extremely bad situation in the camps, it was deemed necessary to interest this particular group of children in some type of handwork. The winter weather has been so drastic that there was little opportunity for any activities in the camp, therefore discipline and morale among the children was very poor indeed. In the first weeks it seemed as though it would be an impossibility to conduct training classes of any kind, the lethargy and the lack of discipline were so great. At the moment we have approximately 100 children enrolled in classes of knitting, drawing, crochet

work, simple sewing and plasticine work. Discipline has improved and the interest has grown daily. It is too soon to evaluate the courses but it is believed that they will prove highly successful. We are working in close cooperation on all projects.

Town Schools: Our Munich school remains the pride of the operation in the American Zone and it is our most important school. We have touched on this in previous reports! Due to the fact that the greater part of the Jewish population in the U.S. Zone is in the Munich area and that a large proportion of this group intends to emigrate, there is a constant influx and change in the student population of this school. We have tried to provide facilities so that we can give all applicants an opportunity to learn a trade in the school. We are at present conducting courses in dressmaking, cosmetics, furriers, men's underwear, corsetry, leather goods, auto mechanics, typewriter repair, electrotechnics, motor winding, upholstery and dental mechanics. In all of these trades the work is of professional standard. In connection with the Munich school we run an Internat which is sponsored by IRO. We house there 100 students.

Bamberg: Bamberg is our one small town school, being maintained for a group who wish to finish a dressmaking course. At the expiration of this course we expect to close this school.

Schools - Conclusion: In each instance in all schools examinations are held with IRO vocational specialists, the ORT school director, the ORT instructor and two members of the German Handwerkskammer present. The German specialists cover theory and practice. They in particular have expressed themselves as being amazed at the knowledge of the students being examined.

Supply Department: As reported previously, during the year 1949 we shipped the greater part of our equipment, i.e. machines, tools and materials, to Israel and North Africa. During 1950 we shipped an additional 43,550 kg. making a grand total of 229,550 kg. shipped to date. We are at the present time keeping in repair in our own workshops all equipment needed by ORT preparatory to their shipment from Germany.

Students: From direct and indirect contact with students who have emigrated to all parts of the world, we are of the definite opinion that no ORT student is unemployed. This is true for the drivers, dental technicians, tailors, auto mechanics, furriers and so forth. We have been very pleased to learn that some of our students trained in the Munich furrier's courses are employed at a wage of \$ 85.-- per week. Some of our dental technicians have received a starting wage of \$ 45.- per week. There is an increasing demand for upholsterers and to our knowledge there are no unemployed dress-makers or tailors.

Relationship with Military Government and Other Agencies

IRO: During the year 1950, IRO has continued to support the ORT activities in all phases. In June there were long and varied discussions as to the length of time the ORT programme should be continued in the U.S. Zone of Germany. With the support of the Voluntary Agencies Council and the Military and HICOG authorities, we were able to maintain our position, retaining all of our schools and the necessary Burgomeisters Payroll and logistical support, enabling us to carry out our full programme. IRO has continued to

grant workers' rations to our students and has also continued the support of all our school buildings, office space, heat, light and maintenance. At the present time our relations with IRO are very satisfactory. We are working in close cooperation on all projects.

Military Government: Our relationship with the Military Government continued at a very high level. We have had their support and backing for our entire programme including the retention of two of our large buildings in the Munich area. There was a request earlier in the year that our Munich school and the Internat be returned to the German economy. With the support of the Military authorities we have retained these buildings and hope at the present time to be able to keep them to the end of our programme.

AJDC: Our relations with the AJDC are extremely cordial. We were able at all times to depend on their support and understanding. With the medical department we have the closest relationship. We discuss all cases with them and accept their guidance and direction in the rehabilitation programme.

HIAS: During the entire year, ORT has worked in close cooperation, under the most cordial conditions with HIAS in testing the professional skills of those protégés of HIAS expecting to emigrate to America, Australia or Canada.

Council of Voluntary Agencies: We have the very finest relations with the Council of Voluntary Agencies and have secured their support at those times where policy questions were involved.

Prospects for the Year 1951: Due to the fact that at long last Jewish DPs are beginning to move through the DP Commission's long processes of preparation for emigration, it would seem that in the months of January, February and March some 3,000 to 4,000 "pipeline" DPs will have emigrated. This will call for various changes in the overall ORT picture. It will probably mean the consolidation of the three camp schools. The understanding is that Lechfeld and Feldafing will be closed by June 1st and the remaining eligible DPs (those with emigration prospects) will be moved into Föhrenwald. It is possible that within the next three to four months the rehabilitation centre in Bad Wörishofen will be consolidated with other institutions. It is not determined as yet where or when this will take place. The school in Bad Aibling will probably be maintained until the 1st of July. With the above changes in mind, it would seem that the Munich school supported by the Internat, the tubercular rehabilitation centres in Gauting and Bayrisch Gmain and the handicrafts school in Bogenhausen will continue after July 1st. These moves are dependent on many circumstances and certainly cannot be taken as final and our conclusions are in each instance based on rumour.

British Zone

The British Zone has, up to the present time, cost ORT a very small sum to carry out its programme there. At the moment the bulk of the cost is being borne by the Jewish community and the German Government. Negotiations are being carried out to secure the continuation of this support.

Schools were maintained in the following locations: Berlin, Cologne, Hamburg, Hannover and Jever. Of these, the Hamburg ORT school was closed down on August 31st owing to the decline of enrollment and after a very successful operation for over two years. Nearly 80-90% of the students have emigrated and became resettled under various emigration schemes. The ORT school at the Jever DP Camp (successor to the former Belsen Camp) was opened on September 1st.

Berlin: The following courses are being held: Bookbinding, beauty culture, radiotechnics, hairdressing, dressmaking, dress cutting and carpentry. Not so well-to-do members of the large Jewish Community of Berlin are patronizing the hairdresser's class where they receive free services. This again helps the students to gain valuable experience on life models. The radiotechnics class is doing a lot of repair work for the same kind of community members, also free of charge, besides their regular programmed work. From this, they, too, enlarge on their experience. Dr. Brasloff, the newly appointed representative of the World Jewish Congress, visited the ORT School in Berlin and expressed very great satisfaction about the work which was performed amongst the Jewish population by ORT.

Cologne: Courses are conducted in auto mechanics; hairdressing and beauty culture; beauty culture; dressmaking and cutting; English language. The Cologne ORT demonstrated its fine work to the public during a performance exhibition in January 1950.

Hannover: An intermediate test has been conducted by the "Handelskammer" for the dressmaking course which all students passed with very good results.

Jever: ORT is conducting classes in commercial art and printing; dressmaking; cutting; English language (three parallel classes, including one for hard core cases); Hebrew. Language training, including that for hard core cases, was requested by the Central Jewish Committee, IRO and the AJDC in the British Zone. The Medical Department of the DP Branch supported the introduction of limited vocational training of hard core (ex-Tb) cases. Although this training centre has been operating for a few months only, the results are very encouraging and interest is growing fast amongst the inhabitants of the camp. The language training found very good support in the IRO who have supplied a number of linguaphone sets. Similarly, the camp commander supplied the necessary quarters for our schooling and assisted also in various other matters.

Trade Testing: The mobile trade testing team consisting of expert examiners is operating in various IRO camps and training centres testing Jewish and non-Jewish DPs as per agreement with the IRO. In the course of this year they have examined some 4,000 cases and issued 3,500 IRO-ORT trade certificates approximately for about 75 different trades.

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The total number of students enrolled with ORT in the British Zone at the end of the year is 243 for vocational training and 130 language students.

The work to come will largely depend on the facilities ORT may get from the IRO and the Allied High Commission as well as from the German Landesregierungen.

G R E A T B R I T A I N

LONDON

The second term of the London ORT Evening Centre commenced on January 2nd 1950 with an attendance roll of 63 students of whom 31 attended Shirt-making courses, 14 Dress Designing, 12 Dressmaking, and 4 Tailoring.

Mr. Lewinnek, the Principal of the Evening Centre, reported that throughout the year 1950 all students attended regularly and the benefit derived by each individual was considerable. The majority of the trainees before coming to England had followed other occupations and as a result had to learn a new trade to enable them to find employment in England. Some trainees, who had completed their training during the previous years, established small businesses of their own and are making a satisfactory livelihood. Some middle-aged women who had been dependent on charity have now become entirely self supporting.

Owing to the expiration of the lease of the premises in Kensington, the London ORT Centre closed down on July 31st, 1950, and training had to be suspended during the summer months whilst the new premises in North West London were being prepared. Due to the initiative of Mr. Lewinnek, much of the work necessary for the installation of the new Centre was carried out by voluntary helpers with Mr. Lewinnek doing a good deal of the practical work himself, thus keeping the cost of redecoration and installations down to a minimum.

The new Evening Centre was opened on December 4th 1950 with a student enrollment of 50. There were two courses (each of 6 months duration) in Dressmaking for Beginners and Advanced students, and two courses (also of 6 months duration) in Shirtmaking.

The Shirtmaking instruction is given by Mr. J. Wajsbrodt who is Manager of a Shirtmaking factory and was at one time himself an ORT trainee; and the Dressmaking instruction is given by Mrs. J. Cahalane who previously helped in the Kensington ORT Centre as a voluntary Lecturer in Dressmaking and Cutting.

In the near future it is hoped to start courses for Pyjama making. Enquiries have also been received from war injured people who cannot follow their usual occupations and want to be trained in Basket and Wicker work which would enable them to work in their own homes. This matter is under consideration.

Two thousand European Refugees are now being brought to England under a Government sponsored scheme and among these people there are a number of Jewish Refugees whom ORT has offered to help by setting up Day Training Courses.

Discussions are now proceeding as to the trades in which these people would be most interested, and which would provide the best possibilities for future employment.

ORT TRAINING FARM

As was intimated in a recent World ORT Union Report, the Goldington Training Farm in Bedfordshire decided to move during 1950 to new farmlands with increased acreage. After harvesting the 1949/1950 crops, the trainees spent their time dismantling the poultry sheds and workshops and preparing to move the machinery and implements to the new farm.

At the end of December the whole Centre moved to Dower House Farm at Hatfield Heath, Bishops Stortford, in the County of Hertfordshire. The Cropping Plan for 1951 shows that approximately 50 acres will be used for Wheat, Oats, Corn, Hay and Vegetables of various kinds. Gradually additional acres of land will be prepared for other crops.

On the Farm Estate there is a spacious house with accommodation for 35/40 resident trainees. There is also a large orchard which can provide additional facilities for training in Fruit Growing. The Poultry Section is being re-established.

The students will be able to have an all round training in Market Gardening, Poultry Farming, Fruit Growing and Dairy Farming in addition to their training in General Farming which includes ploughing, soil fertilisation and tractor driving.

In December 1949 a group of trainees emigrated to Israel, and newcomers took their place at the Centre bringing the average number of resident students during 1950 to 25. Another group of 12 graduates is expected to emigrate to Israel within the next month and will join other Goldington graduates at the Yasour Settlement, near Haifa. This settlement was established several years ago by a group of Hungarian ORT students.

All students receive special cultural education, including Ivrit, which will help them to settle down quickly when arriving in Israel. The running of the Centre is supervised by Mr. S. Beloff, Honorary Treasurer of British ORT.

GENERAL ACTIVITIES

In January 1950, the Chief Rabbi, Dr. Israel Brodie, paid a tribute to ORT work by sponsoring an appeal to the Anglo-Jewish Community. In his letter, the Chief Rabbi said: -

"During my service as Senior Chaplain to His Majesty's Forces, I had a unique opportunity of seeing for myself the successful efforts made by the ORT on the Continent of Europe to train young men and women in trades and agriculture and so enable them to become self supporting citizens....."

"Although activities in Europe have diminished, work has been undertaken by ORT in Israel and North Africa the importance of which cannot be overrated... .." and I would commend the work of the ORT as being

most deserving of every possible support."

At the General Meeting held in July, the following were elected to serve on the British ORT Council:-

The Chief Rabbi, Dr. I. Brodie	Rabbi Dr. I. Mattuck
Rabbi Dr. S. Gaon	Prof. Norman Bentwich
Sir Henry D'Avigdor Goldsmid	Mr. Walter Goehr
Mr. A. G. Brotman	Mrs. Rose Henriques
Mr. Anthony Greenwood, M.P.	Mr. D. Kessler
Mr. Barnett Janner, M.P.	Lt.-Col. Marcus Lipton
Mr. Benn Levy	Rev. Dr. James Parkes
Dr. J.J. Mallon	Mr. A. Robinson
Mr. Oscar Philipp	Hon. Philip Samuel
Mr. L. Sainer	Prof. Samson Wright.

GENERAL ACTIVITIES

In connection with the 70th Anniversary of ORT an article written by the well known writer on Jewish affairs - Mr. Joseph Leftwich - was published in the London Jewish Chronicle. In the same issue the Editorial article commented on the philosophy which lay at the root of ORT activities and praised ORT's contribution towards the economic rehabilitation of distressed Jewry.

The Times Educational Supplement gave an illustrated article on ORT in the issue of September 22nd, 1950, and 2000 reprints were afterwards circulated. Several articles have also been published in the "Jewish Monthly" and news items have been given periodically in the daily News Bulletin of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency.

A number of Public Meetings were held in London and the Provinces - a particularly successful meeting was organised in Manchester when Dr. A. Cohen and Mr. A. Greenwood M.P., were the Chief Speakers, and Alderman A. Moss, J. P. took the Chair. At this meeting the film "Passport to Freedom" was shown. Interest in ORT work evoked at the meeting has been maintained by the activities of the Manchester ORT Committee which organised a series of local functions resulting in material support for BRITISH ORT.

Acknowledgement is due to the voluntary workers of the Manchester ORT Committee - led by their very active Chairman, Dr. N. S. Malimson.

An energetic drive to publicise ORT work was made by Miss Lillian Rubinstein (member of the London ORT staff) who visited various parts of England and addressed meetings in Leeds, Liverpool, Birmingham, Sheffield, Newcastle, Brighton and Hove, and other areas.

FUND RAISING

The Fund raising activities included an All Star Variety Concert held on 29th January 1950 at the Saville Theatre London. This very successful Concert was organised by Mr. and Mrs. Sid Hyams and resulted in a contribution of £ 1700 being made to ORT funds.

In October 1950, the distinguished Pianist, Miss Moura Lympany, gave a Recital at the Cambridge Theatre London. The success of this function was due in a large measure to the energetic direction of Mr. and Mrs. S. Beloff who acted as Honorary Organisers, and to Mrs. R. Schlesinger, Mr. Georges

Szpiro, Mr. J. Kahan, Mr. N. Seltzowsky, and many others who helped in selling tickets and obtaining advertisements for the special Souvenir programme. This function raised a further £ 1600.

CO-OPERATION WITH OTHER SOCIETIES

The Board of Deputies of British Jews made a special grant towards ORT Schools in Morocco. This grant is a further illustration of the co-operation which the ORT continues to receive from the representative body of British Jewry. Similar co-operation was received from a number of other Associations, including the Humanitarian Trust, the St. John's Wood Synagogue Ladies Guild, Friendly Societies, Synagogues and Branches of the B'nai B'rith, and functions organised by private individuals, through which contributions to ORT funds were obtained.

The Employment Bureau of the Association of Jewish Refugees in Great Britain sent several applicants to the London ORT Centre for training, and after the trainee had completed their courses, employment was found for them by the Association.

MACHINERY FOR ORT SCHOOLS ABROAD is purchased in England at instructions received from the Central Office of the World ORT Union. The British ORT undertakes the purchase, packing and other work connected with the shipping of Machines and Machine Tools, and during 1950 equipment of this kind has been sent to ORT Workshops in North Africa, France and Israel.

Assistance has been given to a large number of ex-ORT students who have visited London either en route to countries of immigration, or who have settled in England. Among the various problems dealt with were the question of travel permits, work permits, helping to find paid work, living accommodation and sundry other forms of assistance which enabled the Refugees to become self-supporting.

An illustration of the appreciation shown by families so helped comes from Israel:-

....."Thanks to ORT I have been able to arrange my life in our country. We live near Haifa. I have a good technical job and am well contented.".....

"I shall work energetically for the good of the country." "I do not know how to thank you enough for your help, understanding and sympathy."

Other letters from ex-ORT students in Israel, America, Canada, indicate individual appreciation of the help received from British ORT during the past year.

G R E E C E

school year if the available funds should be sufficient.

At the beginning of 1951, the ORT Committee has again set out to find a decent living for our students. This task is rendered extremely

We are particularly glad to state that, after a study of the programme applied in our Athens school and the means by which it is carried out, the Ministry of National Economy has decided to give our school official recognition, thus putting it on the same footing as the public trade schools. We are expecting the official confirmation of this decision.

Indeed, we note with pleasure that our fellow-believers remember ORT with donations.

At present, ORT's teaching activities in Athens present themselves as follows: The trade school for mechanics is pursuing its normal course. The number of its pupils has increased from 22 in January, 1950, to 31 as of January, 1951. It has just begun its third year.

The dressmaking school had 24 students on January 1st, 1951, as against 23 in January, 1950. The students of both schools have achieved particularly good results, as shown by the recent examinations. During the school festival last July, a parade of mannequins dressed in ORT-manufactured clothes demonstrated the high standard of our students' work. The training workshop for spot-welding operated until the end of March, 1950, at which date all students had completed the course. Among the 12 graduated, 11 emigrated to Israel. Thanks to the efforts of the ORT Committee, certain graduates were presented with tools by the OPAIE. According to our latest news, the students are now working in their trade and are very satisfied. A letter has been received from the Israeli Immigration Office at Athens in which the high regard of employers for our school's graduates is stressed. At the beginning of the present school year in October, 1950, the welding workshop has resumed operations with 12 students. Our evening class in cutting has been closed down after the graduation of all students whose certificates have enabled them to increase their earnings. The course in technical draftsmanship which was operated in 1950 with 10 students has not yet been reactivated after its termination.

As of January 1st, 1951, the Greek ORT had a total of 66 students. Our student's maintenance problem, already mentioned in our previous reports, has still consumed a great deal of our Committee's time. Unfortunately, we cannot state that the problem has been solved. As mentioned in our previous report of October, subsidies for our students since the beginning of the school year 1950/51 were no longer granted by the AJDC who closed operations in Greece as of July, 1950, but by the Central Council of Greek Jewish Communities. After a great many efforts and innumerable expostulations, the following results have been achieved: The Central Council of Greek Jewish Communities has promised to give grants to all ORT students until December 31, 1950, holding out hopes for continued payments until the end of the

H O L L A N D

Since the beginning of the school year 1950/51, workshops and courses of ORT have been functioning in the seven cities of Amsterdam, Amersfoort, Apeldoorn, Arnhem, Eindhoven, Hilversum and Rotterdam. In the course of school year if the available funds should be sufficient.

At the beginning of 1951, the ORT Committee has again set out to find a decent living for our students. This task is rendered extremely difficult by the financial situation of the Greek Jewish organisations.

Owing to our continuous propaganda in the Jewish press and by means of booklets and circular letters published by the Greek ORT, the membership has again been increased. The popularity of our organisation has grown, and we note with pleasure that our fellow-believers remember ORT with donations. Indeed, that part of our budget which was to be provided locally has almost entirely been covered in this way.

Authorities and the Jewish communities have been most collaborative and have placed the necessary premises at ORT's disposal in both centres. The Committee of the Rotterdam Industrial School offered the use of its premises and machinery, a generous gesture which is highly appreciated.

In Amsterdam, too new courses and workshops have been initiated: Mechanical Wood Work: A proficiency course for which a number of new machines has been acquired.

Machine Knitting: Despite all efforts we have not yet succeeded in finding an instructor for advanced machine knitting; Mrs. S.M. Vedder-Igel, member of ORT's technical commission, has therefore again consented this year to undertake this task gratuitously; our Committee has accepted her kind offer with deep gratitude.

Leather Goods: A new course for advanced students has been set up. The course in Cutting of Ladies' Overcoats and Tailor-mades started in December, 1950.

Work on Overlock Machines is included in the machine knitters' curriculum. Wood Work: This workshop was opened for youngsters of the Jewish Secondary School (the only school of its kind in Holland). Practical work proceeds on a high level of achievement; instruction includes technical draftsmanship and work on a lathe.

Cardboard Work: Following a request of the foundation for Jewish war orphans "Le Ezrath Ha Jeled", a cardboard workshop was installed at the foundation's boarding-house.

In addition, the following courses and workshops have been re-opened after the holidays with a new set of students:

- 4 courses in cutting of ladies' garments
- 3 dressmaking workshops
- 1 course in cutting of men's suits
- 1 joinery workshop
- 1 typewriter repair workshop
- 3 ateliers for wood work
- 2 ateliers for cardboard work
- 1 leather goods workshop for children

Apeldoorn: At the Paedagogium Achisomog (a boarding school for slightly backward children), the ateliers for wood and cardboard work are still going well; a weaving workshop for girls will be initiated in the near future.

Arnhem: Instruction in technical draftsmanship has been added to the curriculum of the wood-working atelier.

H O L L A N D

Eindhoven: The young people placed by ORT in the Philips school are making satisfactory progress according to reports by the school management and teachers. Since the beginning of the school year 1950/51, workshops and courses of ORT have been functioning in the seven cities of Amsterdam, Amersfoort, Apeldoorn, Arnhem, Eindhoven, Hilversum and Rotterdam. In the course of 1950, a total of 764 students - among a Jewish population in Holland at the most of 20.000 - were trained in ORT institutions.

It may be safely said that the Dutch ORT has maintained its good repute. Inscriptions for certain courses were so numerous that they had to be doubled.

New Courses: ORT has succeeded in organising courses in communities with a major Jewish population, an initiative which was generally acclaimed. The new training centre at Amersfoort where a dressmaking workshop has just been installed is frequented by students from the nearby small towns of Harderwijk and Nijkerk where no vocational training facilities are available. This workshop has been greatly welcomed. The same may be said of Rotterdam where dressmaking and machine knitting workshops have been established. Authorities and the Jewish communities have been most collaborative and have placed the necessary premises at ORT's disposal in both centres. The Committee of the Rotterdam Industrial School offered the use of its premises and machinery, a generous gesture which is highly appreciated.

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Hilversum: The ateliers for wood and cardboard work at the "Rudelsheim Stichting" boarding school are pursuing operations.

Examinations:

Leather Goods Course B: An examination was held for the students of the advanced course with good results. The candidates were asked to execute a ladies' handbag independently according to a given design. All six candidates received ORT diplomas. The examining board was composed of experts who rendered a unanimous judgment, proof of the quality of the training.

A graduate of the leather goods course was admitted to the examination held by the State Department of Economics which anyone desirous of establishing himself in Holland must undergo.

In the course of the school year 1950, 104 students passed examinations in dress cutting, cutting of men's suits and dressmaking.

53 students of the Amsterdam and Arnhem ateliers for manual work passed an examination of capability.

The first-year students at the typewriter repair and joinery workshops passed end-of-term examinations held under the supervision of delegates from public trade schools acting as Government representatives; the Board was highly satisfied with the students' achievements.

The shirtmaking course was concluded with good results. The examining board was composed of representatives of leading manufacturers who expressed their high satisfaction with the training provided by ORT. All candidates succeeded.

An enquiry has been initiated concerning graduates and former students. Replies received show that 78% are working in the trade and with the methods acquired through ORT. This holds true for the trades of joinery, machine knitting, leather goods, cutting of men's suits, dress cutting, dress-making and millinery. 47% of the students resident in Holland practice their trade in this country. 31% have the intention of emigrating to Israel, the United States, Australia or Canada. We have ascertained that the majority of former students have already emigrated, chiefly to Israel.

The majority of ORT graduates contacted during this enquiry have asked to be enrolled in the Association of ORT Friends in order to show their gratitude towards ORT.

First-class establishments are regularly applying to ORT to fill their vacancies, thus showing that ORT trainees are reputed for good work and that the ORT method is highly appreciated.

With the help of Jewish welfare organisations and labour offices, we manage to find jobs for our students in industrial enterprises. If beginners' salaries are too small, these organisations contribute the difference to a living wage. With increased earnings, these people eventually manage on their own.

With the collaboration of the Association of ORT Friends, several propaganda sessions were organised in Amsterdam, Arnhem, Bussum and Rotterdam, in the course of which the important work of the Jewish Holland Appeal (CEFINA) was also stressed and an appeal for subscriptions made.

ORT participates again in the 1950/51 campaign; its share in 1950 was Fl. 25.493.58.

ORT has been honoured by invitations to various official meetings, among them the Annual Conference of the Dutch Zionist Association and the official inauguration of the Jewish Secondary School at Amsterdam. At this occasion, official personalities such as the Israeli Consul at Amsterdam accepted our invitation to visit ORT's wood working atelier for advanced students installed in this building.

The Government's interest in ORT is shown by the visit to the Amsterdam ORT school of a delegation composed of Mrs. H. Verway-Jonker, delegate of the Netherlands Government to the IRO Headquarters in Geneva, and of Miss N. Ten Broeke Hoekstra, President and Secretary of the Commission for Female Labour of the Ministry of Social Welfare. The ladies were accompanied by members of the regional Labour Office. The delegation studied ORT's courses and teaching methods. They unanimously favoured the establishment of vocational courses by the Netherlands Government along the lines of the ORT installations. The delegation has been charged with the elaboration of corresponding plans in co-operation with ORT; at present, ORT is conducting the only accelerated vocational courses for women in Holland.

Since the foundation of the Dutch ORT in March, 1946, the organization has kept growing. The number of its vocational courses and training workshops has increased from 24 in January, 1950, to 33 in February, 1951; they are directed by 22 instructors and teachers engaged in teaching 17 trades.

However, the Iranian ORT's major goal at present is the establishment of normal trade schools with a duration of two or three years for local Jewish youth. The construction of the Central ORT school with classes in locksmithy and joinery is approaching its end. The entire equipment for this centre was sent by the ORT Union Central Office in Geneva; it has already arrived in Teheran, has passed through the customs and is waiting in the ORT warehouse. The school is to be initiated in the course of March, 1951.

Pressure by would-be students unable to wait for the opening of the trade school has forced us to install a third parallel class for 30 recruits in the joinery workshop in December, 1950.

In the middle of January, the big ORT girls' school for dressmakers was opened to 71 pupils in the ORT house (Beth ORT, formerly Beth Hechaluz). Duration of training is two years. Owing to lack of space, many candidates had to be turned down. We are now engaged in installing a shirtmaking section (one-year curriculum) and a six-month class for the manufacture of working suits. The Geneva Central Office has already dispatched the necessary electrical sewing and buttonhole machines; we expect them in the course of this month. As of January 31st, 1951, total enrollment in Iran amounted to 270 students, 60% of whom are local recruits.

Propagandization of the ORT Idea

It may be safely stated that the idea of educating Jewish youth by systematic vocational training was entirely unknown to most of Iran's Jewish population before the arrival of ORT. The majority of Iranian Jews live in ghettos. Youngsters were without skills, intellectually deteriorated and without a chance of ever acquiring a foothold in the country's economy. When the State of Israel came into being, most of them dreamed of Aliyah.

However, such elements were I R A N ilarly unsuitable for a state in full development, because there was the danger that the mental ills of neglected youths would spread in the immigration country. It needed a patient and long-entertainment campaign in the press, through posters and repeated ap-

Results of the First Six Months' Work

The rapidity with which the ORT Organisation in Iran and the work of the local ORT institutions have developed in not quite six months is the best proof of the urgent necessity for ORT's work in this country.

At the end of October, we were able to report an enrollment of 120 students, i.e. 60 in the masonry and carpentry workshops each. With the assistance of these students and in order to enrich their practical experience in the manufacture of useful objects, new barracks for refugees were set up in the Teheran camps, the class rooms were put in order and construction work on a central ORT school in Teheran was begun. Meanwhile, an agromechanical training workshop has been installed and another 60 pupils were admitted to this latter.

These first training units have a curriculum of 6 to 12 months. The students are recruited from among Kurdish and Iraqi refugees; they receive vocational training chiefly with a view to their emigration to Israel. The machinery, tooling and working materials for these institutions were purchased locally and local specialists are employed as instructors.

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However, such elements were particularly unsuitable for a state in full development, because there was the danger that the mental ills of neglected youths would spread in the immigration country. It needed a patient and long enlightenment campaign in the press, through posters and repeated appeals in synagogues to convince parents and children of the importance of vocational training. Still, nothing was as persuasive as the achievements of the first ORT training workshops in the refugee camps. ORT's best propaganda were the barracks erected by ORT students to shelter the refugees from rain and cold. Since then enrollment is growing, amounting to 270 students on January 1st, 1951, as compared with a hundred odd on October 1st, 1950; present enrollment is sure to be doubled once the new ORT school will be opened.

Characteristic of ORT's increasing popularity in the various Jewish circles is a letter received from a group of Jewish itinerant peddlers working in the Teheran bazaar "Sangaladj" who asked ORT to establish a vocational course on their behalf. ORT's message has also spread in the provinces. The Jewish community in Shiraz asked ORT to establish trade schools for local youngsters. An ORT Committee was founded in Isfahan in January. This community has already acquired an area of 6,000 square meters on which to build an ORT house. Since the house will be ready in a few months only, other premises were rented to hold the training units temporarily.

The chief problem is the extent to which the means placed at the Iranian ORT's disposal for 1951 will permit the work to be expanded to meet the actual needs.

Organisation

Until now, work is still progressing under the leadership of the provisional ORT Committee which was established in Teheran in August, 1950, under the honorary chairmanship of the highly active Mr. Moussa Toub immediately after the arrival of the ORT Union delegates A. Blass and Dr. Surovich. A country-wide membership drive has recently been initiated; after its termination, a new committee is to be elected by the ORT members. Meanwhile, the statutes adopted by the present committee have been submitted for official approval.

A Women's ORT Committee has been founded in December, 1950; it is affiliated with the International Women's ORT. Its tasks are the moral and material support of ORT students.

The Iranian ORT Office comprises a department for technical supervision managed by local specialists. In addition to its work in connection with examinations, the engagement of instructors and the supervision of training units, this department is also entrusted with the Persian translation of the teaching programs furnished by the Geneva Central Office.

Relations with Other Jewish Organisations

ORT's work is carried out in close contact with the Iranian representation of the AJDC, with the Jewish Agency and with various Hechaluz groups.

The AJDC provided working clothes and shoes for all ORT students and additional nourishment for the building workers. At present, two kitchens

are being set up with the assistance of the AJDC; they are to serve the dressmaking pupils and the students of the Central ORT School after the latter's inauguration.

From the very first day of ORT's presence in Iran, the local Jewish Agency and Hechaluz realised the urgency of our activities on behalf of Aliyah candidates. We have already reported on the Jewish Agency's assistance at the time when the first training workshops in the refugee camps were set up. This compliment was returned with interest when ORT students in the masonry and carpentry workshops helped erecting four huge barracks for refugees under the guidance of the Jewish Agency. At present our pupils are busy building a special barrack to house motors for the water supply from city wells. According to a communication from Mr. Douvdovani, representative of the Jewish Agency, the emigration department of this Agency has voted a subsidy for the Iranian ORT in 1951 as part of their general budget.

We are in particularly close contact with the Technical and Pedagogical Department of the Geneva Central Office. They have sent us teaching programs for all our courses as well as the necessary drawings and wall charts which are gradually translated into Persian or receive Persian annotations for the use of our instructors and students.

graduating each year from elementary schools exceeds 10,000 by far. Since, normally, most of these youngsters have to learn a trade and in view of the disproportionally small number of vocational training schools, the problem of vocational training would be vast and urgent even without the Aliyah. Although, at the foundation of the State, there existed institutions with vocational sections, their absorption capacities were quite limited. It became obvious that there was no experienced body to promote the expansion of vocational training facilities in order to educate Israel's youth in skills important to the country's development. Under the circumstances, it became vital that this gap should be filled. ORT thus found a fertile soil for its activities.

Already at the beginning of our work in Israel we made it our goal to adapt the schools to the economic requirements according to three basic ideas: 1) To erect schools for professions essential to the national economy; 2) To establish schools for trades not yet taught in the country; and 3) To provide vocational training of high standard in order to produce skilled workers able to raise the quality of production. These were the fundamental concepts of the working plan elaborated during Dr. Syngalowski's first stay in Israel.

Now, after nearly two years, we are able to state with satisfaction that, in the light of these aims which we always had in mind when deciding upon new plans, we have practically achieved our goal; we also wish to point out that the network of institutions established by us in Israel has become an important factor in the field of vocational education. We have surpassed all other bodies both with regard to the number of vocational training units and of students.

We have opened schools for trades previously not taught in this country, notably a dental mechanics school in Jerusalem, a watchmaking school in

Jerusalem, a refrigeration school in I S R A E L, a toolmaking school at Jaffa, agromechanical schools at Ben Shemen and Ain Charod and accelerated courses in agromechanics at the Agricultural Seminary at Kfar Monash (Mossad Ruppin). The importance of establishing vocational training units for agromechanics should be emphasized especially. Of agricultural machinery it is essential to have trained workers able to handle these machines as soon as possible. We started acting in this direction to the appreciation of the agricultural circles in the country.

We bring hereafter the full report as submitted by Agronomist J.Oleiski, although parts of it have been mentioned previously.

The demand for vocational training has long exceeded the capacity of the vocational schools existing in Israel. With the establishment of the State and the cessation of hostilities, the country opened its doors to all Jews desirous of immigrating and settling there. The speed of construction work and the expansion of all economic branches were augmented considerably. The newly erected factories all over the country on the one hand and the intensified building on behalf of hundreds of thousands of immigrants on the other required many thousands of qualified workers. The soldiers discharged at the end of hostilities were quickly absorbed and lack of skilled workers made itself felt. Meanwhile, immigration from European countries slowed down and our brothers from the Eastern, including Arab, countries began to arrive. These immigrants had mostly received no training at all in their countries of origin and the number of professional workers among them is therefore very small indeed. Moreover, the number of adolescents of both sexes graduating each year from elementary schools exceeds 10,000 by far. Since, normally, most of these youngsters have to learn a trade and in view of the disproportionally small number of vocational training schools, the problem of vocational training would be vast and urgent even without the Aliyah. Although, at the foundation of the State, there existed institutions with vocational sections, their absorption capacities were quite limited. It became obvious that there was no experienced body to promote the expansion of vocational training facilities in order to educate Israel's youth in skills important to the country's development. Under the circumstances, it became vital that this gap should be filled. ORT thus found a fertile soil for its activities.

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Jerusalem, a refrigeration school at Givatayim, a toolmaking school at Jaffa, agromechanical schools at Ben Shemen and Ain Charod and accelerated courses in agromechanics at the Agricultural Seminary at Kfar Monash (Mossad Ruppin). The importance of establishing vocational training units for agromechanics should be emphasized especially. Owing to the importation of huge quantities of agricultural machinery it is essential to prepare trained workers able to handle these machines as soon as possible. We started acting in this direction to the appreciation of the agricultural circles in the country.

The third tendency of our overall policy formed the character of our educational institutions. We realized that if we intended to produce highly qualified workers the only way to do so would be to establish regular schools with tuition periods of 3-4 years in which pupils would receive thorough vocational training, the corresponding theoretical tuition and a general education. We knew in advance what difficulties would have to be overcome, but we also realized that under the circumstances we would not fully discharge our duties were we to content ourselves with the organisation of courses for adults only. Naturally, we did not neglect this field of activities either. We arranged for a considerable number of courses and made all efforts to increase their number, but the focus of our attention were the schools. We adopted the point of view that we had to organize vocational training centres, each with various schools, so that within this frame it would also be possible in future to teach professions to adults as well as to organize supplementary courses for small tradesmen and semi-skilled workers. We realized that the educational standing of our centres would not be determined by the courses, but by the schools. It is quite possible that this attitude diminished enrollment, but we are convinced that an increase in numbers will ensue after the regular schools have become well established and will exert an influence on the neighbourhood.

At the end of 1950, the majority of our 1228 pupils were enrolled in the regular schools; only 200 frequented courses and training workshops.

Some schools were inaugurated at the end of 1949 already, but were run as regular schools during 1950 only, admitting 14-15 year old graduates of elementary schools and fourth-grade students from secondary schools. Nearly everywhere, the number of candidates surpassed our vacancies, and we had to send away hundreds of young would-be trainees. The pupils were selected after general examinations and psychotechnical tests.

Certain difficulties prevented us from achieving already during 1950 the high standard of other ORT branches throughout the world:

1) Part of our schools are run in cooperation with various public bodies. Our partners did not always to their utmost to create the favourable conditions required for the development of our schools. The difficulties of the general situation constituted another impediment and many plans were executed with delay or postponed owing to lack of materials or other obstacles in national economy.

The implementation of our teaching plans according to schedule was chiefly made possible through the assistance of the World ORT Union Central Office in Geneva. They sent us machines, equipment and tools in considerable quantities as well as teaching plans, drawings, books, literature and all kinds of material which greatly helped us in achieving a high standard of education.

We must, however, regretfully state that most of our school buildings are unsuitable. Our principal schools are located in buildings adapted for this purpose with great exertion and expense, but there are no possibilities whatsoever to bring them up to modern standards. This prevents the creation of an atmosphere which could draw the pupils together (lack of a dining hall and other essential features) and makes the work of the teachers and instructors more difficult.- This is the reason why we could not admit large classes at the beginning of the present school year (September 1950) and had to content ourselves with 20-25 pupils per class instead of 30-40, always keeping in mind the limited space available and the future three- or four-grade enrollment. With suitable buildings at our disposal we could have admitted larger classes to be divided into groups of 20 students each for practical studies and to be instructed jointly in general subjects.

All work is carried out under the supervision of the members of our Committee of Directors. All new plans are discussed at Committee meetings and are adopted only after a thorough investigation of their practicability and financing.

Among the many urgent problems still to be dealt with are the engagement of suitable directors for some schools and of instructors of standing and experience for the third-year classes as well as the extension of buildings, etc.

Thus, in 1949, plans were adopted and the framework of our schools established; in 1950, foundations were laid and strengthened with regard to our regular vocational institutions.

During the summer of 1950, Dr. A. Syngalowski, Chairman of the Central Executive of World ORT Union, visited Israel. His stay contributed much to the development of our work in all branches. A reorganisation of the office was carried out and maximal efficiency was ensured. These changes had already brought results at the end of 1950, when the schools received the full support of the reorganized Technical Department of the Israeli ORT and of the other branches in the Tel-Aviv office.

Dr. Syngalowski's visit brought also a clarification of our relations with Government and other bodies.

Below is a general description of our educational institutions in 1950, the first year of full activities in most of our schools.

Our regular schools can be divided into two kinds:

- 1) Schools entirely run by us
- 2) Schools run in cooperation with other public bodies

Schools entirely run by us:

1) Jaffa Vocational Training Centre: The foundations for the three regular schools for toolmaking, electrotechnics and radiotechnics were laid in September, 1949, already. A careful selection among the numerous applicants enabled us to bring the standard of tuition to a very high level immediately at the beginning of the school year. In September 1950, new classes were opened in all three schools. At the end of December, they had 146 students; together with the enrollment in courses, the student total is 207.

3) In addition to the schools, various courses were conducted for new immigrants and demobilized soldiers. In order to arrange space for the new classes to be opened in September 1950 we had to transfer the machine knitting course to Cholon in the middle of the year. Likewise we had to transfer the dressmaking training workshop to Ramleh and the tailoring course to the girls' sewing school in Tel-Aviv.

In the second half of 1950, we conducted two radio courses with a tuition period of 18 months and the third-year toolmaking class attended by 22 former ORT pupils of Bulgaria whose emigration had interrupted their studies.

The school comprises a machine hall of 175 square meters, two halls for locksmithy, one room for drawing, laboratories for electricity, radio and physics and suitable classrooms for lessons. The Centre is furnished with modern machinery and tooling in sufficient quantities and it excels in expedient administrative management. The schools at Jaffa are among those which have acquired an excellent reputation, and only lack of space prevents a considerable expansion of this Centre. Tuition periods amount to 4 years. All visitors to the Centre expressed the highest admiration for the great achievements realized within the short period of its existence.

2) Jerusalem Vocational Training Centre: Originally, it was planned to establish three regular schools; since it was decided to divide the students of mechanics into two separate classes for motorcar mechanics and general mechanics at the beginning of their second school year, there exist now the following four schools: For motorcar mechanics, general mechanics (locksmithy), dental technics and watchmaking. In all these schools the first and second school years are now in operation with a total of 131 pupils. In addition, we have a course for turners and fitters attended by 16 demobilized soldiers, thus making a total of 147 pupils.

In the course of 1950, three carpentry courses for demobilized soldiers were completed.

After Mr. Oleiski's transfer from Jerusalem to Tel-Aviv, a new director was engaged. New equipment was supplied, new rooms were made available for the dental mechanics school by arranging some terraces, and a hall for the motorcar mechanics school was provided by combining two huts. Naturally, this is a temporary arrangement only, but it enabled us to continue the work during the school year. Lack of space is even more felt than in Jaffa. Although the exterior of the building and its surroundings are better than at Jaffa, it is impossible to augment the number of students unless a new building is erected.

The Centre is highly appreciated by Jerusalem's population who regard it as a valuable contribution of ORT towards the rehabilitation of our Capital. The dental mechanics school in particular is renowned for its high standard which has attracted the attention of the dentists' association who consider it an important factor in improving the profession.

In summer 1950 the schools participated at the general exhibition of Jerusalem industries and their display was favourably commented upon by the visiting public.

3) Jerusalem Sewing School: In 1949 we took over the management of two long established sewing schools, one in the building of the Rikvah Somekh Foundation and the other in the Beth-Jacob Institute. In order to create a sewing school worthy of its name it was necessary to carry out a thorough reorganization. We changed the staff and merged the two small schools into one large one with a tuition period of three years. Lessons on general subjects were added, discipline and order introduced; in view of the complicated nature of the students, this latter achievement necessitated great efforts on the part of the management and the instructors.

The work is now absolutely satisfactory. Our endeavours have proved successful and the school enjoys now the reputation to be one of the best institutions in Jerusalem. At the end of the school year 1949/50, an exhibition was arranged and the approximately 1,000 visitors were very favourably impressed with the students' achievements.

After Mrs. Volkovitz had taken up her new task in the Tel-Aviv Office a new administrative director was engaged for this school. The student total amounted to 76 at the end of December, 1950.

In addition, a course for adults with a tuition period of 18 months was completed in January 1951. Including these trainees, the total enrollment as of December 31, 1950, was 87.

4) Tel-Aviv Sewing School: In this case, too, we took over a neglected institution and the efforts of our director and instructors produced satisfactory results. At present two training units are in operation, one with two-year and one with three-year tuition; they are both now in their second year. The total number of students at the end of December, 1950, was 78. In addition, there exists also a course for adults with a tuition period of 8 months. We succeeded in engaging a directress and instructresses of high standing and many years of experience in ORT schools abroad. An exhibition arranged in June 1950 demonstrated the progress and achievements of the students. There is no possibility whatever of expanding the school owing to lack of space. It has only two rooms at its disposal. We are now struggling with the problem of constructing additional rooms.

5) Tel-Aviv Carpentry School: This school was established in 1950 in the place where we conduct our customary carpentry courses for demobilized soldiers. Results are satisfactory. The 21 students are making good progress. Lack of space prevents us from increasing enrollment. Not one student left during the first half of the first school year, proof of the suitability of the pupils. The instructors are well qualified. We have not yet found an appropriate director and good teachers for general subjects. Engineer Rubner from the Tel-Aviv Office directs the school temporarily.

6) Ramleh Sewing School: Two training units (sewing and rugmaking) were in operation in 1950, but they suffered from lack of students. Their difficult financial situation forced them to interrupt their studies in favour of paid work. At the beginning of the current school year, a trade school for sewing was organized with a tuition period of two years. We found a suitable instructress and teachers for general subjects, and the school is making nice progress. Enrollment is increasing. As compared with 34 students at the end of December, we have now 39. This is the only school attended exclusively

by new immigrants, which is the reason for its particular atmosphere. Progress is to be noticed also in general subjects. The language problem, too, will find its solution through intensive work by the pupils.

Schools run in cooperation with other public bodies:

These schools are not different from the schools managed entirely by us, as all matters of management, supply of materials and equipment, working plans and all current affairs are arranged by our office. It is the task of the partner to provide the buildings and bear 40% of the current budget. Most partners fulfil their obligations with difficulties, which requires constant alertness and negotiations by our office.

1) Ben-Shemen Children's Village Vocational Training Centre: Within the framework of this Centre we have 5 vocational ORT-schools notably for Agro-mechanics, Electricity, Carpentry, Sewing and Cutting, and Artistic Weaving. In September 1950 new classes were opened; 183 pupils were enrolled at the end of December. They are either Youth-Aliya children educated here, or children from the vicinity who come each day to attend the schools and return to their homes after lessons. We train also a group of children cared for by the Ministry of Social Welfare. While during the first year of the schools' existence there were only a few pupils from outside the children's village, their number has now increased to 50% of the total. This Centre is of special importance in view of the experiment of combining rural education with vocational training. With the transfer of Eng. R. Goldstein from the Technical Department of our office to the post of director in Ben-Shemen, its professional standard has been raised considerably. The management of the Children's Village, who undertook to provide the buildings, placed new halls and class rooms at their disposal, and the schools are now well housed. The Artistic Weaving school produces work in rural style, which is of special value with regard to creating rural culture in Israel.

Proposals were made that ORT should participate in the establishment of a fishing school founded now in collaboration with the Government and in the organization of special vocational classes in our schools for children of new immigrants in the surrounding camps.

Negotiations are now under way with a view to taking over the complete management of the schools which means that the whole budget would be covered by us, exactly as in Jaffa or Jerusalem.

2) Kfar-Abraham Machine Maintenance School: This school has been established with the Yeshiva "Torah Umlacha" and is run in cooperation with the Misrachi World Centre. It has now two grades running. The total number of pupils at the end of December 1950 was 84. This school demonstrates a successful combination of Torah studies and vocational training. It has attained a high professional level. A new director has been appointed, new rooms and a drawing hall have been installed. Machines and tools are available in sufficient quantities. The school has acquired good reputation amongst religious circles and the number of candidates who wish to be accepted by the Yeshiva for training in our school exceeds the available vacancies.

However, in spite our mutually good relations, our partner does not always fulfil his obligations. The smithy has not yet been installed. Nor

were arrangements made for the welding atelier and a locksmithy, although half of the second school year has already passed. If we are to admit new pupils next September, our partner will have to place another machine room and a locksmithy at our disposal.

3) Kfar-Ganim Carpentry School: This, too, is a school with a Yeshiva (Rabbi Zvik Institute). The pupils live in the boarding school adjoining the Yeshiva. They are Yemenite orphans who have nobody to look after them except the Yeshiva management and the school. It is the standard of the vocational training which will determine the future of these children who will have to find work after completing of their studies in order to earn a living on their own. At the beginning of 1950 lessons were conducted in a building the exterior of which was far from satisfying even minimum requirements. We enabled Rabbi Zvik to undertake the necessary repairs and we succeeded in completely changing the aspect of the school. We engaged a second instructor and teachers for general subjects. The number of pupils is now 38.

4) Rechovoth Automechanics and Precision Mechanics School: This two-branch school is run in cooperation with the municipality of Rechovoth. The first year is devoted to locksmith work; beginning with the second school-year the school is divided into an automechanics and a precision mechanics section. The total number of pupils is 70. Many candidates from Rechovoth and the vicinity wished to be admitted as pupils, but owing to lack of space we had to reject more than 50 applications. The painful housing problem has not yet been solved. The erection of one building which is to provide a partial solution is making very slow progress only. Practically the school is now provisionally run in three temporary places which greatly hampers its smooth operation. The transfer of Eng. Z. Alapin from the technical department of our office to the post of director in Rechovoth greatly improved the professional standard of the schools. Eng. Alapin has worked under most difficult circumstances and his efforts show good results.

5) Givatayim Refrigeration Mechanics School: This school was established in September 1950 in cooperation with the local Council of Givatayim. 3 new buildings were put at our disposal and the Local Council is proceeding to erect additional buildings in order to enable the opening of new classes at the beginning of the next school-year. The number of pupils is 42. The director is a highly qualified expert who has been working in the profession for many years. The instructors also have long years of experience behind them. There is every prospect that this will be a school of high professional standing. The collaboration with the Local Council is absolutely satisfactory.

6) Safed Embroidery and Sewing School: This is the only place where we did not succeed in establishing a school worthy of its name. Nor did we attain a sufficient number of pupils. Our partner - Hapoel Hamisrachi - does not give enough attention to the school and without their help, to be given by their local representative, it is not easy to overcome all the difficulties encountered in that remote locality. A reorganisation having now been undertaken we shall begin sewing lessons (instead of embroidery only), which according to local opinion should ensure increased enrolment. At the end of December we had there 12 pupils (girls).

Courses Conducted apart from Vocational Training Centres:

In addition to the courses conducted at our educational centres (Jaffa, Jerusalem, Girls' Sewing Schools in Tel Aviv) ORT is operating courses in various places:

- 1) Cholon Machine Knitting Course: After removing the knitting machines from Jaffa in order to make room for new classes, we started negotiations with the Local Council of Cholon regarding the adaptation of the building placed there at our disposal. All repairs were carried out with the financial assistance of the ORT Union Central Office in Geneva, and on 7.11.50 a one-year course for machine knitting was opened for 13 new immigrants living in Cholon. We hope their number will increase in the future. The beautiful building impresses all visitors. We are now completing the preparations to establish a morning course in sewing also for new immigrants.
- 2) Tel Aviv Carpentry Courses: These courses for demobilized soldiers are being conducted in cooperation with the rehabilitation department of the Ministry of Defence. The tuition period is 6 months. At present we are in the middle of the 4th group of courses. All graduates of the first groups are well established in jobs and have been accepted by the carpenter's association as 2nd and 3rd grade workers. The Rehabilitation Department repeatedly expressed its full appreciation of this important branch of our activities.
- 3) Tel-Aviv Shirtmaking and Working Clothes: These courses are conducted in cooperation with the Stores' Committee of the Kibbutz Hameuchad. They are among our most successful activities in Israel. During the short tuition period of 6 weeks the seamstresses of the settlements are taught the latest cutting systems and learn how to make shirts, working clothes and underwear in Kibbutz style. Thanks to these courses the standard of sewing work has been raised in the Kibbutzim all over the country. We are now conducting the 9th repetition of these courses. So far we had more than 120 graduates (each pupil from a different kibbutz). Once there is a graduate of our courses in each kibbutz we shall start afresh with the sewing and cutting of Sabbath-clothes for kibbutz-members.
- 4) Tel-Aviv Hairdressing: After completing the 1st one-year course in ladies' hairdressing we reopened the class in September. All graduates of the first group found good jobs. We are now about to open an evening class in cooperation with the hairdresser's association.
- 5) Midrasha Khaklait Agromechanics Courses: In cooperation with the field Workers' Association of the Agricultural Centre of the Histadruth in Israel we operate Agromechanics Courses at the Ruppin Agricultural Seminary. Tuition period for each group is 3 months. We are now conducting the 3rd group. The trainees are settlement members in charge of agricultural machinery. Each settlement sends one member. Each course is concluded with examinations attended by a representative of the Ministry of Agriculture. There are 25-30 pupils to each group. All our efforts to prolong the tuition period have so far been in vain, as the settlements are unable to release their members for a longer period. It is planned to subsequently conduct complementary courses for another 3 months. We are also contemplating the establishment of a regular Agromechanics School. Our collaboration with the Field Workers' Association is highly important because we help to train mechanics

in the operation of the settlements' many machines. Mechanization of Agriculture is one of Israel's principal economic aims, and our vocational training in agromechanics plays an important role in the achievement of this aim.

These will not contribute an essential sum to our budget, their moral value cannot be overrated.

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Ramath-Gan Training Workshops in Beth-Zvi: At the beginning of 1950 we established training workshops for a boy-scout unit in Ramath-Gan in "Beth-Zvi" (A youth-club founded by Mr. A. Klir, member of our Committee, in commemoration of his son who fell during the War of Liberation.) The working-while-playing system applied here is designed to attract adolescents to manual work. By strengthening their love of work we educate candidates for our vocational schools. Training comprises: Metal and wood work for boys and embroidery for girls. At the end of the year we engaged new instructors and a director experienced in the management of such institutions who studied this type of work in the USA. The very small rooms in this building were somehow adapted to our requirements, but this can be only a temporary solution. Mr. Klir promised to build premises especially for this purpose, which will bear the name of his son. The building will be planned by our Technical Department and will enable hundreds of boys and girls to work several hours per week in an appropriate environment.

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Relations with the Government: We state with satisfaction that in 1950 also we encountered a very pleasant attitude on the part of all Government offices with whom we came into contact. The Ministry of Rationing and Supply showed great understanding for our requirements and did their best to provide us with the required materials. The customs authorities granted us all facilities in order to expedite the discharge in ports.

The Rehabilitation Department of the Ministry of Defence considers for our work an important and serious factor; it promoted 6 carpentry courses in our Jerusalem and Tel-Aviv centres, a locksmithy and metal working course in Jerusalem, an electrotechnical course in Jaffa and sent dozens of soldiers to our institutions, granting their maintenance for six months in order to help them learn a trade. At the moment, we are carrying on negotiations with the Social Welfare Office about the establishment of courses for their especially difficult cases.

When setting up schools we immediately endeavour to place them under the supervision of the Ministry of Education and Culture.

At the beginning of the present school year, our centres in Jaffa, Jerusalem, Ben-Shemen, Kfar Abraham and Ain Charod were officially recognized. Immediately afterwards we applied for recognition of another eight schools, notably those of Rechovoth, Givatayim, Kfar-Ganim, the girls' schools in Jerusalem and Tel-Aviv, the Tel-Aviv carpentry school and the dressmaking school at Ramleh. The recognition of the school is dependent on a visit by Government officials who check on whether the institutions meet all Government requirements regarding the standard of training and the teaching program; the recognitions have not yet been formally granted, but knowing that the Government representatives have expressed themselves satisfied, we hope that it will follow shortly. In that case, the Safed school will be the only ORT

appropriate professional standard and an expansion of the work in accordance

school not officially recognized; this establishment has not yet attained the required standard. As a consequence of this recognition we shall receive Government subsidies like other public educational establishments. Although these will not contribute an essential sum to our budget, their moral value cannot be overrated.

Plans for the Future

In view of the financial situation we have had to pigeonhole many proposals by various bodies (municipal and local administrations, kibbutzim, party organizations etc.) concerning the establishment of new schools. At this moment, the following proposals are under consideration:

1) Textile School in Ramath-Gan: The plans which we began to elaborate already two years ago and took up again last year are now put into practice. Negotiations are carried on concerning the establishment of a vocational centre in Ramath-Gan which is to incorporate a textile and a precision mechanics school. The textile school will be opened first; the precision mechanics school will follow once the former has become well established. The Centre is to be managed in collaboration with the municipality of Ramath-Gan and with the Board of industrialists. The textile school will be the first of its kind in Israel and will train workers for all textile branches. Proficiency courses for active workers will be held in the evening.

2) School in Afuleh: The municipality is preparing premises for a mechanics school. The original plan of an agromechanics school was abandoned because the Ain Charod school is not far away. We have not yet decided whether to establish a school at all; once this has been settled, a decision as to the trade will be taken.

3) Hairdressing School in Tel-Aviv: We plan to replace the present one-year course by a two-year school for 14-15 year old girls and an evening class for adults.

4) Training Workshop in Rugmaking: We intend to repeat the course held at Ramleh at the beginning of 1950. It will be conducted in collaboration with the Social Welfare Office of the Tel Aviv municipality for 20 women whose living costs will be met by the city; ORT is to cover the entire school budget.

5) Course in Technical Draftsmanship: We have just concluded the preparations for such a course in collaboration with the Engineers' and Architects' Association.

6) Course in Electrical and Spot Welding: Is to be opened in Jaffa in the near future.

7) Course in the Sewing of Lingerie and Working Clothes: Is to be opened in Tel-Aviv in collaboration with the needle workers union and with the Hanoar Haoved in the near future.

We are at present confronted with problems of the highest importance; their satisfactory solution will decide whether or not our educational institutions will dispose of the necessary equipment to guarantee an appropriate professional standard and an expansion of the work in accordance

We have completed the year 1950 in the knowledge that the difficult beginnings have been made. We hope to expand our work and to improve its vocational standard in the course of the present year.

with the country's increasing economic requirements.

1) The question of buildings: As mentioned above, we shall not be able to admit new classes in the school year 5712 unless the school rooms are completed by the end of August. Building under prevailing conditions does not merely entail considerable expenses; the difficulties in obtaining the necessary materials can lead to important delays. As already stated we have no possibility of influencing the construction work where the provision of premises depends on our associates. However, we must make every effort to surmount the difficulties in our own schools in order to admit new classes in September, 1950.

In four out of our five centres, notably in Jerusalem, Jaffa, and the dressmaking and carpentry schools in Tel-Aviv, additional rooms are a must. It appears that most of the building materials will have to come from abroad, otherwise there will be a serious danger of delays.

2) The question of instructors: In 1950, directors were appointed for all schools with the exception of Zfat and of the Tel-Aviv carpentry school. Experience has shown that wherever several vocational schools are operated at one centre, a manager is needed to coordinate operative and administrative work and to supervise the work of teachers and instructors, so that the latter may concentrate on their educational activities instead of doing administrative work.

We may possibly have to replace some directors who have not given sufficient proof of their capability.

With regard to the big centres in Jerusalem, Jaffa and Ben-Shemen it has become apparent that one individual cannot manage everything; if he devotes most of his time to administrative work (which is very time-consuming, comprising as it does the many difficulties inherent in every small purchase, the drawing up of time-tables, etc.) he will not have many moments to spare for technical supervision. It is our opinion that these centres need, in addition, either an assistant technical manager or an administrative assistant, depending on the duties of the principal.

Since in most of our schools the third grade will also be the last, we must already now look for additional personnel capable of imparting the necessary proficiency to the students. This is particularly important in those units where the last school year is devoted to the execution of orders.

3) The question of equipment, furnishings and supplies: Although we received a considerable quantity of machinery, tooling and supplies in the course of last year, our schools are still not sufficiently equipped. This is particularly felt in the schools for motorcar and agromechanics. We hope that the shipments under way or due to leave shortly will complete our equipment. The possibilities of acquiring supplies locally have latterly decreased to such an extent that we cannot guarantee to work according to schedule unless most of the supplies are sent from abroad. The same may be said about furniture. The high prices and the difficulties in obtaining wood have forced us to ask the Central Office for the necessary furniture to instal new classes next September.

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We have completed the year 1950 in the knowledge that the difficult beginnings have been made. We hope to expand our work and to improve its vocational standard in the course of the present year.

Visitors to our Educational Institutions:

Hundreds of guests from abroad and local personalities of high standing have visited our schools in 1950. Most of them saw our Vocational Training Centres in Jaffa and Jerusalem (since most tourists stay in those towns), the schools in Ben-Shemen and Kfar-Abraham and the Girls' Sewing Schools in Jerusalem and Tel-Aviv.

All guests were impressed with the schools they had seen and registered their appreciation in the visitors' book.

We give below some of the most important of these guests:

	Locality	Number of Graduates
Mrs. G. Meyerson, Minister of Labour and Social Insurance	TEL-AVIV	15
Dr. B. Ben-Yehuda, Director of the Ministry of Education and Culture		30
Mr. Y. Klinov, Director of the Information Bureau of the Jewish Agency		13
Mr. B. Gering, Chairman of the South-African Zionist Federation		15
Mr. E. Bauer, Madrid		19
Dr. A. Syngalowski, Chairman Central Executive World ORT Union		15
Mrs. and Brigadier General Z. Troper, U.S.A.		15
Mr. M. Mirelman, Chairman United Jewish Appeal of Buenos Aires		12
Mr. A. Brunshvig, Member of the Central Executive World ORT Union		11
Mr. M. Herzfeld, Counselor at Law, U.S.A.		12
Mr. G. Jarach, President of the Italian ORT	JAFFA	17
Mr. M. Komaiko, Editor of Chicago newspapers		37
Mrs. L. Kaphan, National President of Women's American ORT		14
Mrs. S. Crestohl, National President of Women's Canadian ORT	JERUSALEM	15
Mr. L. D. Crestohl, M. P., K. C.		15
3rd		12
AGROMECHANICS, 1st group	KFAR MONASH	28
2nd		24
RUGMAKING	RAMLEH	4
SEWING		6
		329

SUPPLY OF MACHINERY TO ARTISANS AND COOPERATIVES IN ISRAEL

"ORT" IN ISRAEL

STUDENT ENROLLMENT AS OF DECEMBER 31st, 1950

LOCALITY	School, Training workshop or Course	Tuition period (months)	Number of pupils	
JERUSALEM	School for Locksmithy, 1st year	36	43	
	" " Automechanics, 2nd year	36	37	
	" " Watchmaking, 1st and 2nd year	36	16	
	" " Dental Technics, 1st and 2nd year	36	35	
	Training workshop for Turners-Fitters	12	16	
	Sewing School, 1st and 2nd year	36	76	
	Training Workshop for sewing	18	11	234
BEN-SHEMEN	School for Agromechanics, 1st and 2nd year	36	94	
	" " Electromechanics, 1st and 2nd year	36	30	
	" " Carpentry, 1st and 2nd year	36	30	
	" " Sewing and Cutting, 1st and 2nd year	20	19	
	" " Artisan Weaving, 2nd year	20	10	183
JAFFA	School for Toolmaking, 1st and 2nd year	48	49	
	" " Electromechanics, 1st and 2nd year	48	51	
	" " Radiotechnics, 1st and 2nd year	48	46	
	Training Workshop for Toolmaking,	18	22	
	Training Workshop for Radio	18	39	207
AIN CHAROD	School for Agromechanics, 1st and 2nd year	36	33	1327
GIVATAYIM	School for Refrigeration Mechanics, 1st year	36	42	60
KFRA ABRAHAM	School for Machine Maintenance, 1st and 2nd year	48	84	43
KFAR MONASH (Medrasha Khaki)	Training Workshop for Agromechanics	3	31	21
RAMLEH	School for sewing and cutting, 1st year	24	34	15
SAFED	School for Sewing and Embroidery, 1st year	36	12	7
RECHOVOT	School for Automechanics	36	70	6
KFAR GANIM	School for Carpentry, 1st and 2nd year	36	38	4
HOLON	Training Workshop for Machine Knitting	12	12	4
TEL-AVIV	School for Sewing and Cutting	24	41	1
	" " Sewing and Cutting	36	37	1
	" " Carpentry	36	21	1510
	Training Workshop for Sewing	8	6	
	" " Carpentry	6	20	1051
	Ladies Hairdressing	12	18	279
	Training Workshop for Shirtmaking and Working Cl.	2	15	
	" " " " " "	2	10	30
	Various others			69
RAMATH-GAN	Training Workshops for Boy Scouts (Woodworking, Metalworking, Embroidery)	12	80	89
				1,228

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Yezreel, Gaaton, Givat Zaid, Safiach, Mishmar Hanegev, Hagoshrim, Kfar-Hachosh, Haon, Kfar-Maccabi, Alumim-Saad, Kfar-Hanassi, Tseelim, Revivim, Peled, Kedma, Bari, Mashabim, Shfaim, Hatzor, Nachshonim, Shaar Hagolan, Hamaapil, Ein-Shemer, Shovel, Gvulot, Magen, Dingor, Kibbutz Artzraeli Tet-Zain, Kibbutz Cremier, Geva, Genigar, Degania A, Degania B, Ayanot, Ramath-David, Tel-Yitzchak, Ein-Hanetziv, some settlements of the Khever Hakvutzot and some of the Kibbutz Hameuchad.

Most of these settlements received large machines. Very often these were the first in their workshops, and in many cases they constituted the foundation for the development of various industrial branches.

The members of the Corporation's Board are: Dr. Y. Beham, Chairman, Mr. P. Goren, Member of Knesset, Dr. D. Weinert, Consul of Switzerland in Tel-Aviv, Mr. D. Cohen, Dr. M. Marcus, Director Bank Zerubavel, Mr. A. Kovarsky and Dr. Y. Ceitlin, Manager.

In Rome, Milan, Leghorn, Turin, Florence and Venice, students had been waiting to enrol in ORT schools and training workshops; an even greater number, however, stand in need of ORT training without which they are condemned to a miserable ghetto life; nevertheless, a great deal of perseverance and effort is needed to convince the parents that manual training is a prerequisite for the healthy future of their children. In this respect, the efforts made by the Italian ORT are still far from successful and are pursued without pause.

At present, the work of the Italian ORT presents itself as follows:

Rome

Trade Schools for Adolescents: ORT's work at Leghorn is particularly noteworthy, which is all the more so as the Jewish population in this town was very small. ORT's girls' school for cutting and dressmaking (Dario Ascarelli Foundation) is developing to our great satisfaction. It comprises now 82 students from 12 to 16 years of age, the majority of whom come from the Rome ghetto. In addition to their practical training (in dressmaking, embroidery, invisible mending and machine knitting) the students receive a general education in accordance with the public school programs to enable them to pass the examination for the Certificate of Secondary Studies after three years of schooling. As an innovation, ORT has organized this year a proficiency course for graduates of this school in which orders are executed. We contemplate transforming this proficiency course into a co-operative workshop.

In order to give the same chance of acquiring a trade to the boys, the Rome ORT has admitted a group of 28 students. Teaching during this first year will chiefly consist of lessons with introductory metal work. The tuition period will comprise three years; with the beginning of the second school year the emphasis will be laid on vocational subjects with a view to training motor experts. After completing their three years of study, the students will receive simultaneously a certificate of professional capability which will enable them to exert a trade, and a certificate of secondary studies.

During the last few months, ITALY has conducted with the assistance of the Polacco School in Rome; the practical training in the second school year will be given in the ORT ateliers.

Since the beginning of 1950, the gravitational and operational centre of the Italian ORT has progressively shifted from the DP institutions to the schools and training workshops for indigenous youth. Compared with post-war years, this development has been intensified during the last few months. As of December 31, 1950, only 168 among the total of 1216 students were DP's, i.e. 13.8%, whereas more than 50% were non-Italians at the end of 1949. Since there are in Italy at present almost 33,000 Italian and 8,000 resident foreign Jews, about 3% of the total Jewish population frequent ORT schools. This is a very high percentage compared with the enrolment in public or private institutions in other countries.

This modification in the repartition of nationalities has given rise to various new problems which the Italian ORT did its best to solve during these last few months. Thus, teaching in various languages had to give way to training in Italian exclusively which meant that other qualified teachers had to be found. The curricula had to be adapted to the new requirements by being translated into Italian, etc.

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Introductory manual education in joinery and bookbinding for 46 children has been organised in the higher grades of the Rome Jewish school and has given very good results.

Workshops and Courses for Adults:

In the course of this school year, the following new units have been added to the already existing dressmaking and shirtmaking ateliers in Rome: radiotechnical training for 19 students, electrical training for 14 students, leather work for 13 students, and dressmaking and cutting for 49 students. These are all diligently attended and show very satisfactory results. The electrical workshop was set up at the end of 1950 upon a request of the Jewish Boy Scouts for 17-20 year old day-time workers; consequently, training takes place on Sunday morning and from 9 to 12 p.m. on workdays. The great number of applications has led to the establishment of parallel classes in cutting and dressmaking. All trainees with the exception of the very poor pay a modest fee. Preparations are made towards the establishment of a motor mechanics course in the near future.

Leghorn

During these last few months, the following training units have replaced the original machine knitting and dressmaking ateliers: Tinsmithy and plumbing for 20 students, machine knitting for 12 students, dressmaking for 19 students and manual training workshops for wood and cardboard work with 56 pupils. Accordingly, total enrolment now amounts to 107 students.

Particular mention should be made of the success achieved by the plumbing workshop which is equipped with the most modern appliances.

ORT's work at Leghorn is particularly successful, which is all the more remarkable because the Jewish population in this town was very reluctant to be rehabilitated. Nevertheless, out of not quite 1,000 Jews in Leghorn, 107 persons or 11% approximately are undergoing training with ORT. Practical work is highly satisfactory. A special course in winding is planned and will be inaugurated as soon as the enrolment has reached a sufficiently high figure. A survey has shown that nearly all former ORT students at Leghorn have readily found jobs in their acquired trades.

Milan

In January 1951, 309 students were trained by ORT in Milan in the following professions: Mechanics (10 students), dental technics (17 students), joinery for young boys (42 students), shirtmaking (16 students), dressmaking and cutting (49 students), children's clothing (23 students); manual training workshops in wood and cardboard work educate 152 pupils.

The dental mechanics school is directed by a Lugano specialist assisted by a local technician. It is certainly one of the most important ORT institutions in Italy. Several local dentists have asked to be admitted to this course and are highly satisfied with and grateful for their education. The school is very fully equipped and the standard of training is superior. Theoretical instruction is completed by U.S. documentary films on dental

technical practice shown once a month with comments by the instructor. Moreover, special monthly lessons in anatomy and technology are given by experts.

In order to enable the machine shop students to familiarize themselves with the technical organisation of big industrial enterprises, class visits are arranged once every fortnight to various sections of the universally renowned Brenda factory.

The dressmaking and cutting courses are particularly popular. Pressure by would-be students obliged us to set up a third parallel class with 22 students in January. Outside experts believe our dressmaking and cutting workshops to be among the best in Italy.

At the beginning of January, the Consorzio Provinciale per l'Istruzione Tecnica of Milan inspected all our schools with very satisfactory results.

Turin

In addition to the manual training workshops for 106 children, ORT is conducting two courses in dressmaking with a total of 27 students. A special section was set up for the young girls of the Jewish orphanage in January.

Financial reasons compelled us to abandon the plan of establishing a school for cinema operators.

Florence

121 students are undergoing training with ORT, including 85 in the manual training workshops, 11 in leather work and 25 in cutting and dressmaking. The students' work clearly shows the progress made during the last few months.

In addition to the previously mentioned very close cooperation with the IRO in Italy, we are also working in close contact with the management

Venice

The impossibility of finding adequate premises has prevented us until now from extending our activities in this city and from implementing our plans for training in Venice leather work. The only operating unit is a dressmaking course.

Training Farm of San Marco

The training farm at Cevoli San Marco is managed in collaboration with the Italian Hechalutz and placed under the supervision of Professor Racca of Jerusalem University. It concluded its school year in November 1950, at which time 17 chalutzim successfully passed their final examinations under a board of experts presided by the agricultural inspector of the Pisa region. All graduates have left for Israel to work in kibbutzim at their special jobs. A new group of 12 (7 boys and 5 girls) has started in November and will be completed next spring.

Rehabilitation Work for Physically Handicapped Persons

Upon the request of the IRO and with its very active collaboration, intensive vocational training activities have been carried on by ORT in the

AJDC sanatorium at Merano and at the Grottaferrata Centre. Our teaching methods have been perfected in the course of the past years and are now giving astonishing results. Naturally, this kind of training cannot be compared with ORT's regular schools; nevertheless, examination results have shown that a great many of these trainees are well prepared for working at their particular trade.

At Merano, the following ateliers are operating: radiotechnics with 10 students, hand weaving with 9 students, commercial art with 8 students, leather work with 12 students, special proficiency courses with 14 students.

At Grottaferrata, the following units are active: electrical installations with 9 students, shoe cutting with 8 students, men's suit cutting with 8 students, dress cutting with 19 students, children's clothing with 7 students, shirtmaking with 16 students, leather work with 6 students, and poultry farming with 9 students; in addition, 4 watchmakers and 4 dental technicians are following proficiency courses while waiting for their emigration.

Our results at Grottaferrata and Merano are not only satisfactory with regard to their professional value but even more so in view of their influence on the health and morale of our students: Recent medical reports indicate that during the vacation the health of the patients had markedly deteriorated. Following negotiations with the IRO in Italy and in Geneva, this organisation's assistance will very probably be extended until October 1951, when we hope to have completed the training of the majority of our students. We cannot sufficiently stress the efficiency of the IRO assistance in this domain without which a major part of our program would not have been implemented.

Relations with Other Organisations

In addition to the previously mentioned very close cooperation with the IRO in Italy, we are also working in close contact with the management of the AJDC, particularly with regard to the active assistance of their medical department in our rehabilitation work for physically handicapped persons. With the Union of Jewish Communities in Italy and local communities we are maintaining constant and cordial relations. The same applies to our relations with the Jewish Agency in Italy.

An agreement was recently concluded between ORT and the UNICEF in accordance with which the adolescent students of ORT's trade schools will receive special food rations enabling ORT to serve one hot meal per day to the students.

Membership Campaign

In the course of the last few months, the Italian ORT has pursued its efforts towards increasing its membership in all strata of Jewish society. Nevertheless, the results are not yet judged satisfactory by the Executive of the Italian ORT who hope to do better in the coming months.

In connection with this question and with local fundraising, mention should be made of the visits by Dr. Sonnabend, Director of Publicity and Finance of the ORT Union, to Northern Italy. Several meetings took place in Milan at the home of Mr. A. Mayer, Honorary Israeli Consul, and at the Hotel

Milano with considerable moral and material benefit. Other conferences have been held at Turin and Ivrea. ORT's local fundraising aim is 10 million lire and it is hoped that this goal will be attained.

In Rome, ORT participates in the united RUIPIER Appeal.

Women's Committee

Both in Milan and in Rome, the Women's Committees have been highly active in the organisation of manifestations with a view to propagating ORT's ideas. Other important fields of activities are social assistance for needy students, recruitment of members and participation in fundraising.

Publicity

ORT's regular monthly bulletin is widely read among the population. The local papers, particularly the "Israel", are frequently publishing ORT news.

Dr. Syngalowski's Visit and the Conference of the General Council of the Italian ORT

The development of the Italian ORT's program during these last few months has been considerably promoted by the visit in November of Dr. A. Syngalowski, Chairman of the Executive of World ORT Union, who inspected a great number of Italian ORT schools and held conferences with Mr. Renzo Levi, President of the Executive of the Italian ORT, and the management of the Italian ORT with a view to deciding the outline of the work in the coming months. The Union of Jewish Communities called a special conference in Rome under the chairmanship of Mr. Cantoni at which representatives of all Jewish organisations in Italy participated. Dr. Syngalowski described the immediate tasks of the Italian ORT.- Several equipment and organisational problems were also solved in the course of this visit.

The resolution adopted by the General Council of the Italian ORT on December 17, 1950, in Milan reflect the decisions taken during Dr. Syngalowski's stay in Rome. This conference, at which the President of the Milan Community, the AJDC director for Italy, the delegate of the Jewish Agency, and Dr. V. Halpérin, Executive Secretary of the ORT Union, participated, was unanimous in stressing ORT's responsibility for the vocational training of Italian Jewish youth and the readaptation of adults, appealing to the communities to contribute as much as possible to the Italian ORT's budget, expressing a wish for special apprentices' homes in large communities, and recognizing the necessity for concentrating ORT's Rome offices and schools in a single building.

At the end of 1950, Mr. G. Jarach, President of the Italian ORT, went to Israel in a private capacity and had the opportunity of expressing, in the course of a Jerusalem broadcast, his profound satisfaction with the productive work of former Italian ORT pupils now established in Israel in their acquired trades.

On December 31, 1950, the Italian ORT had 1216 students. In the course of 1950, 3388 pupils frequented the schools and training workshops of the Italian ORT.

L A T I N A M E R I C A

Argentina

During 1950, the Buenos Aires three-year school for metal work - 79 - electricity had an enrolment of 118 students, and the evening classes of 26 students. In addition to technical subjects, the syllabus comprises instruction in Yiddish, Ivrit and Jewish history. Now and again the students

T R I E S T E

In accordance with the decisions of the Italian ORT and in conformity with the ORT Union Central Office in Geneva, preparations to establish ORT schools and training workshops in the free city of Trieste have been considerably advanced within the last few months. The necessary equipment was sent by the Purchasing Department of the ORT Union in Milan.

Training in the dressmaking and cutting workshop began on February 19th, 1951, for 18 students. It will proceed three times weekly from 3 to 5 p.m. The course is placed under the technical management of the Consorzio Provinciale per l'Istruzione Tecnica directed by Professor Menegello. The instructor was also delegated by the Consorzio.

Manual training workshops for wood and cardboard work have been organised and will begin operations in the course of February. The Trieste ORT Committee presided by Mrs. Rachele Weiss is also envisaging the establishment of joinery and winding workshops in the near future.

the ORT A membership drive has been initiated.

Negotiations were carried on with the Sochnut concerning an expansion of our activities in the field of Hachsharah. A detailed program for Hachsharah work was drawn up conjointly and a special allocation was to be provided by the Sochnut for this purpose. Unfortunately, these plans came to nothing because the Sochnut ceased its activities in Argentina on February 1st, 1951; their tasks have been taken over by the Central Council of the Zionist Organisation. This means that we shall have to begin negotiations again with this body and with the Aliyah Department.

In the course of 1950, the Argentina ORT published more than 30,000 propaganda papers dealing with ORT's work throughout the world, with the new building in Buenos Aires, with the Sochnut-ORT agreement and other topical subjects. More than 100 paragraphs and articles concerning ORT appeared in the local Jewish and Spanish press during this year.

At the present moment, ORT Argentina has more than 5,000 members.- An "ORT Day" was celebrated in Buenos Aires during the period under report. At this occasion, an address delivered by Mr. M. Yvanburg, President of the South American ORT Federation, was broadcast over the country's network. ORT's 70th jubilee was commemorated at a special gathering. Another reunion was devoted to the memory of Dr. D. Lvovitch, late Chairman of the World ORT Union's Executive Committee.

Brazil

Argentina Buenos Aires: The local ORT school is housed in its own magnificent building. A second building was erected in 1950 and contains spacious workshops, class During 1950, the Buenos Aires three-year school for metal work and electricity had an enrolment of 118 students, and the evening classes of the 26 students. In addition to technical subjects, the syllabus comprises instruction in Yiddish, Ivrit and Jewish history. Now and again the students hear talks on literary, scientific and social themes.- The final examinations for trade school students were held at the end of November; 48 graduates received their diplomas in the course of an imposing public ceremony which was widely and favourably echoed in the country's Jewish press. The majority of the school's total of 300 graduates are still in close contact with ORT; four of them even serve on our Committee. Nearly all are exerting their profession in this country. They, together with the present students, are the core of the ORT Youth Organisation who aim at spreading ORT's ideas among the country's Jewish youth.

The local Women's ORT Committee has recently been very active; whereas they formerly confined their work to providing one daily meal for needy students, they have now resolved to maintain a girls' school in Buenos Aires which is to be opened in April, 1951.

Construction work on the new, magnificent school building is approaching its end. At the beginning of the school year 1951/52 (in April, 1951) the ORT school will be moved into the new ORT house.

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In the course of 1950, the Montevideo ORT published 3,000 illustrated leaflets. The ORT Youth Organisation edited a big magazine which was widely circulated. Articles on ORT's work appeared in Jewish, Spanish and German papers.

Brazil

Rio de Janeiro: The local ORT school is housed in its own magnificent building. A second building was erected in 1950 and contains spacious workshops, class rooms, a reading room, a kitchen and other premises. The funds were chiefly provided by a legacy from the late Mr. Raskin, former member of the ORT Committee. The new house will be inaugurated in March, 1951.

The boys' school gives four-year training in metal work to at present 70 students. The Women's Committee maintains the dressmaking school for girls with 14 students. A membership drive is planned to add to the 1,500 ORT members in the city. Owing to the fact that the 1950 collections of the United Appeal were reserved for Israel exclusively, the Committee has decided on a campaign of its own in 1951; the proceeds are destined to cover the school deficits and to go to the ORT Union.

Sao Paulo: Local ORT activities comprise a four-year trade school for mechanics with at present 42 students and an evening class with 17 students. The school has the standing of a public school and is highly popular among the Jewish population. It is fortunately placed inasmuch as no outside subsidies are needed: Half the budget is covered by the membership fees of the 750 adherents and half by local contributions.

In the course of 1950, the Sao Paulo ORT Committee published 5,000 copies of an illustrated report. Several articles on ORT's work appeared in the local papers.

In September, 1950, the Cuban ORT published a jubilee magazine en-

Chile "70 Years of ORT in the World - 15 Years of ORT in Cuba" which has had

Santiago de Chile: The local ORT school has classes in metal work, electro-technics and joinery. It is a four-year school with at present 48 students.

Uruguay

Montevideo: The local ORT centre is one of the most popular vocational training establishments amongst Uruguayan Jewry. It comprises a three-year trade school for metal work with 54 students and an evening class in electrotechnics with 32 students which has the character of a Hachsharah. Exhibits of students' products are organised every year. After a representative of the Air Ministry had seen the 1950 exhibit, the Ministry made the school a present of a huge aeroplane motor.

At the conclusion of the school year on December 18th, 1950, ORT's 70th jubilee was celebrated in the presence of Dr. Zur, Israeli Ambassador to the Argentine and Uruguay, and of Mrs. Bregmann, Israeli Consul at Montevideo.

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NORTH AFRICA

MOROCCO

C U B A

Casablanca

In January, 1950, the number of students in our three centres was as follows: 1600. The following three training workshops are at present operating in

Havana:

A watchmaking workshop with 13 students	up to 1,017 including
dressmaking " " 12 "	351 resident pupils and 666 taking half-pension. More than 450 requests for
men's cutting course " 7 "	admission had to be turned down owing to lack of space at our Ain Sebaa

All students work half a day in the atelier and follow general subjects and theoretical classes for the remainder of the day. The mechanical training workshop was not reopened in October, 1950, because part of the pupils had emigrated to Israel, and the remainder will do so shortly.

In the course of the period under report, premises in the center of the city were renovated; our institutions were moved there at the beginning of the new school year. The work of the Zionist Organization of France held in Paris in August, 1950. The work of our mechanics and joinery schools has been very successful. The results have surpassed our highest hopes: At the June sitting for the Certificate of the other institutions in Casablanca, our Hebrew courses were the best.

In September, 1950, the Cuban ORT published a jubilee magazine entitled "70 Years of ORT in the World - 15 Years of ORT in Cuba" which has had a wide and favourable echo. more than half of our students speak Hebrew fluently. We are at present enlarging our Hebrew courses by conferences, Jewish magazines and movies which keep us in touch with Jewish life in Israel and throughout the world.

As our students have concluded their studies, they are immediately absorbed into social and professional life. At this moment, 30 of our dressmaking graduates have first-class jobs in haute couture, lingerie, ready-made clothing and similar ateliers. Moreover, "Pardame", a leading local dressmaking establishment, has asked us to send them 20 students for their lingerie and ready-made clothing sessions.

Despite a high percentage of departures for Israel, our data on boys are even more interesting and encouraging: In the city of Casablanca alone, more than 60 graduates have jobs as semi-skilled or skilled workers. We are convinced that none of our graduates is out of work and that their employers are satisfied with their performance, because such establishments as the dockyards of Huygues and Gallinari, the S.C.I.F., and firms like Thomazeau, Alliese, Mengin and others have applied to us for graduates.

Vocational subjects are taught by a staff of 35 instructors and 4 professors of theoretical subjects; the Alliance Israélite provides 12 teachers of general subjects.

ORT in Casablanca does not confine itself to providing its students with the best possible technical and general education; we feel that we have also a duty to perform with regard to their spiritual life and to their

physical and moral education. NORTH, AFRICA were organised by and in our school, and another 40 will shortly take place.

As to sports, our centre MOROCCO football and three basketball teams who won six important contests against local and outside sports clubs (Marrakesh Challenge). Gymnastics teachers have been delegated by the Youth and Sports Centre to train gratuitously 160 ORT students for the various Popular Sports Centres.

Casablanca
In January, 1950, the number of students in our three centres was as follows: 164 students taking half-pension in our centre at rue Barsac, 400 students taking half-pension in our centre for girls, and 339 resident students at our trade school at Ain Sebaa, i.e. a total of 903 students. New admissions in the course of 1950 brought this total up to 1,017 including 351 resident pupils and 666 taking half-pension. More than 450 requests for admission had to be turned down owing to lack of space at our Ain Sebaa boarding school.

All students work half a day in the atelier and follow general subjects and theoretical classes for the remainder of the day. Technical instruction comprises fitting, machine tool work, joinery, cutting, dress-making and embroidery. The progress realised by our students enabled us to participate at several exhibits of students' products, notably one by the Zionist Organisation of France held in Paris in August, 1950. The work of our mechanics and joinery students brought us the official congratulations of Mr. GUERIN, Director General of Technical Instruction in Morocco.

Teaching of general subjects is provided by the Alliance Israélite; results have surpassed our highest hopes: At the June sitting for the Certificate of Primary Studies, 14 candidates out of our 16 were successful. This percentage achieved by our Ain Sebaa school was much higher than that of the other institutions in Casablanca. Our Hebrew courses are admired by all our Israeli visitors; more than half of our students speak Hebrew fluently. We are at present enlarging our Hebrew courses by conferences, Jewish magazines and movies which keep us in touch with Jewish life in Israel and throughout the world.

As our students have concluded their studies, they are immediately absorbed into social and professional life. At this moment, 30 of our dress-making graduates have first-class jobs in haute couture, lingerie, ready-made clothing and similar ateliers. Moreover, "Pardame", a leading local dressmaking establishment, has asked us to send them 20 students for their lingerie and ready-made clothing sections.

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ORT in Casablanca does not confine itself to providing its students with the best possible technical and general education; we feel that we have also a duty to perform with regard to their spiritual life and to their

physical and moral education. Thus, 86 Bar Mitzwahs were organised by and in our school, and another 40 will shortly take place.

As to sports, our centre has three football and three basketball teams who won six important contests against local and outside sports clubs (Marra-kesh Challenge). Gymnastics teachers have been delegated by the Youth and Sports Service to train gratuitously 160 ORT students for the various Popular Sports Certificates which will be contested in June.

As regards moral education, we have formed 5 boy scout groups with a total of 150 adherents; these groups have been officially recognized by the French Boy Scout Federation. The ORT Girls' Choir was chosen among 1200 Jewish camp inmates by the Youth and Sports Service for the recording of the Hebrew Section of a series of hymns (Catholic, Mussulman and Israelite) subsequently broadcast at several occasions by the Moroccan Radio with preceding comments on ORT. When Mr. NOUVEL, Moroccan Director of the Youth and Sports Service, visited the camps, our guides were congratulated on the attitude and spirit of the ORT camps. This recognition results each year in the payment of half the camp costs by the Service.

Throughout the year, our pupils receive clothes, shoes, stockings, etc. from guardianship gifts of Women's American ORT. More than 900 boys and girls have benefitted by such parcels; recently, army shoes and overalls made of English tissue were distributed amongst our students.

The Moroccan Women's ORT Committee is highly active; the ladies organise snacks, undertake the distribution of the shipments from Women's American ORT and generally manage the social side of our organisation.

An exhibition of products of the girls' school organised by the Committee in June, 1950, under the patronage of Mrs. Kaphan, National President of Women's American ORT, was highly successful.

*

The best proof of the achievements of our organisation are the compliments paid by Mr. GUERIN, Director General of Technical Instruction in Morocco, during his visit to our schools in November, 1950, as well as the nomination of Mrs. Attias, President of the Moroccan Women's ORT Committee, as Officer of the Academy; her candidature had been proposed by Mr. PENZ, Inspector of Education, a former enemy and present great admirer of ORT. As already mentioned, the Ain Sebaa school was officially recognized in connection with Mr. GUERIN's visit.

In order to effect a closer co-ordination of the work and an increased centralisation of our efforts, the Casablanca ORT Committee would like to close down the centres at rue Barsac and to transfer the schools established there to the new centre at Ain Sebaa which would then comprise 600 boarding students. However, to do so would necessitate the rapid completion of the construction work at Ain Sebaa which in its turn raises technical and budgetary problems which are very difficult to solve at the present moment.

After very careful and frequently long discussions, the vocational training work of the Centre ORT was reorganised in 1950 under the management of Mr. A. Berlioz, delegate.

At the moment, 75 students between 15 and 20 years of age are enrolled in electrotechnical and fitting classes. The reorganisation showed

the excellent general education of the students and allowed the elimination of a few feeble elements.

Algiers

The Algiers Centre whose first final examinations in July, 1950, have been remarkably successful is now confronted with the difficult problem of premises. Those occupied at present are too small to meet the requirements of the city, to say nothing of the numerous requests for admission received from the interior of the country. Out of 166 candidates at the beginning of the school year 1950/51, we had to eliminate all but 40 in examinations because there were no other vacancies available.

In July, 1950, the Governor General of Algeria, Mr. M.E. Naegelen, former Minister of National Education, presided over the distribution of prizes in the Algiers Centre. Out of 23 candidates for the Professional Capability Examination, 17 were successful, i.e. 73% as compared with an average of 40% in other Algerian vocational schools.

The success of these first final examinations found a wide echo and led to happy consequences. The Consistory promised to place an area of 3,000 square meters at ORT's disposal for a bigger school. The Government General allocated an important sum upon the unanimous recommendation of the commission in charge of subsidies.

As already stated, the most urgent problem is how to find sufficiently ample premises and we sincerely hope to be able to erect an annex to our central building this year.

At the end of January, 1951, 90 boys were undergoing training in joinery, fitting and electrotechnics.

Constantine

The Constantine ORT school was established in 1949. At the beginning of its second year of existence, the following sections were inaugurated:
Mechanical fitting (2nd year)
Locksmithy-smithy-welding (2nd year)
Preparatory class

As everywhere, the number of candidates surpasses the available vacancies; 33 candidates had to be rejected.

On January 31st, 94 students were active in the fitting, locksmithy-smithy-welding and mechanical fitting sections.

T U N I S I A

Tunis

After very careful and frequently very difficult preparations, the vocational training work of the Tunis ORT was begun at the end of 1950 under the management of Mr. A. Berlant, delegate of the ORT Union.

At the moment, 76 students between 13 and 17 years of age are enrolled in electrotechnical and fitting classes. The entrance examination showed

the excellent general education of the students and allowed the elimination of a few feeble elements.

We must operate in provisional premises at 6, Avenue du Général Ferrié until an ORT building is constructed.

Already now the school has a very good reputation in the town and is widely discussed. The official inauguration will take place at the beginning of March.

Following negotiations with the Divisional Labour Inspector, the Tunis ORT Committee resolved to establish a centre for accelerated vocational training with evening classes. The Labour Inspection is very satisfied with this initiative and promised to support a request for subsidies. The evening classes for adults will begin in the course of February; already now, there are more candidates than vacancies (36 vacancies to begin with). The first trade taught will be locksmithy-welding. The Tunis school has been equipped by the Central Office of the ORT Union in Geneva with the assistance of the Milan and Paris Purchasing Offices.

In a recent report, the "Tunis Soir" devoted several columns to the ORT school stressing its importance.

Mr. Alberstein, ORT director of Constantine, was nominated ORT director in Tunis.

The Chairman of the Swedish ORT is Consul General Olaf H. Lamm; he is assisted by Mr. P. Fränkel, Treasurer, and by other prominent members of the Community.

The Danish ORT is under the leadership of Dr. Sophus Oppenheim, Chairman, Mr. L. Trier, Treasurer, and Mr. L. Alterman, Secretary.

It is interesting to note that the same understanding for ORT and its aims is displayed by the Government and the general public of Sweden and Denmark. Active Parliamentary ORT Committees exist in Stockholm and Copenhagen.

SOUTH AFRICA

Farm Training

The outstanding feature in the practical work of the South African ORT during 1950 has been the transformation of the farm bequeathed to the Organization by the late Esrael Lazarus into an Agricultural Training Centre for Jewish youths. Carefully planned farming and building operations were carried out throughout the year. The first group of pupils on the farm comprises four boys and four girls. They include members of the Betar Hachshara.

During the period under review professional officers of the South African Department of Agriculture and Forestry and Agricultural Colleges continued to take a sympathetic interest in the development of the ORT Lazarus Training Farm.

SCANDINAVIA

The eight pupils, who were at that time on the Lazarus Farm and several others from a number of other countries, continued to receive agricultural and vocational training.

Thanks to the spade work done by Mr. I. Trotzki and to the activities of the ORT representative, Dr. Vl. Grossman, the Jews of Scandinavia continue to display a keen interest in the work done by ORT.

Neither Sweden nor Denmark possess ORT schools, but the Communities of both these countries are making a valiant effort to provide financial assistance to the World ORT Union. In both countries a fund-raising campaign is now in full swing. (See page on the financing of ORT).

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The Vocational Guidance Bureau, which has just completed the first decade of its existence, has published a leaflet giving facts and figures concerning its activities in Johannesburg. It appears that during the 10 years between 1940 and 1950, 3000 young people have registered with the Johannesburg Bureau for advice and assistance. 1200 have been placed in eighty-nine different trades, 300 have measured their aptitudes scientifically with the free Aptitude Testing Service inaugurated three and a half years ago; 230 Bursaries have been granted, for which an amount of £.5,000 has been spent. The Bureau furthermore conducted a class in the cutting and designing of ladies' garments of which 60 pupils have graduated. A new course commenced in May 1950 with an enrolment of 34 pupils.

In the same period 70 youths have been enabled to learn farming.

SOUTH AFRICA

ANALYSIS OF PLACINGS FROM 1.1.1950 - 31.12.1950.Farm Training

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During the period under review professional officers of the South African Department of Agriculture and of Government Agricultural Colleges continued to take a sympathetic interest in the development of the ORT Lazarus Training Farm.

The eight pupils, who were at that time on the Lazarus Farm and several others from a near-by Hachshara Group visited an agricultural and research station near Pretoria on the 24th October, where a number of demonstrations with agricultural machinery were arranged for them and lectures were given on grasses and soil conservation.

At the time of writing this report the South African ORT has approved the admission to the Lazarus Farm of a group of six to eight Betarim who will undergo Hachshara training prior to settling in Israel. It is the intention of the South African ORT to engage a special instructor to assist the farm manager in training the youths.

Vocational Guidance.

The following figures reflect the work of the Vocational Guidance Bureau for the year 1950: 1548 interviews, 255 registrations and 176 placings. Out of the 176 placings, 128 took place in skilled trades and 48 in commerce and clerical occupations.

Many applicants came to the Vocational Guidance Bureau in Johannesburg for advice only. As there are numerous vacancies in skilled trades available in South Africa at present, the number of placings is smaller than the number of registrations.

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In the same period 70 youths have been enabled to learn farming.

The various branches of the Women's Section held many functions, for fund-raising purposes, such as card afternoons, cake and picnic sales, floral demonstrations, cinema shows, etc., and combined to hold two very successful joint functions, i.e., a ball in August and a film preview (with a souvenir programme for which advertisements were obtained) in September.

ANALYSIS OF PLACINGS FROM 1.1.1950 - 31.12.1950.

Trade	Total	Still with same firm	With new firm	In new trade	Returned to studies	Took clerical jobs	Left for Israel	Withdrawn from Bureau
Bricklaying	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Boilermaking	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Cutting & Designg	3	2	-	1	-	-	-	-
Commercial Art	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Draughtsmen	6	5	-	1	-	-	-	-
Diamond cuttg.	4	-	-	3	-	1	-	-
Electricians	13	8	3	-	2	-	-	-
Fittg. & Turning	11	6	1	2	-	-	2	-
Farming	14	5	3	3	1	1	-	1
Glass cutting	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hairdressing	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	1
Millinery	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Jewellery	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Motor-mechanics	19	13	2	1	-	-	1	2
Nursing	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Optics	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Plumbing, tile mkg	4	3	1	-	-	-	-	-
Printing Photogr.	7	5	-	1	-	-	1	-
Refrigeration	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Radio	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Watchmaking	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL:	106	61	4	16	4	3	4	4

The Vocational Guidance Bureau has a branch in Cape Town which conducts two Hobby-centres where wood-work is taught to 30 young boys. Two dressmaking classes are held in Cape Town, one for young girls and one for adults.

Figures for the year 1950 from the Cape Town Vocational Guidance Bureau are not yet available, but the Bureau deals with an average of 100 applicants per year.

Women's Section.

The first task undertaken by the Women's Section in 1950 was the furnishing of a hostel for trainees on the Esrael Lazarus Training Farm. Each branch of the Women's Section undertook to furnish one room, and members obtained donations of furniture, bedlinen, rugs, curtains, crockery, cutlery, etc.

The various branches of the Women's Section held many functions, for fund-raising purposes, such as card afternoons, cake and jumble sales, floral demonstrations, cinema shows, etc., and combined to hold two very successful joint functions, i.e., a ball in August and a film preview (with a souvenir programme for which advertisements were obtained) in September.

The Women's Section continued to co-operate with other societies and welfare organizations. It participated in the Israeli United Appeal Cavalcade and in a number of street collections. The Women's Section also played a leading part in arranging the Exhibition held in Johannesburg to mark the 70th Anniversary of ORT. The Section allocated five bursaries to the Vocational Guidance Bureau of the South African ORT enabling needy boys to attend trades schools. The Section formed 8 new branches and enrolled members.

The Women's Section has also met its obligations towards the Central ORT Institute in Geneva.

At present, the Swiss ORT still maintains the following institutions:

"Looking Ahead!"

The Bulletin of the South African ORT continues to appear monthly and reports on the work of the organization in South Africa and features ORT reports from overseas. It continues to remain a source of revenue of the South African ORT bringing in, from its advertisements, an average net revenue of around £.100.- a month.

During the period under review Mr. L.A. Lipschitz, Vice Chairman of the South African ORT, visited South America and spent most of the time there on meetings with ORT personalities, inspecting and visiting ORT schools in Uruguay, Brazil and Argentine. He was accompanied by his wife, a prominent member of the Women's Section. They returned with interesting reports on ORT in Latin America.

A magnificent gift has been received from one of the oldest ORT members in South Africa, Mr. A. Shaban. Mr. and Mrs. A. Shaban offered a substantial amount for the establishment of a radio laboratory at the Central ORT Institute at Anières, in the names of their children, Martin and Jeremy.

Communications from former students of ORT schools in Israel, reveal that the majority of our graduates have found employment in their acquired trades. Even during their prescribed military service they were transferred to the corresponding Army work for a few months. Their subsequent integration into civilian economy presented no problems at all. Many mechanical, locksmithy, joinery and electrical ateliers are employing former trainees of the Geneva, Hasenberg and Chamby schools; haute couture establishments have graduates from Zurich, Basle, Champéry, Territet, etc. in their service.- A group of former Td-patients who graduated in typewriter repairing at Montana last spring have set up a cooperative enterprise at Jerusalem (Shichlul, Merkaz Mishari, Rechov Haemek 33/136); they are using tools and machinery brought along from Switzerland and are very successful.

Following an initiative of the Geneva Women's ORT Committee, two women's committees were founded in Zurich and Basle during the last months of 1950. Events were organized in all three cities the proceeds of which paid for the maintenance costs of students at the Central ORT Institute at Anières near Geneva.

UNITED STATES
SWITZERLAND
AMERICAN ORT FEDERATION

Activities of the Swiss ORT have again been reduced in the course of the period under report. The reason for this is the termination of the AJDC rehabilitation work in this country as of January 1st, 1951, which meant that the ex-patients of sanatoria can no longer embark on a course of vocational training, because no organisation is willing to assure their livelihood.

At present, the Swiss ORT still maintains the following institutions:

- Basle: Girls' school with 12 students
- Cutting and dressmaking workshop with 16 students
- Men's cutting class with 10 students
- Zurich: Millinery workshop with 8 students
- Dressmaking workshop with 14 students
- Dress cutting workshop with 14 students
- Dressmakers' producer workshop with 8 participants
- Davos: Cutting and dressmaking workshop with 8 students

The bookbinding workshop in Geneva held final examinations on January 15th, 1951. Diplomas were issued to 12 students.

Five students at the Basle girls' school graduated in October and 2 Davos students in January.

In the course of 1950, ORT institutions in Switzerland were frequented by 237 trainees of whom 50 passed final examinations.

Communications from former students, particularly from Israel, reveal that the majority of our graduates have found employment in their acquired trades. Even during their prescribed military service they were transferred to the corresponding Army workshops after a few months. Their subsequent integration into civilian economy presented no problems at all. Many mechanical, locksmithy, joinery and electrical ateliers are employing former trainees of the Geneva, Hasenberg and Chamby schools; haute couture establishments have graduates from Zurich, Basle, Champéry, Territet, etc. in their service.- A group of former Tb-patients who graduated in typewriter repairing at Montana last spring have set up a cooperative enterprise at Jerusalem (Shichlul, Merkas Mishari, Rechov Haemek 33/136); they are using tools and machinery brought along from Switzerland and are very successful.

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Following their convention, they launched a highly successful membership drive in connection with which Mrs. Ludwig Kaplan, president of Women's American ORT is at present on a tour throughout the United States. This trip has helped to strengthen not merely Women's American ORT, but has gathered wide support for the American ORT Federation in a number of Jewish communities throughout the United States.

UNITED STATES
AMERICAN ORT FEDERATION

This report covering the period from October 1950 through January 1951 completes the picture of activities of the American ORT Federation for the year 1950 given in the last two reports issued by the World ORT Union in July and October, 1950.

The three outstanding events in the period covered in this report are: Visit of Dr. Aron Syngalowski to the United States, the signing of the 1951 agreement with the American Joint Distribution Committee and the election of a new president and the appointment of an executive director.

Dr. Syngalowski's visit to the United States occasioned by the negotiations with the AJDC, was quite successful. We held a writers' luncheon which was attended by the most prominent American Yiddish writers and journalists and by representatives of the Anglo-Jewish press. Dr. Syngalowski's speech evoked a great deal of interest. In the discussion period that followed genuine enthusiasm for ORT's work and concern for its future activities was evinced by those present. This meeting received wide coverage in the press.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held shortly before Dr. Syngalowski's arrival, Dr. William Haber was elected president of the American ORT Federation. Dr. Haber, as acting president of the American ORT Federation for the past year, has already been to Europe to attend ORT meetings and has, since his association with ORT, been of great assistance in the administration of the American ORT Federation and strengthening our ties with other Jewish organizations. George Backer, who served as president of the American ORT Federation for over a decade, was elected honorary president in recognition of his outstanding service on behalf of the ORT movement. Hyman A. Schulson was appointed executive director. Mr. Schulson, who has been connected with the Zionist Organization of America, the American Zionist Council, and the American Section of the Jewish Agency, played an important role in the establishment of the Jewish State. He is well known in American Jewish circles.

The agreement signed between ORT and the JDC provides up to \$ 950,000 for ORT installations in Europe, North Africa and Israel for 1951. It was reported by both Dr. Syngalowski and Dr. Haber that negotiations with Joint were extremely friendly and that the relations between the two organizations appeared to be better than they ever have been in the past with the JDC expressing real enthusiasm for ORT accomplishments.

A number of other important events have taken place, outstanding among which was the 11th Biennial Convention of Women's American ORT in October. A separate report will be issued by Women's American ORT covering all of their activities in the past period. However, we would like to say from the point of view of the entire ORT movement in America, their convention had a very salutary effect. A great deal of newspaper and radio publicity was obtained for ORT in this period bringing to the attention of a wide strata of the American public the aims, philosophy and concrete work of ORT all over the world. Following their convention, they launched a highly successful membership drive in connection with which Mrs. Ludwig Kaphan, president of Women's American ORT is at present on a tour throughout the United States. This trip has helped to strengthen not merely Women's American ORT, but has gathered wide support for the American ORT Federation in a number of Jewish communities throughout the United States.

In this period American ORT has been assuming greater financial and administrative responsibilities for the two New York trade schools. The American and European Friends of ORT, an affiliate of the American ORT Federation, has been particularly active in respect to the ORT Trade School. Through the donation of its entire dues income, it has been main financial supporter of this school.

During the last year, on the basis of an agreement between the American ORT Federation and the New York Association for New Americans, 142 students referred by this Jewish Agency, which cares for recently arrived former DP's were trained at the Bramson School. Most of these were orthodox Jews with no previous manual training whatsoever. This was recognized by the American Jewish community as a special ORT contribution to this problem. In 1950 the Bramson ORT Trade School trained 972 students who completed the course and graduated. Most of these students were trained in a special short-term course on power sewing machine operation which took from six to eight weeks. There were also 161 partially trained students.

The ORT Trade School has, in addition to training new students in their machine shop, jewelry making, radio and television and drafting courses, utilized its facilities for equipping former students with more skill so that they might be upgraded on their jobs. The ORT Trade School trained a total of 22 students during 1950. Of this number 73 completed the course and graduated and 149 received partial and specialized training.

Practically all the graduates are working at the trades in which they were trained. The shortage of skilled labor in the United States presents excellent employment opportunities. There has been some official discussion in Government circles regarding an increase in the DP immigration quotas to help fulfill American labor needs. This means, of course, that all DP's who receive training here or in our ORT schools in Europe will find jobs with relative ease at the fairly high wage scales prevalent in American industry.

OCTOBER Julius Hochman, vice-chairman of the American ORT Federation Executive Committee and vice-president of the Central Board of the World ORT Union, went to Canada in November to assist the Canadian ORT Organization in their negotiations with the united fund-raising organization of that country. During his visit he initiated the organization of the Canadian Labor ORT group and through his good offices a very fine editorial on ORT was printed in the leading Canadian daily, the Toronto Star. The work of American ORT has had the almost daily guidance of Mr. George Mintzer, chairman of the Executive Committee, Mr. Harry Greenberg, chairman of the Administrative Committee and Mr. Alexander Dolowitz, treasurer of the American ORT Federation.

GRADUATES IN 1950 All the other affiliates of ORT including American Labor ORT, the National ORT League and Young Men's & Young Women's ORT have been conducting membership campaigns which will be sustained in the next period. This is also true of a number of chapters of the American ORT Federation in New York and throughout the country. In connection with the latter, Mr. Schulson has already arranged for a tour to start some time in February, which will take him to all the important cities throughout the country where he will be either establishing new chapters or strengthening existing chapters of the American ORT Federation. In the course of this tour, indeed throughout 1951, Mr. Schulson's main effort will be devoted to strengthening the membership of the Amer. ORT Federation and increasing our prestige and influence among the important prominent Jewish communal leaders in the U.S. It is expected that 1951 will see the Amer. ORT Federation in a much stronger position to fulfill its responsibilities to ORT in the years ahead.

PUPILS ENROLLMENT IN THE BRAMSON ORT TRADE SCHOOL, NEW YORK,
JANUARY 1st, 1950-DECEMBER 31st, 1950

M O N T H	At beginning of Month	Admissions	Graduates	Departures before Graduation	At End of Month	Frequentation in 1950
JANUARY	178	216	166	29	199	394
FEBRUARY	199	166	154	17	194	365
MARCH	194	128	139	12	171	322
APRIL	171	107	106	18	154	278
MAY	154	66	88	9	123	220
JUNE	123	27	101	6	43	150
JULY	43	--	--	--	43	43
AUGUST	43	--	--	--	43	43
SEPTEMBER	43	99	23	20	99	142
OCTOBER	99	126	58	20	147	225
NOVEMBER	147	117	62	15	187	264
DECEMBER	187	71	75	15	168	258

PUPILS AT JANUARY 1st, 1950 - - - - - 178
ADMISSIONS IN 1950 - - - - - 1123
GRADUATES IN 1950 - - - - - 972
DEPARTURES IN 1950 - - - - - 161
PUPILS AT DECEMBER 31st, 1950 - - - - - 168
FREQUENTATION IN 1950 - - - - - 1301

WOMEN'S AMERICAN ORT CONVENTION

Report by Mrs. Libbeth H. Goodstein, Executive Secretary.

PUPILS ENROLLMENT IN THE "ORT" TRADE SCHOOL, NEW YORK

JANUARY 1st, 1950-DECEMBER 31st, 1950

The Women's American ORT Convention, held in New York City October 16th through 19th at the Waldorf

M O N T H	At Beginning of Month	Admissions	Graduates	Departures before Graduation	At End of Month	Frequenta- tion In 1950
JANUARY	69	38	5	22	80	107
FEBRUARY	80	29	8	21	80	109
MARCH	80	20	10	4	86	100
APRIL	86	29	10	12	93	115
MAY	93	10	9	5	89	103
JUNE	89	15	12	10	82	104
JULY	82	--	--	40	42	82
AUGUST	42	10	--	--	52	52
SEPTEMBER	52	8	--	--	60	60
OCTOBER	60	42	7	24	71	102
NOVEMBER	71	16	3	8	76	87
DECEMBER	76	31	9	13	85	107
<hr/>						
<u>PUPILS AT JANUARY 1st, 1950</u>						69
<u>ADMISSIONS IN 1950</u>						248
<u>GRADUATES IN 1950</u>						73
<u>DEPARTURES IN 1950</u>						159
<u>PUPILS AT DECEMBER 31st, 1950,</u>						85
<u>FREQUENTATION IN 1950</u>						317

WOMEN'S AMERICAN ORT CONVENTION

Report by Mrs. Lisbeth H. Goodstein, Executive Secretary.

The Women's American ORT opened this year with its Eleventh Biennial Convention, held in New York City October 16th through 19th at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel.

The Convention was dedicated to the 70th anniversary of ORT, with the theme:

"SKILLS MEAN PRODUCTIVITY, DIGNITY, SECURITY".

The Convention was launched during the Spring with the cutting of large birthday cakes by Mayors and other important dignitaries in every large city of the country, beginning with Mayor William O'Dwyer of New York City. During the summer and early fall, we concentrated fully to project the story of ORT in every Jewish community wherever Women's American ORT is functioning, and in cities in which we hope to organize new chapters. A professional Public Relations Consultant was engaged with the most satisfying results through his comprehensive, descriptive, inspiring, stimulating releases to the English, Anglo-Jewish and Yiddish Press. Particular emphasis was given to reports and observations of Mrs. Ludwig Kaphan, National President, made following her surveys of conditions in North Africa and of ORT installations in Israel. A Fact Sheet on seventy years of ORT was composed as an introductory briefing of reporters, directors and managers in advance of press meetings, and arranging for radio and television interviews. This same material was incorporated into other interpretive material for the use of our leaders in our concerted endeavors to increase enrollments and form new chapters.

The Convention was attended by 350 registered delegates who reported on accomplishments of their areas and who returned to their groups greatly reinspired by the proceedings of the Convention as well as by the world renowned speakers. These included Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt; Mr. Benjamin A. Cohen, Assistant Secretary General, Department of Information of United Nations; Dr. Abram L. Sachar, president of Brandeis University (first University of the United States supported by Jewish funds); Prof. William Haber, president of the American ORT Federation; Representative Jacob K. Javits, House of Representatives; Mr. Monroe Goldwater, Vice Chairman of Joint Distribution Committee and President of the United Jewish Appeal of Greater New York; and representatives of the United Service for New Americans; and of the Jewish Occupational Council.

Mrs. C. Dorothea Greene, Director of ORT Schools in Germany and Austria, brought us a most poignant message about the Rehabilitation Center, and gave us great encouragement because of her own devotion to ORT and the spiritual qualities of her own personality, as well as renewed strength through her determination. Mrs. Greene spoke to many groups in Boston, Philadelphia, and Metropolitan New York.

Citations were presented to Mr. John Hersey, author of the best novel of the year, "The Wall" (story of the Warsaw Ghetto), and to Gian-Carlo Menotti, composer and playwright of the successful opera "The Consul", telling of the hopelessness of liberty-loving people trying to escape the status of D.P.

The resolutions passed at the Convention represent the plans, scope, and objectives of the program of Women's American ORT for the coming year.

The reportage on this Convention was nation-wide and appeared in all important cities in English, Anglo-Jewish and Yiddish press.

The Convention delegates saw the first showing of the new film "Not Bread Alone", of ORT's beginnings in Casablanca, and they resolved to intensify our Guardianship program for that area. Our members want to be a part of the occupational rehabilitation, rescue and relief which is now the urgent task of combined efforts to meet the desperate situations recently revealed to us.

As the Women's American ORT is interested in furthering the industrial progress of Israel, the Convention resolved to implement its privilege of \$ 25.00 membership dues with a two-month drive to enroll a maximum number of \$ 25.00 Honor Roll members. These women are now wearing a gold ORT emblem most proudly.

The M.O.T. program is going forward with renewed vigor in the knowledge of a job well done, and one still to be done.

The favorable reports coming from the Teachers Training Institute in Anieres have gratified our groups greatly and give further impetus to our Scholarship program. It is with real pride that Women's American ORT shares responsibilities for Scholarships with the other women's groups of the International Women's ORT.

Our Membership campaign is now in full swing, towards the goal of 12,000 new paid members by the end of 1951. All our propaganda, public relations aids, literature, exhibits are focused on this objective. The campaign is highlighted by a cross-country speaking tour by our National President, Mrs. Ludwig Kaphan from January 18th to March 3rd. She will visit all cities in which ORT is organized, as well as new cities throughout the Midwest, Southwest and West Coast of our vast country. The cities will include Detroit, Michigan; Chicago, Illinois; Milwaukee, Wisconsin; St. Louis and Kansas City, Missouri; San Francisco and Los Angeles, California; Tuscon, Arizona; San Antonio, Huston and Dallas, Texas; Tulsa, Oklahoma; Memphis and Nashville, Tennessee; Cleveland, Ohio. Following this itinerary, Mrs. Kaphan then will undertake a tour throughout the Eastern Seaboard States.

Mrs. Kaphan is giving full energy to stimulate our full cooperation with the United Jewish Appeal in every city she visits in view of our contract with the Joint Distribution Committee.

Women's American ORT is always actively concerned with its comprehensive program of Education and Leadership Institutes to keep its members informed of current events in ORT.

Our Highlights, issued bi-weekly, giving world-wide ORT news for the use of our leaders, and the Women's American ORT "News", which is circulated throughout our membership four times a year, gives our progress on the American scene.

These publications are supplemented with a graphic brochure asking CAN THIS STILL BE? which shows typical scenes of Jewish children in the North African Ghetto and then pictures the scope of ORT's great achievements in Europe, from its D.P. relief program in 1946 to its ORT Schools in Europe in 1950; and shows Israel in the progress from Defense to Reconstruction. It repeats the many tributes from international dignitaries.

In typical American fashion, we have an attractive "Quickie", which is a small leaflet, declaring that EVERYBODY'S TALKING ABOUT ORT which gives brief, definitive statements of philosophy of the work of ORT, our program of "helping people to help themselves."

The Women's American ORT has designated March 12th as our National ORT Day, which will be observed across the country, about which we hope to report our success in our next quarterly report.

In September 1950 the first students who completed one year of tuition were admitted to the second year, whilst the group that had started in the second year of the Course passed into the third year of study. In addition, there were 28 new pupils of whom some were ~~admitted~~ into the first year and others into the second year. We have thus at present a total of 78 pupils - from 16 countries - composed of the following groups: First year - 28; Second year - 29; Third year - 20.

If we should consider the beginning of 1949 as the starting date of tuition, the Institute is only now entering upon its third year of existence. Even for an ordinary trade school this would be considered a very young age, falling within the period of early infancy. This must be the more true in the case of a unique Institution such as ours, an Institution belonging to a field that can rightly be termed terra incognita. The Institute will reach maturity only with the release of the first batch of graduates.

Nevertheless, already during these first years of existence, certain specific characteristics and a peculiar general structure have emerged. On the whole, the demands made on the pupils in the workshops and laboratories as well as in the theoretical classes are considerably greater than the performance required in ordinary trade schools. Equally superior are the achievements of the pupils.

In accordance with the request of ORT, higher standards were also applied by the inspectors of the Federal Office for Industry, Trade and Labour, when they examined the organization of the Institute and the level of its efficiency. This examination by Government experts was due to the Management's desire to obtain from the Swiss Authorities a favourable decision regarding the issue of a Swiss "Certificat de Capacité".

After obtaining such a certificate enjoying everywhere high prestige, graduates will do practical work either in proper factories or in certain trade schools. Subsequent to completion of such a period of practical work pupils will return to the Institute for a final examination entitling them to the Diploma of instructor. It is worth noting that already now a special gift for teaching is clearly discernible amongst a group of 16 advanced pupils (mechanics, electricity and cabinet-making).

The progress of the Institute during the year 1950 is illustrated by the results of the annual examination carried out in July 1950 with the participation of cantonal experts. Not less than 85% of the pupils have passed that examination with marks "Excellent", "Very good" and "Good".

CENTRAL ORT INSTITUTE .

The first group of pupils came from Bulgaria and reached the Institute at the beginning of 1949. The preliminary course lasted till September; it embraced linguistic studies and subjects of general culture. During the same period of time, the number of pupils - coming from 12 countries - was gradually completed.

The first regular school-year began in September 1949. Only 17 pupils with adequate vocational training were admitted directly to the second year of the Course. During the first year of study the total number of pupils decreased because some of the trainees, sent by the ORT of Germany, France, Hungary and Buenos Aires were not chosen in accordance with the explicit instructions issued by the Central Office.

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The progress of the Institute during the year 1950 is illustrated by the results of the annual examination carried out in July 1950 with the participation of cantonal experts. Not less than 85% of the pupils have passed that examination with marks "Excellent", "Very good" and "Good".

The inauguration of the third school-year necessitated the introduction of new subjects required in the training of instructors.

Not only tools and instruments, but also fairly complicated machines are now being produced in the workshops of the Institute. This is done as part of the teaching programme. The products of this activity are added to the inventory of the Institute itself or are sent to other ORT Schools. The pupils of the Electrotechnical Section prepare a variety of electrical instruments, build electrical motors and manufacture precision instruments. The section for technical installation is now engaged in the production of a complete dust-absorbing plant required by the carpentry-shop. Worth mentioning are also the objects and ornaments produced by the pupils of this section; the manufacture of such copper articles is of considerable importance for the development of the artistic taste of the pupils concerned.

In the Electrotechnical Section a radio laboratory is being installed. This has been donated by Mr. A. Shaban, former Chairman of the South-African ORT-OZE and now member of the Central Executive of World ORT Union, after a visit to the Institute in July 1950.

Prof. L. Hersch gives a systematic course of lectures on Jewish history. Periodical lectures are also given on scientific subjects, on topics of general culture as well as on problems of Jewish interest.

In September 1950 new pupils were admitted; their selection was on a much stricter basis than in 1949. The candidates had to possess more vocational experience as well as greater general knowledge. They also had to pass a suitable aptitude test. This more rigorous selection explains why the 28 newly admitted trainees have all proved to be suitable, whilst it was necessary to remove 14 pupils of the 1949 group after a longer or shorter trial period.

During the year under review, the Adolphe Neuman library has been enriched by several hundred volumes in Hebrew, Yiddish, French and English. The Institute receives documentary, educational and other films from many Agencies in Switzerland (American Embassy, KKL, etc.).

One of the main problems now facing the Central ORT Union and the Management of the Institute is the question of practical training of pupils, who will finish their third year of studies and thus complete the course in July 1951. It is expected that 5 mechanics, 10 electricians and 1 carpenter will be admitted to the final examinations. The plan under preparation provides that none of the pupils shall receive practical training in the country or in the school in which he will be required to teach after graduation. Since the beginning of the new school-year, the position of the Institute's Director has been filled by Engineer J. Fajnsod of Israel. In matters pertaining to the administration of the 'Internat', the Director is assisted by an administrative Committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. Pierre de Tolédo. As before, the technical and pedagogical supervision is in the hands of Dr. A. Dupraz, Director of the Technicum and Ecole des Arts et Métiers at Geneva.

A committee elected by the pupils acts as Liaison between the student-body and the Management of the Institute; an editorial board composed of students issues a journal "The Future Instructor". The Institute has also a Dramatic Section, a Sports Committee and a Choir.

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S ORT

Between October 1950 and January 1951 the International Women's ORT continued liaison activities and executed several tasks upon the request of overseas committees.

During the July 1950 session of the Central Board of the ORT Union at Montreux, Switzerland, a meeting of International Women's ORT was held at which 26 delegates from Canada, England, France, Holland, Italy, South Africa, Switzerland, the United States and Uruguay participated. The reunions were presided over by Mrs. Crestohl, Montreal; Mrs. Kaphan, New York; and Mrs. Roubach, Paris. They permitted a survey of the activities of the different sections of International Women's ORT and an outline of the coming year's program. Among the resolutions, mention should be made of those maintaining the support of ORT's work in North Africa and of the Central ORT Institute for the Formation of vocational teachers at Anières as principal tasks of the women's groups. It was decided that the maintenance costs of the students at the Institute should be distributed amongst several national women's ORT organisations. At present, following this decision, the Women's American ORT, Women's Canadian ORT, Women's South African ORT and the Women's Committee of the Swiss ORT have assumed joint responsibility for the maintenance costs. Mesdames Pierre Bigar and Armand Brunshvig, Geneva, were designated as members of the Administrative Committee of the Central ORT Institute.

Since ORT's work in North Africa as well as the Central ORT Institute at Anières belong, as stated, among the principal tasks of the women's groups, Mrs. L. Roubach undertook journeys to Switzerland and Morocco in order to contact the existing women's committees and to assist in the creation of new committees in Zurich and Basle.

Pupils' products were sent to the Biennial Convention of Women's American ORT in New York; in addition, several crates with products of haute couture, metal working, leather working and decorative art classes in France were shipped to a big ORT exhibition in Montreal.

Documentation concerning the activities of all women's groups throughout the world was gathered and will be transmitted to Geneva for publication in the ORT CHRONICLE.

Visitors and Women's ORT members from Chicago, Milwaukee, New York and Montreal were accompanied to the Montreuil school and made acquainted with our work in Europe.

STUDENT ENROLLMENT IN THE "ORT" INSTITUTIONS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD
 SEPTEMBER 1st, 1950-JANUARY 31st, 1951

C O U N T R Y	Number of Admissions		Number of Graduates	Departures before Graduation	Number of Students as of 31.1.51			Frequentat 1.9.1950 31.1.1951
	Students 1. 9. 1950	after 1. 1. 1950			M e n	W o m e n	T o t a l	
ALGERIA	119	99	1	33	184	--	184	218
ARGENTINA	115	29	71	13	60	--	60	144
AUSTRIA	85	479	24	246	90	204	294	564
BELGIUM	331	258	21	119	224	225	449	589
BRAZIL	121	25	13	4	112	17	129	148
CHILE	50	--	--	5	45	--	45*)	50
CHINA (Sanghai)					21	22	43	57
CUBA	41	20	11	18	20	12	32	61
FRANCE	1,568	897	453	413	1,133	567	1,700**)	2,566
GERMANY	1,868	743	135	1,003	630	643	1,273	2,411
GREAT BRITAIN	24	69	--	10	31	52	83	93
GREECE	41	25	--	--	42	24	66	86
HOLLAND	334	220	28	126	232	168	400	554
IRAN	--	275	--	5	199	71	270	275
ISRAEL	1,106	226	80	172	854	316	1,170	1,422
ITALY	412	1,138	39	251	592	668	1,260	1,550
MOROCCO	840	492	--	329	548	455	1,003	1,332
SOUTH AFRICA	42	--	--	--	36	6	42	42
SWITZERLAND	132	26	30	38	12	78	90	150
TUNISIA	--	76	--	--	76	--	76	76
URUGUAY	103	--	14	3	86	--	--	103
U. S. A.	95	666	293	153	256	59	315	761
CENTRAL INSTITUT	62	15	--	3	74	--	74	77
T O T A L	7,392	5,923	1,213	2,958	5,557	3,587	9,144	13,315

S T U D E N T E N R O L L M E N T
 IN THE INSTITUTIONS OF THE WORLD ORT UNION
 SEPTEMBER 1st, 1950 - JANUARY 31st, 1951

*) As of November 1950

***) incl. 426 apprentices.

STUDENT ENROLLMENT IN THE "ORT" INSTITUTIONS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

SEPTEMBER 1st, 1950-JANUARY 31st, 1951

C O U N T R Y	Number of Admissions:		Number of Graduates	Departures before Graduation	Number of Students as of 31.1.51			Frequentation 1.9.1950 - 31.1.1951.
	Students 1. 9. 1950	after 1. 1. 1950			Men	Women	Total	
ALGERIA	119	99	1	33	184	--	184	218
ARGENTINA	115	29	71	13	60	--	60	144
AUSTRIA	85	479	24	246	90	204	294	564
BELGIUM	331	258	21	119	224	225	449	589
BRAZIL	121	25	13	4	112	17	129	146
CHILE	50	--	--	5	45	--	45*)	50
CHINA (Sanghai)	12	45	--	14	21	22	43	57
CUBA	41	20	11	18	20	12	32	61
FRANCE	1,569	997	453	413	1,133	567	1,700**)	2,566
GERMANY	1,668	743	135	1,003	630	643	1,273	2,411
GREAT BRITAIN	24	69	--	10	31	52	83	93
GREECE	41	25	--	--	42	24	66	66
HOLLAND	334	220	28	126	232	168	400	554
IRAN	--	275	--	5	199	71	270	275
ISRAEL	1,196	226	80	172	854	316	1,170	1,422
ITALY	412	1,138	39	251	592	668	1,260	1,550
MOROCCO	840	492	--	329	548	455	1,003	1,332
SOUTH AFRICA	42	--	--	--	36	6	42	42
SWITZERLAND	132	26	30	38	12	78	90	158
TUNISIA	--	76	--	--	76	--	76	76
URUGUAY	103	--	14	3	86	--	--	103
U. S. A.	95	666	293	153	256	59	315	761
CENTRAL INSTITUT	62	15	--	3	74	--	74	77
T O T A L	7,392	5,923	1,213	2,958	5,557	3,587	9,144	13,315

*) As of November 1950

**) Incl. 426 apprentices.

STUDENT ENROLLMENT IN THE "ORT" INSTITUTIONS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD
 JANUARY 1st, 1950 - DECEMBER 31st, 1950

C O U N T R Y	Number of Admissions		Number of Graduates	Departures before Graduation	Number of Students as of 31.XII.50.			Frequentation in 1950
	Students 1. 1. 1950	after 1. 1. 1950			Men	Women	Total	
GERIA	148	111	23	80	187	---	187	259
ARGENTINA	94	50	11	73	60	---	60	144
AUSTRIA	905	1,206	333	1,098	100	183	283	2,111
BELGIUM	426	381	115	344	228	220	448	807
BRAZIL	121	13	13	---	---	17	17	146
CANADA	43	18	---	17	45*)	---	45*)	62
CHINA (Shanghai)	58	---	---	---	---	---	---	160
CUBA	41	50	21	37	21	12	33	91
FRANCE	1,988	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,874
GERMANY	1,565	2,152	281	2,056	719	661	1,380	3,717
GREAT BRITAIN	25	180	55	75	30	45	75	205
GREECE	65	45	---	36	42	24	66	110
HOLLAND	342	422	135	239	235	155	390	764
HUNGARY	---	203	---	5	198	---	198	203
ISRAEL	907	829	288	262	900	328	1,228	1,736
ITALY	1,542	1,846	521	1,651	562	634	1,216	3,388
JAPAN	903	481	---	367	562	455	1,017	1,384
SOUTH AFRICA	---	57	15	---	36	6	42	57
SWITZERLAND	139	98	50	83	21	83	104	237
YUGOSLAVIA	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
URUGUAY	54	100	84	24	86	---	86	154
U.S.A.	247	1,371	1,088	320	204	49	253	1,618
CENTRAL INSTITUTE	62	26	---	14	74	---	74	88
T O T A L	9,875	11,620	4,419	7,773	5,637	3,466	9,103	21,295

STUDENT ENROLLMENT
 IN THE INSTITUTIONS OF THE WORLD ORT UNION
 JANUARY 1st, 1950 - DECEMBER 31st, 1950

*) As of November 1950.
 **) Incl. 426 apprentices.

STUDENT ENROLLMENT IN THE "ORT" INSTITUTIONS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD
 JANUARY 1st, 1950 - DECEMBER 31st, 1950

C O U N T R Y	Number of Admissions		Number of Graduates	Departures before Graduation	Number of Students as of 31.XII.50.			Frequentation In 1950
	Students 1. 1. 1950	after 1. 1. 1950			Men	Women	Total	
ALGERIA	148	111	23	89	187	--	187	259
ARGENTINA	94	50	71	78	60	--	60	144
AUSTRIA	905	1,206	733	1,095	100	183	283	2,111
BELGIUM	426	381	115	240	228	220	448	807
BRAZIL	121	25	13	4	112	17	129	146
CHILE	43	19	--	17	45*)	--	45*)	62
CHINA (Shanghai)	58	82	4	93	21	22	43	140
CUBA	41	50	21	37	21	12	33	91
FRANCE	1,988	1,886	1,039	1,089	1,174	572	1,746**)	3,874
GERMANY	1,565	2,152	281	2,056	719	661	1,380	3,717
GREAT BRITAIN	25	180	55	75	30	45	75	205
GREECE	65	45	8	36	42	24	66	110
HOLLAND	342	422	135	239	235	155	390	764
IRAN	--	203	--	5	198	--	198	203
ISRAEL	907	829	248	262	900	328	1,228	1,736
ITALY	1,542	1,846	521	1,651	582	634	1,216	3,388
MOROCCO	903	481	--	367	562	455	1,017	1,384
SOUTH AFRICA	--	57	15	--	36	6	42	57
SWITZERLAND	139	98	50	83	21	83	104	237
TUNISIA	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
URUGUAY	54	100	44	24	86	--	86	154
U. S. A.	247	1,371	1,049	320	204	49	253	1,618
CENTRAL INSTITUT	62	26	--	14	74	--	74	88
T O T A L	9,675	11,620	4,419	7,773	5,637	3,466	9,103	21,295

*) As of November 1950.

***) Incl. 426 apprentices.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF WORLD ORT UNION

Meeting of October 14 and 15, 1950.

PRESENT :

Dr. A. Syngalowski,

Chairman of the Executive Committee

- Messrs. A. Alperine, Paris)
- A. Brunschvig, Geneva)
- Mrs. L. D. Crestohl, Montreal)
- Messrs. A.J. Halpern, London)
- Prof. L. Hersch, Geneva)
- L. Kahn, Paris)
- L. Meiss, Paris)
- R. Van Praag, Brussels)
- Mrs. L. Roubach, Paris)
- Dr. H. Sonnabend, Geneva)

Members of the Executive Committee

- Messrs. L. Frenkiel, Paris)
- R. Grinberg, Paris)
- R. Levi, Rome)
- J. Shapiro, Tel-Aviv)
- J. Schftel, Paris)
- I. Trotski, Buenos Aires)

M E E T I N G

of the

Alternate Members of the Executive Committee

FURTHER PRESENT : EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

- Messrs. L. Denenberg, Director Public Relations
- I. Goldfarb, Secretary
- C.L. Lang, Recording Secretary
- B. Surovich, Member of the Central Board

October 14-15th, 1950

in PARIS

A G E N D A

- I. Financial Exposé on the first three quarters of 1950.
- II. Budget Project for 1951.
- III. Fundraising and Publicity.
- IV. The negotiations with the Jewish Agency concerning co-operation in the field of Hachsharah.
- V. Steps to be taken by the ORT Union in the U.S.A. for 1951.
- VI. Miscellaneous.

The sessions were presided over by Messrs. L. Meiss and A.J. Halpern.

RESOLUTIONS

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF WORLD ORT UNION

Meeting of October 14 and 15, 1950.

- PRESENT :
- Dr. A. Syngalowski, Chairman of the Executive Committee
 - Messrs. A. Alperine, Paris)
 - A. Brunschvig, Geneva)
 - Mrs. L. D. Crestohl, Montreal)
 - Messrs. A.J. Halpern, London)
 - Prof. L. Hersch, Geneva) Members of the Executive Committee
 - L. Kahn, Paris)
 - L. Meiss, Paris)
 - R. Van Praag, Brussels)
 - Mrs. L. Roubach, Paris)
 - Dr. H. Sonnabend, Geneva)
 - Messrs. L. Frenkiel, Paris)
 - R. Grinberg, Paris)
 - R. Levi, Rome) Alternate Members of the
 - J. Shapiro, Tel-Aviv) Executive Committee
 - J. Schftel, Paris)
 - I. Trotzki, Buenos Aires)

FURTHER PRESENT :

- Messrs. L. Denenberg, Director Public Relations
- I. Goldmann, Chief Accountant
- C.L. Lang, Recording Secretary
- B. Surovich, Member of the Central Board

A G E N D A

- I. Financial Exposé on the first three quarters of 1950.
- II. Budget Project for 1951.
- III. Fundraising and Publicity.
- IV. The negotiations with the Jewish Agency concerning co-operation in the field of Hachsharah.
- V. Steps to be taken by the ORT Union in the U.S.A. for 1951.
- VI. Miscellaneous.

The sessions were presided over by Messrs. L. Meiss and A.J. Halpern.

- 7. Dr. Syngalowski is requested to pursue the negotiations with the Jewish Agency concerning the Hachsharah project. Special financial sources should be found to allow its execution. If this cannot be realized, the possibilities of a collection in the United States and other countries, exclusively for this purpose, should be examined together with the Jewish Agency and the American ORT Federation.

8. The general outline RESOLUTIONS Organisation and Fundraising Programmes as submitted to this meeting in form of a memorandum by Dr. Sonnabend are approved. At its next reunion, the Interim Committee will

1. Meeting for the first time since the death of its late Chairman Dr. David Lvovitch, the Executive Committee evokes the memory of this great man who devoted his entire life to the eminent ideas inspiring the World ORT Union.
9. The Executive Committee will piously guard the memory of this devoted servant to the Jewish cause and remain faithful to this shining example.

The Executive Committee expresses its heartfelt condolences to Mrs. Lvovitch and her son.

2. The Executive Committee requests the management in Geneva to intervene by letter with the South African Jewish Appeal and the South African ORT-OZE, asking them to assure the integral payment of the balance of the 1950 subsidies by the end of the current year in order to enable the World ORT Union to meet its pressing obligations.
3. The Executive Committee expresses the hope that the Canadian United Jewish Relief Appeal will keep its promise to remit \$ 50,000.- to the World ORT Union. Should this not be the case, the Executive Committee recommends that Women's Canadian ORT request the authorization to collect an additional \$ 10,000.- in Canada.
4. A Commission is appointed to determine the pension for Mrs. D. Lvovitch before the end of the current year.
5. The "Preliminary and Internal Budget of the World ORT Union for 1951" totalling \$ 2,471,300.- is approved. The definite budget for 1951 will have to be adopted in January, 1951.

The principle of a World ORT Union subsidy for the American ORT Federation is approved. The amount will be determined by the ORT Union delegation on the one hand, and the American ORT Federation on the other hand. It is also decided that the World ORT Union's subsidy for the Israeli ORT, which has been included in the preliminary budget for 1951, should not be less than L.I. 178,000.- .

6. The Executive Committee welcomes the recently founded Turkish ORT Committee and expresses its thanks to Mrs. L.D. Crestohl for her efforts in stimulating the foundation of said Committee. The Turkish ORT Committee is called upon to elaborate its statutes and to establish a concrete working program. After these documents will have been received and examined, the question of the ORT Union's financial assistance to the Turkish Committee will be put on the agenda of the Executive Committee.
7. Dr. Syngalowski is requested to pursue the negotiations with the Jewish Agency concerning the Hachsharah project. Special financial sources should be found to allow its execution. If this cannot be realized, the possibilities of a collection in the United States and other countries, exclusively for this purpose, should be examined together with the Jewish Agency and the American ORT Federation.

8. The general outlines of the Publicity, Organisation and Fundraising Programmes as submitted to this meeting in form of a memorandum by Dr. Sonnabend are approved. At its next reunion, the Interim Committee will discuss and settle the pertinent details. Meanwhile, Dr. Sonnabend is requested to begin with the implementation of these programmes.
9. The Executive Committee confirms Resolution No. 9 adopted by the Interim Committee at its meeting of September 2nd and 3rd, 1950, which reads as follows :

"With regard to the fundraising in the U.S.A. for 1951, the direction of the negotiations on behalf of World ORT Union is entrusted to Dr. Syngalowski and Professor Haber."
10. Mrs. L.D. Crestohl is requested, on behalf of the Executive Committee, to contact the Women's American ORT prior to their National Convention in order to ensure the continuation of 50 scholarships for the students at the Central ORT Institute.
11. The date of the Executive Committee's next meeting will be fixed by its Chairman.
12. The Executive Committee confirms that the contacts with the various Women's Organisations are entrusted to the International Women's ORT in Paris, and that the Central Office in Geneva when it communicates with the Women's Organisations, should send copies of its letters to the Women's International ORT.

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INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEACHERS
IBT
1880

ORT UNION, CENTRAL OFFICE
6 Rue Eynard
GENEVA