

# **ORT WORK**

**at the beginning of the school year 1952-1953**

**Report submitted to the Meeting  
of the Executive Committee  
of the World ORT Union  
in Geneva, November 16-17, 1952**

**Central Office of the  
ORT UNION**

**Geneva  
November 1952**

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S U M M A R Y

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CENTRAL REPORT

- I. Some instructive Figures
- II. Developments and Reforms
- III. The Instructor Problem
- IV. Central Measures

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## CENTRAL REPORT

The last activities report dealt with the period until the end of June of the current year. As a comprehensive report on the calendar year 1952 will appear next February, we believe that we may content ourselves in the present volume with a brief survey with the stress on the state of activity in the schools and organizations at the beginning of the school year 1952/53. This seems to us of particular importance for the deliberations of the Executive on next year's budget.

### I.

#### SOME INSTRUCTIVE FIGURES

##### School Operations

In some countries, particularly in Germany and in the USA (New York schools) enrolment on Nov. 1, 1952, was smaller than at the same time last year. However, these losses were more than compensated for by an increase in other countries, particularly in Tunisia, Israel and Italy.

Thus, total enrolment as of October 31, 1952, amounted to 9235 as compared with 8963 at the same time last year.

In the course of the past school year 3925 persons, 62 less than in the previous year, concluded their training and received diplomas. Considering that in the school system of the ORT Union the number of day-time schools with prolonged duration of training for youth and the extent of coverage has been growing steadily during the past years and that pupils in such schools do not graduate until after 3 to 4 years of attendance, the number of graduates last year is fully worthy of note.

No less notable is the figure of students who left the schools before the conclusion of their training.

The unpleasant phenomenon of premature abandonment is taken as a matter of course in governmental vocational schools and courses in all countries. That the phenomenon is unavoidable among a people subject to major upheavals, is readily evident. In addition to such usual causes as change of trade, lack of ability, economic need or good wage offers to unskilled labour, it is a well-known fact that among Jews migrations and emigrations also play a relatively large role. In Israel, draft into military service is also a contributing factor.

Although we have reason to believe that no organization for vocational training can eliminate entirely the phenomenon of premature abandonment we felt impelled to devote particular attention to it in the course of last year. All ORT organizations were requested

- a) to study the causes leading to premature abandonment of studies in their country and cities;
- b) to adopt more rigorous admission requirements;
- c) to increase their efforts to provide material support for needy students;
- d) to note in each case of abandonment the month of training in which it took place.

Only a partial implementation of these steps has been possible to date, but it can already be noted,

- 1) that the overwhelming majority of premature abandonment occurs from short-term courses for adults;
- 2) that a high percentage of all discontinuations took place after the student had undergone a considerable part of his training. In France, for instance, more than 40% of all interruptions took place after a six-month training period, i.e. at a time when the knowledge acquired can already be put to some extent to practical use.
- 3) As compared with 6705 discontinuations during the previous school year we had only 4160 last year, i.e. 2545 less.

### Finances

A few data only may be cited under this heading.

Total expenditure foreseen for 1952 amounted to \$ 2,465,000 of which \$ 1790,989 were expended during the first nine months.

To cover these expenses, a total of \$ 906,000 was to be raised in countries where ORT schools are operated and the remainder met by AJDC, by the WAO, the South African Jewish Appeal, the United Jewish Relief Appeal in Canada, Can. ORT Federation, Women's Canadian ORT and collections in Latin America and some European countries where no local ORT institutions exist.

The \$ 906,000 which were to be raised from sources other than the ORT Union to meet the budgets, included \$ 160,000 for ORT schools in South America which were to be raised locally in their entirety. A complete report on actual receipts against this latter sum is not yet available. On the other hand, it should be noted, out of the remaining \$ 746,000, \$ 580,000 have already been received although income in North Africa, particularly in Morocco, fell short of expectations. In France, budgeted local income has been surpassed by a considerable sum. In Israel as well, more was received locally than had been foreseen.

As always, remittances by the AJDC (\$ 687,000 for the first nine months) and the WAO (\$ 133,500 for the budget of the first nine months) were punctually received. The income expected from Canada for 1952 will probably be reached. Receipts from the other countries were somewhat smaller than expected. The budgeted South African subsidy of last January could not be based on firm commitment of the South African Jewish Appeal because decision was not reached until much later, and gave us a subsidy of £ 60,000.

In consequence of all this we shall probably finish the year 1952 with a deficit of approximately \$ 61,000, unless the receipts of the U.S. United Jewish Appeal reach the figure at which ORT, in accordance with our Agreement with AJDC, is entitled to more than \$ 900,000.

## II.

### DEVELOPMENTS AND REFORMS

A general analysis of internal changes noted in the life of the schools last year will be deferred to the coming annual report.

This chapter shall only include a few facts some of which are of importance for the new budget while others bear witness to the consolidation and further

differentiation of the ORT school system in accordance with the situation and tasks in the various countries.

#### New Trade Schools and Training Workshops Completion of Existing Institutions

In the past school year 13 new trade schools were set up, including 2 with four-year training (in Israel); 3 with three-year training (1 in Tunis, 2 in Italy); 8 with two-year training (1 in Trieste, 3 in Iran, 4 in Israel).

In addition, 4 short-term courses in Israel and Iran were converted into two-year permanent schools. Two ORT Centres were enlarged by the addition of workshops for other trades (automechanics in the Central ORT Institute at Anières, ready-made clothing in Montreuil, France). A new training workshop for cutters was opened in Amersfoort, Holland.

With regard to existing schools, new classes were set up in 28 trade schools, including 9 for second grade, 15 for third grade and 4 for fourth grade (Jaffa and Kfar Abraham).

The number of short-term courses for adults has grown particularly in Israel. The establishment of many of these new courses proves the manifold practical importance of a technically well-equipped day-time school: in addition to serving their youthful students they form a basis for the establishment of short-term courses for adults.

It was thus possible to set up an accelerated course in refrigeration mechanics in the Givatyim school, Israel, as well as three-month courses in electric installation at the Jaffa ORT Centre, in wood work at Kfar Ganim, in agromechanics at Ben Shemen, in metal work at Rehovoth, etc.

We mention this phenomenon to again demonstrate the large returns on investment in a well-equipped day-time school.

#### Reforms in Individual Schools

##### Further Differentiation in the ORT Vocational Training System

The Moroccan ORT schools, long in need of reform owing to initial mistakes, show a changed internal structure, a newly selected student body and a different organization of training already at the beginning of the new school year.

The reforms planned at the beginning of the past school year were thoroughly worked over last summer in joint conferences of the new directors of the Casablanca boys' and girls' schools with the ORT Union specialists in Geneva. The new arrangement of trades and the division of students according to ability and educational background was finally implemented by Mr. Wand-Pollack, the new director.

The same was accomplished in the girls' school.

In Iran, the change in the situation by the cessation of the Aliyah necessitates major changes in the trades offered by our schools, in accordance with local economic requirements.

Regarding the timely new formation of our vocational training system, the following may be stated:



Although the endeavours of ORT organizations towards aligning their schools with governmental ones are in themselves comprehensible, the Central Direction of the ORT Union nevertheless felt called upon to point out in some countries that ORT must primarily solve a problem left unsolved by normal trade schools.

It is a well-known fact that trade schools with a three year curriculum at least are in all countries prescribed by the State. The graduates of these schools must pass final examinations according to prevalent rules.

However, there are important numbers of youth in North Africa, Iran and Israel who do not possess the preliminary training required for admission to normal trade schools. In addition, there are those whose economic situation renders a three year training prohibitive.

There follows the danger that, if the ORT Union should be directed by the tendency of some local ORT managements to align their schools with governmental ones, the majority of Jewish youth would be left to street peddling or to grow up as "black" workers, always the first victims of unemployment.

Taking account of the situation, the following new apparitions in our vocational school system must be taken as proof of the tested vitality and adaptability of ORT:

- 1) The ORT Centres for boys and girls in Morocco were divided into two sectors each,
  - a) one with a three year program in accordance with governmental requirements;
  - b) one with a two year program for youngsters without general education who will be trained as industrial workers in the section "PROMOTION OUVRIERE".

Also, in Israel, a new category of two year schools for Olim has come into being and is growing. The same may be noted in Italy as well.

- 2) In the past year the ORT departments engaged in the placement of adolescents with private masters have grown. Particular mention should be made of Tunis with 321 apprentices, 119 of whom already frequent supplementary evening classes. The Apprentice Placement Department has already succeeded in obtaining wages for a considerable number of apprentices which permit them to renounce having recourse to the "Chaluk", i.e. community support.

The total of apprentices placed with private masters amounts to 968.

Departments for this purpose which also inspect private workshops, organize supplementary courses etc. obviously mean higher costs; nevertheless, this sector which can open up new possibilities for greater masses of youth is to be further expanded in the new year.

### III.

#### THE INSTRUCTOR PROBLEM

As may be seen from the national reports, the instructor problem, with the development of the school system, became a great deal more acute last year. In this context, mention should be made of the "fight" of ORT schools in many countries for each graduate instructor of our Central ORT Institute in Anières.

To date, the following Institute alumni were engaged as instructors:

Eight mechanics to ORT schools in Jerusalem, Rehovoth, Givatayim, Tunis, Constantine, Rio de Janeiro, Brussels/Antwerp and Italy; seven electricians to the schools in Montreuil, Strasbourg, Brussels/Antwerp, Nathanya, Ben Shemen, Algiers and Teheran; two carpenters to Tunis and Casablanca.

#### IV.

#### CENTRAL MEASURES

In addition to those mentioned in the preceding paragraphs, central measures include the following:

A well-known Swiss specialist was sent to Israel for six weeks to inspect and organize the agromechanical schools. Engineer Wand-Pollock was sent to Morocco as director for the boys' school and given a technical assistant in the person of Mr. Dutour, experienced technician and good pedagogue.

The Central ORT Institute was given a new director in the person of Mr. Albert Berlant who has already initiated considerable progress.

\*

Mr. M.A. Braude, Director in the ORT Union Central Office, Geneva, visited Germany in April and went to Morocco in September to initiate the implementation of certain reforms and clarify the reconditioning of the buildings in collaboration with Mr. Ratner of the European Direction of the AJDC and Mr. Bein, local AJDC director. At the same time he was able to ascertain the financial requirements for 1953.

In October, Dr. A. Syngalowski visited Italy where, together with the direction and the Executive of ORT Italy under Mr. Renzo Levi, he dealt with the establishment of the working program and the problem of increasing local income.

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In surveying the development of ORT's work in the past school year undeniable progress can be noted in many respects. Yet work in this very year was particularly difficult for financial reasons.

Owing to the financial measures of the Government and to enormous price increases, the budget of the Israeli ORT whose work finds ever increasing general recognition has grown extraordinarily. Difficulties in the transfer of funds from important contributing countries such as South Africa and Latin America are particularly troublesome.

On the other hand, the positive factor should be noted that in all countries there is a gradual realization that ORT, in view of the growing significance of its work, has a greater claim on the assistance granted by the Jewish people for communities suffering from want and for the development of Israel.

A.S.

Geneva, November 1952.

WORLD ORT UNION PARIS OFFICE

Following the meeting of the Central Board in Paris, July 5-8, 1952, the Paris Office published a variety of documents for the French and foreign press and other interested bodies. As a direct result, many highly important newspapers published articles and photographs of the meeting.

The Paris Office has consolidated its relations with the officers of the MSA and the US Embassy with a view to obtaining their support for ORT's vocational training institutions within the limits of the Productivity Program and other promising inter-governmental plans.

As far as relations with the UNESCO were concerned, the Paris Office participated at a preliminary meeting for the Congress of Non-Governmental Organizations, an advisory body of the UNESCO. It also took part in two NGO study groups on Technical Assistance and on Technology in Relation to the Human Factor. Two memoranda and various documents concerning the World ORT Union were submitted to each of these groups.

Contacts with voluntary agencies operating in France were maintained throughout the period.

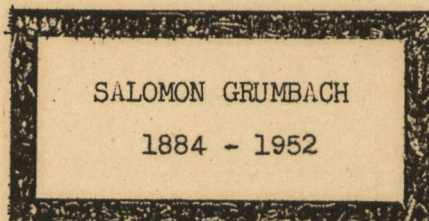
The activities of the Purchasing Department were extended to include the supply of ORT organizations in North Africa and Iran. Large orders for various supplies and equipment were executed. These activities comprised negotiations with banks for the necessary export licences.

Following the Convention of International Women's ORT in July, its office sent detailed minutes and reports to all women's ORT committees.

The women's committees in the various countries were also approached in the matter of social aid to our students in Israel. Most committees have already started a collection of material for a charity bazaar in Tel-Aviv; lists of the supplies which are ready for shipment were submitted to the International Women's ORT.

A certain quantity of food was collected for Israel in Paris itself and it is hoped that import licences will soon be granted.

A detailed report on financial and membership problems has just been elaborated since action is planned by all women's committees for at least three great events every season. With this end in view, Mrs. L. Roubach will shortly go to Zurich and to Berne.



On the 14th July, 1952, Salomon Grumbach passed away in Paris in his 69th. year.

Not only the Central Executive, but the ORT family as a whole, has lost in Salomon Grumbach a courageous supporter and a faithful friend.

His death is a grave loss to the French worker, to Jewry as a whole and to ORT in particular. This outstanding statesman, marked by his lively fighting spirit, was distinguished in his personal relations by his mild, peaceful and friendly manner. Constantly preoccupied with safeguarding the vital interests of France and of the socialist ideal, he was nevertheless able with the whole force of his personality, to engage in battling for Jewish rights and dignity. Not only his deep Jewish feeling lay at the bottom of his devotion to ORT ; it was rooted in his social ideal, in his desire for a world where work and workers are respected as the pillars of society.

Moved by the ideals of liberty and justice, Salomon Grumbach devoted himself to politics with the whole of his fiery temperament and for many years was one of the closest co-workers of Leon Blum at the head of the socialist movement in France. After the Liberation, he became President of the Commission for Foreign Affairs ; he was also a member of the U.N.O. Delegation. His strong opposition to the rearmament of Germany caused him to the last much sorrow and trouble within his own party.

His work for ORT was characterised by the same dynamic and temperamental spirit. He was always ready to shoulder tasks calling on his strength of spirit. In June 1949, the World ORT Union Convention elected him a member of the Central Executive.

We mention with gratitude the important tasks he fulfilled in Morocco, Scandinavia and Belgium, over and above his activity with the French ORT.

H o n o u r e d   b e   h i s   m e m o r y .

TECHNICAL and PEDAGOGICAL  
DEPARTMENT

A. Pedagogical Section

B. Technical Section

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P E D A G O G I C A L    D E P A R T M E N T

The current work of the Pedagogical Department consists in the regular shipment of curricula and didactic material to the national ORT organisations and in an exchange of views with the school managements on the basis of regular school reports.

The Pedagogical Department has been very busy with the Institute graduates now doing practical work in industry. In June, 1952, it organised the professional and technical examinations at the Institute and the final diploma examinations of last year's graduates ; these took place in the presence of renowned Swiss experts.

Simultaneously, the new school year necessitated preparations for a change in trades taught at the Institute in order to adapt it to the requirements of ORT schools in the various countries. New sections in locksmithy and automechanics were set up and the corresponding curricula elaborated. A rigorous selection of new candidates was made.

Despite certain difficulties, 28 Institute graduates were found practice jobs, chiefly in Swiss industry. This practice period is highly important to the future instructor because he acquires his practical know-how in close contact with industrial manufacture. In addition, they are called upon to give lessons to students at the Geneva School of Arts and Trades. In order to increase the graduates' proficiency and to provide intensive preparation towards their diploma examinations, the Pedagogical Department organised evening classes and conferences by specialists in practical pedagogy.

The presence of Institute-trained instructors at our schools has already resulted in a closer contact between the schools and the Pedagogical Department.

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T E C H N I C A L   D E P A R T M E N T .

During the period under review, the following supplies were ordered by the Technical Department for ORT Institutions in Israel (in particular for the newly established school in Nathanya), Iran, Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia, and has for the most part been delivered already :

20 lathes, 1 shaping machine, 1 Universal milling machine, 3 grinding machines, 3 electric welding generators, 10 electric motors, 130 sewing machines, miscellaneous apparatuses and instruments for electrical and radio schools, the complete equipment for a shoemaker's workshop, the complete equipment of an auto-mechanics workshop (for Casablanca), equipment for automechanics training (for the Central Institute), refrigeration apparatuses and spare parts (Israel), cutting and measuring tools, welding material, 13,500 kgs. of machine and tool steels, paper, 55 cubic meters of wood, and 500 beds for the Casablanca internat.

An important order for tractor parts to repair tractors in Israeli auto- and agromechanics workshops was placed in the United States.

These supplies were acquired in Switzerland, France, England, the U.S.A., Denmark, Italy and Canada. The orders placed in France, Italy and the U.S.A. went through the respective ORT Union offices. Orders in Canada were placed through the Canadian ORT. In addition, the following machines were ordered on behalf of the ORT Tool Supply Corp., Tel Aviv, and shipped to Israel :

341 sewing machines, 210 electric motors, 48 stocking mending machines, 10 shoemaking machines, 4 universal woodworking machines, and 5 table drills.

The total value of the supplies ordered for ORT schools amounts to \$ 82,500 and for the ORT Tool Supply Corp. to \$ 46,000.

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N A T I O N A L

R E P O R T S

(in alphabetical order)

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## A U S T R I A .

### Examination Results and New Admissions :

For reasons similar to those enumerated with regard to Germany, the studentship in Austria is unstable and both graduations and admissions do not take place at fixed intervals. During the school year 1951/52, 179 students have graduated from our various courses in Vienna (trousermaking, invisible mending, lingerie, tiemaking, dressmaking, cosmetics, confectionery, radiotechnics, leatherwork and metalturning), and 40 have passed their final examinations at the Hallein Centre (Dressmaking, Lingerie, trousermaking, and children's hobby work). The lowest mark accorded to any of these graduates was "good".

New admissions totalled 235 students, of whom 67 were men and 168 women.

### Plans for 1953 :

It is planned to open the following courses in Vienna :

- English shorthand and commercial correspondence
- Hairdressing
- Manicure and Pedicure
- Confectionery
- Metal Turning.

Subsidies to cover the expenditure of ORT in Austria are expected to be forthcoming during the year 1953 and suitable application has been made for grants from P.E.P. to cover part of the expenses. On a local level this project has been accepted, and now awaits approval from Washington.

### Enrolment :

191 students are enrolled in the six courses operating in Vienna, and 46 in the three courses operating in Salzburg, so that the total enrolment of ORT Austria is 237 pupils.

B E L G I U M

In July, 1952, 19 students received their diplomas in the four three-year schools of the Brussels ORT (mechanics, radiotechnics, joinery and dressmaking). The Antwerp schools, having been established at a later date, had no third-year classes in 1952. As usual, the examinations took place in the presence of juries of vocational training, Governmental, industrial and ORT's technical experts. In addition, 20 students graduated in Brussels and Antwerp in the course of the past school year from training workshops for adults providing accelerated courses in shirtmaking, corsetry, children's tailoring, dressmaking and raincoat manufacture. Despite general unemployment and employment difficulties for foreigners, no working permit solicited by an ex-ORT trainee has ever been refused by the Ministry of Labour. Among the recent graduates, 13 hold jobs in their trades (11 in Belgium and 2 abroad), 4 trainees are pursuing advanced technical studies and 2 are in military service.

At the beginning of the new school year, all schools in Brussels were concentrated in the Electro-Metal Centre at rue Van Soust, the premises at Boulevard de la Cambre and rue de Trèves having been vacated.

In Antwerp, the present premises are too small but it has not been possible to find a more appropriate building as yet. Special mention should be made of the success of pre-apprenticeship training for boys and girls in which 112 students from the two Jewish schools, the Jesode Hatorah and the Tachkemoni, are now participating. Apart from their pedagogical and educational significance, these classes constitute an important source of recruitment for the regular ORT schools.

J. Macznik, the mechanics instructor and A. Pinczewski, the electricity instructor are graduates of the Central ORT Institute at Anières; the former is a born Belgian. They teach in both Brussels and Antwerp with weekly schedules arranged accordingly.

Since the reorganization of the Brussels schools, the Belgian ORT operates five full-time schools in Brussels and Antwerp together with 6 accelerated training workshops and 11 pre-apprenticeship classes. The total enrolment amounted to 510 as of October 31, 1952. The increase is due to higher enrolment in pre-apprenticeship classes in Antwerp which are becoming ever more popular among the local Jews.

ORT Belgium is a founding member of the Association of Jewish Institutions in Brussels which aims at a unification of fundraising.

J

DISTRIBUTION OF ENROLMENT IN BELGIAN ORT SCHOOLS

BRUSSELS

<u>Trade Schools</u>		
Radiotechnics	9	students
Mechanics	11	"
Dressmaking	8	"
<u>Pre-Apprenticeship Training</u>		
Dressmaking	15	"
Wood work	9	"
<u>Adults' Workshops</u>		
Shirtmaking	9	"
Dressmaking	12	"
<u>Pre-Agricultural Courses</u>	19	"
<u>Manual Training for Children</u>	247	"

ANTWERP

<u>Trade Schools</u>		
Electomechanics	13	"
Dressmaking	11	"
<u>Pre-Apprenticeship Training</u>		
Dressmaking	69	"
Wood work	43	"
<u>Adults' Workshops</u>		
Dressmaking	10	"
Shirtmaking	8	"
Raincoat manufacture	8	"
Electr. installations	9	"
Total		510 students

F I N L A N D

Dr. E. Haskin, ORT Union delegate, who had already undertaken a successful mission for the ORT Union in Finland in the beginning of 1951 returned there again in October, 1952.

In 1951, the Finnish ORT under the chairmanship of Mr. I. Davidkin succeeded in collecting 1.600.000 Finnish marks. On the request of the ORT Union, the entire sum was used to purchase building wood for the ORT schools in Israel. The supplies were shipped directly to Haifa and immediately used partly for the construction of the new schools of ORT Israel and partly as raw material in the Israeli carpentry schools of ORT.

In addition to the ORT campaign, 3% of the Magbit campaign results for 1950 were allocated to ORT Finland. During his recent visit Mr. Haskin, in collaboration with the local ORT Committee, collected those of the allocated grants which were still outstanding.

This year, the Community of Helsinki decided to organize only one single campaign, that of the Magbit. The Finnish ORT Committee renounced on a campaign of its own in exchange for which its percentage in the Magbit campaign returns was increased to 10%. Again, receipts will be used entirely for the purchase of construction material for Israeli ORT schools. The ORT Committee estimates that its campaign quota will amount to 1.300.000 Fin. marks.

During the last session of the Finnish ORT Committee, Mr. I. Davidkin, President, paid a tribute to the last Vice-President Mr. Poliakov, a long-standing devoted friend of ORT. Two new members, Engineer I. Lefko and Mr. A. Stiller, were elected to the Committee.

## F R A N C E

### July Examinations

Results of the examinations in July 1952 were again very interesting. Out of a total of 542 students enrolled at Montreuil at the end of the school year 51/52, 299 were given final examinations and 292 among them received the Certificate of Professional Aptitude or the ORT diploma. In Strasbourg, all 22 candidates received the C.A.P., a result widely discussed in the region. In Marseilles, 31 out of 38 candidates succeeded and in Lyons, 5 students received the CPA as dressmakers.

### Placement of Students

The results of our teaching show not only in examination results but also in the facility with which former students find jobs and advancements in private industry.

### New Admissions

Enrolment at the beginning of the new school year is slightly higher than comparable figures last year.

To date, the Montreuil Centre has 617 students. As in preceding years, youth are in the great majority; 80 % of the students have French nationality.

No notable changes occurred in the metal, electrical, electronics and wood working sections which are adapted to present requirements. On the other hand, in the clothing and allied trades the Montreuil Centre had to make a major effort at adaptation and alteration owing to the decline of Haute Couture in France and the corresponding rise in the high-quality ready-made clothing industry. In the training of dressmakers the stress was laid on ready-made suits and dresses while the number of workers in the made-to-measure section was reduced. New courses in cutting, pattern-making and grading were opened while the corsetry course was closed. Twenty-six sewing machines were added to equip these new sections.

A large conference room was installed on the ground-floor of the Montreuil Centre thanks to the generous assistance of the I.L.G.W.U. and of Mr. David Dubinsky, its President. At its inauguration at the beginning of July an exhibit of students' products and didactic material was held.

At Strasbourg, 38 new students were admitted at the beginning of the new school year among them 5 North Africans who pay for their board. School enrolment is at capacity and several candidates could not be admitted. The programs are the same as last year.

At Marseilles, 46 candidates were admitted which maintains the number of students at last year's level. Unfortunately, the building on Boulevard Notre-Dame is still occupied and the Centre had to re-arrange the boys' school in consequence. The fitting workshop was enlarged.

In Lyons, 11 new students were admitted to the girls' school. Social assistance to these students continues to be a very difficult problem. The President of the Lyons United Jewish Social Fund declared that he considers the existence of

the girls' school a prime necessity, particularly for students from the suburb of St. Fons and promised that the Fund would do everything it could to come to the assistance of ORT not only with subsidies but also in the Apprentice Tax Campaign.

### Apprentice Placement Service

169 new inscriptions were received for various trades during the period July-October 1952.

During the same interval, 122 persons (as compared with 84 during the same period last year) could be placed and 73 prior placements were transferred to other workshops. As compared with these 195 placements, only 46 left the Service, bringing the total up to 579 apprentices under the Service. It should be noted that employers frequently come to ORT for apprentices.

ORT France notes with regret that most young people want to be placed in the clothing trade. It is difficult to induce them to change their minds when vocational guidance tests point to a different choice of trade. The explanation lies primarily in the fact that the apprentices come from poor families and parents encourage their children in this trade which provides a reasonable wage in the shortest time.

### Agricultural Service

All ORT farms are organized as Hachsharoth and ORT France collaborates closely with the Jewish Agency in this domain.

The Heshomer Hatzair group at La Roche left the farm to concentrate its efforts on La Zette farm. A first group of Bachad will arrive at La Roche in November.

The agreement with the Jewish Agency on the Cambes farm has been implemented. At present 122 trainees are working there.

The Hachsharah of Le Roc was closed down by the Jewish Agency and the ORT instructor transferred to the Sardelis farm.

At Cambous, a desert region has been transformed into a veritable garden. In agreement with the Youth Aliyah, ORT resolved to continue its work with the Centre's 195 children learning gardening and vegetable raising.

At the regional competition of Villeneuve-sur-Lot, ORT received a prize for its Sussex and Leghorn chickens.

### Enrolment

Present enrolment is distributed as follows:

#### PARIS-MONTREUIL

##### Trade Schools

Joinery	30 students
Mechanics	103 "
Radiotechnics	80 "
Dressmaking	73 "

Training Workshops

Refrigeration Technics	19	students	
Welding	25	"	
Tinsmithy	12	"	
Typewriter Repairs	17	"	
El. Winding	17	"	
Radio laboratory technics	18	"	
Television technics	13	"	
Fur cutting	12	"	
Fur working	10	"	
Ladies' wear	15	"	
Lingerie	13	"	
Tailoring	16	"	
Trouser Making	15	"	
Dressmaking	15	"	

Vocational Courses

Television	22	"	
Men's cutting	16	"	
Ladies' "	19	"	
Lingerie "	10	"	
Draftsmanship	33	"	
Grading, Pattern-making	<u>14</u>	"	617

Apprentice Placement Paris

493

MARSEILLES

Trade Schools

Joint first year radio and electricity	19	"	
El. installations	20	"	
Radio Technics	22	"	
Dressmaking	<u>53</u>	"	114

Apprentice Placement Marseilles

80

STRASBOURG

Trade Schools

Joint first year	38	"	
El. installations	19	"	
Radio Technics	18	"	
Locksmithy	<u>11</u>	"	86

Apprentice Placement Strasbourg

6

LYONS

Dressmaking School

27      27

AGRICULTURE

213      213

TOTAL ENROLMENT

1636 students

### Information Service

The Information Service actively pursued its efforts, particularly during the Montreuil Exhibit and the July meeting of the Central Board in Paris. The French press devoted a great deal of space to ORT's achievements. The work of the Information Service exerted a powerful influence on student recruitment.

### Women's Committee

In recent months, the principal effort of the ORT Women's Committee concerned vacations for needy students. Thanks to the work of its attentive members and committee it was possible to send 77 indigent students to the mountains, to the sea and to the country side.

At the beginning of September 1952, the Women's Committee decided on its work in the coming year during a plenary session. The efforts will include 1) a thorough examination of applications for social assistance; 2) the preparation of the annual sale which is scheduled to take place at the Hôtel George V in Paris on November 9th, 3) preparations of the apprentice tax campaign and 4) propaganda by way of radio, press and visits to the Montreuil Centre.

Mrs. L. Roubach, President of the Women's Committee, organized a gala evening at the Casino at Brides-les-Bains during her vacation together with her friends for the benefit of the social assistance fund.

An increasing number of members and friends of the Women's Committee is one important by-product of all these efforts.

### Local Income

Important financial assistance continues to be granted by the Ministry of Labour for accelerated courses for adults at Montreuil.

On July 8, Mr. Pierre Garet, Minister of Labour and of Social Security, came to Montreuil to inaugurate the exhibit of students' products at the end of the school year and delivered an address in which he underlined the importance of the Centre's work; in expressing the Government's gratitude he announced that the assistance granted in the past would not be reduced.

The Strasbourg Chamber of Commerce, the Prefecture of the Lower Rhine Department and the Rhine Coal Importation Chamber recently allocated subsidies to the Strasbourg ORT. The apprentice tax campaign of 1952 will not begin until October. A preliminary survey in Paris, Lyons and Marseille permits us to hope that the figures of the 1951 campaign will be surpassed by far; definite results, however, will only be available in March 1953.

Membership dues attained the sum of fr. 1,415,540 last June and have since increased to fr. 1,723,190, despite difficulties attributable to the vacation period.

As of this date, ORT France has more than 1000 members.



G E R M A N Y .

Examination Results :

The student body in Germany in the past year was mainly composed of DP's with no fixed residence, such as prospective emigrants, residents of camps, invalids or TB-patients, resulting in a constant influx or departure of students. The courses could therefore not begin or end in compliance with the school year, as is the practice in other countries, nor could examinations be held at the end of the school year but at irregular intervals, according to the length of training of the respective students. Throughout the year the following students have successfully graduated from our various institutions:

<u>Foehrenwald</u>	- Cosmetics	7	pupils	
	Machinists	3	"	
<u>Munich</u>	- Dressmaking	3	"	
	Men's Underwear	7	"	
	Corsetmaking	1	"	
	Furriers	2	"	
	Leathergoods	2	"	
	Typewriter repairs	4	"	
	Upholstery	1	"	
	Dental mechanics	1	"	
<u>Cologne</u>	- Automechanics	7	"	
	Hairdressing & Cosmetics	10	"	
	Dressmaking & Cutting	9	"	
<u>Berlin</u>	- Dressmaking & Cutting	12	"	
	Joiners	7	"	
	Dressmaking	35	"	
	Radiomechanics	10	"	
	Cosmetics	5	"	
<u>Hannover</u>	- Dressmaking	1	"	138 pupils
				=====

Of these 138 graduates, 106 passed their examinations with the mention of either superior, excellent or good.

Admission of new students :

In keeping with the above, there has been a constant admission of students throughout the entire school year. During this period 199 male and 219 female students, a total of 418, enrolled in our schools in Germany. A comparatively large percentage of students, however, were compelled to discontinue their training prior to graduation because of emigration, financial difficulties or illness, all reasons inherent to their special status.

Plans for 1953 :

It is planned to open a shoemaking course at the Munich school in the near future.

With regard to governmental support for the year 1953, we are expecting to receive subsidies from PEP for those schools where escapees (refugees who departed from iron curtain countries after 1st January, 1948) are being trained. The amount will be relative to the enrolment figure of escapees registered in our schools.

The contracts with the Berlin Senate and the Cologne Landesregierung under which we obtained considerable subsidies will expire at the end of March, 1953. Prospects for extending the Cologne contract seem favourable, but renewal of the agreement with the Berlin Senate seems doubtful.

The subsidies granted by the Bavarian Ministry of Labour are dependent on the number of students enrolled in our schools who are below the age of 25, and vary accordingly. Their exact amount for the coming year can therefore not be estimated in advance, but is anticipated at DM 600.- to DM 700.- per month.

The expenditure of the Foehrenwald Centre was reduced to a minimum by the fact that German governmental sources have undertaken to pay the salaries of the staff throughout the coming year, the first payment being promised for 1st November, 1952.

Enrolment :

At the beginning of the new school year the number of courses held and of students enrolled was as follows :

Foehrenwald	7 courses	94 students
Munich	9 "	80 "
Cologne	3 "	56 "
Hannover	1 "	11 "
Berlin	5 "	86 "
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	25 courses	327 students

The rehabilitation programme in the Schwabing Hospital and in Gauting was closed down during the year, since in view of the extensive migration of these students our activities in this respect were no longer required.

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G R E A T   B R I T A I N

The London vocational training centre for adults has at present 55 students of whom 12 are newcomers. The students are distributed among the sections for ladies' ready-made clothing, shirtmaking, lingerie and children's clothing. Many students find employment while still under training and pursue their studies at the ORT Centre until they attain a sufficiently high standard to be entirely on their own. Others intend to work independently.

Following an appeal by the Director of the Centre several industrialists donated tissue and materials which were of great help.

Ten new students were admitted to the Dower House farm at the beginning of the school year; 10 more are expected to arrive in January. Work at the farm is making good progress as usual. Livestock now consists of 10 milk cows and 5 calves. Reports from Israel indicate that the ex-trainees are all successfully active in Kibbutzim.

This year Chief Rabbi Brodie included ORT for the first time in the "Kol Nidre Appeal" in all synagogues. The results are as yet unknown but should amount to a substantial contribution.

In addition, British ORT committees organize periodical fund-raising manifestations to increase local revenue.

=====

G R E E C E

At the end of last school year, 11 students graduated from the mechanics and 5 from the dressmaking school. The graduation services were participated in by students, teachers, the Jewish Community leaders and members of ORT Greece. The ceremony coincided with the passage through Athens of Mrs. L. Kaphan, National President of Women's American ORT, who assisted at the festivities. The dressmaking students exhibited clothes which they had themselves designed and executed; some of the displayed items were subsequently sent to the Fashion Exhibit organized by Women's American ORT in New York.

A first year's class in mechanics was re-introduced in October to which 7 new students were admitted. Four new students joined the dressmaking class. As of October 15, 1952, the mechanics school had 19 students and the dressmaking school 14. The recruitment problem is still closely connected with the economic situation of the students, particularly the provincial ones. The Greek ORT Committee endeavours to find a satisfactory solution to this together with the Jewish communities in the provinces and it is hoped that the number of new students will grow within the next few weeks.

Two graduates of the Athens mechanics school were sent to the Central ORT Institute where they have just begun their studies. A particularly gifted dressmaking student will be sent to Paris to gain proficiency as dress designer with the assistance of the Women's ORT committees.

Despite all efforts made in recent months fundraising did not yield the same returns as last year; this is a result of the substantial emigration of the Greek Jewish population.

Final examinations this year took place at the beginning of the new school year and not, as usual, during the months of July and August. They will continue up to November when 67 candidates will sit for diplomas as dressmakers, overcoat cutters and machine knitters.

The trainee placed by ORT in the Philips school at Eindhoven passed his examinations and was graded as "very good"; he will continue his studies at the technical high school. The student placed by us in the flax institute at Standdaarbuiten received the school diploma and an ORT certificate of capability. The "Research Council of Israel" of Jerusalem congratulated him and offered him a job in one of the large factories. He will be the first trained linen specialist in Israel.

At the beginning of the new school year, 217 applicants were admitted to ORT courses in Amsterdam, Apeldoorn and Hilversum. Two more young men were placed in the Philips school at Eindhoven, another in a radio school and one in the Amsterdam pastry school.

The program of ORT Holland is divided into two sections: vocational training for youngsters and for adults in accelerated courses and manual training for students in Jewish schools up to the age of 14. These latter courses (in wood, cardboard, leather and needle work) were initiated by ORT several years ago and have become so successful that they were included in the obligatory school program. The courses will gradually be extended to all Jewish schools in Amsterdam and the provinces. Since there are no full-time ORT trade schools for youth in our country, we have placed candidates in public or private vocational schools.

The number of courses offered by ORT has increased and a growing number of persons turn to ORT for help. They are not only people in quest of training or former students looking for employment but also various enterprises who apply to us for qualified workers.

During the period under review, the CEFINA (United Holland Appeal) initiated a new drive in which ORT Holland is included. In 1952, ORT Holland received from this source Fl. 26,596. Together with Fl. 10,724.23 in membership dues, tuition fees and subsidies from other Jewish organizations and communities, local receipts totalled Fl. 37,320.23.

Steps have been taken to achieve a greater share in the CEFINA campaigns whereby we hope to become self-supporting.

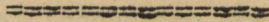
Present Enrolment is distributed as follows:

Vocational Courses and Training Workshops

Amsterdam

Dressmaking	students:	31	
Dress cutting		58	
Men's cutting		7	
Overcoat cutting		11	
Machine knitting		17	
Joinery		10	
Typewriter repairs		12	146

<u>Amersfoort</u>			
Dress cutting	students: 7		
<u>Apeldoorn</u>			
Weaving	<u>6</u>	159	
<u>Manual Training Workshops</u>			
<u>Amsterdam</u>			
Wood work	63		
Leather work	21		
Cardboard work	43		
Needle work	12		
<u>Apeldoorn</u>			
Wood work	9		
Cardboard work	11		
<u>Hilversum</u>			
Wood work	10		
Cardboard work	<u>9</u>	178	
<u>Placement Outside of ORT Schools</u>			
Philips School Eindhoven	2		
Radio School Amsterdam	1		
Pastry School "	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>	
TOTAL ENROLMENT			341 students.



I R A N

In some Iranian ORT schools the school year begins in January, in others in March, June or November. Accordingly, a report on ORT Iran cannot be entirely along the lines of other national ORT reports for the period under review.

ORT Iran has entered its third year of work. The establishment of new institutions is very difficult in view of the present unstable situation within the country. However, the development of existing ORT institutions in Teheran, Isfahan and Chiraz is entirely normal.

A significant step forward has recently been made towards a recognition of Iranian ORT schools by the Ministry of Education. After submitting the curricula of the various institutions to the Ministry and an inspection tour through ORT schools by the latter's representatives, a commission of inquiry was nominated to study the matter and to submit a recommendation to the Ministry. This expert opinion was highly favourable to ORT so that a recognition of the schools can be expected any day. The grant of this recognition is of the highest importance to ORT graduates because it entails such significant privileges as advanced grades in the Army, the possibility of enrolling in Universities, etc. Characteristic of the official attitude toward the ORT schools is the fact that while students in Government institutions may enjoy these privileges only after a six-year period of studies, the commission of inquiry has proposed that only four years of ORT training should be required.

A highly favourable report was also made by the Inspector of the Ministry of Education after an unannounced visit to the Chiraz ORT schools founded in August 1952 with the help of the JCA. The Inspector's report stressed the discipline and work in all sections of the school.

In the course of the period under review a first ORT instructors' conference in Iran studied technical, pedagogical and administrative problems in ORT schools. An Inspectorate was set up which has already been very active. All schools in Teheran, Isfahan and Chiraz will have monthly visits by representatives of the Inspectorate and of the Central Accounting who have joint weekly meetings.

During the last four months the technical equipment of the Teheran schools was increased by several new machines and instruments. A wood milling machine was purchased locally for the joinery school and a lathe, instruments and apparatus for the electrical laboratory arrived from Geneva. A complete shoemaking workshop is under way from Geneva and is to be set up in Chiraz upon arrival.

\* \* \*

Enrolment figures as per October 15, 1952, were the following:

TEHERAN

Trade schools

Agromechanics	students	30
Locksmithy-Mechanics (2 groups)		43
Electricity		14
Joinery (3 groups)		64
Dressmaking (7 groups)		164

Training workshops:

Locksmithy-mechanics	students	21
Joinery		12
Electr. installations		12

Children's workshops:

Wood work		33
Embroidery		<u>12</u>
		405

ISFAHAN:

Trade schools:

Joinery		19
Marquetry		11
Dressmaking (3 groups)		83

Training workshops:

Joinery (2 groups)		40
Miniatures		23
Marquetry		14
Dressmaking (3 groups)		<u>83</u>
		273

CHIRAZ:

Trade schools

Joinery (3 groups)		60
Marquetry (2 groups)		21
Dressmaking (4 groups)		<u>85</u>
		166

T O T A L   E N R O L M E N T

844

Training was concluded by and diplomas distributed to 20 joiners and 29 dressmakers in the period under review. 32 pupils in pre-apprenticeship training have also passed their examinations.

\*

Vocational training requirements in Iran are far from having been met. The following letter, addressed by the Israelite Consistory of Hamadan to the Central Office of ORT Iran is the best illustration of this.

"Dear Sirs,

We have the honour of informing you that Mr. Surovich who came to Iran several years ago to examine the possibility of setting up an ORT organization, promised us during his stay at Hamadan that, after setting up schools at Teheran, Isfahan and Chiraz, ORT institutions would also be established here.

Since ORT has now set up schools in these other cities, we would be grateful if you would also think of the young people of Hamadan and let them equally benefit by vocational training.

The Consistory of our city is prepared to place a school area at the disposal of ORT.

Hoping for your favourable reply, we remain,

Sincerely yours,  
Israelite Consistory  
(sig.) Dr. Morad Sinaï."



## I S R A E L

### Final Examinations

The final examinations which took place in June and July, 1952, were a test not only for our first graduates but for our entire work as well. The examiners of the Ministry of Education and the public bodies dealing with vocational training in Israel eagerly awaited the results to find out the standard of our schools and the quality of training they give, in effect, the place ORT occupies in the educational system in Israel. We were well aware that in several places lack of suitable buildings, changes in the teaching staff and other initial difficulties which have since been overcome sometimes interfered with regular studies. We were therefore most pleased with the results: 80-90% of our candidates passed the Government examination and many of them obtained high marks.

For the first time our schools passed out 205 graduates, as follows:

Jerusalem Centre: 60  
Jerusalem Girls' School: 18  
Ben Shemen Centre: 46  
Rehovoth Mechanics and Automechanics School: 20  
Ain Charod Agromechanics: 12  
Kfar Abraham Locksmithy and Mechanics: 12  
Kfar Ganim Carpentry: 6  
Tel-Aviv Girls' School: 31

We do not as yet have full details as to their placement in jobs but in general we know that they found employment in private workshops, in industry and in case of enlistment in army workshops. Some work independently and others have become members of cooperatives. Several of them have entered the Technicum to continue their studies.

Important Changes in the Life of the Schools - New Directors and Instructors  
New Admissions  
Internal Development

Throughout the summer period we devoted special attention to the problems connected with the opening of schools for the new school year. New directors were appointed at the Kfar Abraham, Ain Charod, Nathanya and Givatayim schools as well as for the carpentry school in Tel-Aviv. A deputy director for technical matters was appointed in Jaffa. About 20 new instructors were engaged, among them 4 graduates of the Central ORT Institute in Anières. The result of these changes is already making itself felt.

With respect to new admissions, our institutions fall into 3 categories:

a) Jaffa, Jerusalem (except watchmaking), Givatayim and Tel-Aviv sewing schools, where the number of candidates exceeded the number of vacancies. Selections were made on the basis of elementary school reports, entrance examinations and psycho-technical tests. In Jaffa, 4 new classes were opened instead of the three which had been planned.

b) Ramleh, Kfar Abraham, Kfar Ganim and Ben Shemen, where we registered the full complement of new students which the space available would accommodate.

c) In Ain Charod, Rechovoth, Jerusalem Girls' School and the Tel-Aviv Carpentry School, the expected number of applicants was not forthcoming and the classes remained small.-In Ain Charod, the boarding house has not yet been established and pupils from outside live under very difficult conditions. Parents are not prepared to send their children to Ain Charod since there are institutions with proper boarding facilities elsewhere in Israel. The neighbouring settlers prefer to send their children to secondary schools. The dispute in the Kibbutz Meuhad and the state of tension in Ain Charod itself also had a bad influence on the school. - In Rechovoth we are now suffering from the effects of the difficult situation under which we had worked during the last few years, the lack of buildings resulting in the splitting up of the school into three separate sections and other problems. We hope that, now the school has been transferred to new premises and the work has been regularized, we shall be able to have two full beginners' classes next year.- The Tel-Aviv Carpentry School is suffering from the general attitude of Israeli youth who prefer to learn metal and electrical trades and are not interested in carpentry. The same phenomenon may be noted in other Israeli carpentry schools. - The Jerusalem Girls' School is unable to obtain a sufficient number of students because the great demand for office workers has made many girls unwilling to devote two or three years to the acquisition of a trade which in the end will not yield more than office work. It is possible that economic developments will bring about a change in their attitude.

By the end of October approximately 800 new pupils were registered in our schools. Together with the old pupils and after deducting the graduates and the pupils who had to leave for economic reasons, there are 1657 pupils enrolled in our schools at present. As further admissions take place in November, this figure may not be regarded as final.

#### Institutions for Short-Term Adult Training

Last year most short-term courses were conducted in cooperation with the Government Labour Office. They consisted of vocational courses of 6-8 months (8 hours per day) participated in by new immigrants and courses for the perfectionment of workers by the acquisition of theoretical knowledge and new working methods (9 hours per day).

Budget cuts prevented the Labour Office from proposing participation in vocational courses this year and our negotiations were restricted to the proficiency courses. An agreement covering metal work, electricity and radio courses at our Jaffa Centre, mechanics and locksmithy courses at our Jerusalem Centre, mechanics and refrigeration mechanics in Givatayim and mechanics in Rechovoth has been signed, so that approximately 15 courses with about 300 participants will be opened in November.

The following additional courses are being held at present:

- Tel-Aviv: Ladies' Hairdressing; Rugmaking; Sewing of Linen and Working Clothes; Dressmaking (together with the inter-Kibbutz Store Committee); Carpentry (in coop. with the Labour Office)(May-November)
- Rechovoth: Theory course for "Hanoar Haoved"
- Midrasha Haklait: Agromechanics (in coop. with the Crop Farming Union of the Histadruth's Agricultural Centre)
- Ben Shemen: Sewing and Cutting for Kfar Vitkin girls

Government examinations were held this summer at all courses conducted last year in coop. with the Labour Office; the extremely satisfactory results pleased the examiners to such an extent that we received notes of appreciation stressing the high standard of our training.

Dozens of settlement members received training in the sewing courses held in cooperation with the Inter-Settlement Store Committee and returned to their settlements to work according to the new methods they have learned. The assistance of ORT in raising the standard of sewing in the Kibbutzim was often stressed by this Committee, and very soon every Meshek will have at least one member who was trained by us. The introduction of our system has led to a saving in material and work in the settlements and brought their sewing methods up to date.

Numerous graduates from our agromechanics courses conducted at the Midrasha Haklait are at present working on agricultural machinery in the settlements. Owing to their greater knowledge and better training much national property will thus be better preserved. Some graduates are soldiers undergoing agricultural training in the army and intending to settle on the land upon their release. It is essential that there be at least one trained mechanic per settlement and it is the purpose of these courses to fulfil this need.

The Midrasha Haklait is planning an expansion of its activities over and above such courses. In the future, two courses will take place, one for beginners like the ones held hitherto, and a proficiency course for graduates of the first. The Department of Agriculture which has shown a lively interest in these courses is supporting the program and we hope the Midrasha will be able to set up the required premises.

Obviously, the possibilities for holding courses are limited by the space in our buildings, and it is practically impossible to find space for courses held during the morning hours because of regular classes. Beginners' courses can be held in the morning only at Levant Fair Grounds. On the other hand, it is difficult to obtain students for evening classes since most workers live outside of town and cannot be expected to come to town once more in the evening under present communication conditions. With regard to morning courses there is also the question of the students' and their families' livelihood. Last year the Labour Office tried to solve this problem but it is unable to continue in the same manner this year. ORT obviously cannot assume a task which appears to overtax the financial possibilities of the Government. It is for this reason only that we are unable to train thousands of men in such courses and that after three years of successful activities we have no more than several hundred participants.

#### Establishment of New Institutions

The solution of the following two principal problems would enable us to expand our activities and lead to further progress:

- a) the establishment of secondary vocational schools of four years' duration;
- b) the establishment of two-year schools.

In setting up our first schools in Israel we had intended to continue the Israeli tradition of three-year vocational schooling for elementary school graduates, though in Jaffa and in Kfar Abraham four-year schools were set up. However, the changes which have taken place in the country have necessitated a thorough review of the structure of our network of schools.

At the beginning of our activities we considered it our sole task to train qualified workers for industry and workshops, and to raise Israel's production level. We had not contemplated preparing candidates for higher education. However, after studying the problem with Governmental, University and Technion authorities and considering the increasing desire of parents with means to have their children qualified for higher education, we have concluded that both the standard of our schools and these other purposes would best be served by operating vocational training schools of four years duration. These considerations have led to preparations being made for changing the schools in Rechovoth and Givatayim into secondary trade schools with a four-year curriculum.

The four-year training program was also applied to two new schools. The electromechanics school in Nathanya was established with the aid of the WAO and the Municipality; it has now 38 pupils in two classes. For the time being the premises used belong to another local school. Our own house will soon be completed and will allow the school to develop along normal lines. Situated in an industrial centre, this school is of the greatest importance and will, we hope, develop into a vocational training centre for several trades. In Ramat Gan, preparations for the opening of a secondary girls' trade school in cooperation with the Municipality are drawing to their close.

Mass immigration has caused the influx of tens of thousands of young people who had not acquired even a minimum of education in their countries of origin. Under the compulsory education act efforts are being made to give them such education but a large proportion does not finish elementary school and thus cannot be admitted to regular trade schools. The same applies to local children unable to proceed with their elementary schooling. The institutions existing for such children provide only a partial solution since the majority do not continue their education. The percentage of such youth increases and if immigration from the East and from North Africa continues they will have to receive special treatment to be trained in accordance with Israeli economic needs.

We worked out a plan for a two-year school with 18-20 workshop hours per week plus several hours of theoretical studies; this represents a limited program as compared with our other trade schools. Practical training in these schools will not be much less than that provided in the three-year schools as the number of working days will be increased by cutting the summer holidays by one month and decreasing the number of other holidays. As far as possible these children will continue their general education at the expense of the State and of Municipal bodies charged with the task of providing elementary education for all children.

Three such two-year schools were opened last month:

- 1) In Tel Litvinski, 2 classes with 24 pupils were set up for carpentry within the framework of the existing boarding school. General education is provided by the Institute's elementary school.
  - 2) In Afuleh 2 carpentry classes for boys and two sewing and cutting classes for girls were established with a total of 70 pupils. General education is provided at the higher classes of the local elementary school.
  - 3) In Holon two locksmithy classes for 25 boys were established.
- In all three places the pupils are recruited from among the new immigrants living in the Maabaroth.

A plan for the establishment of a two-year school within the framework of the Jaffa Vocational Training Centre is under discussion. This should cater to children who are unable to study longer because of the financial situation of

their parents or because they are behind in general studies while their practical work is satisfactory.

A seminary course for handicrafts teachers opened this year in Ben-Shemen. The girls will receive a full three years of professional and general education to prepare them for their task as handicraft teachers in elementary schools. Though this undertaking is somewhat outside our usual scope we trust that it will bring pupils of elementary schools nearer to the idea of entering vocational training schools, and in this light we consider this investment as justified.

### Construction of Buildings

Construction work to supply the essential space for the opening of additional classes was started as early as 1951 and completed only this summer. To the last we had to fight against fearful odds and employ all means at our disposal to prod on builders carrying out such operations to speed up the work, at the same time urging our partners to fulfil their obligations. If we consider the difficulties generally encountered in building, especially if funds are limited, we shall be able to appreciate the magnitude of the effort invested in the increase of our school premises by 3600 sq.m. during the last two years.

In Jaffa an area of 700 sq.m. was added. New classes, workshops, a hall and service rooms were added. Now the building will accommodate 400 pupils undergoing four-year training as well as the two-year school and the evening courses.

In Jerusalem a large machine shop, two welding rooms a garage and a dining hall were completed and soon a locksmithy and an iron annealing room will have to be started.

In the Tel-Aviv girls' school the new storey was completed and with the beginning of the new year all classes of this three-year school will have sufficient space to work in.

In Givatayim the construction of the fourth building was completed. There is now enough room for the classrooms of a three-year school, but in order to open a fourth year the local council will have to add another floor to one of the buildings in accordance with the original plan.

In Ain Harod the school buildings were completed but no arrangements have as yet been made to provide for outside students.

In Ben Shemen a garage was set up for the agromechanics school. A further barracks is required and will shortly be erected.

In Nathanya the Municipality has started building the first wing of the school premises which will soon be completed. Obviously, more space is required and building will have to be continued.

In Holon a large barracks was placed at the disposal of the school to be used for the workshops to be opened within the next few days.

We would note that in some of our schools we now have at our disposal the space required for the regular working of all sections and classes. We shall still have to undertake construction on our own account in Jerusalem and Ben Shemen and this, though on a smaller scale is still very costly. We hope to achieve the completion of construction work by our various partners.

### Equipment

Important quantities of equipment, tools and materials supplied by the Geneva Central Office of the World ORT Union have enabled us to considerably augment the equipment of the machine rooms of some of our schools and to provide them with a sufficient quantity of tools and instruments. During the period under review we received and distributed among the schools 3 elect. welding transformers, 3 elect. welding generators, 3 grinders, 13 lathes, 1 shaping machine, 3 drilling machines, 1 power hammer, 3 hydraulic presses and 1 surface grinder. As soon as the schools have reached the necessary minimum of machinery we shall have to face the problem of exchanging the much-used machines for new ones in order to raise the standard of our work and enable our schools to carry out production in accordance with market requirements. With this end in view we have placed orders for new machines.

The equipment of the agromechanics and automechanics schools which last year was very inadequate has been considerably augmented and the arrival of the ordered material will bring also these schools up to the general level.

### Internal Work of our Schools

A comparison of the work done at our schools and of their internal conditions with the work and living conditions prevailing only a year or two ago shows how greatly we have progressed since then. The difficulties which prevented the schools from adhering to their programs have been removed. The plans are now laid down in advance and carried out without serious deviation. Work in the ateliers proceeds normally. Materials, tools and teaching aids are supplied more promptly so that there is no waste of time. The first results of such systematic work became evident at the interim examinations held at the end of the second year at the three-year schools and of the third year at the four-year schools. In the opinion of the examiners, the students had attained a higher than average standard in physics and maths. The final results are not yet known, but interim results show that over 80% have passed the exams.

The various sections of our office have done their utmost to help the schools in the most varied fields of activity. Constant search for highly qualified personnel has enabled us to engage suitable directors and an additional number of instructors possessing the required experience and professional qualifications. We tried to help the instructors working at our schools to complement their knowledge by supplying them with reading material, drawings, working plans and adequate guidance in all matters pertaining to the execution of the program. Frequent visits of the technical department and the central directorate have enabled them to overcome many difficulties. Two seminars took place, one for male and one for female instructors. In addition, several meetings were held in connection with production problems. This question was the main point on the agenda of the directors' meeting held in September in the presence of Professor S. Trone, Government Advisor for Industrial Planning.

Regular meetings of the pedagogical council are held at the schools at which the educational and pedagogical problems of the various classes are discussed. Close contact with the parents is maintained. In addition to ordinary parent-teacher meetings 3 or four times a year, parents are often invited by the teachers to help them to solve special problems which have arisen. Such encounters provide an occasion for showing the parents what we are doing and to bring them closer to our work.

All our efforts to encourage social life among the students will fail as long as no suitable halls are at their disposal. In our larger schools the pupils now have a chance to organize parties and various festivities as well as a regular club in the evenings to cater to their cultural needs. The pupils' hall is also used for the distribution of hot meals among the pupils, since many of them live too far away from home to go there during the luncheon hour (the students spend about 8 hours per day at the school).

In several schools papers were strated, raising various problems connected with studies and work. We are also making an attempt to set up professional libraries. In Israel the problem of technical literature is of special importance since there is a constant lack of such literature in the Hebrew language. To meet this need we have started issuing technical booklets of which one on spot welding has already appeared. We are speeding up the publication of further booklets which will be a great contribution to technical knowledge in Israel while the students will have valuable teaching aids at their disposal to complement their know-how.

ORT Institutions and Pupil Enrolment in Israel on 31.10.1952 :

1. <u>Jerusalem Centre</u>	- Locksmithy 1st, 2nd & 3rd year	78 pupils	
	Automechanics, 2nd & 3rd year	27 "	
	Watchmaking, 1st, 2nd & 3rd year	13 "	
	Dental Mechanics, 1st, 2nd & 3rd year	<u>33 "</u>	151
2. <u>Ben Shemen Centre</u>	- First year general classes	46 "	
	Agromechanics, 2nd & 3rd year	40 "	
	Electromechanics " " " "	26 "	
	Carpentry, 1st & 2nd "	10 "	
	Weaving, " " " "	18 "	
	Sewing & Cutting, " " " "	13 "	
	Mechanics (Fishery School)	50 "	
	Seminary for Handicraft Teachers	12 "	
	Agromechanics for farmers	14 "	
	Sewing & Cutting Course	<u>42 "</u>	271
3. <u>Jaffa Centre</u>	- Four first year general classes	119 "	
	Three 2nd " " "	61 "	
	Toolmaking, 3rd & 4th year	52 "	
	Electromechanics, " " " "	33 "	
	Radiotechnics, " " " "	<u>23 "</u>	288
4. <u>Jerusalem Girls School</u>	- Sewing & Cutting, 1st, 2nd & 3rd year		55
5. <u>Refrigeration School, Givataim</u>	- Refrigeration Mechanics, 1st, 2nd & 3rd year		102
6. <u>Kfar Abraham, Locksmithy &amp; Mechanics School</u>	- Mechanics, 1st, 2nd, 3rd & 4th year	93 pupils	
	Locksmithy, 1st year	<u>10 "</u>	103
7. <u>Ramleh Girls School</u>	- Sewing & Cutting, 1st, 2nd & 3rd year		50
8. <u>Rehovoth Automechanics &amp; Fine Mechanics School</u>	- Two first year general classes	38 pupils	
	Precision Mechanics, 2nd & 3rd year	17 "	
	Automechanics, 2nd & 3rd year	14 "	
	"Working Youth" Course	<u>43 "</u>	112

9.	<u>Ain Charod - Agro-</u> <u>mechanics School -</u>	Agromechanics, 1st, 2nd & 3rd year		40
10.	<u>Tel Aviv, Carpentry</u> <u>School -</u>	Carpentry, 1st, 2nd & 3rd year		35
11.	<u>Tel Aviv Girls School-</u>	Sewing & Cutting, 3-years school	60 pupils	
		" " " 2-years school	47 "	
		One Years' Course	12 "	119
12.	<u>Tel Aviv - Levant</u> <u>Fair Grounds -</u>	Carpentry Course	20 "	
		Working Clothes & Lingerie Sewing Course	14 "	
		Sewing & Cutting Course	12 "	
		Ladies' Hairdressing Course	22 "	
		Rugmaking Course	7 "	75
13.	<u>Kfar Monash -</u>	Agromechanics Course		30
14.	<u>Bnei Brak, Girls'</u> <u>School -</u>	Sewing & Cutting, 2nd year		20
15.	<u>Nathanya, Electro-</u> <u>mechanics school -</u>	Locksmithy, 1st year		38
16.	<u>Kfar Ganim, Carpentry</u> <u>School -</u>	Carpentry, 1st year		20
17.	<u>Ramat Gan, Girls</u> <u>School -</u>	Sewing & Cutting, 1st year	11 pupils	
		Handicrafts workshop	18 "	29
18.	<u>Tel Litwinsky -</u> <u>Boys' Training</u> <u>Workshop -</u>	Carpentry		24
19.	<u>Affulah, 2-years</u> <u>School -</u>	Carpentry	45 "	
		Sewing & Cutting	25 "	70
20.	<u>Holon, 2-years</u> <u>School -</u>	Locksmithy		25
		<u>Total enrolment</u>		1657
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REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE ORT TOOL SUPPLY CORPORATION

In spite of the shortage of funds recently felt in Israel and the limitation of work in various branches of industry and artisanship, the Corporation is carrying on its activities. It has managed to overcome the financial difficulties of the artisans, especially of the new immigrants, by procuring loans with the cooperation of Israeli banks. The people concerned are supplied with the machines against payment of 60% of their value in cash, and the balance in monthly instalments up to 15 months.

The direction of the Tool Supply Corp. is in the hands of the Executive of ORT Israel. Thus the ties between the Corporation and ORT Israel are very close. Members of the Executive Committee are prominent industrialists and experts in technics and mechanics.

Since January, 1952, artisans in Israel have been supplied with about 730 machines of various kinds, especially sewing machines for tailors and dressmakers, shoe-finishing machines, motors for sewing machines, lathes, shoe-repair machines, overlock machines, stocking repair machines, carpenter's benches, etc. The majority of the Corporation's clients are new immigrants who have been residing in Israel not longer than two years, and are living in Immigrants Transit Camps or in Camps. Although their living conditions in tents, canvas-huts and wooden barracks are extremely hard, the artisans do operate the machines supplied to them by the Corporation and are earning a living. In many cases, two artisans, heads of two families, are using one machine so that the machine provides earnings for two families counting 8-9 persons.

The Government grants the Corporation import licences under annual quotas fixed beforehand for the purpose of supplying machines to artisans in Israel. The ORT Union finances the purchases of all the machines with the exception of machines sent by relatives through the ORT Tool Supply, New York. The local press and broadcasting service has displayed the most favourable attitude toward the Corporation and its achievements are reviewed by them from time to time. The Corporation keeps in constant touch with most professional and social organizations interested in the artisans of Israel.

However, during the year 1952 the licences granted by the Government have fallen far short of meeting the constant requests for assistance.

## I T A L Y

### Final Examinations

At the end of school year 1951/52, 107 trade school students of ORT were promoted to advanced grades and 203 graduated. Students in evening classes passed examinations before juries of experts and representatives of the Authorities; students in trade schools underwent their tests in public schools. In detail, the results were the following graduates:

ROME: 12 radio technicians, 9 electricians, 9 dressmakers, 20 adult dressmaking graduates, 20 motor mechanics (adults);

GROTTAFERRATA: 9 radio technicians, 6 bookbinders, 8 laboratory assistants, 3 dressmakers;

CEVOLI: 17 agricultural workers; LEGHORN: 21 dressmakers; FLORENCE: 10 dressmakers;

MILAN: 6 mechanics; 10 dress designers; 23 dressmakers; 7 children's clothing workers;

MERANO: 3 radio technicians, 6 leather workers, 4 weavers.

Graduation ceremonies were held in Rome and Grottaferrata in the presence of guests from the U.S.A. and Canada. A garden party was organized on this occasion by Mrs. Ascarelli, President of the Rome ORT Women's Committee, which was attended by representatives of the Ministry of Public Education, the Mayor of Rome and international and Jewish institutions. The party included an exhibit of students' products from all Italian ORT institutions and a fashion show for a preview of models about to be dispatched to the exhibit for the Convention of Women's American ORT.

### New Admissions

259 new students were admitted bringing total enrolment including new courses up to 1219 as compared with 1133 at the end of October.

In order to facilitate enrolment in ORT schools for pupils from small communities, ORT Italy obtained permission to board a certain number of provincial students in the new students' home erected by the Jewish Community in Milan. The costs are partly covered by the students themselves and partly by the social assistance program of the WAO.

### New Institutions

After great efforts an important plan has been implemented: a television school was opened at Milan in the middle of October, 1952. The requirement for qualified labour in this field was thoroughly studied. The Italian Radio Association was very much interested in the new school and proposes to engage the graduates and to permit the students to do practical work in its laboratories in the course of their studies. It allocated a subsidy for the school. The duration of studies is 2½ years. The program was set up in accord with the most recent developments in this field. Only graduates from secondary schools are admitted.

In addition to accelerated courses in dental mechanics for adults, a three-year school in the branch was opened in October in Milan. Candidates must be between 14 and 17 years of age and have at least junior high school training.

In general it should be noted that theoretical and general subjects now encompass a greater scope in ORT schools in view of the superior knowledge required by public examinations. Courses in Jewish culture and history are also included in the curriculum of the two new Milan schools.

Evening classes in joinery in Rome and Milan were established for the benefit of candidates who earn their living during the day; a special program was elaborated and the attention of the Italian Authorities drawn to these courses with a view to a special subsidy.

At Trieste, a radio school was opened and a children's clothing workshop installed in Leghorn.

### Changes in Activities

In July 1952, the training workshops and courses for Tb-convalescents, founded four years ago in the AJDC sanatoria at Merano and Grottaferrata were closed. Gradually, the last patients are emigrating. The work done to rehabilitate these unfortunates is a glorious chapter in the history of ORT in Italy.

Since the motor mechanics school in Rome was officially recognized by the Ministry of Public Education last year, a similar request for recognition has been submitted for the dressmaking school. Official recognition signifies a stricter control by public school authorities and the introduction of theory and general subjects in the curriculum, but it is the prerequisite for obtaining a subsidy from the Ministry and the permission for our students to sit for public examinations.

The motor mechanics school has now entered its third year. As it is planned to include in its curriculum a course in marine motors, a corresponding authorization has been requested from the Marine Ministry. If the authorization is granted, the graduates will have no difficulty in securing jobs with the Merchant Marine.

### New Premises and Machinery

The building in Rome acquired last year had to be expanded to house the girls' school which had to vacate its former rooms in Via Giulia in summer 1952. The construction of second and third storeys during the summer months placed six spacious centrally heated class rooms and ateliers at ORT's disposal.

The Rome school acquired two milling machines, two lathes, two drills, vices, several combustion motors and a complete automobile chassis.

New premises will have to be found in Milan; meanwhile, the present premises are being re-arranged. Adequate housing for the radio and dressmaking institutions was found in Trieste.

### Local Income

Steps have been taken in Rome, Milan and Trieste to increase membership. The Women's ORT collaborates closely in this endeavour; it contacted various Jewish enterprises in Trieste and collected 150,000 lire worth of materials.

ORT Italy hopes for an appreciable income from North Italian campaigns and from its share in the United Campaign in Rome.

The Ministry of Public Education, having frequently expressed its strong appreciation of ORT's work in Italy, has finally, after prolonged negotiations, allocated a one million lire subsidy for the current school year. Since new schools have been opened meanwhile, a request has been made for an increase of this sum. ORT has already been informed that the request was favourably received. Moreover, the Consorzio per Istruzione Tecnica promised an augmentation of its grant.

Present Enrolment:

<u>ROME</u>		
Motor mechanics school	students	63
Dressmaking school		94
Dressmaking workshop (two groups)		42
Radio workshop		22
Joinery workshop		23
" " (evening class)		15
Motor mechanics workshop (two groups)		29
Bookbinding workshop		19
Wood work for children		199
 <u>CEVOLI</u>		
Agriculture		11
 <u>MILAN</u>		
Dental mechanics school		16
Accelerated dental mechanics course (2 groups)		18
Television school		15
Joinery workshop		12
Children's clothing workshop		14
Joinery workshop (pre-apprenticeship)		48
Manual work for children (2 groups)		190
 <u>LEGHORN</u>		
Tinsmithy workshop		14
Children's clothing workshop		20
Manual work for children (2 groups)		46
 <u>FLORENCE</u>		
Dressmaking workshop		10
Manual work for children		81
 <u>TURIN</u>		
Dressmaking workshop (2 groups)		21
Manual work for children		101
 <u>TRIESTE</u>		
Radio school (2 groups)		29
Dressmaking workshop		16
Manual work for children		21
 <u>VENICE</u>		
Manual work for children		30
		<u>30</u> Total: 1219

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

In South America the school year begins in March and ends in December. Consequently the final examinations take place at the end of the calendar year and new pupils are admitted in February and March. No notable changes have accordingly taken place with respect to the ORT schools in Argentina, Brasil and Uruguay.

At the beginning of November the enrollment of ORT schools in Latin America was as follows:

ARGENTINA

Buenos Aires

Mechanics Trade School	49 pupils	
Electricity " "	20 "	
Radio Training Workshop	<u>31 "</u>	100 pupils
		=====

URUGUAY

Montevideo

Mechanics Trade School		71 pupils
		=====

BRASIL

Rio de Janeiro

Mechanics Trade School	71 pupils	
Sewing & Cutting Training Workshop	39 "	
<u>Sao Paulo</u>		
Mechanics Trade School	19 "	
Training Workshop for Turners	7 "	
" " " Electricians	<u>18 "</u>	154 pupils
		=====

The Argentinian ORT Committee is making active preparations for the opening of agromechanics courses in the ICA Colonies, where in addition sewing and cutting workshops for girls are going to be established.

The most significant event of the period was the complete reorganisation of the Federacion ORT Sudamericana.

A conference of South American ORT Organisations took place at the Buenos Aires ORT House on Sept. 12-14, at which 65 delegates from Buenos Aires, Corrientes, Santa Fé, Rosario, Eva Perion, Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, Porto Allegro, Cochabamba, Santiago de Chile, Curacao, Ecuador, Guatemala, Lima, Trinidad and Montevideo participated. The audience included representatives of all Jewish organisations and institutions as well as industrialists and economists from various countries.

The inaugural session was opened by Mr. Jacobo Saslawsky, President of the Council of the Argentine ORT. Mr. Jacobo Wengrower, President of ORT Argentina, delivered an address on "Tasks and Aims of ORT in Israel and in

the diaspora". Mr. David Schweitzer, delegate of the ORT Union Central Office, welcomed the assembly on behalf of the ORT Union. Mr. Simon Mirelman lectured on ORT's vocational training for youngsters.

Characteristic of the new orientation of the re-organised South American ORT Federation is the following most important resolution :

"In admiring recognition of the ORT Union's extensive work and especially of its achievements in and in behalf of Israel, the First Conference of the South American ORT Federation appeals to the South American Jewish communities to render maximal financial support toward the implementation of ORT's program throughout the world and instructs the new administration to make every effort to raise the necessary funds."

Other resolutions concerned the strengthening of the ORT Organisations (propaganda, enlightenment, establishment of provincial branches) and vocational training (introduction of new professions, establishment of courses for industrial Hachsharah, agromechanics etc.)

The meeting passed a special resolution thanking the outgoing President M. Avenburg for his many years of devoted work as Head of the S.A.O.F.

Messages were dispatched by the Conference to the Argentine Government, the State of Israel and to the leaders of the ORT Union.

A new Central Administration of the South American ORT Federation was elected which is composed as follows :

President: Mr. Samuel Kobrin, Montevideo

Vice-Presidents: Messrs. S. Mirelman ; Jacobo Wengrower ; David Groissman, Buenos Aires ; Maxim Sztern, Rio de Janeiro ; José Klein, Santiago de Chile.

Treasurer : Mr. Jacobo Saslawsky, Buenos Aires

Honorary Secretaries : Messrs. M. Silberman, Montevideo ; S. Serebrenik, Rio de Janeiro ; B. Vainstoc, Buenos Aires.

Mr. J. Wengrower was elected Chairman of the Executive of the South American ORT Federation.

A L G E R I A

ALGIERS

In July, 1952, 16 students passed their final examinations in metal fitting, joinery and electricity. At the beginning of the new school year, 44 new students were admitted, 28 to the metal fitting and 16 to the joinery section. At the end of October, 1952, enrolment at the Algiers ORT Centre was distributed as follows:

Joinery (three-year school)	29	students
Metal fitting (three-year school)	47	"
Lelectricity (second and third years)	<u>16</u>	"
T o t a l	92	students

After prolonged study, the Algiers ORT Committee decided to provisionally abandon the plan to construct a centre to house all Algiers ORT schools and succeeded in finding premises at 37, rue Léon Roches, near to the present rooms, which comprise a ground floor and two storeys of 550 sq. m. each. Considerable installation and transformation was necessary and was begun during the summer holidays. The work will be completed in the last days of November. The new premises will comprise 4 workshops (metal fitting, electricity, smithy/welding, joinery); an automechanics workshop will be added next October; there are also three classrooms, an electrical laboratory, an assembly hall, a storeroom for tools, a medical room and the offices of the management.

The principal acquisitions of ORT Algiers during the last three months were a milling machine, a grinding wheel, an electrograph and a copying machine.

The installation of the boys' school in the new premises will permit the opening of a girls' school at 8 rue Léon Roches on December 1st with an enrolment of 25 students. Simultaneously, 20 new students will be admitted to first grade in the boys' school. In the course of the month ORT Algiers will also open an Apprentice Placement Service with supplementary courses.

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Up to this year, ORT received subsidies from the Direction of Labour in Algiers. However, owing to modifications in the distribution of allocations, it will now have to apply for subsidies to the Direction of National Education which has more limited funds at its disposal. Nevertheless, ORT has just been informed that a 3,800,000 franc subsidy was allocated to ORT Algiers and a 1,900,000 franc one to Constantine for 1952. To these grants are added municipal allocations of fr. 200,000 for Algiers and of fr. 100,000 to Constantine.

Under the Chairmanship of Mr. A. Chiche, the Algerian ORT is multiplying its efforts to obtain increased contributions from local Jewry. A membership campaign is under way; subscription lists will be circularized.

CONSTANTINE

Thirty-two new students were admitted at the beginning of the new school year, bringing total enrolment in Constantine ORT schools to 91, including 24 pupils in preparatory classes, 53 in metal fitting (three-year school) and 14 in locksmithy (second and third years).

The director of the ORT Centre and two teachers were invited by the Academic Inspection to sit on the jury presiding over public examinations for the Certificates of Professional Capability and Qualified Industrial Labour. The ORT school was chosen as examination centre for the metal fitting tests for all of Constantine.

An Apprentice Placement Service was recently established in Constantine; at the end of October it supervised 16 students: 10 locksmithy, 5 joinery and 1 printing apprentices. As in Tunis, ORT, in addition to finding private workshops for the applicants and controlling the progress of their training, holds supplementary evening classes in workshop practice, draftsmanship, technology, maths. and French. There are 50 candidates registered for placement at the moment.

The ORT Direction in Constantine applied to the Central ORT Institute at Anières for a metal fitting instructor; Mr. Szriftgiser was sent and has entered into his functions at the beginning of the new school year.

For some time the Constantine ORT Committee under Mr. J. Attali had contemplated the establishment of a dressmaking school for girls. Various difficulties had to be overcome, one of the primary ones being the problem of premises. A thorough study revealed that some 40 girls would be candidates for admission. Messrs. Tenoudji who had already placed rooms for the boys' school at ORT's disposal, have again come to the rescue, informing the Constantine ORT Committee that they would provide the rent for the future girls' school. The President of the Israelite Consistory promised an important subsidy towards the establishment of the school. Another principal obstacle were the uncertain employment possibilities for future graduates, but a thorough research made recently appears to prove without doubt the usefulness of this establishment.

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## M O R O C C O

### Reorganization of Schools and Repartition of Students

The reorganization of the ORT schools in Casablanca decided upon by the Central Office of the ORT Union after last summer's interviews with the directors of the boys' and girls' schools could only become effective with the beginning of the new school year. Among the principal reforms were those regarding the structure of the boys' school: In future, the Ain Sebaa Centre will have two sectors, one for students possessing sufficient schooling to undergo Professional Capability Examinations after a three-year preparation, and one for students with lower educational background who will be prepared as industrial workers in a two-year period. On the insistence of the ORT Union special attention is paid to this second sector which is designed to meet the actual situation of the Jewish population.

Mr. Bernard Wand-Pollack, former director of the Lyons ORT Centre, was appointed director of the boys' school and Mr. Cyprien Dutour, former professor at the Lyons Industrial Teams School, assistant director. Mrs. Geneviève Saintavit directs the Anfa girls' school.

The first results of the reforms already point to notable improvements. However, the final examinations last July still reflect the former state of affairs and are hardly satisfactory although the proportion of successful candidates is higher than in other Casablanca schools. A total of 9 students received the Certificate of Professional Capability and the Apprenticeship Certificate which designates a specialized worker .

The first reform consisted in the selection of new students. A special examining jury composed of a delegate of the Office of Technical Instruction, a teacher of general subjects and a vocational guidance officer sat in Casablanca and toured the provincial towns from which requests for admission had been received. Varied and well thought-out examinations were organized in accordance with the educational standard of Moroccan youth.

Ninety-six students possessing a Certificate of Primary Studies or its equivalent were admitted to first grade in the three-year sector leading towards the Certificate of Professional Capability; 76 students with an inferior education were admitted to preparatory classes where, after four years of study, they will also attain Certificate standard. In the preparatory classes, particular attention will be devoted to general and technical education. All students will undergo  $4\frac{1}{2}$  months of practice in each of the wood and metal trades to permit a better distribution among the proper vocational classes next year.

An additional group of students were selected for training as industrial workers (two years). This group includes boys from 16 to 18 years of age. Initially there will be two classes with 25 trainees each. Teaching will begin at the end of November; this delay was necessary to set up workshops in oxy-acetylene welding and tinsmithy/ auto chassis work.

The students already present underwent selective examinations on the same basis as the new candidates. 105 students had to be dismissed owing to extreme youth or inability, the remainder were distributed among the two sectors. The school direction is endeavouring to place all dismissed students as apprentices with private artisans.

As of the end of October, the three-year sector had 205 students in the classes for metal fitting and turning; milling; auto repairs; building electricity and joinery. 147 pupils frequented the preparatory classes in metal fitting and joinery. To these 352 students will be added 50 pupils in the industrial training sector in the course of November; they will be distributed among classes for welding and tinsmithy/auto chassis work. Total enrolment will then amount to 402.

At the Val d'Anfa girls' school, 160 students are in the section for dress-makers and ready-made clothing workers (three years of studies) and will work up to the Certificate of Professional Capability. 130 students are in preparatory classes for the same trades. There was thus a total of 290 pupils enrolled in this sector as of October. Next year, the full student body will be attained with 400 pupils. 144 young girls of 12 years of age were exceptionally admitted to the Anfa school for a weekly schedule comprising 30 hours of general education by teachers of the Alliance Israélite and manual training classes in sewing and embroidery. \*)

Ninety students enrolled last year had to be dismissed owing to extreme youth or inability. A certain number of them could return to primary school through an arrangement with the Alliance Israélite.

#### New Equipment

Two new sections were set up in the boys' school for the new year, one for motorcar repairs and one for building electricity. The corresponding workshops were equipped with material shipped by the ORT Union. The equipment of the two classes for welders and tinsmiths/auto coach workers in the industrial training section is being completed. At the girls' school, a shipment of 55 sewing machines and other material by the ORT Union arrived within the last few weeks and the installation is in progress. Moreover, a household economics class is being installed in which the students from all sections will work for three hours a week to learn hygiene, cooking, ironing, elementary chemical cleaning, etc.

In collaboration with the Vocational Guidance Bureau and the Labour Service, a study is being made concerning the introduction of other than the traditional needle trades at Anfa.

Since the re-organization of the school, closer ties have been established between the training in general and that in vocational subjects. The Direction of Public Instruction and the delegate of the Alliance Israélite fully support the new managements.

#### Re-arrangement and Installation Work

In order to assure the implementation of the reforms decided upon last summer by the ORT Union Central Office in cooperation with the school directors, Mr. M.A. Braude, Director of the ORT Union, went to Casablanca last September where he gave

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\*) ORT Union schools are operated for professional vocational training; general education is the task of other organizations. The admission of these 144 students until the end of the school year 1952/53 only was exceptionally permitted due to the availability of space. With the new enrolment of Oct. 1953, the space in the school will be fully utilized and the Alliance Israélite will transfer to other schools all those students who are unacceptable for admission to the ORT trade school.

particular attention to the state of the buildings in order to finalize the re-arrangement and installation program without having recourse to new construction. A detailed program was established in close contact with President Senouf and his co-workers and with Mr. Ratner, delegate of the European Direction of the AJDC. Part of the work has already been carried out and progress is made on the balance.

Jewish Education and General Instruction

The program for Jewish education and general instruction was considerably enlarged beginning this school year. The implementation of these projects was made possible owing to the assistance of the AJDC and the Women's American ORT.

In our last report reference was made to the subject of food for the students; we note with satisfaction that the Direction of the AJDC at Casablanca has just informed the Moroccan ORT that a 50% augmentation in food grants was decided upon; this will improve the canteen service and permit better meals for the young students who are called upon to expend considerable physical energy.

As in the past, the assistance rendered by Women's American ORT in collaboration with the Moroccan Women's ORT Committee is of the highest importance; in particular, it will permit the purchase of refrigeration material and washing machines for the schools and the installation of showers at the girls' school.

\*

Under the energetic leadership of President Senouf, the Moroccan ORT Committee has resolved to make an effort to increase local participation in current expenses.

Enrolment:

Ain Sebaa School

Certificate Sector:

Metal fitting and turning	students	77
Turning and milling		39
Motorcar repairs		28
Building electricity		25
Joinery		36

Preparatory Classes:

Metal fitting (2 groups)		62
Joinery (3 groups)		85

Industrial Training:

Welding		25	*)
Tinsmithy/auto coach work		25	

Anfa School

Certificate Sector:

Dressmaking and ready-made clothing manufacture		160
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Preparatory Classes:

130

Manual Training:

144

T O T A L   E N R O L M E N T

836

\*) starting in November, 1952

## T U N I S I A

Despite the tense political situation in Tunisia, ORT's work continued to develop very satisfactorily.

When the new school year began, the ORT in Tunis was confronted with an increased number of requests for admission which it was impossible to satisfy entirely, especially because the 38 students who would normally have passed into the second school year had to be kept in first grade for one more year. This was primarily attributable to the local situation which led to interruptions in training which those who had insufficient general education to begin with found particularly hard to overcome. After an entrance examination 142 new students were admitted to first grade. In view of the large number of refusals and the inadequate background of the new candidates ORT intends to form a preparatory class as soon as adequate facilities will permit. The beginning of the school year in the girls' school was normal but there, too, numerous requests for admission had to be refused.

On October 31, 1952, ORT Tunis had 472 students including 305 in trade schools for youth, 48 in adult training workshops and 119 in evening classes for apprentices. To this normal training must be added 310 boys and girls in private ateliers supervised by the Apprentice Placement Service.

During recent months, ORT Tunis encountered several difficulties, particularly in connection with the material situation of the students and their families which leads to frequent interruptions of training in favour of immediate gain. A second difficulty is the lack of teaching personnel in the workshops; qualified teachers are almost impossible to find locally. The Direction of Public Instruction encounters the same problem. In its last report, ORT Tunis expressed the hope that this problem would be solved with the aid of Institute graduates, stating that the arrival of three of them was expected for service in the mechanics, electrical and joinery workshops and that it was therefore particularly fortunate that the ORT Union Central Office had foreseen the difficulties several years ago and acted accordingly; otherwise ORT Tunis would now be confronted with insurmountable problems.

This year's construction covers a surface of 370 sq. meters divided between a basement and two storeys to house all class rooms, offices and other premises not devoted to workshops. This construction work enabled ORT to set up a joinery section and to bring the number of students in the boys' schools from 140 up to 240; without it, it would hardly have been possible to continue the training of already enrolled students. Originally, the construction work was supposed to take four years but on the request of the Geneva Central Office the plans were modified to complete it with the third building on which it is hoped to begin work shortly. By virtue of this third building, total enrolment in the boys' school can be brought up from 240 to 340 in 1953 when the three-year school will be complete. It will also make the establishment of automechanics and automobile electricity sections possible.

To the already existing adults' courses in locksmithy-welding a course in electrical installations will be added as soon as the instructor from Geneva will have arrived.

The results achieved by the Apprentice Placement Service are extremely satisfactory. The number of apprentices placed and supervised by this service increases incessantly. It is difficult to express this progress by figures alone for one principal result is a profound and durable change in the apprentices and in their families and relations with their employers. To 25 % of "Haluk" beneficiaries this degrading form of alms need no longer be given because they receive salaries. Moreover, for each apprentice receiving a scholarship two receive full pay from their employers and the children earn frequently more than their parents have ever made.

Owing to the situation in Tunis, ORT's request for a Government subsidy has not yet been dealt with. The ORT Committee continues its efforts in this direction and hopes to obtain a grant commensurate with its achievements. A request has also been submitted to the Tunis Municipal Council which had granted a subsidy last year; there is every reason to believe that the grant will be at least doubled this year. A membership campaign will be organized and in view of the growing popularity of ORT in Tunis and of its place in local Jewish life there is every reason to be hopeful.

Enrolment:

Trade schools:

Metal fitting	108	students
Electromechanics	102	"
Joinery	36	"
Dressmaking	59	"

Adult training workshops:

Locksmithy-welding	38	"
Masonry	10	"

Evening classes for apprentices:

Mechanics	72	"
Clothing manufacture	32	"
Dressmaking	15	"

TOTAL ENROLMENT 472 "

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S C A N D I N A V I A

SWEDEN

Following an application presented by General Consul O. Lamm, President of the Swedish ORT, the Swedish Government made a grant of 100,000 Swedish crowns to the ORT Union in July, 1952, to be used for the purchase in Sweden of machinery and tools for ORT schools abroad. This is all the more commendable because ORT does not operate any schools in Sweden and the beneficiary of the grant is the ORT work in general. This is the second time the Swedish Government has thus shown its sympathy and appreciation for ORT's work.

The Federation of Swedish Cooperatives offers ORT especially favourable conditions for the purchase of machines and tools in this country.

In connection with the machinery and tool drive among Swedish industrialists, mention should be made of the recent gift of 10 industrial sewing machines of Mr. M. Kaplan, Treasurer of the Swedish ORT Committee.

DENMARK

On the initiative of Mr. V. Grossman, ORT Union delegate to Scandinavian countries, a machine and tool drive has been initiated. A first shipment of 10 shoemaking machines of a total value of \$ 2,000 was already sent to Israel; a further shipment will leave Copenhagen in the near future.

Steps are being taken to obtain a subsidy for ORT from the Danish Government on the same basis as the Swedish grant.

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The Wood and Metal Work classes at the Jewish Government School which are also attended by pupils of the Doornfontein School, continue to operate successfully. A similar centre was started by the ORT at the King David School. In all, 210 pupils of primary schools are now receiving instruction and an exhibit of their work will be held at the end of the year.

The current course of Cutting and Designing Classes is drawing to a close and a passing out function will be held towards the end of the year. The class exhibited block patterns, blouses and examples of finer dressmaking details at the ORT Stall of the N.C.W. Exhibition, and attracted much attention.

24 young people underwent the Aptitude Tests including, for the first time, a group of 8 youngsters from the South African Jewish Orphanage.

In the past four months there were 62 new registrations in the Vocational Guidance Bureau, 36 placings, 25 investigations into the progress of apprentices previously placed.

An attractive leaflet entitled "The Right Job", describing the work of the Vocational Guidance Bureau, is being prepared and will be sent to school leaving boys at the end of the year. The V.G.B. have made arrangements with the S.A. Zionist Federation to keep informed of vacancies existing in Israel for South African artisans and other skilled workers.

At the request of the Habonim movement, the V.G.B. was able to arrange for four respective Chalutzim to undergo an intensive course in welding at the African Oxygen Acetylene (Pty) Ltd., Germiston. This service was greatly appreciated.

The Vocational Guidance Bureau is in touch with the authorities in regard to new intensive pre-apprenticeship courses at technical colleges.

During the period under review, farming operations were mainly concerned with preparation of the lands for the current season. The Farm Committee is negotiating with the Habonim movement with a view to transferring their Hachshara centre to the Lazarus Farm.

The Women's Section and its Branches continued with its usual activities which included, during the period under review, card-evenings and afternoons, morning markets, mannequin parades, jumble sales, play readings, symposia, musical and literary evenings and a number of fund raising competitions.

In addition, the Women's Section continued with its public speaking classes and participated in the N.C.W. Exhibition where its attractive display was much admired.

After their return from Europe, Mrs. G. Kaganton and Messrs. Shaban and Zelikow reported to the Executive.

Mr. Markowitz visited Durban on the 6th and 7th August and addressed the full Council of Natal Jewry and Jewish Youth Groups.

Professor L. Hersch, Geneva, and Mr. A. Shaban addressed a public meeting in Johannesburg on the 25th September.

Mrs. Kaganton, Mr. M. Kentridge, M.P., and Mr. J. Rosen addressed the Annual General Meeting of the Vereeniging ORT-OZE on the 24th August when Mr. J. Isaacs was elected Chairman.

The Annual General Meeting of the Cape Town Women's ORT was held on the 11th August when Mrs. Jane Marks was elected Chairman.

During the past four months the S.A. ORT-OZE took an increasing interest in communal affairs and fund-raising through some of its leading members.

Rabbi Dr. M.C. Weiler has been elected a Vice-President, Mr. I. Jaffe Chairman and Mr. B. Lasersohn, Treasurer of the S.A. Jewish Appeal.

The following serve on the S.A. Jewish Appeal Ways and Means Committee :  
I. Jaffe, Mrs. G. Kaganton, B. Lasersohn, L.A. Lipshitz, A. Shaban and Rabbi Dr. M.C. Weiler.

Similarly on the Israeli United Appeal, Mr. I. Jaffe and Rabbi Dr. M.C. Weiler are Vice-Presidents, and Mrs. Kaganton and Messrs. B. Lasersohn, L.A. Lipshitz and A. Shaban serve on the Executive.

On the Johannesburg Committee of the Israeli United Appeal Mr. L.A. Lipshitz was recently elected Vice-Chairman and Mr. I. Jaffe is a member.

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UNITED STATES

The culminating point in ORT's work in the United States during this period were the Conventions of the American ORT Federation and the Women's American ORT, October 18-23 in New York. The Convention report of the WAO was not yet available when this volume went to print.

Over 350 delegates from all parts of the United States participated at the National Convention of the American ORT Federation. In his keynote address, Dr. W. Haber, National President of the AOF, spoke of his visit to ORT schools abroad. Speaking of the work of ORT in Israel, he stated: "I saw and heard a great deal about the newcomers. Fully one half of the people are in the country less than five years. No nation has ever before been faced with a problem of this dimension. Very few of the recent arrivals have skills or the habits and traditions of an industrial culture. The fact is that the People of the Book suffer from technological illiteracy. Hence the fundamental importance of ORT's tasks and of its network of vocational schools. In the other areas, notably North Africa and Iran, ORT faces new opportunities for achievements of lasting worth by creating within Jewry a body of industrial workers of developed talent."

The delegates learned with great satisfaction that after lengthy negotiations the Joint Distribution Committee has accepted the principle of including financial support to ORT in Israel beginning with 1953.

Guest of Honour at the Convention was Senator Herbert H. Lehman, recently elected Honorary President of the ORT Union. Senator Lehman described his thirty years' close association with ORT and stressed ORT's accomplishments after the second world war which he, as Director General of UNRRA, was able to study at first hand. ORT, he stated in conclusion, is an essential factor of reconstruction and progress in the various European countries, in Israel, North Africa and Iran and should therefore be a beneficiary under the program of technical assistance. A silver plate was remitted to Senator Lehman by Dr. Haber in recognition of his devotion to ORT and of his meritorious service in the cause of human welfare.

President Truman sent the following message to the Convention:

"As I send my congratulations to the Thirtieth Anniversary Convention of your American ORT Federation, I also want to join with you in honoring Senator Herbert H. Lehman for his contribution to human rehabilitation and reconstruction the world over. His devotion to the cause of helping people train themselves to be useful citizens in whatever country they are living has been clear throughout his public career, not only in his work with ORT to help displaced and needy Jews to a dignified livelihood but his wider public service for all men everywhere. I understand that the American Organisation for Rehabilitation through Training now is operating vocational training programs in the countries of Western Europe, North Africa and the Near East. Your past results have been remarkable and I offer my best wishes for your future success."

Other messages were received from Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Mr. Thomas Dewey, Governor of the State of New York, Mr. Aba E. van, Israeli Ambassador to the U.S.A., Mr. Trygve Lie, Secretary General of the United Nations, Mr. David Morse, Director General of the I.L.O., Mr. Ralph Bunche, as well as from the World ORT Union Executive, labour leaders and Jewish organisations.

Addresses were delivered by Mr. A. Harman, representing the State of Israel, Mr. George Backer, Honorary President of the AOF, Mr. Max Spitz, Member of the Israeli ORT Committee, and Mr. David Rosenstein, Chairman of the Convention Committee.

In his financial report Mr. A. Dolowitz, Treasurer of the AOF, stressed that during the past three years since the last Convention almost  $3\frac{1}{2}$  million dollars had been made available by the United States to the World ORT Union programme thanks to the help of the United Jewish Appeal and the American Joint Distribution Committee as well as the efforts of the Women's American ORT.

One of the high points of the sessions was a Sunday luncheon address by Adolph Held, president of the American Labor ORT and a member of the presidium of the Conference on Jewish Material Claims Against Germany.

Representative Emanuel Celler, New York Congressman and member of the ORT Congressional Committee, told the delegates at the Sunday luncheon: "The Point IV program of the U.S. Government is exactly the drama of the work that ORT has been carrying on for more than 70 years." He declared that ORT had an important function to perform in the American community because it is a constant reminder of our responsibilities to Jews everywhere, thereby contributing to the growing world-consciousness of all Americans." You will have to recognise the chain that links all people together regardless of geography," he stated.

Mrs. Ludwig Kaphan, President of the Women's American ORT, told the delegates of the great strides of the last three years, whereby Women's American ORT gained 10,000 new members and scores of new chapters in cities throughout the country. In the last five years the Women's affiliate of the Federation doubled its membership to a current enrollment of 30,000 who are organised into 155 chapters, located in 16 states and the District of Columbia. Over \$550,000 in cash was transferred to the World ORT Union in Geneva or to various country operations since 1949 by Women's American ORT.

The progress made by American Labor ORT was told to the Convention by Louis Hollander, chairman of the New York State, CIO, who observed that "all labor organisations, CIO and AFL join in support of ORT's program".

Abraham C. Litton reported on the functioning of the American and European Friends of ORT with particular emphasis on the trade schools sustained by ORT in New York City for the vocational education of immigrants.

Mr. Maldwin Fertig, president of the National ORT League, reported on the advances made by this group in bringing the ORT message to landsmanshaften, fraternal and other organisations. Nathan Dechter, president of the Young

Men's and Women's ORT described the recent evolutions of this affiliate and the plans adopted for membership activities in support of specific ORT projects overseas. Reports were also received from a number of chapters directly affiliated with AOF.

Mr. Julius Hochman, Chairman of the Resolutions Committee, reported on the work of this Committee and submitted a number of resolutions which were unanimously adopted. Particular mention is to be made of the resolutions on Israel and North Africa :

"BE IT RESOLVED THAT the American ORT Federation in National Assembly convened expresses its deep satisfaction of the World ORT foresight in establishing its courses and schools in 16 Israeli cities and towns, and pledges its full measure of help and assistance to the very much needed expansion of ORT vocational training in Israel which is in consonance with the traditional ORT philosophy 'a productive Jew in a productive land'."

"BE IT RESOLVED THAT the American ORT Federation in convention assembled recognises the responsibility of American Jewry for our brothers living in more than precarious conditions in Moslem lands, and expresses its satisfaction with progress thus far made to the World ORT Union and pledges its unlimited support to the sacred task of saving and rebuilding this substantial portion of World Jewry."

A special resolution was devoted to the relations between the AOF and the World ORT Union :

"This Convention, now climaxing the third decade of ORT in the United States, extends its greetings to the World ORT Union and expresses its profound admiration for, and pride in the great strides made in recent times.

We thank Dr. Syngalowski and the entire World ORT Union leadership for their excellent and tireless service in the cause of Jewish social reconstruction."

Resolutions of thanks were addressed to the United Jewish Appeal and to the American Joint Distribution Committee. Other important resolutions dealt with the modification of the new law limiting immigration to the USA and with ORT's vocational training program for new immigrants to this country.

The Convention elected the following set of officers for the American ORT Federation : president, Dr. William Haber, professor of economics at the University of Michigan ; honorary president, George Backer, prominent New York philanthropist and former AOF president ; chairman of the Advisory Committee, Senator Herbert H. Lehman ; vice presidents : Mark Carter of Los Angeles, Adolph Held, Mrs. Ludwig Kaphan, and William R. Sinkin of San Antonio, Texas ; secretary, Joseph Weinberg of New York ; treasurer, Alexander Dolowitz.

CENTRAL ORT INSTITUTE

Institute students, it has already been stated, must undergo two different examinations at the end of their studies: a) a professional and technical examination and b) a pedagogical one. The former took place at the end of the last quarter and the successful candidate receives a certificate as "Workshop Master" from the Cantonal Authorities. After one year of industrial practice in Swiss firms and a thesis on a theme chosen by the Institute's Technical Council the candidate undergoes a pedagogical examination in order to obtain a diploma as ORT instructor.

Thus, diploma examinations for 14 candidates who completed their industrial practice and professional/technical examinations for 28 students who completed their Institute training were both held in July, 1952.

Diploma Examinations

The 14 candidates were subjected to a fourfold test: a) the elaboration of a thesis showing the searching study of a machine or installation from a technical and pedagogical point of view; b) an oral examination on the same subject before a jury of Geneva technical and pedagogical experts; c) written and oral examinations on psychological points and practical pedagogics; d) two theoretical and practical teaching sessions for students of the Geneva Technicum before a panel of teachers and professors.

In the mechanics section, the two expert juries were presided over by Mr. Durler, chief of manufacture at the Société Genevoise des Instruments de Physique and in the electrics session by Mr. Pronier, former director of the Geneva Electrical Company. Since the candidates had already passed a professional examination before going into industrial practice, the second examination was on a particularly high level. 12 candidates succeeded in the written and oral parts; two wrote good theses but will have to undergo a new test in pedagogy. In the meantime they are pursuing their paid practice in various firms and preparing for their examinations by giving workshop lessons to students several times a week.

Among the 12 successful candidates 4 were assigned to Israel (Jerusalem, Rechovoth, Givatayim, Nathanya), 2 to Algeria (Algiers and Constantine), 1 to Tunis, 1 to Belgium (Antwerp), 1 to France (Montreuil), 1 to Brazil (Rio de Janeiro) and 1 to Iran (Teheran). The candidates foreseen for Algeria and Iran, being stateless, are still waiting for their entry visas, which have been promised to them without fail. The Swiss delegate of the Iranian Government has strongly supported the visa demand with the Teheran Authorities.

The candidate for Brazil will assume his duties at the beginning of the new school year there, i.e. in March.

The 12th candidate was to have gone to Israel but has not been able to leave owing to ill health.

Graduation of the Second Group

Of the 28 students undergoing the examinations, 21 passed the practical and theoretical tests for the "Workshop Master" diploma: 8 in mechanics, 3 in electrical installation, 7 in electro technics and 3 in carpentry/joinery.

Among the 7 candidates who did not pass, one in joinery had from the beginning received training as a theory teacher (draftsmanship, technology, furniture styles, etc.) but was nevertheless allowed to take the examination. The Technical Council and the jury of experts admitted his qualification as a master of theory. The other six who did not pass the examination were electricians. Since there is no school for electrical installation in Switzerland, all electricians must do their apprenticeship in private industry. In consequence, the nature of the practical examination and the demands of the experts are primarily geared to the employers' production needs and of course do not take into consideration what should be required of a pedagogue. In judging the work executed by our candidates during the examination the experts found them lacking in speed. Nevertheless, of the 13 who took the examination 7 managed to complete the work within the time limit allotted, but the remaining six were unable to do so. Of the six, three had not recovered adequately from workshop accidents to compete in an examination in which speed of accomplishment was the primary factor. The other three had been at the Institute only two years and actually did not have sufficient practice and background for the examination. All six will stand for examinations again very shortly.

As a result of the experiences of the last examination, the Technical Council of the Institute reviewed the testing techniques required by employers. It was their opinion that the examination should take into consideration the fact that our candidates are not being prepared for industry but as vocational training teachers and that therefore the examination technique should place stress upon methodical execution and the quality of the work instead of making the time factor the sole criterium of proficiency.

All 28 candidates are now undergoing their practice, some in industrial enterprises and some as assistant instructors in ORT schools in France, Belgium, Italy, Morocco and Tunisia.

#### Changes at the Beginning of the New School Year

The most important changes concern a) the structure of the Institute and b) its administration.

a) The project of reorganization mentioned in the preceding report was implemented; no additional students were admitted to the mechanics course, to technical installations and to electrotechnics, and new courses were opened for motor mechanics and metal-fitting instructors. An automechanical workshop and a garage have been installed.

A change has also been made in enrolment figures which is of prime importance for the Institute's aim. During the first 3 years of the Institute's existence, the majority of students were stateless. The assignment of Institute-trained instructors to those ORT schools requiring workshop masters met with great difficulties because of visa and working permit problems, language, and material and family considerations of stateless graduates who could go nowhere but to Israel. At this moment, only 6 stateless students are left in the Institute. The nationality breakdown of the other students is as follows: 23 Israelis; 12 French; 8 Moroccans; 3 Greeks; 3 Italians; 2 Danes; 1 Egyptian; 1 Uruguayan; 1 English; 1 Tunisian. Thereby the problem to which country the future instructor should be sent finds its own solution.

b) On the administrative side, the following ameliorations and alterations took place:

1) The administration and supervision of the Institute were separated from the Central Office and placed in the hands of a Management Council (not to be confused with the Technical Council presided over by Professor Roth). The Management Council is composed as follows: Chairman - Dr. A. Syngalowski; Members - Messrs. M.A. Braude; A. Brunschvig; J. Chorin; J. Grunberg; Professor L. Hersch; P. de Tolédo; Secretary - Mr. S. Goldmann. The Management Council confirms the budget, the engagement of teachers and employees, the admission or dismissal of students and controls the teaching and the internat. The Council meets at least once a month and its members take turns at paying weekly visits to the Institute to deal with matters surpassing the competencies of the Director.

2) Mr. I. Fajnsod, former director, was replaced by Engineer A. Berlant, former director of the Athens, Lyons and Tunis ORT schools who entered into his functions at the beginning of the new school year.

#### New Admissions

In accordance with the new regulations all students admitted to the Institute must have a background of full 3-4 years of vocational training. For the new school year 29 new students were chosen from 64 applicants (mostly from Israel) and distributed among the auto mechanics, metal-fitting and joinery/carpentry sections. Six candidates were unable to leave their countries in time and are still awaited.

#### Material Difficulties

The Women's ORT organizations have borne the costs of the internat by means of scholarships. The amount of these was fixed at a time when food, heating, light, administration etc. were all considerably less expensive. There resulted, particularly during this last year, insufficient funds to meet the most urgent requirements of the internat. Moreover, there are students who have no means and cannot do without pocket money from the Institute, either because of the currency regulations of their homeland or because they have no families. The problem of clothing these students makes the situation at the Institute still more difficult.

#### Enrolment:

The following were enrolled as of November 1, 1952:  
16 mechanics; 10 auto mechanics; 9 metal-fitters; 12 joiners; 8 technical installation students; 7 electricians. Total enrolment: 62.

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STUDENT ENROLMENT IN THE "O R T" INSTITUTIONS  
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

1. JUNE 1952 - NOVEMBER 1952

2. NOVEMBER 1951 - NOVEMBER 1952

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STUDENT ENROLMENT IN THE "O R T" INSTITUTIONS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

JUNE 1952 - NOVEMBER 1952

C O U N T R Y	Number of Students 1.6.1952	Admissions after 1.6.1952	Number of Graduates	Departures before Graduation	Number of Students as of 1.XI.1952			Frequentation 1.VI.1952- 1.XI.1952
					Men	Women	Total	
ALGERIA	162	79	28	30	183	---	183 a)	241
ARGENTINA	105	---	---	5	100	---	100	105
AUSTRIA	330	247	205	82	57	233	290	577
BELGIUM	497	132	77	42	260	250	510	629
BRAZIL	86	108	---	40	113	41	154	194
FRANCE	1575	886	415	410	1115	521	1636 b)	2461
GERMANY	498	114	65	217	132	198	330	612
GREAT BRITAIN	77	29	21	23	14	48	62	106
GREECE	42	11	16	4	19	14	33	53
HOLLAND	347	126	85	55	176	157	333	473
IRAN	682	337	81	117	398	423	821	1019
ISRAEL	1604	1003	664	286	1201	456	1657	2607
ITALY	1167	280	134	94	631	588	1219	1447
MOROCCO	759	328	10	291	352	434	786	1087
SOUTH AFRICA	190	101	---	4	196	91	287 c)	291
TUNISIA	305	246	35	44	366	106	472 d)	551
URUGUAY	69	2	---	---	71	---	71	71
U. S. A.	306	325	360	73	144	54	198	631
CENTRAL INSTITUTE	70	24	21 e)	3	70	---	70 f)	94
Industrial practice after State-exams	14	21 e)	12 g)	---	23	---	23	35
<b>T O T A L</b>	<b>8885</b>	<b>4399</b>	<b>2229</b>	<b>1820</b>	<b>5621</b>	<b>3614</b>	<b>9235 h)</b>	<b>13284</b>

a) Not including 16 apprentices

b) Incl. 579 apprentices

c) Incl. 52 apprentices

d) Incl. 119 apprentices frequenting ORT supplementary courses; 202 other apprentices supervised by ORT are not listed in the above

e) Students who passed the State examinations and are now in industrial practice or functioning as assistant instructors in ORT schools

f) Incl. 8 undergoing industrial practice before taking their State examinations; they also receive pedagogical preparation at the Institute

g) Received Instructor's diplomas and were appointed to ORT schools abroad

h) In the case of several countries, the figures in this column contain additional informations which reached us shortly before the Executive meeting.



STUDENT ENROLMENT IN THE "O R T" INSTITUTIONS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

NOVEMBER 1951 - NOVEMBER 1952 a)

C O U N T R Y	Number of Students 1.XI.1951	Admissions after 1.XI.1951	Number of Graduates	Departures before Graduation	Number of Students as of 1.XI.1952			Frequentation 1.XI.1951- 1.XI.1952
					Men	Women	Total	
ALGERIA	185	86	28	60	183	--	183 b)	271
ARGENTINA	101	54	23	32	100	--	100	155
AUSTRIA	326	552	302	286	57	233	290	878
BELGIUM	494	244	94	134	260	250	510	738
BRAZIL	123	135	36	68	113	41	154	258
FRANCE	1766	1423	757	796	1115	521	1636 c)	3189
GERMANY	503	362	84	451	132	198	330	865
GREAT BRITAIN	76	108	56	66	14	48	62	184
GREECE	45	13	18	7	19	14	33	58
HOLLAND	344	273	114	170	176	157	333	617
IRAN	886	577	289	353	398	423	821	1463
ISRAEL	1446	1748	898	639	1201	456	1657	3194
ITALY	1133	574	203	285	631	588	1219	1707
MOROCCO	792	456	10	452	352	434	786	1248
SOUTH AFRICA	--	291	--	4	196	91	287 d)	291
TUNISIA	240	330	35	63	366	106	472 e)	570
URUGUAY	48	37	9	5	71	--	71	85
U. S. A.	378	1039	936	283	144	54	198	1417
CENTRAL INSTITUTE	62	34	21 f)	5	70	--	70 g)	96
Industrial practice after State exams	15	21 f)	12 h)	1	23	--	23	36
<b>T O T A L</b>	<b>8963</b>	<b>8357</b>	<b>3925</b>	<b>4160</b>	<b>5621</b>	<b>3614</b>	<b>9235 i)</b>	<b>17320</b>

- a) The new school year having begun at the end of October owing to Jewish holidays, we cite the figures as per November 1, 1951, as a basis for comparison.
- b) Not including 16 apprentices
- c) Incl. 579 apprentices
- d) Incl. 52 apprentices
- e) Incl. 119 apprentices frequenting ORT supplementary courses; 202 other apprentices supervised by ORT are not listed in the above
- f) Students who passed the State examinations and are now in industrial practice or functioning as assistant instructors in ORT schools
- g) Incl. 8 undergoing industrial practice before taking their State examinations; they also receive pedagogical preparation at the Institute
- h) Received instructor's diplomas and were appointed to ORT schools abroad
- i) In the case of several countries, the figures in this column contain additional information which reached us shortly before the Executive meeting.

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R E S O L U T I O N S

carried by the

CENTRAL BOARD OF WORLD ORT UNION

at its Sessions of July 5 - 7, 1952

in PARIS

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R E S O L U T I O N S

I.

MESSAGES OF THANKS TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF FRANCE, TO THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT AND TO THE UNESCO.

1. The Session of the Central Board of the World ORT Union expresses its sincere thanks to the President of the Republic of France for his greetings to the Assembly.
2. The Session of the Central Board of the ORT Union expresses its sincere thanks to the Government of France and in particular to Minister Raymond Marcellin, President of the Economic Council, to Mr. Léon Jouhaux and to Mr. A. Rosier, Director General of the Ministry of Labour, for their friendly addresses and encouraging wishes to the Assembly.
3. The Session of the Central Board of the World ORT Union, assembled in the UNESCO House in Paris, expresses its heartfelt thanks to the Secretariat of the UNESCO for its hospitality to the ORT Union.

II.

ACTIVITIES REPORT

Having taken cognizance of the Activities Report of the ORT Union Executive for the period June 1950/June 1952,

The Central Board expresses its deep appreciation to Dr. A. Syngalowski, Chairman of the Executive Committee, and to his co-workers, for the work carried out during the past years.

III.

RESOLUTIONS CONCERNING FUTURE WORK

On the basis of Dr. A. Syngalowski's address ("Topical Problems of ORT's Work") and the ensuing discussion, the following was resolved :

P R E A M B L E .

In consideration of the fact

That ORT's current practical tasks are derived from its aim of serving the Jewish people by augmenting the numbers and the skills of its manpower,

That these tasks, contrary to emergency problems, are of a lasting character even though they may not in all countries assume the same characteristics or be capable of implementation to the same degree, The Central Board, referring to previous fundamental resolutions, notes that ORT's work should be continued along the same lines of reforming and newly shaping the professional structure of the Jewish masses.

A. I S R A E L

1. In consideration of the fact

That the Israeli ORT, owing to lack of funds, is unable to implement the numerous projects for the establishment of new institutions with which it has been approached by various parties, and

That, under these circumstances, it appears more expedient to give preference to new types of institutions not yet available in the country over a multiplication of schools and training workshops of the same type,

The Central Board recommends to the Central Executive and to the Israeli ORT, while paying undiminished attention to the existing ORT trade schools for youth and short-term courses for Olim, to make preparations toward the establishment of the first modern VOCATIONAL TRAINING CENTRE FOR ADULTS with two sections, one for short-term training of beginners and one for proficiency training for industrial workers.

2. In accordance with the structure and character of ORT whose institutions are supervised everywhere by local ORT Committees,

The Central Board recommends to the Israeli ORT to initiate the expansion of its organisation throughout the country and particularly in localities where schools or courses are operated.

3. In consideration of the fact,

That ORT receives no contributions for its Israeli trade schools from funds earmarked for the development of Israel,

The Central Board recommends to the Israeli ORT to take the necessary steps toward obtaining an appropriate Governmental subsidy.

B. M O R O C C O

In consideration of the fact

That vocational training is ORT's specific educational task,

The Central Board recommends to the Executive to take steps to prevent ORT trade schools from being burdened with sections catering to children between the ages of 8 and 12 who are not yet sufficiently mature for vocational training.

C. G E R M A N Y

The Central Board regretfully notes that several thousands of young refugees are still in Germany with no possibilities of emigration as yet provided.

The Central Board expresses the wish of having ORT's work in Germany continued as long as Jewish refugees are still in that country due to their inability to emigrate.

#### D. POPULARISATION OF NEW TRADES

In view of the fact

That many trades of importance in the economy of civilised countries are either not yet found in ORT schools, because young people show no interest in them owing to lack of information (plumbing, tinsmithy, etc.) or are about to vanish because young people are prejudiced against them (tailoring, cabinet-making, watchmaking, etc.),

The Central Board recommends to all ORT Organisations to take steps toward the systematic enlightenment of schoolchildren and educators regarding the nature and significance of unpopular trades.

#### E. FEMALE TRADES

The Central Board stresses the necessity of enlarging the number of female trades taught in the ORT schools. Having regard to regional demands for trained office staff,

The Central Board recommends to the ORT Organisations, after examining the situation, to set up courses in office work such as shorthand-typing, filing, etc.

#### F. PRODUCTS OF VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS

For financial and pedagogical reasons,

The Central Board recommends that all National Organisations appoint special committees of technicians and businessmen to assist the vocational schools in organising and controlling the sale of workshop production.

#### G. FINANCIAL QUESTIONS

##### 1. AGREEMENT BETWEEN ORT AND AJDC CONCERNING WORK IN ISRAEL

The Central Board of the World ORT Union expresses its appreciation of the fruitful cooperation between the AJDC and the World ORT Union in the past and is gratified by the report of the American ORT Federation that discussions with AJDC have removed the major obstacle to the continuance of this collaboration, namely the exclusion of Israel from the total programme supported by the American Jewish Community.

##### 2. SOUTH AFRICA

The Central Board of the World ORT Union expresses its deep gratitude to the South African Jewish Appeal for its assistance in the past.

The Central Board instructs the Executive to take all necessary steps, together with the ORT leaders in South Africa, to acquaint South African Jewry with the present financial situation of the World ORT Union and to obtain an increase in the subsidy of the South African Jewish Appeal.

The Central Board recommends that the Executive delegate one of its members to South Africa in order to explore, in cooperation with local ORT friends, the possibility of establishing a World ORT Union representation in South Africa concerned with the interests of ORT exclusively.

3. CANADA

The Central Board expresses its thanks to the United Jewish Relief Appeal for its assistance to the World ORT Union and requests the Canadian ORT Federation to take all necessary measures to ensure that the future support of Canadian Jewry for ORT work will be in keeping with ORT's growing needs.

4. LOCAL INCOME

The Central Board appeals to all ORT Organisations to make every effort toward increasing the local ORT revenue. In the first line, steps should be taken to obtain increased governmental subsidies. In those countries where hitherto no government grants have been accorded to ORT Institutions, everything possible must be done to obtain such grants.

5. WORLD ORT UNION FINANCIAL CAMPAIGNS

The Central Board again requests all ORT Committees to make certain that all income from campaigns conducted in the name of the World ORT Union as well as all ORT Union quotas of general campaigns be sent in their entirety to the Central Office of the World ORT Union and not be diverted for local purposes.

6. ORT ORGANISATIONS' CONTRIBUTION TO ORT WORK IN ISRAEL

In view of the scope of ORT Israel's programme and in consideration of the decisive importance of training cadres of qualified workers for the new State, as well as of the prevailing economic and financial difficulties in Israel,

The Central Board appeals to all ORT Organisations to demonstrate their solidarity with Israel by making contributions in currency, machines, or raw-materials to ORT work in Israel through the World ORT Union Headquarters.

H. VOTE OF THANKS TO THE PARIS  
OFFICE OF THE WORLD ORT UNION

The Central Board expresses its thanks to Messrs. F. Schragar and C.L. Lang, as well as the other coworkers of the World ORT Union's Paris Office, for its good organisation of the Central Board Session.



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INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION  
CENTRAL OFFICE

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GENEVA