

REPORT SUBMITTED TO THE
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING
GENEVA, JANUARY 24-25, 1960



WORLD ORT UNION 1959

CENTRAL OFFICE
Place des Nations
GENEVA

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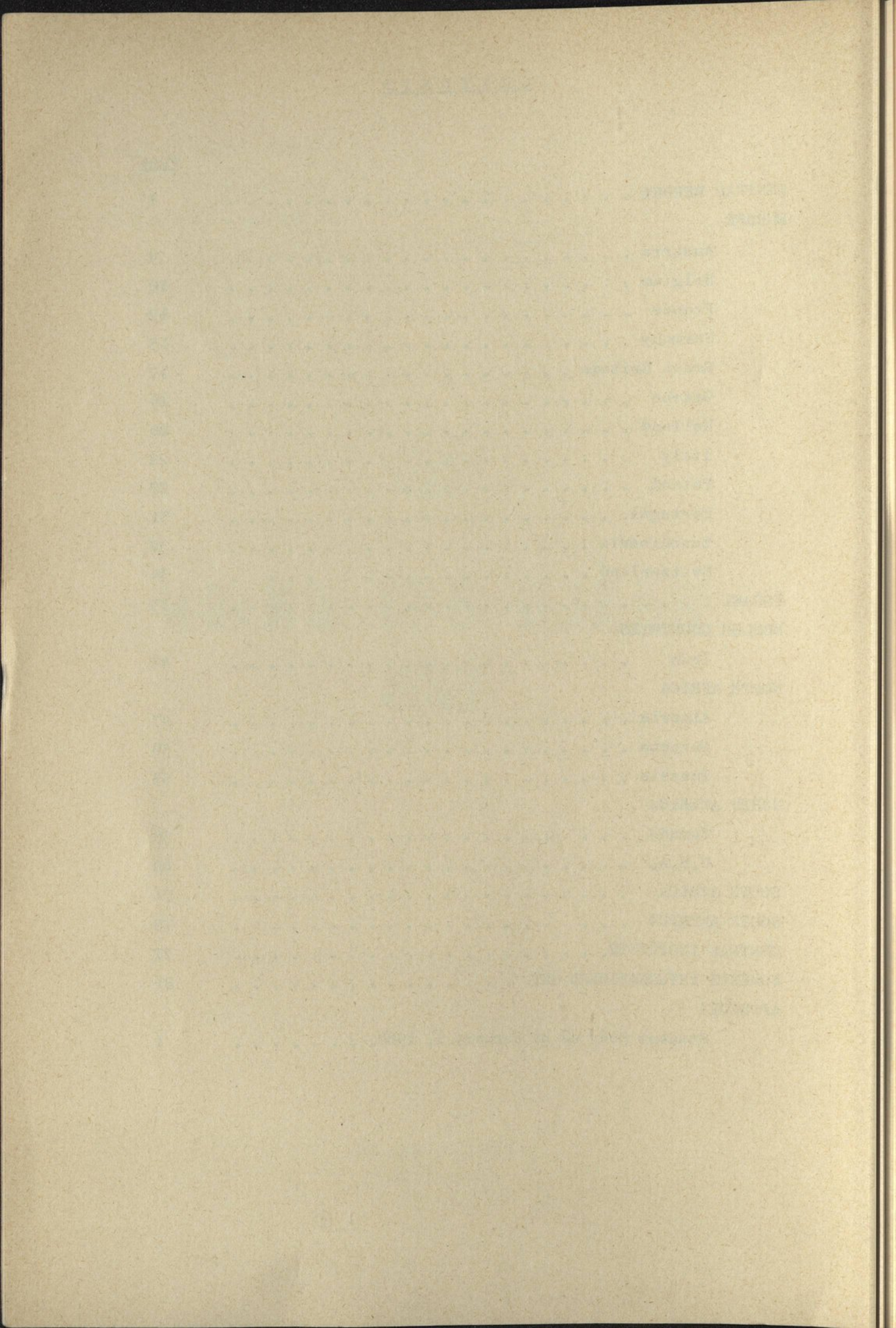


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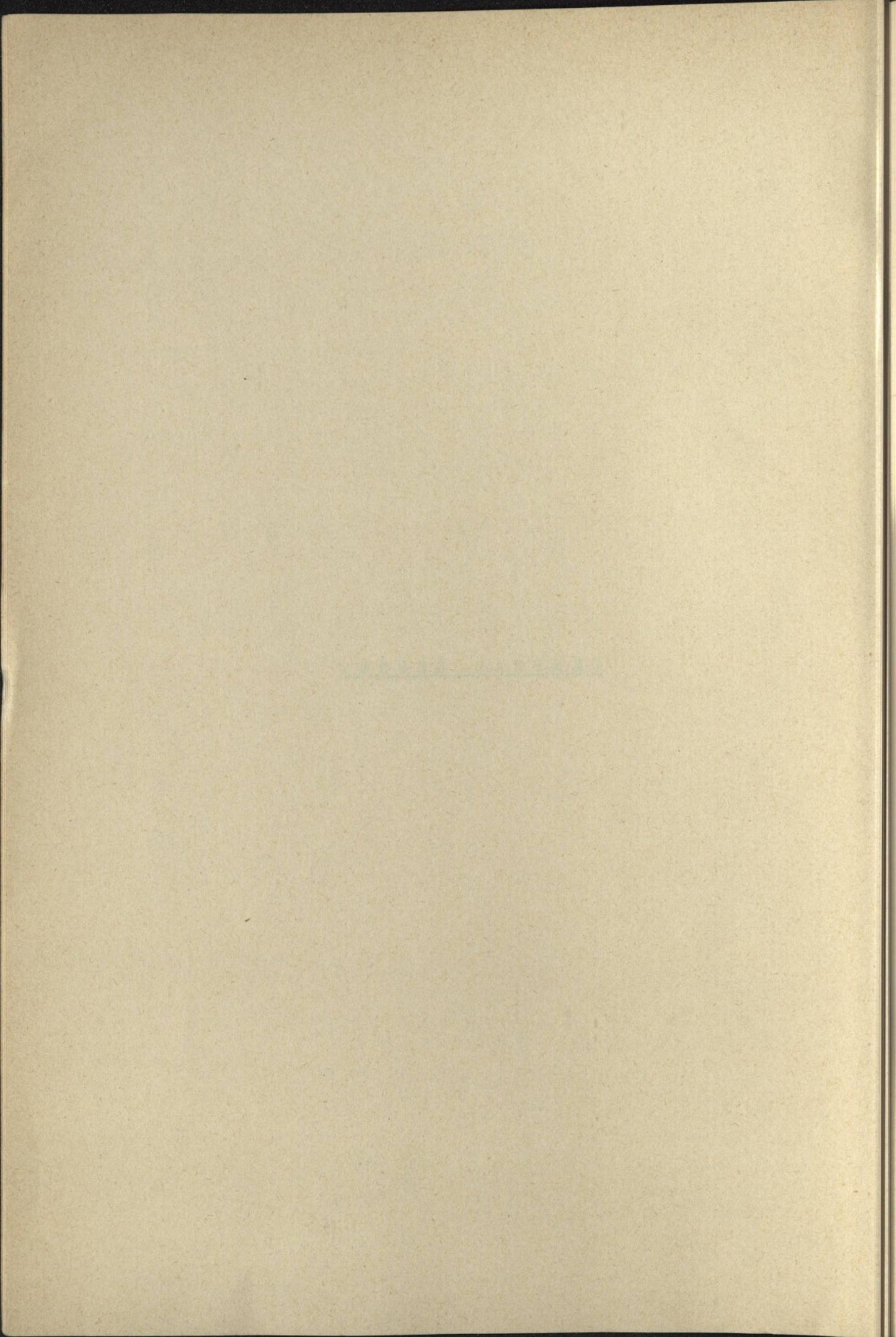
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CENTRAL REPORT



CENTRAL REPORT

This report is presented on the eve of the last year of the eighth decade of ORT's existence. It reviews the activities of the organization's seventy-ninth year and projects some program problems for the eightieth.

It examines our last year's efforts against the background in which present-day ORT work develops. The political and economical twists and turns of events, willy nilly affect the working of any organization or agency, despite the organization's non-political character.

The ORT history to be reviewed at the forthcoming Congress will undoubtedly show that in every one of ORT's eighty years, its plans, projects, accomplishments and even its failures have reflected general economic and political developments - and particularly the effect of these developments on Jewry.

ORT has always taken pride in its realism; in the realistic and practical aspects of the implementation of its ideology, in its readiness and its ability to assess and evaluate a situation, to re-evaluate it if it changes, and to re-adapt the organization to altered circumstances.

For ORT is not a philanthropic organization doling out charity, feeding the poor, healing the sick or housing the homeless. ORT is an organization devoted to man's hands and mind - to man's dignity and self-sufficiency - to man's future.

North Africa

The hopes for an early peace in Algeria proved unfounded and strife continued to color the backdrop of ORT's 1959 Algerian program. The inevitable by-product of war - that veteran camp follower - prosperity, continued to make employment available to any employable - and even the partially skilled could command unprecedented salaries. ORT, in the meantime, re-organized its schools in Algiers with a view to more efficient productivity through reducing the number of sections and increasing enrollment. It thereby lowered the per capita cost of training, while eliminating sections less modern and less popular. Carpentry gave way to large classes in mechanics and electricity for boys, while dressmaking withdrew in favor of stenography for girls. An agreement with the Maimonides school provided dormitory space for 16 students from the interior. It is hoped that this temporary measure will increase the probability of greater stability in enrollment.

In war-torn Constantine, a new secretarial school was opened, while in Oran, development was smothered by inadequate space. Acquiring larger quarters was delayed because of technical reasons and also in view of the uncertainty of the future.

The government of Algeria, though continuing to support ORT relatively generously, passed from a fiscal year ending in March to a fiscal year coinciding with the calendar year and, in the process, gently but definitely

reduced its 1959 subvention to ORT by one quarter. A great portion of ORT's work for Algerian Jewry continues to be performed by ORT-France in Lyons, Montreuil and Marseilles, for many migrants still come to the Continent preferring the peace of Paris to the prosperity of their war-torn homeland.

During 1959, Morocco's formal affiliation to the Arab League was culminated by a large meeting in Casablanca. In keeping with its affiliation to the Arab Postal Union, Morocco severed communications with Israel. The cutting off of Morocco's 200,000 Jews from their relatives in Israel by the postal ban was acutely felt. Though these difficulties were primarily in the field of external relations, it could only be expected that unrest and fear would grow among Moroccan Jewry.

Against this background the clamor for admittance to the schools grew steadily. Training units were increased in 1959 by 8, enrollment by 18%. A gift of the Women's American ORT permitted the extension of the internat facilities of the Val d'Anfa girls' school increasing its capacity from 60 to 150. ORT-Morocco continued to press the World ORT Union for new, additional and special capital contributions for expansion to meet the need. The uncertainties of the future, and primarily a lack of funds which mitigates against any sort of risks, has forced a sympathetic refusal.

In Tunisia, there has been relatively little change. Political and economic life continues to be shaped by the Neo-Destour Party and Tunisian President, Habib Bourguiba. Mr. Bourguiba welcomed WOU Executive Committee Chairman Daniel Mayer on a visit to Tunisia and cited ORT in his monthly radio address. However, a symbolic subvention hitherto provided by the Ministry of Education for the past eight years has been withdrawn on the grounds that ORT is a private school. Fewer and fewer people now leave Tunisia. One of the reasons is that Tunisia no longer allows foreigners to work without special permits and then only in special trades and France, a main receiving point of Tunisian emigration, has retaliated in kind.

The discontinuation of the subvention, the virtual disappearance of local income and the new governmental social charges, makes the financial outlook most bleak. Yet, scholastically, the picture was bright. Tunisian ORT proved itself conclusively this year. For despite the fact that ORT instructors were dropped on 24 hours notice from all juries, that examination schedules were completely reshuffled, 84.5% of all ORT applicants for governmental testing passed as opposed to a national average of 40%. All of ORT's mechanics and dressmaking candidates received their Certificate. ORT-Tunisia's lowest record - 60.8% - was in industrial design. The national average for this trade was 10.1% which means that ORT-Tunisia did six times as well. This is a great tribute to the Technical Director of the program, an Anières graduate, and his staff of Anières graduates.

The Near East

Iran is the only other Moslem country in which ORT operated. Though, in the year 1959, considerable pressure was brought to bear on Iran by its northern neighbors, the shuffling of armies and the exchange of threats with its southern neighbors, the rapid industrial progress and advance of the country was in no way halted. Against this background of technical development, ORT-Iran proceeded with the refitting of its old facilities and the construction of additional new ones, the reduction of its low-level training in service trades like shoemaking, tailoring and dressmaking and replacing them with electrical installation, electro-mechanics and hairdressing. As of the end of the year, the total number of trainees increased by 15%. This evolution in Iran, which is really a revolution, was made possible because of the presence in Iran of ten Anières graduates, four of them native Iranians, the first qualified trade teachers in Iran who speak Pharsee.

An extraordinary tribute was paid to the Teheran school in the recently published U.S. and Iranian government survey on technical training. The ORT-Teheran school is referred to as the most efficiently operated, best staffed trade school in the country.

Europe

The ORT program in Poland continued relatively unchanged. During the year, ORT services were extended to 21 different cities and over 5,700 individuals were served. The difficult economic situation in Poland, which became very evident this last fall, resulted in several governmental changes which, to date, have not affected ORT's relationship with the authorities. ORT continues to receive acclaim as the most important productive element in the total Jewish program. The staffing of the Jewish co-operatives with 62% ORT graduates gives ample reason for such plaudits.

The year 1959/60 was acclaimed by the United Nations General Assembly as World Refugee Year. ORT efforts to establish bases for financial support from various refugee drives brought an extensive examination of the student body on the Continent. If a refugee is defined as "a man who votes with his feet", then refugees still are a very large factor in ORT's European program.

In France, ORT schools have hundreds of students from North Africa, Egypt, Poland, Hungary and Rumania. The pressure on ORT-France for the admission of more students resulted in the opening during the year of a new school in Lyons. The school in Marseilles continues to be overcrowded, being able to admit only 64 of 300 qualified applicants. The funds are available for the purchase of more adequate facilities, but no satisfactory solution has been found to date. The Montreuil and Strasbourg schools and the ORT-Ecole de Travail are operating at capacity.

The ORT school program in Germany was practically concluded this year. The Munich school closed in 1958 and the Berlin school will be closed within a few months. Simultaneously with these closures an apprenticeship placement service was established in Munich and Nürnberg.

In Austria the settlement of the Hungarian refugees caused a sizable decline in enrollment towards the end of the year, since they were only partially replaced by new arrivals from Poland, Rumania and other Eastern countries. ORT-Austria graduated over 1,500 people in 1959, most of whom emigrated. The greater number of the balance were more easily integrated into the economy as a result of their training.

ORT continued to reduce its program in Belgium in keeping with the diminishing requirements of Belgian Jewry but will retain several courses in Antwerp and one for Polish refugees in Brussels in addition to manual training in Jewish day schools.

ORT-Holland maintained its program of courses, apprenticeship placement services and its manual training in Jewish day schools as well as occupational therapy courses for mentally retarded children and the aged. The evening courses continue to attract many interested in perfecting their skills and thereby advancing their earning power.

ORT in Greece continued with its program of stipends to students in trade schools.

Israel

The year 1959 did not seem to mark any advance in Israel's relationship with external powers of the East or the West. Nevertheless, reports reflect economic progress as Israel continues its uphill battle for self-sufficiency. The Wadi Salib incident focussed attention again on the problem of integration of Jews of so-called oriental extraction. Many steps were considered and several taken to advance the educational assimilation of the oriental children.

ORT in Israel served 9.7% more people during 1959 than in 1958, with the enrollment in its schools increasing by 8.4%. Eight new schools were opened in six ORT centers. One new center was opened and 21 additional training units were added to existing centers. The Syngalowski Center came nearer to completion. The Givatayim Center completed its building program and Nathanya began the third stage in its development with the construction of a major building for its agro-mechanics branch.

Yet, despite all these developments, ORT continues to be far behind in meeting the growing needs of the country.

Our report of three years ago indicated that the number of graduates from elementary schools would double in five years. Statistics today show that five years from now the number of graduates from elementary schools would double June 1959's figure. Coupled with this is the increase in the proportion of elementary school graduates who apply for secondary vocational training. This year, 6,000 candidates applied for admission to trade schools.

Israel's total capacity for admission was 2,500. More than half - 1,400 - were admitted to the ORT network. But, as ORT-Israel goes into a second decade of operation, one striking fact becomes apparent. In 1952, ORT-Israel operated 29 two and three-year schools and 6 four-year schools. Today it operates 38 two and three-year schools, 21 four-year schools and 2 five-year schools. In effect, the pattern of the two and three-year schools, which was the backbone of the network, was increased by only 30%, while the higher level schools were quadrupled. It is completely understandable in this day and age of technology that both the industry requires, and parents demand, a higher form of technical education. On the other hand, however, the absolute necessity of making vocational education available to thousands who cannot qualify for it at so high a level, indicates the advisability of putting a rather heavy brake upon this tendency. While it is true that this trend is not unique to Israel and occurs in our program almost everywhere in the world, elsewhere the advanced study becomes graduate work after completion of a prescribed elementary course and successful passing of qualifying examinations. The result of this trend in Israel has not only social significance, but a material one. The prolongation of the period of study and the introduction of new and more advanced trades have a heavy effect upon the financing of the program. Though the funds expended continually increase, the student body does not increase in the same proportion. Obviously, the student trained for five years costs 66% more than one trained for three years, and, in addition, the capital expended for heavy and expensive equipment is far greater than what goes into the normal three-year trade school. A jig borer costs \$20,000.00; a bench lathe about \$500.00. A good typewriter costs \$150.00; a good sewing machine \$50.00. While recognizing the need for higher level training in keeping with the technological advances of our time, ORT must not ignore the needs of thousands for basic trade training. Priority must be placed upon expansion, for some time to come, of the lower level network.

Central Measures

During 1959, the Central ORT Institute was reorganized. It completed the cycle of training of trade instructors and began the training of technicians and applied theory instructors. In addition, it experimented successfully with the training of a group of agro-mechanic instructors from Israel and supervised the training of Israeli foremen in Swiss industry.

The Central Office began a reorganization to create a more efficient staff structure. The plan calls for division of functions in the office into operations and finance and administration. The department of operations has been set up.

Summing Up

This, therefore, rounds up in highlight the program of the year 1959. What is the total summary?

In 1958, ORT trained 35,904 students; in 1959, 38,731 - an increase of 7.9%. However, on the 1st of January, 1959, there were 20,355 students,

and on the 1st of January, 1960, the figure was 20,941 - an increase of only 2.9%. Graduations went from 9,346 to 12,443 - an increase of 33%. But admissions dropped off 6.3%, the effect of which will be seen in 1960 unless far more funds than an optimistic budget forecasts will be forthcoming. Unless greater effort on the part of all member organizations keeps up with the continuing growth of support from subventioning bodies, and unless ORT re-dedicating itself in the Congress year to increased support through increased membership, it will have failed in its mission at a time of the greatest need.

Income in 1959 increased by 4.2%, but expenditure by 7.4%. The deficit continues to mount. There does come a time when an organization can no longer carry the load arising from inadequate resources to meet its minimum needs.

Yet, in this gloomy financial picture, there have been several outstanding and brilliant sparks of light in 1959. The tremendous progress of the Women's American ORT and the fact that England, which, less than a decade ago, was an expenditure on the budget, is today exceeding the amounts of income budgeted for it. Since the last Congress, income has practically doubled each year from Great Britain. It will, however, have to continue to double for two more years before British Jewry contributes anything like its proper share to Jewish vocational training. The Canadian Women's ORT made striking progress in 1959. Switzerland continues to contribute more, proportionally, than any of our other country organizations. This does not mean that Swiss Jewry contributes too much, it means that others have been contributing too little.

Conclusion

ORT today has grown so large that a normal 5% budgetary increase now means over \$350,000.00. The increased fund requirements can best be raised through increased membership. This will shape the 1960 program.

ORT pays tribute to the major Jewish organizations, contributing agencies, membership bodies of ORT and national Jewish fund-raising associations which have continued to assist ORT and have helped to make this record of achievement possible, i.e.:

The American Joint Distribution Committee which met 27½% of our total expenditure by its contribution of \$1,650,000.00 from the funds of the United Jewish Appeal and the Claims Conference.

The South African Jewish Appeal, the UJRA of Canada, the Jewish Colonization Association, the Central British Fund, the Nazi Victims Trust Fund and the Polish Refugee Fund of England, the Aide Suisse à l'Etranger and the Bona Terra Foundation of Switzerland. Of particular importance, both materially and morally, was the support of the governments of France, Italy, Israel, Morocco and Tunisia. Governmental contributions were also available from the United States Government toward the refugee program in Europe.

In almost every country, ORT Women's Organizations made substantial progress while, at the same time, contributing to a combined effort through International Women's ORT.

Co-operation with the Alliance Israélite Universelle continued to provide teachers for non-technical instruction in North Africa.

The OSE provided regular medical assistance in the same area.

ORT continued its consultative status with UNESCO, ILO and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and assisted the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration with technical advice for its vocational training programs.

During the past year, the Aide Suisse à l'Etranger allocated to ORT a special grant for its program in Poland. In other ways, too, close collaboration has been maintained between ORT and this organization which is particularly interested in ORT's programs for technical assistance and cadre training for under-developed countries.

Collaboration with the ILO has expressed itself both by the exchange of information in the field of vocational training and by the visits of ILO experts to the Central ORT Institute and other ORT schools around the world. The program for the training of foremen in Switzerland was sponsored by the ILO. Mr. David Morse, Director General of the ILO, recently visited several ORT schools in Israel. The World ORT Union was invited to participate in the 43rd session of the ILO Labor Conference in Geneva.

These are some of the highlights of the ORT program for 1959. It shows that ORT continues to meet the challenge of facing the gigantic problems arising from the need to provide the skilled manpower, technicians and trade specialists essential to modern progress.

* * *

STUDENT ENROLLMENT IN THE " ORT " INSTITUTIONS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD
(including apprentices)
JANUARY 1959 - JANUARY 1960

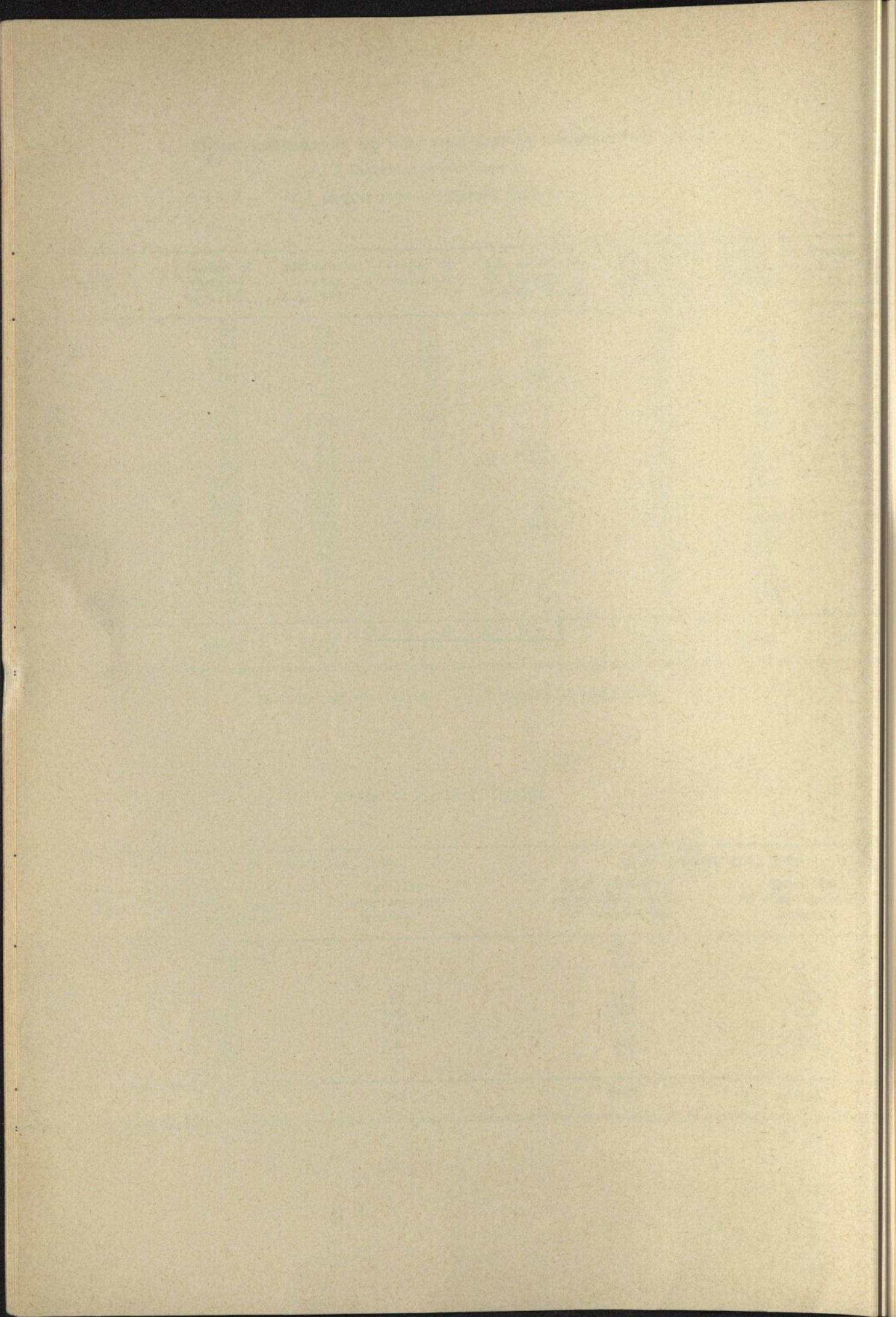
C O U N T R Y	Number of Students 1.1.1959	Admissions after 1.1.1959	Number of Graduates	End of Course in Primary Manual Training.	Departures before Graduation	Number of Students 1.1.1960	Frequentat 1.1.1959 - 1.1.1960
ALGERIA	324	318	123	-	85	434	642
ARGENTINA	167	323	125	40	191	134	490
AUSTRIA	1105	1686	1583	-	645	563	2791
BELGIUM	469	245	31	98	64	521	714
BRAZIL	77	109	91	-	37	58	186
ENGLAND	10	2	-	-	-	12	12
FRANCE	1809	1464	795	-	675	1803	3273
GERMANY	921	869	743	-	10	1037	1790
HOLLAND	315	208	9	132	67	315	523
IRAN	872	379	107	15	121	1008	1251
ISRAEL	5383	3672	2459	-	976	5620	9055
ITALY	1424	2478	1276	162	605	1859	3902
MOROCCO	2878	1764	1119	10	457	3056	4642
POLAND	2532	3194	2763	412	222	2329	5726
SOUTH AFRICA	208	102	-	-	-	310	310
TUNISIA	1533	841	553	-	243	1578	2374
URUGUAY	97	88	46	-	35	104	185
U.S.A.	135*	589	565	-	40	119**	724
CENTRAL INSTITUTE	96	45	55	-	5	81	141
T O T A L	20355	18376	12443	869	4478	20941	38731

* Including 48 stagiaires ** Including 44 stagiaires

APPRENTICE PLACEMENT SERVICE

C O U N T R Y	AS OF JANUARY 1st, 1959		AS OF JANUARY 1st, 1960	
	Total number of apprentices under ORT supervision	Enrolled in complementary courses	Total number of apprentices under ORT supervision	Enrolled in complementary courses
FRANCE	703	52	604	73
GERMANY	22	-	117	-
HOLLAND	2	-	-	-
ALGERIA	63	17	109	23
MOROCCO	1298	598	1316	602
TUNISIA	722	65	750	137
ISRAEL	220	220	314	314
SOUTH AFRICA	208	-	310	-
T O T A L	3238	952	3520	1149

E U R O P E



A U S T R I A

Last year was the year of Hungarian Jewish escapees. This year was marked by an influx of Czech, Polish, Rumanian and Yugoslav Jews. The number of Austrian Jews enrolled also increased considerably in comparison with previous years. In Vienna, the courses in cosmetics, cooking, confectionery and bookkeeping are attended almost exclusively by Jews who are either naturalized or native Austrians. Many of last year's refugee students remained in Austria, acquired citizenship, settled in the Austrian economy, and are now working in the trade they learned.

As the result of increased emigration over the years, the current student body is relatively small. Schools in the Korneuborg and Wegscheid camps were closed during 1959. Upon the request of the Austrian Government, an occupational therapy course in mechanical knitting was established in the Old Age Home in Bad Kreuzen. A weaving course will be opened in January 1960, as soon as space is available. Four courses were opened recently for Hungarian escapee students in Camp Traiskirchen.

A total of 740 male and 843 female students graduated in 1959. Some emigrated overseas. Others were integrated into the local economy. Many letters received from former students now living abroad express their gratitude for the sound vocational training they received, which, they say, enabled them to find good employment in their particular trades.

In February, the director of ORT-Austria was awarded the Gold Medal of Honor by the Austrian Government in recognition of ORT's achievements in the field of refugee work.

In June, an ORT exhibition in Vienna, attended by representatives of the Austrian Government and the Diplomatic Corps, showed a wide display of articles by more than 400 students. The opening ceremony was carried by the television and broadcasting networks.

On the occasion of the World Refugee Year, ORT was the Voluntary Agency appointed to the working committee for the exhibition of Austrian and foreign organizations to be held in January 1960.

At the present time, the following courses are being given in the schools of Vienna, Traiskirchen, Innsbruck, Steyr, Linz, Wels, Salzburg and Asten:

hairdressing, dressmaking, shirtmaking, lingerie, cosmetics, confectionery, machine-knitting, textile-painting, leatherwork, book-binding, bookkeeping-shorthand-typing, technical design, photography, radio-technics, television, welding and auto-mechanics.

* * *

THROUGHOUT AUSTRIA, STUDENT TURNOVER DURING THE PAST YEAR WAS 2,791, AND THE STUDENT BODY AS OF JANUARY 1, 1960 WAS 563.

BELGIUM

The teaching program of ORT-Belgium was altered during the course of the year. It now embraces only evening classes and a manual-training program for children in the Jewish schools of Antwerp and Brussels.

In Antwerp, the course on radio-electricity was completed towards the end of December and its students graduated. The dressmaking course, organized in co-operation with Antwerp "Central", continued with a total of 17 students. A very successful beginning was made with a new evening class in experimental diamond-cutting technique, attended by 20 students. This class is for those already working in the diamond industry and is highly appreciated both by the students and the industrialists who helped organize the course by supplying ORT with the necessary raw materials.

Furthermore, 387 boys and girls of the "Tahkemoni" and "Yessodé Hathora" schools regularly attend manual-training classes held by ORT either in its own workshops or in those of the schools.

31 students were graduated in mechanics, dressmaking and the manufacture of ready-made clothing. With the exception of 2 mechanics, who continue their studies in a higher technical school, all graduates work in their trades.

Many young men and women who applied to ORT to be taught a trade for which there were no ORT courses were enrolled in public technical schools.

It should be noted that, in view of the economic situation, many workers plan to emigrate overseas. However, emigration services demand evidence of the professional qualifications of prospective emigrants. Consequently, at the request of "HIAS", ORT-Belgium inaugurated a series of professional-efficiency examinations, which assisted in the acquisition of visas.

In Brussels, 75 students of the Israelite school attend ORT manual-training classes.

This year, two courses in garment cutting and ready-made clothing manufacture, organized in co-operation with the National Unemployment Aid Office, were successfully completed. These courses were opened mainly for Polish refugees in Belgium. Through them, ORT-Belgium was able to give practical and immediate help to these new immigrants and to their families. All 20 graduates found jobs as soon as they completed the course. This special program was carried out with the support of the Ministry of Labor.

A new course in garment cutting and dressmaking is now being taught in Brussels for another group of Polish refugees; this course, also supported by the Ministry of Labor, is attended by 16 students.

The ORT-Alumni Association in Belgium is extremely active in Antwerp; there are movie evenings, with the showing of various technical and Israeli

films, and cultural and recreational evenings. With the assistance of the Women's Committee, members of the ORT-Alumni Association were also able to attend a concert by the Belgrade Jewish Choir.

Encouraging progress was registered in the organizational sphere. The ORT Committee in Antwerp, in co-operation with the Women's Committee, has intensified its publicity campaign and membership drive.

In Brussels, the "Amis Belges de l'ORT" held its first public event on December 10th. Some 300 people attended a lecture on ORT and assistance to under-developed countries. This touched off a large-scale drive to increase membership of this association. The keynote address was delivered by WOU Executive Chairman Daniel Mayer. The meeting was presided by M. Jean Bloch. Among the guests were Mr. G. Raffael, the Israeli Ambassador, Mme. Goldschmidt-Brodsky and Mr. Max Gottschalk, honorary presidents of the association, Mme. Vandavelde and Senators Block and Rolin, Mr. Cochaux, president of the United Nations League, Mme. Fischer, WIZO president, Mr. Ginsberg, president of ORT-Belgium, Mr. Schragar, director of ORT-France, Mr. Pierre Jansen, delegate of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Mr. Lhoir, managing director of UNICEF, Rabbi Kahlenberg, General Wiener, Professor Pereline, Mr. Philippon, Mr. Seidermann, Mr. Maisdorf and others.

* * *

THROUGHOUT BELGIUM, STUDENT TURNOVER DURING THE PAST YEAR WAS 714 AND THE STUDENT BODY AS OF JANUARY 1, 1960, WAS 521.

FRANCE

The year 1959 was one of expansion for French ORT. Two factors played an important part in the development of the ORT network's activities and were instrumental in creating new needs in the vocational training sphere.

1. Technical training was influenced by demography as the first post-war generation reached the training age.
2. There was a substantial increase in Jewish population due to the influx of North African migrants and the arrival of additional Egyptian expellees, Hungarian and Polish refugees.

The Schools and Courses

Standing at the head of the French ORT network is the Paris Montreuil Center which, this year, had a record number of 847 students and will soon surpass 900. Of 546 candidates for the 1959 examinations at this center, 494 were successful, i.e., a little more than 90%, which has become more or less a common feature of ORT schools. The Strasbourg ORT-Ecole de Travail today also harbors a larger student body than hitherto. Hardly any additional students could be taken on at the Marseilles ORT school because of cramped conditions; literally hundreds of applicants had to be turned down. The gravity of this particular situation can best be illustrated by the fact that, in September, a mere 64 out of 300 candidates were admitted to first-year classes. New premises are envisaged in the near future as imperative for this center.

One of the network highlights of the year was the opening of a new ORT school in Lyons. This decision was not taken lightly. The significant growth of this particular Jewish community would have been justification enough for the opening of this school, but the interest of Jewish parents in such a project was a must. Needless to say, the region possesses a network of excellent vocational centers, but research uncovered the fact that Jewish students were conspicuous by their almost virtual absence. Jewish parents, it was found, wanted their children to pursue vocational studies in a Jewish environment.

At one time the student body was, in the majority, comprised of adolescents from artisan and proletarian homes. This is no longer true. Student sons and daughters from the ranks of professional and commercial families are appearing in increasing numbers in ORT institutions throughout the country. A large proportion stem from poorer North African, Egyptian and East European immigrant families.

Despite the fact that the various educational problems facing ORT students are complex, due to different age levels and social backgrounds, the intellectual level of applicants is high and constantly improves. Some refugee students have, of course, been handicapped in their studies

because of uprooting. Others lack knowledge of French and mathematics and have to receive special coaching. Preparatory classes have proven a successful method of overcoming these difficulties.

Several preparatory courses were opened at the Montreuil Center which were aimed at grooming refugee candidates for the Ministry of Labor entry examinations. These courses were for admission to the electronic-technicians, electricians and refrigeration mechanics sections and proved highly successful as 24 of the 26 candidates were accepted. Encouraged by this development, a preparatory course for mechanical-drawing was opened. The trade offers excellent employment possibilities.

During the year, a total of 3,273 men, women and young people received vocational assistance in ORT establishments throughout France. There were 93 more students in the schools than in 1958.

The final examinations of the schools in June, and for adults at the close of their respective courses, again gave satisfactory results. Placing of graduates meets with no difficulty except in the clothing sections which suffer seasonal fluctuations.

Apprenticeship Placement Service

The Apprenticeship Placement Service (SAP) continues to function regularly and efficiently. There were 449 new candidates, 317 of whom were North African whose placement in jobs is somewhat difficult, in view of the antipathy of most French employers and the hindrance of a new employment law affecting them. Moroccan and Tunisian nationals are now classified as aliens and must have a permit to work. Those arriving in France since April 1st, 1959, cannot get a permit under the provisions of the new law. In addition, a percentage limit is placed on the number of foreigners allowed to work for French firms. 224 apprentices were placed by the SAP during the past year - 154 boys and 70 girls in more than 26 different trades, and 78 adults were placed in employment during the same period.

Budget and Finances

Increased activities have meant increased expenditure, but local resources have also been considerably augmented. This applies, in the main, to the Ministry of Labor's subsidy and the proceeds from the Apprenticeship Tax. Receipts from this tax netted a 15% increase over the previous year with more than 350 additional firms registering with ORT for the first time.

Social Assistance

Grants have been provided by the French Women's ORT for needy student boarders. Medical aid is always available. Pocketmoney for the underprivileged students is given and so is clothing. Excursions are organized for students from far-away towns. There are Winter and Summer holiday camps. Sports facilities are available. Jewish holidays and festivals

are celebrated and receptions are held. The Women's Committee of ORT-France revised and adapted their program to a new and wider range of tasks in face of the rapidly developing school network.

Two large additional subsidies were allocated - to the ORT-Ecole de Travail and the Ramat Gan School in Israel - outside of the current Women's Committee budget.

More than 3,000 free meals are now being provided in the schools annually by the women. There has also been a flood of student requests for even more of these meals, for transport and maintenance allotments, overalls and clothing. Requests to participate in the holiday camps were so numerous that several students were refused so as not to overcrowd the site. The Women's Committee's annual sale at the luxurious George V Hotel was a great success. The women also took a very active part in the Apprenticeship Tax Campaign and alone raised more than 14,000,000 French francs.

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THROUGHOUT FRANCE, STUDENT TURNOVER DURING THE PAST YEAR WAS 3,273 AND THE STUDENT BODY AS OF JANUARY 1, 1960, WAS 1,803.

G E R M A N Y

Today's economic situation in Western Germany is marked by an outstanding boom with an evident shortage of industrial manpower.

The structure of ORT-Germany today is considerably changed from that of the past years. Whereas previously, boys and girls leaving elementary school wanted to learn a trade, they now wish to make as much money as easily as possible, regardless of the type of work and the skills required. In the current economic situation, this is not difficult to do and, as a result, enrollment for our existing courses has decreased. At the same time, however, there were numerous applications for training for an almost equal number of different trades. It was obviously impossible to set up and maintain separate courses for a relatively small number of students in each trade requested. An apprenticeship placement service was therefore established to cater for the needs of all applicants - regardless of the type of vocational skill they wished to acquire. The Munich office counsels prospective apprentices in the choice of future profession. Those coming to ORT for guidance include adult escapees and returnees from overseas who wish either to learn a new trade or to perfect their skills. At the present time, there are 117 apprentices under the supervision of ORT receiving training in the following trades:

technical design, dental-mechanics, dressmaking, furs, motor-winding, graphic reproduction, window-dressing, lathe-work, tailoring, auto-mechanics, joining, machine-construction, locksmithy, masonry, hairdressing, shoemaking, cartography, baking, book-binding, cartwrightage, welding, waiting, moulding, upholstery, electro-mechanics and construction work.

Co-operation with the United States Refugee and Migration Section in the field of language training for emigration or local integration candidates was extended to a joint program with the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration. ICEM made the request to set up and to conduct on their behalf and at their expense a language-training program.

The "Zentrale Wohlfahrtsstelle" refers its registrees in need of vocational guidance and training to ORT.

Examination results, confirmed by the local "Handwerkskammer", were most satisfactory, so that graduates found immediate employment in their specific trades. It is not easy to keep in touch with former students once they have emigrated overseas, but letters are often received expressing their appreciation for the skills they acquired during ORT training.

The activities of the ORT Committee in Germany have been rather limited. Jewish post-war social life in Germany does not tend to rouse interest and co-operation on behalf of any organization.

The decrease in the student body in Berlin indicates the advisability of closing this thirteen-year-old school. The students from the radio

and television course have been placed with various radio firms.

ORT continues its co-operation with the "Landesarbeitsamt", the German school authorities and of course with JDC, USEP, ICEM, the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees and the other voluntary agencies working in Germany.

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THROUGHOUT GERMANY, STUDENT TURNOVER DURING THE PAST YEAR WAS 1,790 AND THE STUDENT BODY AS OF JANUARY 1, 1960, WAS 1,037.

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

British ORT made great strides forward during the past year, as final figures of funds raised will show.

The past year was sparked by a Gala Concert at the Royal Festival Hall, with some 2,700 people attending. The specially designed concert brochure reached an even wider audience, and the event itself was honored by the presence of the Israeli Ambassador and the Chairman of the London County Council.

Another function of widespread appeal was the joint ORT - Hebrew University première of the film "Gigi".

In Spring, ORT combined with the Central British Fund (CBF) and the OSE to form CORRA (Combined Overseas Rehabilitation and Refugee Appeal), which reaches out to touch Jewish communities in the metropolis and the provinces. CORRA's appeal was launched to coincide with World Refugee Year. The first major CORRA affair was a luncheon sponsored by British Women's ORT on behalf of the Combined Appeal, and addressed by Mr. Christopher Chataway, one of the three angry young men who initiated World Refugee Year. Chairman of the well-attended affair was Mrs. Edmund de Rothschild, and the guest speaker was the Director General of the World ORT Union. For the formal opening of the campaign, U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees, Mr. August Lindt, flew in from Geneva to deliver an address at the Royal College of Surgeons, at which Lord Reading presided. Other speakers included Lord Lansdowne, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Lady Elliott, Chairman of World Refugee Year, and the Director General.

Later in the year, former French Premier, Pierre Mendès France, was guest of honor at a reception and dinner held under the auspices of CORRA before a sparkling assembly of lay and civic leaders.

British ORT also launched its Year Book, which was well illustrated, graphically written and helped to raise funds and propagate the work of the organization.

The 27th Annual Ball, which took place in November at the May Fair Hotel was the best attended to date and brought in a large profit.

British Women's ORT has concentrated the major part of their fund-raising efforts under the auspices of CORRA, at the same time continuing an independent membership drive. They feel that ORT's appeal in Britain is beginning to be heard. They have established several new chapters and are planning a series of fund-raising activities under their own auspices.

The ORT Aid Group has again been charged with responsibilities and is developing a program and schedule of activities. Work has begun among an ORT Alumni Association in Great Britain.

Training continues at Dower House Farm for seven English and four

Dutch trainees, who are learning agricultural techniques with a view to ultimate settlement in Israel.

Preparations are under way for holding the 80th Anniversary Congress of the World ORT Union in London.

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IN GREAT BRITAIN, THE STUDENT BODY AS OF JANUARY 1, 1960, WAS 12.

G R E E C E

The work of ORT-Greece has always been much appreciated by the local Jewish population. It is therefore possible that an ORT program can continue here without an actual ORT school or center. Such a program today provides scholarships to young people from Athens and the provinces who want to learn a trade. Thus, every year, before the beginning of the school year, announcements are made in the remaining Greek Jewish newspaper, the "Evraki Estia", which is published in Athens and circulated to all Jews throughout the country, requesting applications from those wishing to acquire vocational training. During the school year, ten such scholarships were provided, enabling boys and girls to attend courses at trade schools and apprentice workshops. Three boys from a large, poor Jewish family of Patras were also able to attend evening courses in the local vocational school.

Graduates of the ORT-Greece school are progressing well in Athens and the provinces. In the capital, twenty ORT graduates have good jobs and wages. Some of them have made exceptionally fine progress. Girl graduates have become excellent dressmakers. They frequently call at the office to express their thanks for the ORT training they received. Graduates are our best public relations.

ORT-Greece makes every effort to increase the number of its members and to publicize its works and aims.

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H O L L A N D

Holland, like most West European countries, is enjoying prosperous times. There is, consequently, a great demand for skilled workers, and unemployment is virtually non-existent. However, ORT still receives many requests from adult workers wishing to improve their respective skills.

Consequently, improvement courses have been opened in Amsterdam in typewriter-repair, machine-knitting, sewing, dressmaking and cutting. There were more applications for training than places available.

The ORT-Holland program included manual training for children at the Rosh Pina and Maimonides Jewish schools. A large classroom has been put at ORT's disposal at one of these schools, where the children are taught woodwork, box-making, leather and felt-work. Sewing courses are organized for girls.

Manual training classes have also been set up for mentally retarded Jewish children in Apeldoorn, where twelve students learn weaving. Occupational therapy is given in two old-age homes in Amsterdam by a graduate instructress from the Paris ORT Center.

There is also an Apprentice Placement Service, which introduces young people into the electronic, auto-mechanic, cooking, baking and drawing trades. ORT assists financially in all these cases, although the authorities give full co-operation in placement.

Final examinations were held in the typewriter-repair, machine-knitting, ladies' dressmaking and cutting courses.

Contact was maintained with former ORT students, though many have emigrated overseas. Most of them have good jobs and are earning good wages.

In Holland itself the name of ORT is a fine reference among the highest industrial circles.

Despite our limited program, there were results even in the production line. Articles manufactured by students of the evening courses were sold to local firms. The products from the children's manual-training classes were displayed and sold at receptions organized by WIZO and other Jewish welfare organizations.

The greater part of funds made available to ORT-Holland were provided by CEFINA, the United Jewish Appeal of Holland. The Association of Friends of ORT-Holland counts more than 350 members, many of whom are former students.

Relations with governmental and educational bodies, and with Jewish organizations as a whole, remain excellent. A Dutch-dubbed version of the film "Mellah" was placed at the disposal of the Jewish community of Amsterdam and was shown to the members of the Department for Social Affairs in that city.

The Dutch ORT bulletin, "ORT Nieuws" was widely circulated, as was an ORT-Holland Committee report of the past two years' activities.

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THROUGHOUT HOLLAND, STUDENT TURNOVER DURING THE PAST YEAR WAS 523,
AND THE STUDENT BODY AS OF JANUARY 1, 1960 WAS 315.

I T A L Y

General Remarks

Improvement in the economic situation was general in Italy. All branches of national production, with the exception of agriculture, reflected this upward trend. In 1959, industrial output rose about 8% over 1958.

Jews associated with industry and commerce naturally benefited from this development. But nearly half of the approximately 34,000 Italian Jews exist on the margin of national economic life, and their occupations are less subject to economic change. According to an AJDC investigation, 4,700 Jews are on welfare rolls, and, in spite of the important contribution of the Claims Conference, the overall situation of the poor section of Italian Jewry remains precarious.

The upturn of the Italian economy was not drastic enough to relieve the ever-present unemployment problem. Therefore the government had to continue its assistance program for the unemployed, which includes professional training of unskilled workers and of youths who have not yet found initial employment.

ORT's co-operation with the government was even closer than in past years, and additional courses were introduced at the instigation of the Ministry of Labor.

Among the Jewish population there is now more inclination towards technical skills than in the past. But ORT must still convince parents that it is better to forego the immediate earnings of their children in favor of solid professional training. More and more families are prepared to make this sacrifice. The most convincing argument is that, in spite of the difficult labor market, almost all ORT graduates find work.

School Activities

As in previous years, all schools, with the exception of the children's workshops and the vocational training center for escapees in San Antonio, function under agreement with the Ministry of Labor. It contributes a major part of school expenses and allocates scholarships to many of the pupils. Concurrently, at the request of the Government, courses are set up at government expense in areas where relatively little Jewish attendance can be expected. Our main activities, however, are concentrated in Rome and Milan, where the largest number of Jews are living.

The day schools for electro-mechanics, secretaries and dressmakers operate in Rome. In October, a second class was added to the secretarial school, and a three-year school of electronics was started, because of the brighter work prospects in this field. Further evening courses in

electro-mechanics were maintained and there are 15 courses for apprentices working in various trades.

In Milan, there are 3 classes in the television school and 3 in the auto-mechanics schools, besides 4 evening courses and 16 courses for apprentices. The day schools provide 36 to 40 hours instruction a week; evening courses 12 to 16 and courses for apprentices, 3 hours.

To keep pace with recent technical progress, it became necessary to enlarge the program of the day schools in Milan and to increase the duration from 8½ to 10 months annually.

In Trieste, there are courses for radio technicians, upholsterers and shirtmakers and 10 courses for apprentices; in Leghorn, there are courses for dressmakers and knitters and in Florence, for draftsmen and dressmakers.

Operations in the Vocational Training Center for Escapees include courses in auto-mechanics, carpentry and dressmaking.

By the end of 1959, there were 6 day schools, 22 evening courses and 41 courses for apprentices in operation, as well as children's workshops in Rome, Milan and Trieste.

Student Movement

At the end of 1959, the student body stood at 1,859, of which about 1,000 were in USRMS (U.S. Refugee and Migration Services) and apprentices' courses. The students of refugee and evening courses belong to varied age groups, whereas those of the day schools are between 14 and 18 years old. There is a striking social difference between Roman and North Italian pupils: while the children of the former grow up in the Ghetto as children of peddlers and petty traders, the families of the latter have a modest but steady income. Their living standard, like that of the average North Italian, is higher than in the South. Their scholastic preparation is superior, a fact which is taken into consideration in the planning of the school program. The Milan schools have also a considerable number of Egyptian refugees who need social assistance.

In comparison with last year, the student body has increased by 435, partly due to the greater number of apprentices and partly to higher enrollment in the day schools. During the year, 2,478 were admitted, bringing the total attendance to 3,902.

Examinations and Employment

During the year, about 500 pupils (not including those in the complementary courses) underwent examinations, either to be promoted to higher classes or for graduation. The Examination Board consisted of a government delegate as chairman, teachers, instructors and representatives of Fiat, Olivetti and other related industries and of the RAI (Italian Radio Administration). Despite the high standard demanded, less than 10%

of the examinees were rejected. Ceremonies for the distribution of diplomas took place in all school centers, in the presence of the families, government delegates and representatives of Jewish institutions.

Finding work for the graduates is still most difficult. According to Italian labor laws, youths up to the age of 20 may be considered apprentices. Most employers abuse this regulation and take on qualified workers at apprentices' pay. They are also hesitant to employ workers who are due for military service. Under these circumstances, government labor exchanges have but limited placement possibilities for our day schools graduates. ORT turns to them mainly on behalf of graduates of evening courses in provincial cities.

However, because of the maintenance of frequent contact with employers, our school-graduates found more suitable work than those of other professional schools.

Best results were obtained for graduates of the TV School in Milan in view of the veritable boom in the Italian TV industry. Their starting pay is between 45,000 and 70,000 lire a month, which is considerably more than the average earnings in other branches. Our graduates can be found in all known TV enterprises, some in leading positions. Salaries of 150,000 and 200,000 lire are not unusual. It is a testament to ORT standards of trade training that such firms as Philco, Radio Marelli, Geloso, Telefunken and Voxson are on the waiting lists for our graduates.

Job opportunities for auto-mechanics are less rewarding. Placement was helped by good relations with leading car manufacturers (Fiat, Lancia, etc.), but starting pay is only between 30,000 and 40,000 lire. In Rome, where unemployment is more pronounced, ORT graduates nevertheless found jobs. Most firms which engaged earlier graduates were again ready to take ORT boys. Earnings are modest, however - about 30,000 lire. These graduates do well in their jobs and a recent survey showed that several have been promoted to responsible positions. Others have set up their own workshops and are in some cases employing fellow-graduates.

School Production

Special attention is paid to production. The TV school in Milan produced TV and radio sets, amplifiers and many other electronic apparatuses for use in the school workshop. The carpentry course in San Antonio manufactured furniture for the new electronics school in Rome. The upholstery course turned out easy chairs, drapes and the like. Hammers, pincers, welding apparatuses and domestic equipment such as irons, cooking plates etc. were made in the electro-mechanical workshops. A great many women's and children's dresses, underwear, knitwear and hats were manufactured in the courses for women and girls.

Insofar as the Ministry of Labor finances the purchase of raw materials, the finished goods made from these supplies are turned over, at the request of the Ministry, to the Red Cross and other welfare organizations to be used in hospitals, orphanages and for distribution to the population of poverty-stricken areas.

Pedagogical Questions

Meetings of the teaching staff were held every month. Main topics of discussion were: teaching programs, coordination of theoretical and practical instruction and questions of discipline. In the TV school, increased emphasis was laid on transistors and technical drawing. English lessons were introduced in Milan. A special problem arose in the new electronics school in Rome because of the different educational background of the students. It became necessary to set up a parallel class in electro-mechanics for those who were unable to follow the electronics program.

All pupils had to undergo psycho-technical tests, the results of which were thoroughly discussed with the responsible psychologist.

Last Spring, the Ministry of Labor made a survey of ORT activities. The report submitted by its two inspectors, who spent several days in the schools in Milan and Rome, was most favorable and represents a sound basis for future collaboration. The Ministry's contribution was considerably increased during 1959 and has surpassed 60 million lire. A contribution of two million lire was received this year from the Ministry of Public Instruction.

Proceeds from local campaigns now average about two million lire per year. The United Jewish Appeal again allocated one million lire this year.

Membership rose slightly over last year and now stands at about 700.

ORT Committees and Students' Organizations

The Administrative Council and the Executive Committee are the bodies responsible for important decisions on organizational affairs. They met whenever necessary either in Rome or Milan. The women's committees arranged several social events, of which a bazaar in Milan produced good financial results.

The graduate and student organization has been more active. Visits to industrial enterprises, conferences, concerts, Hebrew lessons, excursions, film shows and dances were organized. New books were added to the libraries in Rome and Milan. The organization has now 350 members. It collaborated this year in finding work for ORT graduates. During the Passover holidays, a meeting was held in Milan, which was attended by delegates from Algeria, Belgium, France, Italy and Switzerland. The World ORT Union was represented by Mr. S. Goldmann. It was decided to found an International ORT Alumni Organization, to be named Federation of ORT Schools Alumni Associations. Its aims are to trace, re-unite and assist graduates of ORT schools all over the world.

Public Relations

Close co-operation was maintained with Italian Jewish organizations. Relations with the AJDC are excellent. The Rome Jewish Community put its

Community Center and premises of the new Community school at the disposal of students for some social events. Pupils of the Community's Pre-Vocational Training School are, in return, receiving technical training in the ORT school. Friendly relations were maintained with member organizations of the American Council of Voluntary Agencies in Italy, with USRMS (the U.S. Refugee and Migration Services) and International Co-operation Administration representatives.

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THROUGHOUT ITALY, STUDENT TURNOVER DURING THE PAST YEAR WAS 3,902 AND THE STUDENT BODY AS OF JANUARY 1, 1960, WAS 1,859.

P O L A N D

Economic and Demographic Conditions

Officially, repatriation from the USSR was to end on March 31, 1959. Contrary to expectations, however, large groups continued to arrive throughout the period from April to August. Since August, this influx has been reduced to a trickle, and isolated families still coming in do not raise any particular problem for ORT in Poland.

The economic situation of repatriates has somewhat improved. The position of Jewish co-operatives has been strengthened, although not all are as yet able to function without substantial economic aid. They are, nevertheless, beyond the stage of growing pains. They have provided employment for hundreds of repatriates. Some of the co-operatives already make a profit, at times quite a sizable one. However, they must still be helped with cash credits and with modern machinery, and they must raise the standards of workmanship. AJDC is assisting financially and ORT technically to overcome these difficulties.

Any analysis of the economic situation of Jews in Poland must take into account the resident Jewish population before repatriates arrived. Factors which brought about the shrinkage of the administrative and bureaucratic apparatus had threatened Jewish officials with unemployment. In fact, it was difficult to find another job for anyone who had occupied an administrative post and lost it. These people are still confronted with a problem of professional reclassification. Some of them are absorbed in the large labor market opened by the progressive development of crafts and industry, while others move on to co-operative and other enterprises.

The Role and Position of ORT

ORT in Poland cannot be considered merely as an institution for vocational training. It is impossible to summarize ORT's two-year operation in Poland in terms of the number of courses, pupils or diplomas. This would reflect neither the character and role, nor the work of ORT in this country.

ORT has, during this period, won for itself a very important place in the life of Polish Jewry and in the economic life of the country. ORT's importance far exceeds its original role of vocational education, the main reason for its return to Poland. Its popularity is widespread. People now turn to ORT with problems sometimes entirely beyond the scope of its activity.

ORT's popularity is based on its provision of vocational training; the rapid development and the diversity of this training, and the satisfaction of individual requirements. People quickly grew accustomed to the idea that anyone wishing to learn a trade could do so by taking a course or by working as an apprentice in one of the workshops. ORT is not satisfied merely with apprenticing an individual, but it follows his

progress and helps him to establish and improve himself. ORT also helps workers to find jobs in industry, either by directing them to appropriate enterprises, or by organizing direct employment. Migration continues to be the solution chosen by the majority of the repatriates.

Geographic Distribution of ORT Centers

ORT centers function in the following 21 cities and towns: Bielawa, Bielsko-Biala, Bydgoszcz, Bytom, Czestochowa, Dzierzoniow, Gliwice, Katowice, Krakow, Legnica, Lodz, Sosnowiec, Swidnica, Szczecin, Warsaw, Walbrzych, Wloclawec, Worclaw, Zabrze, Zary and Zgorzelec. Of these, 12 are located in Silesia, where a large part of the Jewish population is concentrated. ORT maintains apprenticeship services in the towns of Gdansk and Bialystok, although it has no office there. Garment-cutting, tailoring and book-binding courses have been started in Wloclawek, Bygoszcz and Sosnowiec. A new course has been organized for cine-cameramen.

Professional Qualification and the Right to Work

Industrial recovery is proceeding quickly and so is the demand for qualified personnel. Job-seekers are graduates of public professional schools, holders of proficiency certificates. The status of journeymen is being improved. Government authorities have taken measures compelling those who learn a trade in a workshop to complete a normal period of apprenticeship, which may last for two years or even longer. During this period, the worker is regarded as an apprentice; he is insured, receives an apprentice's salary and is expected to attend supplementary evening classes. Obviously, a repatriated person who has to take care of a family cannot exist for so long a time on an apprentice's salary. Although this law is already in force, it is not applied everywhere; its enforcement depends upon local conditions. Where there is a surplus of manpower, the management adheres strictly to its provisions. On the other hand, in localities with a shortage of manpower, things remain pretty much as they were. Nevertheless, it is to be expected that both training and employment in professional fields will finally be subject to these measures. Although the majority of ORT's graduates have emigrated, these changes will affect those who elect to remain or whose emigration is delayed. Already, some employed ORT certificate holders have been reduced to apprenticeship status and have applied to ORT for a compensation allowances. To refuse this compensation would oblige them to quit work in the factory and to take up inferior jobs, thus nullifying ORT efforts over the past two years.

Under such circumstances, ORT has no choice but to extend the duration of courses. The following measures have been carried out in the light of this situation.

1. Increase in the duration of theoretical instruction.
2. Organization of first examinations in Wroclaw upon completion of apprenticeship.
3. Development of activity in workshops and of practical work on work-sites to further production.

ORT Pupils

At the beginning of 1959, there were 104 ORT school units in Poland with a total enrollment of 2,532 (1,124 men and 1,408 women). In the course of the year, 3,194 persons (1,363 men and 1,831 women) were admitted. Thus, in 1959, the enrollment in our institutions totalled 5,726.

Certificates were issued to 2,763 adults (1,120 men and 1,643 women). Included were 1,876 persons who received certificates for completion of professional courses and a period of apprenticeship in workshops, and 887 who were awarded certificates of industrial apprenticeship. Furthermore, 412 children completed a series of manual-education classes.

As of December 31, 1959, the enrollment in the 107 ORT units of vocational training totalled 2,329 (1,075 men and 1,254 women). In apprentice workshops and professional courses, there were 1,113 adults, while 754 other adults worked as industrial apprentices; 462 children are in Jewish schools' manual training classes.

Most of the students are from repatriated families: in the largest centers in Lower and Upper Silesia and in Szczecin, repatriates make up 90% to 100% of the enrollment; in Lodz and Warsaw, repatriates constitute 60% to 75% of the enrollment.

Students are also trained and employed in co-operatives and in the enterprises of the Jewish Social and Cultural Association. Last October, there were 179 pupils in co-operative and enterprise courses, and in the same establishments there were 216 apprentice students, a total of 395 persons, or 22.5% of the total adult enrollment.

Fifty-two machines belonging to ORT are now installed in various co-operatives. For the most part, these are machines for the use of tailors, furriers, leather-workers, wood-workers, embroidery workers, etc.

Placing of Certificate-Holders

ORT is also actively engaged in finding jobs for graduates. ORT's work is finished only when a graduate has emigrated or has been successfully placed in a job. A special employment service has been set up in Wroclaw. ORT central and provincial committees also advise graduates where jobs may be found.

Co-operation with other Jewish Organizations

ORT co-operates with the Jewish Social and Cultural Association as well as with the Committee for Social Aid in connection with emergency assistance to pupils and their families. Relations with the Jewish Central Assistance Commission are particularly close in connection with the aid given to co-operatives through JDC funds; ORT in Warsaw

participates actively in the technical aspects of the use of this aid. ORT plays an active part in the work of the Commission for Technical Coordination in Warsaw.

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THROUGHOUT POLAND, STUDENT TURNOVER DURING THE PAST YEAR WAS 5,726 AND THE STUDENT BODY AS OF JANUARY 1, 1960, WAS 2,329.

P O R T U G A L

ORT-Portugal continues to raise funds to assist the work of the World ORT Union.

During the year, the ORT-Portugal Committee, presided by Dr. E. Baruel, spearheaded a drive throughout the Portugese-Jewish community which permitted the transfer of dues and contributions from ORT members and friends to the central office.

The World ORT Union delegate to Portugal, Mr. E. Haskin, has already prepared plans for intensifying the fund-raising work of ORT in this country and also for giving wider scope to the community and public relations aspects of the ORT program. This will also be tied in with an intensified publicity campaign.

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SCANDINAVIA

SWEDEN

This was a year of many activities resulting in substantial contributions from the Swedish Government as well as from various big organizations.

The Director General visited Stockholm for the first time, where he had the opportunity of meeting and discussing ORT problems with leaders of the Swedish ORT Committee: Mr. Ragner Sachs, chairman of the committee, Mr. Gunnar Josephson, the vice-chairman and president of the Jewish Community of Stockholm and Mr. Hjalmar Mohr, a member of our committee and one of the most important communal leaders of the city of Stockholm.

Negotiations with the Swedish Red Cross resulted in a substantial contribution to be used through the work of the ORT in Austria, for the benefit of Hungarian refugees.

The Swedish Government continued to support the activities of the World ORT Union and again made a substantial gift to be used in Sweden for the purchase of machines and tools for ORT schools in various countries. The Swedish ORT Committee also received an important contribution from the Federation of Swedish Co-operatives with whom ORT has been dealing for the last 12 months.

As in previous years, the Swedish ORT Committee participated in the annual campaign of the MAGBIT.

Mrs. Gladys Wolff, was instrumental again this year in getting a contribution for the women's ORT organization from the Women's Club in Stockholm. The Swedish ORT Committee also receives an annual contribution from the Warburg Foundation.

There is important co-operation with the Swedish Institute in Stockholm, which is greatly interested in technical assistance to under-developed countries. It is hoped that this relationship will be beneficial to both parties in the not too distant future.

The Swedish ORT Committee is at present involved in negotiations with various Swedish organizations actively participating in a campaign for the benefit of refugees.

DENMARK

The Danish ORT Committee pursued its negotiations with the various departments of the Danish Government in charge of technical assistance for the under-developed countries and help to refugees.

The Committee participated in the local MAGBIT campaign.

The Director General visited Copenhagen and spoke at the reception

arranged by the Jewish Community as well as at an evening reserved by the Danish-Israel Society to discuss the problems of the World ORT Union. During his stay, the B'nei Brith lodge arranged an evening at which he delivered an address on ORT activities.

The delegate of the World ORT Union to Scandinavia participated in all the various negotiations with other organizations.

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S W I T Z E R L A N D

ORT-Switzerland concentrated its activities on fund-raising during 1959. In comparison to the previous year, this organization showed a remarkable sixty per cent increase in monies raised.

The growth of the ORT fund-raising area in Switzerland was not merely confined to the French-speaking part of the country, but became almost nationwide.

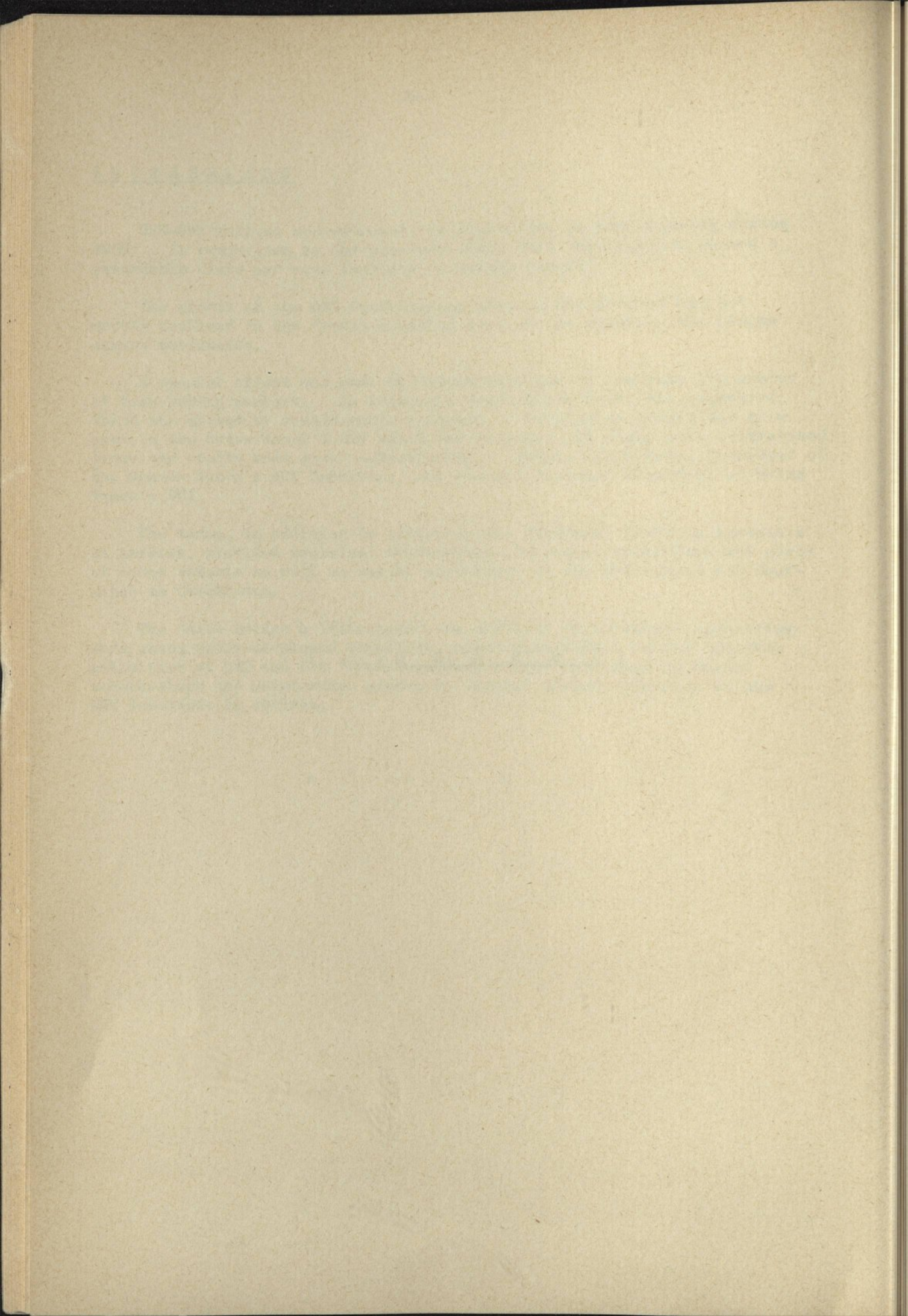
A special effort was made by ORT-Switzerland to increase the number of dues-paying members. An intensive recruitment drive was organized which was marked by considerable progress. Particular credit for this goes to the Swiss Women's ORT which was re-organized along more centralized lines and really made great achievements. Madame André Maus, President of the Geneva Women's ORT Committee, was elected National President of Swiss Women's ORT.

The women, in addition to assisting the Teachers' Training Institute at Anières, provided technical scholarships to young Jewish boys and girls at other schools as well as social assistance to the ORT school for deaf-mutes in Casablanca.

The "Aide Suisse à l'Etranger", an official organization sponsoring work among under-developed countries, again contributed to the overseas activities of ORT and the "Fondation Bona Terra" continued to donate scholarships and maintenance grants to several student-teachers at the ORT Institute in Anières.

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I S R A E L



I S R A E L

The ORT-Israel network was further expanded despite our difficult financial position, for there was no let-up in the pressure from all quarters for increasing our capacity.

In June, the number of primary-school graduates throughout the country reached approximately 25,000 and the number increases each year. Twenty-five per cent, or 6,000 of this total number of graduates, chose to continue studies along vocational lines. Because of the lack of space, only 2,500 could be admitted, 1,400 of whom found their way into first-year courses with ORT.

An additional problem was that of new young immigrants who, despite completion of primary-school studies, were still not adequately equipped for higher-level technical training. In the light of their inadequate schooling and the stiff competition for entrance to ORT establishments among primary-school graduates, these new young immigrants will be virtually excluded from secondary vocational training until some radical solution is found. Their natural inclination is towards manual trades; only in vocational schools can they learn the skills which would be useful to them in the new immigrant villages dotting the Israeli landscape. These villages, in turn, are sorely in need of such personnel to create, develop and expand local industries and workshops.

One of the first steps towards resolving this problem was taken by ORT two years ago at Nathanya and Jerusalem, where a three-year curriculum was spread over four years, with stress on the workshop side of the program.

This year, three-year schools have been opened in five immigrant centers as part of the nationwide effort to raise the occupational level of immigrants from under-developed countries. These new schools are located in Affuleh, Holon, Lod, Ashkelon and Kfar-Saba. The trades taught are those currently in greatest demand, such as general mechanics, upon which both towns and villages place tremendous immediate importance.

The rapid technical development of the country has, however, at the same time, increased the demand for technicians with a high degree of theoretical knowledge. Israel, striving to achieve economic independence through industrialization, must pay even greater attention than before to the training of technicians. The job of the vocational schools will be to furnish present and future industry with the men and women in possession of the know-how to run it.

ORT in 1959 had charge of one-third of the total Israeli secondary school vocational education. It wants to contribute its share towards this major national objective by opening appropriate schools. Limited by lack of funds, ORT had to content itself with converting two sections of the Givatayim Center into higher technical schools. These two sections train machine-construction and building technicians; it is expected that the refrigeration and electronics sections will be similarly converted in the near future.

New Schools

<u>Location</u>	<u>No. of Classes</u>	<u>No. of Students</u>	
		<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>
Kfar Saba	2	42	
Holon	3	71	
Ashkelon	2	25	24
Affuleh	1	33	
Lod	2	46	
Tel-Aviv	1		20
Total	<u>11</u>	<u>217</u>	<u>44</u>

All these schools, with the exception of the one in Tel-Aviv, are run in co-operation with the municipal authorities who allocated premises and participated in the budget. The sewing and cutting schools in Tel-Aviv were opened in co-operation with Agudath-Israel.

Development of the Existing Schools

The number of classes in the existing schools increased by 12 in 1959. These classes are divided as follows:

Syngalowski Memorial Center	2 first-year classes
Nathanya school	1 first-year class
Givatayim school	2 classes, 1 third-year machine construction 1 fourth-year building technicians
Jerusalem school	1 first-year class
Rehovoth school	1 third-year class for students of the Yeshiva "Porath Yossef"
Ramat-Gan school	1 first-year class at the Laboratory school
Tel-Aviv girls' school	2 classes, 1 second-year ladies' hairdressing 1 second-year fashion institute
B'nei-Brak school	1 second-year domestic science class
Yaffo school	1 class for apprentices.

In June, the last class of the Jerusalem girls' school completed its training and the school was closed down. Nothing has been opened in its place for the present year.

All in all, there are 147 vocational secondary school classes this year, comprising 3,351 students as against 124 classes comprising 2,767 students for the last school year, an increase of 23 classes and 584 students. The number of students in the pre-vocational classes has shown a very slight decrease (1,037 this year as against 1,075 last year). These figures do not include the courses for adults and apprentices.

It must be stressed that there has been a change of governmental attitude towards vocational training and its needs. The Ministry of Labor now grants I£ 10,000 for each new class opened. They also placed larger sums than in previous years at the disposal of municipalities opening new vocational schools as loans for the construction of school buildings.

Graduates in 1959

1,138 young people were added to the list of ORT graduates in Israel (539 in our vocational secondary schools and 599 in our pre-vocational classes) of a total 4,061 students finishing school during the past eight years. Adding to this the 7,360 graduates of ORT courses, we arrive at a total of 11,421 young people and adults who have completed studies in ORT institutions in Israel.

Following is a breakdown of this year's graduates by schools:

Vocational secondary schools

Yad Syngalowski	64 students
Nathanya	69 "
Givatayim	71 "
Jerusalem	40 "
Rehovoth	18 "
Kfar-Abraham	28 "
Ramat-Gan	81 "
Tel-Aviv	27 "
Ramleh	27 "
Jerusalem (cutting)	29 "
B'nei-Brak	14 "
Jaffa (carpentry)	21 "
Herzliah	17 "
Ashkelon	17 "
Jaffa	16 "
	<hr/>
	539

Pre-vocational classes

Affuleh	173 students
Lod	111 "
Kyriath Shmone	73 "
Ashkelon	56 "
Kfar-Ata	65 "
Herzliah	36 "
Holon	85 "
	<hr/>
	599

TOTAL 1,138 students

Breakdown of graduates by trades

General mechanics	145 students
Auto-mechanics	13 "
Agro-mechanics	17 "
Electro-mechanics	40 "
Radio and Electronics	41 "
Carpentry	77 "
Cutting and Dressmaking	383 "
Industrial chemistry and bacteriology	55 "
Textile	14 "
Refrigeration	19 "
Locksmithy	242 "
Ceramics	56 "
Building Technicians	36 "
	<hr/>

1,138 students

Vocational Training Courses for Adults

This year again, students in courses organized in conjunction with the Ministry of Labor, finished their studies in June and in October and a new series of similar classes began. Evening courses have been organized for young workmen in factories and workshops.

Some Haute-Couture courses are held in Ramat-Gan and Tel-Aviv as well as courses in ready-made clothes for dressmakers from kibbutzim. There have been 61 courses of this kind during the past nine years, with a total of nearly 1,000 collective village dressmaker graduates.

The 26th and 27th series of agro-mechanics courses, organized in conjunction with the Agricultural Trade Union, have just taken place at the Rupin Agricultural Institute.

In Ramat-Gan, evening courses in industrial and medical chemistry for laboratory technicians were organized in collaboration with the Ministry of Labor.

In Gan-Yavne, an 18-month locksmithy course, organized for young workers in the locality, came to an end. New courses have not been opened as we see no possibilities of the appropriate facilities for establishing a school or pre-vocational classes being available in Gan-Yavne.

A total of 1,321 adults and young workers finished studies in vocational courses organized by ORT in 1959. They are divided in trades as follows:

Locksmithy	216	students
Turning	192	"
Welding	88	"
Auto-mechanics	177	"
Agro-mechanics	54	"
Electrical installations	17	"
Motor overhauling	14	"
Electrical measuring instruments	7	"
Electro-mechanics	106	"
Technical design	189	"
Dressmaking	54	"
Ready-made clothes	93	"
Radio	78	"
Textile	36	"
	<u>1,321</u>	<u>students</u>

Technical and Pedagogical Department

The expansion of existing schools and the opening of new ones increased the load of the technical and pedagogical department which started the new school year with a staff of 78 new teachers, 16 for new classes and 62 for

posts vacant at the close of the last school year when several people were transferred. There is a scarcity of technical teachers. It is also difficult to find teachers for places far from urban centers. Even when required teaching staff is found, they have to receive special ORT pedagogical indoctrination. Members of the technical and pedagogical department are in close contact with school directors and teachers.

Books and Teaching Material

ORT continues to publish brochures and text-books on a variety of technical subjects to allow teachers and instructors to more easily overcome difficulties resulting from the lack of technical literature in Hebrew.

A book on the "History of Fashion" was prepared by a teacher in the girls' schools. Hundreds of drawings and reproductions of artistic works of painters and sculptors illustrate the development of fashion through the ages. It is the first book on this subject, of such comprehensive length, to be published in Hebrew.

A brochure, "Fundamental Ideas of Cutting", was in its third reprint after the two previous editions had been completely sold out. "The Technical Memory Help" has also been reprinted in a second, revised and completed edition.

These publications are for the general public, but material has also been published for vocational school teachers to assist them in preparing courses; "Industrial Drawing Guide" and "Technological Study in all Classes", are some examples.

Last year, ORT-Israel received a grant of I£ 100,000 from the United States Government for the publication of technical books on condition that 75% of this amount should be devoted to a Hebrew translation of American technical books. It permits the proceeds from the sale of these books to be used for publication of books translated from other sources.

A central commission was formed of all organizations engaged in vocational training in Israel to decide on a general program of publication: ORT, the Haifa Technion, the Histadruth, the Ministry of Labor and the Ministry of Education. The sub-commissions finished their work in January 1959 and a permanent Director was appointed and charged with the execution of the task. As a first step, books from the following branches have been chosen: electricity, metal-work, radio and building. They will contain, interalia, vocabularies of technical terms in Hebrew and English. The books are designed for vocational school students, skilled workers and foremen.

Production in the Schools

School production grew in quantity and quality. The raising of the work-production level in the schools is reflected in products exhibited at

the pavilion at the 50th Anniversary Exhibition of Tel-Aviv. The machines and instruments on display to the hundreds of thousands of visitors to the Exhibition were checked by experts who qualified them as high-quality products for use in industry.

Many objects and instruments are being used in the different schools or sold to individual buyers or institutions such as the Technion.

Anières-Graduate Instructors

Twenty graduate instructors from the Central Institute at Anières (Switzerland) worked in the schools. The actual number of Institute graduates in Israel is more than those employed by ORT. Some are army instructors, others are instructors in pre-vocational classes organized directly by the Ministry of Education, some moved into military and civilian industry.

The Anières graduate instructors in the ORT school network carry out responsible duties in workshops and theoretical courses.

Five students, chosen from among tens of candidates, were sent to the Anières Institute in 1959 (three of them having finished ORT schools; two coming from the "AMAL" schools).

Israel Women's ORT

The flood of visitors to ORT installations never ceased for one moment, even during the months when the tourist season was at an ebb. Approximately 2,500 people visited our schools this year, among them Senator and Mrs. Lehmann from New York; Mr. Daniel Mayer, President of the Executive Committee of the World ORT Union, and his wife; Mr. David Morse, Director-General of the International Labor Office; Professor Carlo Schmid, Vice-President of the Bundestag of Federal Germany; Mr. Leon Crestohl, Canadian Member of Parliament, and Mrs. Crestohl; Mr. Pierre Gilbert, former French Ambassador to Israel; Count Giovanni Revedin, the Italian Ambassador; Mr. A. Bisang, the Swiss Ambassador; Mr. Bertrand Charles Ballard, Australian Minister in Israel; Dr. Walter Eytan, Israeli Ambassador to France; the Governor of Michigan, Mr. G. Williams of Detroit, and Mr. David Dubinsky, President of the ILGWU.

This year, several delegations from abroad included visits to ORT institutions in their itineraries and were very impressed by our schools: the Canadian Parliamentary delegation led by their President, Mr. Mitchner; a group of foreign consuls resident in Jerusalem; a group of women, members of the United States Embassy staff headed by Mrs. I.I. Hagerty, wife of the Director of USOM in Israel.

Delegations from the United Jewish Appeal in Chicago, New Jersey, West Hartford, Minnesota, Cleveland and Detroit. An enquiry delegation from Magbit for the year 1959, K.K.L. delegations from Canada and Chicago, delegates from the B'nai Brith World Congress, groups of directresses from the Hadassah, the Women's Section of the Friends of the Hebrew Technion, a

Maccabi group from South Africa, an economic and cultural delegation from Italy, an international delegation on architectural material research and members attending the International Congress for Consumption specialists.

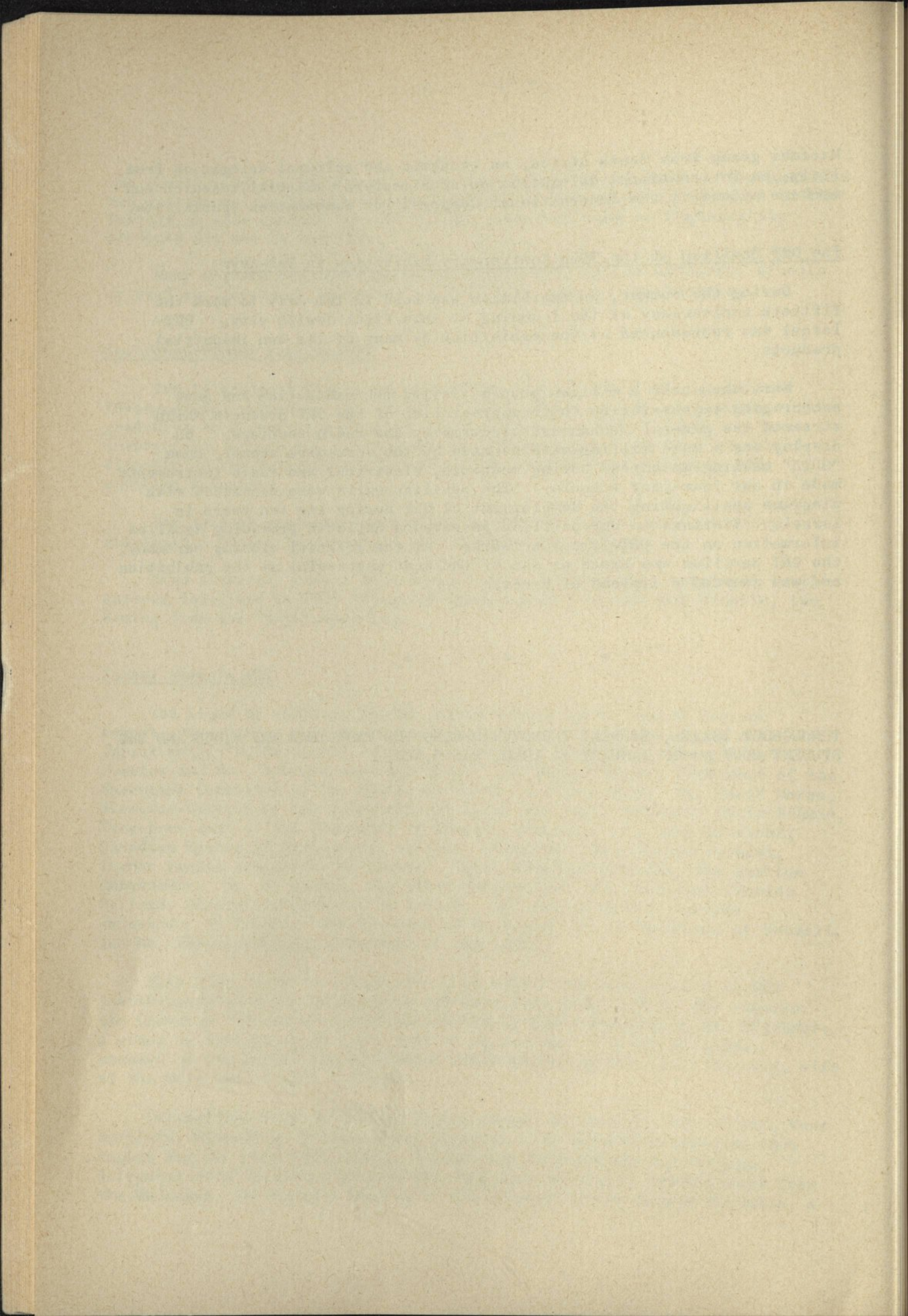
The ORT Pavilion at the 50th Anniversary Exhibition in Tel-Aviv

During the Summer, an exhibition was held in Tel-Aviv to mark the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of this first Jewish city. ORT-Israel was represented at the exhibition by many of its own industrial products.

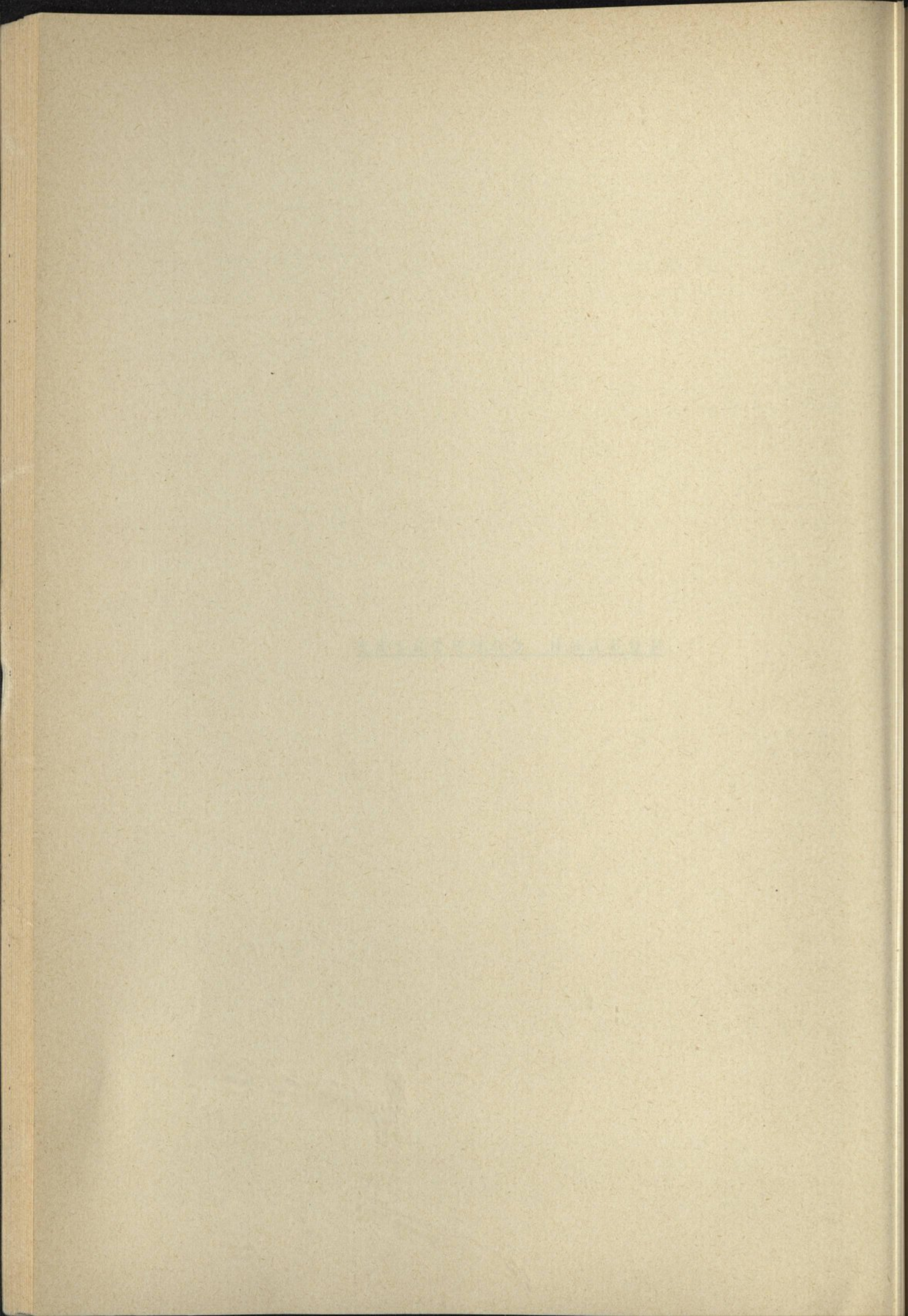
More than half a million people visited the exhibition and gave encouraging expression to their appreciation of the ORT products which stressed the general mechanics, electricity and radio sections. On display was a huge milling-machine made by the Jerusalem school, some "ORTA" milling-machines, boring machines, electrical and radio instruments made in our four-year schools. The pavilion walls were decorated with diagrams spotlighting the development of ORT during its ten years in Israel. Visitors to our pavilion received a bulletin providing detailed information on the ORT-Israel network. At the official closing ceremony, the ORT pavilion was named as one of the most successful at the exhibition and was awarded a diploma of honor.

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THROUGHOUT ISRAEL, STUDENT TURNOVER DURING THE PAST YEAR WAS 9,055 AND THE STUDENT BODY AS OF JANUARY 1, 1960, WAS 5,620.



MOSLEM COUNTRIES



I R A N

The difficulties encountered by ORT-Iran during the first years of its existence, namely the lack of students with sufficient primary education to follow vocational training courses, and the almost complete absence of national industry in which to place the graduates, have practically disappeared.

Today, ORT vocational training schools receive many requests for admission which come from students of higher secondary-school classes whom ORT admits to two technical centers in Teheran and Shiraz. The boom in Iranian industry has eliminated the problem of placing graduates in the mechanical and electrical trades. The high salaries they receive testify to the advantages of technical qualification. This is the reason why, today, there is a radical change in the attitude of the young Jewish trainee and even in that of his parents. Only a few years ago, vocational training was considered the last resort of the poor; it has now become a privilege, even for youngsters of the middle classes. The work of ORT during its nine years in Iran is bearing fruit.

At the beginning of the 1959/60 school year, an electro-mechanics school was opened in Shiraz in co-operation with the Ozar Hatorah.

Graduates

The students graduated in 1959 totalled 107. The mechanics, electro-mechanics, cabinet-makers and hairdressers had no difficulty in finding work. Most of the dressmakers are self-employed; some of them received sewing machines from the Lvovitch Fund. The difficulties encountered in placing shoemakers and tailors and the dim prospects these trades offer prompted the shutting down of these two courses in Shiraz.

Teaching Staff

The teaching staff consists of 45 persons, 10 of whom are Anières graduates (four Iranians and six foreigners). There have been 17 Anières graduates teaching in the ORT-Iran schools since 1955. Four of them are now in private industry, and three others have left Iran for Israel.

The Anières instructors have been largely responsible for the improved program and curriculum and for the higher pedagogical level of the schools. One of them is in charge of the Technical and Pedagogical Department of ORT-Iran. Another is head of the Technical School at Shiraz.

Production

The electrical installations for the new building were put in by the students. This is a new modern building for the girls' school in Teheran, containing three workshops, an office and a store-room as well as a special

wing designed for teaching domestic science. Students also installed the electricity and the signalling and telephone apparatus in one of the new hotels in Teheran.

The auto-mechanics section has many clients for repairs, overhauls, etc.

The self-supporting cabinet-making workshop had a full production program carrying out outside orders and all carpentry work and furniture for the school. This workshop was also responsible for the construction of the 100 sq. meter pavilion for the French Exhibition in Teheran. A very important current project is the layout of kitchens in buildings constructed by the American colony.

The general mechanics production has, so far, been limited to the manufacture of tools and instruments needed in ORT's own schools.

Organizational Development

Both the Men's and the Women's ORT Committees made great efforts to enrol new members and to increase funds. Results were quite encouraging. Funds collected met a large part of the cost of developing building facilities. The annual ORT Ball in Teheran was a great success, both financially and from a prestige point of view. The Women's Committee collected money towards the construction of a new building for the girls' school and also to help with their social-assistance program for needy students.

Relations with the Authorities and other Organizations

ORT-Iran received a letter from the Minister of National Education underlining the interest of the Government in the vocational training programs of ORT and promising a subvention to match that given by the Jewish Community.

Very friendly relations exist between ORT and JDC and other Jewish organizations in Iran. Good relations are also maintained with the Jewish Communities of Teheran and Shiraz.

This year will see the results of collaboration with CARE. ORT-Iran first contacted this organization following visits to the schools by CARE representatives. A first mark of attention was received in the form of a number of standard tool kits.

A study by the Iranian Government and the International Co-operation Administration on industrial training in Iran published in October, referred to ORT in these words: "... the ORT school in Teheran is the best-organized and the most active institution for vocational and technical training in the country."

Good relations with Renault, Fiat and Philips have produced a number

of projected plans for the vocational preparation of auto-mechanics and radio and television technicians.

Conclusion and Prospects

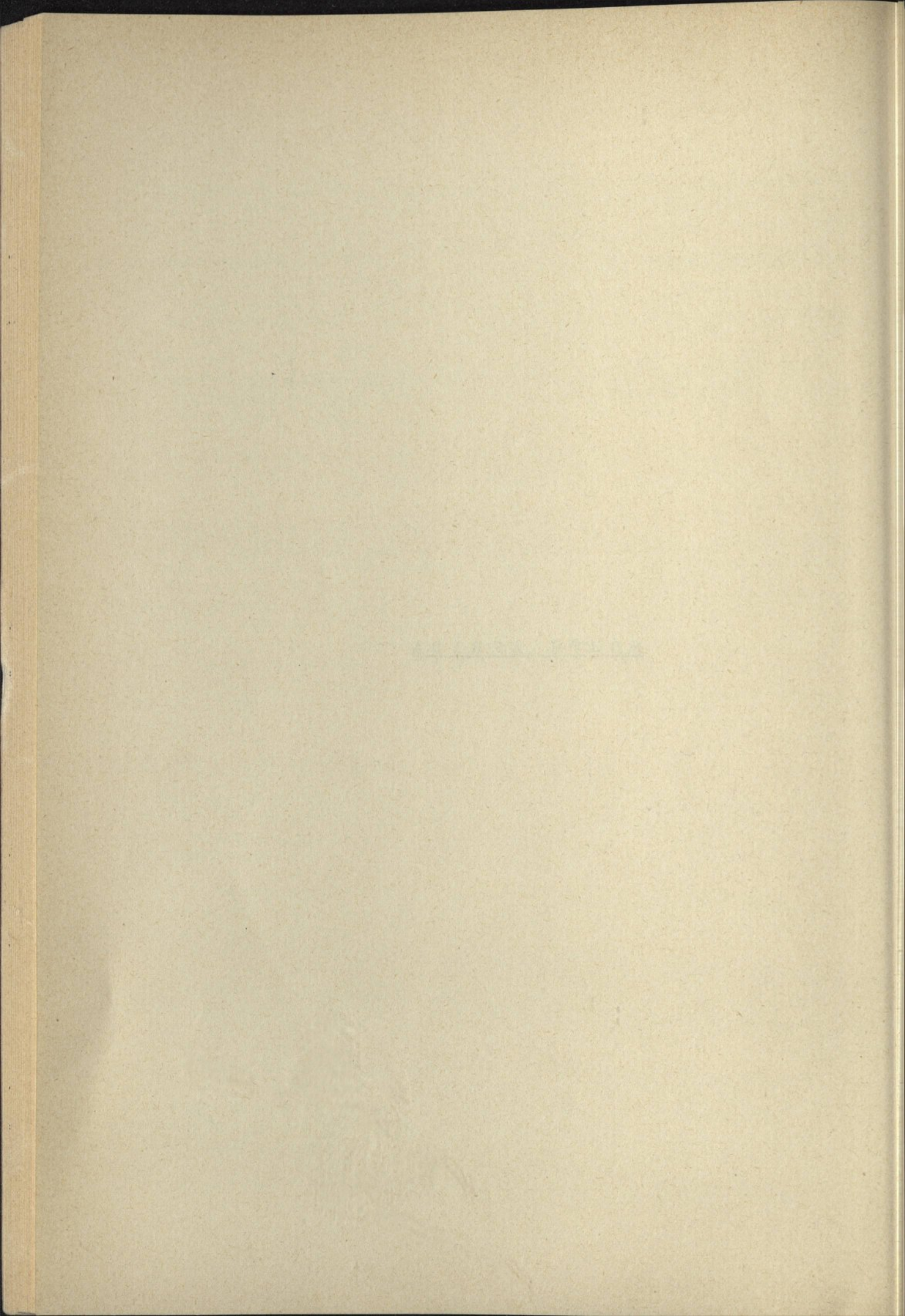
Today in Iran there are improved conditions for craftsman and skilled workers. More and more young Iranian Jews are turning to technical trades.

We possess the necessary cadres to equip them with the skills with which to lead a productive life if the material means are available.

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THROUGHOUT IRAN, STUDENT TURNOVER DURING THE PAST YEAR WAS 1,251 AND THE STUDENT BODY AS OF JANUARY 1, 1960, WAS 1,008.

NORTH AFRICA



ALGERIA

There has been a general improvement in the economic situation of Algeria during the past year. Nineteen fifty-nine saw the growth of petroleum companies; the birth of new industries and the creation of many public and private offices, all of which helped to ensure work for basically qualified personnel.

Skilled workers, however, are still widely sought after. Graduates from the vocational school are quickly snatched up by growing industry, which assures them good wages.

The schools are situated in the three principal cities of Algeria: Algiers, Oran and Constantine.

The carpentry and auto-repair sections in Algiers were closed down because of the small number of students, but the fitting and electricity sections have been kept open. Training in both instances takes three years and is designed for 14 to 16 year-olds.

A preparatory course has been initiated for students whose level did not justify their admission to first-year grades. Also, for the first time, a group of 16 hinterland students were admitted as a result of an agreement for housing them entered into with the Jewish Maimonides Secondary School. This nearby establishment is run under the auspices of the Federation of Algerian Jewish Communities. It has modern boarding facilities, with 16 places reserved for ORT.

The dressmaking and sewing section at the girls' school has been closed down, but the number of secretarial sections has been increased. There are, at present, five of these sections, ranging from simple typing to the training of highly qualified secretaries. The educational level at admission stretches from the Primary School Certificate to the Baccalaureat.

In Constantine, too, the situation is characterized by full employment. Many young people prefer to search for relatively well-paid jobs in offices and the like, armed merely with primary school education, rather than attend vocational training centers.

ORT has, despite these difficulties, maintained its boys' school at the same level, and its Apprentice Placement Service and has, in conjunction with the Department of Labor, opened a shorthand-typing section.

The structure of the network in Oran remains unchanged.

The two electricity section groups are still working in rather cramped conditions, but the results obtained in the CAP examinations during the last session were excellent.

The student body as of December 30th, was 434.

At the beginning of the school year, 77 new students, including 16 boarders, were admitted to the boys' school and 79 to the girls' school.

Student backgrounds are still very much the same. Students stem from shop assistant families, those of small shopkeepers, artisans and workmen, although there is an increase in the number of students from families in the civil service and professions.

The Apprentice Placement Service functions only in Constantine. It groups apprentices of both sexes in the following trades:

Boys: Printing, Carpentry, Mechanics, Locksmithy, Plumbing, Electricity, Hairdressing, Jewellery, Tailoring, Window-dressing, Upholstery, Clerking, Painting, etc.

Girls: Dressmaking and Hairdressing.

Production

Production in the Algiers schools resulted in the making of 6 bending machines, 20 precision squares, 5 marking gauges and 2 control cylinders. The carpentry section produced furniture for the girls' school. In Constantine, the fitters and electricians of the second-year sanitary installation class made a series of articles for exhibition, most of which were sold. The electricians also made installations in the shorthand-typing building and adjoining premises. In Oran, the schools produced 18 soldering irons, 1 potentiometer, 1 starting rheostat, 1 electromagnet with dipping cone, 1 excitation-rheostat for DC, 1 electromagnet demonstrator and 18 three-pole switches.

Teaching Staff

The schools are at present fully staffed, but there has been some difficulty in replacing instructors who left to work elsewhere. Of the two instructors who came from Anières, one is teaching in Oran and the other in Algiers. The latter has been given greater responsibility this year and is supervising the whole of the shop-work in the fitting sections. In both instances, these instructors are devoted to their work, which has considerably helped the school program. One must also stress the enthusiasm of locally recruited instructors and teachers some of whom have worked with ORT since the founding of the schools.

Financial Problems

ORT continues to benefit from government grants, the most important of which comes from the Department of Public Education. The Department of Labor, for its part, finances the running costs of the girls' sections. Some difficulties arose from the government's change of fiscal year. This meant a one-third decrease, for this year only, in the subvention granted by the Department of Public Education.

Activities of Committees

Local receipts are higher, thanks to the energetic campaigning of the women's committees in all three centers. In Oran, alone, the number of sub-sections is now seven, due to the recent opening of a center in Ain Temouchent. This center was created after a conference convened by the directress of the Oran center, assisted by the president of the women's committee. The women's committees in Algiers, Oran and Constantine were very active and organized a variety of receptions, cinema shows and balls, with the aim of stimulating fund-raising and membership. The Alumni Association, which has been in existence for several years in Algeria, made a good start in Oran and is in the midst of starting a new chapter in Constantine. This Association organized two dances in Algiers and has undertaken to organize a new program of cultural activities. The first edition of the "Journal de l'Amicale" will be published shortly.

Collaboration with other organizations

The excellent relations which ORT maintains with Jewish community leaders has resulted in the establishment of boarding facilities in the Algiers Jewish secondary school and the opening of a shorthand-typing school in Constantine in premises put at our disposal by the community. Relations with lay organizations continue to be as good as ever.

In Algiers, ORT methods of work interest other organizations in the vocational field. This has resulted in many fruitful exchanges. It is no longer necessary to stress the excellent relations prevailing with the Algerian press and Radio Télévision Française, which gave excellent coverage to the ORT story and co-operate to the fullest degree.

In Oran, ORT received from the Youth Welfare Department: an offer of six places for ORT students in one of their holiday colonies in France; the loan of a dramatic-art teacher and assistance in launching the Cine Club of the ORT Alumni Association.

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THROUGHOUT ALGERIA, STUDENT TURNOVER DURING THE PAST YEAR WAS 642 AND THE STUDENT BODY AS OF JANUARY 1, 1960, WAS 434.

M O R O C C O

The changing social climate in Morocco has produced in its wake a greater need than ever to expand this existing ORT-school network. The factors provoking this need are threefold:

- 1) the constant demographic rise and the increasing number of primary school graduates;
- 2) the demand for a skilled trade in the light of high employment advantages accruing from modern craftsmanship;
- 3) the desire of most Jewish parents to have their children educated in Jewish schools.

Thousands of such families have placed their confidence and trust in ORT in Morocco. The organization is now widely known, well respected and valued as a community institution.

ORT can continue to play a vital role in Moroccan Jewish life, but it simply does not have the means and material to assume responsibility for the vocational training of the entire Jewish population. Demand for its services were so high that hundreds of applicants were turned away as current facilities are inadequate to meet this need.

At the present time there are many Moroccan children who get no secondary education whatsoever. The lack of school attendance is, of course, most prevalent among the poor. It is, therefore, among this latter category of underprivileged children that ORT in Morocco concentrates its efforts.

For the Moroccan government and for ORT there is thus a constant struggle on two fronts - a fight against illiteracy and a preparation of skilled workers for the developing industrialization of the country.

The School Network

The ORT network in Morocco comprises the following types of schools:

- 1) Vocational Schools of three-year duration which prepare students for the "Certificate of Professional Aptitude" (CAP). Enrolled here are 14 year-olds in possession of a "Certificate of Primary Studies" (CEP), or its educational equivalent, such as the students of the Ain-Sebaa, Val d'Anfa, Tetuan and Marrakesh schools. These students apply for the CAP in 21 different trades: electro-mechanics, auto-mechanics, aeroplane-engine-mechanics, architectural drawing, machine design, coppersmithy, sheet-metal work, automobile-body work, fitting and turning, milling, cabinet-making, chemical-laboratory technical work, hairdressing and beauty culture, lingerie making, industrial dressmaking, window-trimming, shorthand, typewriting, calculating and business-machine operating and bookkeeping.

Such a wide range of trades has given young ORT graduates an excellent opportunity of quickly becoming integrated into the economic life of the country and the variety of modern skills open to girls in the ORT schools has caused a virtual revolution in the life of Moroccan womanhood.

2) Advanced Vocational Courses - a post-graduate year to prepare students for the "Brevet d'Etudes Industrielles" - an official diploma - in mechanics and electricity.

These classes give outstanding C.A.P. graduates a chance to pursue top-flight technical studies. At the same time, and following the re-organization of the Teachers' Training Institute, a group of ten to fifteen of the most gifted graduates will carry out higher technical studies there.

3) Accelerated Training Courses for Adults operated for unskilled men between the ages of 18 and 35 for a period of one year in the three trades of mechanics, electrical and sanitary installations.

Despite existing unemployment in Morocco, jobs are found for course graduates. The number of enrollees in these courses has increased and they have set to work with greater conscientiousness and initiative than hitherto.

4) Apprenticeship Placement Service continues to play a vital role in funnelling boys and girls into trades for which there are no vocational schools. It finds work for others who have completely inadequate schooling. Evening courses are conducted which enable them to acquire a basic grounding in general subjects and trade technology. Basic Education Centers are part and parcel of apprenticeship service activities. During a school year, prospective apprentices acquire a grasp of general subjects, manual dexterity and some idea of workshop order and discipline. They are then in a better position to progress occupationally.

ORT's work with this particular sector of young Moroccan Jewry has hardly begun. Each year a veritable legion of illiterate children seep into the community and pose innumerable problems. Basic education is the most effective means for facilitating their integration.

5) The School for the Deaf is the only institution of its kind in the country. A combined ORT, JDC, Alliance effort finally set up the school and equipped it with the most up-to-date electronic apparatus and didactic material. It is also fitted with manual training workshops which prepare the children for entry into regular vocational schools. There is a current total of 74 students attending the school, 22 of whom live in. Teachers specialized in this unique field are difficult to find and the school suffers from this. Attempts are being made to overcome this problem in co-operation with other Jewish organizations.

Social Assistance

Success of the technical training program of the ORT schools would be incomplete without assistance in both spiritual and material fields. Living-in facilities exist at the Ain-Sebaa, Val d'Anfa and Tetuan centers as well as at the school for the deaf.

Almost 800 students benefit from these boarding facilities. In addition to the beneficial conditions of these schools, there are the advantages of having a central location for staff and equipment. Assistance in meeting the cost of maintaining this kind of establishment is provided by the AJDC and Women's American ORT. A new dormitory for 160 girls from remote villages in the Moroccan hinterland was opened at Val d'Anfa. This additional step forward in emancipating the Moroccan Jewish girl from the bondage of ignorance and sloth was made possible by a special WAO construction grant.

The school at Tetuan boards 35 students. In addition to the many other school facilities that have to be provided in such ORT establishments, there are well-equipped dispensaries provided by OSE - the World Jewish Health Organization where a qualified medical staff fights a constant battle against scurvy, trachoma and other toll-taking diseases.

A particular effort has been made by our co-operating agency, the A.I.U., this year in the field of Jewish education in our schools. Jewish history and religious instruction are compulsory subjects in the curriculum. Lectures and plays on Jewish themes are organized in the schools. Jewish festivals and holidays are observed.

Organizational

The Committee of ORT-Morocco continues to supervise school operations and meets regularly. A special local fund-raising drive was initiated to raise ten million francs. ORT-Morocco was presented with a gift by its Chairman of 2,704 square meters of land in front of the Val d'Anfa girls' school which will be converted into a sports ground.

ORT-Morocco has revised its statutes in line with recently introduced national legislation regarding organizations of its type. These statutes have been submitted to the proper authorities.

The Moroccan Ministry of National Education gives ORT valuable assistance. The governmental grant for this year was 27,500,000 francs. The Alliance Israélite Universelle provides the general educational program in the schools and a very strong tie binds the two organizations. Relations with AJDC and OSE are excellent, as they are with governmental bodies.

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THROUGHOUT MOROCCO, STUDENT TURNOVER DURING THE PAST YEAR WAS 4,642 AND THE STUDENT BODY AS OF JANUARY 1, 1960, WAS 3,056.

T U N I S I A

In Tunisia, 1959 was a year of profound economic change. Early in the year, the Tunisian government decided to replace the French franc with the Tunisian dinar. This led to a series of measures, such as the withdrawal of old bank-notes and the introduction of a ban on the transfer of capital from Tunis to other countries of the franc area. Payment for goods from France was also subject to special authorization.

In the field of manpower, the Tunisian government introduced a law according to which foreigners are permitted to exercise their profession or trade only if they are in possession of a work permit. Embodied in this law was the right to prohibit employment of certain categories of foreign labor which, for the time being, applies only to the unskilled and is not nationwide.

It is clear that the government is guided by the desire to become economically independent of France and wishes to protect its national labor force. These measures, which are probably essential from a long term point of view, do have, however, the immediate consequence of increasing the cost of raw materials, tools and machines imported from France. In addition, the fact that the Jewish community includes many French, Italian and British subjects, i.e. foreigners, has created an easily understandable feeling of uneasiness among them.

In these circumstances, ORT's activity becomes doubly important:

1. For those who must remain in Tunis - and they are the majority - there are new possibilities and opportunities to replace foreign labor if in possession of a skill.
2. For those who emigrate, knowledge of a trade in hand will facilitate their integration in receiving countries.

At another level activity in the life of ORT-Tunisia, one of the year's most important events was the visit of World ORT Union Executive Committee Chairman, Daniel Mayer, who was received by President Habib Bourguiba and met with the Ministers of National Education, Labor and Information. These meetings only confirmed the high standing which ORT holds in top-level governmental circles.

Structure of ORT Network

The boys' three-year school had 409 students divided into several sections. Trades taught were mechanics, refrigeration, auto-mechanics, hydraulics and electrical installation. Upon completion of the three-year curriculum, graduates may move on to a fourth-year specialization course.

There is a growing trend among many young men and women to continue their studies, increase their stock of knowledge and raise their professional standard. This tendency is well in keeping with the growth

of Tunisian industry which requires workers with good technical qualifications.

Mechanical Drawing Section Students sat for state examinations for the first time this year. Results were very satisfactory. Some of these young men were admitted to the Central ORT Institute in Anières which points to the fact that gifted young men from even the poorest Jewish families are not merely able to learn a trade and acquire a skill but may also aspire to the equivalent of an engineering diploma. The future of a young Jew in Tunisia is now no longer limited by social or material status, but by his natural talents and eagerness to work.

In the girls' school, the number of classes was increased to seven. There are two sections, garment cutting and the manufacture of ready-to-wear garments. In each section there is a full three-year course. In the school workshop CAP students in garment cutting work 36 hours a week for private clientele and are given four hours of theoretical instruction in an effort to assist them to become independent.

This year, the girls' school premises were re-equipped and enlarged; these measures were modest, but without them the school would not have been able to function. Lack of space prevents the introduction of other trades for young girls.

Adult Vocational Training

Two new classes were organized within the framework of this program during the course of the year - one for refrigeration specialists and one for industrial draughtsmen.

The evening class in refrigeration techniques is reserved for those with qualifications high enough to follow this six months accelerated course. It is attended by 18 students.

The enrollment in industrial drawing was doubled. Employment was found for almost all graduates, two of whom were appointed instructors by the Office of National Education.

The radio section of the ORT-Montreuil school provided an instructor in charge of the AVT radio class with technical instruction. The radio section was also provided with a properly equipped laboratory, complete with instruments and appliances used in industry. Trainees were placed in various repair workshops. One was engaged by the National Meteorological Bureau. ORT electricians found work at good wages.

Jobs were found for all girl graduates of the 1958/59 school year in medical and industrial laboratories, at the Pasteur Institute and in hospitals. Requests are still received for girl laboratory assistants.

230 adults were trained in various sections during the year while, at the present time, 264 adult trainees attend day and evening classes at which 13 different courses are taught.

Enrollment

Again the number of candidates for entrance to ORT schools and courses by far exceeded the number of vacancies. This is usual for the boys, but this situation arose for the first time for girls. The number of candidates for the girls' school has more than doubled in the past three years.

Unfortunately, the general level of the male candidates was particularly low as a result of a radical reform of education in Tunisia. Many students were enrolled in newly set up intermediate classes between primary and secondary education levels. It should also be remembered that many ORT candidates stem from the interior, where educational standards are low.

It was consequently decided to considerably enlarge the enrollment in courses for pre-apprenticeship.

At the present time, there are 409 pupils in the boys' school and 103 in the school for girls; 264 adults - 79 women and 185 men - attend day and evening classes and 52 the pre-apprenticeship classes. Added to this number are 137 apprentices - 60 girls and 77 boys - who follow supplementary Sunday classes. The total enrollment of the ORT-Tunisia network is 965 students in schools and courses and 613 apprentices in supervised placement.

Generally speaking, apprentices come from the poorest strata. In terms of income bracket, they are followed by regular school students in the welding, automobile, mechanics and cutting trades. Those of relatively well-to-do families are AVT students of electricity, industrial drawing and laboratory assistants. A background cross-check of 393 boys revealed that 44 of them were orphans or children of divorced parents, 126 were sons of laborers and 106 were sons of artisans and shopkeepers. 79 of the families were practically without any resources whatsoever, 166 were in poor conditions and 148 had average means. Parents of students are engaged in all sorts of occupations, from grave-diggers to typographers and from police clerks to day-laborers. For most students, ORT activity offers the only chance of economic improvement.

Examination Results - Employment for Graduates

Once again, ORT won top honors among the professional schools of the country, with 109 students out of 129 successfully passing state examinations.

Finding employment for graduates is currently no problem. In industry, employers request ORT to supply qualified workers, but there are none available as all have been so quickly absorbed into industry.

Apprenticeship Service

ORT's apprenticeship service occupies a very important place within the local community, for it embraces various activities open to a large section of the Jewish population.

The apprenticeship service cares for 424 boys and 326 girls.

Placing of apprentices becomes more and more difficult. All businesses are subject to the new laws on apprentices, and the taking on of an apprentice is bound up with the drawing up of articles of apprenticeship, possession of a licence, compulsory insurances, etc. Furthermore, the new law stipulates that only apprentices of Tunisian nationality may be taken on. ORT apprentices are frequently of French, Italian or some other nationality.

Production in the Schools

The greater part of the production was used to equip ORT institutions. An order for metal furniture for a restaurant, a sorting belt for an olive cannery and a set of dies for a lead foundry were all done by the students. Wash-basins on the premises of a vocational school and some machine-turned parts for an oil company were also completed.

There was a fashion-show, created and executed by girl school students, where every garment shown was sold. Negotiations are being concluded with JDC for the manufacture of nursery furniture and toys for a children's home.

The Teaching Staff

Most of our technical instructors were trained at the Central Institute at Anières or at the ORT School for Instructresses in Paris. 14 of the 22 instructors in the boys' school are from Anières; 3 of the 6 girl instructors in the girls' school are graduates of the Paris center and 3 of the 7 full-time AVT instructors are also from Anières. Thus, out of a total 35 teachers of technical subjects, 25 were trained by ORT in Anières and Paris, and 10 of them are alumni of the first graduating classes.

Most of the shop foremen have been selected from the Anières group. The works-foreman, just nominated Assistant Technical Director for ORT in Tunisia, is an Anières graduate.

Teachers of state schools and state officials in the field of education maintain excellent relations with the teaching staff and with ORT in general. For example, when the Inspector of Technical Training at the Ministry of National Education inaugurated a series of pedagogic conferences on technical instruction in Tunis, the first conference was devoted to ORT. When the French University and Cultural Mission held examinations in Tunisia for teacher certificates for industrial instruction, the ORT's Technical Director was asked to join the examining board.

Organizational

Fund-raising results are disappointing. In fact, local resources have actually diminished instead of increased. The reason for this is the prevailing tight economic situation.

The position of government subsidies is hardly better. The new law on educational reform annulled all private school licences. ORT was compelled to apply for a new licence and a temporary one was obtained. The annual ORT grant is subject to the issue of a new licence. ORT has been informed that subsidies to private schools have been stricken from the governmental budget and that all such subsidies will be cancelled.

ORT-Tunis committee meetings were held regularly. The Women's Committee organized several events, including a garden party in the courtyard of the boys' school.

ORT's alumni activity is somewhat hampered because it has not yet received approval of its statutes submitted two years ago. Nevertheless, it has intensified its work, regularly published an information bulletin and delegated one of its members to the Congress of ORT Alumni Associations.

ORT relations with other organizations continue to be excellent. There is particularly close co-operation with the JDC and the Alliance Israélite Universelle. Teachers supplied by the Alliance work in close contact with ORT instructors and students are under the regular medical control of OSE.

As a large majority of students and apprentices are poor, needy students are assisted with clothing and footwear. Some attend summer camps. The Women's Committee offers maintenance grants to needy students from the interior.

* * *

THROUGHOUT TUNISIA, STUDENT TURNOVER DURING THE PAST YEAR WAS 2,374 AND THE STUDENT BODY AS OF JANUARY 1, 1960, WAS 1,578.

The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work during the year.

The second part of the report deals with the results of the work done during the year and the progress of the various projects.

The third part of the report deals with the financial statement of the year and the progress of the various projects.

The fourth part of the report deals with the progress of the various projects and the results of the work done during the year.

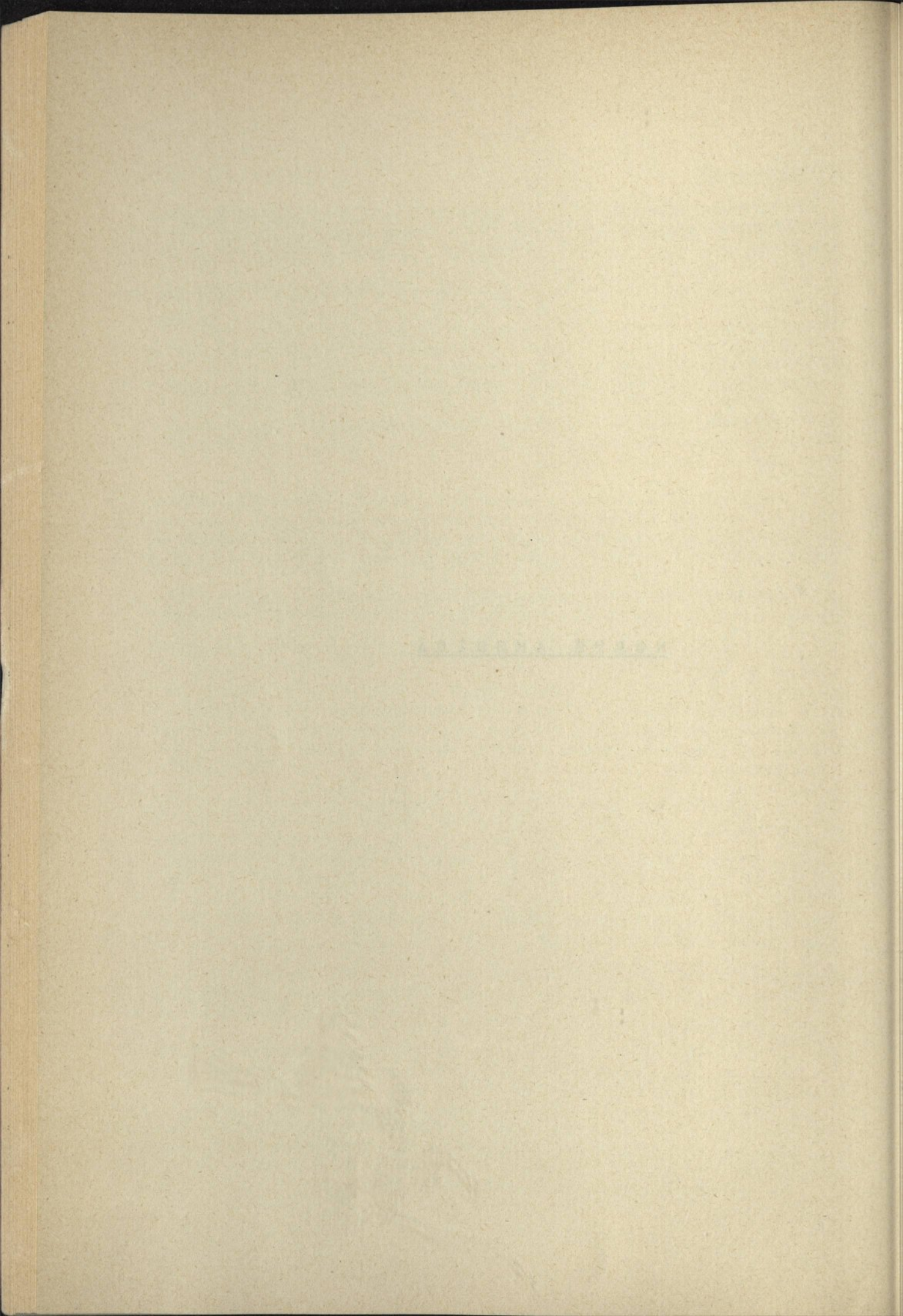
The fifth part of the report deals with the progress of the various projects and the results of the work done during the year.

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The seventh part of the report deals with the progress of the various projects and the results of the work done during the year.

The eighth part of the report deals with the progress of the various projects and the results of the work done during the year.

NORTH AMERICA



C A N A D A

Major efforts of the Canadian ORT Federation leadership were concentrated on spreading the knowledge of ORT's program to all sectors of Canadian Jewry and augmenting its support.

The Canadian ORT Federation reports progress in its negotiations with the Canadian Jewish Congress and the United Jewish Relief Appeal for increase in annual subsidies. The World ORT Union Director General attended a meeting at the request of the C.O.F. of a special committee delegated to deal with the problem. It is anticipated that an increase will be made available. Negotiations have been based on the fact that whatever sum is agreed upon, it will be made retroactive to include 1959.

Towards the close of the year, a conference was held in Montreal during which an ORT Labor Division of the Canadian ORT Federation was created. This conference was addressed by Mr. Joseph Ain, Chairman of the ORT men's organization of Montreal, a former graduate of the Vilna Technicum. The conference was also greeted by Mrs. Sophie Bennett of the Women's Canadian ORT and messages from Dr. William Haber, President of the American ORT Federation, and Mr. Adolph Held, Chairman of American Labor ORT, were received. Mr. S. Milman, Secretary of American Labor ORT who, earlier in the year had helped organize the Labor group in Toronto, was the principal speaker.

The Women's Canadian ORT had a very active and successful year. Membership in the organization increased by some 30% during the past year. The activities and functions also progressed most favorably and the commitment of \$50,000.00 made for 1959 has not only been fully met, but the WCO has exceeded this amount and was also able to transmit an advance in 1959 on their 1960 contribution. The WCO has, in the past year, succeeded in organizing a branch of Women's Canadian ORT in Winnipeg. This is looked on as the forerunner of similar organizations in other cities in Western Canada. This advance is due to the foresight and enterprising efforts of the National President of Women's Canadian ORT, Mrs. A.B. Bennett, who travelled to Winnipeg to stimulate the organization. An office has been opened in Toronto and an Executive Secretary has been engaged. This city also held a most successful honor-roll luncheon.

The honor roll project, introduced in the past year for the first time, produced 300 new members in this category to Women's Canadian ORT. The first honor roll luncheon took place in Toronto at the home of Mrs. Bennett. Mrs. Ludwig Kaphan, Women's International ORT president, addressed the meeting. The prize of a trip to an ORT school in Europe was won by the Secretary of the Toronto Women's ORT. Mrs. Bennett addressed the new Winnipeg chapter of the WCO and was received with outstanding acclaim. This new chapter, though recently organized, already has more than 100 members under the leadership of its President Mrs. Heppner. KLM Airline gave the WCO two free tickets for a flight to Israel. A dinner dance exhibited Israeli paintings and included the drawing for the airline tickets was held in several Canadian cities. The WCO fund-raising target was assured.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The basic purpose of American ORT has been to support the program of Jewish economic reconstruction. Related to this are the activities and functions of the organization which seek to represent the idea and purpose of ORT within American Jewish life. The presence of an ORT organization within an American community is a source of strength to the whole concept of ORT. In preparing our balance sheet for the year 1959, we evaluate our work from this double standpoint of relations within the community and organization development on the one hand, and the always overriding consideration of ORT financing on the other.

Financial Support to the Program

The sum of \$2,388,000 was contributed from all sources in the U.S. last year towards the support of the overseas schools. The lion's share was, as in the past, represented by the financial agreement with the JDC, which gave \$1,650,000 to ORT. Since 1947, instead of independent fund-raising campaigns, it has been the policy of American ORT to enter into such agreements as the decisive means of producing funds. Although we have seldom received as much as was needed, this policy has worked well on the whole. It has provided an assured income each year, without the uncertainties of campaigning, and has established a floor under ORT financing which has allowed the schools to develop.

The total realized under the terms of the 13 consecutive post-war agreements with the JDC comes to \$18,145,000. From all American sources, the total for the post-war period is approximately \$23,790,000.

As a result of discussions held in New York in December, the JDC agreed to give ORT \$1,700,000 during 1960, which is \$50,000 more than last year. It is not all that we asked, nor all that the budget called for, but it nevertheless represents a distinct gain. It must be noted that this increase was granted against a backdrop of difficulties on the part of JDC and uncertainty as to the prospects of the UJA campaign which is the major source of JDC income. It should also be mentioned that the atmosphere of the discussions was especially cordial, that the JDC leadership acknowledges the importance and quality of ORT's performance and that the facts about ORT are better known and accepted than ever before in both JDC and UJA circles. To a considerable extent, this is a consequence of the excellent working relations which have been established at all levels.

Notable Developments During 1959

Before proceeding to an organizational review, we should like to call attention to a few developments of special note.

Special \$25,000 Membership Drive. At the annual meeting a year ago, in view of the critical deficit of the World ORT Union budget, a special drive was launched to produce \$25,000 to help fill at least a portion of this deficit. This fund-producing effort, through intensified

membership appeals, was put into effect by all affiliated groups, with the exception of Women's American ORT which had its own high level financial goal to meet. The drive had the positive effect of creating areas of participation for the organization's supporters and stimulating chapters and affiliates to go beyond the usual goals.

Legacies to the Bramson and Marseilles Schools totalling \$100,000 were received. A first gift of \$25,000, made to the Bramson ORT Trade School for refugee training, will be expended over a three-year period. A second gift of \$75,000 was made to the ORT school in Marseilles for the purpose of acquiring adequate facilities, either through the purchase of an existing structure or by the erection of a new building. Due to the rapid increase in the North African Jewish population of Marseilles and the pressure for a greater number of admissions to the school, the old structure had become dangerously overcrowded. This legacy will make it possible to find a solution to the problem. As, over the years, ORT has received other bequests, none of which were actively solicited, it has now been proposed to place the entire matter of such bequests on a more stable and regularized basis. Literature is being prepared and a policy worked out so that definite plans may be put into effect.

Membership and Organization Activity

In conformance with the JDC agreement, ORT's membership dues must not exceed an annual \$25 per capita and it is these which have formed the basis for our organizational development of recent years. In addition to the obvious and necessary financial considerations, it has always been understood that membership and organization serve the no less significant function of rooting ORT in American Jewish life. Both criteria are applicable to an assessment of the status of membership.

- American ORT is organized on federated lines, comprising chiefly of:
1. the autonomous affiliates which include Women's American ORT, American Labor ORT, National ORT League, Business and Professional ORT and American and European Friends of ORT;
 2. Men's chapters which are directly affiliated with the National Office;
 3. An association of General Members.

Women's American ORT, as indicated in its separate report, has continued the momentum of expansion which has characterized its development in recent years. Its organization is national in scope, reaching into every major Jewish community in the United States. Its membership includes 343 chapters located in 20 states and the District of Columbia. The organization, which has succeeded in attracting large numbers of energetic and dedicated women, is fortunate enough to possess an exceptionally high caliber of leadership running through the length and breadth of the organization.

There is every reason to believe that WAO is poised for a new spurt of growth in the period ahead. The position it holds in the overseas financial budget continues to grow from year to year.

American Labor ORT. The leaders of this group were among the founders of ORT in America and are prominent in the trade union movement and Jewish labor fraternal organizations. Through ALO they have, over the years, added strength and prestige to American ORT. Labor chapters have been established in various parts of the country with the membership consisting mainly of trade unions and similar groups. The Executive Secretary of ALO, Samuel Milman, recently completed successful missions to Canada where he organized labor divisions in Toronto and Montreal. ALO made a contribution of \$3,000 in 1959 towards the special membership fund.

The National ORT League consists mainly of religious fraternal and landsmanchaft organizations and their members. ORT maintains contact with these groups through the NOL, many of which recognize ORT in special resolutions at their national meetings.

Business and Professional ORT has made an annual contribution of \$5,000 during the past several years in support of the ORT Laboratory Technicians' School at Ramat Gan, Israel. In view of the overseas deficit of 1959, the group's contribution amounted to \$6,125. The cumulative total which it has made available for its overseas project thus far, amounts to almost \$30,000.

The American and European Friends of ORT which formerly was responsible for the New York ORT Trade School, has pledged \$5,000 a year towards the A.C. Litton Auto-Mechanics School of the Jerusalem ORT Center. It met this pledge in 1959 and to date has contributed \$20,000.

Chapter Developments. There are 13 men's chapters directly affiliated with the national office. A concerted effort was made this year to develop new groups and consolidate existing ones. New chapters were established in Los Angeles and New Jersey. Most of the chapters made significant contributions to the special \$25,000 fund and the efforts of chapters in Boston, New Haven, Chicago and Cincinnati are worthy of particular note.

The Association of General Members is a form of membership-at-large which is operated directly from the national office. The Association, which has some 3,000 members, has produced an increasing sum in membership income each year and affords a good potential for further developments.

Relations with the UJA

Under the terms of our financial agreement with the JDC, we are under an obligation to extend full support to the UJA campaigns throughout the country. We do so, not only because of this commitment, but as part of the community. Experience indicates that such participation stimulates ORT groups as well as spreading the influence of ORT.

The overseas program has received increasing attention at major national gatherings. For the last several years it has been praised at the annual UJA campaign launching sessions in New York in most laudatory

terms, particularly in regard to the Israel program which, not too long ago, was barely known.

Overseas Tours

During 1959, Israel received 90,000 tourists from abroad, over 40,000 of whom were from the United States. This fact is of first-rate importance in planning our public relations. The ORT school network there has an obvious appeal to the visitor concerned with Israel's progress and the tourist guide service, made available by the ORT-Israel office is, therefore, of primary interest to us. The UJA and Jewish Agency Tourist Services in Jerusalem now include ORT on their standard itineraries. Every major American community group visiting Israel during 1959 saw an ORT school as well as hundreds of delegates to the B'nai Brith Convention. 15,000 invitations were distributed to passengers travelling to Israel by air or by the Zim Shipping Line. The presence of the Syngalowski Center, built by Women's American ORT on the strategic highway from Lydda Airport to Tel-Aviv is, by far, our biggest single attraction. The establishment of this school has done more to bring ORT to the attention of tourists than all other ORT activities in Israel combined. We intend to give a far higher priority to this matter in the future.

Publications

The following were published by American ORT during 1959:

1. The ORT Bulletin, five times a year in issues averaging 17,500 copies each;
2. The ORT Yearbook, 10,000 copies issued plus 2,500 in WOU edition;
3. "A Call to Action", a leaflet on special fund drives;
4. "Freed from Charity by the Skill of His Hands", a folder describing the global program;
5. "Die Arbet un Dergraichungen fun ORT", a Yiddish brochure with pictures.

Our publicity and that of the Geneva Office have been effectively co-ordinated. The ORT Yearbook was again issued in U.S. and WOU editions and was, in effect, a joint enterprise. Through correspondence and personal contact, a considerable exchange of ideas has taken place.

Refugee Training at the Bramson School

The Bramson ORT Trade School opened its doors on November 1st, 1942. It is now in its 18th year, having provided training for almost 12,000 DP's, refugees and other Jewish immigrants. Through the effectiveness of its training and its contacts in the garment industry, it has placed many of its students in jobs.

The Hungarian Influx. During 1955 and 1956, enrollment declined as a result of decreased immigration. The closing of the school was regarded as imminent and the Litton School did, in fact, terminate in February 1957. An unexpected development altered this situation. In the

closing months of 1956, the Hungarian Uprising occurred and the subsequent exodus of 18,500 Jews took place, 5,000 of whom were admitted to the U.S. The school's decline was abruptly halted as Hungarian refugees began to enrol. In 1957, enrollment increased by almost one-third over that of the previous year. This higher level of operation held for 1958 and continued into 1959 by the end of which year, over 500 Hungarian refugees will have attended classes. Probably one out of ten Hungarian Jewish refugees in the U.S. has passed through the Bramson School.

In 1959 there were about 7,500 immigrants, many of whom were referred to the school by the New York Association for New Americans.

Enrollment during 1959 was 724, approximately the same number as the year before, tending to indicate that the school has reached a plateau, at least for the present, in the absence of any large new influx in a drastic decline in immigration.

A Continuing Service to Jewish Refugees. While Hungarians were the largest new group to come to the school in recent years, the greatest number of applicants continues to be the victims of the Hitler catastrophe. Eighty per cent of all students registered indicated a history of Nazi persecution (Hungarians included); fifty-five per cent gave their origins as Eastern or Central Europe, most of them having been in the U.S. from one to five years. The fact remains, therefore, that fifteen years after the war, despite drastic curtailment of immigration, significant numbers of victims of the European catastrophe continue to require the school's services. The advanced courses, in particular, are the recipients of such students. Since these courses are given exclusively to workers already employed in the garment trade, this fact would suggest that many of those who came in the post-war period and found employment in the garment industry are now ready for skill-upgrading. The School is well-known in immigrant circles and they turn to it as the natural place to receive such instruction.

Pattern of Operation. Classes are held in power sewing machine operation, special machine operation, pattern-making and grading, cloth cutting and marking. A course in corsetry is under consideration. The course in special machine operation is sponsored jointly with the Pleaters, Stitchers and Embroiderers' Association and the Embroiderers' Union. The school enjoys close co-operation with the Neckwear Workers' Union. Classes are held four days a week, between the hours of two and eight. Three classes in machine operation, of two hours each, are given daily. There are two classes in cutting and one in pattern-making, each meeting two hours weekly.

The Outlook. The School has maintained a successful record of placement of graduates. This is due to good relations with unions and employers' associations and the reputation of the school's training among employers who have taken on graduates in the past; many call the school when they need new workers.

A review of the condition of the school and the enrollment trends indicates that the school will continue to function at full or near-full capacity throughout the coming year.

American ORT Prospects

The above report should be considered a summary of the major features of American ORT activities during 1959. They indicate a year of progress, growth, firmer impact on the community and increased allocations to the overseas program. There is evidence of a rising understanding, sympathy and friendship towards ORT within the community.

We enter upon a new decade with a greatly improved capacity for fulfilling our obligations. The motivating force is our belief in the essential contribution which ORT makes to the improvement of economic conditions of Jewish communities overseas and to the basis for Jewish economic survival and progress.

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WOMEN'S AMERICAN ORT

End of a Year; End of a Decade

In 1959 Women's American ORT attained a National membership in excess of 50,000 and became a three-quarter million dollar per year contributor to the budget of the World ORT Union. Its chapter strength passed the 350 unit mark and distribution of organization strength in 21 states underlined its character as a National organization. Keeping pace with the growth and development about it, indeed gaining upon this pace, Women's American ORT has sustained its position as the largest organization in the ORT family, as the largest contributor through its membership fees among the ORT organizations to the central budget of World ORT Union.

The 1958/59 Fiscal Year

In the negotiated agreements with World ORT Union for the 1958/59 fiscal year, the Women's American ORT undertook a commitment of \$630,318.00 broken down as follows:

\$ 311,000.00	M.O.T. (central budget)
120,925.00	Social Assistance (country allocations)
64,460.00	Scholarship (Anières Institute - central budget)
25,600.00	Health (country allocation)
100,000.00	Tel Aviv (Women's American ORT, Aron Syngalowski Vocational Training Center contributions)
8,333.00	Women's International ORT (toward the latter's Ramat Gan project - central budget)

Membership and Expansion

The fiscal year 1957/58 ended with a gross membership of 47,498 of which 39,998 were registered as dues-paid and 7,500 were on retention.

Chapter strength of the organization also attained unprecedented levels. At the end of the 1957/58 fiscal year, chapter strength in the organization stood at 342. At the end of the 1958/59 fiscal year, it stood at 363; that is, a net gain of 21 additional units of organization in a one-year period.

With one notable exception, Women's American ORT has organizations in the major Jewish population areas of the United States. The organization's chapters and regions exist in strength in the North-Eastern areas, the Great Lakes area, the Mid-West, and the West Coast. There still remain in each of these areas isolated cities of intermediate or small Jewish community strength which do not as yet have chapters of Women's American ORT. The numbers of these cities in the areas indicated have been systematically reduced through our Key City Expansion campaigns.

The one area of the country which remains to be penetrated by Women's American ORT is the South, and particularly the deep South. Only recently

has Women's American ORT been in a position to make an effort in this direction. The Jewish communities of the South are generally scattered, small and geographically remote from the National Office and the areas of organization strength. Apart from their inaccessibility, tradition and entrenched community organization make more complex establishment of new organizations in these communities. Nevertheless, gratifying progress has been made in the past several years through the successful establishment of chapters of Women's American ORT in Cincinnati, Ohio; Atlanta, Georgia; and through the establishment of several chapters and a region in Florida. Within the past month, a new chapter was organized in Norfolk, Virginia. The progress made thus far provides good foundations for a progressive acceleration of the campaign for organization by Women's American ORT of numerous "Key Cities" in the South.

The Fifteenth Biennial Convention

The 15th Biennial Convention of Women's American ORT took place in Washington, D.C., September 21st to 24th, 1959. Reflecting the growth of Women's American ORT, the Convention was the largest in the organization's history. It was from many points of view also the most impressive. Some 1,000 delegates and alternates representing virtually every region and chapter of the organization assembled in Washington for the four-day session. Both accredited representation and attendance was some 30% greater than the 14th Biennial Convention held in 1957.

The pre-Convention full committee and commission meetings represented an innovation reflecting the greater maturity of the organization and the enhancement of the policy-making role of the National Convention.

The 6th Project - E.P.I.C.

The Convention voted to enhance the platform of Women's American ORT by the adoption of a sixth project, called EPIC. The projects of Women's American ORT are the planks of its public platform. In their totality, they reflect and codify the program of ORT applied to the American scene. They constitute the programmatic platform upon which the organization stands - i.e., the instrument which defines the unique and special role of Women's American ORT, which invests it with its distinctive character, and which differentiates its purpose and function from that of every other American women's organization. In organizational terms, the projects serve as the instruments for:

- (1) The indoctrination of the membership as to the purpose and role of ORT;
- (2) The education of the public in the objectives and activities of ORT;
- (c) The enrollment of new members; and
- (d) The stimulation of financial support from each member of the organization through realizing the maximum dues permitted by the contract.

Up to the time of the 15th Biennial Convention, the platform of Women's American ORT was comprised of five projects, namely:

Maintenance ORT Training (M.O.T.) - related to vocational education and training - to the schools, their operation, their maintenance and their equipment; Scholarship - related to support of the ORT Teachers' Training Program (Anières Institute); Guardianship - related to social assistance to needy students; food, clothing, dormitory, kitchen, dining, recreational and cultural facilities; Health - equipment and staffing of first-aid rooms and infirmaries; Tel-Aviv - related to the financing of the construction of the Aron Syngalowski Vocational Training Center in Israel.

The Full National Board Conference of Women's American ORT held in 1958 recognized that the establishment of an additional project, would help provide increased support to the World ORT Union and permit the enlarging of ORT activities in the social sphere.

The 1958 Conference of Women's American ORT recognized and delineated the two levels of vocational training in the World ORT Union program, namely, technical education and trade training. The first requires academic education on the high-school level, complemented by training in vocational skills provided by the ORT technical high schools. The end-products are highly skilled workmen and technicians. The second required less elementary schooling and less academic aptitude, but rather, essentially vocational aptitudes alone. The products of this training could become skilled workers capable through on-the-job training and experience of acquiring the knowledge and know-how for higher skills.

Women's American ORT referred to such trade-training as Earning Power Improvement Courses from which it derives the name EPIC. It recommended and pledged support to facilitate the systematic expansion of the ORT facilities for this phase of its work.

The Aron Syngalowski Center

The Convention confirmed the National Board recommendation that Women's American ORT, consistent with its original intent, undertake full responsibility for the total construction costs of the Aron Syngalowski Vocational Training Center. The original decision of Women's American ORT was indeed to undertake full responsibility for construction and set its goals, in accordance with the estimate of cost at that time, at \$500,000.00 to be pro-rated over a five-year period. The expansion of the plans and the consequent upward revision of the construction costs brought the real figure to \$1,100,000.00. The organization voted to accelerate its rate of payment by increasing its annual commitment on the Aron Syngalowski Center from \$100,000.00 to \$150,000.00 per year. On this revised schedule, the \$1,100,000.00 will have been met in the 1963/64 fiscal year.

The American Jewish Community - Obligations and Privileges

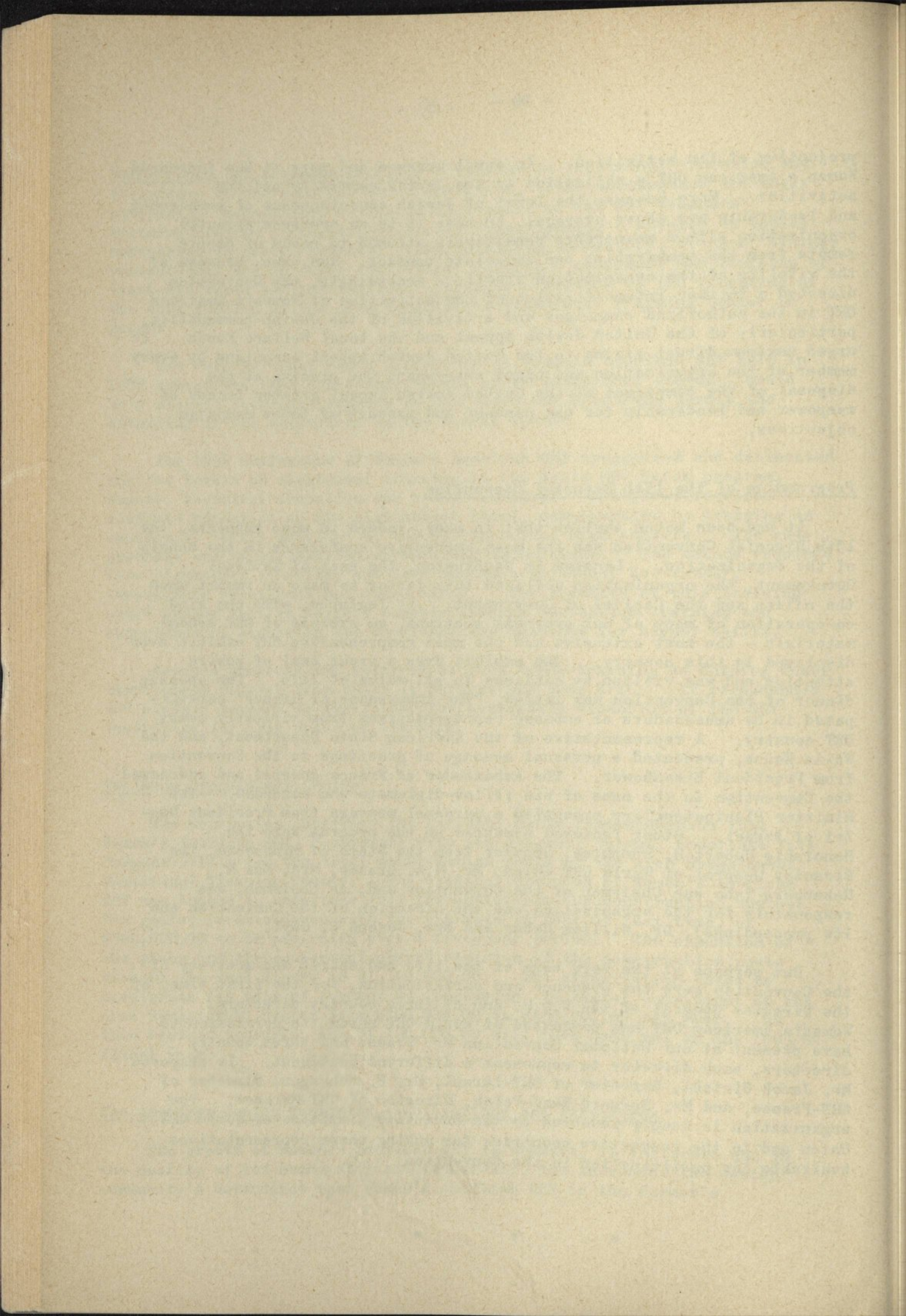
The growth of Women's American ORT in numbers, in influence and in the quality of its membership and leadership, has increased the Jewish community's dependence upon Women's American ORT in the former's

projection of its activities. In equal measure and more it has increased Women's American ORT's obligation to the Jewish community and its activities. More because the level of Jewish consciousness of membership and leadership are above average; because it is an overseas oriented organization with a membership sensitively attuned to needs of people remote from the memberships own immediate contact. and, too, because of the vitality of the organization itself. Accordingly, the Convention directed a further intensification of the activities of Women's American ORT in the authorized campaigns and activities of the Jewish communities, particularly of the United Jewish Appeal and the local Welfare Funds. It urged maximum direct giving to the United Jewish Appeal campaigns by every member of the organization and urged everywhere the placing at the disposal of the campaigns of the United Jewish Appeal greater forces of manpower and leadership for the conduct and pursuit of these campaign objectives.

Programming of the 15th Biennial Convention

It had been noted earlier that in many, indeed in most respects, the 15th Biennial Convention was the most impressive conference in the annals of the organization. Located in Washington, the seat of National Government, the organization utilized this factor to make an impact upon the nation and the Capitol of Government. It featured, with the kind co-operation of many of our overseas sections, an exhibit of ORT school materials - the most extensive and the most comprehensive ORT exhibit ever displayed in this country. The exhibit drew a great deal of public attention and was visited by citizens in all walks of life. The opening dinner of the Convention was titled, "The Ambassadorial Dinner" participated in by ambassadors or embassy representatives from virtually every ORT country. A representative of the American State Department, and the White House, presented a personal message of greetings to the Convention from President Eisenhower. The Ambassador of France greeted and addressed the Convention in the name of his fellow-diplomats who attended. The Minister Plenipotentiary presented a personal message from President Ben-Zvi of Israel. Other featured speakers on the program were the Honorable Hubert H. Humphrey, Senator from the State of Minnesota, the Director General of World ORT Union, Mr. M.A. Braude, Mrs. Max M. Rosenberg (who was Chairman of the Convention and, as Chairman, was responsible for the organization and the direction of the Convention and its proceedings), Dr. William Haber and Mrs. Joseph C. Gayl.

But perhaps at the very core of the life and spirit and activity of the Convention were the presence and participation, for the first time, of the Director General of the W.O.U. and of three country directors. Women's American ORT had requested of World ORT Union its permission to have present at our National Convention Mr. Braude and three country directors, each director to represent a different continent. It proposed Mr. Jacob Oleiski, Director of ORT-Israel, Mr. F. Schragger, Director of ORT-France, and Mr. Bernard Wand-Polak, Director of ORT-Morocco. The organization is deeply indebted to the Executive Committee of World ORT Union and to the respective countries for making these representatives available for participation in the Convention.



SOUTH AFRICA

SOUTH AFRICA

In this country, ORT and OZE are combined into one organization and, consequently, some of ORT's activities are inextricably bound up with those of OZE. This applies particularly to the Women's Section of the South African ORT-OZE. The local activities of ORT are handled by the Vocational Guidance Bureau.

Vocational Guidance Bureau

During 1959 the Bureau helped more than 1,000 youths and adults with their vocational problems.

More than 300 people were placed in employment, most of them in such trades as auto-mechanics, panel-beating, machine-operating, tool and die-making, compositing, Diesel mechanics, hairdressing and nursing.

The South African ORT-OZE has the privilege of being the only non-governmental institution allowed to give the Aptitude Tests formulated by the National Institute for Personnel Research and, during 1959, about 250 young people were tested by this method.

Through the Bureau, the Bursary Fund of the South African ORT-OZE continues to subsidize needy youngsters at the Trade Schools and Technical Colleges. Approximately 20 bursaries are given annually to assist boys and girls training for trades and industry.

The Vocational Guidance Bureau also provides grants for gifted students attending university courses related to productive occupations such as engineering, architecture, veterinary science and scientific research.

Wood and Metalwork Classes

Through the Bureau, the South African ORT-OZE sponsors manual-training projects at three Johannesburg Jewish schools, and the Cape Town branch sponsors manual-training centers at the Herzlia primary and high schools. In addition to these classes, hobby centers have been established in Johannesburg and Cape Town where Jewish youths can spend some of their leisure time in a constructive manner, becoming acquainted with manual work.

Annual exhibitions of the work done by the pupils are held and, at the Jewish Government school, prizes are awarded to the best boy and girl students. An exhibition of wood and metalwork is also held regularly at the King David School, and the participation of the South African ORT-OZE is enthusiastically acclaimed by the school bodies.

Cape Town ORT-OZE

The Cape Town branch of the ORT-OZE sponsors manual-training centers

at the Herzlia primary and high schools. It has its own vocational guidance and placement services and runs a hobby center for boys and a dressmaking class for women.

The ORT-OZE in Cape Town is responsible for establishing a Sheltered Employment Council which now functions as an independent body attempting to place handicapped people in employment. During the past year its activities have considerably increased.

Annual General Meeting

The Annual General Meeting, held in November of this year, announced that the South African ORT-OZE would subsidize a Board of Jewish Education project to establish a vocational training center for Jewish youth at the King David High School in Johannesburg, thus making it possible for students to take vocational training for matriculation. The project was made possible by the Executive's decision to sell the Lazarus Training Farm.

The meeting received reports from Mrs. E. Lefkowitz on behalf of the Chairman of the Women's Section, Mrs. N. Leveson; from Mr. S. Kessel, Vice-Chairman of the S.A. ORT-OZE, who had just returned from a five-months tour abroad, and from Mr. I. Levinson, Chairman of the Vocational Guidance Bureau.

The following were elected to office for the ensuing year: Mesdames F. Feldman and M. Furman, Messrs. I. Jaffe, L.A. Lipshitz, M. Kentridge, A. Shaban, Honorary Presidents: Mr. L.A. Lipshitz, Chairman: Mrs. F. Feldman and Mr. S. Kessel, Vice-Chairmen: Mr. I. Levinson, Hon. Secretary: Mr. A. Navias, Hon. Treasurer: Messrs. S. Goldblatt, S. Jacobson, B. Lasersohn, E. Bernstein, J. Zybutz, Rabbi M. Elton, Dr. F.A.H. De Beer, M.L. Rosin, P. Zelikow, N. Winik, Mesdames S. Kaganton, A. Lasersohn, R. Miller, N. Leveson, Executive Committee.

South African Women's ORT-OZE

The function of the Women's Section of South African ORT-OZE is two-fold: to support specific projects of the ORT and OZE overseas and to keep the work of both organizations before the eyes of the South African Jewish public through publicity, membership drives and representation on and co-operation with other women's organizations.

The past year has been one of consolidation. It has also seen the realization of a long-cherished dream - the provision of funds towards the erection of a wing of the Agro-Mechanics center in Nathanya, Israel, which will allow the name of the Women's Section of South African ORT-OZE to figure permanently in the ORT program there.

"ORT Day" was marked in South Africa by a special reception in Johannesburg, attended by representatives from the major women's organization there. On the eve of this occasion, Mrs. R. Feldman, Vice-President of the International Women's ORT, gave an impressive talk on ORT activities, beamed over the national radio hook-up.

The reception was addressed by Mrs. F. Doran, wife of the Consul for Israel, who expressed Israel's gratitude for the invaluable training which ORT provides for its young citizens. Mrs. Ian Maltz, Mayoress of Johannesburg, commended the spirit of self-sacrifice and service for which the organization was noted in its work of rehabilitation and training. Others who brought greetings were: Mr. A. Shaban, President of World OSE, Mr. Lipshitz, Chairman of the South African ORT-OZE, Mrs. Inez Gordon, National President of the South African Women's Zionist Council and Mrs. Freda Feldman on behalf of the Women's International ORT.

Membership Drive

Intensive propaganda was undertaken during the year to increase membership, and a fair response was received. The organization is, at present, intensifying this part of its program and aims to double its membership during 1960.

Co-operation with other Organizations

A spirit of friendly co-operation exists between the Women's Section and other organizations and members gave freely of their time to assist the Union of Jewish Women of South Africa, the Women's Zionist Council and the Women's UCF Campaign.

Fund-raising Functions

During the year, the Women's Section combined with six other charities to hold a musical revue. The event was an outstanding financial success and added considerably to ORT funds. Over and above the financial benefit, the Section gained from the experience of team-work on so large a scale.

Other fund-raising functions included an All Day Fete, a morning market and a steady stream of minor functions such as cake, book and jumble sales, card afternoons, etc.

As a result of the success of the fund-raising activities during the period under review, the Women's Section was able to meet all the commitments it had undertaken for the year. These included contributions to the ORT Teachers' Training Institute at Anières, the Michaela Syngalowski Training School for Girls, Kfar Malal, the OZE home for children suffering from rheumatic fever and other heart diseases, the Foster Parent Scheme, a number of bursaries and the wing of the Agro-Mechanics center.

Locally, the Women's Section contributed towards the Bursary Fund of the organization, which maintains five bursaries, and made a financial grant to the newly established student youth center, Hillel House, which was opened this year in Johannesburg.

Annual General Meeting

The Annual General Meeting of the Women's Section was held during August 1959, and was addressed by Mr. Leo Schwarz, Adviser to Jewish students at South African universities. Messages were brought by representatives of local organizations as well as by the wife of the Consul for Israel and others.

This year saw the growth of the Women's Section which was inaugurated in Cape Town last year. Firm support was given to the central committee by the Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, Bloemfontein, Benoni, Vereeniging and Krugersdorp branches which continue to support all the projects and contribute towards the Section's commitments.

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THROUGHOUT SOUTH AFRICA, STUDENT TURNOVER DURING THE PAST YEAR WAS 310 AND THE STUDENT BODY AS OF JANUARY 1, 1960, WAS 310.

SOUTH AMERICA

S O U T H A M E R I C A

A World ORT Union delegate was appointed this year to the South American ORT Federation charged with the following:

1. to activate the ORT program in Latin-America
2. to examine the financial situation of the school network
3. to increase the fund-raising potential of this area.

Major efforts along these lines were concentrated in Argentina which has the largest Latin-American Jewish community and considerable progress can already be reported.

ARGENTINA

The first results were to be seen at the Buenos Aires ORT centers which, last year, were faced with a million-peso deficit. This deficit has largely disappeared and ORT now envisages the practical realization of certain vocational projects long overdue.

Courses in mechanics, lathe-operation, television, radio, telephone installation, furs and agro-mechanics were conducted during the year. The course for furriers was opened in conjunction with a furriers' co-operative which undertook to employ course graduates at good salaries. This course is of particular importance as the fur trade is developing and skilled workers are scarce. The radio and television courses have been transformed into a higher-level technical school and an industrial commission has been set up to supervise and administer it.

Plans for the establishment of a secretarial school have been completed. The Olivetti firm agreed to put Yiddish and Spanish typewriters at ORT's disposal, free of charge.

Three ORT schools are functioning in the colonies of the Jewish Colonization Association (JCA). They are the schools for agro-mechanics at Dominguez and for cutting and sewing in Clara and Dominguez. The agro-mechanics school meets a crying need and enjoys great popularity. Its technical standard has been praised by many visitors, including key representatives of the JCA and Mr. Fernandez, Vice-Governor of the Entre-Rios province. The Vice-Governor expressed his appreciation of the work done by this school and invited the school staff and student body to participate in an agricultural exhibition. They were subsequently awarded a medal of merit at this exhibition.

The students are not exclusively from Dominguez. They come from other colonies, some as distant as Rivera some 400 miles away. ORT graduate mechanics working in these colonies are of great assistance in furthering the development of these rural centers.

The needlework schools in Clara and Dominguez are attended by women and girls from the Jewish colonies. The schools have set a high standard

and have become social and cultural centers for the Jewish women of these areas.

URUGUAY

Despite great financial difficulties in 1959, the normal schedule of teaching programs was conducted at the ORT school in Montevideo. The sections included mechanics, electricity, agro-mechanics and ladies' dressmaking.

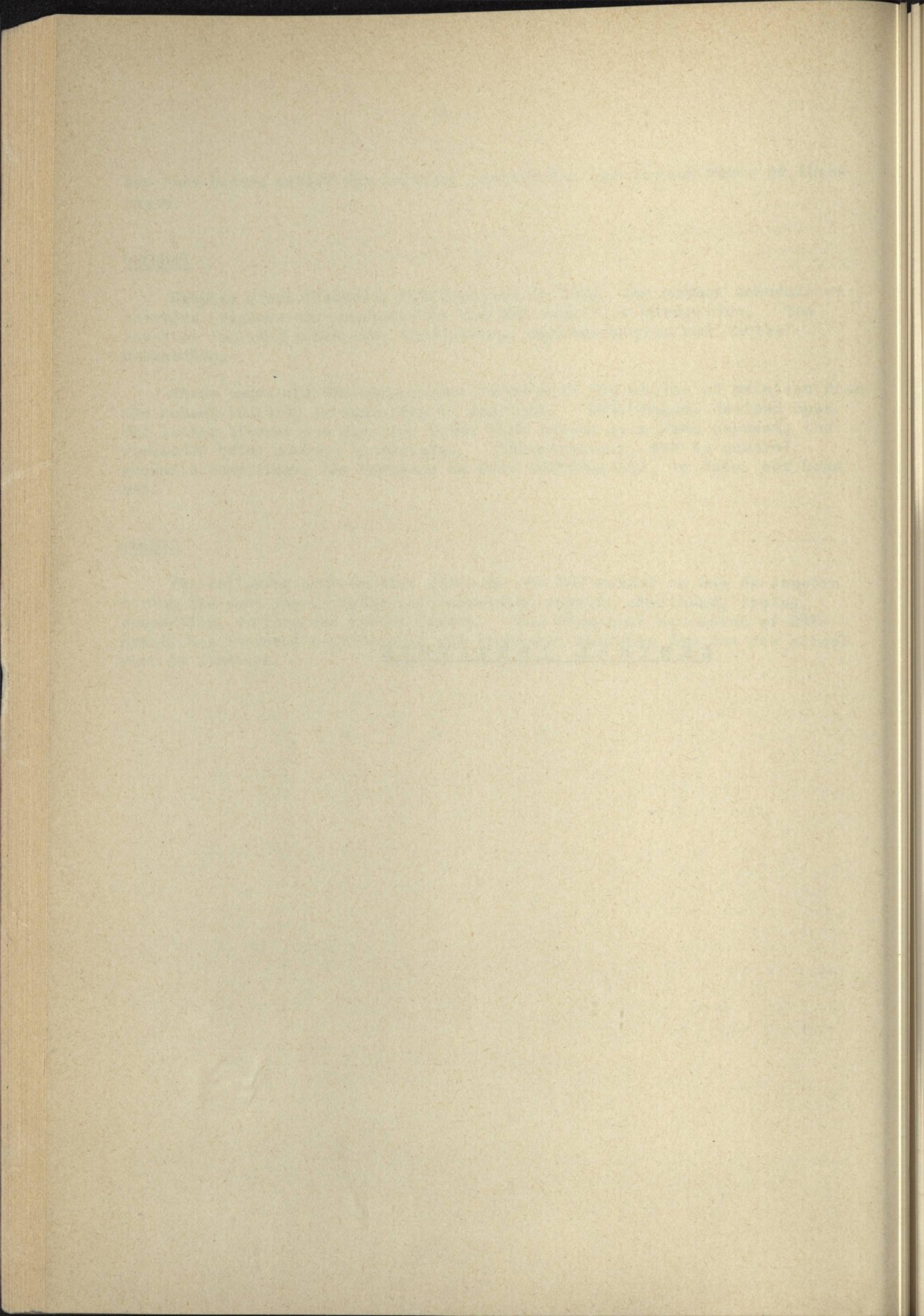
Three years ago ORT-Uruguay was faced with the choice of eviction from the school building or acquiring it outright. ORT-Uruguay decided upon the latter alternative and some funds were raised as a down payment, the remainder being covered by mortgage. Unfortunately, due to general economic conditions, the mortgage on this building has, to date, not been met.

BRAZIL

The following courses were given by the ORT school in Rio de Janeiro during the past year: radio and television repair, shorthand, typing, accounting, cutting and needle trades. The financial situation of ORT-Brazil has improved considerably and increased activity for the new school year is foreseen.

* * *

CENTRAL INSTITUTE



CENTRAL INSTITUTE

This year, the Central Institute celebrated its 10th year of existence. During this period, nearly 200 young men qualified for instructorship certificates in the following trades: mechanics, auto-mechanics, electro-mechanics, the metal trades, technical installations, cabinet-making and construction drawing. The students were recruited from 16 countries in Europe, Asia, Africa and America. A total of 150 graduate instructors from Anières were assigned to teaching posts in ORT schools in Israel, Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Iran, France, Belgium and Italy; some are employed in army workshops or in other vocational schools, others have responsible jobs in industry. The Anières instructors currently make up an important part of the teaching staff in ORT schools throughout the world and many have made a major contribution to the development of the ORT network.

The operational side of the 1959 program consisted in:

1. Training of instructors
2. Perfection courses for a group of 17 agro-mechanics from Israel
3. Perfection courses for a group of 11 foremen from Israel
4. Training of technicians.

Training of Instructors

The Central Institute carried on routine activity until July. At this time, 31 students from the precision-mechanics, electro-technics and metal-trades sections applied for the Certificate of Professional Aptitude Examination before a commission of Geneva cantonal experts and passed successfully. They at once began their practical "stage" in Swiss industry to prepare for final examinations in 1960.

Perfection Courses for Agro-mechanics

This course had its inception in an agreement between Israel's Rupin Agricultural Institute and the World ORT Union for the benefit of 17 instructors from various types of agricultural settlements.

The course began in September 1958 and ended in April 1959. The program was divided into two main parts: 1) theoretical and practical preparation (including courses in mathematics, physics, chemistry, metal-trades, technology, machine elements, technical drawing and practical work in forging, welding and general mechanics) and 2) technical perfection courses (technology of tractors and other agricultural machines, practical work on agricultural machines in the workshop and in the field). Several courses were organized in various factories in French and German Switzerland for actual demonstration purposes.

In addition, a series of lectures and films on agricultural mechanics was organized and visits to Swiss factories and important exhibitions were arranged. Prior to the end of the course, the group was sent to England for a period of training in specialized agricultural equipment factories,

including Ford Mechanized Farming in Boreham, Essex; Massey-Ferguson in Stoneleigh Abbey and International Harvester in London and Doncaster.

Perfection Courses for Foremen

A special course for a group of 11 technicians and foremen from Israel was organized in co-operation with the Israel Ministry of Labor, the Histadruth and the International Labor Office during the months of February to June 1959. All course participants were already experienced in their trades. They were chosen from various state and private enterprises, such as the National Water Supply Company, Dead Sea Works Ltd., Haifa Port Authorities, textile factories, construction establishments and tobacco manufacturing plants.

The program comprised practical on-the-job training in Swiss industry and a theoretical course dealing with workshop organization, planning, work supervision, accident prevention, social problems, labor legislation and the vocational training of workers. The courses were handled by eminent Swiss specialists.

Training of Technicians

There is currently a decreasing demand for the type of ORT school instructor previously trained at the Institute. ORT organizations request instructors of a higher technical level because part of their network has been transformed into secondary technical schools. The ORT Union consequently has decided to modify the Central Institute program for some years to come, in order to meet this demand. Such a program will be conducted in conjunction with the "Ecole Supérieure Technique" in Geneva and will train technicians in mechanics, electricity and branches of engineering. Upon completion of their studies, these technicians will also be competent as technical instructors in the fields of: industrial drawing, general and vocational technology, physics, chemistry, applied arithmetic etc. There is also a great demand for highly qualified technical personnel in industry and in the spheres of scientific research.

In October, 33 students, chosen from among 100 candidates in Israel, Iran, Tunisia, Greece, Morocco and Algeria, were admitted to the Institute. They have been divided into two categories: group A, preparing for the second year of the "Ecole Supérieure Technique" of Geneva; and group B, preparing for the first year. The students will also follow a general cultural program, with special emphasis on Jewish history and tradition. The Institute curriculum includes Hebrew and a Seminar of Jewish studies.

"Stagiaires"

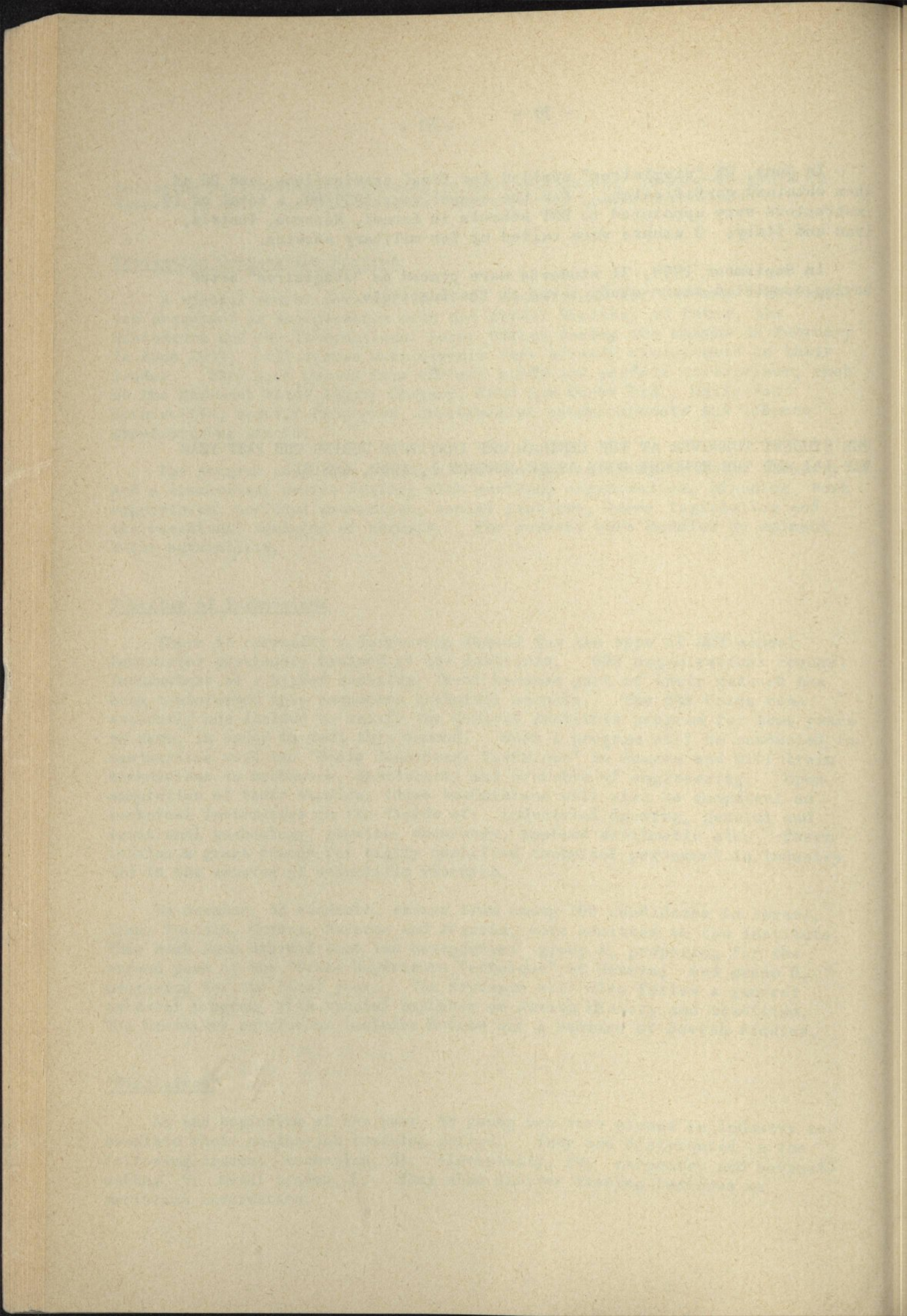
At the beginning of the year, 48 young men were placed in industry to complete their on-the-job training period. They are distributed in the following trades: mechanics, 21; electricity, 14; carpentry and cabinet-making, 5; metal trades, 8. They also deliver evening lectures as assistant instructors.

In June, 25 "stagiaires" applied for final examinations, and 22 of them obtained certificates. For the school year 1959/60, a total of 19 instructors were appointed to ORT schools in Israel, Morocco, Tunisia, Iran and Italy; 5 others were called up for military service.

In September 1959, 31 students were placed as "stagiaires" after having completed their study terms at the Institute.

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THE STUDENT TURNOVER AT THE CENTRAL ORT INSTITUTE DURING THE PAST YEAR WAS 141 AND THE STUDENT BODY AS OF JANUARY 1, 1960, WAS 81.



WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL ORT

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL ORT

In spite of the fact that the pledge given at the 75th anniversary Congress was fulfilled and oversubscribed a year ago, the affiliates of Women's International ORT voted to continue the project of equipping the Girls' Center at Ramat Gan for the year 1959.

This school is still in the process of being built, and the progress is encouraging. The scope of the plans has been increased to such an extent that the ORT Center at Ramat Gan will be one of the outstanding school developments in the State of Israel.

It is expected to be ready for the opening of the 1960 school year. This school will be a source of pride to all who have participated in its development, and already sums have been received for next year. It is expected that larger sums will be needed to equip laboratories, workshops and departments of ceramics, haute couture and arts and crafts, as well as a kitchen, dining hall, medical-examination rooms and an auditorium with an adequate library and study hall.

British Women's ORT

Four chapters have been initiated in London during the past year. The President reports a "new look" in British Women's ORT and is encouraged by its progress. BWO has extended its co-operation to CORRA which is a combined appeal for World Refugee Year to take care of Jewish relief and rehabilitation needs, and has been a most valuable asset in supplying manpower and material assistance.

Canadian Women's ORT

A new chapter with over 200 members has been opened in Winnipeg. Emphasis on expansion, membership and fund-raising have produced most gratifying results. In the year 1959, Canadian Women's ORT has succeeded in raising funds over and above their commitments. One of the outstanding occasions of the year, a Grand Ball and Dinner at the new Queen Elizabeth Hotel in Montreal, was attended by 800 people. The women worked tirelessly to bring about this brilliant result. Women's Canadian ORT is on the threshold of a new era of increased activity on all fronts.

Women's Israel ORT

Expansion and membership growth have been emphasized in the past year, and Israel Women's ORT has now five chapters in Tel-Aviv, one in Jerusalem and one in Nathanya. The members work on behalf of the schools in their area and the Executive undertakes unnumerable responsibilities connected with the network of schools in Israel. All the groups are busy thinking of new ways to encourage fund-raising. A sizable sum was realized at a Purim Ball in Nathanya, attended by 450 people. A three-session seminar on organizational techniques attracted quite a large audience.

Women's Committee of French ORT

This active branch of Women's International ORT continued its most fruitful efforts to support the program in Paris and has extended its many activities. A French Women's ORT section in Marseilles has recently been founded. In the course of a recent meeting, a most representative committee was formed with the active help of the wife of the Israeli Consul General in Marseilles.

Swiss Women's ORT

A national office of the Swiss Women's ORT has been established in Geneva. Under its aegis, a consolidation of the four cantons of Geneva, Basle, Zurich and Berne will coordinate and facilitate the development of activities in all areas of Switzerland. Lausanne has formed a women's group under the careful guidance of the national office. The Swiss Women's ORT has adopted the Deaf School in Casablanca as a special project. They have participated in the Ramat Gan project from its inception and give most valuable support to the Anières Institute. Reports of well-attended and well-planned functions are a source of prestige to ORT as well as a means of invaluable assistance.

South African Women's ORT

South African Women's ORT was the first organization to have transferred to Geneva its full 1960 support for the Ramat Gan project. This year they have participated in the development of the new Agro-mechanics building at Nathanya and they have assisted the school at Ashkelon. They have a most effective propaganda program reaching out to the citizens of their country through every medium at their command.

Stockholm Jewish Club

Stockholm women regularly transmit sums for the support of our Israel project. Their deep interest in the work of ORT has been responsible for much of the good will from which our organization benefits.

Highlights

Canada accepted the Honor Roll System this year, with 300 women participating. This scheme, which involves a \$25 membership per capita and offers a national drawing for an overseas journey as a prize, proved a singular success during its first year.

ORT Day was celebrated in all the countries listed above, with the exception of Sweden, and we hope that the 80th anniversary year of ORT will result in ORT Day participation in all countries where we have affiliates.

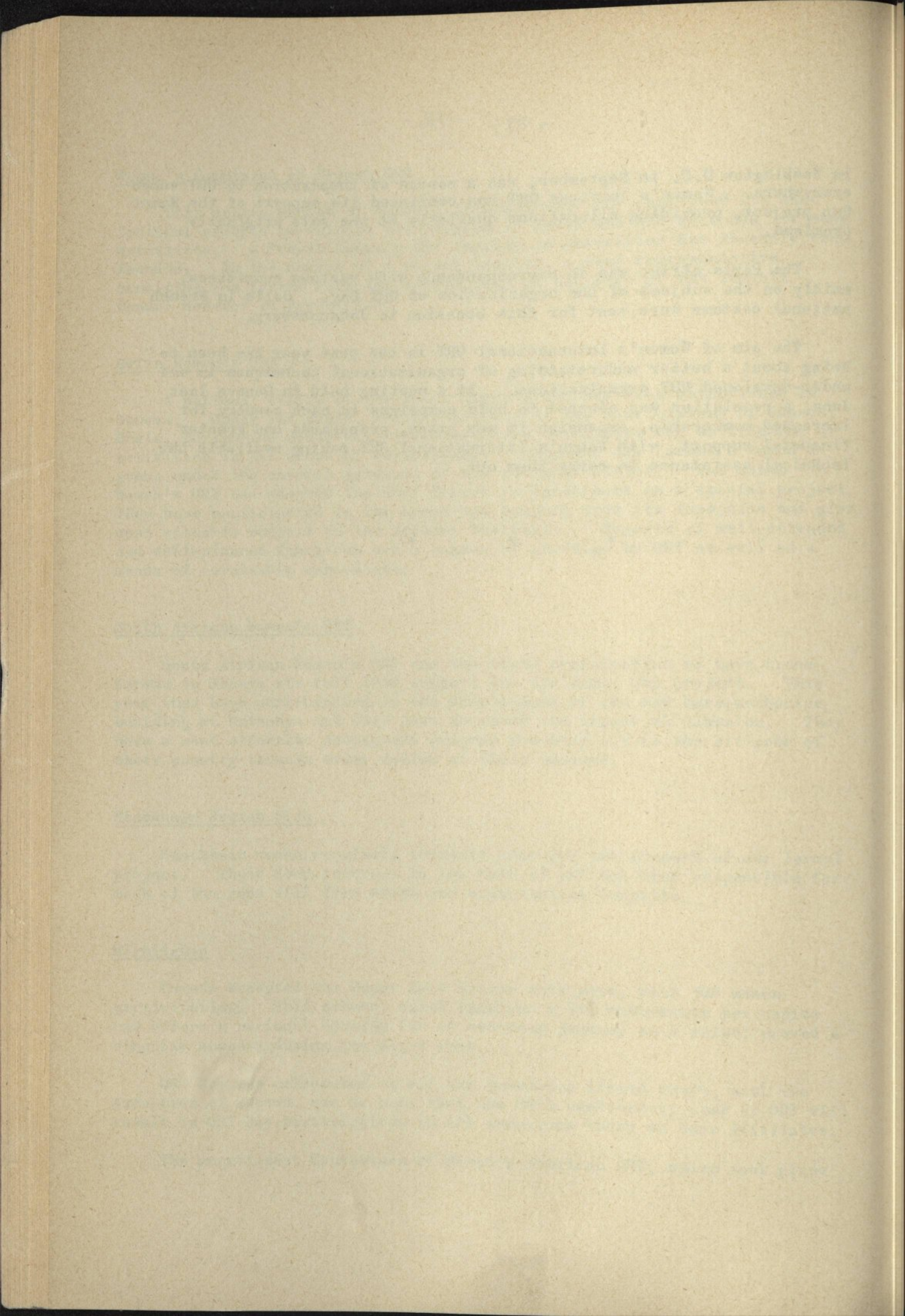
The magnificent Convention of Women's American ORT, which took place

in Washington D.C. in September, was a source of inspiration to ORT women everywhere. Women's American ORT has continued its support of the Ramat Gan project, providing allocations quarterly at the rate originally promised.

The Paris office was in correspondance with various committees, mainly on the subject of the organization of ORT Day. Dolls in French national costume were sent for this occasion to Johannesburg.

The aim of Women's International ORT in the past year has been to bring about a better understanding of organizational techniques in all under-developed ORT organizations. At a meeting held in Geneva last June, a resolution was adopted to hold campaigns in each country for increased membership, expansion in new areas, propaganda and greater financial support, with Women's International ORT making available the technical assistance to carry them out.

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STUDENT BODY

AS OF JANUARY 1st, 1960

STANDARD BOOK

OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

STUDENT BODY AS OF JANUARY 1st, 1960

ALGERIA

ALGIERS Day Schools

General Class	57	
Fitting	23	
Electricity	<u>23</u>	103

Preparatory Class

Mechanics	18	
Secretarial	<u>20</u>	38

Courses

Secretarial	6	
Secretarial & Typewriting	14	
Shorthand & Typewriting	20	
Typewriting	<u>19</u>	59

CONSTANTINE Day Schools

General Class	26	
Fitting	15	
Electricity	<u>11</u>	52

Courses

Shorthand & Typewriting		15
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Apprentices

Complementary Courses	23	
Apprentices supervised	<u>86</u>	109

ORAN Day School

Electricity		42
Apprentices - Complem. Course		<u>16</u>
		434

ARGENTINA

BUENOS AIRES Day School

Mechanics		3
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Workshops and Courses

Mechanics (Turning)	7	
Radio and Telephone	26	
Television (2 sections)	26	
Furriers	<u>13</u>	72

JULIO LEWIN Workshop

Agro-mechanics (Hachsharah)		16
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DOMINGUEZ Day School

Agro-mechanics		10
Workshop f. Sewing & Cutting (3 sect.)		19
Manual Training		<u>14</u>
		134

AUSTRIA

VIENNA Workshops and Courses

Auto-mechanics	30	
Welding	15	
Radio-technics	11	
Dressmaking	25	
Photography	14	
Hairdressing	18	
Cosmetics	12	
Confectionery-cooking	18	
Shorthand & Typewriting	<u>7</u>	150

TRAIKIRCHEN Workshops and Courses

Knitting	13	
Mechan. Knitting	9	
Photography	<u>11</u>	33

ASTEN Workshops and Courses

Dressmaking (5 Sections)	74	
Lingerie	12	
Leatherwork	10	
Machine Knitting (4 sections)	48	
Bookbinding (2 Sections)	20	
Material-painting (2 sect.)	15	
Photography	<u>10</u>	189

LINZ Workshops and Courses

Dressmaking (2 sections)	22	
Trousermaking	<u>15</u>	37

SALZBURG USEP Workshops

Dressmaking (3 sect.)	45	
Confectionery	<u>9</u>	54

INNSBRUCK USEP Workshops

Television (2 Sections)	18	
Radio-technics (2 Sections)	16	
Dressmaking (2 Sections)	31	
Shirtmaking (2 Sections)	<u>20</u>	85

STEYR USEP Workshop

Dressmaking		8
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WELS USEP Workshop

Dressmaking		<u>7</u>
		563

BELGIUM

ANTWERP Workshops and Courses

Electro-Radio-technics	8	
Dressmaking	17	
Diamond Technicians	<u>18</u>	43
Manual Training		387

<u>I S R A E L continued</u>				
<u>BNEI-BRAK Day Schools</u>				
Dressmaking	71			
Domestic Science	<u>29</u>	100		
<u>HERZLIAH Day School</u>				
Locksmithy	73			
<u>Pre-Vocational Schools</u>				
Locksmithy	45			
Dressmaking	<u>43</u>	88		
<u>Apprentices - Locksmithy</u>				26
<u>AFFULEH Day School</u>				
Mechanics			33	
<u>Pre-Vocational Schools</u>				
Locksmithy	128			
Dressmaking	<u>134</u>	262		
<u>HOLON Day Schools</u>				
Locksmithy	48			
Mechanics - Locksmithy	23			
Locksmithy ("Sandwich")	<u>35</u>	106		
<u>Pre-Vocational Schools</u>				
Locksmithy	72			
Dressmaking	<u>79</u>	151		
<u>ASHKELON Day Schools</u>				
Locksmithy	38			
Dressmaking	<u>24</u>	62		
<u>Pre-Vocational Schools</u>				
Locksmithy	59			
Dressmaking	<u>84</u>	143		
<u>LYDDA Day Schools</u>				
Locksmithy ("Sandwich")	38			
Locksmithy	20			
Mechanics- Locksmithy	<u>26</u>	84		
<u>Pre-Vocational Schools</u>				
Locksmithy	137			
Dressmaking	<u>99</u>	236		
<u>Classes for Backward Children</u>				
Carpentry	31			
Dressmaking	<u>29</u>	60		
<u>Apprenticeship - Complem. Courses</u>				57
<u>KFAR-ATA Pre-Vocational Schools</u>				
Locksmithy	46			
Dressmaking	<u>51</u>	97		
<u>KFAR-SABA Day School</u>				
Locksmithy			42	
<u>KFAR-CITRIN Day School</u>				
Agro-mechanics				75
<u>TEL-LITWINSKY Day School</u>				
Carpentry				18
<u>KFAR MONASH Workshop</u>				
Agro-mechanics				<u>30</u>
				5,620
<u>I T A L Y</u>				
<u>ROME Day Schools</u>				
Electro-mechanics			38	
Electronics			25	
Mechanics			52	
Secretarial			<u>36</u>	151
<u>Workshops and Courses</u>				
Electro-mechanics			21	
Dressmaking			<u>20</u>	41
<u>Complementary Courses</u>				
Mechanics (5 Sections)			60	
Electro-mechanics			15	
Electricians (3 Sections)			39	
Upholstery (2 Sections)			30	
Salesgirls (4 Sections)			<u>48</u>	192
<u>Manual Training</u>				
				144
<u>MILAN Day Schools</u>				
Mechanics			47	
Television			<u>46</u>	93
<u>Workshops and Courses</u>				
Mechanics (2 Sections)			30	
Radio-technics (2 Sections)			<u>43</u>	73
<u>Complementary Courses</u>				
Mechanics (4 Sections)			77	
Electricity (4 Sections)			89	
Radio-technics (3 Sections)			72	
Carpentry (2 Sections)			29	
Tinsmithy			20	
Hydraulics (2 Sections)			<u>45</u>	332
<u>Manual Training</u>				
				204
<u>TRIESTE Workshops</u>				
Radio-technics			19	
Lingerie			19	
Upholstery (2 Sections)			<u>34</u>	72
<u>Complementary Courses</u>				
Ready-made Clothes (5 Sect.)			149	
Leatherwork (5 Sections)			<u>146</u>	295
<u>Manual Training</u>				
				28

ITALIE continued

LEGHORN Workshops and Courses

Dressmaking (2 Sections)	30	
Ready-made Clothes f. Children	14	
Knitting	<u>15</u>	59

FLORENCE Workshops and Courses

Ready-made Clothes (2 Sect.)	40	
Building Design (3 Sections)	<u>51</u>	91

S. ANTONIO USEP Workshops

Auto-mechanics	42	
Carpentry	20	
Dressmaking	<u>22</u>	84
		<u>1.859</u>

MOROCCO

CASABLANCA / AIN SEBAA Day Schools

Mechanics	180	
Auto-mechanics	42	
Coachwork	58	
Coppersmithsy (Cauldron Manuf.)	53	
Aviation	39	
Electro-mechanics	68	
Telephones	55	
Radio	61	
Electrical Installations	71	
Carpentry & Cabinet Work	10	
Mechanical Drawing	40	
Architectural Drawing	<u>47</u>	724

Brevets

Brevet Industrial Mechanics	33	
Brevet Industrial Electricity	<u>13</u>	46

Workshop f. Carpentry

		12
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CASABLANCA / VAL D'ANFA Day Schools

Dressmaking	103	
Ready-made Clothes	32	
Cosmetics	19	
Laboratory Assistants	63	
Secretarial	55	
Window-dressing	<u>16</u>	288

Preparatory Classes

Dressmaking (2 Sections)	45	
Laboratory Assistants	30	
Ready-made Clothes (2 Sections)	<u>54</u>	129

CASABLANCA Workshops for Adults

Mechanics	21	
Electrical Installations (Build.)	17	
Sanitary Installations	<u>19</u>	57

"TORA U'MLACHA" -Dressmaking (4 Sect.)

		100
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Pre-apprenticeship

Mechanics (2 Sections)	60	
Woodwork (2 Sections)	<u>56</u>	116
<u>Institute for the Deaf</u>		77

CASABLANCA continued

Apprentices Complementary Courses

General Mechanics	20	
Electricity	18	
Needle Trades	70	
Industrial Drawing	20	
Welding-Plumbing	21	
Preparatory Courses	84	
Elementary Courses	176	
Advanced Courses	129	
Arabic Language	32	
Graduating Class	<u>32</u>	602

Apprentices supervised

		714
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MARRAKESH Day School

Mechanics		31
<u>Preparatory Class - Mechanics</u>		16

TETUAN Day Schools

Mechanics	41	
Electro-mechanics	16	
Dressmaking	<u>37</u>	94

Manual Training

		<u>50</u>
		3.056

POLAND

WROCLAW Workshops and Courses

General Mechanics	23	
Refrigeration	10	
Locksmithy	8	
Electrical Installations	19	
Sewing & Cutting (3 Sect.)	67	
Corset-making	21	
Suitcase-making	13	
Knitting-Weaving	26	
Glass-making (Tubes)	11	
Neon advertisement lighting	12	
Bookkeeping	<u>32</u>	242

Industrial Apprentices

		185
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Manual Training

		50
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LEGNICA Workshops and Courses

Locksmithy	17	
Turning	16	
Electricity	30	
Radio-technics	8	
Cabinet & Carpet-making	13	
Sewing and Cutting (2 Sect.)	62	
Knitting	23	
Carpet-making	10	
Plastics	14	
Chem. Laboratory Assistants	<u>24</u>	217

Industrial Apprentices

		265
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Manual Training

		142
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P O L A N D continued

WARSAW Workshops and Courses

Electricity	11	
Radio-technics	12	
Sewing & Cutting f. Children (2 Sections)	34	
Cutting	13	
Sewing and Cutting (3 Sections)	61	
Shirtmaking (2 Sections)	29	
Leatherwork	7	
Knitting	10	
Overlock	4	
Machine Knitting	10	
Plastics	10	201

Industrial Apprentices 73

WALBRZYCH Workshops and Courses

General Mechanics	16	
Sewing and Cutting (2 Sections)	37	
Cutting	19	
Shirtmaking	15	87

Industrial Apprentices 39

Manual Training 55

LODZ Workshops and Courses

Sewing & Cutting f. Children	13	
Sewing & Cutting (2 Sections)	34	
Embroidery	10	
Ladies' Hairdressing	21	78

Industrial Apprentices 18

Manual Training 45

SZCZECIN Workshops and Courses

Locksmithy	8	
Sewing & Cutting (2 Sections)	55	63

Industrial Apprentices 6

Manual Training 44

DZIERZONIOW Workshops and Courses

Sewing and Cutting	20	
Slipper Manufacture	5	25

Industrial Apprentices 17

Manual Training 64

ZARY Workshops and Courses

Ready-made Clothes	9	
Carpet-making	7	
Stair-Carpet	10	26

Industrial Apprentices 10

Manual Training 42

SWIDNICA - Workshop f. Turning 16

Industrial Apprentices 15

ZGORZELEC Workshop Ready-made Clothes 17

Industrial Apprentices 12

KATOWICE Industrial Apprentices 19

BIELAWA

Industrial Apprentices 10

Manual Training 20

BIELSKO-BIALA

Workshop f. Sewing and Cutting 17

Industrial Apprentices 3

BYTOM - Industrial Apprentices 29

GLIWICE Workshops and Courses

General Mechanics	11	
Radio-technics	23	
Sewing and Cutting	22	56

Industrial Apprentices 35

ZABRZE Workshops and Courses

Sewing and Cutting	14	
Hairdressing	28	42

KRAKOW

Workshop f. Sewing and Cutting 13

Industrial Apprentices 13

CZESTOCHOWA

Workshop f. Sewing and Cutting 13

Industrial Apprentices 5

2.329

T U N I S I A

TUNIS Day Schools

General Class	168	
Turning and Fitting	32	
Auto-mechanics	47	
Refrigeration	36	
Electricity	64	
Sewing and Cutting	47	
Ready-made Clothes	40	
Hydraulics	43	477

Workshop f. Perfection. in Sewing 16

Brevet - Industrial Drawing 19

Workshops and Courses for Adults

Welding	16	
Auto-mechanics	25	
Refrigeration	18	
Electricity "Plate Form" (2 Sect.)	32	
Radio (2 Sections)	36	
Ladies' Cutting (2 Sections)	62	
Tailoring	25	
Industrial Design (2 Sections)	36	
Laboratory Assistants	14	264

Pre-apprenticeship

Mechanics 26

Electricity 26 52

TUNISIA continued

Apprentices Complementary courses

Auto-electricity	15	
Plumbing	16	
Sewing and Cutting (3 Sections)	45	
Ready-made Clothes	15	
Tailoring	16	
General Subjects	15	
Gen. Subjects (Elem. Courses)	<u>15</u>	137

<u>Apprentices supervised</u>		<u>613</u>
		1,578

URUGUAY

MONTEVIDEO Day School

Mechanics		37
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Workshops

Agro-mechanics	29	
Radio	22	
Sewing and Cutting	<u>16</u>	<u>67</u>
		104

U. S. A.

NEW YORK - BRAMSON ORT TRADE SCHOOL

Workshops and Courses

Electric Power Sewing Machines	85	
Pattern making	14	
Cutting	<u>20</u>	119

SOUTH-AFRICA

<u>Apprentices supervised</u>		310
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CENTRAL INSTITUTE, ANIERES

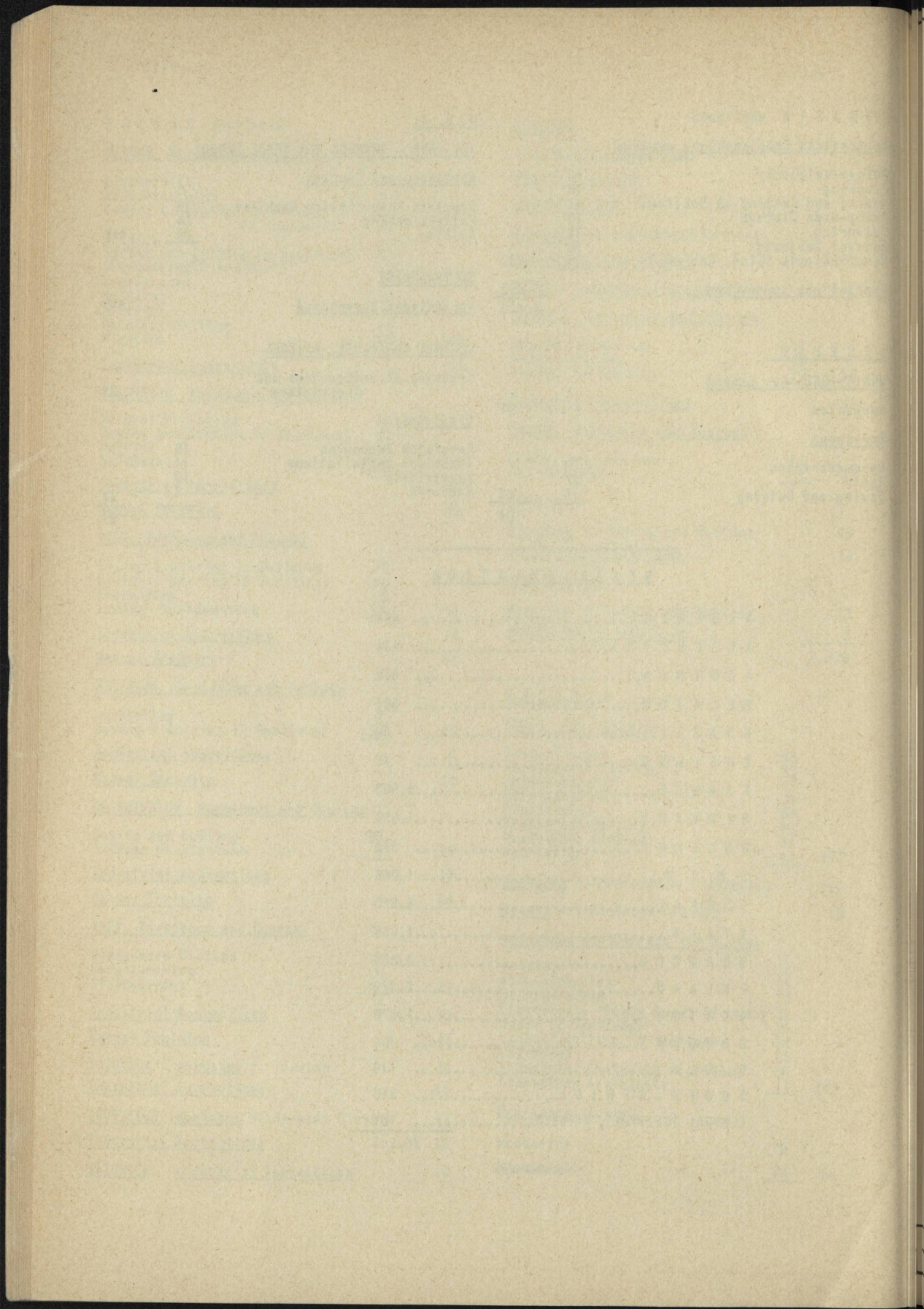
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Technical Installations	11	
Electricity	13	
Woodwork	<u>2</u>	<u>44</u>
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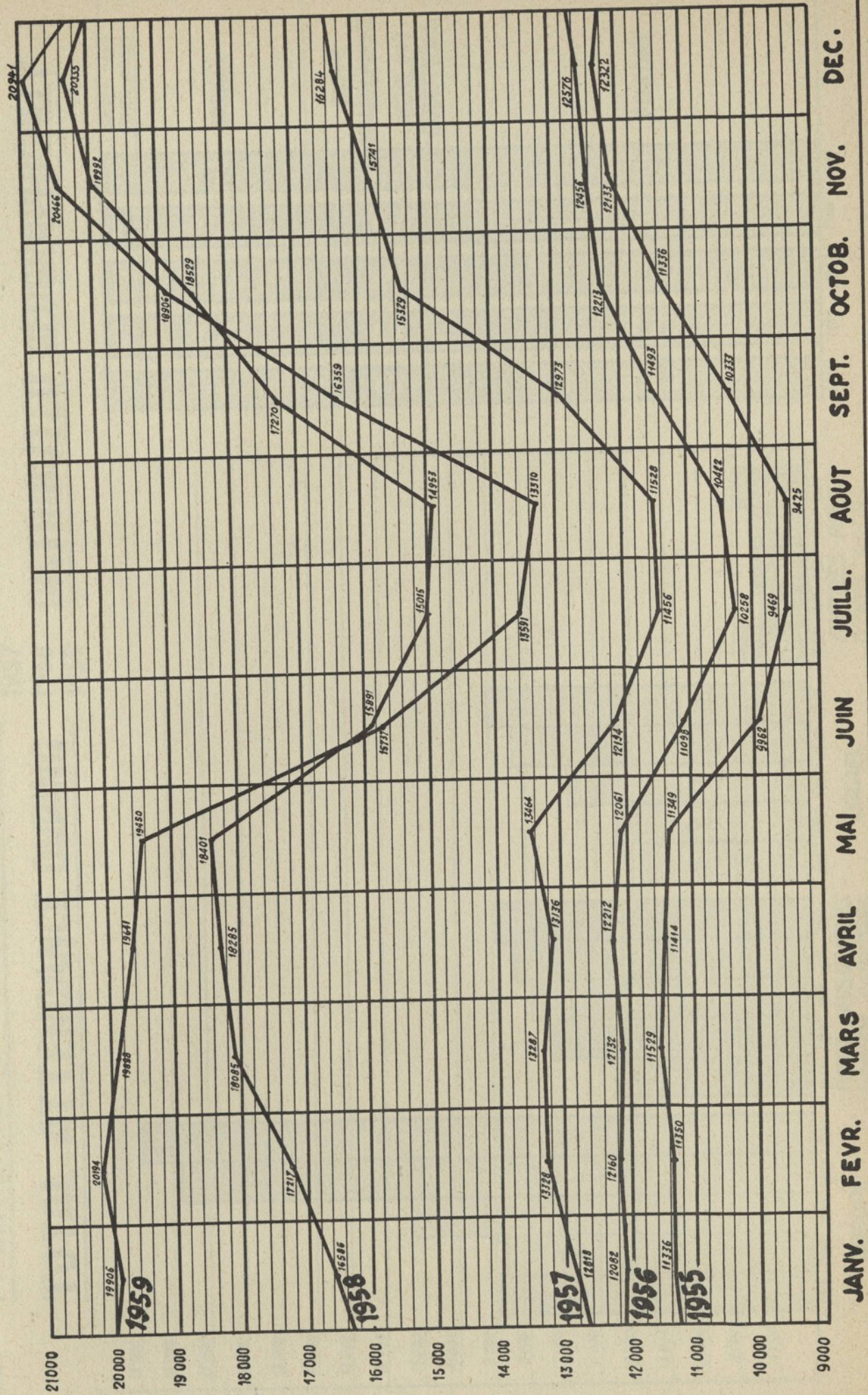
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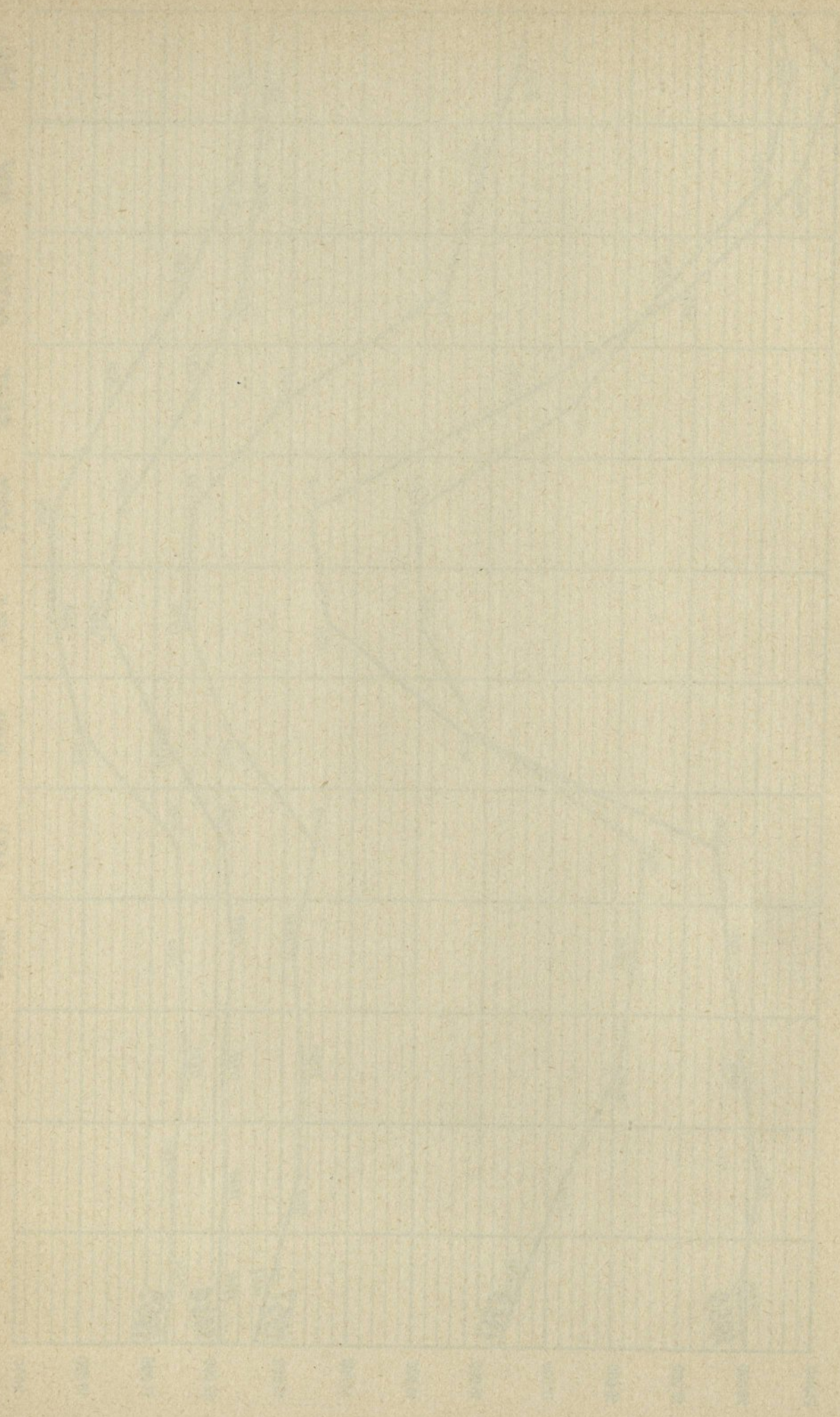
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ENGLAND.....	12
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GERMANY.....	1,037
HOLLAND.....	315
IRAN.....	1,008
ISRAEL.....	5,620
ITALY.....	1,859
MOROCCO.....	3,056
POLAND.....	2,329
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U. S. A.....	119
SOUTH - AFRICA.....	310
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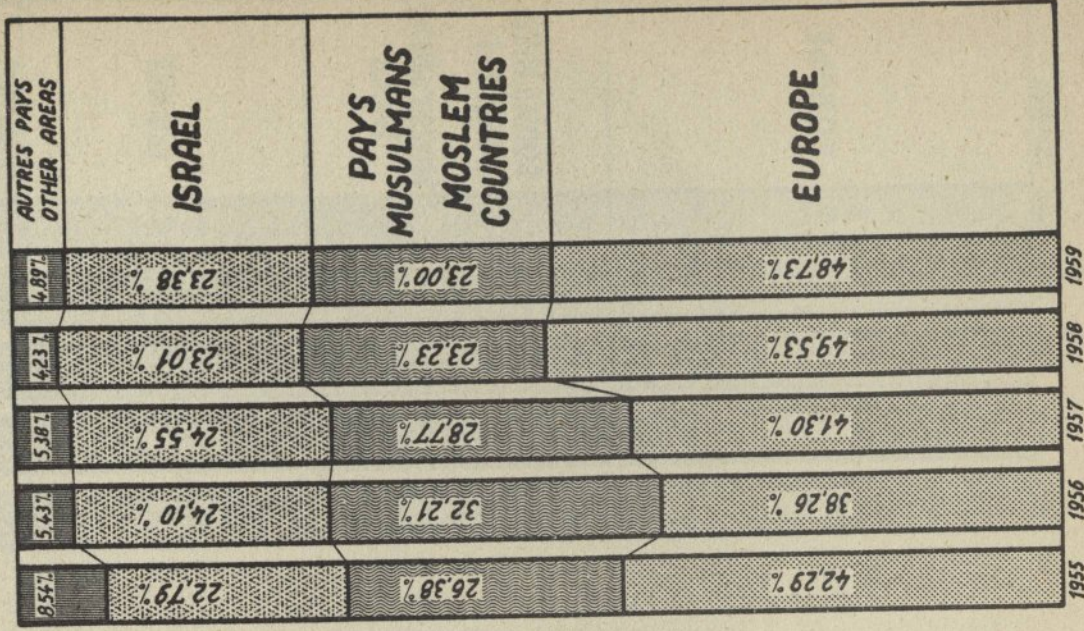
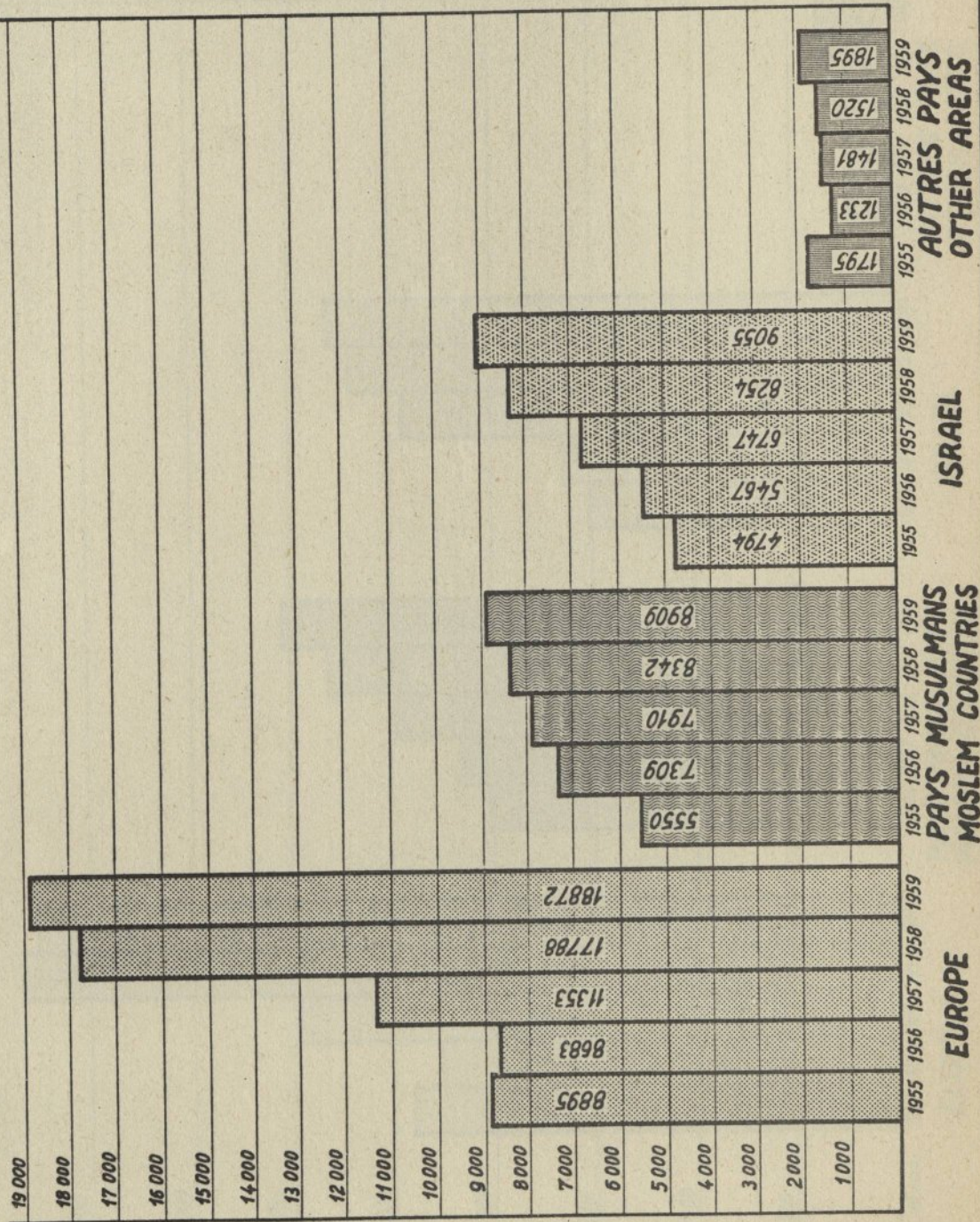
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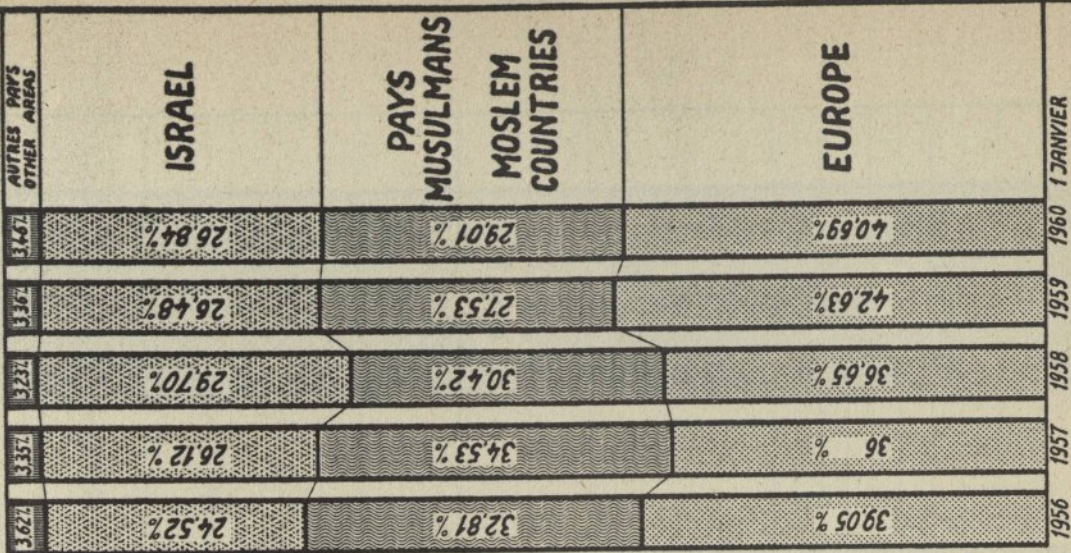
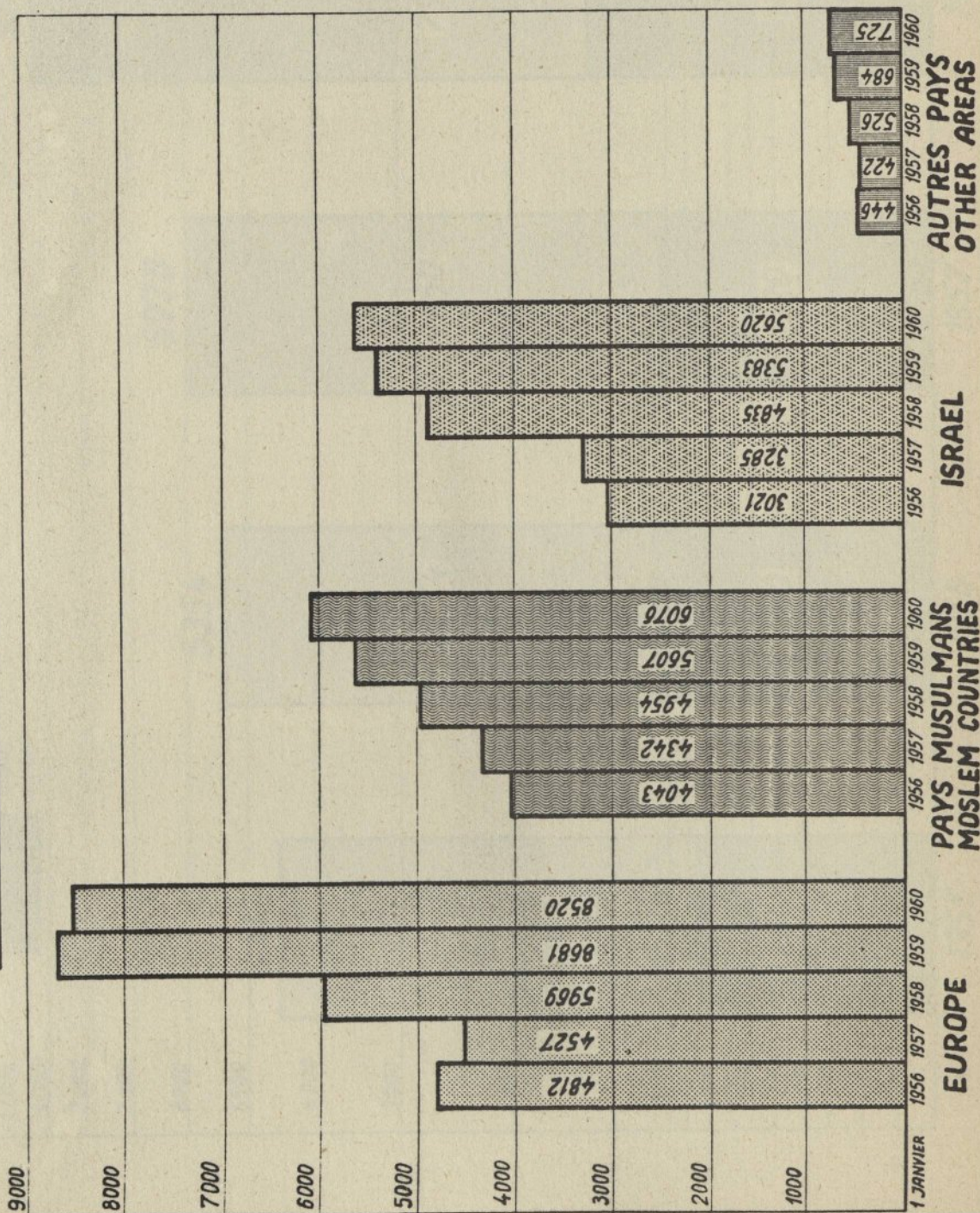


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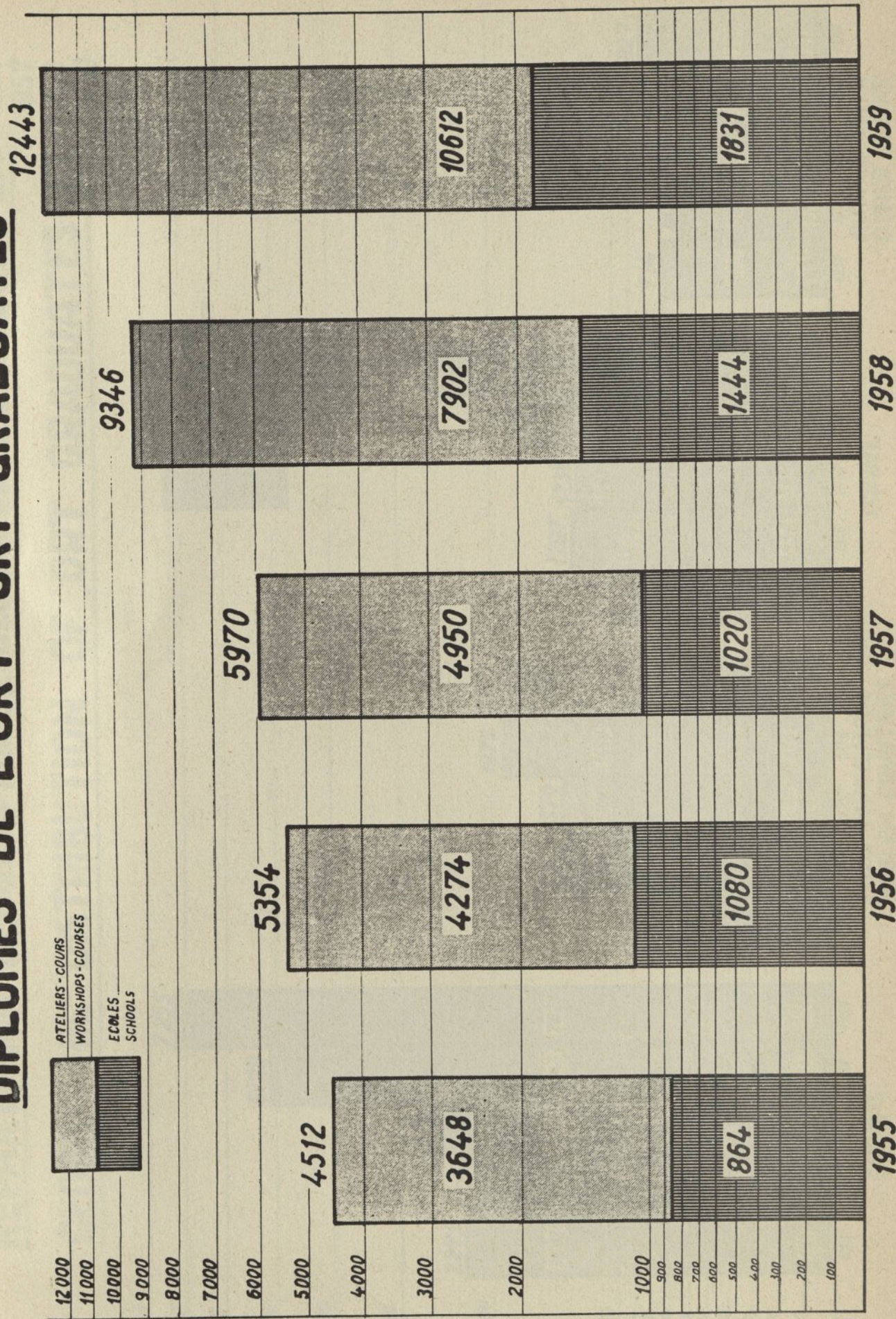
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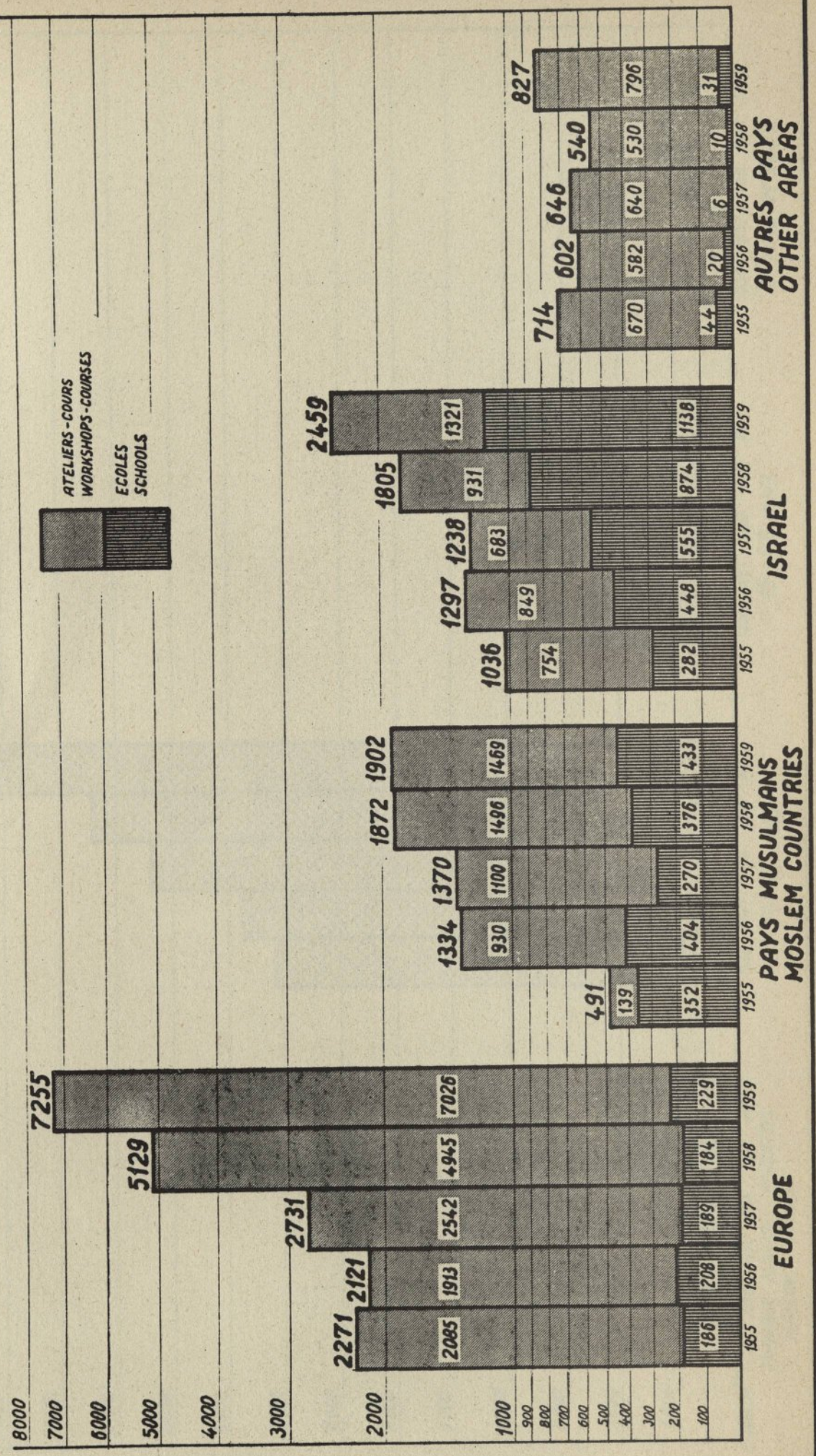
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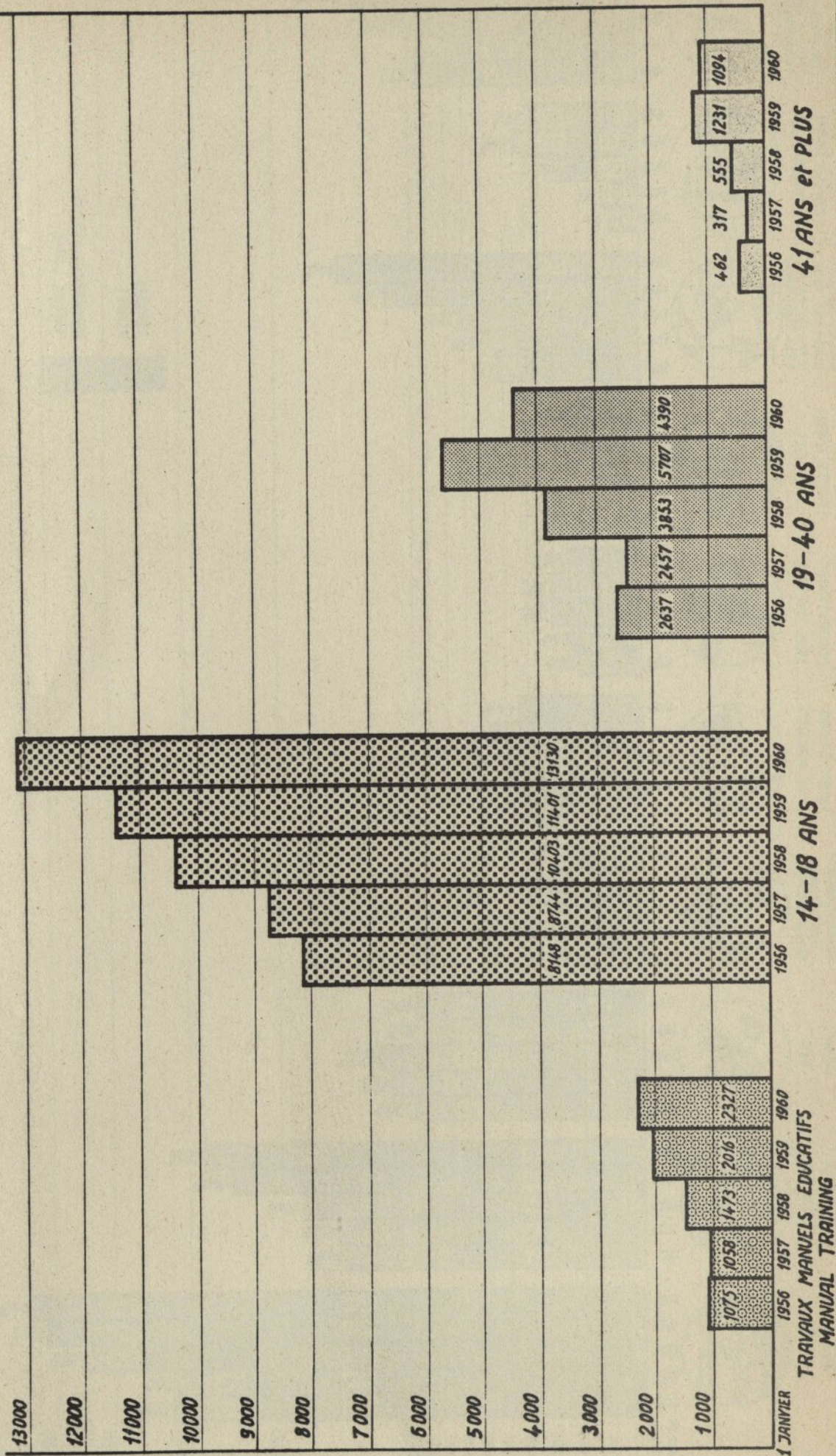
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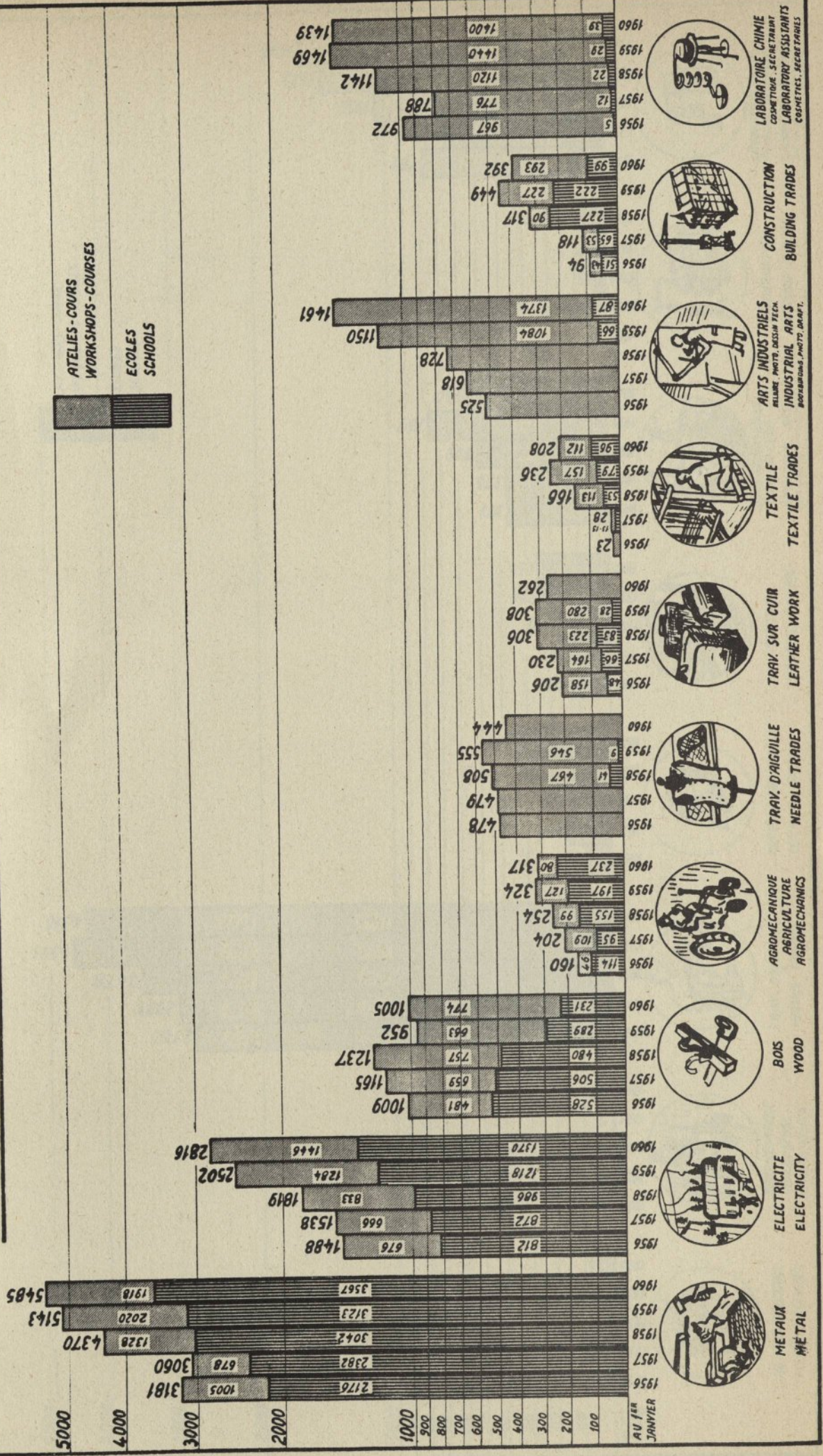
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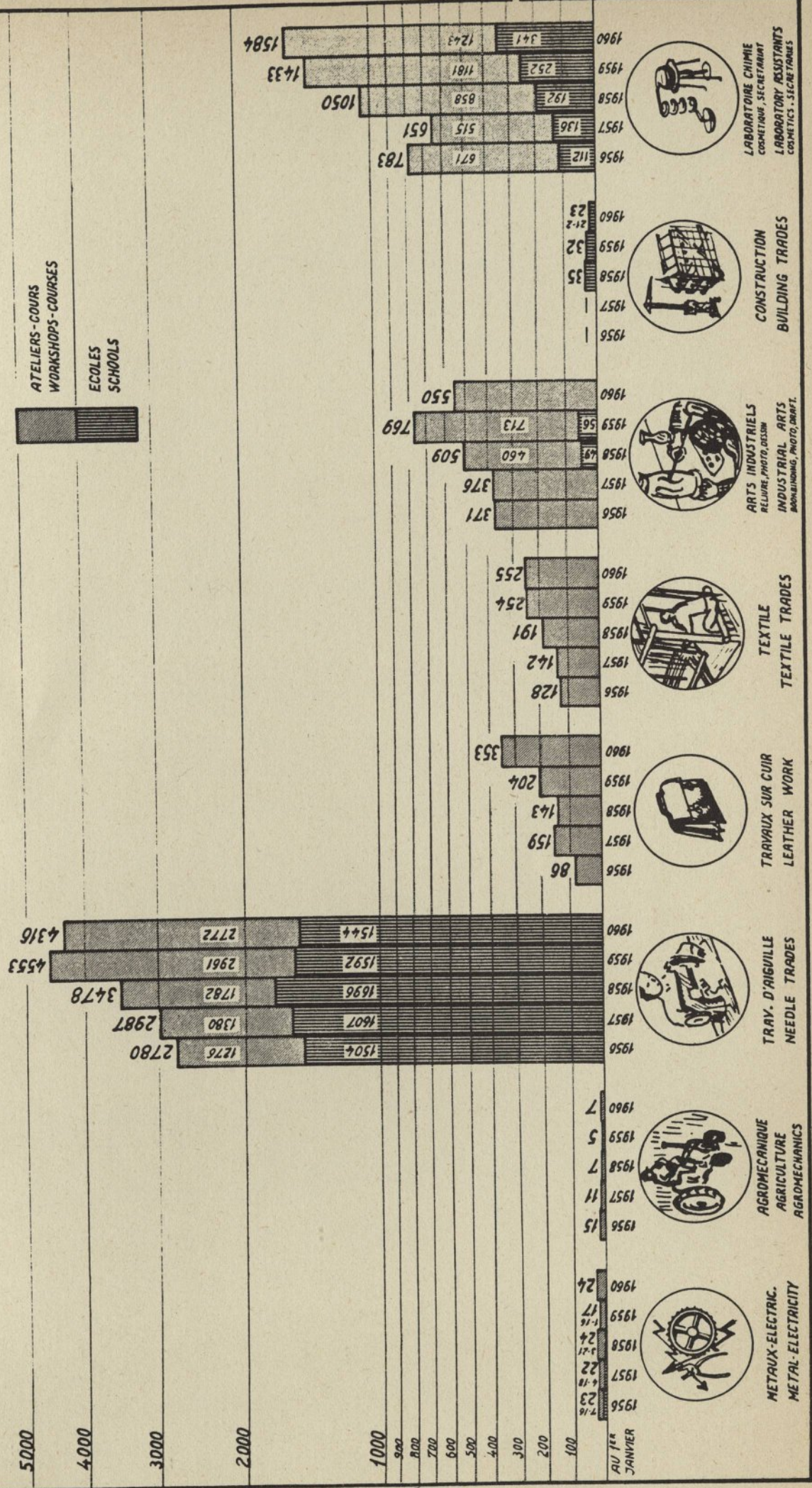
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И МЕТОДИЧЕСКИХ
МАТЕРИАЛОВ
УЧЕБНО-МЕТОДИЧЕСКОГО
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