

# Archives

REPORT SUBMITTED TO THE  
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING  
GENEVA, JANUARY 29-30, 1961



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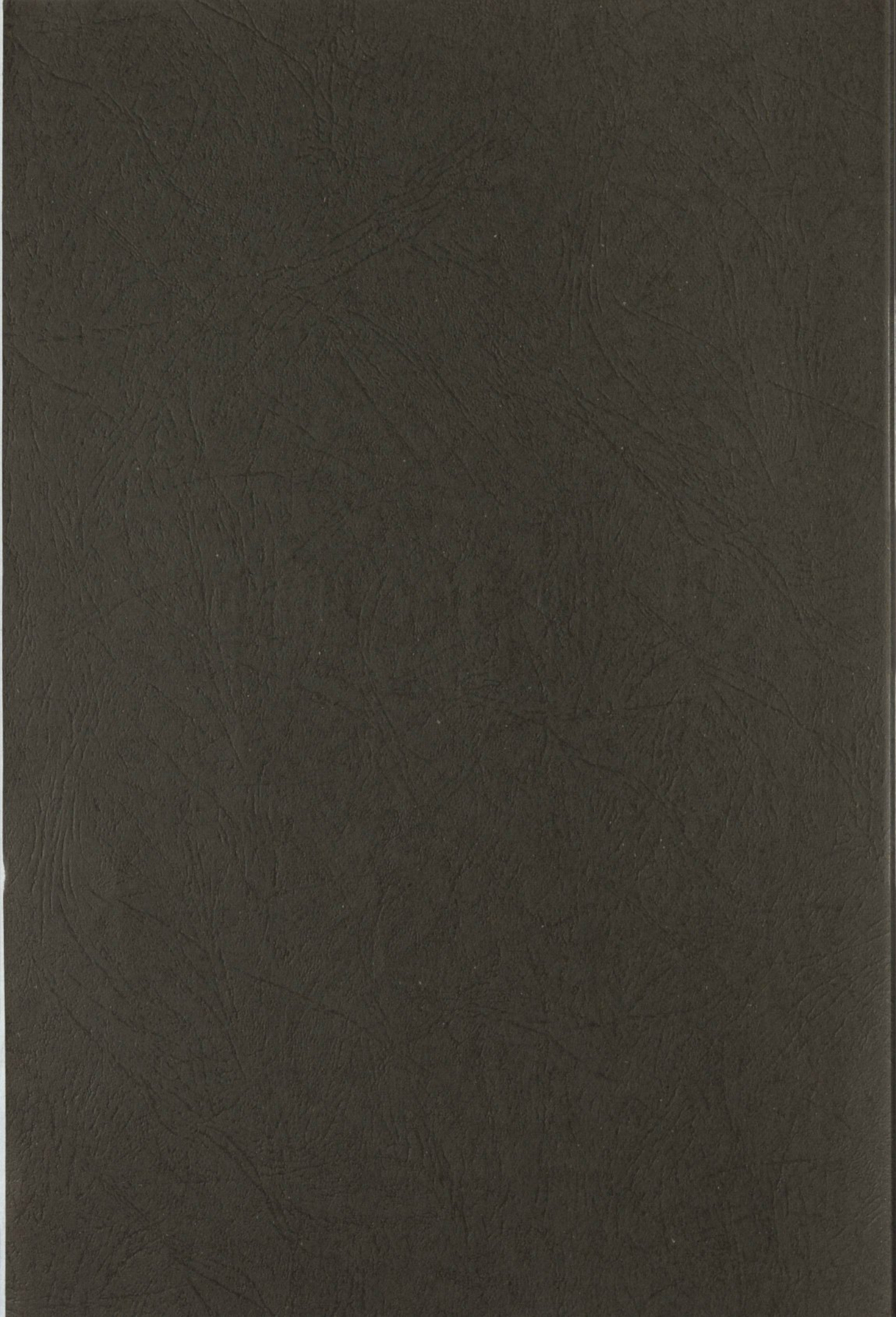
# WORLD O R T U N I O N

## 1960

CENTRAL OFFICE

Place des Nations

GENEVA



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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING  
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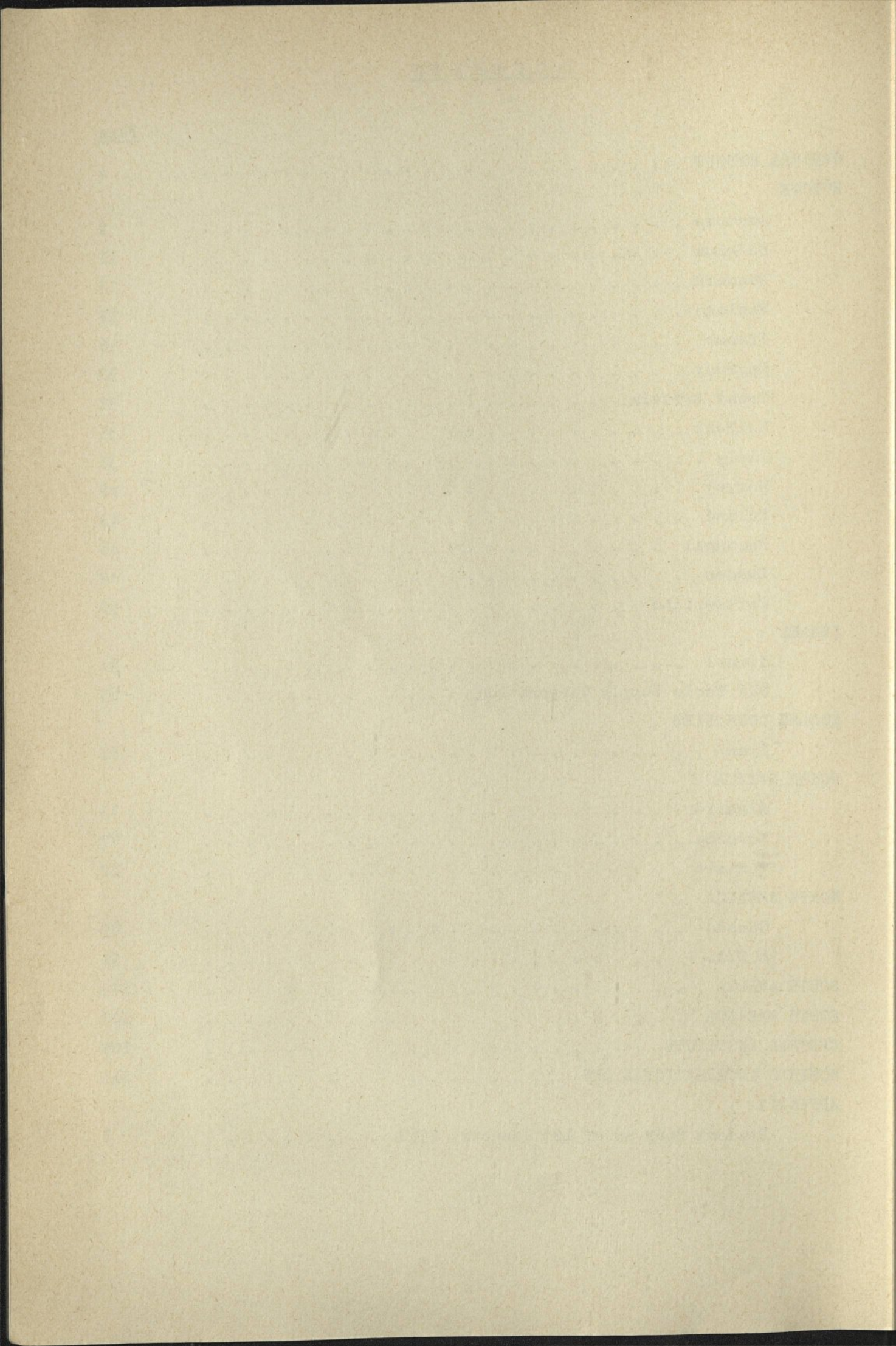


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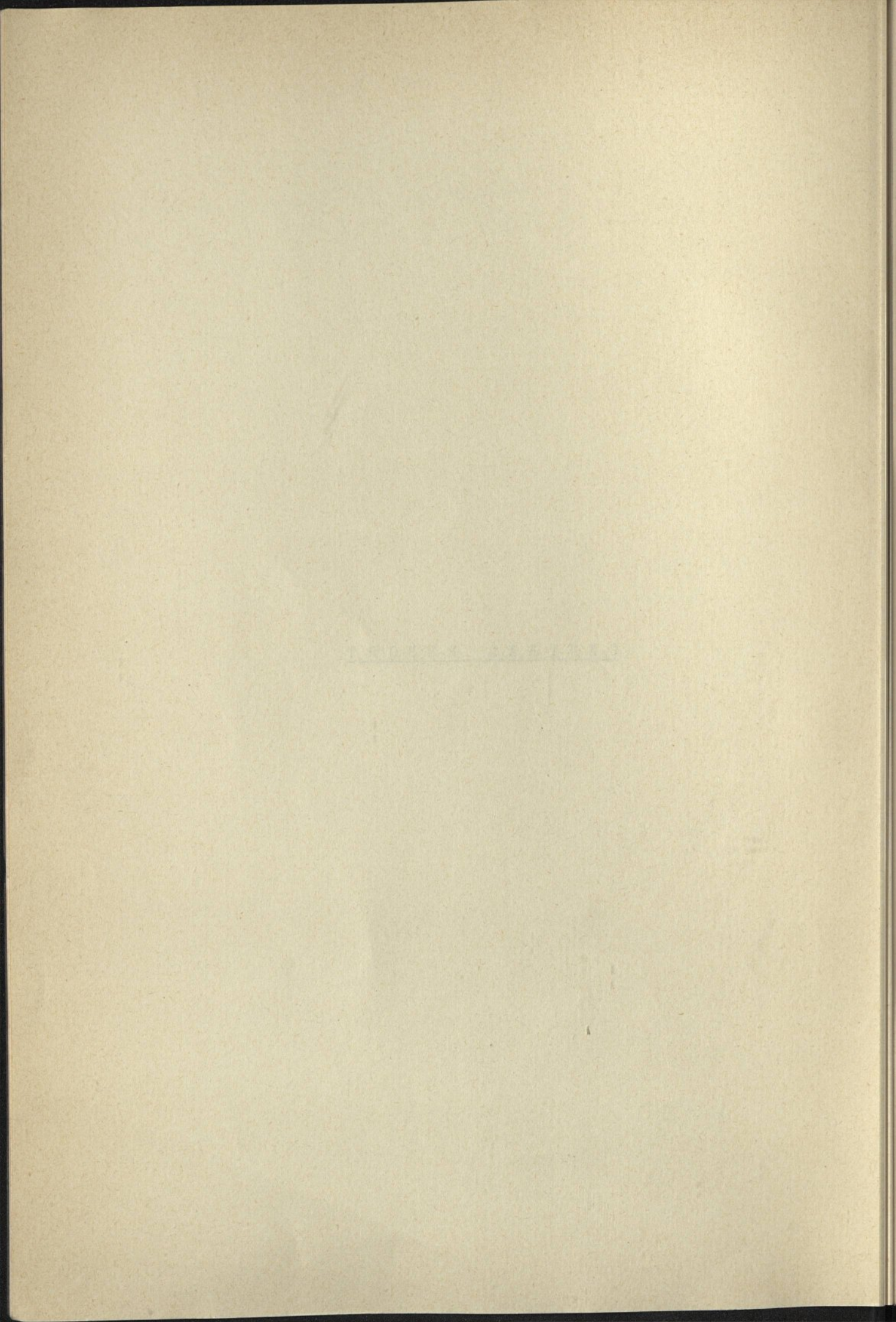
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CENTRAL REPORT



## C E N T R A L R E P O R T

### THE 80TH ANNIVERSARY CONGRESS

In October 1960, there took place in London the 80th Anniversary Congress, the largest in ORT's history, with the deepest resonance in the world press. It brought together 200 delegates representing 27 countries; its various functions were most impressive; its planning and its organization into commissions resulted in the broadest and most democratic participation of delegates in the deliberations and formulation of resolutions.

Though Caxton Hall was probably the least impressive setting in which an ORT Congress has ever been held, the grandeur of Guildhall, where we banqueted, and the dignity of the House of Commons, where British ORT received us, will be remembered by most of the delegates for many years to come. It was a hard-working Congress, highnoted by several striking and memorable addresses and productive of a set of forward-looking goals and resolutions which project the expansion and development of our programs in many directions and will serve as a guide to our work in the period ahead.

### CHARACTERISTICS OF 1960 OPERATIONS

But before going into what lies ahead, it is pertinent to review the twelve months behind us. In this connection it is necessary to recall the projection made in June 1959: "The last further progress report will be rendered in January 1960 for we have reached a plateau, unless a very large increase in income is forthcoming" and further, that "the effect of the 1959 starvation budget would be reflected in the 1961 report".

Unfortunately, the prediction proved only too accurate. On the 1st of January, 1960, the number of students was 20,941; on the 1st of January, 1961, 21,042 - an increase of 101. During 1960, we trained 36,827 students, that is 80% more than the 20,000 trained five years ago, but 5% fewer than in 1959.

One single term that correctly describes the process through which we are now passing is "consolidation", for whereas short-term courses and emergency accelerated training programs have declined we have steadily consolidated and expanded the basic network of vocational high-schools. The accelerated courses of short duration have been replaced by more advanced and higher-level training with a duration of three, four and five years. The results of this evolution affect us in two ways. First, financially - for higher-level training is much more costly per capita -, and secondly, in the number of students trained and in the number of graduates per year which decrease as the length of training increases.

Short-term training has been discontinued, or is in the process of discontinuation, in Germany, Austria and Belgium. In Poland it is steadily decreasing and will probably continue to decrease progressively.

The loss in numbers trained in these areas was offset by increases recorded by those national organizations in the process of development, namely Israel, Iran and Morocco.

## EUROPE

In Poland, it is evident that the reduction of our activity will not take place as rapidly as would have been predicted three months ago. Internal developments have resulted in a steady increase of pre-repatriation residents applying for our services as the number of repatriates steadily decreases.

In Austria, our program was essentially more geared to meeting the needs of refugees in transit than the needs of native Austrian Jewry. Our enrollment decreased appreciably therefore when the mass of Hungarian refugees was resettled or integrated. As of January 1st, we were training only 272 people in Vienna, Innsbruck and Asten. Only 1,374 people were trained during 1960, less than half of the number trained in 1959. ORT's activities in Austria will continue to decline unless a new refugee influx takes place.

In Germany, the Munich school was closed in 1958, the Berlin school in 1959 and an apprenticeship placement service only was operated in Munich and Nurnberg. During 1960, this service provided placement and assistance to a little over 100 individuals. A favourable employment market makes it possible for young Jews who wish to acquire a trade to do so without the assistance of ORT. This has rendered the placement program superfluous. Currently our Germany operation is limited to training some 261 students on behalf of the United States Escapee Program.

In Italy, ORT has adapted itself to the new possibilities offered by the economic and industrial development of the last few years. Qualified skilled labor finds immediate placement and is much better paid. More young people are interested in thorough vocational training. At the end of 1960, ORT-Italy's enrollment was 5% higher than the year before. Since modern trades, like electronics, attract more young Jews, the Rome school of electro-mechanics has progressively changed over to electronics. All of ORT-Italy's schools were provided with more complete and modern equipment.

In Holland, the decline of refugee admission to the country brought enrollment down by some 12%. Activities were primarily directed to evening improvement courses and to manual training in Jewish schools.

In Belgium, several courses for adults continued to function in Brussels and Antwerp, but principal activity was concentrated on manual training in Jewish schools. In October of 1960 dressmaking courses were opened in Antwerp in conjunction with a religious girls-school.

In France, the stability and regular progress of the Paris and Strasbourg schools continued as they have throughout recent years. The establishment of a new school in Lyons and completion of the planning and a large part of the funding of a new school in Marseilles

were geared not only to the demographic growth and the needs of Metropolitan Jewry, but to the steady influx of Jews from North Africa as well. The trickle from Algeria may yet become a flood, but there are already large settlements of North African Jews who solicit our help. The Jews of Marseilles numbered some 4,000 in 1945, 15,000 in 1948 and between 35,000 and 40,000 in 1960. This figure may be 50,000 to 65,000 if the environs are counted.

#### NORTH AFRICA

In Morocco, the difficulties stressed a year ago became considerably accentuated. The gradual take-over of many of the Alliance schools and the reduction of training hours in the balance will inevitably affect the quality of the preparation with which applicants arrive at ORT schools. Although Moroccan Jewry faced trying times, ORT did not come in for any particular discrimination. Nevertheless, its situation was such as to arouse some serious concern about its long range future.

Despite the situation, under the insistent pressure of increasing numbers of Jewish youth seeking admission to the schools, the training facilities continued to enlarge and develop in line with the policy of doing the most we could, as speedily as we could, while we could. Enrollment rose by 10%. Technical high-school enrollment increased by more than 12%. The program was steadily modernized and adapted to current requirements. The schools produced the first graduates in electronics, radio communications and aviation-motor repair. A secretarial school was opened in Marrakesh. The range of trades for girls was further extended by adding stenography, bookkeeping and window-dressing. Five new classrooms were built at Ain Sebaa and construction of a new building was begun to double the size of a pre-apprenticeship center.

In December, an administrative decision by the Director of ORT-Morocco to terminate the Director of one of the schools resulted in his summary expulsion without opportunity to appeal. The protests of the ORT Committee were met with assurances of great admiration for ORT and its work and promises to review the edict in due course.

As the new year began, this incident got lost in the more acute problems which developed for Jews coincident to the "African Summit Conference" in Casablanca.

For Jews in Algeria who are pressed from both sides there is every indication that whatever the result of the next steps taken by France, any measure of independence for Algeria will result in a sizable flight of Algerian Jewry to Metropolitan France.

ORT policy in Algeria this past year directed a holding operation. Enrollment remained fairly stable, with a slight increase. A new school in industrial design was included within existing facilities in the city of Algiers, but technical and financial reasons continue to preclude providing adequate facilities for the excellent school in Oran.

ORT in Tunisia maintained its remarkable record of successful training. Again in June, 122 of the 124 applicants for government testing successfully passed their examinations. In the day-schools enrollment remained stable but will decline for demographic reasons. A steady reduction in enrollment is predictable. In the past almost all of the graduates emigrated to France, but political and economic obstacles have practically closed off that emigration. Though the need for apprenticeship service has in no way diminished, difficulties are now encountered in the placement of new apprentices because of new legislation and the establishment of a government placement office with a practical monopoly in the field.

The costs of training in Tunis rose steadily in 1960 for two reasons: new legislation increased social charges on salaries by 25% and the decline in the quality of preparation of elementary school graduates over the past few years requires us to extend the duration of secondary training from three to four years. The per capita cost of graduates increases accordingly.

#### IRAN

In Iran, rapid industrialization quickly produced a demand for technicians and skilled craftsmen. Accordingly, the program recorded considerable gains. The technical high-school is now in its third year and its classes are complete unless, as can be expected, new sections will be opened. By the end of 1960, enrollment in ORT schools in Iran had increased by 30%.

Parallel to this development considerable progress was made in the renovation and expansion of facilities, increase of equipment and the augmentation of qualified teaching staff. The girls' school was completely renovated and a number of new workshops and classes have been added to the boys' school in Teheran. The equipment problem was resolved with the aid of a substantial governmental grant. Finally, after ten years, the school has been connected with the city power lines assuring a constant electricity supply.

The manual training courses conducted in the schools of the Alliance and Korech could serve as a model for similar work in other countries. Secretarial courses have been added to the trade range for girls.

There are still difficult points in the Iran ORT picture. Firstly, the internat, the condition of which are miserable, has to be replaced with a decent and larger building. That is the pressing problem for 1961. Secondly, our school in Shiraz, a cooperative venture with the Otzar Hatorah, is far from satisfactory, primarily because of the failure of our partners to provide adequate general education to complement the technical instruction which we are providing. Our Chief of Operations inspected the operation in December and took steps to improve the situation. The results of these changes will be examined early in 1961 to determine whether we go on with the partnership arrangement.

## ISRAEL

Israel served 13.8% more people in 1960 than in 1959. Its enrollment of the 1st of January, 1961, was 22% higher than the year before and stood at 6,830. Enrollment for the year was 10,306. It took steps in the complementary training of apprentices and was already serving 1,135 young men. It added thousands of square feet to its facilities and tools of machine tools to its equipment. It published half a dozen technical manuals in sufficient quantity to serve the entire country's needs. It entered into further agreements with several government ministries and other public authorities and agencies, such as an agreement with the Ministry of Transport for providing training for communication officers of the Merchant Marine, an undertaking with the Ministry of Labor for apprenticeship training, cooperation with the Ministry of Development for the training of miners abroad, and a working relationship with the Foreign Ministry for technical assistance to new-country students in Natanya. Further progress was made in local support. The organization now enjoys high public esteem. Three areas of dissatisfaction stand out at this time: 1) not enough has been done towards the development of a vast and urgently needed apprenticeship program; 2) the central technical supervision of the schools needs to be strengthened; 3) the Israeli Government still fails to provide adequate financial support as well as supervision and authoritative determination of the needs of the country in technical education and the priorities within those needs.

## TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

The only concrete program currently in progress is the training establishment for Africans in the Natanya school which has just received its first nine students. Study missions have, however, been undertaken in Mali at the request of the Israeli Government, and two will be made shortly in Eastern and Western Nigeria. The study scheduled for last month in Nepal was cancelled when the King deposed his Cabinet.

Further progress has been made in the planning of the joint ILO-Swiss Government's project to train Congolese instructors at the Central Institute in Anieres, Switzerland. It is still too early to predict how much the rapidly changing political picture in the whole of Africa will affect these and other pending projects.

## CENTRAL MEASURES

Pursuant to a resolution of the 80th Anniversary Congress with reference to South America, a Director has been recruited for that area who should arrive there within the next two months.

In keeping with another resolution of the Congress with respect to India, a second survey of the situation has been made by the Chief of Operations, an ORT Committee has been created and, on the 15th of February, 1961, a Director of ORT activities in India and Representative of the JDC for a complementary school-feeding and relief program will depart to assume his functions.

With respect to finances, broadly put, income exceeded expenditure

sufficiently to enable the undertaking of some capital investments which will ultimately make possible the program's mounting a little above the present plateau of enrollment and operation.

#### ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

A new, and in a sense unique, Committee was established in Norway. The entire Jewish population of Norway numbers a mere 1,000. The new Committee has 15 members of whom two are Jews. What is most striking is the quality of men who readily agreed to assume leadership. The Committee is presided over by that distinguished clergyman, a hero of the Resistance and saviour of many Jews, the Bishop of Trondheim. He is assisted by men of such calibre as the former Secretary General of the United Nations, the Director of the Ministry of Social Welfare, the President of the Red Cross, the Secretary General of the Confederation of Trade Unions, the President of the Refugee Council and others of equal distinction. What this Committee can produce in good will is obvious. What it will result in materially, remains to be seen. Nevertheless, it is appropriate to recall the fine record of Norway's participation in everything good that has been done in the refugee and the humanitarian field. The formation of the Norwegian Committee completes the roster of ORT's Scandinavian support.

Sweden and Denmark made considerable progress last year. British ORT has progressed rapidly and considerably in recent years. Its stalwarts of the past now have new and energetic leadership; the prospects are most promising.

Canadian ORT made remarkable advances in the last several years sparked by new leadership of its Women's organization and assisted by Women's International ORT. Canadian progress was marked in 1960 by the highest commitment in its history and the fulfillment of those commitments.

The Swiss Men's ORT, reorganized and rejuvenated with the enrollment by its veteran President of new, young and energetic community leaders is off to a new start. The Swiss Women's ORT, under its capable, energetic and devoted President, already has a record of striking accomplishment and unprecedented results.

The South African problem of ORT alone or ORT-OZE, does not appear to have been resolved as yet and progress, though steady, has not resulted in anywhere near the support South African ORT provided to ORT ten years ago.

Women's American ORT, like Israel, continues to go from strength to strength. After the fabulous step forward it made during its 1959/60 fiscal year, it is now consolidating its forces for a big drive in the future. It has, nevertheless, committed itself to increases in its current fiscal year which will make our Indian program possible and solve some of the more pressing social assistance needs.

Women's International ORT has accepted new and needed projects. Its President and Chairman, working with its new Secretary, are in the process of planning further development.

Thus it would seem that there is organizational progress almost everywhere except within the countries of operations themselves. Though the degree of support and organizational development in some countries, France in particular, is steady, there are many where progress is insignificant. Organizational development in Israel is little further than the planning stage. In North Africa, for obvious reasons, there is more regress than progress. In Iran there is evidence of advance but it still lags behind program development. There remain, therefore, many and significant areas where organizational development has still to be implemented to a level commensurate with the position the program occupies in those communities.

#### CONCLUSION

These are some of the highlights of an eventful year. They by no means refer to all the many facets of the program - the steady progress of the Institute in the development of its new program, the functions of the Central Office, the new steps taken by the Alumni Associations, the multifarious and mounting relationships with governmental and inter-governmental bodies, the ILO and world-wide Jewish groups, excellent and continuing cooperation with our colleagues of the Joint Distribution Committee, the Jewish Colonization Association, the Alliance Israelite Universelle and many others.

ORT now enters its 81st year faced with a multitude of challenges, but filled with the vigor and determination to continue its mission of training skilled manpower, technicians and qualified specialists whose importance to modern progress is increasingly manifest. This remains its essential function in Jewish life.

STUDENT ENROLLMENT IN THE "ORT" INSTITUTIONS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD  
( including apprentices )  
JANUARY 1960 - JANUARY 1961

C O U N T R Y	Number of Students 1.1.1960	Admissions after 1.1.1960	Number of Graduates	End of Course in Primary Manual Traing.	Departures before Graduation	Number of Students 1.1.1961	Frequentation 1.1.1960 - 1.1.1961
ALGERIA	434	256	152	-	137	401	690
ARGENTINA	134	295	116	-	139	174	429
AUSTRIA	563	811	706	-	396	272	1374
BELGIUM	521	168	27	222	28	412	689
BRAZIL	58	105	67	-	75	21	163
ENGLAND	12	-	4	-	-	8	12
FRANCE	1803	1367	724	-	611	1835	3170
GERMANY	1037	343	1118	-	1	261	1380
HOLLAND	315	170	3	139	68	275	485
IRAN	1008	397	34	-	61	1310	1405
ISRAEL	5620	4686	2499	-	977	6830	10306
ITALY	1859	1887	1253	108	429	1956	3746
MOROCCO	3056	1745	823	51	555	3372	4801
POLAND	2329	2118	2068	377	252	1750	4447
SOUTH AFRICA	310	90	-	-	-	400	400
TUNISIA	1578	745	592	-	334	1397	2323
URUGUAY	104	111	29	-	35	151	215
U.S.A.	119	544	509	-	36	118	663
CENTRAL INSTITUTE	81*	48	25	-	5	99**	129
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20941</b>	<b>15886</b>	<b>10749</b>	<b>897</b>	<b>4139</b>	<b>21042</b>	<b>36827</b>

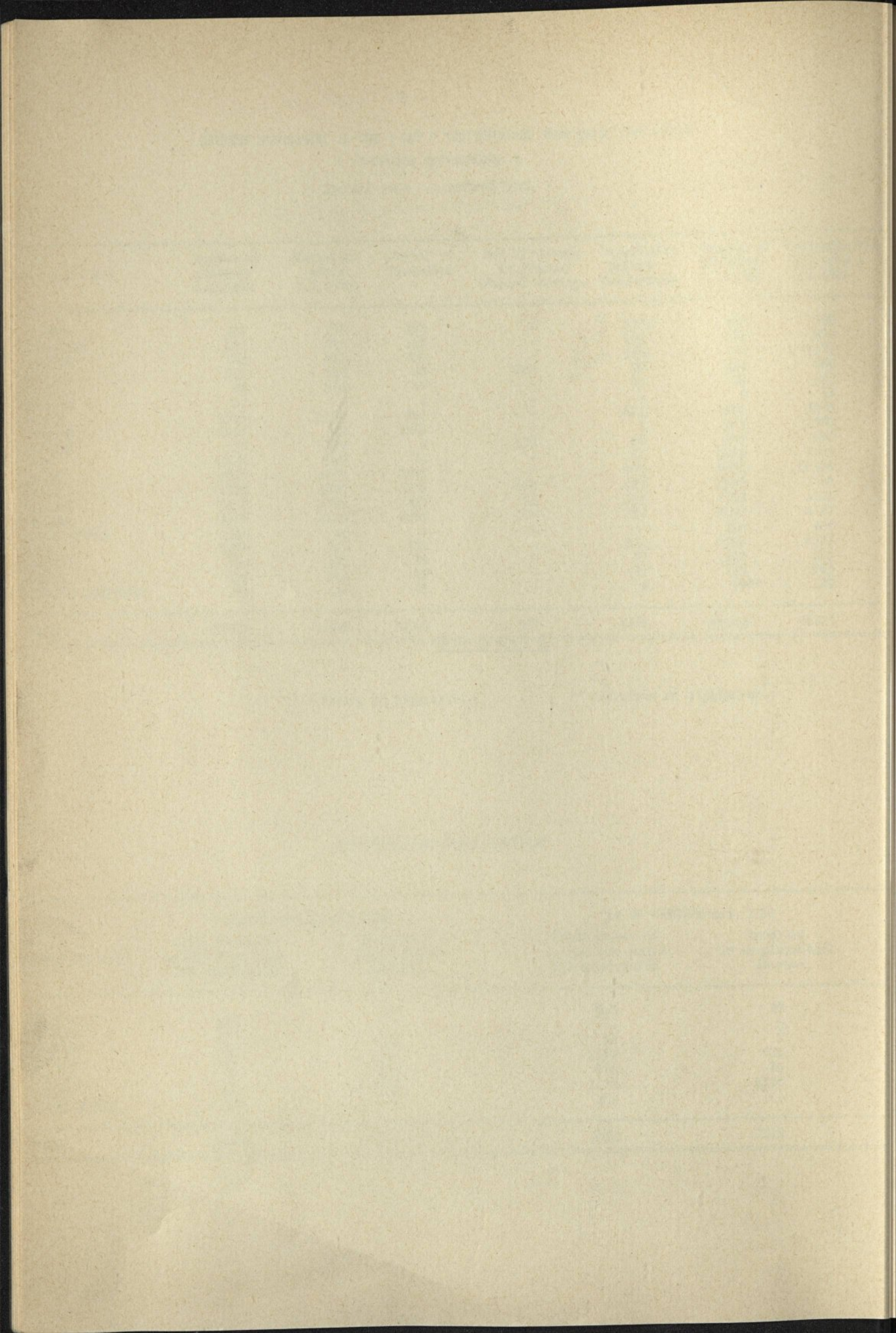
\* Including 44 Stagiaires.

\*\* Including 26 Stagiaires.

APPRENTICE PLACEMENT SERVICE

C O U N T R Y	AS OF JANUARY 1st, 1960		AS OF JANUARY 1st, 1961	
	Total number of apprentices under ORT supervision	Enrolled in complementary courses	Total number of apprentices under ORT supervision	Enrolled in complementary courses
FRANCE	604	73	540	87
GERMANY	117	-	-	-
ALGERIA	109	23	91	7
MOROCCO	1316	602	1532	604
TUNISIA	750	137	676	80
ISRAEL	314	314	1135	1135
SOUTH AFRICA	310	-	400	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3520</b>	<b>1149</b>	<b>4374</b>	<b>1913</b>

EUROPE



## A U S T R I A

### COMMUNITY DEMOGRAPHY

According to the latest statistics of the Jewish communities, there are approximately 12,000 Jews residing in Austria. More than half of them are above 60 years of age. These elderly persons tried to settle in various countries, such as the USA, Israel, France, Italy, Switzerland, etc. but for various reasons did not succeed. Some of them were unable to learn the new language, others could not stand the climate and, for reasons of ill-health or homesickness, finally preferred to return to Austria. This section of the Jewish population must try to eke out a living somehow on a minute government old age pension and on some assistance they received from the Jewish community.

Another section of the Jewish population, a group of nearly 6,000 persons, are between 35 and 55 years of age. Most of them are former DPs who, on their way to a new country, remained in Austria for one reason or another, such as ill-health, etc. The majority are businessmen or trades people and successfully practice the trade they learned in the Austrian ORT schools.

Approximately 650 to 700 children up to the age of 14 attend religious instruction in the Jewish communities. This is a relatively small number and significant for the proportion of the age groups within the Jewish population.

### DECLINE OF REFUGEES

Owing to the integration and emigration of refugees, and to the progressive closing down of refugee camps in Austria, the number of students of our vocational training courses decreased during the year under report. But the need is still pressing for those who remain. Among the 213 students already enrolled for our 1961 program in Vienna and Asten (the latter being the only camp left for Jewish refugees in Austria) we have about 100 USEP eligibles which means that they are refugees from countries behind the Iron Curtain, assisted and cared for by the United States Refugee and Migration Section. The other students belong to the aforementioned group of former refugees, unable to emigrate, and to the returnees and their children who wish to settle in Austria. It is imperative that they acquire the basic skills of a trade in order to find employment on the local economy. There are, in addition, some Austrians who desire to improve their vocational knowledge to enable them to secure more specialised and better paid jobs.

Austria, located in the heart of Europe, has always been a transit station during migration periods. Even in the Middle Ages it was already known as a crossroads. According to various estimates, 200,000 Jews passed through this country since the end of the last war, and subsequently emigrated to other countries. More than 20,000 of the aforementioned attended the ORT schools in Austria. This constitutes a remarkably high proportion of migrating Jewry who acquired

the basic skills which enabled them to earn a living in the receiving country.

Because of the decrease in the number of refugees in Austria we gradually had to close a number of our schools. Traiskirchen, Bad Kreuzen, Steyr and Wels were discontinued during the year 1960. The schools at Salzburg and Linz, conducted for the United States Escapee Program, were closed by the end of 1960 as the result of the drastic cuts in the Refugee and Migration Section allocation for Vocational Training. For the beginning of the year 1961 the United States Refugee and Migration Section has restricted its financial support to students attending our installations in Vienna and in Asten.

#### CURRENT OPERATION

Our most popular courses at present are the dressmaking and tailoring classes which enable those who graduate to practice skills acquired either in industrial employment or by doing home work. This often depends not only on the age but very often on the place of residence or means of communications at the disposal of former students. Experience has shown that the graduates of our mechanical knitting courses also find employment at once, either in the local economy or overseas. The constant demand for skilled industrial personnel, and especially for technical draftsmen, induces young persons to attend the courses in this field. Other courses taught include: automechanics, welding, radio technics, television, lingerie, glovemaking, photography, cosmetics, manicure and pedicure, hairdressing, cooking, pastry-making, bookkeeping, shorthand-typing, typewriter repair, bookbinding, leather goods and textile painting.

#### OTHER DEVELOPMENTS

At the end of each school year the skills and achievements of the students are shown at a public exhibition. The opening ceremony is attended by members of the Austrian Government, of the "Stadtschulrat", the Israeli Embassy and of other Jewish and non-Jewish organizations.

In Spring 1960, a new membership drive was started by the Austrian ORT Federation. The President and the Committee were newly elected and the number of members increases steadily. At present there are 165 members enrolled and it is anticipated that there will be twice as many by the end of the year 1961.

Our relations with the Austrian Government, the educational authorities, AJDC and other Voluntary Agencies, the Jewish Communities, the US authorities and Consulates remain as close as ever.

In the course of the year 1960, 1,374 students attended ORT schools in Austria. By the 1st of January, 1961, the student body was 272.

## B E L G I U M

Since the reorganization undergone in 1959, the activities of Belgian ORT consist of workshops for occupational readaptation, evening skill improvement courses and manual training courses.

Workshops for occupational readaptation destined for people who do not have a skill or for those who are unable to practice their trade, were frequented chiefly by refugees and some Belgian workers sent to us by trade unions for readaptation.

Improvement courses were given for Belgian nationals and others living in Belgium.

Primary Manual Training classes have a duration of three years and are for schoolchildren under 14 years of age. The number of participants is continually increasing. These courses are of great educational value and aim at directing the students towards technical professions. Many parents have taken the initiative of sending their children to technical schools rarely before attended by Jewish students. The fact that the Jewish population is getting used to the idea of entering technical professions is due to the efforts of Belgian ORT.

Although the day schools have been closed, 14 adolescents came to ORT to register. We recommended other schools but were only able to place 5 of them, the remaining 9, for different reasons, being unable to adapt themselves to a non-Jewish school.

Institutions. 17 workshops and courses in Antwerp and Brussels, of which 10 workshops were for manual training for 21 groups of students, 16 in Antwerp and 5 in Brussels. 222 school children completed their manual training courses.

27 students received diplomas in sewing and cutting, radio-installations and the technique of diamond-cutting. 21 of them are working in their own trades.

On December 31st, 1960, the number of students was 412. Sometimes it happens that people from Brussels find the trade they want to learn being taught in Antwerp, and vice-versa. Thus, 4 Brussels students study in our radio workshops in Antwerp and on studies diamond-cutting there, while one Antwerp student studies dressmaking in Brussels.

New School. In October 1960, we opened the first class of a 3-year day school for dressmaking at Antwerp, in collaboration with the Bnot Jerusalem School Committee for General Education. It is a school of 130 children and belongs to the network of the "Belz" organization which is playing an increasingly important role in the Antwerp Jewish community. It is an encouraging sign for ORT that, for the first time since we started working in Antwerp in 1950, we were asked by another institution to open a school. It is particularly encouraging since the Jewish community in Antwerp still has a prejudice against manual work, and we recall that only in 1955 we had to close our dressmaking school there because we did not have enough students.

Orientation and placement service. 2 students were enrolled in a government technical school and 3 others admitted to technical colleges. 4 adolescents and adults were apprenticed. On the other hand, we were unable to help 31 persons who wanted to learn a trade but for which there were not enough candidates to justify opening a course.

#### ORGANIZATION

The Administrative Committee and the Women's Committee made a great effort and achieved most satisfactory results, raising considerable sums as a result of different activities. There was an increase in membership.

ORT Alumni. They extended their activities and increased the number of their members, so that they were able to send two delegates to the Congress in London.

Relations with other organizations. Very good relations were maintained with the Department of Education and the Minister of Labor. The National Organization for Placement and Unemployed of the Ministry of Labor once again put its workshops at our disposal in Brussels. We have maintained a good relationship with the "Central" of Antwerp and Brussels and with HIAS, Aide aux Israelites Victimes de la Guerre (AIVG) and other Jewish community organizations in Belgium.

During 1960, 689 students frequented ORT institutions in Belgium and, on January 1st, 1961, the effective was 412 students.

D E N M A R K

Our Committee has carried on the activities to get not only the Jewish Community but also the public in general interested in the difficult problems which the World ORT Union endeavours to solve, especially in Israel, North Africa and Europe.

In our report for 1959 we mentioned our negotiations with the Danish Government. It is with real pleasure that we can now report that we have received d.cr. 20,000.- from the Danish Foreign Office for ORT's general work and d.cr. 10,000.- from the Ministry of Finances for the purchase of Danish machinery and tools for ORT schools.

From the Danish Refugee Relief Association, we have received d.cr. 50,000.- to be used for repair and equipment for the "Ecole de Travail" in Paris.

Again this year, as in previous years, we participated in the Danish "Magbit" and will get 7 per cent of the revenue.

The successful termination of the negotiations with the Danish authorities and other official bodies is specially due to the work of two men: Mr. V. Grossman of Geneva, whose intimate connections with many leading Danish politicians has been of great value; and most of all to our Chairman of the last 7 years, Mr. Erik Goldschmidt. It has come as a fitting climax of his ardent and devoted work during this period. Much to the regret of all the members of our committee, Mr. Goldschmidt has decided to lay down his chairmanship owing to excessive work in his private affairs. Fortunately, he will continue as a member of the Committee.

Danish ORT has about 300 members at present consisting of both Jews and non-Jews and hopes to get more next year.

While he was attending the ILO Conference this Summer, the Danish Minister of Labor, Mr. Bundvad, visited the Central ORT Institute in Geneva.

In his message to the World ORT Union 80th Anniversary Congress which was held in London, the Danish Prime Minister, Mr. Viggo Kampmann said:

"More than ever before, the world of today has become one world where the families of nations have to realize that we all - irrespective of frontiers and laws, of race and religion, of different modes and attitudes of life - are united by the bonds of human solidarity within the community of the world.

"There is every reason, then, to greet the important work done by ORT through 80 years with more than respect. The aims of this work of rehabilitation are so obvious that the endeavours to include as many young people as possible should be supported from public, as well as from private sides.

"I take it as a matter of course that the organization is given support also from Danish quarters in its efforts to lead the individual back to the community and to productive work. Revolutions, cultural changes, wars and crises - even human degradation - have occurred during these 80 years. But ORT has survived, and the motto of this organization which is assistance supplementary to the individual's own efforts, means a fight against underdevelopment and distress which deserves support, irrespective of nationality and creed.

"In one of his beautiful poems, a Danish poet once said that he collected smiles of children. Many are those all over the world who try to adopt these words. For everyone of us must do his share to secure to each individual his natural right to feel that he is not unwanted."

F I N L A N D

The ORT Committee in Finland, under its Chairman, Mr. I. Davidkin, continued its membership activities during the year.

When Dr. E. Haskin, delegate of the World ORT Union, visited Finland, several meetings and conferences were organized in Helsinki, Abo and Turku.

Films on the work ORT is doing in Israel, North Africa and Iran were shown.

ORT-Finland participates in the Magbit campaign. The comparatively small Jewish Community in Finland takes a very deep interest in the work of ORT throughout the world and contributes most generously thereto.

FRANCE

GENERAL REMARKS

In 1960, the year of ORT's 80th anniversary, its activity in France was characterized by a particularly intense development on all levels: enrollment increased, new sections were created, school equipment was improved, in Marseilles land was purchased for a new school and a women's committee was organized, while in Lyons a local committee was created. The year was also marked by an extensive exhibition of the work of students and apprentices in the Montreuil school and by the inauguration of a new school in Lyons.

The rising number of applicants seeking admission to the schools for adolescents, which has featured enrollment in recent years, was further accentuated. Enrollment rose by ten per cent, i.e. from 735 to 812.

Once again, the Marseilles Center was obliged to turn down hundreds of candidates, there being just not enough room for them. Within the space of a few years, the Jewish population of Marseilles, now numbering 40,000, has become the second largest Jewish community in France. This has resulted in a tremendous pressure on the present school which, though crowded to bursting point, is still too small for the many more who apply. Thanks to a gift of \$75,000.-, obtained through the efforts of the American ORT Federation, a plot of land of approximately 6,000 sq.m. was purchased as a building site for a new school. A contribution by the Norwegian Committee for the World Refugee Year was of particular aid towards the cost of construction. There is good reason to hope that, when the schools reopen in the Fall of 1961, the Marseilles school will be installed in its new home, which is built with pre-fabricated material sent from Norway. The new facilities will make it possible to double the present enrollment and to admit approximately 250 boys and girls.

New efforts were made in the field of "social preferment", courses for technical advancement. With the establishment of new courses for electro-technicians, refrigeration technicians and technicians in electrical measuring instruments, the Montreuil Center now conducts eight such evening refresher courses. These sections are of capital importance, especially for our graduates, for they enable them to keep up with the rapid development of modern technology and to raise their professional and social standards.

The pioneer work of ORT in this field was stressed by a representative of the French Government. On the occasion of the inauguration of the exhibition of the work of the Montreuil Center's students, held on 25th May, 1960, he said: "In a way, ORT anticipated the text of the law on social preferment for it concentrated its efforts on technical training. The Ministry of Labor and the Minister offer you their congratulations; it only remains for them to encourage you to pursue these efforts. Indeed, social preferment renders a service not only to the individual, for it enables him to develop

morally, intellectually and materially, but to the country as well, since thus you contribute to the economic expansion of France by supplying the badly-needed skilled workers, technicians and master-craftsmen."

"In addition to material considerations which are those of vocational training, you found a way to endow it with a moral sense, in the noblest meaning of this expression; and this, I think, is one of the most splendid achievements of your activity."

Examination results obtained by our students upon the completion of their studies were very satisfactory. After three years of schooling, the students of schools for adolescents took examinations for the proficiency certificate (C.A.P.) officially organized by the Ministry of National Education, while adults were examined by a Parity Commission of the Ministry of Labor. These results reflect the high level of technical instruction given by ORT. In recognition of these efforts, the authorities grant us substantial subsidies to maintain courses for adults, while the schools for adolescents benefit from the proceeds of the apprenticeship tax.

The placement of graduates, and even of those who have terminated their studies without obtaining an official diploma, does not entail any difficulty. This is not due solely to the shortage of skilled workers. Often enterprises which have already engaged ORT graduates are so satisfied with them that they keep in constant touch with our centers in spite of the fact that the latter are unable to fill all the vacancies. Certain firms request us to supply skilled workers and apprentices even before paying the apprenticeship tax.

The establishment of new sections in 1960 raised numerous educational problems. The school reform, which will have its repercussions on vocational training in France within the next few years, poses a particularly intricate problem. It will raise the compulsory school attendance age from 14 to 16 years. This obviously implies profound changes in the program of studies. At the same time, arrangements will have to be made for a stronger emphasis on technical education and to meet growing demands for admission to our schools for adolescents.

Encouraging progress was achieved in the field of Jewish education. In addition to courses in Jewish history and culture, which are compulsory for all, many students evinced a strong interest in the teaching of Hebrew. At the Montreuil Center, the extra-curricular activities are significant. The optional courses in Hebrew are attended by more than 170 students. When students of the Center were asked about their favorite field of study, many mentioned subjects connected with Judaism. Jewish holidays, such as Purim, Hanoukka, etc., are always an occasion for celebration in all ORT schools in France. But, at the Strasbourg Center, which has a dormitory section, Jewish education occupies a place of particular importance. Here, the program includes a weekly Oneg Shabbat, periodic lectures on Jewish questions in current events, cultural and religious meetings, etc. Students participate in various youth movements and are active in Zionist groups, the National Jewish Fund and welfare organizations.

One of the results of the development of the centers was the intensification of the social welfare activity of the ORT Women's committees. Among the students there are many youngsters who require assistance. Were it not for the aid of the women of ORT, they would have been unable to complete a three-year apprenticeship. Last January, a women's committee was organized in Marseilles. Immediately upon its establishment, it started its activity on behalf of the needy students of that city.

Women's American ORT continues to give substantial help to boarders in our Strasbourg school. Leaders of that organization visited our schools during the course of the year.

The Alumni Association has multiplied its efforts to keep in touch with as many graduates as possible. The leaders of the Association in France played a leading role in the establishment of the International Federation of ORT Alumni.

A large delegation headed by Mr. Leon Meiss, President of ORT in France, participated in the London Congress. The 80th anniversary of ORT was widely commented upon by the entire press and was mentioned in various radio programs. Several events, both in Paris and in the provinces, have been arranged for the beginning of 1961 to celebrate the 80th anniversary of ORT and the 40th birthday of ORT in France, which was established in 1921.

Governmental aid. The proceeds from the apprenticeship tax were further increased. The Ministry of Labor continues to subsidize the courses for adults at the Montreuil Center and pays the salaries of trainees attending these courses. Furthermore, it encouraged the opening of new refresher courses and took them under its care. The Strasbourg Prefecture and various Prefectures in Metropolitan France and Algeria grant departmental subsistence scholarships and boarder's stipends to a number of students at the Strasbourg Center, while the Chamber of Commerce and the Rhine Import Chamber allocate annual subsidies to ORT in Strasbourg.

Cooperation with other organizations whether official, cultural or social, continued to be fruitful. Particular mention should be made of institutions of professional education (Ministry of National Education, Ministry of Labor and Social Security, UNESCO, International Labor Organization), social organizations (AJDC, OSE, COJASOR, OPEJ, School colonies, etc.), and trade unions, syndicates, etc. Relations with governmental authorities, educational institutions and local and international bodies were maintained in a spirit of cordiality and understanding.

## MONTREUIL

New Projects. In last year's report we noted that, with respect to the instruction of youth, the Montreuil school can meet the demands of applicants representing several levels. The schools of radio-electricity, electrotechnics and shorthand-typing and secretarial work meet the demands of children with a good scholastic background and of a good intellectual level. The schools of mechanics and sheet-iron work

are destined for intermediate elements. Tailoring, cabinet-making and carpentry sections and the preparatory class satisfy those with a more modest school record.

Therefore we anticipated no significant changes in the school's functions. However, when the school reopened for the 1960-61 year there were so many candidates qualifying for the secretarial school that we had to inaugurate a parallel first-year class in this section. We also started a third-year class in the sheet-iron work section.

In the adult sector, we expected a certain falling-off and, above all, a loss of interest in garment-making trades. Our expectations proved correct and towards the end of this year we did not reopen the section for children's ready-to-wear garments.

However, the most significant changes took place in our evening refresher courses. In addition to the two existing sections, we started two new ones this year, for electro-technicians and refrigeration technicians; these sections were mainly designed for our alumni and they should open up good prospects of promotion in industry. At the same time, we have replaced the high-frequency technicians' section with one for technicians in measuring instruments in view of a much stronger demand in industry for specialists in this branch.

Enrollment was slightly higher than last year, i.e. 902 as against 847 as of the end of December 1959. The students were divided as follows:

Schools for adolescents .....	434
Preparatory class .....	24
Courses for adults .....	246
Evening courses for work preferment .....	158
Courses for apprentices .....	40

To this number should be added 30 students who follow evening courses to prepare themselves for competitive examinations and 12 students in the linen section which will be renewed only at the beginning of 1961. These will bring up total enrollment to approximately 940 students and trainees.

We note, therefore, an increase in the number of adolescents in schools and evening refresher courses and a reduction in day sections for adults.

The results of examinations taken after the completion of studies were extremely satisfactory. Of 534 candidates taking the examination, 498, or more than 95%, passed. A state diploma was awarded to 428 of them (361 from the Ministry of Labor and 67 proficiency certificates and master-technician certificates).

Placement of diploma-holding graduates presented no difficulties when it came to finding jobs for our students. Employment opportunities offered by prospective employers exceed by far the number of trained students.

Medical and social aid. The medical service attached to the Montreuil Center is mainly concerned with preventive medicine and with industrial accidents. We have noted that the health conditions of our students improve with every passing year.

Social services have been completely taken over by the ORT Women's Committee. A social worker is attached to the Center.

The Women's Committee grants scholarships to needy students, mostly in the shape of free meals in the canteen; thus, children in this category are provided with wholesome and abundant food. During the year, the Women's Committee provided close to 18,000 free meals. It also allocated several emergency stipends to adults.

The wardrobe distributed garments to 118 students. The vacation colony enabled 75 students to pass a month in the country and this period proved to be salutary from the educational point of view.

Traditional Jewish holidays are always organized in cooperation with the Women's Committee which arranges for the distribution of presents and candy and supplies our library with books.

The help of the Women's Committee was invaluable in solving several social cases of a delicate nature.

Problems and prospects. In the future, we shall certainly have to narrow down our activity in adult training; on the other hand, more students will have to be admitted to schools for adolescents and to courses of "social preferment" (refresher courses).

However, we do not think that our structure should be modified in 1961, for the evolution of the situation in Algeria may change all forecasts in the event of a massive emigration from that country to France.

We also think that we shall have to open a supplementary preparatory class to enable a greater number of adolescents to enter our radio-electricity and electrotechnics schools. We hope to complete the reorganization of the electrotechnics school during the next year.

#### "ECOLE DE TRAVAIL"

Reorganized in 1957, the "Ecole de Travail" was fully developed by 1960. In this connection, particular mention should be made of the welding school for adolescents which graduated its first class in June of that year. In 1960, important items of school equipment were purchased, including new machines worth almost 40,000 N.F. and small tools and new furniture for the dining-hall. Large-scale alterations were carried out in the building itself at a cost of 45,000 N.F.

Enrollment in the school at the end of the year presented the following picture:

Welding school, first year .....	28
" " second year .....	15
" " third year .....	17
Preparatory class .....	16
Plumbing course for adults .....	13
Course for apprentices ("Astier course"), first year ..	18
" " " " " second year .	15
" " " " " third year ..	14

Total 136

as against 126 for 31 December, 1959.

The increase in enrollment over last year refers only to the school's adolescent students and to vocational courses for apprentices.

As in the past, the greater part of the students are of North African origin; most of them come from large and needy families.

Examination results of those exams taken by students of the various sections of the school in 1960 are shown on the following table:

<u>Sections</u>	<u>No. examined</u>	<u>No. passed</u>
Plumbing	13	13
Central Heating	17	14
Welding School	9	9
Vocational Course for Apprentices	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>
	43	39

32 of the 39 successful candidates were awarded government diplomas (Certificates of Proficiency and Certificates of Vocational Training of the Ministry of Labor).

Employment, on the whole, is not difficult for students trained in the various sections of the "Ecole de Travail" to find a job; most satisfactory is the fact that welding students of the first graduating class of the school are already in good jobs; some of them even occupy posts of limited responsibility as technicians (draughtsmanship, research, etc.).

Educational problems in this school vary from one section to another. As far as the adults are concerned, we are completely satisfied with the plumbing section from all points of view. We even plan to extend its curriculum and to introduce the subjects of zinc-work and roofing which will lengthen the course. The central-heating section is not popular with the candidates in spite of a shortage in industry in this branch.

In the welding school, particular difficulties are encountered in recruitment. Students with the greatest ability for theoretical technical studies prefer radio and electricity. The less gifted ones, and they are the majority, are interested in mechanics and very few evince an interest in welding; thus this latter section receives the weakest element. Therefore, it is difficult for us to make them assimilate the official C.A.P. (proficiency certificate) curriculum on

welding which is rather extensive and complicated. The preparatory class is thus particularly valuable.

Social aid is given to students of welding who receive a considerable amount of help from the Women's ORT Committee in Paris. Most of these students are in difficult financial circumstances and many of them receive canteen allowances and clothing; some of them were able to stay in the vacation colony organized by the Women's Committee.

This Committee helped the school to organize the Hanoukka holiday and arranged for the distribution of small presents among the students.

APPRENTICE PLACEMENT SERVICE IN PARIS (A.P.S.)

402 new applications were received, 286 of them from North African candidates.

The placement of adolescents from North Africa becomes increasingly difficult. Employers are often reluctant to accept them, all the more so since, according to the new laws, Moroccan and Tunisian nationals are now considered foreigners, and the number of foreigners in each workshop must not exceed 10%.

On the other hand, as a result of our efforts, the number of apprenticeship contracts has increased sharply - 162 in comparison with 123 last year.

It is indeed very important for adolescents to serve their apprenticeship under a contract, for in that case, their families have the right to claim a family allowance and the apprentices themselves get the benefit of many other arrangements.

In 1960, 209 apprentices were placed in the following trades:

<u>Boys</u>		<u>Girls</u>	
Brokerage .....	1	Corset-making .....	1
Cabinet-making and carpentry .	9	Dressmaking .....	30
Cutting .....	2	Fancy-leather trade .....	6
Electricity .....	10	Jewellery .....	1
Fancy-leather trade .....	20	Knitting .....	12
Goldsmith's trade .....	1	Making of pasteboard articles	2
Jewellery .....	7	Shorthand and typing .....	7
Knitting .....	1	Making of underwear .....	4
Mechanics .....	19	Miscellaneous .....	9
Photography .....	2		
Plumbing .....	10		
Printing .....	2		
Radio .....	3		
Shoemaking .....	4		
Tailoring .....	29		
Tapestry-making .....	5		
Miscellaneous .....	12		
			<hr/> 72

At the same time, arrangements were made for 186 replacements in 22 trades.

The workshops where apprentices are engaged are regularly inspected.

In 1960, apprenticeship was completed by 131 young men and women.

Five apprentices were awarded proficiency certificates in the following trades: two boys in ready-to-wear clothing for ladies, another in custom tailoring and two girls in ready-to-wear clothing for ladies.

The vocational courses for apprentices ("Astier courses") are attended by 40 girls in Montreuil and 47 boys in the ORT "Ecole de Travail".

Our vocational guidance service tests all the candidates before they are placed.

At the present time, the Paris A.P.S. supervises 435 apprentices.

#### STRASBOURG

Enrollment, as of January 1st, 1960, totalled 88 students in the school and 20 apprentices in the A.P.S. On December 31st, there were 92 students and 18 A.P.S. apprentices.

As to the social background of the students, this year there are sons of employees, craftsmen and workers who have emigrated from North Africa. However, most of the students come from families of employees, businessmen and craftsmen who are well established.

Examination results this year, in view of a decision of the Ministry of Labor, caused our students to face the following alternative: either to sit for the proficiency certificate examination or to participate in the competitive examinations to enter one of the technicians' sections of the Montreuil Center. A special course was organized for those who elected to take the examinations of the Ministry of Labor. Of 12 students who took examinations for the proficiency certificate, 8 passed: one electronics technician, three electricians and four locksmiths.

Two students who were awarded proficiency certificates as electricians passed competitive examinations to enter the Refrigeration School in Le Havre (a Ministry of National Education school) where they now continue their training. All the others are working in their respective trades. The eight students who took the competitive examinations of the Ministry of Labor were all admitted, seven to the section of laboratory technicians in radio-television and one to the refrigeration section.

Twenty students in all participated in various examinations and competitions and 16 of them passed; eight are continuing their studies and the other eight are working in their respective trades.

Employment was easily found by those students who, in the course of the preceding years, were trained as technicians by ORT at Montreuil where they were admitted upon passing a Ministry of Labor competitive examination.

Those alumni who are now returning from military service are being placed without any difficulty. On the contrary, we are unable to fill the demand for technicians.

Apprentice Placement Service apprentices are, in most cases, taken over by the enterprises where they have served their apprenticeship. We are faced with a rather particular problem in the Lower Rhine Department. Because of the question of dialect, we experience difficulties in placing children from North Africa. In spite of this, however, some entrepreneurs and industrialists with whom we have been in contact for many years, make an effort to help us solve this problem whenever it arises.

Installations of our welding workshop were completed in 1960 and the locksmithy and electric wiring workshops were reorganized. We have also refurnished the teachers' common room and improved the installations in the storerooms, the wash-house (for which we obtained a new washing-machine) and the dressing-room in the shower section.

Production in schools. For a number of years, and as far as the curriculum has permitted, we have been reorganizing and re-equipping our workshops and our boarding school. Student-electricians check the electrical equipment whenever a technical necessity arises; they improve lighting, mechanical and laboratory equipment.

Besides engaging in profitable fancy iron work, student-locksmiths do a great deal of work on the premises: they do all the repair work in locksmithy, manufacture screens, balustrades, etc. for our own needs. Students in electronics work in a really productive manner in repairing sets which are brought to us.

Social aid is, in the first place, tendered in the form of Women's American ORT stipends to our boarders. On this occasion we wish to express our gratitude to the latter organization for, without its fruitful activity, it would have been impossible for us to maintain at least a third of our boarders.

Help is also forthcoming from local women's committees in Strasbourg and Colmar. The stock in our wardrobe is maintained by gifts and, on his birthday, each student gets a small gift from the Women's Committee. Prizes distributed at the end of the year are likewise offered by the Women's Committee. Some students receive pocket-money.

Problems and prospects in 1961. In view of a special ruling in Alsace and Lorraine, we derive no benefit from the apprenticeship tax. Therefore, after we discussed this matter with the officers of the Local Committee, and having secured the approval of the Central Board, we applied for the benefits of the minimum aid scheme ("Contrat simple"), granted within the framework of State Aid to private schools. Should our application be granted, we shall inaugurate a fourth-year in

electronics for the year 1961-62. Should the need arise, we may consider the possibility of introducing a one-year pre-apprenticeship class.

### LYONS

The most important event in the life of ORT in Lyons was the inauguration of the new school. This event took place on 30th November, 1960, under the honorary chairmanship of the Prefet of Rhone and in the presence of Judge Leon Meiss, President of ORT in France, as well as numerous leading personalities of the city.

"The Jewish community of Lyons is proud to see in its city the creation of a new institution, so solidly established and with such a strong faith in its future", said Mr. Jacques Dreyfus, President of the Jewish Community and of the United Jewish Social Fund of Lyons. "The Jewish community", he continued, "is happy to associate itself with this magnificent initiative and is resolved to support this noble enterprise with all the means at its disposal". Replying to the address of President Meiss, Mr. Faure-Brac, the Prefet, declared: "I welcome the opportunity to participate in this inauguration and I want to congratulate all those who created this worthy enterprise ... The authorities owe you a debt of gratitude for, in creating such a school, you also bring an invaluable aid to the cause of technical training".

The mechanics and electricity schools opened in 1959 were further developed by the addition of a second-year in each section. Moreover, we inaugurated a new section (secretarial work) for girls. These new additions called for a considerable organizational effort; much had to be done in the building to house these sections and equipment, indispensable for their functioning, had to be acquired.

Enrollment towards the end of the year was sub-divided in the following manner:

Preparatory class .....	26
First year general class .....	26
Second year mechanics .....	8
Second year electricity .....	9
First year industrial garment-making (women's) .....	12
Second " " " " " .....	5
Third " " " " " .....	12
First year secretarial work, shorthand-typing .....	23

Total 121

as against 79 for 31st December, 1959.

The difference in the enrollment figures indicates the large-scale development of this school in 1960.

The social background of our students is of a rather varied nature; many of them belong to families of North African origin that have recently established themselves in Lyons.

Examination results on final examinations for an entire course

were given only in the industrial garment-making section; other courses have been established only recently and have not yet graduated a class. In the school of industrial garment-making for girls, five students were awarded diplomas; only one student obtained a certificate of proficiency.

Employment was found by the few students who completed the course in industrial garment-making, but their wages are low. One of the features of this trade in Lyons is that the workers are badly paid which explains the limited number of candidates for this branch.

Educational problems. The Lyons school is expanding normally. The preparatory class renders us valuable services, for it raises youngsters with inadequate education, who otherwise would hardly have been able to serve an apprenticeship period in trade, to the necessary level. Recruitment is a problem only in the industrial garment-making section. The main reason for our maintenance of this section is that it enables us to accept girls whose educational background and capacities would not admit them to any other kind of apprenticeship. This, however, also explains the rather mediocre result of official examinations.

Work in the school is headed by Mr. Jules Bloch, an alumnus of the Anieres Institute. He taught for several years at the Montreuil School and, with the aid of his pedagogic training and experience, carries out his task to our entire satisfaction.

Social aid is not yet fully developed in our Lyons center. The only aid to be noted is that extended by the United Jewish Social Fund of Lyons - the payment of the travelling expenses of some students. In view of the sharp increase in enrollment during the last year, the volume of this aid has become insufficient.

Activities of the local Committee began when a new ORT Committee was organized last November. Thirty-five Lyons' residents, representing all trends in the life of the Jewish community of the city, agreed to participate in the Committee. The first meeting of this body was held on 30th November, 1960, under the chairmanship of Mr. Leon Meiss, President of ORT in France.

In December, the Committee elected its officers. They are: Mr. Jacques Jospe, Chairman; Mr. Albert Boccara, Vice-Chairman and Treasurer; Mrs. S. Souteyrand, Vice-Chairman, and Mr. Pierre Levy, Secretary-General.

## MARSEILLES

No new sections were created in 1960. The need for them however, is urgent in view of the demographic situation and of the influx of refugees from North Africa (some from Egypt) who have established themselves in Marseilles. Many of the newly arrived families are economically unstable and frequently there are eight or ten children in such families.

Insufficient space is still the reason for the absence of new sections. But we hope that, once the new school is built, we shall be able to meet all the demands and inaugurate new sections: for the boys - a section for a trade on a lower level than the trades taught at the

present time and a pre-apprenticeship class; for the girls - a shorthand and typing section, the need for which becomes more and more pressing.

Enrollment, as in former years and in view of the growing number of applicants and lack of space in our premises, has caused us to hold competitive entrance examinations. This has resulted in a tremendous qualitative improvement of the student body. But, because we do not have enough space, we were forced to turn down many children.

At the present time, there are 131 students (92 boys and 39 girls). They are studying in sections for electricians, radio-electricians, television technicians and a section for industrial-garment-making.

Examination results in June 1960 resulted in our school awarding graduation certificates to 26 students, 18 boys and 8 girls. Furthermore, we have continued the annual practice of presenting our students of the graduation classes at the State examinations for the Certificate of Proficiency. 29 of our students (24 boys and 5 girls) passed, two of them with honorable mention. Several boys passed the proficiency certificate examinations for electronic wiring technicians after three years' study and are now continuing in the fourth-year class.

Employment has been found for all our graduates and they follow their trades in the largest local industrial enterprises. They receive very good salaries.

Social aid began when a new ORT Women's Committee was constituted in January 1960 on the initiative of Mrs. M. Roubach. This Committee, headed by Mrs. Diatkine who is actively supported by the Secretary-General, Mrs. S. Cherki and the Treasurer, Mrs. Calamaro, immediately set about solving problems of a social nature. It provides some students with free meals in the canteen and defrays their travelling expenses. At the end of the school year, the Committee distributed good-fellowship prizes to particularly deserving students.

#### INFORMATION SERVICE, PUBLICITY, ETC.

The various changes in the activities of ORT in France and particularly the inauguration of new sections in Paris and the provinces were brought to the attention of the public by all the modern means of publicity: press, radio, information bulletins, folders, posters, shows, etc.

In articles published in various periodicals, we explained the advantages of trades taught for the first time by ORT. Thus, we fought the inclination of some Jewish parents to confine their children to a limited number of trades while neglecting other branches which offer better employment facilities in a rapidly evolving technical world.

New friends had to be won to help in the collection of the apprenticeship tax and to recruit new members.

Our information bulletin, "l'ORT a ses amis", is a connecting link with our supporters and our alumni. A special page in the bulletin is set aside for the alumni associations.

The 80th anniversary of ORT was inaugurated by a French radio program, a big exhibition of students' and apprentices' work in the Montreuil Center and by numerous press articles; the press also commented widely on the London Congress.

As in the past, ORT in France participated in the work of the Liaison Committee of the French non-governmental organizations and of the Liaison Committee for Refugees as well as in the activities of various Jewish co-ordinating organizations.

ENROLLMENT ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1959, AND 31ST DECEMBER, 1960.

<u>Centers</u>	<u>31 Dec. 1959</u>	<u>31 Dec. 1960</u>
MONTREUIL	847	902
PARIS A.P.S.	445	435
"ECOLE DE TRAVAIL"	126	136
MARSEILLES	132	131
MARSEILLES A.P.S.	66	-
LYONS	79	121
STRASBOURG	88	92
STRASBOURG A.P.S.	20	18
	<u>1,803</u>	<u>1,835</u>

FRENCH WOMEN'S COMMITTEE

In 1960, the Women's Committee of ORT began its 15th year of existence.

In this anniversary year, the Committee attained the best results since it was created. Its place in Jewish social life is well established, its field of activities increases and its membership grows larger. The efforts of all members, co-ordinated and directed by the President, Mrs. M.L. Roubach, has enabled it to help two schools - ORT-Montreuil and the "Ecole de Travail". Let us mention here the 25,000 free meals served in the canteens of these two establishments, a figure which shows that the students need the help of the Women's Committee more than ever and that the latter know how to meet these needs.

The Committee's Social Service, which is in frequent contact with the Directors of the schools, tries to find a solution for every appeal for help whether it be for hot meals, clothes, payment of fares, medical assistance or healthy and pleasant holidays.

During the year, the Committee increased its membership and enlarged its circle of friends and donors. This helped greatly at the time of the Annual Sale and the campaign for the Apprenticeship Tax. It was largely thanks to our connections in the world of commerce and industry that the Annual Sale was a great financial success, achieving better results than the previous year. This was due to the excellent organization and team spirit of the members and assures the continuation of free meals for the students during this school year. As for the Apprenticeship Tax, more than 16 million old francs were collected.

About 100 students and apprentices spent their holidays at the Cambes de Pujols (Lot et Garonne) camp which the Women's Committee has supported since 1957. The vacation allows our youngsters to pursue their studies in good health. To finance this important activity, a dinner-dance was held in the Bois de Boulogne at the Armenonville Pavillion, last May, presided over by Mrs. M.L. Roubach and honored by the presence of the Israel Ambassador and Mrs. Walter Eytan. In addition to this, friends of our work collected a sum which went towards the costs of running the camp.

With the help of the Women's Committee in Geneva, some of the more delicate students benefited from a holiday in Switzerland.

On every Jewish festival, the Committee provides sweets for the students.

In 1960, the Committee participated in a subvention to the girls' school in Ramat-Gan, thus strengthening its ties with Israel.

Thanks to the efforts of Mrs. M.L. Roubach, a Women's Committee was established in Marseilles in January 1960. This new organization has already developed a variety of activities and is increasing its membership.

Lectures were arranged, including one by Mr. Daniel Mayer and another by Miss A.M. Gentilly, Editor of "La Terre Retrouvee" on her voyage to Iran and her visit to ORT schools there.

In 1960, ORT institutions in France were attended by 3,170 students. On 1st January, 1961, the total enrollment amounted to 1,835 students.

G E R M A N Y

The dominating feature of the Federal Republic of Germany is the continued industrial and economic boom throughout these last years. The prevailing shortage of manpower in Germany induced the Ministry of Labor to hire additional foreign workers, mainly Italians, Greeks and Spaniards, to fill the vacancies, but even so, workers are still badly wanted in all branches of industry. The press and the labor exchange offer the most tempting jobs and fairly court the prospective employee.

The majority of the Jewish population in Germany is associated with commerce and industry and naturally benefit by the present boom. It became more and more obvious that, as the result of this development, the basic conditions for a fruitful ORT operation in Germany have changed completely from those of the first post-war years.

The urgent demand for industrial labor naturally tempts all youngsters upon leaving school to take up industrial employment where good wages are offered to everyone willing to work. The prospects they face as craftsmen in customary workshops do not compare favorably with the industrial offers. Wages are relatively low in the workshops and they must go through three-year periods of apprenticeship before becoming qualified craftsmen, although this is still a long way from acquiring a "master's" degree.

Another rather sad factor is that within the Jewish communities in Germany, it has not been possible, so far, to create a degree of unity and arrive at a unanimously supported activity. On the contrary, groups or individuals permanently cause disturbances and split the communities into two or more sections, each one with its own ambitions and with its own representatives.

Most Jewish parents who wish, and who can afford that their children enjoy a thorough education and acquire vocational or professional skills, seem to tend to have them study at German schools and colleges. The times when they were glad to have their children accepted by an apprenticeship workshop, as offered by ORT, are a thing of the past as far as present day Germany is concerned.

There are some exceptions in this respect, namely new returnees from Israel or overseas who, because of language difficulties, especially among the children, and because of lack of an elementary educational background cannot find employment on the German labor market; or recent escapees from Eastern countries. Both these groups asked for special counselling and guidance, placement in workshops and, of course, language tuition. We have, throughout the year 1960, counselled and placed a total of 119 SAP cases (with the kind assistance of the Landesarbeitsamt and the Handwerkskammer) with local enterprises and workshops.

Another group whom we assisted were students or qualified technicians from abroad, mainly from Israel, who were to spend a limited period of time in Germany, and who wished to enlarge their knowledge and skills in German institutions or industrial plants.

The afore-mentioned language difficulties of applicants compelled us to establish language classes for recent escapees and for returnees. Our training method proved to be so successful that the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration requested us to conduct, on their behalf and at their expense, language courses throughout the Federal Republic of Germany. Once we had established a network of classes throughout Germany with an enrollment of 1,250 students at times, and had hired and trained the language teachers in conformity with their requirements, ICEM officials in charge seem to have decided to take over the whole project, now functioning so well, and to run it themselves.

All SAP students under ORT care could, by the end of the current year, be placed in satisfactory jobs. This group does not need our assistance any longer. We have, in the past, achieved such excellent results when placing our students with well known firms such as Siemens, BMW, IBM, etc., that these employers insistently clamored for more to join regardless of their actual standard of skills. These large enterprises have trade schools of their own where their personnel is trained in conformity with their requirements.

The main attention of ORT-Germany will be concentrated, in the coming year, on the intensified work of the Committee within the Jewish communities. Under the auspices of Landesrabbiner Dr. I.E. Lichtigfeld, President of the ORT Committee in Germany, a membership and publicity drive was launched quite recently throughout all cities of Western Germany. We are confident to get the first positive results early in January 1961.

In the course of the final settlement of restitution claims submitted by victims of Nazi persecution, we are continually requested to furnish statements to restitution offices and to lawyers in Germany and abroad that the applicant had been studying at an ORT school. This detailed information, which greatly facilitates the restitution procedure, we are able to provide from the data we have on file.

In view of the decrease in the Berlin student body, the last graduates were placed with various Berlin firms and the school was closed after a period of 14 years of fruitful activity.

The afore-mentioned cuts in our German operation compelled us to dispense with the services of employees who had been with us for more than ten years. The present staff in Germany has been reduced to a minimum.

In the course of the year 1960, 1,380 students attended ORT schools in Western Germany. On January 1st, 1961, the student body was 261.

G R E A T   B R I T A I N

The World ORT Congress was the highlight of the year in Britain. Held at Caxton Hall in London from October 23rd to 26th and followed, on October 27th, by the Women's International ORT Congress, this quinquennial World ORT Congress helped to bring the name and work of ORT before the Anglo-Jewish community as never before and its impact was aptly summed up by the President of the Anglo-Jewish Association when he reported to his Council in November 1960 as follows:

"I should also like to express my thanks to the World ORT organization for their invitation to attend the Congress held in London last week and the various events connected with it. If I was in any doubt before - which I wasn't - I was all the more convinced of the magnificent job of work which ORT is doing on behalf of underprivileged Jews throughout the world. The constructive training for skilled work is precisely what is required in so many backward countries. I hope that as a result of the Congress Anglo-Jewry will have a fuller realization of and will give more support to this great humanitarian work."

British ORT considered it a great privilege to be the hosts on this occasion and to extend a well deserved welcome to the delegates from 30 countries who have given such whole-hearted service to the organization. A reception was held in their honor at the House of Commons on October 24th, when special guides were provided to show visitors round the Houses of Parliament. The highlight of the social activities was the Dinner at historic Guildhall on October 25th - a function attended by more than 500 persons who will long retain the memory of this outstanding event. Among the speakers at the Dinner were Professor W. Haber and Mr. Daniel Mayer, Lady Elliot, formerly Chairman of the World Refugee Year, Mr. David Morse, Director General of the International Labor Office, and Mr. A. Lourie, Israeli Ambassador to London.

Progress in Britain was referred to in last year's report by British ORT. The great strides forward they have made have been continually gathering momentum during the last five years. At the time of the previous World Congress in 1955, British ORT's contribution to World ORT Union was negligible. A handful of public-spirited men and women then determined that they would make every effort to ensure that the invaluable work of ORT should get the support it deserved from the Anglo-Jewish Community. Their enthusiasm, hard work and ceaseless activity have gradually succeeded in making ORT better known and appreciated and it is estimated that the sum transferred to Geneva in 1960 will be not less than £46,000.

At the Annual General Meeting held in December 1960, reference was made to this great improvement, both in interest and financially, and gratitude was expressed to the retiring Chairman, Master A.S. Diamond, whose guidance and inspiration during his five-year term of office were considered to be largely responsible for the present position.

Another evidence of the interest in ORT work is the increasing number of prominent British Jewish visitors to Israel who ask British ORT to arrange with ORT in Israel to show them what is being done in that country.

The Agreement made in 1959 between ORT, the C.B.F. (Central British Fund) and OSE to form CORRA (Combined Overseas Rehabilitation and Refugee Appeal), in order that one single organization should appeal to the Jewish Community in Great Britain during World Refugee Year, brought in satisfactory results. Lady Henriques, Vice-Chairman of British ORT, and Mr. Hilary Goldberg, Appeals Organizer, paid several visits to the Provinces to lecture and canvass for support, and a high percentage of the contributions received was due to their efforts. Although World Refugee Year is now over, the partnership between the three organizations has remained in force for the time being.

Agro-mechanics from Israel spent several weeks in England and Scotland during the Summer receiving instruction from leading British firms in the handling and maintenance of modern agricultural equipment. Before their departure, they were entertained at a reception held at the Israel Embassy.

Fund-raising activities. British ORT's 1960 Year Book came in for a great deal of praise, both in Britain and abroad, for its artistic design and interesting editorial matter. Advertisements placed therein provided almost double the income than those inserted in the Year Book for 1959.

Another annual event - the 28th Annual Ball - was organized as a special Gala event in honor of ORT's 80th anniversary. This, too, was a great financial success, the profit being higher than ever before.

Other ORT groups. The ORT Aid Group was not able to make the hoped for headway. It has now been absorbed into the CORRA Aid Group.

ORT Old Boy's Association has been responsible for the purchase of a lathe for ORT in Israel. Members of this Association have also been successful in obtaining funds from an allied group to provide one month's holiday for ten ORT pupils in 1961.

British Women's ORT have been unceasing in their activities. The larger functions they organized included a theatrical performance, a membership drive tea-party, which was addressed by Professor Haber, a dress show, a well-attended film premiere, held in conjunction with CORRA, and a successful Tombola at the 28th Gala Ball. British Women's ORT was also extremely active in the organization of International Women's ORT's Congress in October, for which they did much useful work both publicly and behind the scenes. In addition to all this, they have held several smaller film shows related to their membership drive, at which the film "Mellah" was shown. Another fund-raising activity was the sale of a specially designed card for Rosh Hashana.

They were also greatly encouraged by the mounting interest now being taken in their work and their periodical "News Letter" is reaching an increasingly wide circle of people.

During the Summer, British Women's ORT were responsible for the placing in suitable homes and for the supervising of the tuition of two girls sent to London by ORT in Italy to learn English. Arrangements are in hand for a bigger number to come to England under this scheme in 1961.

Dower House Farm has continued to give training to students who eventually settle in Israel. The training period is approximately one year. Although the number of pupils changes every six months, the average number during 1960 was 8. After their farm training during the day-time, evenings are devoted to the study of Hebrew, history, economics, geography and handicrafts.

The future shows that plans are now afoot to intensify the raising of funds in Great Britain and British ORT is looking forward confidently to a very much more successful future.

## H O L L A N D

Conditions on the Dutch labor market are particularly favorable and there is only a limited number of unemployed or persons constrained to change jobs. The Jewish community in the Netherlands also participates in the benefits of this excellent economic situation. ORT in Holland has, therefore, adjusted its activity to the economic situation of the country.

Adult courses. The establishment of ORT vocational schools is hardly justified in a country like the Netherlands where all the adolescents who wish to be apprenticed in a trade are absorbed by the country's technical schools. ORT in Holland, therefore, limits its activity to the organization of vocational evening courses designed in the main for adults desiring to improve themselves in their respective trades. These courses cover the following trades: typewriter repair, dressmaking, machine knitting, ladies' and men's cutting. There is no need for courses in other trades as the number of prospective emigrants has been considerably reduced and we no longer have to deal with groups of students who must learn a trade or modify their vocational inclinations in view of their emigration plans.

The Netherland Aid for Refugees Association, which regularly informs us about the arrival of certain groups of refugees, has frequently recommended candidates who want to learn a trade. However, during the last few months such cases were few and far between, for the Netherlands Government no longer authorizes the immigration of large refugee groups.

Final examinations in cutting and dressmaking courses were held at the end of December and the results were excellent - all students passed. Most of those who received a certificate for completion of the dressmaking course signed up for the course in ladies' cutting which is to start early in January 1961. A new refresher course in ladies' cutting will likewise begin in January.

Primary manual training workshops are maintained in the two Jewish schools in the Netherlands: the Rosh Pina elementary school and the Maimonides secondary school. In the Rosh Pina school, manual work includes training in woodwork, pottery, basket-making, fancy leather work, making of pasteboard articles and felt-work. Results obtained in this year's course were very satisfactory.

In the Maimonides school, manual work is optional but it attracts many students and a plan to enlarge workshops is now being studied. At the present time we are conducting a woodwork workshop in this school, to which a needleworkshop will be attached in the near future.

This program of manual work in the Jewish schools and the educational aims it pursues serve a valuable community education function as almost all parents of the students have joined the Association of Friends of ORT in Holland.

For the aged, ORT has provided occupational therapy in the two Jewish old-peoples homes in Amsterdam for many years. Courses are given twice a week. In this way, ORT in Holland brings moral and constructive aid to many lonely people.

On the occasion of the Hanoukka holiday, an exhibition of the work performed was held at "De Joodse Invalide" home in Amsterdam.

For mentally retarded persons, a new institution was opened last October; it was inaugurated by Queen Juliana. At the ceremony, ORT in Holland was represented by its President, Dr. A. Vedder, and Madame G. Wijismuller-Meijer, its Secretary-Treasurer. The Jewish Association for mental hygiene, which is in charge of this home, requested ORT to organize a manual training workshop. An ORT instructress, a graduate of the Paris Center for the training of female instructors, will be attached to this home.

Finally, ORT in Holland maintains a primary manual training workshop at the Paedagogium Achisomog home for mentally retarded children. There, too, ORT fulfills a significant mission, for it helps these children to obtain a certain amount of basic vocational knowledge.

Organization. ORT's 80th anniversary was celebrated with various events. Meetings were addressed by ORT committee members who spoke of ORT's activity throughout the world. Various articles on the London Congress were published in the Jewish and non-Jewish press which likewise marked the 80th anniversary of ORT.

ORT in Holland was represented at the ORT Congress by its President, Dr. A. Vedder, Madame G. Weijsmuller-Meijer, Mr. I. Raffalowitch and Major L. Slagter, Chaplain of the Netherlands Army.

During the years of its existence, ORT in Holland has integrated itself into the communal life of the country and participates in Jewish social activities as a member of the main social aid organizations. Close contact is also maintained by ORT's Director with the Ministry of Social Affairs and with various labor offices.

ORT's activities in the Netherlands are fully financed from the local receipts of CEFINA, the United Jewish Appeal of the Netherlands.

In 1960, ORT institutions in the Netherlands were attended by 485 students. As of 1st January, 1961, total enrollment numbered 275 students.

## I T A L Y

The European economic situation developed from the upward trend in 1959 to real prosperity in 1960. Italy was among the countries which benefited most from this development. The industrial boom became so evident that this country is now reputed to have accomplished an economic miracle. Statistics for the first nine months show an increase of industrial output of about 17½% and an even greater increase in the branches in which our graduates are placed. Of course, these facts fundamentally changed the labor market situation. As the request for skilled workers surpassed availability, for the first time since the start of our activities in Italy, we had no difficulties in placing our graduates. The number of unemployed, which had already somewhat dropped in 1959, decreased by at least 50% in 1960. It is difficult to establish their exact number at present but it is believed to be about one million and consisting mainly of unskilled workers. Although the boom-like progress is likely to slow down, the continuation of this promising situation may be anticipated for 1961 as well, strongly favored by the further expansion of the Common Market.

Of course, the Italian Jews benefited, too, from this development and their disastrous post-war situation changed substantially. The continuous help of world Jewry, channelled through the UJA, and the reparations received from Germany, contributed a great deal to the recovery of Jewish institutions destroyed during the Fascist and war period. Although the situation of the individual Jew has improved, there is still a disproportionately large number in need of assistance. According to AJDC information, about 10% of the Italian Jews are on their relief rolls, for it is the upper strata which really benefited from the general boom. The poorer Jews, mostly petty tradesmen, earned little, and that mainly from the heavier tourist traffic.

Nevertheless, the 300 Lire daily grant which most of our pupils receive from the Ministry of Labor is not as important now as it was in the past. The strongest attraction for Jewish youths to enroll in ORT schools is now the fact that, by learning a useful trade, they have the best chance of becoming integrated into the economy of the country.

The Government is aware of the need for skilled workers in Italy as well as abroad, and therefore continues to support vocational training for the unemployed and for youth. Our cooperation with the Government in this field was even closer than in the past, although its funds for this purpose were short.

### STUDENT BODY AND SCHOOLS

Taking into account a Jewish population of 35,000 and the Italian birth rate of about 2%, approximately 700 new Jewish pupils enter schools every year. Of this number, about a third ask admittance to our schools and courses. The well-to-do Jews usually send their children to high-schools.

At the end of 1960 the entire student body was 1,956 of which a

great part are in courses for apprentices and escapees, attended by only a few Jewish pupils. The latter chiefly go to our three-year day schools and belong to the age group of between 14 and 18 years.

The major part of our North Italian pupils are high-school graduates, while more than half of our Roman pupils have just elementary schooling. Many of our numerous foreign refugee pupils are from once well off Egyptian and North African Jewish families and have a good scholastic preparation. In order to overcome the difficulties arising from the different educational background, additional instruction had to be provided for the weaker pupils.

Between 30 and 40 pupils are permanently housed in our Student's Boarding Home in Milan which, again this year, was operated with the help of Women's American ORT. Close supervision of our pupils is one of the very useful aspects of this Home.

Most of our schools and courses function under agreement with the Ministry of Labor, and a few in collaboration with the Ministry of Public Instruction, USEP and the Jewish Community.

Until recently, only Italian citizens had the right to attend government subventioned schools. This caused us serious headaches in view of the many foreign Jewish refugees, especially in Milan. This year, we were at last authorized to admit foreign pupils also.

The schools in Rome, at the end of 1960, consisted of an electro-mechanics school (which is gradually being transformed into an electronics school), a school for secretaries, a course for dressmaking, attended by girls with merely elementary education, afternoon classes for electro-mechanics and turners, for steno-typists and 11 courses for apprentices. In October, a second class in electronics and a third class for secretaries were opened, although practically no Government funds are available for establishing new courses. The evening course for turners was set up under the supervision of the Ministry of Public Instruction so as not to lose the contact with and the contribution of this Ministry.

The electronics school in Rome was equipped with additional modern equipment, while the school for secretaries is about to receive an adequate number of calculating and mechanical bookkeeping machines, loaned by the office equipment manufacturers, Olivetti. The girls of the third class alternate in training as secretarial assistants in our own office in the afternoon.

The schools in Milan. For the two day schools in Milan the scholastic year had to be prolonged from 8 to 10 months so as to provide top training to meet the requirements of technical progress. Also in these schools, the equipment was augmented with TV instruments, electrical welding and soldering apparatus, a new compressor and a rectifier. In the afternoons, two courses for mechanics and two for radio technicians, as well as 15 for apprentices, are in operation. In order to accommodate these courses, a new floor of 170 sq.m. was constructed and divided into three modern classrooms and a workshop.

The schools in other cities. In Leghorn we had to set up a new

school center because our courses were held in unsuitable premises, partly in the Jewish Community building and partly in a suburb. We rented a large apartment in the heart of Leghorn and now have a modern vocational training center with courses for dressmakers, children's wear, mechanical knitting, and three courses for apprentices, for 147 pupils in all.

In Florence we are running courses for technical drawing and for dressmaking: in Trieste for radio technicians, television technicians, shirtmakers, upholsterers, leather workers and 14 courses for apprentices.

Besides this, we have children's workshops for the pupils of the Jewish Community schools in Rome, Milan and Trieste.

For escapees from countries behind the Iron Curtain, a vocational training center is in operation at San Antonio, sponsored by the United States Refugee and Migration Section (USEP), with one course for auto-mechanics and one for dressmakers.

In addition to professional teaching, great attention was paid to Jewish education, especially in Milan and Rome, where courses for Hebrew were set up in cooperation with the Zionist Federation.

#### EXAMINATIONS AND PLACEMENT

Examinations in our day schools took place between June 15th and July 15th, and in shorter courses at the end of each course. In 1960, 1,253 pupils graduated. Examination results were good and more than 80% of the pupils passed.

The Ministry of Labor organized a competition for the pupils of radio schools in which our boys distinguished themselves. For the province of Lombardy, this competition was held in our Milan school. Our Trieste pupil, Sergio Buttignon, was the first of the Venezia Giulia region and won the second prize in the national competition which was held in Rome.

Due to the industrial boom and the high demand for skilled labor, placement of this year's graduates was carried out quickly. Compared to last year, wages offered to our graduates were higher, yet still below the average West European level. Again the best results were obtained with the placement of graduates of the Television School in Milan. To cite an example: our graduate Gruenstein was engaged by Remington in Zurich with a monthly salary of US \$400. The others gained employment with the most important television firms such as Philips, Siemens, Gelo, Telefunken, etc. One of the biggest industries in Italy has proposed accepting all our next year's graduates of this school en bloc.

In Rome, placement was always our hardest problem. This year, however, we succeeded not only in finding work for all graduates, but even to getting better jobs for some of our previous year's graduates who were working under unsatisfactory conditions.

### THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

This Association has become the cultural center for our pupils and graduates. The program includes assistance to members as well as scientific, cultural and recreational activities. Sports events, dancing, film shows, excursions and visits to industrial enterprises were organized. In Milan, a refreshment service provided the Association with the necessary funds. In Rome, the Association was given the use of the Jewish Community Center premises. At the London Congress of the World ORT Union, the representative of the Italian Association was elected President of the Federation of ORT Alumni Associations.

### PUBLIC RELATIONS - MEMBERSHIP - FUNDRAISING

Our cooperation with the Government, especially with the Ministry of Labor, was very close. On several occasions our activities were highly commended, as, for instance, on the occasion of the celebration of the 80th anniversary of ORT, held in the F.A.O. building in Rome, when the Director General of the Ministry of Labor expressed his appreciation of our work during the 13 years of our existence in Italy.

We are maintaining excellent relations with all Jewish Community and welfare organizations and with the American Council of Voluntary Agencies of which we are an active member. Especially close was our contact with the American Joint Distribution Committee which always shows the greatest consideration for our work. The Jewish press supports us by giving our activities adequate publicity throughout the year. The non-Jewish press likewise published several articles about our operations. At an exhibition in Rome, organized by the Government Labor Offices on the occasion of the National Apprentice Day, favorable attention was paid to our stand.

Our women's committees organized social gatherings, exhibitions and sales, as well as receptions, all of which proved successful. Our organization now has more than 1,000 members. In Rome, Mrs. Ester Ascarelli resigned owing to her advanced age and was elected Honorary President. The new women's committee, headed by Mrs. Marcella Ascarelli, assumed responsibility for propaganda, welfare and membership drive. The results are promising.

In Milan, Mrs. Donati Vita had to resign recently as President due to the grave illness of her husband. This extremely valuable collaborator will be replaced early in 1961.

Fundraising results were better this year although not yet satisfactory. Several benefactors donated scholarships for our pupils in Milan. The UJA in Italy contributes one million Lire every year.

### ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION

A General Assembly was held in March 1960 when a new Council of 25 members was elected with Professor Gino Luzzatto as President, Ing. Raffaele Jona and Mr. Augusto Shapira as Vice-Presidents and Mr. Andrea Tabet as Secretary General, while Mr. Renzo Levi was re-elected as Chairman of the Executive Committee.

ORT Italy was represented by nine delegates at the London Congress.

Expenditure increased from about 129 million Lire in 1959 to approximately 154 million Lire this year, whereas the contribution of the Italian Government rose from around 55 million Lire to about 71 million Lire.

### CONCLUSIONS

After 13 years of activity, ORT Italy has become one of the most important Jewish organizations in the country and has brought home to the Jewish youth the usefulness of learning a trade, a concept formerly almost unknown to Italian Jewry. In the course of the years, it has become evident that our schools provide solid instruction and that all those of our graduates who are willing to work can be placed. The last few years cemented this development, helped by the fact that, due to economic progress, labor conditions are continually improving. True, wages are still low in the beginning, but they are gradually raised and some of our graduates are already in leading positions. Our endeavors to direct Jewish youths towards technical professions have been successful, yet much remains to be done. To change the mentality of a social group calls for many years of insistent and intensive efforts. We shall continue towards this end in the years ahead.

Throughout Italy, student turnover during the past year was 3,746 and the student body as of 1st January, 1961, was 1,956.

N O R W A Y

For many years, and particularly during the post world war period, Norway has established a phenomenal record of activity in the refugee field. It has provided food, funds and manpower to every refugee crisis. It was, therefore, not at all surprising that Norway's record of collections during Refugee Year was amongst the highest per capita contributions in the world.

At the beginning of the year, the Norwegian Refugee Council asked ORT to show its refugee program to a representative of the Council and, in February, a member of the Foreign Commission of the Refugee Council, Mrs. B. Galtung, Executive Director of the Oslo Red Cross, visited ORT's program in Milan, Rome, San Antonio, Paris and Marseilles. She subsequently, on a second mission, saw our program in Poland. Her recommendations to the Refugee Council provided for grants to the Milan Television School Internat and towards the construction of a new building for the Marseilles School.

Close contact was maintained throughout the year with the President of the Refugee Council and its Secretary General and, in the process of several meetings, the proposal made in 1958 for the establishment of a Norwegian Committee of Friends of ORT was revived. The primary moving factor in this direction was the President of the Norwegian Refugee Council. By the end of the year a provisional Committee was established which called a dinner meeting at which the organization was formed. The Committee membership includes so many prominent leaders in Norwegian State Affairs, Labor, Education, etc., that one of its members, Mr. Trygve Lie, expressed serious concern about the absence, on the roster, of sufficient people with the time to do the productive work of the Committee.

President of the new organization is the Right Reverend Arne Fjellbu, a distinguished clergyman with an outstanding Resistance record. Working closely with him are Mr. Oksnes of the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, Mrs. Galtung and Mr. Marcus Levin.

P O L A N D

Types of training continued in 1960 included the following vocational training programs:

1) training of adults in courses in ORT's own workshops, as well as theoretical instruction;

2) training courses organized in cooperation with Government vocational schools and carried out in workshops of Government schools. The curricula of these courses were adapted to the needs of the ORT students. ORT students form separate groups and courses are given in these schools in the afternoon at the end of regular classes. The training is both practical and theoretical;

3) refresher courses for persons already working but who, through additional training, can improve their skill;

4) refresher courses and courses to prepare for examinations in order to obtain the certificate of proficiency; these courses are designed for persons who worked as trainees in State enterprises or cooperatives and for craftsmen working independently;

5) training in actual workshops of enterprises. This method is used in cases when ORT does not possess its own workshops in certain skills such as professional automobile driving, mechanics and metal finishing. This method is also applied in the case of persons who wish to learn a trade in small groups or individually. This type of instruction makes it possible to train any applicant in almost any trade.

Enrollment in 1960 was as follows:

	<u>January</u>	<u>December</u>
Adults	1,867	1,310
Educational Manual Work	462	440
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	2,329	1,750
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Occupational pattern of so-called traditionally "Jewish" trades, such as tailoring and carpentry, have lost their popular appeal. Only older men who performed these trades in the past and whom fate had turned to other ways try today, in changed circumstances, to come back to their old trades and to requalify, for they hope that it will be easier for them to regain the ground lost in their old trades than to learn another one. Not a single young man wanted to become a tailor or a carpenter. Quite to the contrary, there is a heavy rush to study electro-mechanics and radio, locksmithy, automobile mechanics, oxyacetylenic welding, metal work, etc. The following trade breakdown shows the average percentage distribution of men and women in different trades:

MEN

Metal work Radio technique Electro-mechanics	Textile Trades	Leatherwork	Others
52%	5.5%	5%	37½%

WOMEN

Needle Trades	Textile Trades	Leatherwork	Industr. Arts	Others
53%	14%	5.5%	3%	24½%

This table shows that students of metal work, electro-mechanics and radio constitute 52% of all male students; and it should be added that an upward trend is being noted.

Our statistics show that in tailoring men constituted

14% in 1958  
7% in 1959  
less than 5% in 1960.

It should be noted that the majority of students in this group are old tailors attending refresher courses in cutting. Indeed, the number of students learning the trade from scratch is small.

Manual training for children, as can be seen from the data given above, constitutes an important sector in ORT's work. We have already been very successful in this field and the visible expression of our success was the exhibition of work done in manual training workshops all over Poland. This exhibition was organized last September in Warsaw. We maintain workshops in all Jewish schools and in the town of Zary we have inter-school workshops.

Since schools attach more and more importance to manual training workshops, we expect to expand this project in the current school year.

Graduates.

In 1958	383 men	790 women	total	1,173 persons
1959	1,120 "	1,643 "	"	2,763 "
1960	949 "	1,119 "	"	2,068 "

Employment. From a total of 1,005 workers in Jewish cooperatives, 548 persons, or 54%, are ORT students and graduates.

In Jewish economic and social enterprises the proportion is similar: of 313 workers in such enterprises, 159 have been trained by ORT. ORT's share is thus 51%.

Of a total of 1,318 individuals employed in Jewish enterprises, 707, or 53.6%, were supplied by ORT.

ORT's plans and prospects. ORT's activity is adjusted to the needs and conditions of Jewish life in Poland. Furthermore, our work is also modified by the changes which appear in Jewish society, by the trends in the development of the national economy in general and by economic and educational plans.

The student body continues to be constituted mainly of Jews who were repatriated from the USSR. However, the role of the local Jewish population becomes ever more important. We have to deal not only with those who come to us after they have lost their jobs in general or industrial management, but also with those who want to learn a trade in order to leave administrative work.

Higher level and refresher programs. For some time to come, adults will be an important problem. The skills of the workers will have to be improved and their professional standards raised, and efforts will have to be made to help them pass the "proficiency certificate" examinations. The importance of the various types of refresher training mentioned above is constantly growing. After having more or less prepared the human raw material for work in production, there still remains the task of raising the professional level of Jewish craftsmen as well as of workers who are already employed. This is a difficult task, perhaps even more difficult than the first. To solve it we must have a more highly specialized teaching staff and better equipment. Also, it is very difficult to convince people that they should study overtime after they have just got through an eight-hour working day. Even the prospect of better wages and a more secure job is not always able to overcome fatigue.

Skill upgrading for administrative personnel. In view of the progress and development which characterize our national economy, workers are constantly faced with ever growing demands; whatever the merits of individual workers may be, they are called upon to improve themselves and to pass examinations. Often they seek help from ORT. We all know how difficult it is for an elderly person who has lost the habit of studying by himself or who never had that habit to satisfy the requirements that face him. We think that ORT cannot neglect this problem, even if it does not involve strictly productive groups but rather the administrative personnel in industrial enterprises. As a result of this attitude the problems raised above acquire still another aspect.

Promotion of vocational schooling among youth. The problem of youth presents ORT with new tasks. Here we have to deal with Jewish youths who, having completed their primary schooling, enter State vocational schools. Among them there are many repatriates who are still not quite at home in the Polish language. We should like to direct as many Jewish youths as possible towards vocational training schools, for most of them are dominated by an inclination towards classical studies and this is hardly what is needed today. We must help the less gifted ones by arranging for supplementary instruction in mathematics, draftsmanship or some other subject that can be linked with a trade.

Some material aid is also necessary; it may be a modest scholarship for youngsters obliged to study in another town, a set of books or

a case of drawing instruments, school-aids and working clothes. It is well-known that it costs more to study in vocational schools than in schools where general subjects are taught.

A school for youth. A similar problem is the possible establishment of an ORT secondary technical school for those Jewish youths who want to pursue technical studies but who are unable - just as some Polish young men and women - to find a place in technical schools which are overcrowded as a result of a sharp increase of the school-age population in the post-war period.

Manual training in primary schools is another important sector of ORT's activity. In spite of the reduction in the number of children in Jewish public schools, the number of children in our workshops not only does not diminish but, on the contrary, is constantly increasing. And this indeed reflects the line of our educational scheme which attributes a growing importance to these workshops.

These, then, are our plans and projects. We are convinced that ORT has still to play an important role for the Jewish community in Poland. It is in this spirit that the Polish delegation drafted its proposals to the ORT Congress which accepted them.

The role and position of ORT in Poland. Thus we have a picture of the economic changes within the Jewish community and of future tasks. With this picture as a background, it would not be correct to regard ORT as a mere vocational training organization. Three years have passed since ORT resumed its activity in Poland. In summing up the results achieved in this period one cannot refer to just so many figures, giving the number of courses, students and graduates. Such a conception would in no way correspond to the character of ORT in Poland, or to its role and work.

The fact is that, during the last three years, ORT has made for itself a very important place in Jewish life in Poland, particularly in the economic sphere. Three years ago ORT's most important task was the vocational training of repatriates; today, ORT's activities spread far beyond this task. ORT's popularity is enormous. People got used to the idea that they can come to ORT with all sorts of questions, all sorts of problems which, sometimes, have hardly anything to do with our tasks. This situation is due to the fact that the scope of ORT's services is so wide that people have become convinced that they can turn to ORT with any kind of problem. And we must stress that very often their convictions are not disappointed. To many we give aid and advice.

In what fields is ORT's presence and activity most palpable? What is the basis of such popularity?

In the first place we must obviously mention vocational training; of great importance here is its rapid development, its universal character, its ability to find an answer to almost any economic need of the individual. It did not take long for people to understand that any man or woman who wishes to learn a trade will do so in one way or another - in a course or, in the absence of an appropriate course, through individual training in an apprentice placement service workshop.

ORT does not go about its tasks in a purely formal manner, but is interested in results and takes care of its pupils, and there you have the most important source of the popularity of our institution.

ORT's interest in the individual continues even after he has completed his course and received a diploma. ORT finds jobs for its graduates, and even then the contact is not broken, for the beginning of work is regarded as a further step in practical training.

ORT also had to find jobs for specialists and for persons who did not have to learn a trade in order to work. In this respect ORT also rendered invaluable service to many men and women either by advising them or by doing what was needed itself.

A very important factor is its active participation, in Geneva as well as in Warsaw, in the AJDC's projects of aid to cooperatives through the supply of credits, machinery and raw materials. The implementation of these projects, both in Geneva and in Warsaw, is to a very large measure the responsibility of ORT's representative.

Throughout Poland, student turnover during the past year was 4,447 and the student body as of 1st January, 1961, was 1,750.

P O R T U G A L

Under the Chairmanship of Dr. Elias Baruel, ORT-Portugal continued to give its regular support to the World ORT Union this year.

In December, Dr. E. Haskin, of Paris, visited Lisbon on behalf of the World ORT Union, bringing the latest reports on ORT progress throughout the world to the ORT Committee and to the community there.

A well-attended lecture was organized at the Jewish Community Center under the Chairmanship of Mr. Amir, Israeli Consul-General.

With the active help of Dr. Baruel and Mr. Singer, a successful fundraising campaign was quickly organized, the total result representing roughly 25% of the Magbit.

A membership campaign has been started, but over and above the financial efforts of ORT in Portugal, it is important to emphasize the popularity and esteem which ORT enjoys in Lisbon within the Jewish Community of six hundred people.

Taking advantage of his trip to Portugal, Dr. Haskin also visited the Jewish Communities of Madrid and Barcelona and the groups of ORT Friends there who show great interest in ORT affairs.

S W E D E N

ORT activities in Sweden in 1960 were widened and new groups of Swedish society were attracted. It was World Refugee Year and the Swedish Refugee Committee twice allocated contributions to ORT for a total of cr. 45,000.

Mr. Ragnar Sachs, Mr. Gunnar Josephson and Mr. Hjalmar Mehr were in close touch with the leaders of the Refugee Committee, informing them in detail about ORT's work in various countries.

The arrangement of the ORT Committee with the annual Magbit campaign was continued. Our Committee cooperated in the campaign and received the arranged share.

As usual, the Warburg Foundation supported the work of ORT and so did the Women's Club under the guidance of Mrs. Gladys Wolff.

The scope of ORT activities in Sweden can be seen from the amount of money spent there in 1960 for the purchase of machinery - cr. 90,211.

The Swedish ORT Committee sustained a great loss during the last year. The two oldest members of the Committee, Olaf Ashberg and Paul Olberg passed away. Both had been active and very helpful since the creation of the Committee and its first very successful activities. The Committee will now be enlarged by taking in new members.

The attitude of the Swedish Government towards ORT was summarized by the Prime Minister's message to the 80th Anniversary Congress of our organization. Mr. Erlander wrote:

"The Swedish Government considers the efforts in the field of vocational training, rehabilitation and continued schooling for the benefit of refugees from post-war countries, as well as for homeless and needy people - including those from technically under-developed countries - one of the most urgent tasks of the present and the future. A practical and useful profession is the soundest basis for the support of a human being and more valuable than a sum of money.

"On the occasion of ORT's 80th anniversary, the Swedish Government takes pleasure in expressing its appreciation of the organization's results in the past and its importance today. Efforts of this kind, which are not limited by borders, are needed and ought to increase. ORT stands for peaceful and constructive activities which serve humanity. Sweden has shown its interest in ORT's activities by granting material and moral support. Sweden congratulates ORT on the day of its jubilee and sends sincere wishes for its future success and for growing resources to further its useful work."

S W I T Z E R L A N D

On the occasion of the 80th Anniversary of ORT, a celebration in Zurich proved how much Swiss Jewry esteems ORT's work. At a large meeting, Mr. Jean Treina, President of the Geneva State Council, and Mr. H. Fischer, Secretary-General of Swiss Aid Abroad, emphasized the importance of ORT and the excellent relationship which exists between the Swiss authorities and our organization. Mrs. Lou Kaddar, Councillor at the Israel Embassy in Berne, extended greetings from her Government. Mr. Daniel Mayer spoke on the 80 years of ORT.

The General Assembly of ORT Switzerland was convened at the same time and re-elected as its President, Mr. Armand Brunschvig of Geneva. Mr. Hans J. Baer of Zurich was elected Chairman of the Executive Committee. Mr. Berthold Wyler was elected Chairman for French Switzerland.

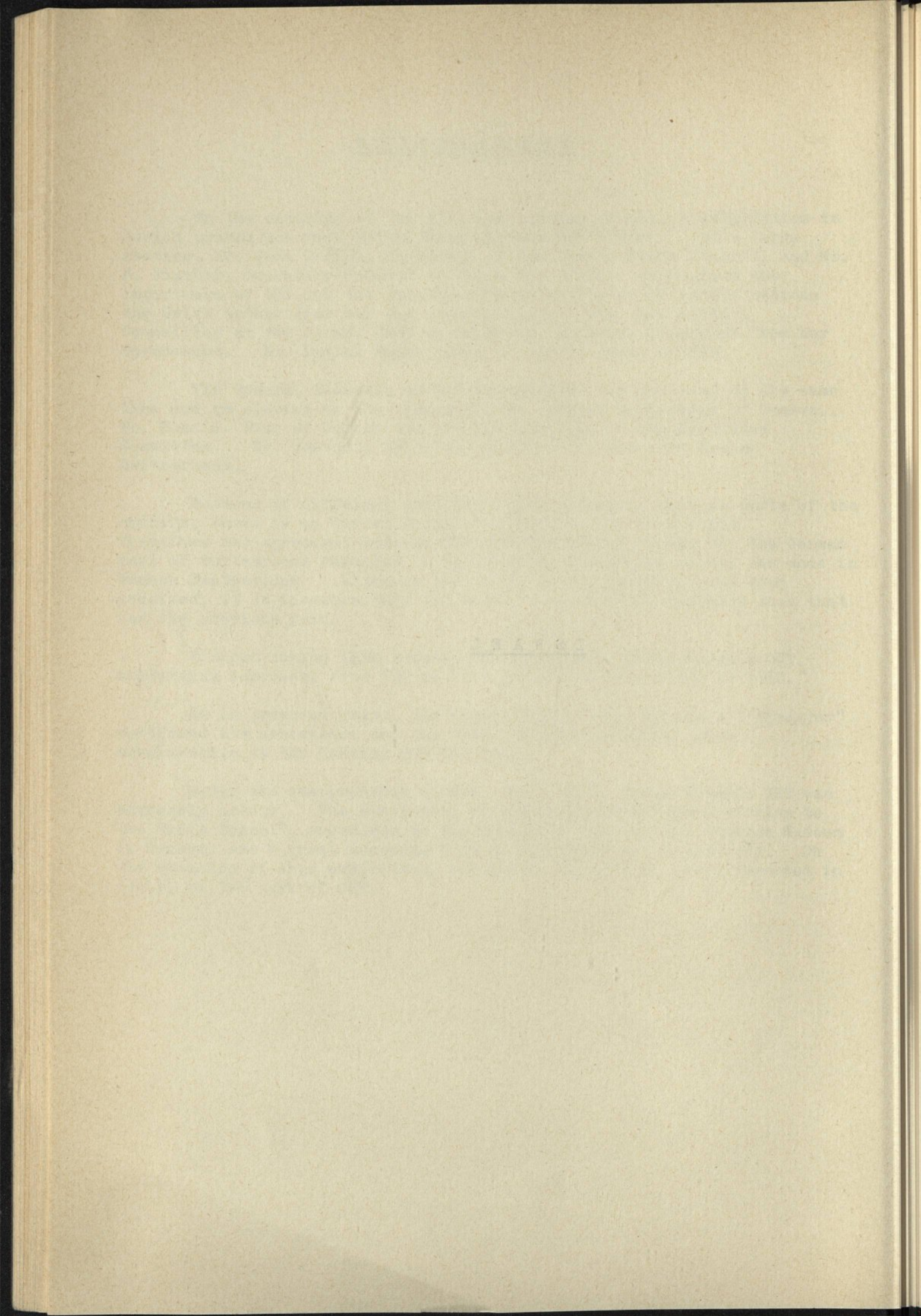
Because of different conditions prevailing in various parts of the country, there is no United Appeal for Switzerland as a whole. Therefore the agreement between ORT and the United Appeal for the German part of Switzerland remained in force while a separate appeal was made in French Switzerland. Although the final results have not yet been received, it is foreseen that the total will be about 25% more than that for the previous year.

Without taking into account the members of Swiss Women's ORT, membership increased from 550 in 1959 to approximately 800 in 1960.

As in previous years, the organization "Aide Suisse a l'Etranger" continued its assistance and the "Bona Terra Foundation" gave scholarships to the Central ORT Institute.

Under the chairmanship of Mrs. Andre Maus, Swiss Women's ORT was extremely active. The exhibition of paintings "From Impressionism to the Paris School", organized in the Summer of 1960 at the Athenee Museum in Geneva, was a great success, both artistically and materially. On the occasion of this exhibition, the Swiss and foreign press reported in detail on the work of ORT.

I S R A E L



I S R A E L

The year 1960 will be remembered because of the considerable growth in two fields of activity:

1) the network of vocational secondary schools was expanded and reached the figure of 169 classes with 4,086 students, as against 147 classes with 3,351 students at the end of 1959, an increase of 22%. This growth results from the opening of additional classes during the first school year in some of our schools, in order to enable them to enroll at least part of the candidates whose number considerably exceeded the number of vacancies available. This also applies to those schools we opened in the 1959/60 school year in settlements of new immigrants where it was necessary to open second-year classes this year.

A reduction of premature departures was made possible through a careful selection of candidates and resulted in upper classes being full to capacity. There was, consequently, an increase of the student body without creating an additional budgetary burden;

2) in Jerusalem and in Jaffa, two centers were opened for day-studies for apprentices, encompassing over 900 youths aged between 14 and 18 years who, for five days a week, work in industry and come to us for one day per week in order to receive theoretical and practical training in accordance with the apprenticeship law.

There were no noticeable changes in the scope of our activities in the field of pre-vocational training and in the various courses for the training and improvement of adults and evening courses for apprentices.

We closed the year 1960 with 6,830 youths and adults who train in our institutions, as compared to 5,620 at the end of 1959.

Enlargement of premises was necessary as the constant growth of secondary vocational schools demands additional built-up area, equipment and furniture. Construction assignments were carried out both at the schools run exclusively under ORT's aegis as well as in those operated in partnership with Municipalities or other public bodies. During the year under review, building work was completed at the Laboratory Assistants school in Ramat-Gan, the erection of three new buildings was started in Jerusalem, two buildings in Nathanya, structures for metal hardening and locksmithy at the Syngalowski Memorial Center, classrooms and a workshop-hall in Rehovoth, a building for a carpentry school in Ramat-Gan, a new wing for the Lydda building and a laboratory building in Givatayim.

Equipment was supplied in order to fill the various machinery halls, classrooms and other auxiliary halls. This was ordered from the Central Office in Geneva as well as from local purchases. During the year under review, we distributed among our schools 60 lathes, 5 milling and grinding machines, 3 large planing machines, 2 hardening ovens, drills, mechanical saws and heavy mechanical equipment in addition to

equipment supplied to schools for electricity, radio and electronics, as well as to the refrigeration section. Considerable amounts were spent on the supply of furniture, some of which was made in our own carpentry-cabinet-making schools.

School production showed progress both in quality and quantity. The larger centers continued to produce machinery for metal work and instruments for the electrical trades. The carpentry-cabinet-making schools carried out large orders for furniture and the dressmaking schools did the same for local customers as well as for the Women's American ORT fashion show. The agromechanics and automechanics sections repaired and overhauled large agricultural machinery and also various makes of cars.

Publications. An important achievement was the publication of technical manuals. The three books published - electricity, calculation of quantities in construction and metal working machinery - were well received and were favorably reviewed by experts.

Graduates in 1960. 947 graduates completed their training at our secondary vocational schools as well as in our pre-vocational classes.

The breakdown of graduates by trades is as follows:

Mechanics	211
Agromechanics	29
Automechanics	23
Electromechanics	60
Auto-electricity	7
Radio and electronics	25
Refrigeration	14
Building technicians	8
Carpentry	34
Chemical and medical laboratory assistants	27
Cutting and dressmaking	111
Ladies' hairdressing	13

Total graduates secondary vocational schools 562

The breakdown by trades of graduates of pre-vocational classes is as follows:

Mechanical locksmithy	175
Carpentry	21
Dressmaking and cutting	189
Total graduates pre-vocational classes	<u>385</u>

There were 1,552 graduates from courses in 1960.

The breakdown by trades of these graduates is as follows:

Locksmithy	56
Mechanics	392
Welding	105
Agromechanics	45
Automechanics	22
Technology of metals	16
Electrical trades	180
Radio	105
Television	20
Refrigeration	100
Technical draughtsmanship	130
Machinery "	145
Draughtsmanship for cabinet-makers	39
Textiles	13
Chemical laboratory assistants	20
Carpentry	5
Dressmaking and cutting	129
Interior decoration	30

Major school developments. The following are details of the principal changes which occurred in our schools during the year under review:

#### Syngalowski Memorial Center

This is the third year that the school has operated in its new building which was constructed thanks to the special contribution of Women's American ORT. This spacious building demanded large investments for the completion of its equipment and furnishings as well as large sums for the development of the grounds. During the last year we made good progress towards completing the work. New furniture was supplied for three classrooms and the fine mechanics' section as well as furniture for the electronics laboratories. Construction work on the building for metal hardening and locksmithy is nearing completion and we are beginning to plan an additional floor for the main building which will be necessary owing to the rapid growth in the number of students. A sports ground for basket-ball was constructed.

The number of candidates who wished to enroll in the school exceeded that of past years and, only after the opening of two additional "A" classes (8 instead of 6), were we able to accept all candidates who passed entrance examinations.

We responded to the request of the Ministry of Communications to transfer one class of fourth-year electronics to an advanced class for radio officers required by the Merchant Marine.

During the current school year we had 22 classes with 680 students, as compared with 544 the previous year. Furthermore, 22 courses were operated in collaboration with the Ministry of Labor. These were attended by 557 adults.

We shall have to invest considerable funds over a number of years to come in order to complete equipment and furnishings. We shall also have to face the need for building new laboratories and a library.

### Nathanya

This center, which serves youth from settlements over a large area, is in the process of expansion. The number of students is growing annually and we find ourselves, under constant pressure of urgent needs, requiring additional buildings.

We opened an additional first-year class this year, making 7 instead of 6.

Work on the building for electromechanics and a gymnasium is advancing and the building will be ready for the students before the end of the school year. The electromechanics building is being constructed with the aid of a contribution from Mr. G. Sacher of England.

In the four sections of the school - mechanics, agro-mechanics, electromechanics and carpentry - there are 579 students in 25 classes as against 475 last year.

### Givatayim

The school has two divisions. A Technicum of five years with three sections - building technicians, engineering (machine-construction) and refrigeration technicians - and a three-year vocational school. This year we opened two first-year classes in the three-year section as against one last year. Total enrollment is 445 students in 17 classes as against 361 students in 15 classes during 1959/60.

The changeover from a four-year school to a five-year technicum demanded many alterations in the workshops. Improvements were made in the buildings and refrigeration-towers were built. Construction of laboratories is progressing. On completion of the work, five laboratories will be concentrated in one building - chemical, physical electrical, technological and electrical measuring.

### Jerusalem

The electronics section was transferred to a new building which is pleasant to look at and well outfitted. The place vacated by the transfer of the electronics section was put at the disposal of the mechanics section. We have arranged for an additional machine-hall there intended for the second-year and a workshop for engraving.

We began a project of special training in die-casting under the supervision of a graduate of the Central Institute, Anieres, who received special training in Switzerland in this line.

Construction work on the new pavillion for automechanics as well as an addition to the actual school and electronics building was started towards the end of the year. This work is carried out with the help of a contribution by the Women's Canadian ORT.

Enrollment rose and reached 307 in 14 classes as against 271 in 12 classes last year. This growth is due to the fact that upper grades are full to capacity because of a reduction in departures.

#### Rehovoth

In this school the number of students has grown without an increase in the number of classes. It numbers 259 students as against 237 last year. These figures include classes from the Yeshiva "Porat Yosef" who follow a three-year course in automechanics.

The school suffered greatly from the overcrowded conditions under which it had to work due to lack of adequate classrooms and workshops. The Municipality, which is associated with us, encountered financial difficulties and could not fulfill its obligations. Our help in obtaining a loan for the Municipality from the development fund of the Ministry of Education produced results. Building was started on two classrooms and on the workshops.

#### Kfar-Abraham

The total student body is 151 as against 138 last year. It was not possible to open additional classes owing to lack of space. A welding section was opened and additional equipment provided. Negotiations are currently in progress with the Petah-Tikva Municipality on their joining in as partners. The Municipality undertakes to erect additional buildings and to participate in the maintenance of the school. If no unforeseen difficulties emerge, we shall be able to begin planning the expansion of the school which, although within the ORT network from the beginning of our operation in Israel, has not yet developed in the same measure as our other schools.

#### Textile Technicians' School, Ramat-Gan

This school is now on the road towards normal development. The student element of this school improves and departures lessen. There are 5 classes with 137 students as against 4 classes with 96 students last year. First-year students are divided into two sections - spinning and weaving.

A course for spinning was held for workers from the Beer-Sheva district.

In prospect: a changeover of the four-year school into a five-year technicum.

#### Laboratory Assistants School, Ramat-Gan

Great difficulties were caused due to delays in construction work on the new building provided by the Ramat-Gan Municipality. Two additional classes were enrolled because of the possibilities offered by the spacious building. We hope that we shall be able to move the school by the end of January 1961 and thus the difficult period of exceptional overcrowding will come to an end. There are 5 classes with 130 students as against 3 classes with 67 pupils in the previous year.

There is also an evening course, attended by 27 students, conducted in cooperation with the Ministry of Defense.

#### Girls' School in Ramat-Gan

With the transfer of the school for laboratory assistants, space will become available for a secretarial school.

Classes which studied dressmaking and handicrafts according to a combined curriculum were divided into two sections each operating a separate program.

The school comprises 5 classes with 114 students as against 4 classes with 83 students last year.

#### Schools in Jaffa

The building currently houses the carpentry school with 94 pupils in 4 classes as against 72 students in 3 classes last year. The third class, with 32 pupils, of combined vocational training will finish this year. There are two one-year classes for pre-apprenticeship training with 57 students and daytime complementary classes for apprentices with 589 pupils. In the afternoon this building is occupied by 3 classes from the cutting and dressmaking school with 64 pupils.

Upon the completion of the new building for the carpentry school, now under construction by the Ramat-Gan Municipality, the entire Jaffa building will be put at the disposal of apprentices whose numbers will grow.

The total enrollment of this center is 247 students and 589 apprentices.

#### Girls' School in Tel-Aviv

This school works under difficult conditions. In spite of the two buildings provided by the Tel-Aviv Municipality which are near each other, the space is inadequate for the normal work of 6 classes of the dressmaking school (3 classes of dressmaking and 3 of ready-made clothing), 2 classes for ladies' hairdressing and 2 classes of the fashion trades' seminary. The total enrollment of this school is 211 students as against 202 last year.

#### Girls' School in Ramleh

There are two sections, dressmaking and housekeeping, with 2 classes of the first grade as against only one last year. The number of pupils is 68 in the 3 classes. Repairs have been carried out on the building. Equipment is still needed for the housekeeping class.

#### Girls' School at Bnei-Brak

This school for dressmaking and housekeeping operated within the framework of the Educational Institution of the Women's Labor Council of the Hapoel Hamizrachi has not grown owing to lack of space and lack of

financial possibilities on the part of our partner to expand the institution and the internat. The number of pupils reached the figure of 105 in 6 classes.

#### "Beth-Jacob" School

This is a school for cutting and dressmaking, opened in partnership with Agudat Israel. This year a second-year class was opened. There are 37 girls attending the school. An improvement is to be noted in the conditions of work and studies; however, this school is still in its early stages.

#### The School in Holon

This year 2 first-year grades of the three-year vocational school were opened. The school was organized in September 1959.

In June 1960 the pupils of the "sandwich system" classes finished their training; however, no new classes of this type were opened, due to difficulties encountered in obtaining suitable employment in industry for half the study period.

The prospects of development are good. The Municipality obtained, with our aid, a loan for the purpose of building and is planning to start a new building. The total enrollment is 115 students in 4 classes of three-year vocational training and 148 in the pre-vocational classes for boys and girls.

#### The School in Lydda

Improvements were carried out on the building from the funds we obtained as a loan for the Municipality. Two classes for combined training finished their curriculum. Currently there are 3 vocational classes with 67 students, one class for pre-apprenticeship with 30 pupils and 13 pre-vocational classes with 202 pupils.

Negotiations are in progress with the industrial plant for aircraft maintenance in regard to integrating the school in their workshops, with a view to cooperation in order to train skilled craftsmen for the various sections.

#### The School in Herzliah

An additional first-year grade was opened and the total enrollment reached 83 in 4 classes, compared to 73 pupils last year. The Municipality put a plot of  $5\frac{1}{2}$  acres at the school's disposal for the erection of a new building at an investment of I£ 150,000. On completion of the building the school will be moved from its present small building and development will be possible.

#### The School in Ashkelon

Conditions in its new buildings in the Afridar Quarter represent progress in comparison to conditions under which the school operated in the first years of its existence. However, there are possibilities of

expanding this school if the Municipality will provide the necessary buildings in the near future. The number of students, including pre-vocational classes, is 181. There are 2 basic first-year classes for mechanics, one second-year for girls - dressmaking and 6 pre-vocational classes.

#### The School in Affuleh

We opened two first-year classes this year and, together with the second-year classes, the number of students reached 84 as against 33 a year ago. The pre-vocational classes are attended by 179 children. Building operations are scheduled to start in the course of this month. With the expansion of the premises, it will become possible to increase the number of classes. The school is attended by 29 Arab children.

#### The School in Kfar-Saba

The school, which was opened at the beginning of the school year 1959/60, is making progress and its prospects for the future are good. There are three first-year classes (last year there were two classes) and one second-year class. There is a total of 105 students. The Municipal Authorities of Kfar-Saba and the surrounding settlements are prepared to add a floor to the school building in order to permit the opening of an additional section.

#### The School in Kfar-Ata

There are 4 pre-vocational classes with 95 pupils. The Local Council was unable to put at our disposal a suitable building for the opening of secondary-vocational classes. The fate of this school will be decided in the coming months. If we do not succeed in laying the foundation for a three-year vocational school, we shall have to consider transferring the pre-vocational classes to the Ministry of Education and leaving the place.

Pre-vocational classes, whose number of pupils had been on the increase until 1959, began to decrease with the need of making place for the three-year classes opened in Ashkelon, Holon, Herzliah and Affuleh.

We considered it right to invest our means into secondary-vocational training in which there is no governmental activity and we consider ourselves responsible for the development of a network of schools in our capacity as the leading public body in the field of vocational training which concentrates in its schools over one-third of all those receiving secondary-vocational training.

722 students are currently attending 37 classes as against 1,037 pupils in 53 classes last year. In Affuleh, Ashkelon, Holon and Kfar-Ata, classes are operated in mechanical locksmithy for boys and dressmaking for the girls. In Lydda there are also carpentry classes.

Schools under ORT supervision. Our Technical and Pedagogical Department supervises the school for agromechanics in Kfar-Citrin which belongs to the school network of the World Mizrahi Organization. The vocational school is within the framework of the "Torah Umelacha" Institutions, comprising of 122 students in 5 classes.

We also supervise the carpentry-cabinet-making workshops in the Tel-Litvinsky Institution, with one two-year class of 14 students.

Trade courses we operated during the year were as follows:

For the Improvement of Adults

These courses, operated in partnership with the Ministry of Labor, are intended for workers occupied in industries and workshops and who are interested in raising the standard of their skill by theoretical and practical training. The duration of the course is 8 months, and takes place 3 evenings per week.

During the current school year, such courses are being given at the Syngalowski Memorial Center. The courses are attended by 557 workers. In addition to these courses we operated shorter courses for members of the Kibbutzim in Givatayim. Five courses were attended by 100 workers in the refrigeration trade.

Courses for Vocational Training of Adults

The purpose of these courses is to train new immigrants and discharged soldiers in the exercise of a trade. To this category belong the courses for agromechanics at the Rupin Seminary which is run in cooperation with the Falha Workers Organization of the Agricultural Center (Histadrut); courses for chemical laboratory assistants, made-to-measure dressmaking in Ramat-Gan, working clothes in Jaffa (in cooperation with the Inter-Kibbutz Storekeepers Committee), interior decoration and building technicians in Givatayim.

At the Syngalowski Memorial Center a practical course was held in television, directed by our instructor who was trained at the ORT school in Paris for this purpose. The course was attended by 20 technicians and engineers. At the end of the year we shall open a course in electronics. The total enrollment of adult courses as of 1st January, 1961, was 800.

Complementary Evening Courses for Apprentices

These are courses for boys who work in factories and workshops during the day and continue their practical and theoretical studies during the evening. These courses are attended by 199 youths in Nathanya, Ashkelon and Lydda.

Complementary Day Courses for Apprentices

We opened two centers in Jaffa and Jerusalem for boys employed in shops and factories and who come to us one day weekly in order to learn theoretical and technical subjects, taught according to the apprenticeship training program. These centers are ORT's contribution towards the solution of the apprenticeship problem in the country, the result of which was found unsatisfactory due to difficulties in connection with evening studies.

There are 24 groups currently in Jaffa comprising 589

apprentices and 17 groups in Jerusalem comprising 347 apprentices. The expansion of this project depends on the availability of the space which we can place at the disposal of these classes.

#### Pre-Apprenticeship

The experiment started last year proved the merits of the system. The youths obtain, during a year of intensive training, a serious preparation for the continuation of their work as apprentices (11 months of studies with short intervals for holidays). A school week consists of 32 hours practical work and 14 hours of theoretical lessons. Currently, there are three such classes with 87 students. Two of these classes are in Jaffa and one in Lydda.

Technical and Pedagogical work, which constantly grows within our school network, charges our Technical and Pedagogical Department with numerous tasks connected with the increase of the directors' staff, teachers and instructors. In order to fill the gaps in technical literature and didactic material in the Hebrew language, teachers and instructors are aided through seminars, study-days with model lessons and presentation of teaching aids. Important work has been done in the field of adapting curricula to the particular conditions in Israel and the elaboration of detailed programs with a division of the material by individual lessons.

We organized a countrywide competition in practical handicrafts for first-year classes and also for turners' third-year classes. Prizes were awarded to the three outstanding pupils in each of these tests at a short ceremony held at the school.

In spite of the financial burden, we decided, in many cases, on supplementary hours in a subject in which unsatisfactory progress was being made and which therefore threatened failure in examinations.

The changes in staff in most of the schools and the equipment of laboratories for physics, chemistry and other technical trades, had a favorable influence on the standard of studies. The libraries and reading rooms put at the students' disposal enabled them to make good use of their free time and contributed to their progress in the various subjects taught.

Conferences, study-days, seminars and lectures. In the first place we have to mention the visit of Professor Calev Gattegno from 24th January to 22nd February, 1960. The professor visited almost all the schools for boys and girls, some of them repeatedly, and gave model lessons in algebra, geometry, trigonometry and English. After the lessons, or during the lunch interval, meetings took place between the school teachers and the professor. At a teachers' seminar for mathematics and physics, which lasted three days, the professor demonstrated his methods and the use of teaching aids. The seminar provoked widespread interest among the participants.

At the invitation of the Central Office in Geneva, Mr. Erwin Jeangrow visited us. Mr. Jeangros is in charge of apprentice-training on behalf of the Cantonal Authorities in Berne. The guest visited our

schools, day-apprenticeship centers and improvement courses. He also visited the vocational training centers of the Ministry of Labor.

In mid-July we held a meeting devoted to problems of vocational training in Israel at our Nathanya school. This was attended by representatives of the Ministry of Education and Culture, the Ministry of Labor, the Professional Association of the General Federation of Labor (Histadruth), the Vocational School of the Technion, the Amal Network, the Department for Education and Culture of the Tel-Aviv Municipality and other public bodies. The Department of Professional Associations published minutes of the proceedings.

During the Hanukkah Holiday, meetings were held on behalf of the Department of Vocational Training of the Ministry of Education, in which ORT people took a leading role.

Production can be noted to have made considerable progress with the rising level of studies. In our larger schools, production of complicated metal working machines reached quite a respectable output and, in the smaller schools, students produced tools. The two carpentry-cabinet-making schools supplied most of the furniture for our schools. The girls' schools executed orders for numerous clients. The traditional fashion shows have made a reputation for themselves among the Israeli public and the interest in them steadily increases.

Assistance from the Central Office in Geneva must be stressed here. We received technical equipment, curricula, drawings, manuals on various subjects as well as guidance with respect to new projects. The effect produced by the graduates of the Central ORT Institute in Anieres on our teaching staff is quite pronounced. 23 of them are employed in Jerusalem, Nathanya, Rehovoth, Ashkelon, Lydda, Syngalowski Memorial Center, Givatayim, Kfar-Abraham, Jaffa, Herzliah, Holon and Kfar-Saba. Some of them are directors.

Textbooks and manuals published by ORT in 1960, with the help of a special grant by the USA Government, proved not only of great assistance to teachers and pupils alike, but also an important contribution to professionals in the fields dealt with in the following books:

- "Electricity - Direct and Alternate Current" by Susskind
- "Metal Working Machines" by Burghardt and Axelrod
- "Building - Calculation of Quantities" by L. Shnir (Kushnir).

The books were published in handsome formats, with clear print on good quality paper. They contain illustrations, tables, experiments, exercises and questions to help the reader in the study of the material.

The book on "Radio" by Slutzberg and Osterhold is in the final stage of preparation. We also published a brochure for first-year classes in the study of technology of metals. The Ministry of Education joined in the preparation of the brochure and helped in its distribution.

We also published the following brochures during the year:

- "Course for Turners in grade "B"
- "Exercises for Technical Drawings" for grades "B" and "C"
- "Course for Measurements in Mechanics" for grades "A" and "B".

Furthermore, we provided all mathematics teachers in the schools with geometrical tables.

The Technical and Pedagogical Bulletin was a novelty in our activities when we published the first three numbers of this magazine for teachers and instructors. The bulletin includes articles and notes on the purpose of the trade school, its character and ways, notes on curricula in various subjects, proposals for improvements in educational work, practical and theoretical studies, etc. The first issues provoked such a favorable response that the Ministry of Education promised its support in turning it into the general organ of vocational training in Israel. We are now preparing the publication of Bulletin No. 4.

Visitors. The highlight of visits to our schools during 1960 was the visit of President Yitzhak Ben-Zvi and Mrs. Ben-Zvi to the Syngalowski Memorial Center, accompanied by the Mayor of Tel-Aviv, Mr. M. Namir, the Deputy Mayor, Mr. A. Schechter and members of the Municipal Council.

The visit took place at the conclusion of the electronics exhibition during the Passover holidays. About 2,000 people visited this exhibition. Among the V.I.P.s we must name the Minister of Finance, Mr. Levi Eshkol, the Chairman of the Purchase Mission in Cologne, Dr. F. Shinnar, senior officials of Ministries and senior Army Officers, Commercial Attaches of foreign embassies and others.

Mr. Kadish Luz, Speaker of the Knesset, spent a whole day visiting our schools in Tel-Aviv, Ramat-Gan and Nathanya. Dr. Vera Weizman, widow of the first President of the State of Israel, visited the Syngalowski Memorial Center.

Among representatives of foreign countries who visited our schools during the year under review, were the Ambassadors of Great Britain, Ghana and the former Ambassador of Sweden.

Plans for the future. The pressure on the part of Government and other public bodies to open new schools, did not lessen during the year. Our partners also demanded additional sections and classes in order to increase the required number of vacancies for graduates from elementary schools, whose number is steadily growing. Due to budgetary difficulties we were compelled to reject all proposals for the opening of new schools and we shall have to concentrate our future efforts on consolidating existing schools and their expansion by the addition of upper grades in those places where there do not yet exist all the grades of a three-year school (Kfar-Saba, Ashkelon, Holon, Lydda and Affuleh). In regard to the coming school year, we shall have to face two decisions on opening new sections which had been postponed due to lack of premises:

- a) opening of a school for clerks-secretaries which will become possible upon the transfer of the laboratory assistants' school to its new building;
- b) secondary-vocational classes in Kfar-Ata, where there are, so far, only pre-vocational classes. This project depends on whether the Local Council will be able to provide us with a suitable building.

In addition to the above expansion we shall soon be faced with the following three important problems:

1) Expansion of Activities in Connection with Day Apprenticeship of Working Youths

The problem of skilled manpower reserves for developing industry is becoming increasingly acute and there is an urgent need to expand training institutions outside the secondary-vocational school network, whose growth does not keep step with demand. A considerable part of future skilled tradesmen will come from the ranks of apprentices.

The scope of apprenticeship training in Israel does not correspond to the demand for skilled hands, and the ways in which evening lessons were given in the past did not produce satisfactory results. The new policy, which we are now implementing, is to concentrate several thousand working youths on one day of studies per week in vocational training centers, and to put at their disposal all the facilities of a good school as well as an experienced teaching staff.

The nearly 1,000 apprentices who already study with us represent our contribution to changing the shape of things in the training of skilled labor. But we are called upon to do more. With the transfer of the carpentry school from the Jaffa building, space will become available for a few hundred more apprentices, and, in the Jerusalem Apprentice Center, arrangements will be made to increase its educational capacity for apprentices. We are interested in finding ways to open more such centers and to increase ORT's participation in this important educational venture.

2) Opening of Classes for African Youths

At the time of this report, preparations are nearing completion for the opening of three courses in carpentry, locksmithy and electricity for youths from new States in Africa.

These classes, which are being opened upon the initiative of the Government and with its financial support, will operate within the framework of our Nathanya Center where an internat is being constructed and other arrangements for the accommodation of these students are being made.

3) Opening of Additional Technical Sections (Technicum)

The need is felt to turn some of the four-year sections into technical sections, in view of the fact that, in certain trades, four years are insufficient to train technicians. The shortage of technicians in the textile, radio, electronics and electro-mechanics industries is becoming increasingly acute and the demand will grow in the next few years owing to progress in technology. In certain branches of industry, the demand for technicians already exceeds the demand for skilled laborers.

We hope that in the future we shall be able to admit to our schools students who have had ten years of schooling and who are

capable of absorbing the material required for a technician within a period of three years. So long as there is no trend in Israel to demand 10 years' general schooling in order to continue technical training, we are compelled to accept graduates of 8 grades elementary schools and to give them a curriculum spread over five years.

The experiment is being carried out in Givatayim and, during the coming school year, we are planning the opening of technical sections in other schools.

Throughout Israel, the student turnover during the past year was 10,306 and the student body as of 1st January, 1961, was 6,830.

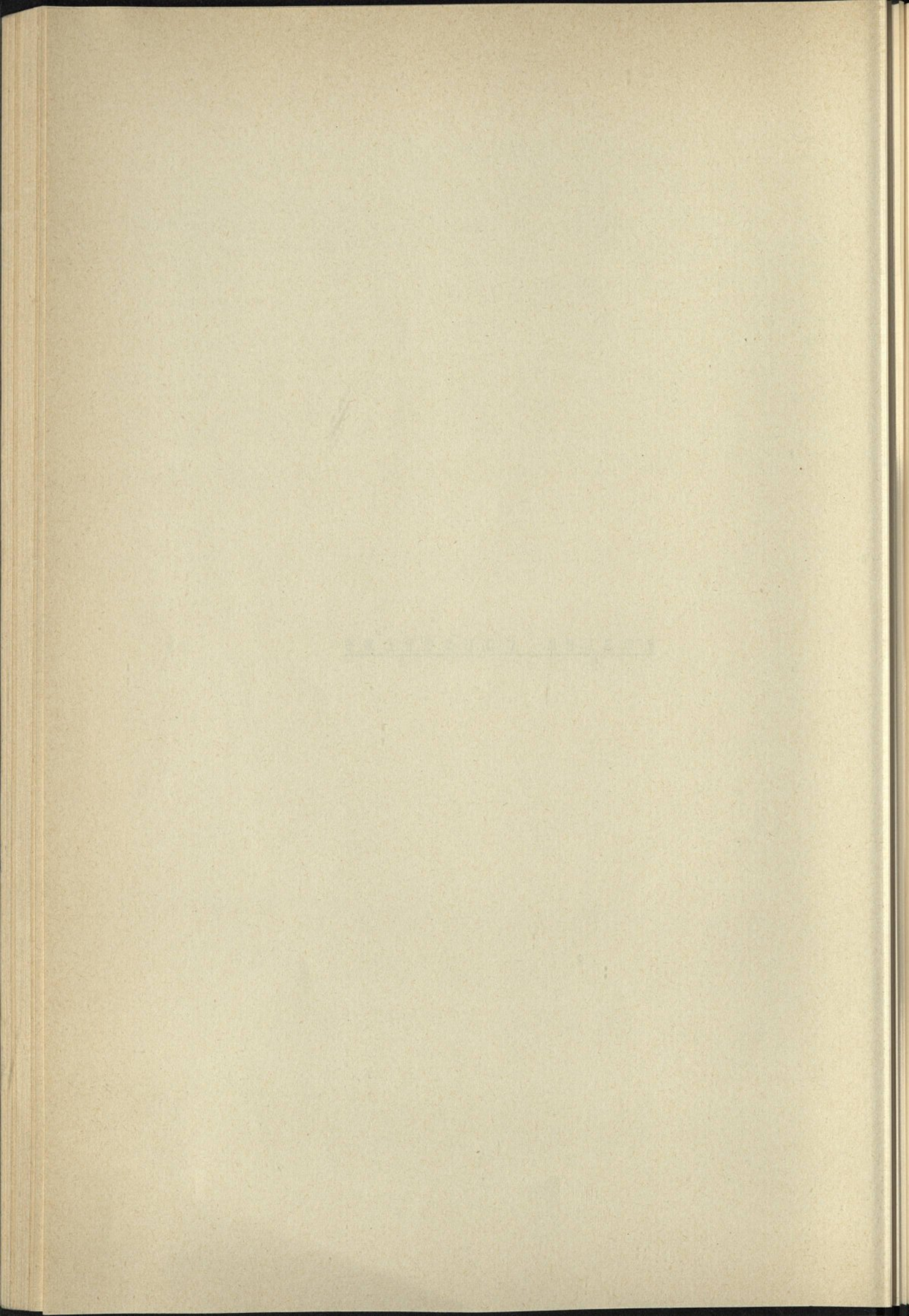
ORT TOOLS SUPPLY CORPORATION

During the year 1960, the ORT Tools Supply Corporation continued its activities by providing machines and tools for artisans and new immigrants. Various kinds of knitting and sewing machines as well as carpentry machines and machinery and tools for shoemakers were delivered to individuals who were thus able to improve their work. Many new immigrants were therefore more rapidly integrated into the local economy. Some difficulties arose in our activities due to new import regulations.

The ORT Tools Supply Corporation has also helped ORT-Israel in the distribution and sale of its technical literature. These books are of a great professional value among the Israeli population, particularly amongst engineers, technicians, skilled workers, teachers and students in vocational schools, etc.



MOSLEM COUNTRIES



## I R A N

In our report for 1959 we foresaw an extension of our activities in view of the spectacular development of Iranian industry. Our expectations were confirmed by the constantly growing demand for skilled labor in various branches of industry. This steady possibility of employment and the example of well-paid graduates caused a 43% increase in the enrollment in schools and courses this year (518 as compared to 363 last year). In line with this increase, ORT in Iran in 1960 was able to double the amount of machinery and tools at its disposal and to complete its technical staff through the addition of new instructors who are Anieres graduates.

Teheran - day schools. First, we should like to mention the completion of the secondary level vocational education program which was organized in September 1958. This cycle of three-year studies is almost independent from the existing vocational training school which, incidentally, has also been modernized.

The main new achievements are the following:

### Mechanics.

A second floor was added to the present automobile mechanics workshop. These premises are quite spacious and have been fitted out as a workshop for first-year students in the fitting and elementary electricity sections. Each student has his own tools and, since there is a complete set of electrical tools for each work bench, training in basic electricity can be given five hours each week. Individual panels enable the student to assemble simple wiring and connection schemes.

### Electromechanics.

Good sized premises were equipped to provide for the training, in rotation, of two classes. There are fully equipped panels and cabins and thus each student has an area of two square meters for electrical assembly work.

It should be noted that, during the first two months of the current school year, these two sections made all the electrical installations in all the workshops mentioned in this report.

### Mechanics Workshop - Machine-Tools.

All our electro-mechanics and automobile mechanics sections must have a certain number of hours in fitting and work on machine-tools. This rule is applied to secondary as well as ordinary vocational training. The training is given in a specially equipped workshop, which has five lathes, a shaping machine, a mechanical saw, a pillar-drill, a grinder as well as ten working posts for fitting with the necessary tools.

Extension and Complete Modernization of the Basic Workshop.  
Until June 1960, the basic workshop for vocational training could accommodate a maximum of 24 students. Now the area of this workshop has been doubled, the layout of the workbenches was completely modernized and a cloakroom and a storeroom were built. The present installation makes it possible to rotate two classes of 34 students, each under excellent teaching conditions. Artificial lighting was improved to provide good visibility at workbenches in the winter. The second and third-year mechanics workshop was completed with a lathe and a milling machine.

Electric Power.

The most satisfactory and, perhaps, the most important achievement was the connection of the premises to the city power network. Until then, there had been frequent breakdowns which seriously interfered with instruction. A transformer chamber was built and it should be noted that 70% of this work was done by our student electricians. These classes took charge of all underground cable-laying work. At the present time the connection to the main city line eliminates all technical troubles.

The installation of these various facilities was planned in such a manner as to provide for the possible establishment of a radio-television section in 1961 or 1962.

Particular efforts were made in the field of mechanical drafting. At the present time our students in this subject work under excellent conditions and the progress achieved, thanks to the diligence of Greek instructors from Anieres, is considerable.

Girls' School. Three new, modern buildings were added to this school.

The dressmaking section was newly furnished and a neon-lighting system was installed there by the electrician-students. Thus theoretical and practical instruction can be given in good conditions.

A new section for training of secretaries was opened and equipped with the most up-to-date material.

In the hairdressing school, installation of new equipment was completed and the classes were supplied with the necessary teaching aids.

Primary manual training - boys in Teheran.

a) Alliance Israelite.

The workshop now in use is furnished with additional tools needed for training in metal work and electricity. The space is no longer adequate and the premises need to be enlarged.

b) Otzar Hatorah.

In spite of all our efforts to obtain adequate premises,

nothing was achieved and we are forced to have the Otzar school students come to the Alliance Israelite building. This is possible due to the proximity of the two schools.

c) Korech

Working conditions were difficult in the past as a result of the lack of space. Recently, a magnificent workshop was built especially for manual training. ORT-Iran equipped this workshop so as to ensure sufficient training in woodwork, iron-work and electricity.

Primary manual training for girls. Premises were placed at our disposal and ORT supplied furniture and sewing machines.

We have just received a request from the Rouhichad Israelite primary school to organize manual training courses for the fourth, fifth and sixth primary classes (cutting-out, plywood and wicker-work, etc.). We are examining this request.

Shiraz.

- a) Boys: oxyacetylene and arc-welding sections were opened. Two turning lathes and various other items complete the present equipment. No efforts were spared to organize a sound electro-mechanics section. This was done on the initiative of the technical director who was convinced that to arouse the interest of local youth an adequate technical organization was essential. Unfortunately, a number of psychological factors hinder this work from realizing its full possibilities. We are faced with the same problem in the girls section. As a result, we have been compelled to consider moving all the ORT institutions to Teheran, even if this means transferring some students from Shiraz to the Capital.
- b) Girls: Our third-year dressmaking class will complete its course of studies in June 1961. If, by that time, the new ORT-Otzar Hatorah school for girls is completed, organized manual training courses will be considered. Unfortunately, vocational training cannot be envisaged in view of the fact that the Shiraz girls have no interest in working for a diploma based on manual work alone.

At the present time four Otzar classes regularly attend manual training courses.

Public relations. The outstanding even in this field was the official visit of Her Highness Princess Ashraf, twin sister of His Majesty the Shah. This was the first time that a member of the Imperial Family honored a Jewish establishment with a visit.

This event produced a notably wide reaction on the part of the

Jewish population for it indicated the importance attributed by the Court to our work in the technical development of the country. The Imperial visit was filmed and was featured in a fifteen minute program by the national television chain.

ORT in Iran is regarded as being a model school that offers a well adapted curriculum and applies methods that are particularly appropriate to local conditions and needs.

A tangible proof of the interest of the Ministry of National Education is the subsidy of \$24,000 allocated for the first time in Iran to a Jewish institution of vocational training.

In a speech delivered at a prize-giving ceremony at the end of June 1960, Dr. Mehran, the Minister of National Education, recognized ORT as an institution of national importance. His Excellency said that the country greatly needs such an institution and implied that Government aid will continue in the years to come. On the "local subsidies" level, this may be considered significant progress in the field of financial self-management.

In addition to Government aid, we must mention the contributions by the CARE Mission of sewing machines, tool-kits and blankets for the boarding school, valued at \$5,000.

The boarding school in Teheran is the object of prime importance in our plans for 1961. Now that school conditions meet our requirements we must concentrate our attention on the well-being of dormitory students.

It is a fact that results obtained by a student in class and workshop reflect the way he is cared for and how he spends his time outside school hours. The home of our students from the provinces is the boarding school. At the present time there are 150 beds. Each year we are forced to turn down requests for admission from the provinces. On the other hand, there are no technical establishments in small provincial towns and skilled labor just does not exist there. The Teheran boarding school may offer the possibility to provincial candidates to attend our schools.

To illustrate this point we might mention the case of one of our alumni, a graduate of the electricity section who, having completed a training period with a well-known concern, was sent to Yazd, his home town, where he now works as a foreman. His monthly wages amount to 12,000 rials (\$160), and it is thought that he is the best paid worker in town. In view of this fact, the young men of Yazd wishing to follow in his footsteps flood the ORT office in Teheran with applications for admission.

Plans for a modern dormitory and boarding unit designed for 300 students were submitted to the ORT Union and the World ORT Congress held in London. When these plans become reality a new era will begin for ORT in Iran, for it will then be possible to double the number of provincial candidates.

We must likewise consider the comforts and living conditions of

boarding students since these are relevant to extra-curricular activities, recreation, amusement and all the other essentials to youth maturing in a favorable environment.

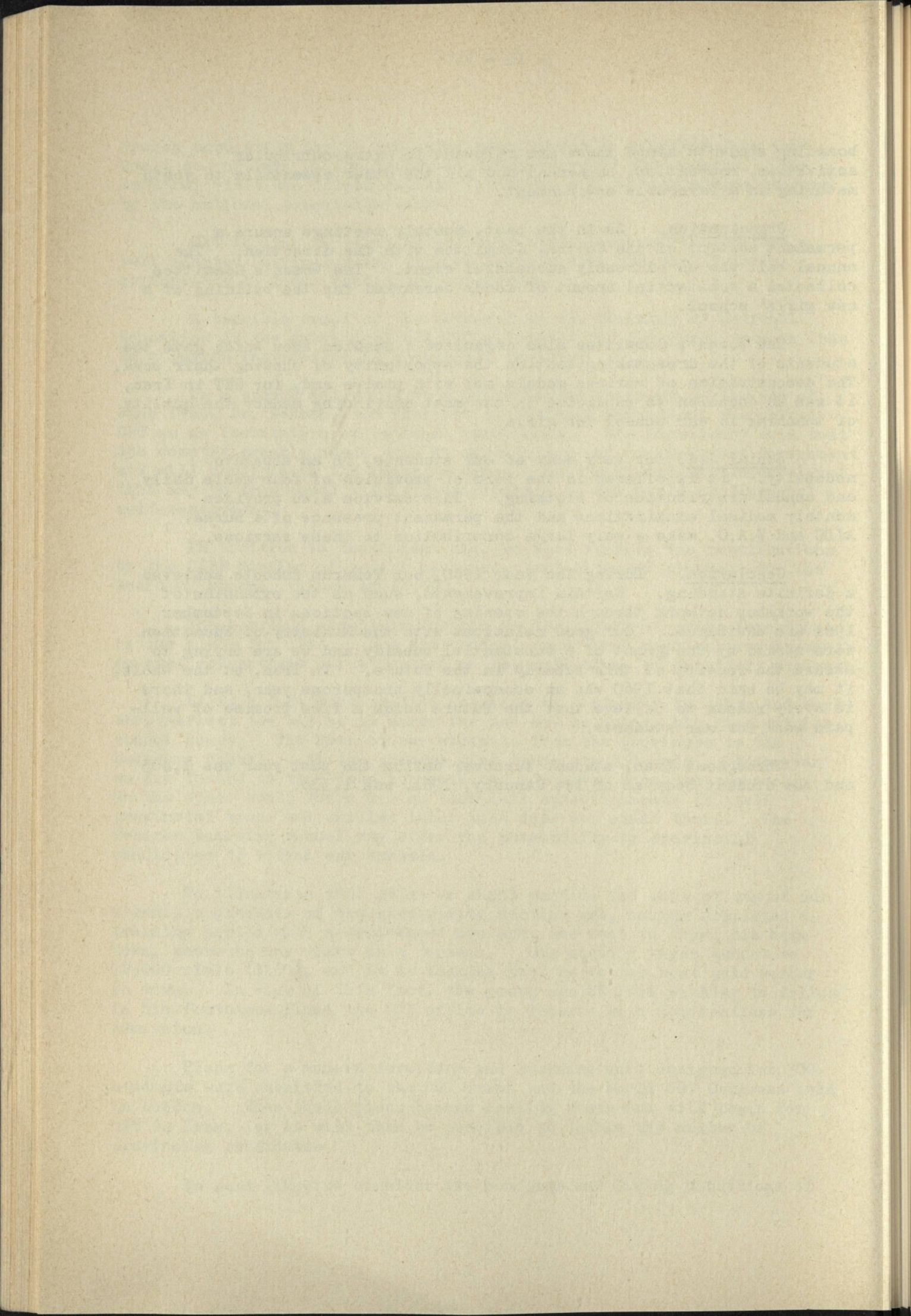
Organization. As in the past, monthly meetings ensure a permanent contact of the Central Committee with the direction. The annual ball was an extremely successful event. The Women's Committee collected a substantial amount of funds earmarked for the building of a new girls' school.

The Women's Committee also organized a fashion show which gave the students of the dressmaking section the opportunity of showing their work. The demonstration of various models met with praise and, for ORT in Iran, it was an occasion to publicize in the most convincing manner the quality of teaching in our school for girls.

Social Aid, for very many of our students, is an absolute necessity. It is offered in the form of provision of four meals daily, and annual distribution of clothing. This service also provides monthly medical examinations and the permanent presence of a nurse. AJDC and W.A.O. make a very large contribution to these services.

Conclusion. During the year 1960, our Teheran schools achieved a definite standing. Certain improvements, such as the extension of the workshop network through the opening of new sections in September 1961 are envisaged. Our good relations with the Ministry of Education were marked by the grant of a substantial subsidy and we are trying to assure the receipt of this subsidy in the future. In Iran, on the whole, it may be said that 1960 was an economically prosperous year, and there is every reason to believe that the future holds a firm promise of well-paid work for our students.

Throughout Iran, student turnover during the past year was 1,405 and the student body as of 1st January, 1961, was 1,310.



NORTH AFRICA

1912

A L G E R I A

During the first ten months of 1960, our activity continued to develop in more or less normal circumstances, the exception being the period from 24th to 31st January when, on order of the Authorities, all schools remained closed. During these ten months we maintained, and often extended, our activities; the attendance and application of students was extremely satisfactory; in view of the economic prosperity, interesting and well-paid jobs were found for almost all our students, and the conditions for the re-opening of schools in October were favorable.

The incidents that occurred in November, and especially in December, in the main centers of population, particularly in Algiers, caused, on the other hand, a marked deterioration of the situation and created a new atmosphere wherein it was much more difficult to develop our activities.

Structure of the school network and enrollment. Thanks to the comprehensive support of ORT Union, Women's American ORT, the AJDC, the help of governmental authorities and the cooperation of numerous private organizations, we were able not only to maintain what already existed in 1959 in Algiers, Constantine and Oran, but to improve our installations, add to our equipment and to create a new section in Algiers, that of industrial design.

It was possible to achieve this through an agreement with the Labor Department, the terms of which provided that the latter would cover 65% of current expenses and 95% of expenses incurred in equipping the section.

A similar agreement guarantees the same coverage of expenses of our secretarial and steno-typing sections in Algiers and Constantine.

The industrial design section is housed in the boys' school in Algiers, in a part of the former carpentry workshop. In the same school, we have organized a welding workshop with six work-benches and have modernized the forge. The installation of an electrical laboratory was completed.

The total enrollment of 434 as of 31st December, 1959, was reduced to 401 as of 31st December, 1960. The loss of 33 students is explained by a reduction of our Apprentice Placement Service enrollment in Constantine and the elimination of a refresher course for alumni in Oran; our normal sections were not affected by this reduction.

There was no change in the family background of our students: they are children of business employees, small shopkeepers, craftsmen and laborers and - rather infrequently - children of officials and military personnel. A few are children of professional parents.

Examination results. In June 1959, all male students of graduating classes sat for official examinations to obtain proficiency

certificates; girls took final examinations organized by the Labor Department.

We should like to stress the remarkable results obtained by the Oran Center students: 90% of them passed, making up 68% of the electricians in Oran.

The results obtained by the young girls' center in Algiers were greatly appreciated by the authorities; the latter encourage us to create new centers of this kind in other cities and towns of Algeria.

Employment, as indicated at the beginning of this report, was not a problem. On the contrary, frequently we were unable to fill good jobs offered by prospective employers. Among the main employers, we should mention:

- a) for boys: workshops of air transport companies, harbor mechanical workshops, telephone workshops, the Electricity and Gas Board of Algeria, the University and numerous private enterprises.

Average monthly wages run from 350 to 800 NF. Some of the earlier graduates earn much more.

- b) for girls: in this case, beginners' wages likewise run from 300 to 800 NF, depending on the age and training of the person concerned. The interesting point about these jobs is that they are obtainable after only one year's training. Among their employers are small enterprises as well as large-scale service enterprises, for example Government services, French Radio and Television, the Treasury, the Army, departmental labor services and banks.

Apprentice Placement Service functions only in Constantine. As of 31st December, it had charge of 84 apprentices - 66 boys and 18 girls, in the following trades:

- a) boys:  
10 printers  
14 carpenters  
3 mechanics  
3 locksmiths  
3 tapestry-makers  
2 painters  
2 electricians  
11 jewellers  
4 plumbers  
5 hairdressers  
7 tailors  
2 warehousemen
- b) girls:  
9 hairdressers  
9 dressmakers

The production in schools, by its very nature - whether the subject is electricity, industrial design, fitting or secretarial work - is not spectacular.

In spite of this, however, it should be noted that, in Algiers, the students themselves installed and equipped welding and forge workshops. Furthermore, they manufactured bending machines for steel tube and pipe making, vices for machines, guide strips for fitters, precision T-squares and rack-gearred marking gauges.

Teaching - Pedagogy. In each of our schools, permanent faculty members work side by side with course leaders recruited either among public school teachers or from trades and crafts. Two instructors who received their diplomas in Anieres have been working with us for several years. One of them is in Algiers; he is an instructor-in-chief in fitting and, in addition to his teaching duties, supervises the activity in various workshops. The other is working in Oran as an instructor in electricity; he is also the moving spirit of the local section of the Alumni Association. Both are dynamic and efficient associates.

In spite of the difficulties of the present times, locally recruited personnel are extremely devoted to their work. Whether it is a question of teaching shorthand, industrial design or mathematics, many teachers experiment with and improve methods appropriate to standards of our students and aims of our training program.

Governmental aid. The Authorities value and encourage our activity and their very substantial financial aid continues.

The two services that have allocated most of the funds are the Department of National Education (208,000 NF in 1960) and the Labor Department (92,000 NF). Lesser subsidies are granted by departments and communes. These have totalled 14,340 NF for the three centers.

Finally, the youth movement services of the Department of Oran have placed at our disposal this year, 12 vacancies in metropolitan vacation colonies and have helped us to organize such activities of the Alumni Association as the cinema club, dramatic art section, etc.

Work of the Committees. Local committees in the three centers of Algiers, Constantine and Oran pursued their usual tasks.

The ORT Executive Committee in Algeria held a business meeting in the course of which it concentrated its attention on the problem of inadequate premises in Oran and on the outcome of a law-suit against the owner of the premises. The Court decided that we must vacate the premises upon receipt of an eviction indemnity of 40,000 NF from the owner.

Women's committees are extremely active and did a great deal to raise our local income. These committees have organized in Algiers, a ball at the Hotel Saint George and a gala cinema show and, in Constantine, another gala cinema show.

The Alumni Association does useful work in all three centers and, whenever it is necessary, ORT lends them a hand. In Algiers, the Association arranged a dance and continues the regular publication of its bulletin.

Cooperation with other organizations. Thanks to the friendly relations that we maintain with the leaders of the Jewish community, we were able to place 11 students from the interior as boarders in the Maimonides school in Algiers. (This is a Jewish secondary school managed by the Federation of Israelite Communities in Algeria).

The Israelite Consistory and the "Bienfaisante" (a local welfare organization) grant us small subsidies.

Social aid provides cash scholarships, school supplies, full board or partial board, medicines, medical treatment, etc., for the many of our students who come from needy families and need this assistance to help them complete their studies. All these problems were solved thanks to the financial help of Women's American ORT, the contributions of the local AJDC and the efforts of our Women's Committees.

Problems and prospects in 1961. Our major preoccupation is still the question of housing for the school in Oran. After enrollment was suspended for a year, as a result of two consecutive years of normal enrollment, the number of graduates this year by far exceeded the graduates of the previous year of enrollment. An extension of teaching activities will ensure a normal representation of Jews (10%) in the ranks of the skilled workers in Oran.

In Constantine, we are still faced with the enrollment problem. We have noted that those who want to take the course in shorthand and typing do not always meet the age and scholastic requirements. For such candidates it may be necessary to organize a preparatory section.

Throughout Algeria, student turnover during the past year was 690 and the student body as of 1st January, 1961, was 401.

## M O R O C C O

The acute shortage of skilled workers and technicians which followed the mass departure of Europeans after the measures of "Marocanisation of the Cadres" taken by the Government, opened new employment possibilities for the many young graduates of our schools. As a result of this, new sections were opened for specialized trades particularly sought after on the labor market as, for example, telephone, radio-television, shorthand-typing, accountancy and window-dressing.

ORT's main effort is in Casablanca, the economic capital of the country with the largest Jewish population, to which many Jews from the interior had been attracted. On the other hand, ORT continued its work in Marrakesh and Tetuan where the notions of Jewish skilled labor had previously hardly existed. Some particularly complex problems exist in the northern sector of the country (formerly the Spanish Zone) where a sizeable Spanish-speaking Jewish community lives in deplorable conditions.

### SCHOOL NETWORK

1. Vocational schools of three-years duration preparing for the Certificate of Professional Aptitude.
2. Vocational schools of two-years duration catering to students who do not reach the standard of the C.A.P.
3. Special classes for students having passed the C.A.P. examination and preparing the Brevet of Industrial studies.
4. An Apprentice Placement Service which includes:
  - a) evening courses for apprentices in various trades;
  - b) a center for Basic Education of one year's duration which prepares the students directly for apprenticeship.
- 5) Short-term training courses for Adults.
- 6) School for Deaf-Mutes.

Ain Sebaa: the Ain-Sebaa school is a vocational training center which teaches 14 specialized subjects in five trades: general mechanics; electricity; industrial design; sheet metal work; wood work. 780 students, of whom 680 are boarders, attend the school and, if all goes according to plan, there will be 1,050 students in October 1961, 800 of whom will be boarders. There is a new construction program for the school and twelve new classes, of which five for industrial design and technology, have been built. However, each year there are many candidates for admission who have to be turned away in spite of the efforts of ORT-Morocco to enlarge the absorptive capacity of the school.

There are two sections which prepare for the "Brevet", one in electricity and one in mechanics. The students for these classes are recruited from among the best students of the vocational schools and secondary schools. Thus the more intelligent students now have a chance to pursue higher technical studies.

The teaching staff is mainly composed of Anieres graduates most

of whom were former students of ORT-Morocco schools. The technical direction of the school was assumed, in October 1959, by Mr. S. Guedj, also a graduate of the Anieres Institute.

Val d'Anfa: this is a vocational training school for girls. It has 452 students of whom nearly 200 are boarders. We have constantly had to pay attention to the problem of the choice of trades. On the one hand, it is necessary to take into account a firmly established tradition by which women only learn needle trades and, on the other, to see what openings there are in industry for women.

We have thus created a chemistry section which prepares laboratory assistants in chemistry and biology, a section for beauty culture and hairdressing, a section for shorthand-typing and bookkeeping and a section for window-dressing at this school. These are completely new employment possibilities for Jewish girls.

Mrs. Sion, who was directress of the school for many years, could not assume the direction this year as she was very ill, so Mrs. Auroy, the technical directress, has replaced her temporarily.

Adult Training Center: this center consists of three sections: mechanics, electrical installations and plumbing installations. The courses last nine months. The students have very different educational backgrounds and are from 18 to 35 years of age. The number of students is only 56. The teaching program includes the maximum amount of practical work. As an adult student can advance quickly, the duration of the course is sufficient to enable the student to achieve a standard high enough to allow him to find employment.

Marrakesh: At Marrakesh there are two sections, one for boys and one for girls. The section for boys includes a year's vocational training and a preparatory year which allows them to enter a vocational training school. The girl's section, which was formed last October, trains shorthand-typists in French and Arabic in a three-year course.

A preparatory class for boys and girls was opened this year and will cater to some of the children who have left religious and private schools. They will be able to finish their general education and go on to a vocational training school.

Tetuan: As we have already mentioned, the Tetuan school was founded in order to give constructive help to the important Spanish-Jewish community there. This community, which has to face difficult economic conditions, has remained very attached to Spanish-Jewish traditions. The Tetuan schools consists of a girls' school with a dressmaking section and a boys' school which has two sections, electro-mechanics and turning and fitting. There is also a boarding section for 45 students who come from various parts of the former Spanish Zone. In addition to this, ORT is responsible for manual training classes in the AIU schools in Tetuan.

The French language is gradually replacing Spanish in the region and ORT is therefore obliged to adopt French as the language of instruction. In spite of our efforts, the future of the school is

uncertain because of the economic situation. Tetuan is no longer the "capital" of the former Spanish Zone and has been replaced by Tangier which is more modern and better situated. We should therefore envisage moving the school to Tangier where a large Jewish community is already in existence.

School for Deaf-Mutes: this school continues to function normally. It has 80 children divided into six classes. Equipment and installations have been supplemented and improved. Thanks to the existence of a boarding section attached to the school we have been able to admit a small group of children from the interior.

AJDC and the Alliance Israelite Universelle contribute towards the running costs of the school and a harmonious and cordial cooperation exists.

For the first time this year, some of the children in the school were able to attend the Ain-Sebaa school in order to continue their studies there. Their integration into a normal school presents a certain number of problems, both from the practical point of view and concerning their relationship with other students. Nevertheless, we are making the experiment and have entrusted to certain classes the care of a deaf student. In other cases, in which the student is not capable of following a course of a vocational training school, their training continued through direct apprenticeship. In both these instances, our social workers constantly supervise them.

Apprenticeship Placement Service: in addition to the schools ORT-Morocco is running an apprentice placement service, arranging for their absorption in industry and crafts. This form of apprenticeship is directed at a large number of young people who cannot find a place in vocational schools as well as those who need to earn a living.

The S.A.P. also cares for backward and poorly educated students whose integration into the labor market is difficult. To meet the situation, a Basic Education Center was established, some years ago, to make their period of apprenticeship more valuable. In the teaching schedule, which is of one year's duration, two-thirds of the forty hours per week are devoted to general subjects such as arithmetic and French. As for the practical program, this comprises the teaching of basic notions, a sense of order and discipline.

This experiment has proved to be particularly useful and, encouraged by results already attained, we were able to convince the direction of the ORT Union of the necessity to enlarge this program. The necessary funds were made available to us to build a larger center, better equipped and better adapted to the needs. This building, which will be able to absorb 240 students, will be completed in March. In addition to this, once a week, 150 apprentices in industry and crafts will attend this center. This system has proved its value because one cannot oblige a youngster of 14 years of age, who works 48 hours a week, to devote his evenings to complementary courses. Some employers have expressed agreement with this principle and have no objections to freeing their apprentices one day a week while continuing to pay them. In those cases where the employers refuse to pay, we decided to assume

responsibility and pay the apprentice for the day spent at the Basic Education Center.

Evening courses continue to function normally and are attended by 604 apprentices, young people and adults who undergo a course of general education as well as technology and industrial design. A large number of illiterate adults also attend the course in order to learn Arabic and French. Modern teaching methods are used.

#### ORT ALUMNI

Each year, hundreds of graduates from our vocational schools increase the numbers of qualified Moroccan workmen. In nearly all the factories and administrative departments of Morocco, one comes across former ORT students. Some of them hold responsible positions. Thus, in the Moroccan phosphate industry, many ORT graduates have become chiefs of sections and foremen. In the Moroccan railways, we have many former students and one of them has become a train driver receiving a monthly salary of Fr. 120,000 per month!

The girl graduates from Val d'Anfa occupy interesting positions and, in many cases, especially in the provinces, have become the symbols and the ambassadors of the movement of emancipation of the young Jewish Moroccan girl.

#### SOCIAL ASSISTANCE

The efficacy of our work in Morocco is based upon a social assistance program which is medical, educational and material. This assistance is reflected in the establishment of living-in dormitory facilities, social centers, allocation of scholarships and distribution of clothes and food. This social assistance, which we can give to our students through the help of Women's American ORT and AJDC, is of great importance in a country like Morocco where skin-diseases and trachoma are a constant curse and where miserable conditions of life have ruined the health of children. Each one of our institutions is fully equipped medically to track down sickness and to provide the necessary medical care.

Boarding sections exist in four of our schools and accommodate over one thousand children. These facilities play a determining role and are, for us, the sole means of protecting the children from the home environment, for the parents too often prefer to send their children out to work instead of going to school. Also the boarding school system allows us to concentrate on an educational and technical program in an industrial center and this benefits the students from the provinces.

#### JEWISH EDUCATION

Parallel to technical instruction, we have intensified the teaching of Jewish subjects. Jewish history is taught in all our schools and courses in Hebrew are followed by all our students.

### COOPERATION WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

Our relationship with Alliance Israelite Universelle, AJDC and OSE are very close. Our cooperation is particularly fruitful and constructive and takes place in an atmosphere of confidence.

We should also mention our cooperation with certain religious institutions. In the Tora U'melacha school, directed by the Otzar Hatorah in Casablanca, ORT teaches dressmaking to four classes of 120 girls. ORT is also responsible for the technical education of a class of the Habanim organization at Sefrou. In the Jewish orphanage in Casablanca, the Benjio Home, ORT has organized a workshop of manual training for children for four hours a week.

### ORGANIZATION

The Committee of ORT-Morocco, presided by Mr. Jules Senouf, works in complete harmony with the direction of our schools. An important delegation of the Committee and members of ORT-Morocco participated in the ORT Congress in London.

As in the past, ORT has benefited from the active interest of the Moroccan Government which grants a subvention of Fr. 18 million a year. The students of ORT also enjoy certain advantages which are accorded to students of state schools.

Throughout Morocco, student turnover during the past year was 4,801 and the student body as of 1st. January, 1961, was 3,372.

## T U N I S I A

The year 1959 brought great changes to Tunis, but 1960 was a year of stabilization. The Government continued its policy of promoting the economic independence of the land and of raising it above the level of an under-developed country. The law on foreign labor was discussed in a number of circulars wherein it was clearly stated that foreigners useful to the country would have no difficulty in obtaining a work permit (such a permit was obtained for all foreign employees of ORT). Labor legislation was embodied in a series of new laws; employment agencies were closed down and their place taken by the State Employment Office and employers must now declare all vacancies and all workers hired; social security measures were introduced and family allowances are now allocated for the first four children only.

An important event in the economic sphere was the opening, at the end of September 1960, of a pipe-line connecting the Edjele oil-fields in the Sahara with the Tunisian port of Skira. The introduction of sugar-beet stimulated the creation of a sugar industry now in the process of development. A paper pulp plant, using alfa grass - a national product - as raw material, has been built and a seven-year production plan for skilled workers has been inaugurated.

It is not surprising that all these measures influenced our work. Our alumni experienced no difficulties in finding jobs and technical training is no longer regarded as a "way out for dunces" as it was a few years ago.

School network. In the boys' school there are now 399 students in 17 classes. There are six first-year classes, five second-year classes, five third-year classes and one fourth-year class of "Brevet". Subjects taught are: general mechanics, turning, automobile mechanics, refrigeration, electricity in building industries, hydraulics (plumbing) and industrial design.

Only one new subject was introduced in 1960 - general mechanics; however, the entire training system was somewhat modified. In technical training there is a strong tendency to add another year to the present three-year courses.

The certificate of professional proficiency may be obtained after a three-year course in certain basic trades such as mechanics and electricity. Certificate holders are admitted to the fourth-year class to specialize. Thus we had to eliminate the second-year in refrigeration. Next year, the third-year will be eliminated and replaced by a fourth-year wherein the students - already holding a proficiency certificate in electricity or mechanics - will specialize in the field of refrigeration. In the near future, automobile mechanics will be taught in fourth-year classes open only to certificate holders in mechanics. Similarly, our present fourth-year class, in which students are prepared for the certificate in industrial design, is reserved for our alumni already holding a certificate in another trade, such as mechanics, turning, electricity, etc.

As was the case last year, many of our students, having obtained their certificate in industrial design, successfully passed competitive examinations to enter the Institute in Anieres. Our alumni admitted to Anieres in June 1959 were able to enter the Technical Institute of Geneva in 1960. According to the latest information, they did extremely well during their first term.

It is necessary to emphasize how important it is for ORT in Tunis to be able to nominate its best students in the fourth-year of industrial design for competitive entrance examinations to Anieres. It is an invaluable stimulant for the good student and it is encouraging for the parents to know that, no matter what their social or financial situation may be, their boys, in entering our school, may finally obtain a technician's diploma from the Technical Institute of Geneva; all they need is the right disposition and an ability to work.

In the girls' school there are now two sections: dressmaking and the manufacture of ready-to-wear garments; there are three classes in each section. Furthermore, the work continues in the refresher workshop for our graduates holding a proficiency certificate in dressmaking. This workshop also fills orders from private clients. Some of our graduates who were trained in this refresher workshop are now in business for themselves and earn very good livings.

At the present time, there are 83 students in the girls' school and 17 in the proficiency course.

Adult vocational training. Some changes were introduced in the organization of day courses for adults. The course for laboratory assistants has been continued. The courses in radio-electricity were replaced by training in electronic wiring and another course in electricity was replaced by training in electrical design. Students from both new courses will be nominated to sit for the State proficiency certificate examinations.

Of the evening courses, we continue the following: radio-electricity, electricity, oxyacetylene welding, men's garment cutting, ladies' garment cutting, trouser making.

As a rule our adults have no difficulty in finding jobs.

Adult Vocational Training Diplomas awarded in 1960

Men's Garment Cutting .....	39
Ladies' Garment Cutting .....	109
Welding .....	26
Automobile Mechanics .....	15
Industrial Design .....	22
Electricity (evening course) ..	7
Refrigeration ( " " ) ..	7
Electricity (day course) .....	14
Laboratory Assistants .....	12
Radio (evening course) .....	15
Radio (day course) .....	14
Trouser Making .....	10

Enrollment. The number of boys desiring to enter the first-year in our boys' school was three times the number of places available. In the girls' school, the number of candidates was double the number of vacancies.

We note, with regret, that there is hardly any improvement in the average level of candidates. The causes of this situation were enumerated in our preceding report, but it is also due to overcrowding in classes and to the numerical insufficiency of teachers in primary schools. The present situation, which may continue for some time to come, is also due to the rapid growth in the numbers of the country's youth animated by a great desire to learn. It is partly for this reason that we have considerably increased the number of students (there are now 74 of them) in our pre-apprenticeship courses. These students will sit for entrance examinations to the boys' school.

Examination results - employment of diploma holders. In accordance with a well-established custom, all students of the graduating class took examinations organized either by the State Department of Education or by the French University and Cultural Mission. Since the curriculum covered by both examinations is the same, some students sat for both of them. We have allowed even the poorest students to take a chance and try to pass them.

The examinations were taken by 124 candidates - 111 boys and 13 girls. Out of this total only two failed. Of the 122 successful candidates, 78 were awarded both diplomas, 20 received the diploma of the University and Cultural Mission and 24 that of the State Department of Education. It should be noted that girls' school students sit only for examinations of the State Department of Education.

Finding jobs for our diploma holders continues to be easy. This is explained in part by the departure of a number of foreign skilled workers, Italians in most cases. As a rule, it is the prospective employer who gets in touch with us, sometimes well before the date of the examinations. To give but one example: out of a class of 16 students in automobile mechanics, 10 were hired immediately after the examinations by a single enterprise.

Apprentice Placement Service. ORT in Tunisia supervises 676 apprentices (384 boys and 292 girls); 20 of them attend classes for illiterates and 60 are enrolled in Sunday supplementary courses.

In the last months of the year, the number of boys and girls in apprenticeship has been reduced. This is partly due to:

- 1) new laws on placement in general;
- 2) the desire of young boys and girls to earn good wages immediately in private establishments in transport, business, etc., where the monthly pay averages 10-14 dinars, whereas apprentices, especially the beginners, do not make more than three dinars per month.

We take much gratification in those former apprentices who have been able to establish enterprises of their own and who now offer to take some of our youngsters as apprentices.

Production in schools. As in the preceding years, we have carried on with many projects for the benefit of our institutions: drawing-boards and special chairs were made; a cold room was constructed for our Refrigeration section; a new fan was built for our forge; canteen tables were covered with layered plastics, etc. In addition, there was work on the maintenance and equipping of various premises and, in particular, of the hydraulics and general mechanics workshops.

We have likewise filled several orders received from outside, in particular, for a jeweller's drill (the only one constructed in Tunis). We have also made parts for automatic fillers of soda and fruit juice bottles; we have constructed hanging wardrobes and hangers, building sets for various kindergartens under Joint's care, a cold counter for one of the largest hotels in Tunis as well as filling various other orders for a total well in excess of 1,000 dinars.

The faculty. As in the past, most of the teachers are diploma holders from Anieres (female instructors are mostly from the Institute for Instructresses in Paris). There are 37 technicians and 21 of them were trained in Anieres and in Paris. Half of the latter are alumni of ORT in Tunisia.

Teachers of general subjects are still recruited from the Alliance. The regular teachers of the Alliance working for our boys' school in Tunis were directed by the Government to teach in other schools. For a similar reason, two teachers in our girls' school were replaced by temporary teachers who received their "baccalaureat" in June 1960. Fortunately, the newcomers proved to be reliable and devoted to their work, and their lack of teaching experience was well compensated for by their good will.

Our relations with members of the official educational bodies, the National Department of Education and the French University and Cultural Mission, continue to be excellent.

Social aid. This bears many aspects. In the first place, needy students and apprentices pay a minimum price for food bought in our canteens; furthermore, they obtain clothing for an equally token price of Sw.Fr. 7 (50% of the cost of this project is covered by Joint in Tunisia). We thought it advisable to make them pay something for moral and educational reasons. The needy should not be humbled by a feeling that they are wards of "charity" and they must not get used to the idea that they can get something for nothing.

Needy students and apprentices are helped to get a rest in vacation colonies and, in special cases, we grant them stipends.

For the implementation of social aid projects we are indebted to Joint, to our Women's Committee and especially to Women's American ORT. Most of our students and practically all of our apprentices come from the poor classes of the Jewish community in our country and, without this social aid, it would have been impossible for many of them to derive any benefit from our activity or to continue their studies.

Organizational developments. The mandate of the ORT Committee in Tunisia expired in 1960. At the General Assembly held on 27th March, 1960, the number of Committee members was reduced to 10 and a new Committee was elected. From the very start, the Committee was obliged to devote its attention to administrative matters, for all associations in Tunis had to apply for a new authorization; applications were to be filed not later than 30th June, 1960. The application of ORT in Tunisia is now going through the appropriate administrative channels. Next, the Committee attended to membership recruitment and to the organization of a gala entertainment, which will be mentioned further on.

Thanks to the efforts of the Committee, the membership of ORT in Tunisia totals 700 at the present time.

The Women's Committee adopted new working methods. In this initiative it was greatly aided by the visit of W.A.O. in January and that of Mrs. L. Bader in November. Mrs. Bader gave a particularly interesting talk, in French, on the work of ORT ladies in the United States. The Women's Committee was also responsible for the success of the gala evening.

Relations with governmental authorities and other organizations. Our relations with governmental authorities are extremely satisfactory and the authorization for our private school was obtained without any difficulty. Similarly, no objections were raised in connection with our curricula, faculty or premises.

Recently, the State Department of Social Affairs (Ministry of Labor) approached us on the subject of training, with the cooperation of the ORT Union, a group of instructors for the accelerated courses for adults, and to organize locally a course for ready-to-wear dressmaking.

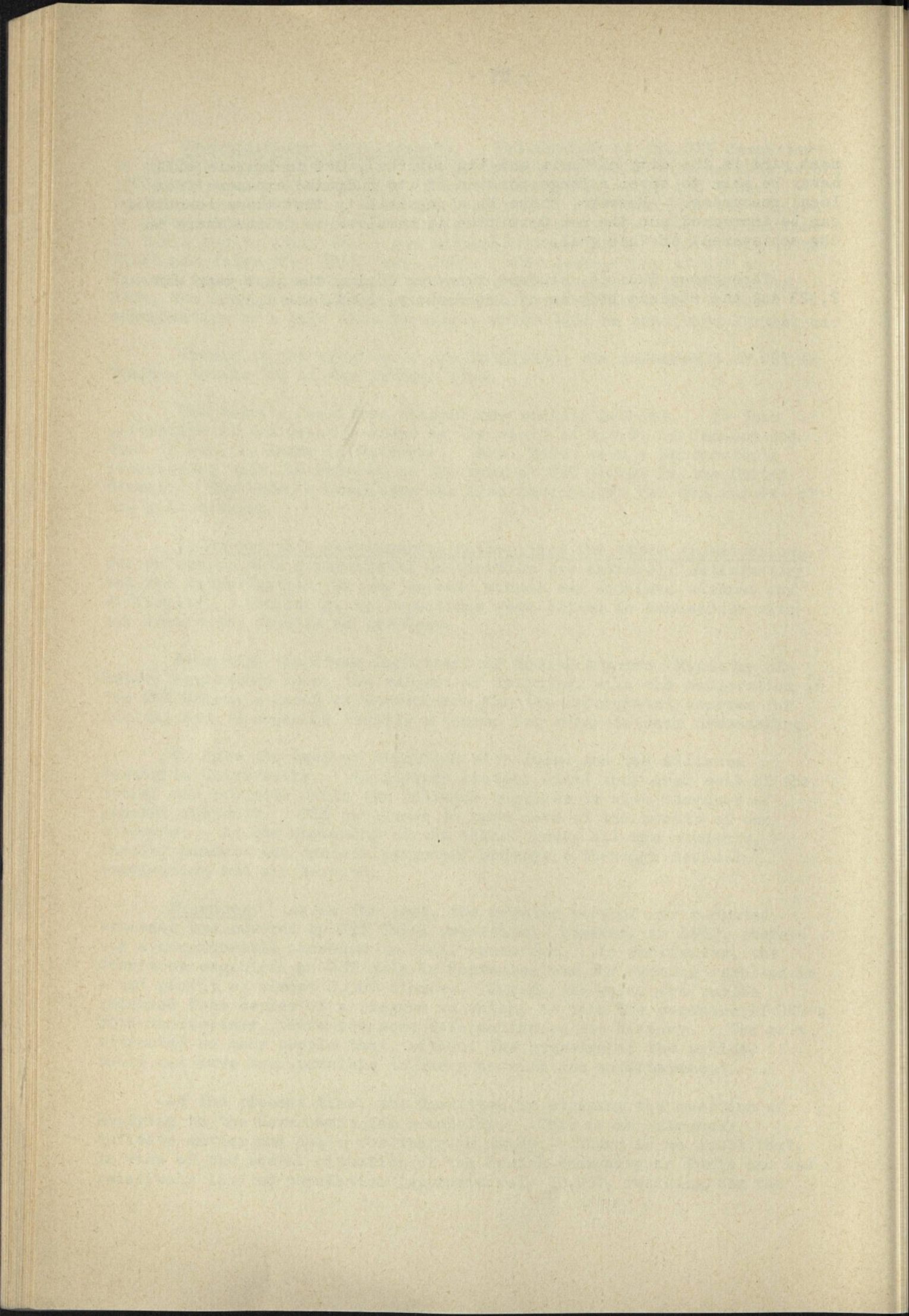
We have the best of relations with Joint and the Alliance Israelite Universelle. As already stated, Joint took over some of the social aid projects while the Alliance supplies us with teachers of general subjects. OSE continues to take care of the health of our students. At the beginning of the school year, all our students, faculty members and canteen personnel undergo a thorough medical examination and are X-rayed.

Finances. As in the past, the greater part of our budgeted expenses was covered by ORT Union subsidies; however, in 1960, there was a considerable increase in local resources. In particular, the Committee organized an ORT gala in September and the evening resulted in a net profit of almost 2,500 dinars. During the gala, the public received free copies of a program in which, to mark the occasion of ORT's 80th anniversary, there was some information on its history. The gala attracted so many people that, without the presence of the police, it would not have been possible to carry on with the entertainment.

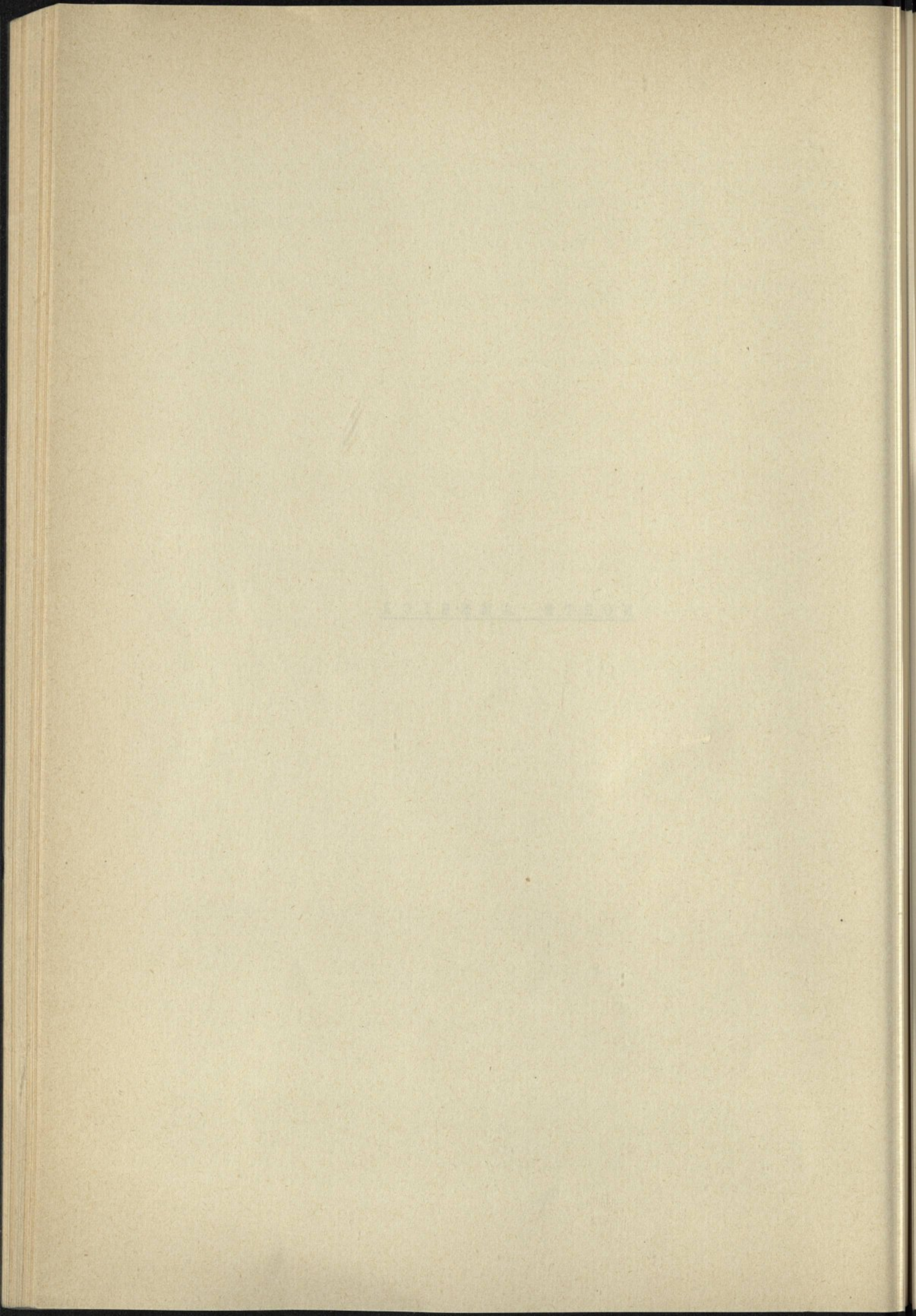
At the present time, the Committee is studying the question of applying to the Government for a subsidy. This is an extremely delicate matter and calls for thorough study. There is no doubt that, in view of the social situation of the Jewish community in Tunis and its relatively limited population (approximately 70,000, residing for the

most part in the city of Tunis and its suburbs), ORT in Tunisia will never be able to cover a large portion of its budgeted expenses from local resources. However, there is a possibility that these resources can be increased and the new Committee is resolved to do its share in the achievement of this goal.

Throughout Tunisia, student turnover during the past year was 2,323 and the student body as of 1st January, 1961, was 1,397.



NORTH AMERICA



C A N A D A

CANADIAN ORT FEDERATION

During the last few months, the Canadian Organization has grown considerably. Membership has increased, more so in Women's Canadian ORT than in the Men's Organization. Expansion has taken place and the Organization is reaching Jewish Communities across the country in places where it has never functioned before. Financial, personal and leadership support have been very noticeably increased and the stature and tone of ORT achievements in Canada have given every member of our Organization in the country a feeling of great pride, as indeed it should give to the World ORT Organization at large.

A number of publications have been produced by the Canadian Organization. These consist principally of the following: an ORT Diary entitled "Around the World in 80 years". Such a diary is produced and circulated annually; a series of News Bulletins dealing with ORT activities in Canada and elsewhere; Women's Canadian ORT Newsletter which is published regularly.

Active consideration is now being given to securing the services of a National Director.

Our annual income has been gradually increasing. We have received excellent cooperation and subsidies from the Canadian Jewish Congress and the United Jewish Relief Agencies. In fact, the annual allocations have been more than doubled since 1955, from \$40,000.00 to approximately \$85,000.00 per annum, and the fund-raising efforts of the ladies have prospered and it is anticipated that our annual remittances should, in the near future, attain the all time high of \$150,000.00 and over.

In addition to our annual remittances, Women's Canadian ORT, with the Canadian Jewish Congress, are providing \$250,000.00 for the erection of a new ORT school in Jerusalem. This will be paid at the rate of \$50,000.00 per year over a period of five years at the rate of \$25,000.00 by each of the Women's Canadian ORT and the Canadian Jewish Congress. This is, without a doubt, the greatest achievement of Canadian ORT and we make this announcement with much pride and with much gratitude to the devotion of the men and women in Canadian ORT and to the Canadian Jewish Congress for its continued encouragement and support.

The Board of Directors of the Canadian ORT Federation has been somewhat enlarged.

WOMEN'S CANADIAN ORT

The Convention of Women's Canadian ORT, held in Toronto last November, was an important milestone in the development of our Organization. The press, radio and television gave it full coverage. The Mayor of Toronto paid a moving tribute to ORT.

Mrs. A. B. Bennett, President of the Women's Canadian ORT, in presenting her annual report emphasized the scope of ORT's work and the significant progress made by the Organization during this last year.

Mr. Jacob Oleiski, Director of ORT-Israel, reported on ORT's activities there and particularly on the Jerusalem school.

Mrs. L. Kaphan, President of Women's International ORT, and Mr. L. Crestohl, President of the Canadian ORT Federation, stressed, in their addresses, the impact of the World ORT Congress in London and ORT's major responsibilities today.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

AMERICAN ORT FEDERATION

For ORT on the American scene, recent years have been filled with notable advances. Progress has been far from uniform on all fronts, but the main direction has been forward. ORT is probably better known in the community than at any time in the past. Its organizations, particularly Women's American ORT, are more deeply and broadly rooted within the matrix of community life. The program has become better integrated into the UJA pattern and the overseas activities have been seen by large numbers of people. The schools are held in high esteem and the program in Israel has now become one of the showpieces for American tourists, especially the Syngalowski Center at Tel-Aviv. The 80th anniversary last year found a welcome echo in the community at large and in wide circles outside of the community, particularly those engaged in overseas or technical aid functions, the work of ORT has gained recognition and respect.

These results reflect an interaction between our activities on the American scene and the operation itself. Next year will mark the 40th anniversary of the founding of ORT in the U.S. The basic mission of our organization has consisted of serving as the central rallying point for the program of Jewish economic reconstruction. All activities and functions reflect this central purpose. The presence of a strong and growing ORT organization within the largest Jewish community in the world is a vital source of strength for the entire concept exemplified by ORT and to its work. An evaluation of the work proceeds, therefore, from dual but interrelated criteria - organizational developments and other aspects of relations within the community on the one hand, and the overriding consideration of concretizing community support into financial contributions to the program overseas, on the other.

Financial support to the program. The sum of \$2,630,000 was contributed from all sources in the U.S. last year toward support of the overseas schools. As in the past, the lion's share is represented by the financial agreement with the JDC, which gave \$1,700,000 to ORT. The total realized under the terms of the 14 consecutive post-war agreements with the JDC comes to \$19,845,000. From all American sources the total for the post-war period is approximately \$26,470,000.

The JDC leadership acknowledges the importance and the quality of ORT's performance. The facts about ORT are better known and accepted than ever before in both JDC and UJA circles. This is indicative of a quite new and hospitable atmosphere in ORT matters. To a considerable extent this is a consequence of the excellent working relations that have been established at all levels.

The second biggest source of U.S. funds is Women's American ORT. The contribution of this dynamic group has risen steadily through the years, reflecting both a growth in membership and organization and a deepening of awareness and experience. In 1960, the Women's American ORT contribution was about \$840,000. When it is realized that this sum

is collected in \$5, \$10 and \$25 memberships, one begins to have some measure of the ingenuity and leadership caliber of Women's American ORT. The total post-war contribution of Women's American ORT is \$5,091,000.

Bequest program. Other dues have been forthcoming from the various membership affiliates and, in recent years, from bequests. Through the years, American ORT has received occasional gifts in the form of legacies. These legacies have not been actively solicited. Many were from people who were associated with ORT in the past. Under the terms of a financial agreement with the JDC, ORT obligated itself to refrain from fund-raising in the U.S. and to limit itself to \$25 maximum annual membership dues. There are no restrictions, however, on the acceptance of bequests. Both law and prevailing practice require that gifts assigned in wills shall be used exclusively for the purposes designated. We have therefore come to understand that legacies may afford a significant potential source of new income. It has been decided to make a systematic attempt to obtain such bequests. A committee has been established, a statement of policy and information is now being circulated and other publications are being prepared.

The most noteworthy legacies of recent years were the Wilhelm Weinberg legacy of \$25,000 toward the purchase of the premises of the girls' school in Rome and two legacies from the Martha S. Stern Trust of Cincinnati of \$25,000 towards refugee training at the Bramson School in New York and \$75,000 towards the construction of a new school structure.

Participation in the 80th Anniversary Congress. One of the high points of the past year was American ORT participation in the 80th Anniversary Congress held in London. The anniversary theme had played the major role in all printed material, lectures and meetings throughout 1960. It was the central slogan of the last annual meeting, which was addressed by the Israeli Ambassador, Avraham Harman. The London Congress was therefore the culmination of a whole series of activities. Twenty-eight delegates attended, representing all segments of the American ORT Federation. The Congress had a salutary effect on all who went and on the groups to which they reported back. It is apparent, in retrospect, that the Congress was a positive and productive event that cannot help but produce good consequences.

Membership and organization. In addition to obvious and essential financial considerations, membership and organization serve the no less significant function of rooting ORT in the stream of American Jewish life, or establishing representatives in the local communities and opening channels of communication by which at least some portions of the population are kept informed on ORT and are able to identify themselves as ORT supporters and partisans. The lines of organizational development have been determined in recent years by the limitations of the JDC agreement. These limits have proven both inhibiting and helpful in fixing our organizational structure. In a community which is so overwhelmingly oriented towards fund-raising, the prohibition against this undoubtedly handicaps the development of mass membership among men.

American ORT is organized on federated lines, and consists of the following types of units: 1. Autonomous affiliates including Women's American ORT, American Labor ORT, National ORT League, Business and

Professional ORT and American and European Friends of ORT. Each of these groups has its specific sphere of interest and activity.

2. Men's chapters, which are directly affiliated with the national office.
3. Members at large, who are affiliated to an Association of General Members.

Women's American ORT. The organization of WAO is national in scope, reaching into every major community in the U.S. Its 58,000 members, organized in 386 chapters, can be found in twenty States and the District of Columbia. The organization has succeeded in attracting large numbers of dedicated and energetic women. It is fortunate in possessing an exceptionally high caliber of leadership running through all levels of the organization. The last convention of WAO set a goal of 70,000 members by 1961. The recent conference in Boston re-affirmed the goal and further developed plans for its implementation.

During recent years, WAO has made a tremendous spurt in organization, membership, activity and community education. Programmatically, it has operated on five parallel tracks, each with its significant place in the over-all program - Scholarship, Guardianship, Health, Maintenance, ORT Training and Tel-Aviv. Certainly one of the most significant contributions of the recent period has been the imaginative project to construct the Aron Syngalowski Vocational Center in Tel-Aviv. To its five point program, WAO has now added a sixth project - EPIC - Earning Power Improvement Courses, to support those operations of a social character which are outside the normal framework of the trade schools for youth.

American Labor ORT. Leaders of this group from among the trade union movement and Jewish labor fraternal organizations have, over the years, added strength and prestige to American ORT. Labor chapters have been established in various parts of the country with membership consisting mainly of trade unionists and people from similar groups. The Executive Secretary of ALO, Samuel Milman, has completed successful missions to Canada, where he organized labor divisions in Toronto and Montreal, and to Mexico, on behalf of the World ORT Union.

National ORT League. NOL consists mainly of religious, fraternal and landsmanschaft 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. Business and Professional ORT has made annual contributions of \$5,000 - \$6,000 during recent years in support of the ORT Laboratory Technicians school at Ramat-Gan, Israel. The cumulative total to date is \$36,125. The organization recently completed an unusual project with great success, a tour of 91 persons to Europe and Israel. In the course of the tour, the group participated in the formal dedication of the new Ramat-Gan building. A second tour is planned for Passover, 1961.

American and European Friends of ORT. The American and European Friends of ORT contributed \$25,000 during recent years towards the Litton Auto-Mechanics School at the Jerusalem ORT Center. The group pledges \$5,000 annually. It seems likely to surpass this figure next year. This organization was formerly responsible for the New York ORT Trade School.

Chapter Developments. There are thirteen 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 recently, a new group in Cleveland marks a notable gain in this area of organization, and a nucleus has been formed in Pittsburgh.

Community relations. Under the terms of our financial agreement with the JDC, we are under 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, contributing to the spread of ORT influence. The overseas program has received increasing attention at major national gatherings. It has been praised at the annual UJA campaign launching sessions in New York in most laudatory terms.

Overseas tourism. American tourism to Israel reached proportions of over 40,000 last year alone, with the number rising each year. This fact is of first rate importance for our public relations. Our access to this flow of visitors where they can see the program in action affords the best opportunity possible to make real the meaning of ORT and its work in Israel. For these reasons, overseas tourism has occupied our increasing attention. Two brochures have been published for dissemination among American tourists. Over 25,000 have been distributed among passengers of the Zim Lines, Air France and other plane and ship companies. The UJA and Jewish Agency tourist services now include ORT on their standard itineraries. A special effort was made among the delegates to the B'nai Brith convention in Jerusalem in 1959. Attention to visitors to Israel will continue to receive high priority in the future. The annual UJA study missions have visited the schools and their reports back home include photos and references to what they saw. Our Business and Professional group and WAO have sponsored their own tours and the former has two tours projected for 1961.

Publications. As part of its program of information to the American community, American ORT publishes a variety of brochures, pamphlets, booklets, reprints and periodicals. The ORT Bulletin, appearing five times a year, has a press run of 17,500 copies. During the last six years, there has been developed a new publication, the annual ORT Yearbook, which is published simultaneously in American and WOU editions. 15,000 copies were printed of the 1960 Yearbook. Our publicity and that of the Geneva office has been effectively coordinated through correspondence and personal contact.

Mention should also be made of the Women's American ORT Newsletter, with a circulation of 65,000. Several hundred copies of each issue of the ORT in Israel Bulletin, an impressively printed periodical published

by ORT in Tel-Aviv, are distributed. The ORT Union "Briefly" and its Yiddish counterpart, "Chronicle", as well as occasional booklets, brochures and the annual report add to the arsenal of published material that is available.

Refugee training at the Bramson School. The Bramson ORT Trade School opened its door on November 1st, 1942. It is now in its 19th year. It has provided training for 12,000 DP's, refugees and other Jewish immigrants. Through the effectiveness of its training and its contact in the garment industry, it has placed many of its students in jobs.

Since the beginning of 1957, with the arrival of the first substantial group of Hungarian refugees, the school has enrolled over 500 of this recent group of newcomers. When it is considered that the total number of Hungarian Jews admitted was 5,000, it is apparent that the school played a significant role in the occupational adjustment of the Hungarian escapees. During the last two years, a small, but noticeable, number of Egyptian expellees have been turning to the school.

During 1958, Jewish immigration to the U.S. numbered some 7,000. In 1959 there were about 8,200 immigrants; in 1960, about 8,000. These may be regarded as a new reservoir for students, many of whom are referred to the school by the New York Association for New Americans.

Enrollment during 1960 was 663, approximately the same number as the year before, tending to indicate that the school has reached a plateau at least for the time being, in the absence of any large new influx or a drastic decline in immigration.

A continuing service to Jewish newcomers. A study of 1960 student characteristics reveals that a surprising number belong to the most recent immigrant groups, those who have come within the past three years of relatively stabilized immigration, plus the one-time mass admission of Hungarians, who continue to form a substantial group at the school. Others are from Poland, Israel, and other areas, with Eastern European origin still dominant. Fully 60% of students fall into the category of arrivals within the last five-year period. Fully one-third have been in the U.S. a year or less. Among the balance of 40% of last year's pupils who have been here over five years, 11% are former students who returned for more advanced study. This readiness to turn back to the school, sometimes after a passage of a number of years, is indicative of a distinct attitude toward the school. Most agencies dealing with refugees and other immigrants report a reluctance on the part of their clients for any contact other than what is immediately necessary and sharp termination of any association once the period of dependence is terminated. Not so at Bramson, where former pupils will frequently drop in for one session to brush up, will come back for work on special machines or for the more ambitious, the courses in cutting, marking or pattern-making. From an operational viewpoint, significance lies in the continuing service the school performs for newcomers, over a protracted period of time, not alone as an aid in preparation for the first job in their new land, but for progress and consolidation of the newcomer's trade and earning ability through advanced courses.

Pattern of the operation. Classes are held in power sewing machine operation, special machines, pattern-making and grading, cloth cutting and marking. The course in special machine operation is sponsored jointly with the Pleaters', Stitchers and Embroiderers' Association and the Embroiderers' Union. The school enjoys close cooperation 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 cutting course is overcrowded due to limited space and facilities and had a waiting list equal to enrolment for two classes at the end of the year.

Enrolment at the Bramson School during 1960 - 1.1.60 - 31.12.60.

<u>No. of Students</u> <u>on 1.1.60</u>	<u>Admissions</u>	<u>Graduates</u>	<u>Departures</u>	<u>No. of Students</u> <u>on 12.12.60</u>
119	544	509	36	118
<u>Total Enrollment</u>				
663				

The above figures are approximately the same as for 1959. Nevertheless, the past year witnessed a significant intensification of school activities. Several new factors entered the picture. The addition of instruction in marking to the cutting course has added two weeks to its duration, reducing the number of such courses that can be given in a school year. The demand for practice on Merrow machines far outran the number of such machines available, making for long waiting lists. This is due to the fairly good job prospects for work in this skill as against a general slump in garment trades. However, the addition of Merrow instruction to the operator's course elongated the period of training. When all these factors are taken into account it becomes apparent that the maintenance of the same enrollment figure in 1960 as for 1959 meant, in actuality, a more intense level of operation. This is visibly apparent to any visitor, since it was customary throughout the year, and especially since the beginning of the new school year, to see people waiting for their turn. In fact, the level of daily activity is more vigorous and more students are in daily attendance than at any other time in the last few years.

The outlook. At least part of the increase in number of applicants last year must be attributed, paradoxically, to poor conditions in New York's needle trade market. Layoffs and slow-downs were common. Jobs were hard to find. As always under such circumstances, those with the least skills were the hardest hit. Hence the desire to acquire a greater degree of job qualification. There is likewise the fact that the schools have been an effective placement agency since many employers and unions call upon them to supply workers as needed. These trends remain operative as the new year begins and seem to indicate another year of high level operation.

Prospects for the new decade. We enter upon a new decade, the eighth in the history of ORT, with a greatly enhanced capacity for fulfilling the mission of our organization within the American community.

The position of American ORT is secure in the life of the community as never before. It enjoys an excellent reputation among community leaders throughout the country. Its roots run deep and the basis has been laid for even more profound penetration.

Nonetheless, the challenges, the problems are considerable. We have a long way to go in strengthening our membership among men. There is much yet to be done to enlarge the leavening of leadership and to bring new men of stature within the ORT fold.

#### WOMEN'S AMERICAN ORT

Women's American ORT is proud to contribute in substantial measure to the broad scope of responsibility of the World ORT Union.

Membership and expansion growth. Women's American ORT operates on a fiscal year basis and the figures presented will represent a fiscal year analysis from July 1st to June 30th. The 1959/60 fiscal year concluded with a dues-paid membership of over 47,000. In addition, about 8,000 members were on retention, most of whom may have already, or will, remit their dues money during the present fiscal year. This carries the total National membership to something over 55,000 members. This figure compares with the dues-paid membership of approximately 37,000 for the fiscal year of the last Convention, 1956/57, - or a net gain of 18,000 members within a four-year period.

Expansion has also attained unprecedented levels. At the end of the 1956/57 fiscal year, the chapter strength stood at 304. At the end of the 1959/60 fiscal year, the figure was 393. It is interesting to note that, since July 1st of the present fiscal year, a total of 17 new chapters have been added to the roster thereby increasing the total to 410 chapters which includes chapters-at-large, 31 regions and 2 coordinating councils.

Engaging in an extensive key city expansion campaign, in addition to expansion within regions, many geographic gaps have been closed across the country and important penetrations were made into new areas. Notable has been the penetration into the South - a long-time perspective. In addition to Atlanta, Georgia, Cincinnati, Ohio and several chapters in a region in Florida, chapters-at-large are now functioning in Norfolk, Virginia, and Baltimore, Maryland. Membership teas (preliminary to new chapter organization) have been held in Birmingham, Alabama. One is scheduled in Louisville, Kentucky, in the near future. There is a new chapter-at-large in Allentown, Pennsylvania. Contacts are Buffalo and Albany, New York, and the expansion campaign is moving in the middle and far West.

And thus, in both membership and expansion, Women's American ORT has experienced a continuous and sustained momentum of growth and has re-enforced its record as the fastest growing National Jewish women's organization in the United States,

Financial growth. Outstanding as have been our organizational results, the financial record is particularly noteworthy. For three consecutive years, in an effort to relieve the starvation budget of the

World ORT Union, Women's American ORT assumed increasingly high overseas commitments - an increase of \$60,000 in 1957/58, a further increase of \$80,000 in 1958/59 and, in the 1959/60 fiscal year, we placed upon ourselves the obligation of meeting an unprecedented additional increase of some \$158,000, thus increasing our commitments by more than one-quarter of a million dollars in three years.

Remittances to the World ORT Union. Commitments to the World ORT Union during the 1959/60 fiscal year for all the projects, M.O.T., Guardianship-Social Assistance, E.P.I.C., Scholarship, Health, Tel-Aviv totalled some \$788,000. This compares with a total commitment of some \$630,000 for the 1958/59 fiscal year; \$556,093 for the 1957/58 fiscal year and \$508,393 for the 1956/57 fiscal year. While actual remittances to the World ORT Union fluctuate around the commitment itself, depending upon timing and calendar, etc., (and have been almost consistently higher than the commitments) the true criteria of organization capacity lies in the commitment figures for these reflect the capacity of our organizational financial efforts.

The \$158,000 commitment increase in 1959/60 over the 1958/59 year represents not only the largest single annual increase in our history, thus reflecting the tremendous organizational gains during this period, but it also means that Women's American ORT has reached the plateau of being a three-quarters of a million dollar per year contributor to the budget of the World ORT Union. As can be seen, with the 1959/60 commitment and with a commitment of \$800,000 for the 1960/61 fiscal year, we have begun the lap in the march which will carry us towards the million dollar per year contributor goal.

The challenge achieved in the financial sphere meant more than money for the ORT program - critically important though money is. The superlative drive made by the leadership and membership of Women's American ORT in meeting the financial challenge opened up a whole new stage in the qualitative development of the organization. Projected at the New Haven National Board Conference in 1958, re-emphasized at the 15th Biennial Convention in Washington, D.C. in 1959, and again at the Boston National Board Conference in October, the concept of "Broadening the Base" of activity both within the organization and in the American Jewish community had a resounding effect wherever it was implemented.

The level of understanding of our leadership was increased as it practiced the use of a policy instrument for implementing strategy. Its success is demonstrated in the fact that for the two-year period 1958/59 to 1959/60, though our net membership increase was 14%, our net income showed an increase of 35%. It should be noted, too, that remittances to the World ORT Union for the two-year period also showed an increase of about 36%.

In the communities, the concept of "Broadening the Base" resulted in a greater knowledge of the role which ORT plays in the currents of Jewish life and a corresponding desire and willingness on the part of the community to support the ORT effort. It helped to increase our membership and it made friends for ORT.

The support which the leadership and membership of Women's

American ORT has rendered to the United Jewish Appeal campaigns and other community endeavors has been at the highest level in the history of the organization.

Perhaps one of the most significant improvements in our community status as a result of the concept of "Broadening the Base" of activity has been the growing recognition of our rights in the community consistent with our interpretation of the JDC contract. It is a recognition that, in addition to our responsibilities to the community, which we accept fully, we are entitled to the same rights and privileges of every other "partially subvented" organization. It represents a new phase in the development of Women's American ORT - a turn in the organization outward into the community - and fundamental to that turn is the concept of "Broadening the Base".

Other factors contributed to our progress and growth. In building the inner strength of our structure, many present patterns were codified and new forms adopted.

Increased services. Contact services to the areas were greatly increased. After careful appraisal in each case, missions by teams and individuals were sent to the areas, not only to meet or avert emergencies as was the tendency in the past, but to deal with anticipated problems and to bolster the areas. Some 40 such missions went to every part of the country last year.

Eastern Seaboard Workshop meetings stimulated exchange among National and area department chairmen, encouraged the development of leadership and established better understanding of National aims and objectives. Meetings of region presidents and chairmen of Executive Committees on the Eastern Seaboard considered, apart from usual organizational matters, policy questions related to International and to World ORT affairs. For the first time broad policy issues and trends were projected to region leaders with a view to exchanging ideas and increasing the scope of participation in the consideration of issues which affect the life and perspectives of the World ORT Union. Similar pilot meetings, held in several sections of the country, have also proven their importance and value.

The overseas delegations which tour the ORT installations each year, report their observations. Their findings give us a keen insight into many overseas problems and form a basis for the consideration of policy in the allocation, in consultation with the World ORT Union, of overseas commitments and assignments to the areas.

A dramatic innovation in having several of our overseas directors tour areas throughout the country following the Women's American ORT 15th Biennial Convention gave our membership an unusual and direct picture of the overseas program and increased the comprehension of the membership of the tasks and problems which face ORT overseas.

Two National departments were reinforced with professional aid and guidance - Education and Publicity. The services of these professionals to the National program has already made an impact of considerable proportion.

The role and value of local Field Secretaries become increasingly apparent as this instrument of administrative and organizational activity is employed. As the gradual adjustment to this new factor in our work progresses, utilization of the Field Secretary in many facets of our work yields more effective, as well as greater, results. With the successful experience of our first Field Secretary, two new Field Secretaries have recently been added.

In order to provide the most competent executive and professional staff, employment provisions have been formulated which will enable us to compete in the field for qualified people.

The Legacy Department has been established which is beginning to work out ways of bringing the attention of our membership and the public to the possibility of securing legacies for the ORT program.

A new film is in preparation for presentation at the 16th Biennial Convention which is to be held next October in Philadelphia.

Two ORT Caravans have returned from overseas tours of ORT installations since the last American ORT Federation Convention and have provided ORT indoctrination to their interested members.

ORT Day and ORT Sabbath are continuing productive instruments for membership growth and education and were reinforced by the release of much excellent printed material.

Women's American ORT NEWS kept the membership and public informed of the latest overseas developments.

Other activities. Distribution of effective new brochures, striking new posters for membership and for the projects, Planning Conference papers and many articles of world and ORT interest equipped the leadership and membership throughout the country for participation in the campaigns on membership, expansion and education.

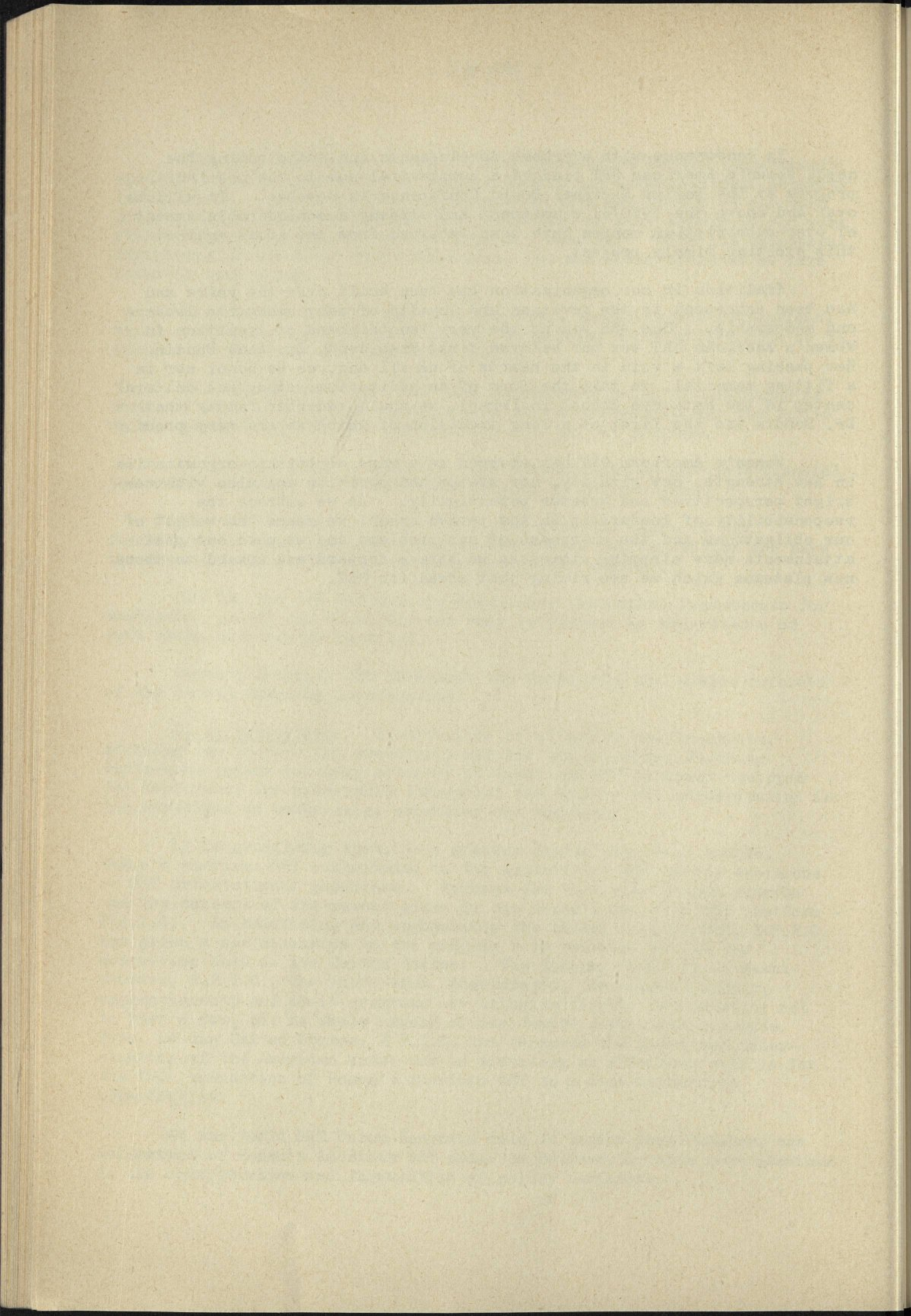
It is gratifying that, to a greater degree than ever before, Women's American ORT contributes to the exploration and policy decisions on ORT orientational questions. Perhaps the most significant example was the concept of the newest plank in the Women's American ORT platform - E.P.I.C. In redefining and emphasizing the social role of ORT, E.P.I.C. has given a new dimension to the program both overseas and to the activities here in the United States. The Earning Power Improvement Courses, E.P.I.C., the short-term, accelerated, pre-apprenticeship, apprenticeship and adult programs are bringing dignity and security not to just a few, but to whole layers of the Jewish population overseas. Here, in the United States, E.P.I.C. has captured the heart and understanding of the American woman and is providing an effective vehicle for the full transition of Women's American ORT to a mass membership organization.

At the World ORT Union Congress held in London last October, the delegation of Women's American ORT made, we believe, notable contributions to the consideration and formulation of policy decisions.

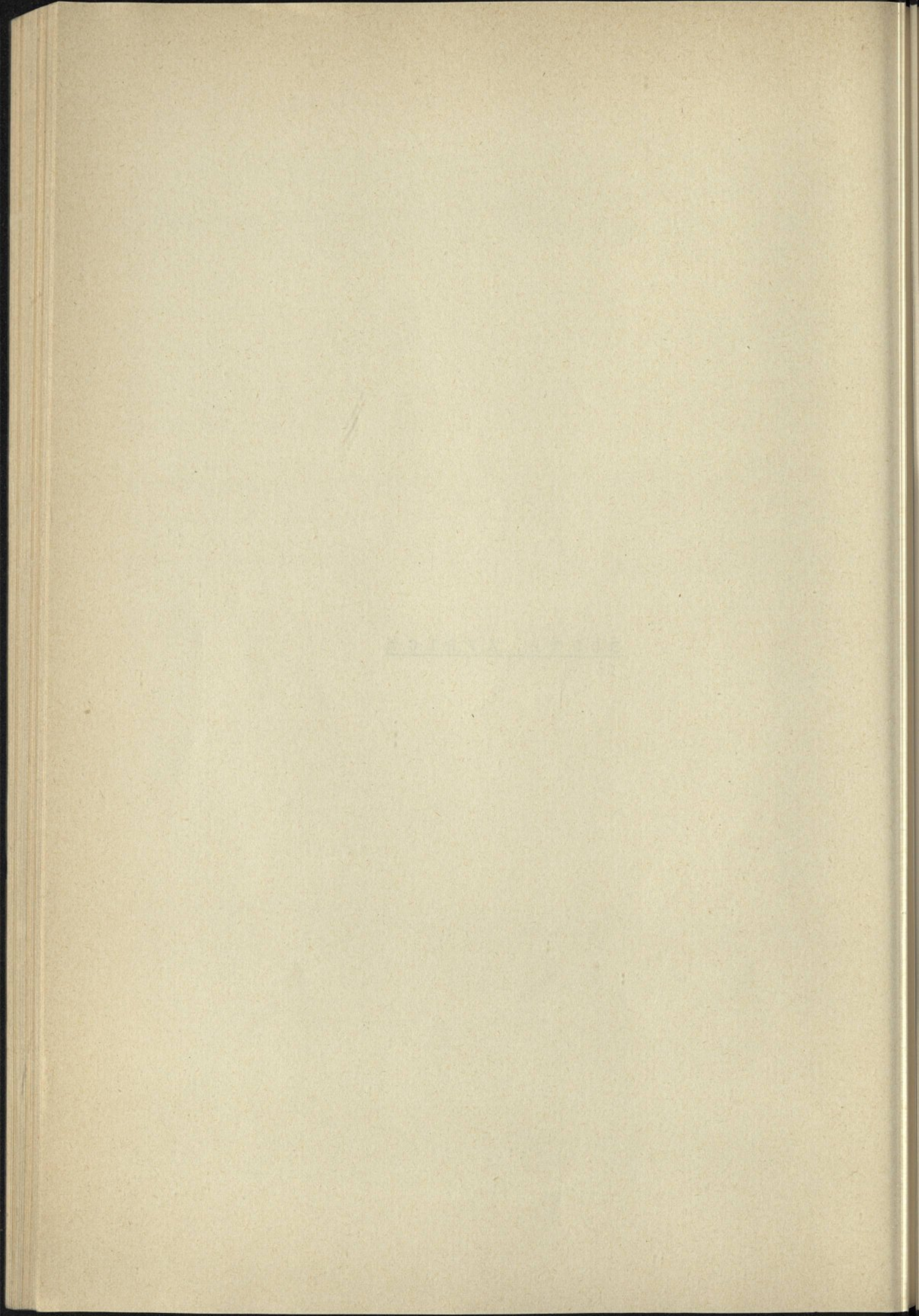
In consonance with overseas developments and anticipating the need, Women's American ORT pledged a substantial sum to the new India program at the Boston National Board Conference in October. It will be over and above the 1960/61 commitment and already a considerable amount of over-subscription monies have been received from the areas against this exciting timely project.

Tradition in our organization has been built over the years and has been expressed in the devotion and loyalty of many among its leaders and membership. One who was at the very fountainhead of tradition in Women's American ORT was our beloved first President, Dr. Anna Boudin. Her passing left a void in the hearts of us all and, as we honor her in a fitting memorial, to take the form of an auditorium, study and cultural center in the Nathanya School in Israel, we shall remember fondly that Dr. Boudin was the first of a long tradition of which we are very proud.

Women's American ORT has emerged as a mass membership organization in new strength, new vitality, new status and position and also with new bright perspectives and greater potentiality. As we embrace the responsibility of leadership in the period ahead, we sense the weight of our obligations and the sharpness of our problems and we make our past attainments mere stepping stones as we strive forward and upward to those new plateaus which we see rising just ahead for ORT.



SOUTH AFRICA



S O U T H A F R I C A

The Vocational Guidance Bureau assisted more than 1,200 youths and adults with their vocational problems during the year 1960. The ORT Employment Bureau placed approximately 400 people in such trades as auto-mechanics, tool and diemaking, printing, diesel mechanics, hair-dressing, etc.

Vocational Guidance Tests were applied to about 275 adults and youths who benefited greatly by the results and subsequent individual counselling given them.

The bursary fund continued to subsidize needy students and apprentices and approximately 30 boys and girls have benefited therefrom. Over this period, the organization expended about £1,000 on bursaries.

The Johannesburg Jewish Youth Club received an initial contribution of £1,000 to meet its immediate needs. This was given by the South African ORT-OZE who recently undertook to sponsor it. The Youth Club, which has been in existence for some years, realized the dire necessity of facilities to curb and, if possible, to eradicate the growing problem of juvenile delinquency among Jewish youth and thus made an appeal, through the local Welfare Agency, for assistance to enable them to carry out such a project. The ORT-OZE immediately rallied to their assistance and now envisage a vast expansion program which will incorporate a Manual Training Center, Libraries, Sporting and Cultural Activities (this to include lectures by prominent people) and a medical/professional panel which will attend to the psychological and health problems of the youth. At the present time, there are about 300 young people of varying ages (from 9 to 21 years) participating in the activities of the Club but, with the realization of our program, this figure will increase enormously.

Wood and Metalwork classes. Through the Bureau, the South African ORT-OZE sponsors and maintains manual training projects at three Johannesburg Jewish Schools, namely the King David High School, the Jewish Government School and the Doornfontein Center which, in addition, has undertaken to teach various crafts to a small group of deaf and dumb children who regularly attend the hobby classes.

Annual exhibitions of the pupils' work are held and floating trophies awarded to the best students at the Jewish Government School. The ORT-OZE presented an Honors Board to the King David High School upon which is inscribed the name of the best student of the year.

The ORT-OZE recently allocated a large sum of money to the King David High School for the expansion of their manual training center as it is intended to include manual training as a subject for matriculation in order to assist those boys whose abilities lie more in this field of study. Upon the occasion of the official opening of the Manual Training Center, which recently took place, a plaque commemorating the ORT-OZE was presented and a tremendous ovation and tribute was accorded to our organization by the Principal, the Chairman of the Parent-Teachers' Association and other prominent people.

The Cape Town ORT-OZE sponsors manual training centers at the Herzliah Primary and High Schools. It has its own vocational guidance and placement services and runs a hobby center for boys and a dress-making class for women. The ORT-OZE is responsible for establishing a Sheltered Employment Council which places handicapped persons in employment.

In celebration of 80 years of ORT a Banquet was held which was attended by all the leading Jewish and non-Jewish dignitaries who paid glowing homage to the work of our organization.

The formation and inauguration of an ORT-OZE National Council took place in 1960 and made a blue-print for a program of intensification of ORT and OZE activities throughout South Africa. The initial meeting was attended by all the prominent members of our branches in South Africa.

#### WOMEN'S SECTION

During the year under review, the Women's Section of the South African ORT-OZE continued its function of supporting specific ORT and OZE projects in Israel and in Europe and, at the same time, continued its program of fund-raising and its efforts to strengthen the local organization through the enrollment of new members, affiliation and cooperation with other local bodies and various forms of publicity.

ORT and OZE anniversary celebrations. Several functions were arranged this year when particular emphasis was placed on the ORT 80th anniversary celebrations, the 50th anniversary of the OZE as well as our own 25th anniversary.

ORT Day was celebrated during February this year, in conjunction with the Annual General Meeting of the Women's Section. As in previous years, ORT Day was preceded by an impressive nation-wide broadcast on ORT delivered by Mrs. Freda Feldman, Vice-President of the International Women's ORT and Chairman of the Women's Section of the South African ORT-OZE. Later in the same month, a Cosmopolitan Diner-Dansant was held under the patronage of the Mayor and Mayoress of Johannesburg. An attractive souvenir brochure of ORT and OZE was published for this function.

During November, a special "Celebration Diner-Dansant" was arranged. This function was held under the patronage of the Consul General for Israel and his wife as well as the Mayor and Mayoress of Johannesburg, and representatives of local Jewish bodies were present. The celebration culminated in a candle-lighting ceremony at which the candles were lit by the distinguished guests, Executive Members of the Men's and Women's committees, Chairmen of the various branches and by veteran workers of the Women's Section.

In addition to all these events, special celebratory functions were also arranged by the Cape Town and Port Elizabeth branches.

Other functions. In addition to the above-mentioned functions, which also served as fund-raising efforts, the Women's Section held an All-Day Fete, a Fur and Fashion Show and a Morning Market. A large

number of small functions were arranged by various branches, including card-afternoons, cake, book and jumble sales, a barbecue evening, etc. One of the branches arranged a Yiddish concert, another organized a well-supported Gala Theater Show and the new Young Marrieds Chapter gave a brilliantly successful New Year's Eve Dance. Together with the local Union of Jewish Women and the Jewish Women's Benevolent Society, the organization also participated in convening the Fishpond at the UNIKA Carnival, which was part of the Johannesburg celebrations for the 50th Year of the Union of South Africa.

A number of cultural meetings were arranged which were addressed by speakers on several subjects of interest to our members.

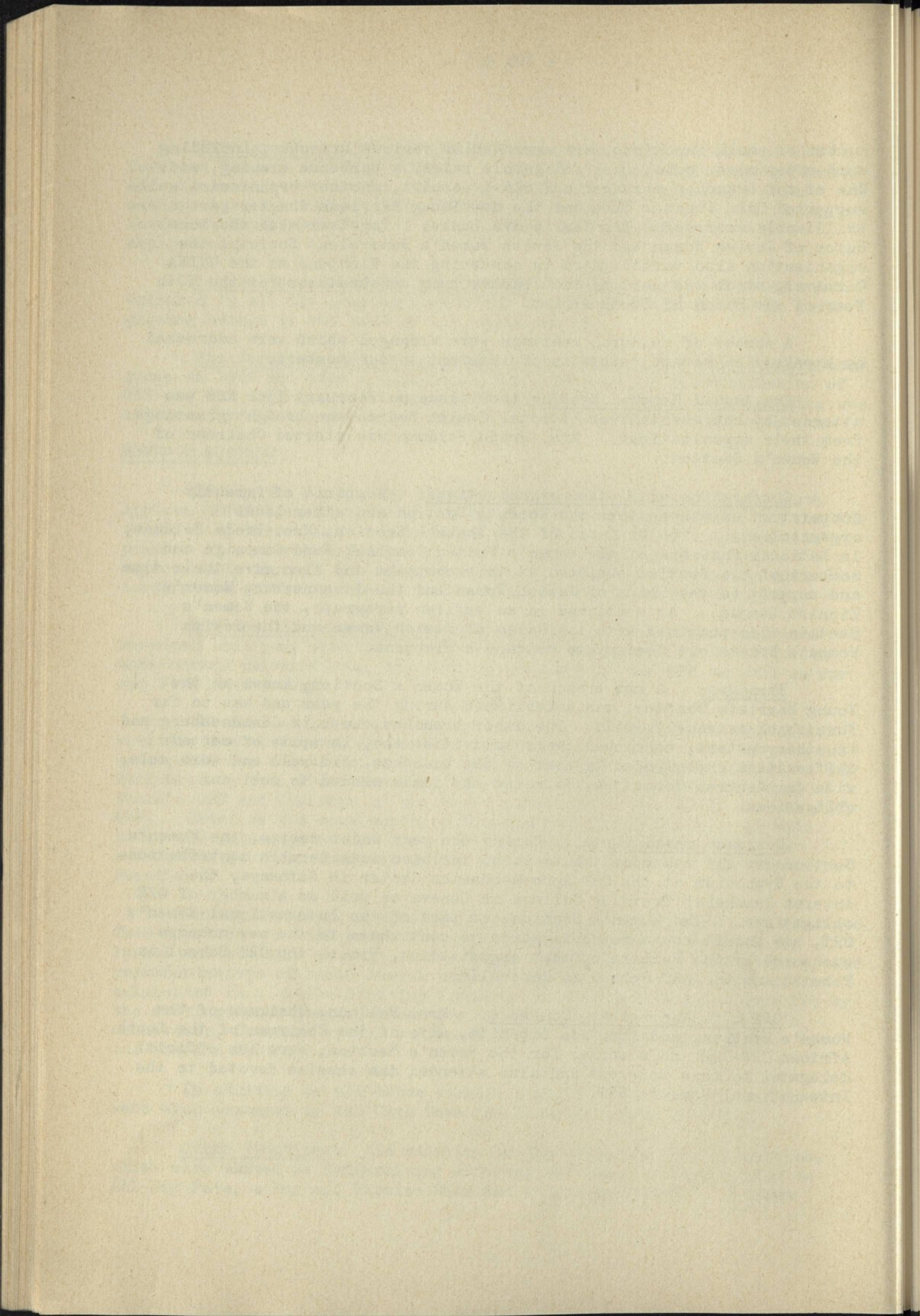
The Annual General Meeting took place on February 15th and was attended by representatives of local Jewish bodies who brought greetings from their organizations. Mrs. Freda Feldman was elected Chairman of the Women's Section.

Cooperation with other organizations. A spirit of friendly cooperation exists between the Women's Section and other local organizations. The Chairman of the Women's Section, Mrs. Freda Feldman, is National Chairman of the Women's United Communal Fund Campaign and members of the Section assisted at this campaign and also gave their time and support to the Union of Jewish Women and the Johannesburg Women's Zionist League. As mentioned in an earlier paragraph, the Women's Section also combined with the Union of Jewish Women and the Jewish Women's Benevolent Society to convene a Fishpond.

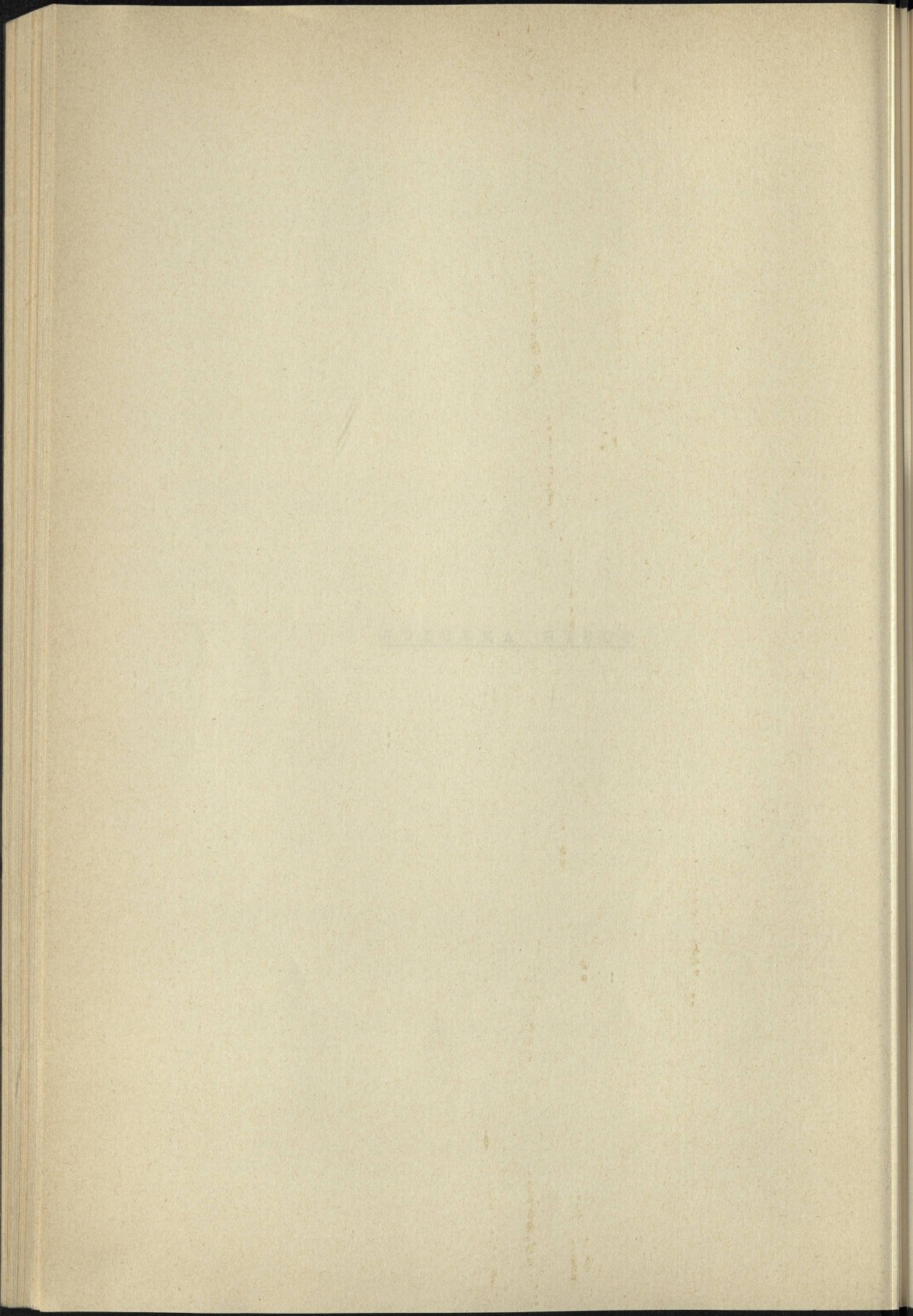
Branches. A new branch of the Women's Section, known as the Young Marrieds Chapter, was established during the year and has so far functioned extremely well. The other branches, both in Johannesburg and in other centers, continued their activities and, in spite of certain difficulties experienced by some of the branches, did well and were able, with our Central Committee, to raise the funds needed to meet our obligations.

Overseas commitments. During the year under review, the Women's Section met all its commitments which included considerable contributions to the Gymnasium at the ORT Agro-Mechanics Center in Nathanya, the Anieres Teachers' Training College in Geneva as well as a number of OZE obligations. The Women's Section, as part of the International Women's ORT, has undertaken a new obligation to contribute to the new schemes sponsored by the members of that organization, viz.: the ORT School in Teheran and the ORT School in Marseilles.

ORT 80th Anniversary Congress. Mrs. Feldman, Chairman of the Women's Section, and Mrs. Ada Lipshitz, wife of the Chairman of the South African ORT-OZE and a worker for the Women's Section, were the official delegates to this Congress and also attended the session devoted to the International Women's ORT.



SOUTH AMERICA



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

ARGENTINA

During the period under review, the ORT Vocational School in Buenos Aires conducted courses in mechanics, turning, television, radio-technics and furs. The new courses for radio and television have proved particularly popular and a special Technical Committee supervises the program.

In view of unforeseen difficulties, the secretarial school could not be opened this year, but we hope that it will start in 1961.

The school for agro-mechanics in Dominguez received several new agricultural machines thanks to grants from the JCA and the World ORT Union. The courses for sewing, knitting and design, in the colonies of Dominguez and Clara, continue. A new workshop for Primary Manual Training has been opened for the Colonists' children.

ORT in Argentina prepared an important volume in Spanish and in Yiddish on ORT's history throughout the 80 years of its existence and on the progress of ORT in Latin America.

429 students followed the ORT courses in Argentina during 1960.

BRAZIL

During 1960, the ORT School in Rio de Janeiro included sections for radio, television, shorthand-typing and dressmaking. 163 students attended these courses during the year and 67 of these graduated.

The Municipal Council of Rio de Janeiro has accorded the Statute of "Utilidade Publica" (Public Utility) to the ORT School and has granted it an annual subsidy of 250,000 cruzeiros. The school also receives a subvention from the JCA.

URUGUAY

215 students were trained in mechanics, radio, electro-technics and dressmaking during 1960. Thanks to a special grant from the World ORT Union, the financial situation of the ORT School in Montevideo was straightened out.

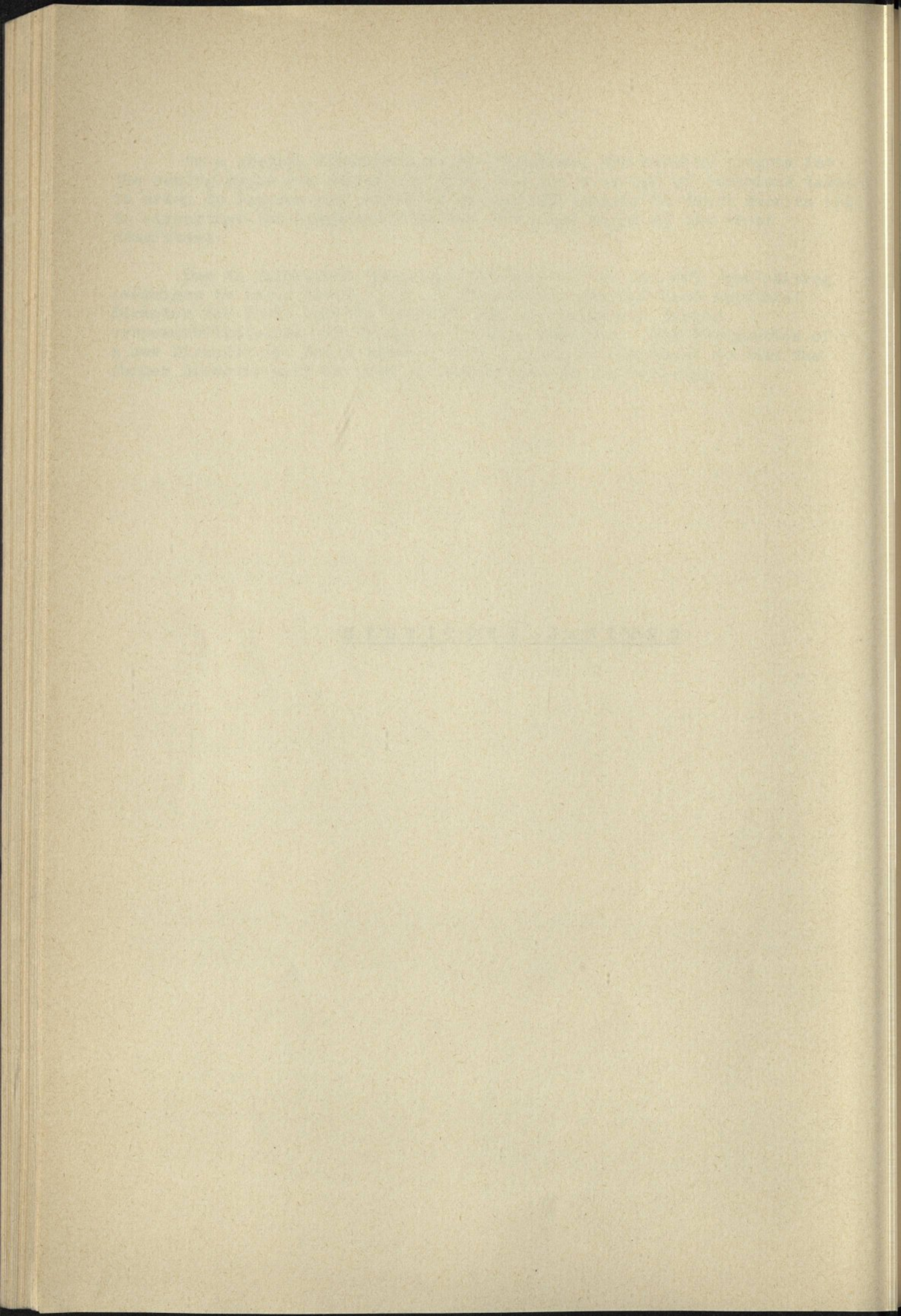
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An important delegation from South America attended the World ORT Congress held in London last October. This included the President of the Federacion ORT Sud-Americana, Mr. S. Kobrin from Montevideo, the Chairman of the Executive of the F.O.S.A., Mr. Jacobo Weingrower of Buenos Aires, Dr. A. Serebrenik from Rio de Janeiro, Mr. G. Wertheim and Mr. M. Radushinsky from Buenos Aires. Most of these delegates had previously visited ORT operations in Israel and in Europe.

On a special Commission at the Congress, the working program for the coming years was thoroughly discussed and a series of decisions taken in order to improve the standards of the ORT schools in South America and to strengthen the organizational and financial bases of the local committees.

Due to unforeseen technical difficulties in the ORT fund-raising campaigns in Latin America, Mr. T. Berelejis, who had been appointed Director for South America in 1959, had to resume his former responsibilities as ORT Delegate to Latin America. The designation of a new Director for South America will shortly be announced so that the former Director will be free to concentrate on fund-raising.

CENTRAL INSTITUTE



## CENTRAL INSTITUTE

According to the new program of the Central ORT Institute, technicians and instructors are trained in close cooperation with the Geneva Technical Institute (Ecole Superieure Technique de Geneve). 32 students who were admitted to the Institute in 1959 sat for the entrance examinations to the Geneva school in June and August 1960. All the candidates passed; 17 of them were admitted to the first-year and 15 to the second-year. The first group will pursue their studies for four years and the second group for three years when, upon graduation, they will be awarded the official diploma of the Geneva Technical Institute.

33 new students were admitted to the Central Institute in September 1960 and were grouped into two classes.

Special courses. The Central Institute does not limit its activity to the training of technicians and instructors. Periodically, it organizes refresher courses of several months' duration for groups of foremen and agricultural engineers.

Refresher course for agricultural engineers. For the second consecutive year, ORT organized this Summer a refresher course for a group of 14 agricultural engineers from Israel which was set up with the cooperation of the Rupin Institute. The engineers were selected from numerous candidates nominated by various kibbutzim and agricultural centers in Israel and all of them have several years of practical experience in maintenance, testing and repair of agricultural machinery to their credit.

The four-months' course, from mid-May to mid-September, took place in Switzerland and in Great Britain. It included theoretical and practical instruction in laboratories and workshops of large agricultural machinery plants in both these countries. Furthermore, these agricultural engineers attended numerous field demonstrations and were able to try out the machinery shown.

The course enabled the participants a) to widen their knowledge of the performance, management and repair of agricultural machinery used in Israel, and b) to get acquainted with the performance of the most up-to-date machinery now being made but which will be introduced commercially only in the near future.

Upon their return to Israel, these specialists will prove very valuable in the training of young agricultural engineers in the kibbutzim.

Refresher course for foremen. The arrival of the second group of Israeli foremen at the Institute is expected shortly. This course includes classes in theory, held at the Institute, and practical training in various Swiss factories.

Jewish education and general culture. The Institute's curriculum includes Hebrew and Jewish history. The teaching of these subjects is accompanied by educational

seminars on Jewish themes which are periodically organized under the direction of qualified educators. These seminars, of about ten days' duration, are given during the Winter or Passover vacations.

We engaged a director for the Internat (with the exception of trainees, all students are boarders) who supervises the organization of students' life, work and leisure, cultural activities, etc.

Trainees. Before new teaching concepts were introduced at the Institute, all students were assigned to various Geneva plants and factories for a period of practical training under ORT's supervision as soon as their two-year course of studies was completed. This training was continued for at least one year and, in many cases, was extended to enable the trainee to become sufficiently specialized to meet the standards of the particular ORT organization to which he would be assigned.

At the present time, the Institute still supervises the practical training of 26 trainees.

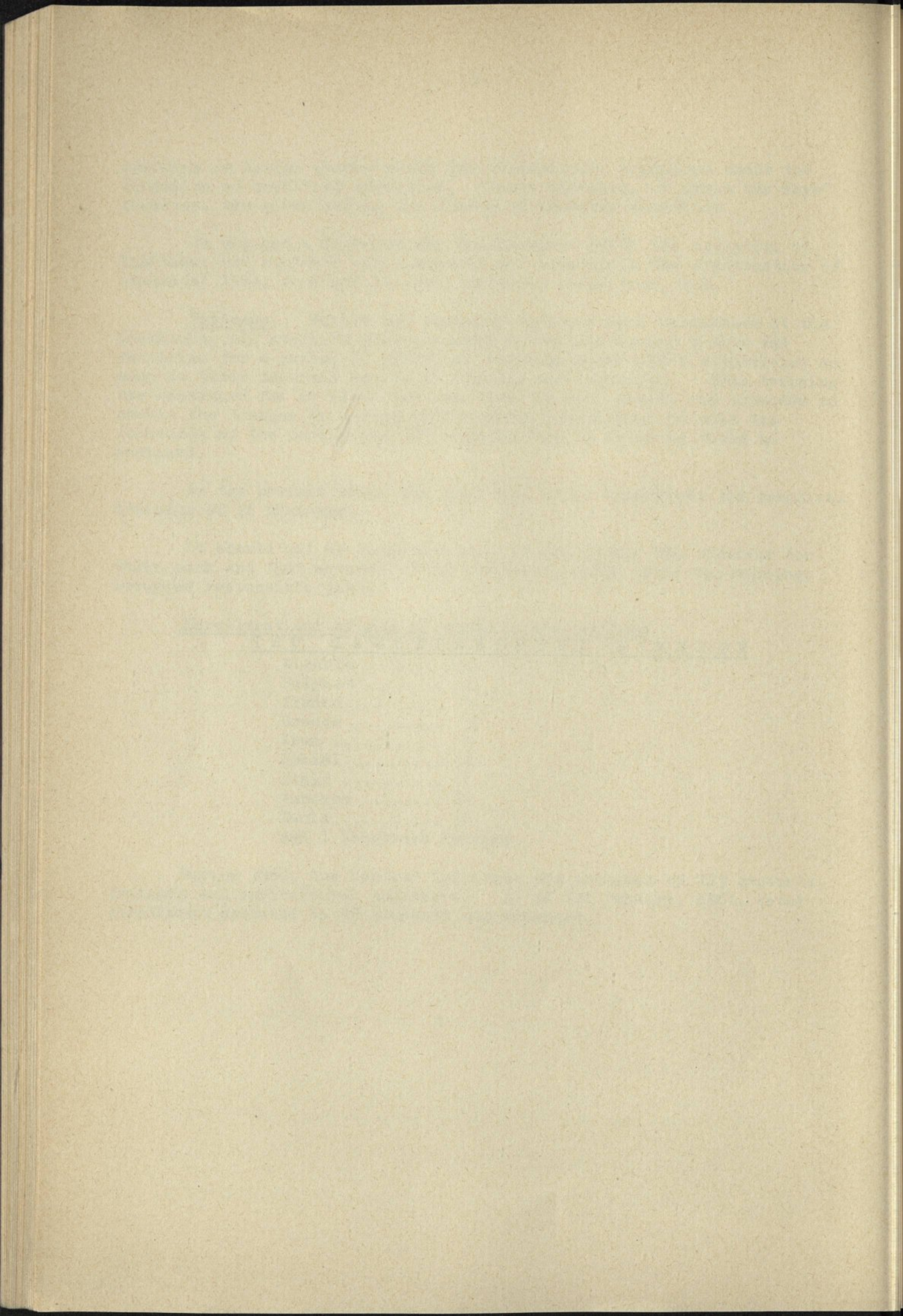
It should not be forgotten that factories pay the trainees for their work and that several of our students, while still in training, occupied responsible jobs.

Enrollment and origin of students and trainees

Algeria .....	9
Belgium .....	1
France .....	5
Greece .....	3
Iran .....	5
Israel .....	19
Italy .....	1
Morocco .....	25
Tunis .....	30
And 1 Hungarian refugee.	

During 1960, the Central Institute was attended by 129 students, trainees and agricultural engineers. As of 1st January, 1961, total enrollment amounted to 99 students and trainees.

W O M E N ' S I N T E R N A T I O N A L O R T



W O M E N ' S I N T E R N A T I O N A L O R T

In the great forward thrust which ORT has accomplished in the post-war period, the role of women has become an increasing factor. As a result of our insistence, and the hard work of so many faithful women, ORT students now enjoy those important ingredients that constitute a modern educational system, to wit: school lunches and many other items of social assistance, medical and dental care, recreation and sports, cultural advantages, Summer camps, public relations and community participation.

Not content with these facilities, we have cooperated in every way and, in fact, made possible the modernization of school buildings, technical training of teachers and apprenticeship and adult training.

The program cited above is substantially the work of Women's American ORT. We have seen, however, the increasing activity of women's groups in other countries. The experience of the past five years has demonstrated first, an increasing responsibility for providing funds and second, an increasing assumption of supervisory functions by women in operational ORT countries.

Ramat Gan project. This first joint effort of Women's International ORT, dedicated to the memory of Mrs. A. Syngalowski, is now in its fifth year. It has earned approximately \$105,000 to date for equipping the school built by the community of Ramat Gan. The school is now ready for the 1960 Fall season and the laboratories, workshops and general appearance of this center adds another milestone to the march of progress for women in Israel. Graduates of the school have found jobs in the chemical, pharmaceutical, textile and leather industries as well as in army and governmental laboratories and in Israel's scientific and educational institutions. With the development of big plants, the demand for laboratory assistants is growing. In addition to the chemical and medical laboratory courses, the school has classes in industrial art, ceramics, haute couture and designing.

The officers of Women's International ORT wish to express their deep appreciation for the loyal support which has come from the following associated groups:

Women's American ORT  
Belgian Women's ORT  
British Women's ORT  
Canadian Women's ORT  
French Women's ORT  
Iran Women's ORT  
Israel Women's ORT

Italian Women's ORT  
Jewish Club of Stockholm  
Moroccan Women's ORT  
South African Women's ORT  
Swiss Women's ORT  
Tunis Women's ORT

Women's American ORT. An opportunity to express our appreciation for the assistance given in the effort to build a stronger women's division is indeed welcome. We hail the steady growth of our largest organization which is a source of inspiration and a pace-setter for progress.

Belgian Women's ORT. Belgian Women's ORT, under the Chairmanship of Mrs. Ferstenberg, has once again organized several successful ORT functions in Antwerp and is mainly responsible for Belgian ORT's local income.

British Women's ORT. The 80th anniversary Congress marks the fifth birthday of British Women's ORT. The tenacity necessary for building such an organization was found in its leadership. The luncheons, which marked the beginning of the effort, resulted in the indoctrination of a great number who had never before heard of our work. The traditional Ball, membership teas, musicals, drawing room meetings, concerts, theater parties and fashion shows brought about an increasing membership, added funds and created a willingness to work for ORT. Note should be made of the invaluable cooperation of British Women's ORT in the C.O.R.R.A. campaign which adds considerably to the World ORT Union's income. The 1960 World ORT Union Congress took the better part of a year of planning and effort and we are deeply conscious of this added responsibility on the part of the British organization and wish to express warm gratitude for the cheerful way in which they coped.

Canadian Women's ORT. Added vitality describes the 1960 scene on all fronts. The increased income for the World ORT Union promotes a new optimism in the potential. Last year's goal of \$50,000 was oversubscribed and represents the largest sum ever earned by Canadian Women's ORT. A chapter of 200 members was started in Winnipeg. Acceptance of a \$25 honor roll membership brought about \$6,000 in increased earnings. A tea held at the home of Mrs. Bennett in September 1959 was attended by 120 women and added 120 subscribers to the 1960 honor roll, all at one time. A dinner dance was attended by 800 people in Montreal, netting a profit of \$7,000. A car raffle in Toronto earned \$9,000 net. In 1960, Women's Canadian ORT made a dramatic decision to support the plans for rehabilitating the Jerusalem school so that it will become a modern vocational center.

French Women's ORT. Mrs. L. Roubach, Chairman of the Women's International ORT Executive and President of the French Women's ORT, reports that increased income, increased membership and expansion has broadened the opportunities for service in the school network in France as well as in the Summer camp. The French schools have become an important source of skilled labor, but the ever increasing problem of refugees from other countries has placed a very heavy burden upon our French women. We welcome the Marseilles Committee to our ranks.

Iran Women's ORT. Iran Women's ORT dates from the inception of our ORT schools in Iran. The women's committee supervises the social needs of the student body, assist with funds and has increased its membership so that they now represent one of our largest organizations. The magnitude of the needs is quite overwhelming and, were it not for the help received from Women's American ORT, the Iran schools could not cope with the depressed condition of the student body. Much waits to be done and it is the hope and aim of the Women's International ORT to interest more of our sister organizations in helping here.

Women's Israel ORT. The rapid increase in the number of students demanded great efforts from the Women's Organization which took upon itself to provide social services. It would be a mistake to think that it only had to buy the adequate pieces of equipment, to give three times as many meals or to see that three times the number of students received medical care.

During these last years the Syngalowski Center was erected, a large dining-hall and kitchen were built at the Nathanya School and a dining-hall at the Givatayim School, the Textiles School, with its large dining-hall, was opened, the Girls' School in Tel-Aviv was rebuilt and its dining-hall completely newly equipped and a dining-room was installed at the Rehovot School. This is the picture in the larger schools. To this, one must add the smaller schools like Lydda, Kfar-Saba, Holon, etc. The luncheon program caters to students in all the schools and has greatly improved in quantity and quality.

The situation is similar in the medical supervision program. All the large schools now have infirmaries and in two of them - Nathanya and Jerusalem - dental care is also provided.

Women's Israel ORT provides hearing aids, orthopaedic shoes and spectacles to needy students and sends children who have been seriously ill to convalescent homes. The Summer Recreation Camp has now become a regular institution which is held every year.

Clubrooms have been introduced in some of the schools. Here, students can stay after school hours, do their homework under the supervision of a special instructor, listen to records, attend lectures or play chess.

Most of the schools have now been equipped with sports grounds. It is a source of pride that the students took first place in sports competitions for high-school students throughout the country.

Other points in the social assistance program were the provision of working clothes, travel fares, textbooks, scholarships, the granting of constructive loans to needy students and, in some cases, even everyday dress.

This extensive program has been made possible through the generous and devoted help of Women's American ORT, which took upon itself the task of subsidizing these activities.

In 1955, the Women's Israel ORT organization consisted of the Tel-Aviv Center and a chapter in a stage of organization in Jerusalem. There are now ten chapters, each one holding at least one large propaganda assembly a year for the acquisition of new members and organizing a tour of our schools for them. Each chapter also has one large fund-raising function such as the Purim parties of WISORT in Nathanya and Ramat-Gan which have already become a tradition.

The Tel-Aviv region holds a fashion show at the end of each school year featuring the works of the students of ORT dressmaking schools. Theater or cinema performances are given and, this year, the famous Inbal

Ballet gave an evening for the benefit of the organization. Lotteries are held twice or more during the year on various occasions. Other activities include monthly meetings with talks on interesting subjects by outside lecturers, a circle for Bible study and regional group meetings.

Italian Women's ORT. Several meetings took place in Rome and recently a niece of the Honorary President, Signora Ascarelli, became interested and will, we hope, take an active hold. Our Milan group continued its efforts to help the social service needs of the important electronics school there.

South African Women's ORT. Support of the Anieres Teachers' Training Institute, in addition to the training program of ORT in South Africa, constituted the program of this organization five years ago. Today, in 1960, the program includes support of the social service needs of the Ashkelon School, regular encouragement for the Ramat Gan project and acceptance of responsibility for the building of an agro-mechanics school in Nathanya. The showing of the film "Mellah" in cinemas in South Africa enormously increased people's awareness in the work of ORT.

Swiss Women's ORT. In August 1960, a large art exhibition, held under the auspices of Mrs. Maus with the assistance of the Geneva Chapter, had a phenomenal success. The publicity and prestige, plus the additional funds made this effort outstanding in the annals of ORT in Switzerland. Leading international statesman, the press and art magazines lent their support. The Lausanne Chapter has been organized in the past year and assists in every possible way.

Tunis Women's ORT. The Tunis women have valiantly continued their efforts in spite of serious political and economic crises. They enjoy excellent leadership and we hope that they will make themselves available for expansion efforts in North Africa. Their social assistance work has produced show-places in Tunis, for our schools have model lunch-rooms and modern kitchens, with refrigeration and sanitary facilities of exemplary quality.

Stockholm Jewish Women's Club. Since 1957, this group has given its support to the ORT program in Israel. Each year their gift is sent with a warm regard for the work which ORT is doing. We are indeed grateful for the kindness which the Stockholm women have bestowed upon us and we hope that the time may come when they will be responsible for starting an ORT group in their city.

Germany and Austria. Several meetings have taken place, but the Jewish remnant has not come to the fore with leaders able to introduce an era of organizational normalcy. The magnitude of the catastrophe is expressed in the lack of leadership.

ORT Day. For the past few years the following countries have participated in the International ORT Day celebrations: America, Canada, France, Great Britain, Israel and South Africa. We hope to increase this number in the coming years. ORT Day represents the culminating

celebration of membership campaigns and reaches into the communities via press, radio and television.

"Briefly" - special Women's International ORT Section. Since 1958, most of the issues of World ORT Union's "Briefly" include a special section of women's news. We hope to enlarge the scope of this reporting and trust that all our organizations will cooperate in sending their news to the Geneva office.

The London Congress. On 27th October, 1960, the Women's International ORT held a full day's meeting at Caxton Hall, site of the World ORT Union's 80th Anniversary Congress. Delegates from fifteen countries, 75 in number, attended both the morning and the afternoon sessions.

Morning session, chaired by Mrs. L. Roubach, Chairman Executive Committee.

Mrs. Wingate, President of British Women's ORT, expressed her pleasure in having this meeting take place in London and emphasized the hope that it would bring about a vitalization of British ORT. Mr. Daniel Mayer, Chairman of the Executive Committee, enlarged upon the accomplishments of the women's division and emphasized the importance of building mass organizations. Dr. William Haber, President of the Central Board, highlighted the role of women on the world scene. "Through the development of household equipment, more women are free to participate in the practice of skills or, as in our case, devoting more time to worthy causes." Dr. Haber pleaded for the development of women's groups in new territory.

Afternoon session, chaired by Mrs. L. Kaphan, President.

Mrs. Kaphan reported on the successful implementation of the Ramat Gan project.

The adoption of our second international project, covering the next three years, proved the desire to continue this work. Mr. Max Braude, Director General of the World ORT Union, presented the two following needs to the Congress: a dormitory, study-hall and synagogue combination to be built in Teheran, Iran, for the purpose of the housing of and the offering of cultural and religious development to 300 boys; a dining-hall, study-hall and modern kitchen, with all necessary furnishings, to be built in Marseilles, France, for the new school so necessary for the refugees coming from North Africa. A unanimous vote declared the acceptance of both these projects by Women's International ORT and the pledges, which amount to \$90,500, demonstrate the good will of our women's division.

The election of the following officers was unanimous. The slate was presented by Mrs. M. Horn, Chairman of the Nominating Committee.

Honorary President  
President  
Chairman Executive  
Vice Presidents  
  
Secretary General

Baroness Pierre de Gunzbourg  
Mrs. Ludwig Kaphan  
Mme. L. Roubach  
Mesdames L. Crestohl, F. Kaufman,  
F. Feldman, M. Horn and H.H. Wingate  
Mrs. A. Maus

Mrs. Bennett, President of Women's Canadian ORT, presented the resolutions as Chairman of the Resolutions Committee.

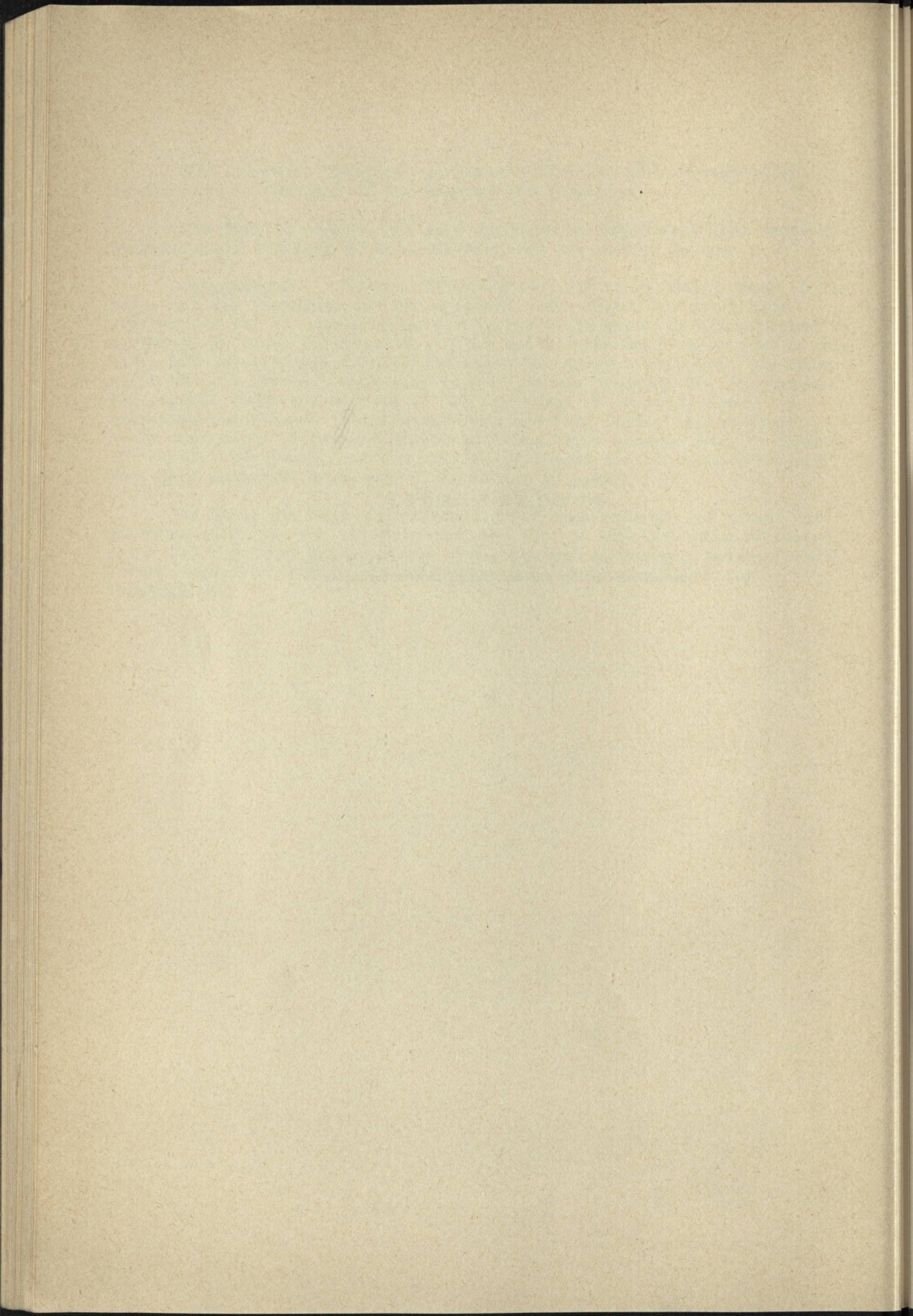
The British Women's ORT gave the Women's Congress a warm farewell by graciously inviting us to a tea prepared and served by them.

Perspectives. Women's International ORT is in the infancy of its potential for assisting the ORT program. The countries which have reached out for its services have felt the willingness of its officers to cooperate in every possible way. The added funds which have come to the World ORT Union budget through the Ramat Gan project represent new money which has now become a necessary adjunct to the planning for the budget. The general influence exerted in the direction of organizational structure has brought enlightenment and has been deeply appreciated. It takes long years of patient effort to bring about changes and, in summing up the past few years, one can only observe that the techniques frowned upon only yesterday have become the habits of today.

On this, the 80th anniversary of our organization, we pledge our increased support, our dedicated service for the strengthening of Jewish youth for dignified self-support. In the name of Women's International ORT we express confidence in the future and humble gratitude for cooperation.

STUDENT BODY

AS OF JANUARY 1st 1961



STUDENT BODY AS OF JANUARY 1st, 1961

ALGERIA

ALGIERS Day Schools

General Class	49	
Fitting	22	
Electricity	22	
Industrial Design	<u>20</u>	113

Courses

Secretarial	13	
Secretarial & Typewriting	16	
Shorthand & Typewriting	19	
Typewriting	<u>17</u>	65
Preparatory Class		20

CONSTANTINE Day Schools

General Class	30	
Fitting	15	
Electricity	<u>12</u>	57

Courses

Shorthand & Typewriting		13
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Apprentices

Complementary courses	7	
Apprentices supervised	<u>84</u>	91

ORAN - Day School

Electricity	<u>42</u>	
		401

ARGENTINA

BUENOS - AIRES - Day School

Mechanics		9
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Workshops and Courses

Television(3 sections)	51	
Furriers	<u>6</u>	57

CLARA - Workshop

Dressmaking		25
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DOMINGUEZ - Day School

Agro-mechanics		14
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Workshops and Courses

Dressmaking	30	
Embroidery	<u>10</u>	40
Manual Training		<u>29</u>
		174

AUSTRIA

VIENNA - Workshops and Courses

Auto-mechanics	10	
Radio-technics	7	
Dressmaking	38	
Mechan.Knitting	33	
Techn.Design	18	
Photography	10	
Hairdressing	13	
Cosmetics	12	
Language Courses	<u>11</u>	152

ASTEN - Workshops and Courses

Dressmaking(2 Sections)	24	
Mechan.Knitting	18	
Material-painting	9	
Photography	<u>10</u>	61

INNSBRUCK USEP - Workshops

Radio-technics	16	
Television	9	
Dressmaking	18	
Shirtmaking	<u>16</u>	59
		272

BELGIUM

ANTWERP - Day School

Sewing and Cutting		13
Workshop - Dressmaking		13
Manual Training		292

BRUSSELS

Manual Training		<u>94</u>
		412

BRAZIL

RIO DE JANEIRO - Workshops and Courses

Radio-technics	13	
Sewing and Cutting	2	
Shorthand & Typewriting	1	
Typewriting	2	
Bookkeeping	<u>3</u>	21

ENGLAND

DOWER HOUSE - Training Farm		8
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FRANCE

PARIS / MONTPEUIL - Day Schools

Turning and Fitting	83	
Sheet-Metalwork	39	
Electro-mechanics	56	
Radio-technics	73	
Carpentry	42	
Dressmaking	74	
Secretarial	<u>67</u>	434

Brevet - Radio-technics

Workshops and Courses

Refrigeration	27	
Welding(2 Sections)	17	
Arc Welding(Evening)	9	
Refrigeration Techn.Asst.(Evening)	23	
Typewriter Machine Repair	14	
Electrical Installations	18	
Electricity Techn.Asst.	9	
Radio	15	
Radio & Television Labor.Techn.	53	
Electricity Techn.Asst.(Evening)	20	
Electr.Measurm.Instruments	8	
Television Techn.Asst.	30	
Transistors Techn.Asst.	35	
Ladies' Ready-made Clothes	11	
Children's Ready-made Clothes	4	
Men's Ready-made Clothes	13	
Cutter-Graduation	11	
Underwear	8	
Cutting Men's Clothes(Evening)	10	
Cutting Ladies' Clothes(Evening)	10	
Execution Design	15	
Artistic Design(Evening)	13	
Secretarial	<u>23</u>	396

PARIS / MONTREUIL continued

<u>Pre-Apprenticeship</u>		24	
<u>Apprentices</u>			
Complementary Courses-Dressmaking	40		
Apprentices supervised	<u>435</u>	475	

PARIS / ECOLE DE TRAVAIL

<u>Day School - Welding</u>		60	
<u>Workshop - Sanitary Installations</u>		13	
<u>Pre-Apprenticeship</u>		16	
<u>Apprentices-Comp.Course Dressmaking</u>		47	

MARSEILLES - Day Schools

General Class	24		
Electrical Installations	27		
Radio & Television	41		
Ready-made Clothes	<u>39</u>	131	

STRASBOURG - Day Schools

General Class	37		
Locksmithy	13		
Electrical Installations	20		
Electronics	<u>22</u>	92	
<u>Apprentices supervised</u>		18	

LYON - Day Schools

Mechanics	34		
Electricity	9		
Ladies' Ready-made Clothes	29		
Shorthand & Typewriting	<u>23</u>	95	
<u>Pre-Apprenticeship</u>		<u>26</u>	
		1835	

G E R M A N Y

U S E P Language Courses		261	
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H O L L A N D

AMSTERDAM - Workshops and Courses

Typewriter Repair	3		
Dressmaking	17		
Perfect.in Cutting	8		
Cutting	5		
Leather Work(Occup.Therapy)	8		
Machine Knitting	1		
Toy-making(Occup.Therapy)	<u>12</u>	54	

<u>Manual Training</u>		197	
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APELDOORN - Workshop

Weaving		12	
<u>Manual Training</u>		<u>12</u>	
		275	

I R A N

TEHERAN - Vocational Day Schools

General Class	67		
Auto-mechanics	17		
Mechanics	36		
Electro-mechanics	38		
Sewing and Cutting	<u>85</u>	243	

Technical Day Schools

General Class	45		
Auto-mechanics	9		
Mechanics	23		
Electro-mechanics	<u>26</u>	103	

Workshops and Courses

Hairdressing	14		
Secretarial	<u>12</u>	26	

TEHERAN continued

<u>Manual Training</u>			792
<u>CHIRAZ - Technical Day School</u>			
Electro-mechanics			23
<u>Vocational School - Dressmaking</u>			110
<u>Workshop - Electrical Installations</u>			<u>13</u>
			1310

I S R A E L

TEL - AVIV - SYNGALOWSKI CENTRE

Day Schools

Toolmaking		185	
Precision mechanics		62	
Electro-mechanics		213	
Radio-electronics		<u>220</u>	680

Workshops and Courses

Welding		30	
Mechanics		48	
Locksmithy		60	
Technology Mechanics		30	
Electro-mechanics		22	
Radio		81	
Electrical Installations		50	
Electricity		41	
Electronics		12	
Technical Design		91	
Architectural Design		<u>104</u>	569

TEL - AVIV Other Day Schools

Dressmaking		80	
Ready-made Clothes		67	
Teachers' Seminary		27	
Hairdressing		<u>37</u>	211

TEL - AVIV (Beth Yaacov)

<u>Day School - Dressmaking</u>			37
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JAFFA - Day Schools

Locksmithy("Sandwich")		32	
Carpentry		<u>94</u>	126

<u>Evening School - Dressmaking</u>			64
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<u>Pre-apprenticeship - Mechanics</u>			57
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<u>Workshop - Ready-made Clothes</u>			14
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Apprentices - Complementary Courses

Mechanics(3 Sections)		65	
Locksmithy(8 Sections)		225	
Electricity(6 Sections)		150	
Carpentry(7 Sections)		<u>149</u>	589

NATHANYA - Day Schools

General Class		204	
Agro-mechanics		121	
Mechanics		120	
Electro-mechanics		63	
Carpentry		<u>71</u>	579

<u>Apprentices - Comp.Courses electricity</u>			90
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GIVATAYIM - Day Schools

Mechanics		143	
Refrigeration		97	
Machine Construction		106	
Building Technicians		<u>99</u>	445

Workshops and Courses

Building Technicians		20	
Inter.Decoration		<u>30</u>	50

JERUSALEM - Day Schools

General Class		117	
Mechanics		93	
Auto-mechanics		30	
Electronics		<u>67</u>	307

JERUSALEM continued

Apprentices - Complement.Courses

Locksmithy(6 Sections)	149	
Auto-mechanics(3 Sections)	72	
Electricity	27	
Carpentry(3 Sections)	65	
Printing(4 Sections)	<u>34</u>	347

RECHOVOTH - Day Schools

General Class	65	
Mechanics	75	
Auto-mechanics	49	
Auto-mechanics(Yeshiva)	55	
Auto-electricity	<u>15</u>	259

Workshops and Courses

Turning and Fitting	14	
Welding	<u>14</u>	28

KFAR ABRAHAM - Day School

Mechanics("Tora U'Mlacha")		151
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RAMAT - GAN - Day Schools

Textile Technicians	137	
Sewing and Cutting	114	
Med.Laboratory Assistants	88	
Bacteriology	<u>42</u>	381

Workshops and Courses

Dressmaking	23	
Textiles	33	
Industr.Laboratory Assist.	<u>27</u>	83

RAMLEH - Day Schools

Dressmaking	49	
Domestic Science	<u>19</u>	68

BNEI - BRAK - Day Schools

Dressmaking	81	
Domestic Science	<u>24</u>	105

HERZLIAH - Day School

Mechanics		83
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Workshops and Courses

Turning	10	
Welding	<u>14</u>	24

AFFULEH - Day Schools

Mechanics	84	
Locksmithy(Pre-Vocational)	95	
Dressmaking(Pre-Vocational)	<u>84</u>	263

HOLON - Day Schools

Mechanics	115	
Locksmithy(Pre-Vocational)	76	
Dressmaking(Pre-Vocational)	<u>72</u>	263

ASHKELON - Day Schools

Locksmithy(Pre-Vocational)	58	
Dressmaking(Pre-Vocational)	40	
Locksmithy	67	
Dressmaking	<u>16</u>	181

Apprentices - Compl.Courses mechan.

56

LYDDA - Day Schools

Locksmithy	67	
Locksmithy(Pre-Vocational)	89	
Dressmaking(Pre-Vocational)	<u>52</u>	208

Classes for Backward Children

Carpentry	28	
Dressmaking	<u>33</u>	61

Pre-apprenticeship mechanics

30

Apprentices - Compl.Courses mechan.

53

KFAR ATA - Pre-Vocational Schools

Locksmithy	48	
Dressmaking	<u>47</u>	95

KFAR SABA - Day Schools

Mechanics	85	
Locksmithy	<u>20</u>	105

KFAR CITRIN - Day School

Agro-mechanics		122
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TEL - LITVINSKY - Day School

Carpentry		14
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KFAR MONASH - Workshop

Agro-mechanics		<u>32</u>
		6830

I T A L Y

ROME - Day Schools

Mechanics	58	
Electro-mechanics	24	
Electronics	38	
Secretarial	<u>54</u>	174

Workshops and Courses

Turning	20	
Electro-mechanics	22	
Dressmaking	15	
Shorthand & Typewriting	<u>21</u>	78

Complementary Courses

Mechanics(4 Sections)	60	
Electro-mechanics	15	
Electricians(3 Sections)	45	
Salesmen(3 Sections)	<u>45</u>	165

Manual Training

149

MILAN - Day Schools

Mechanics	44	
Television	<u>48</u>	92

Workshops and Courses

Mechanics(2 Sections)	30	
Radio-technics(2 Sections)	<u>41</u>	71

Complementary Courses

Mechanics(4 Sections)	56	
Electricity(4 Sections)	73	
Radio-technics(4 Sections)	65	
Carpentry	17	
Hydraulics(2 Sections)	<u>56</u>	267

Manual Training

202

TRIESTE - Workshops

Radio-technics	19	
Television	19	
Dressmaking	15	
Leatherwork	19	
Upholstery	<u>19</u>	91

Complementary Courses

Dressmaking(8 Sections)	235	
Leatherwork(5 Sections)	150	
Upholstery	<u>19</u>	404

Manual Training

28

LEGHORN - Workshops and Courses

Dressmaking(2 Sections)	29	
Ready-made Clothes f.Children(2 Sect.)	29	
Mechan.Knitting	<u>14</u>	72

Complementary Courses

Dressmaking	25	
Mechan.Knitting(2 Sections)	<u>50</u>	75

I T A L Y continued

FLORENCE - Workshops and Courses

Dressmaking	18	
Architectural Design(3 Sections)	<u>41</u>	59

SAN ANTONIO USEP

Workshops

Auto-mechanics	15	
Dressmaking	<u>14</u>	<u>29</u>
		1956

M O R O C C O

CASABLANCA/AIN SEBAA - Day Schools

General Classes	167	
Mechanics	70	
Auto-mechanics	44	
Coachwork	37	
Aviation	32	
General Classes	166	
Electro-mechanics	37	
Telephones	34	
Radio	22	
Carpentry	25	
Technical Design	26	
Architectural Design	38	
Electrical Installations	<u>39</u>	737

Brevets

Brevet Industrial Mechanics	20	
Brevet Industrial Electricity	<u>23</u>	43

CASABLANCA/VAL D'ANFA - Day Schools

Dressmaking	121	
Ready-made Clothes	53	
Cosmetics	26	
Laboratory Assistants	91	
Secretarial	89	
Window-dressing	<u>23</u>	403

Preparatory Classes-Dressmaking 49

CASABLANCA - Workshops f.Adults

General mechanics	20	
Electricity	18	
Sanitary Installations	<u>18</u>	56

Workshops Tora U'Mlacha

Dressmaking(4 Sections)		82
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Pre-apprenticeship

Mechanics(2 Sections)	56	
Woodwork(2 Sections)	<u>56</u>	112

Institute for the Deaf 80

HOME BENGIO - Manual Training 30

Apprentices - Complementary Courses

General Mechanics	20	
Electricity	18	
Needle Trades	30	
Industrial Design(2 Sections)	55	
Preparatory Courses	154	
Elementary Courses	105	
Advanced Courses	162	
Arabic Language	35	
Graduating Class	<u>25</u>	604

Apprentices supervised 928

SEFROU(YECHIVA BETH DAVID)

<u>Workshop - Dressmaking</u>		23
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MARRAKECH - Day Schools

Mechanics	13	
Secretarial	<u>25</u>	38

MARRAKECH continued

Preparatory Classes

Mechanics	11	
Secretarial	<u>20</u>	31

TETUAN - Day Schools

Mechanics	39	
Electro-mechanics	25	
Sewing and Cutting	<u>35</u>	99

Manual Training 57  
3372

P O L A N D

WROCLAW - Workshops and Courses

General Mechanics	12	
Refrigeration	12	
Electricity(2 Sections)	14	
Sewing and Cutting(2 Sections)	47	
Cutting	17	
Corset-making	24	
Leatherwork	10	
Knitting-Weaving	18	
Glass-making(Tubes)	6	
Bookkeeping	<u>28</u>	188

Industrial Apprentices 172

Manual Training 92

LEGNICA - Workshops and Courses

Locksmithy	5	
Turning	6	
Electricity	10	
Sewing and Cutting	23	
Knitting(2 Sections)	<u>52</u>	96

Industrial Apprentices 113

Manual Training 111

WARSAW - Workshops and Courses

Refrigeration	22	
Electricity	12	
Radio-technics	6	
Sewing and Cutting(4 Sections)	81	
Cutting Men's Clothes	19	
Cutting Ladies' Clothes(2 Sections)	31	
Overlock	7	
Leatherwork	9	
Machine Knitting	12	
Knitting	<u>10</u>	209

Industrial Apprentices 43

WALBRZYCH - Workshop

Sewing and Cutting(2 Sections)		31
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Industrial Apprentices 48

Manual Training 49

LODZ - Workshops and Courses

Radio-technics	21	
Sewing and Cutting(2 Sections)	29	
Sewing and Cutting for Children	10	
Embroidery	13	
Hairdressing	<u>17</u>	90

Industrial Apprentices 23

Manual Training 55

SZCZECIN - Workshop

Sewing and Cutting		14
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Industrial Apprentices 5

Manual Training 41

P O L A N D continued

DZIERZONIOW

Industrial Apprentices 24  
Manual Training 29

ZARY - Workshops

Ready-made Clothes 7  
 Carpet-making 5 12

Industrial Apprentices 12  
Manual Training 40

SWIDNICA - Workshop

Sewing and Cutting 20  
Industrial Apprentices 20

ZGORZELEC - Workshop

Ready-made Clothes 13  
Industrial Apprentices 3

BIELAWA - Workshop

Sewing and Cutting 13  
Industrial Apprentices 11  
Manual Training 23

KATOWICE - Workshops and Courses

Knitting 9  
 Hairdressing 33 42

Industrial Apprentices 11

BYTOM - Workshop

Confectionery 6  
Industrial Apprentices 19

GLIWICE - Workshops and Courses

Television 15  
 Hairdressing 21 36  
Industrial Apprentices 23

KRAKOW

Industrial Apprentices 13  
 1750

T U N I S I A

TUNIS - Day Schools

General Class 162  
 Turning and Fitting 30  
 General mechanics 24  
 Auto-mechanics 45  
 Refrigeration 17  
 Electricity 65  
 Sewing and Cutting 45  
 Ready-made Clothes 38  
 Hydraulics 37 463

TUNIS continued

Workshop f.Perfection in Sewing 17

Brevet - Industrial Design 19

Workshops and Courses for Adults

Welding 24  
 Electronics(2 Sections) 40  
 Electricity(2 Sections) 36  
 Cutting Men's Clothes 22  
 Technical Design 16  
 Laboratory Assistants 10 148

Pre-apprenticeship

Mechanics 36  
 Electricity 38 74

Apprentices - Complem.Courses

Tailoring 15  
 Sewing and Cutting(2 Sections) 30  
 Ready-made Clothes 15  
 General Subjects(2 Sections) 20 80

Apprentices supervised

596  
 1397

U R U G U A Y

MONTEVIDEO - Day School

Mechanics 38

Workshops and Courses

Electricity 25  
 Radio 59  
 Sewing and Cutting 29 113  
 151

U . S . A.

NEW YORK - BRAMSON ORT TRADE SCHOOL

Workshops and Courses

Electric Power Sewing Machines 89  
 Pattern making 20  
 Cutting 9 118

CENTRAL INSTITUTE, ANIERES

Training of Instructors & Technicians 73

Stagiaires

Precision mechanics 12  
 Metallurgy 3  
 Electricity 8  
 Woodwork 2  
 Coal mine 1 26  
 99

SOUTH AFRICA

Apprentices supervised 400

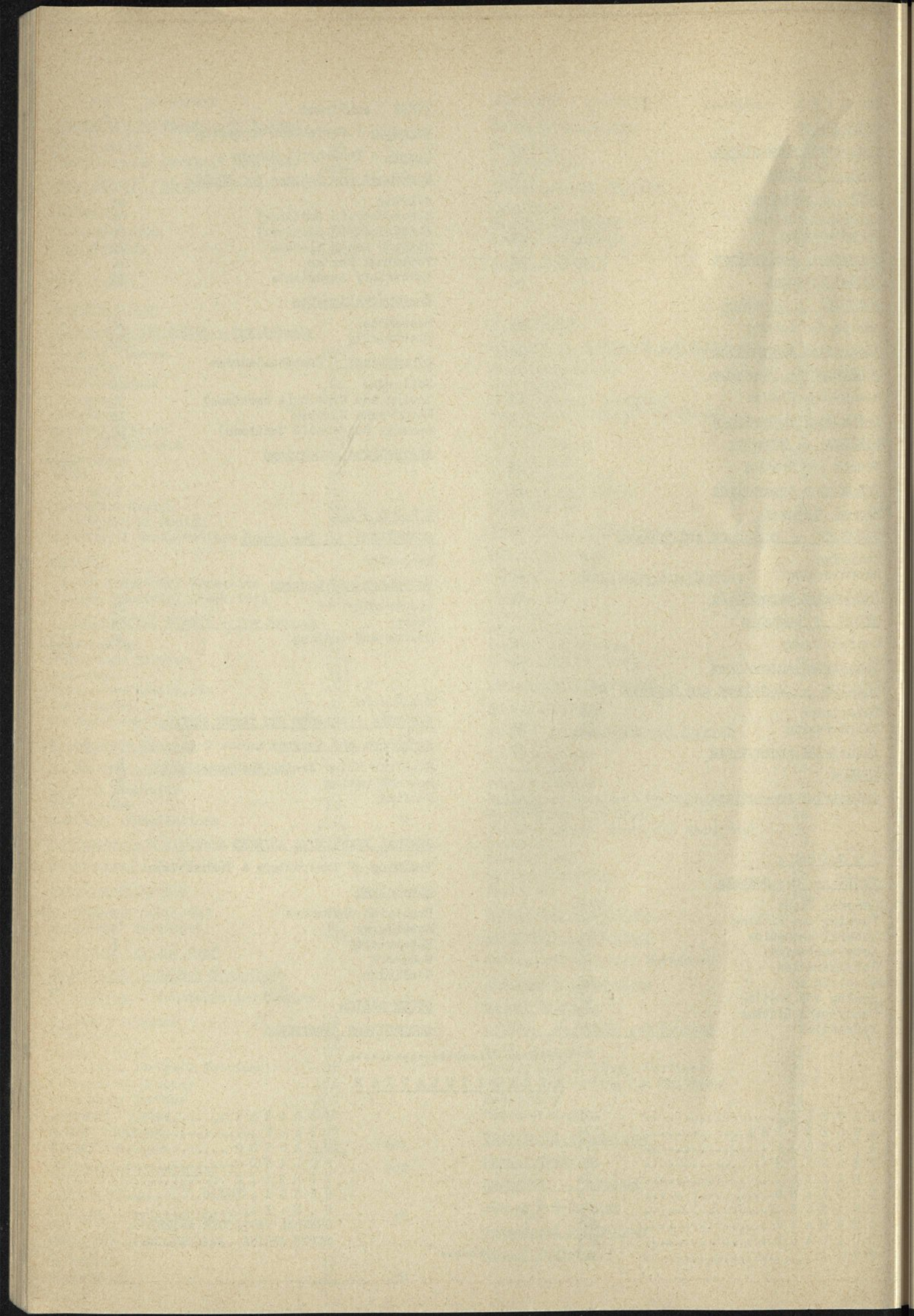
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 A U S T R I A ..... 272  
 B E L G I U M ..... 412  
 B R A Z I L ..... 21  
 E N G L A N D ..... 8  
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 G E R M A N Y ..... 261  
 H O L L A N D ..... 275  
 I R A N ..... 1.310

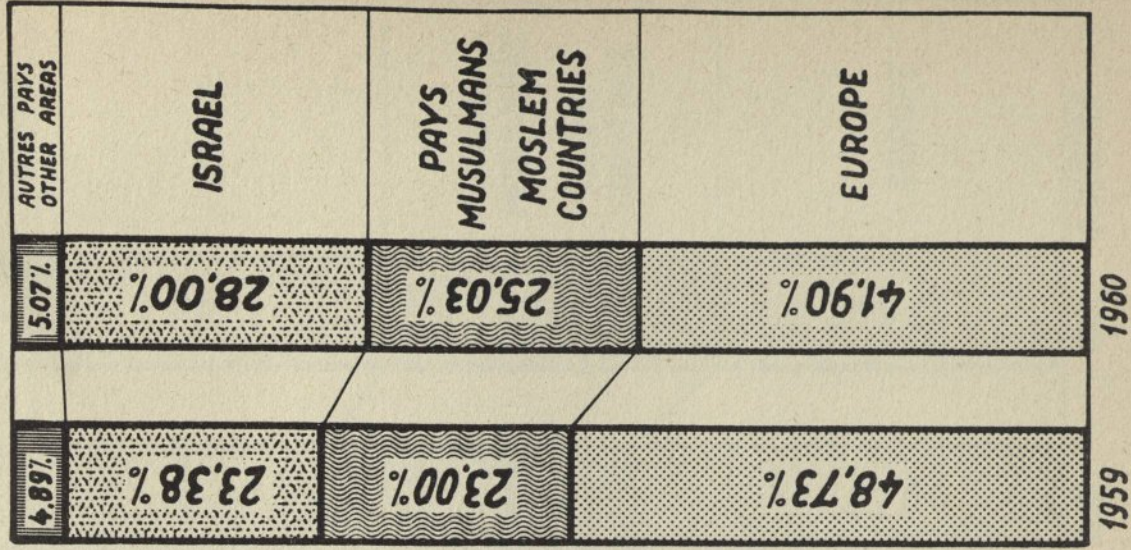
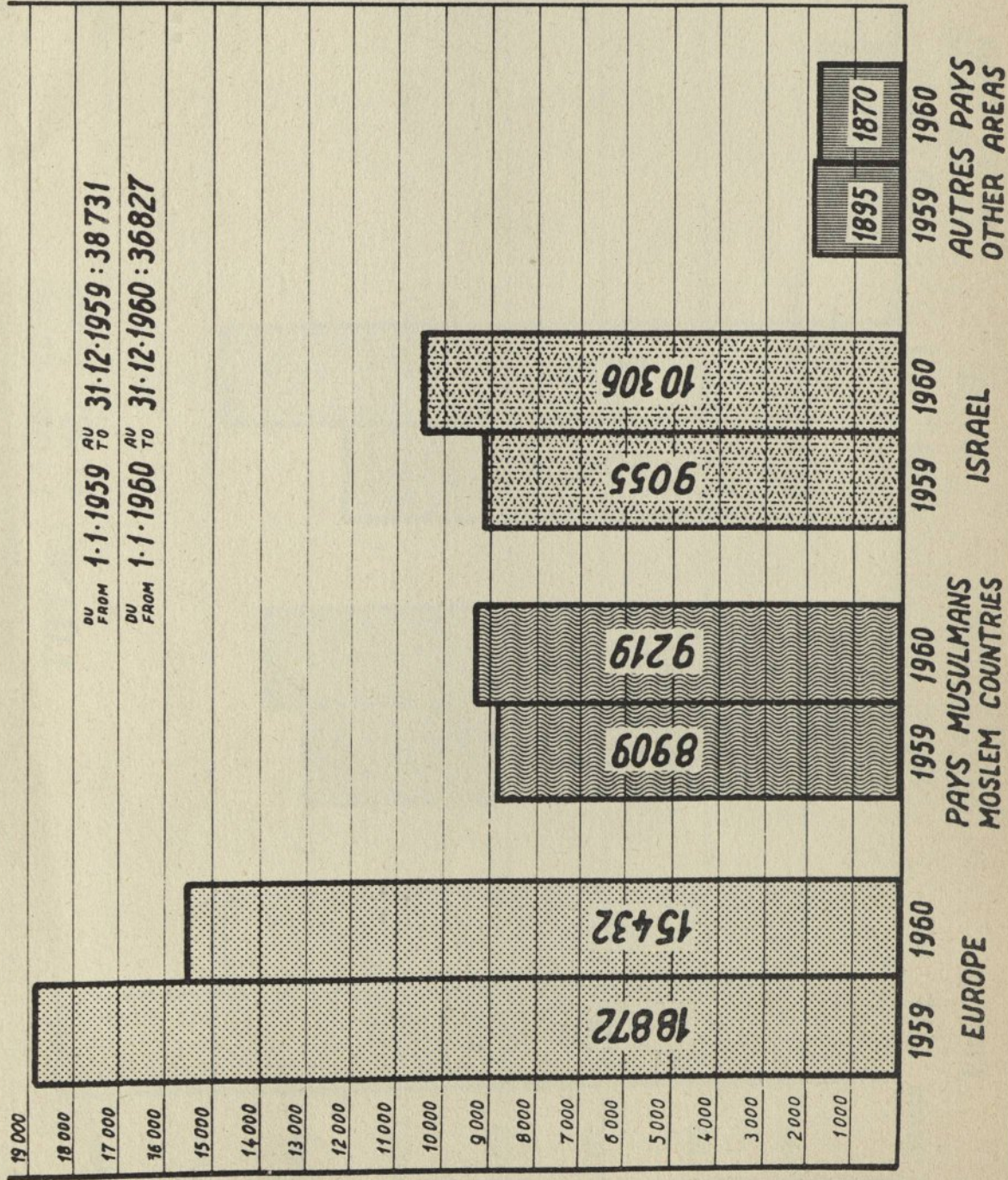
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 U R U G U A Y ..... 151  
 U . S . A ..... 118  
 C E N T R A L I N S T I T U T E , A N I E R E S .. 99  
 S O U T H A F R I C A ..... 400  
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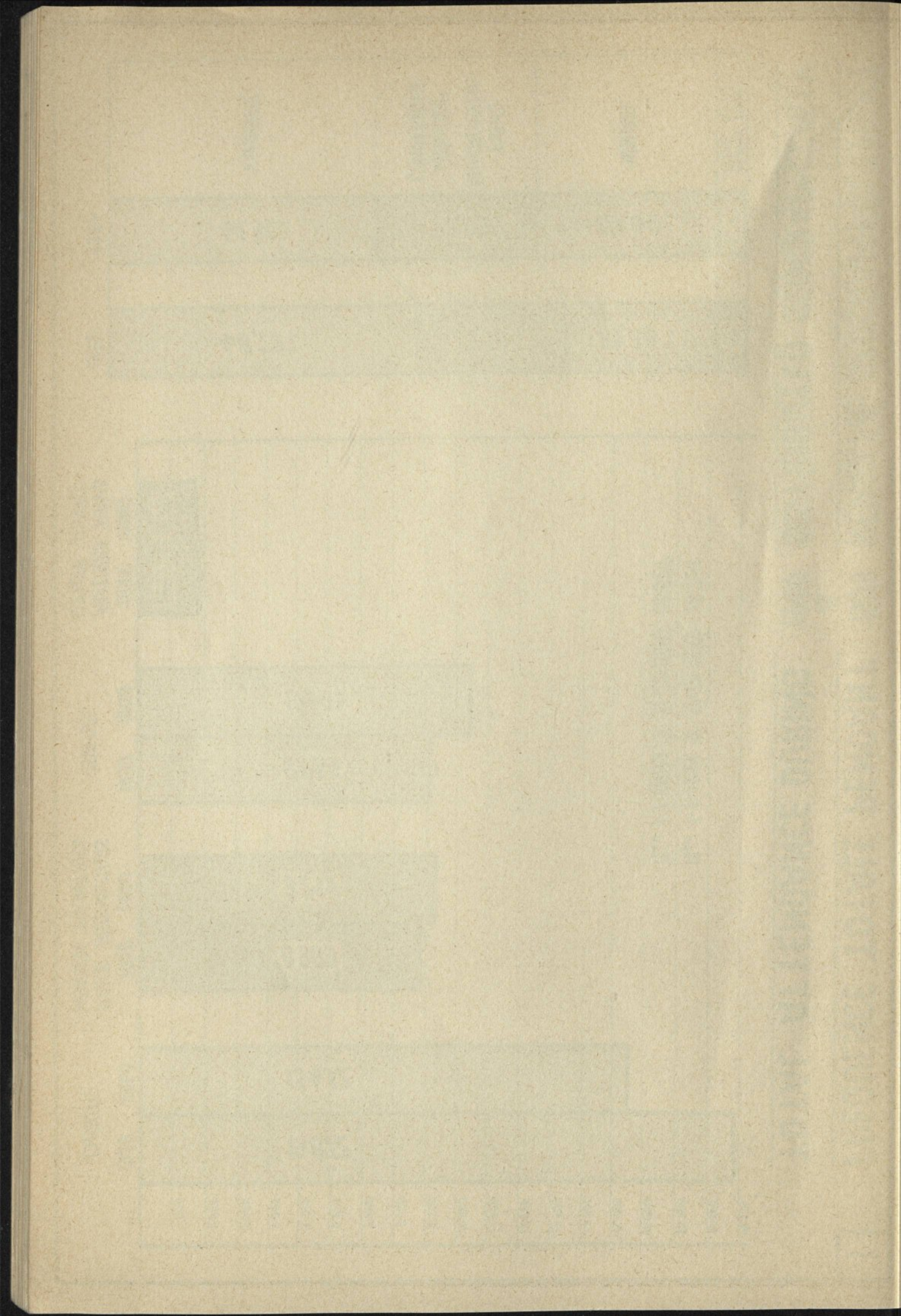
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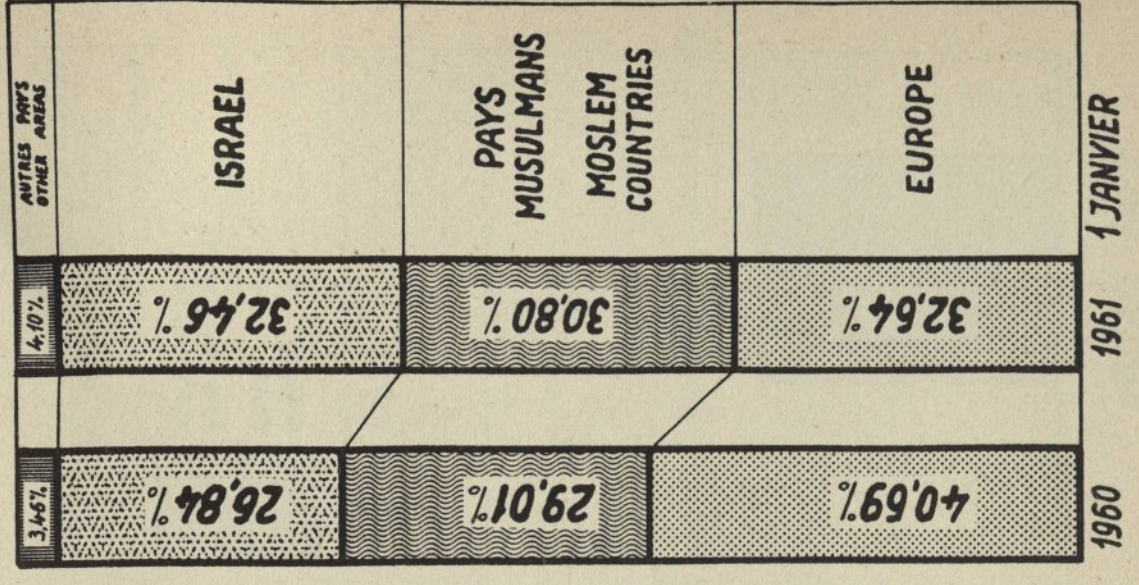
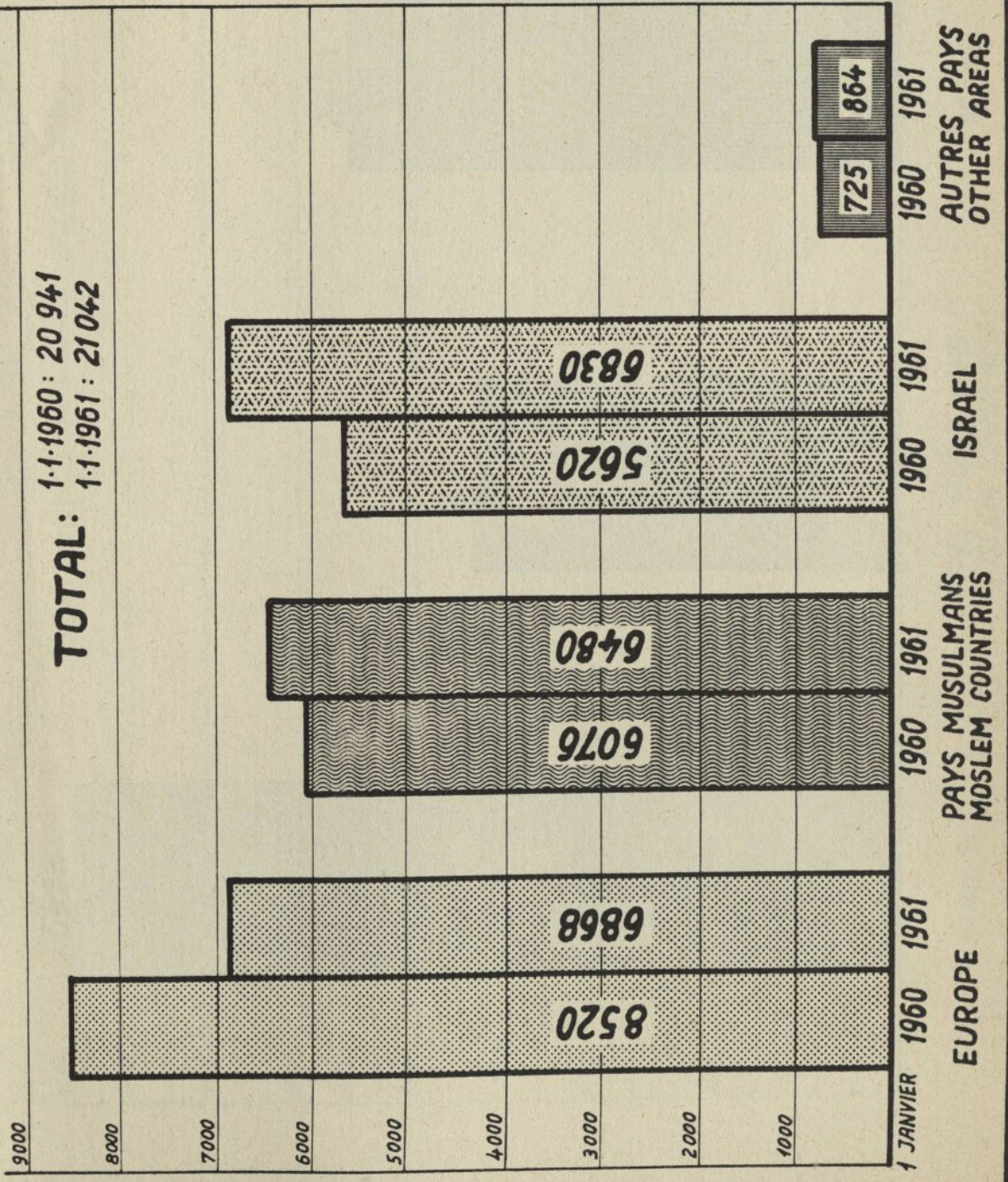
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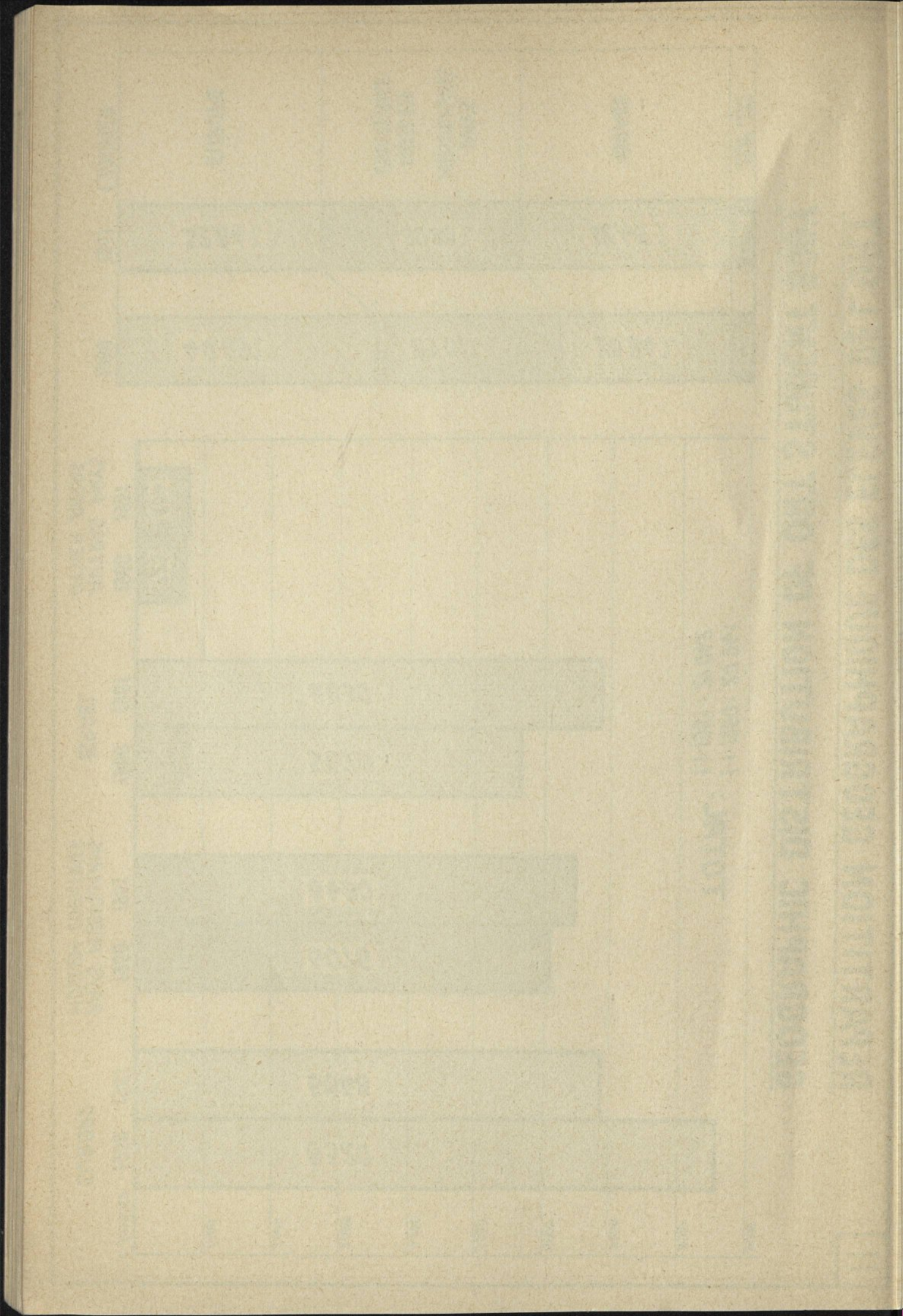




# REPARTITION GEOGRAPHIQUE DES ELEVES DE L'ORT

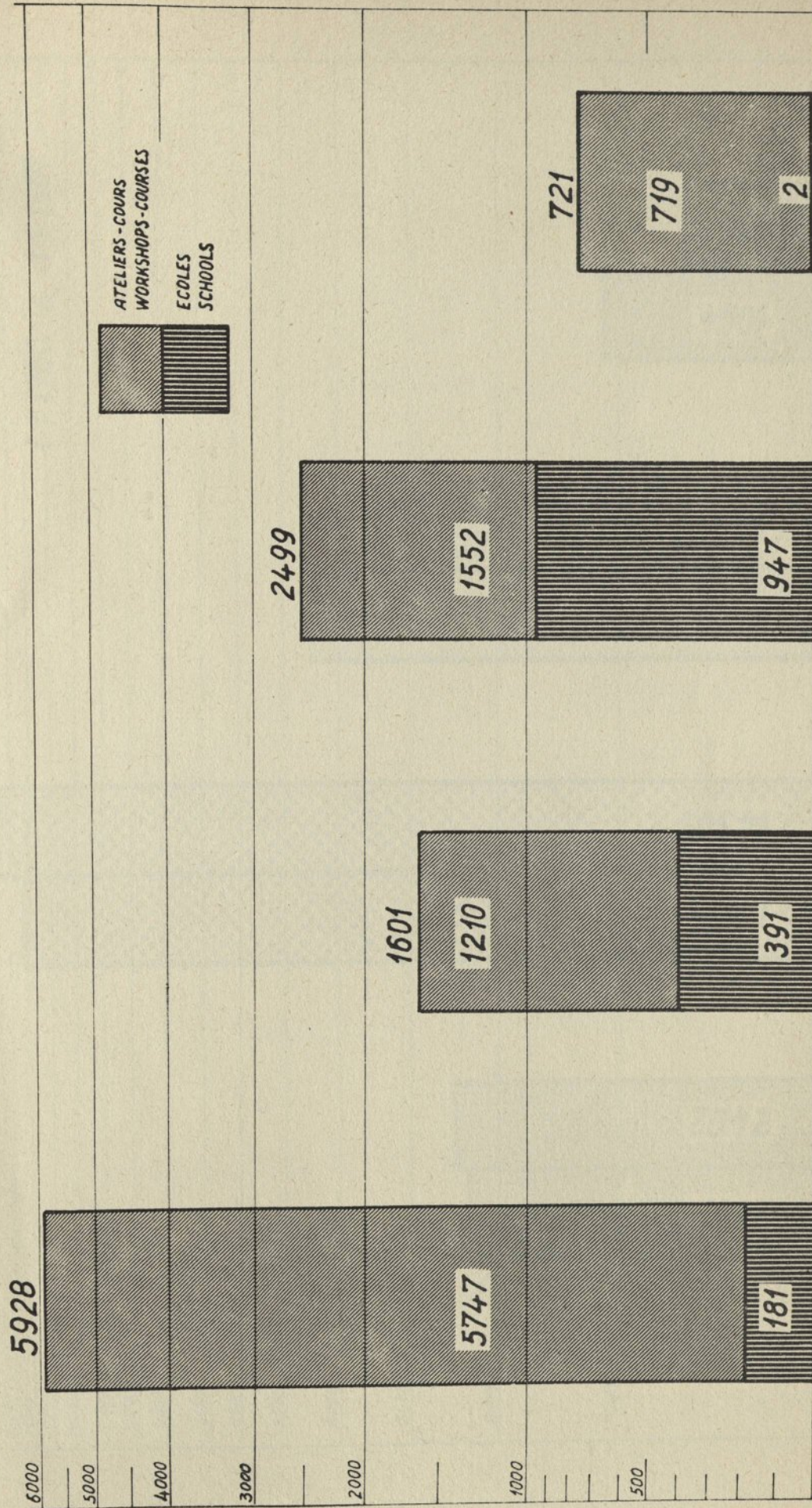
## GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF ORT STUDENT BODY





# REPARTITION GEOGRAPHIQUE DES DIPLOMES DE L'ORT EN 1960

## GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF ORT GRADUATES IN 1960

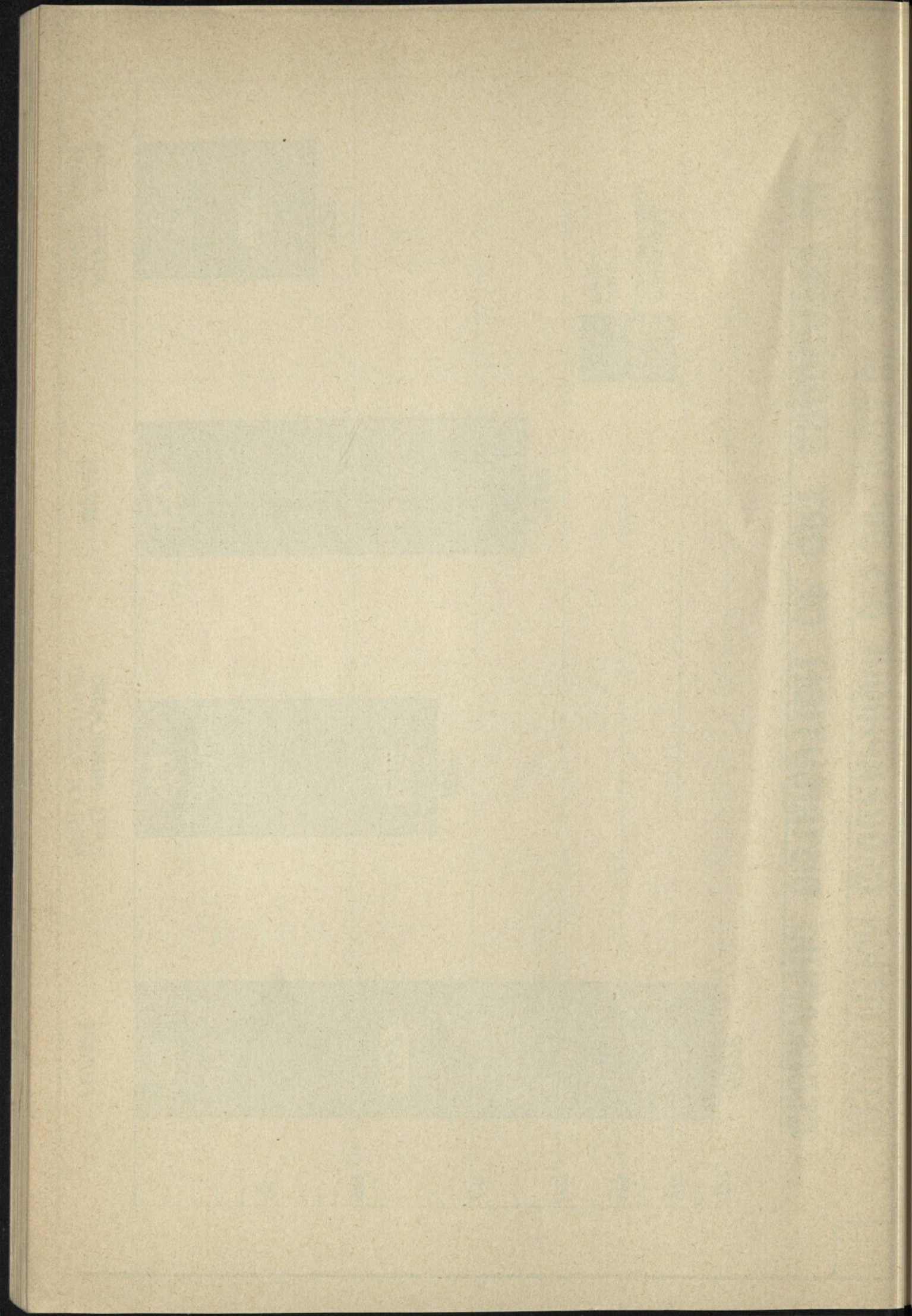


AUTRES PAYS  
OTHER AREAS

ISRAEL

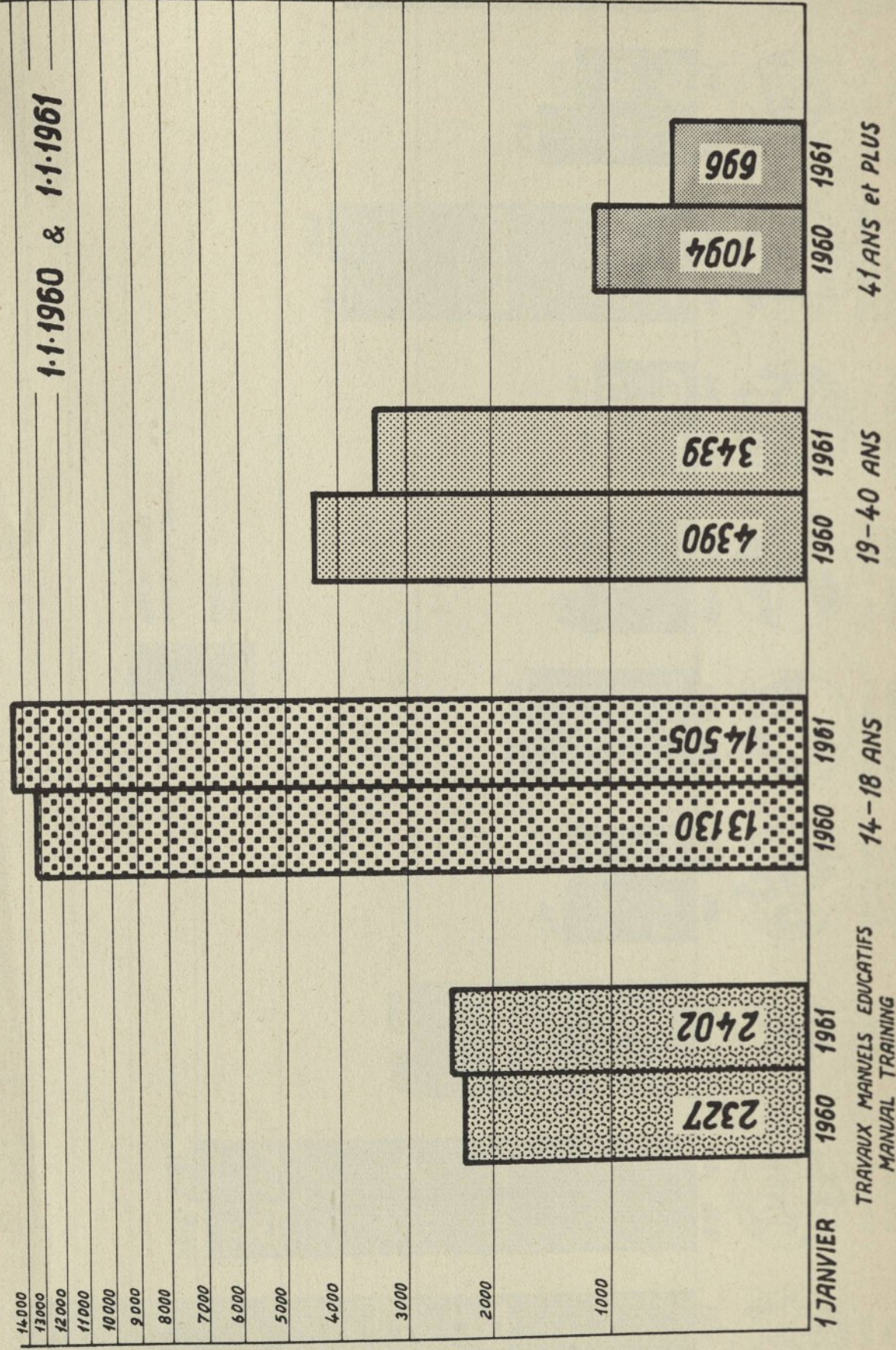
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MOSLEM COUNTRIES

EUROPE

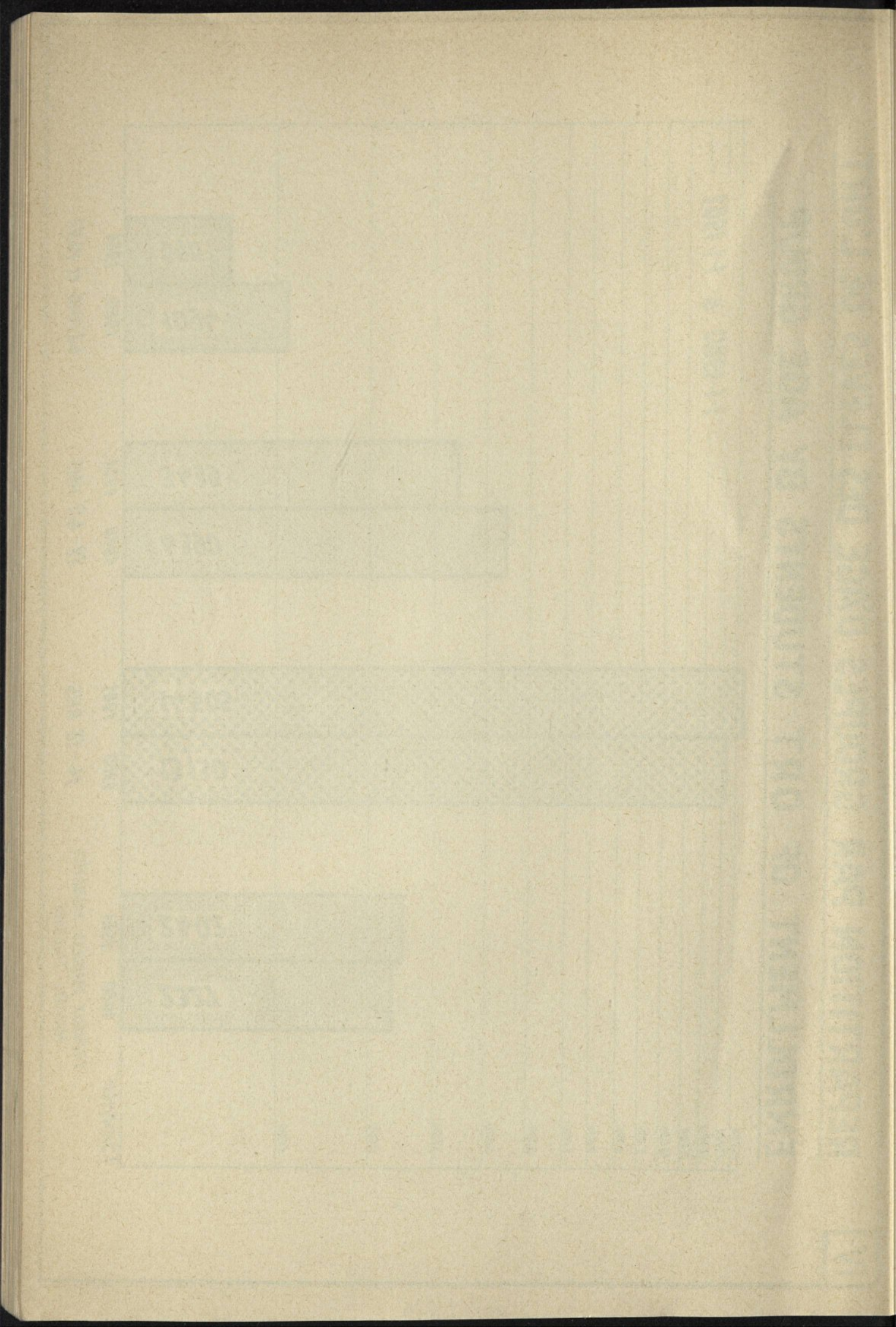


# REPARTITION PAR GROUPES D'AGE DES ELEVES DE L'ORT

## ENROLLMENT OF ORT STUDENTS BY AGE GROUP

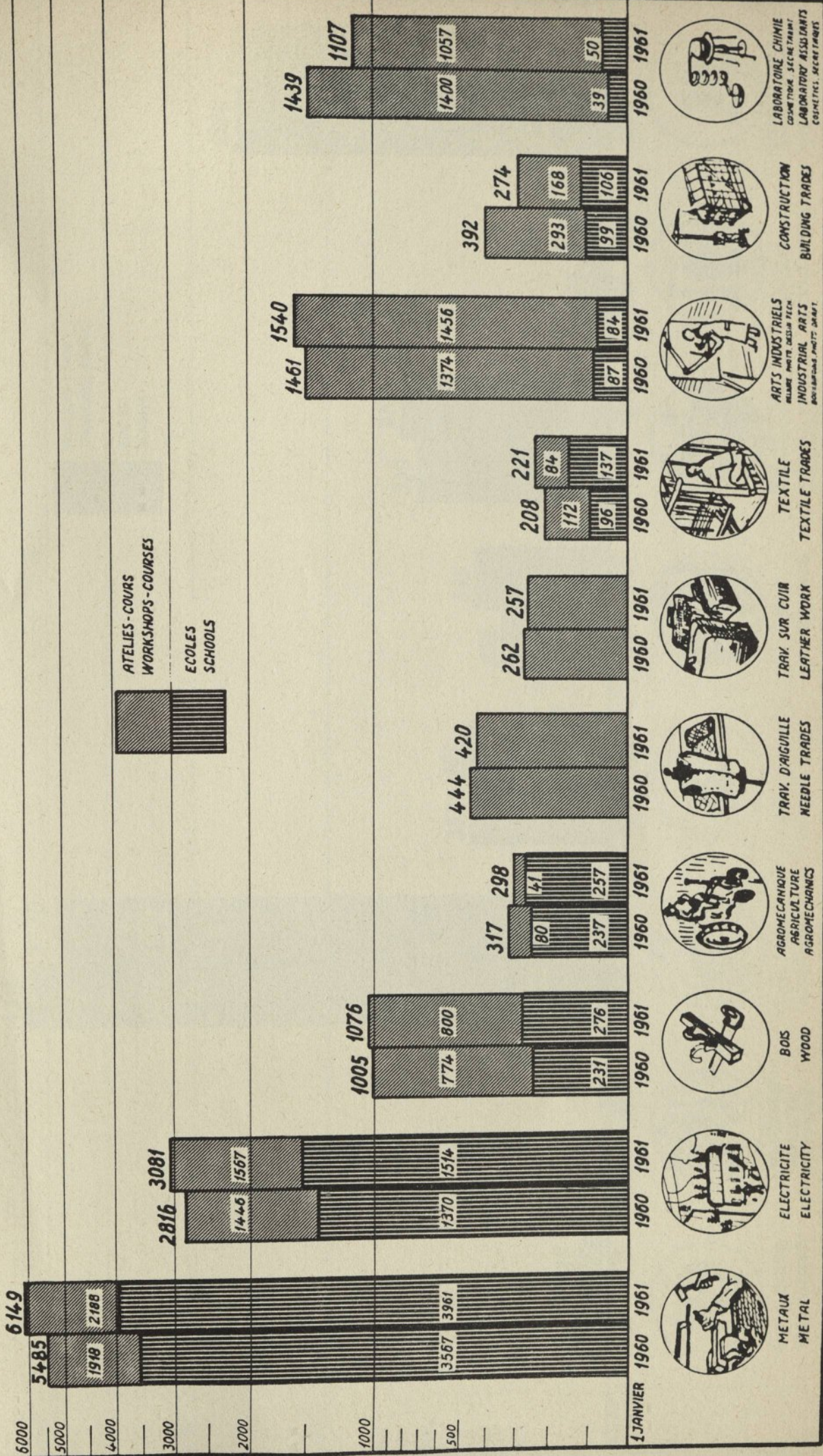


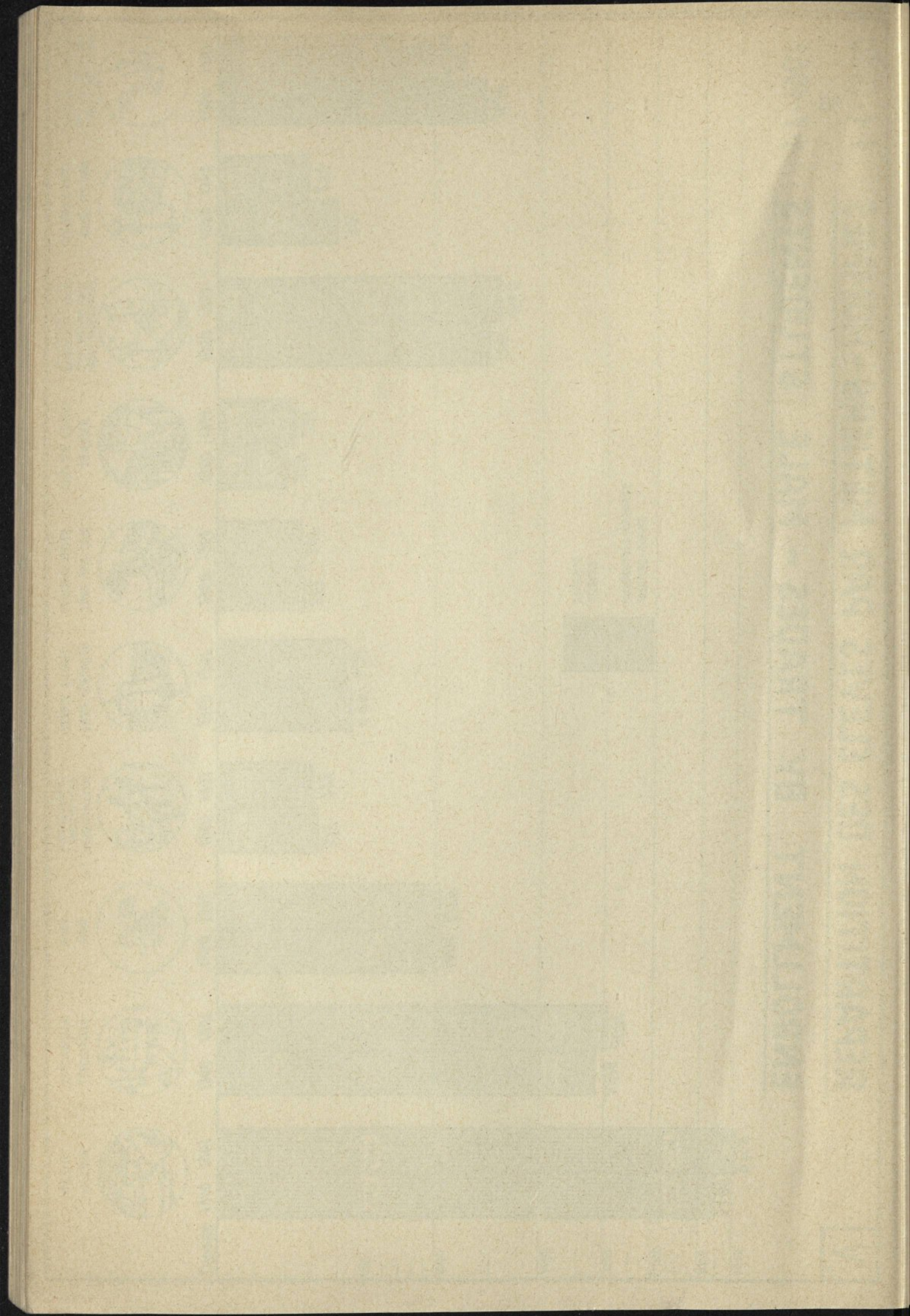
TRAVAUX MANUELS EDUCATIFS  
MANUAL TRAINING



# REPARTITION DES ELEVES PAR METIERS - HOMMES & ENROLLMENT BY TRADES - MALE STUDENTS

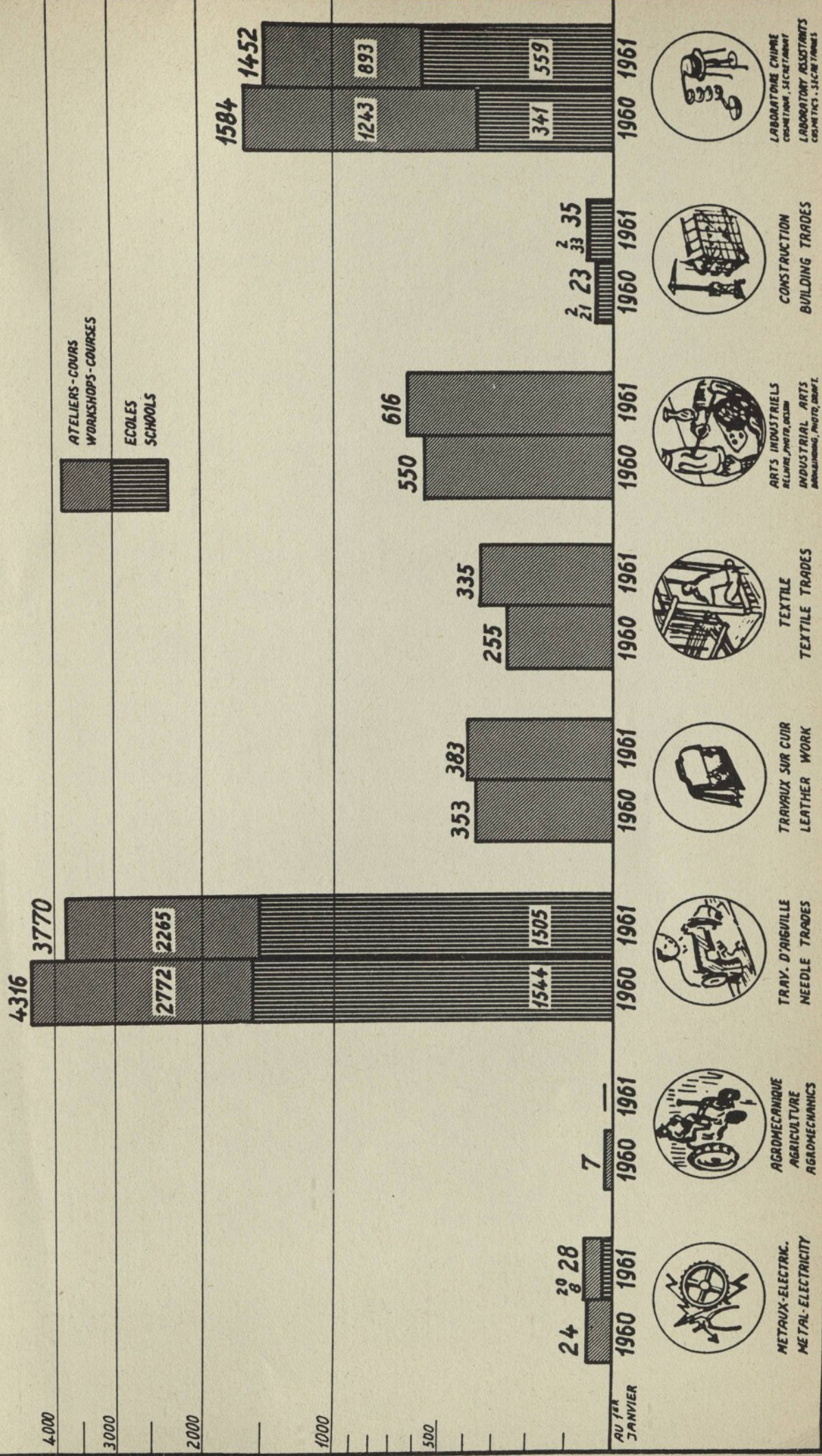
1-1-1960  
&  
1-1-1961





# REPARTITION DES ELEVES PAR METIERS - FEMMES ENROLLMENT BY TRADES - FEMALE STUDENTS

1-1-1960  
&  
1-1-1961



AU 1<sup>er</sup> JANVIER

