

REPORT SUBMITTED TO THE
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING
GENEVA, JANUARY 27-28, 1963



WORLD HORT UNION 1962

CENTRAL OFFICE
Place des Nations
GENEVA

dos 043

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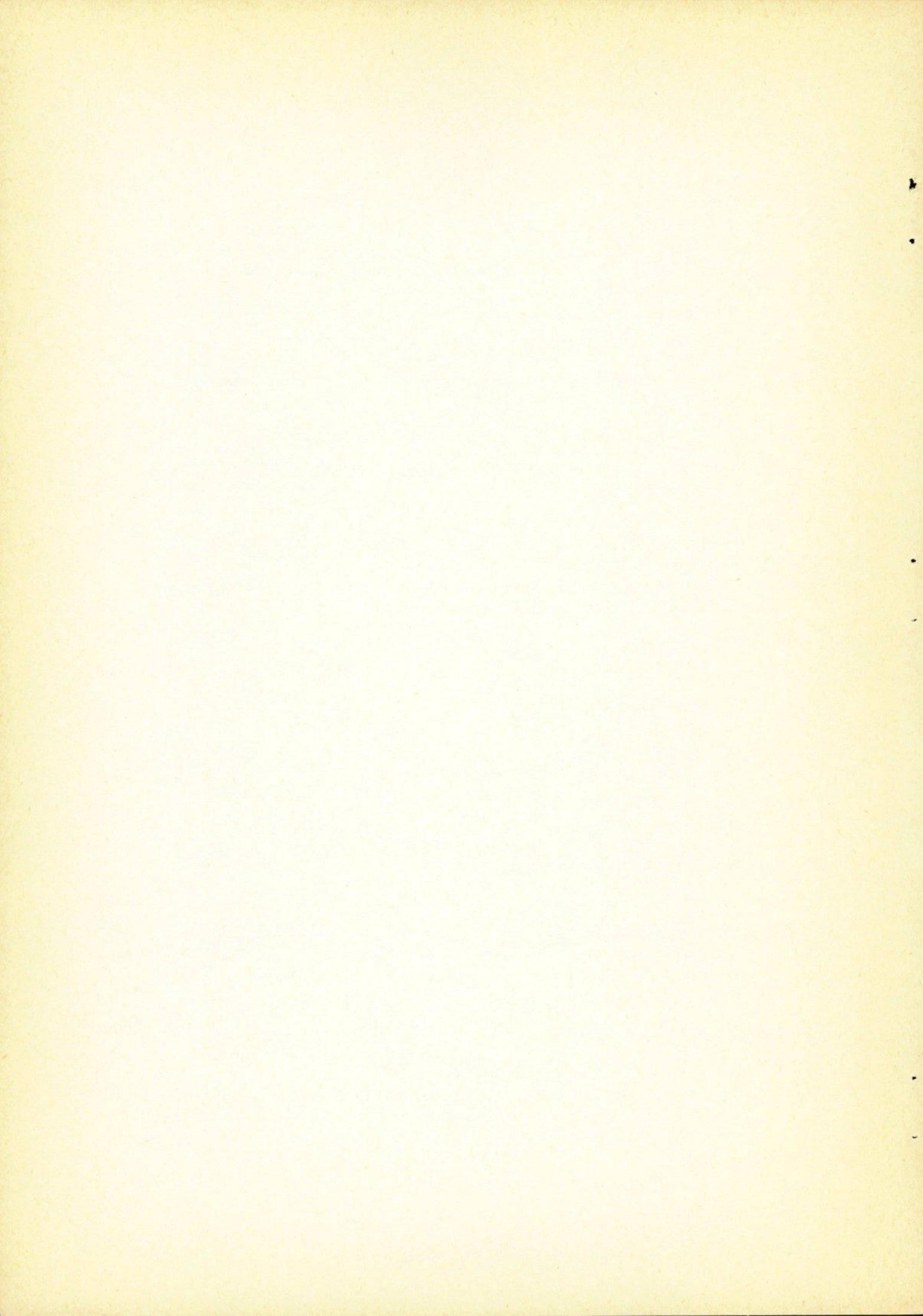
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C O N T E N T S

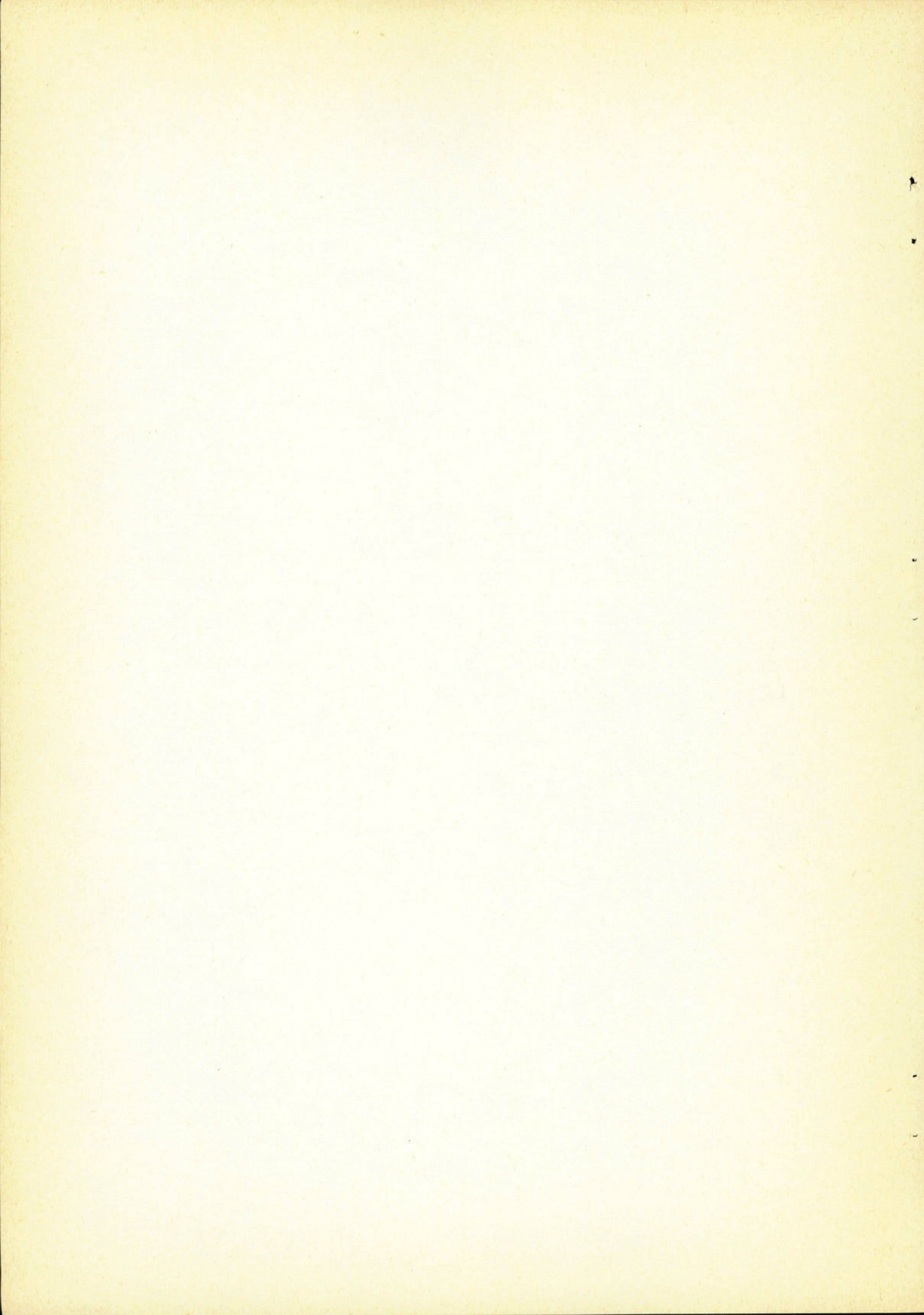
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APPENDIX

Student Body as of January 1, 1963



CENTRAL REPORT



CENTRAL REPORT

Nineteen hundred and sixty-two was a year of vast migration -- perhaps one of the largest emigration years in Jewish history. Over 175,000 Jews left their homes and places of birth in search of security and peace and, in some cases, freedom -- but above all, a chance for a better life for their children. From the south and the east, in tremendous waves of tremendous proportions, the Jews fled. One hundred and fifty thousand left North Africa alone for France and Israel and other parts of the world.

The global statistics contained at the back of this report, viewed superficially, show a picture of stability and slight upward swing. The number of individuals served during 1962 was 4.7% more than in 1961. The number of students actually enrolled on January 1st, by comparison with the year before, was 11.4% more. But within these superficial statistics short-term training has declined appreciably, while the two-, three-, four- and five-year day schools continued to grow in number of students. But even more important, within this global picture, the details, country by country, reflect tremendous Jewish movement. Emigration countries decline decisively and reception countries increase most impressively. Poland, Austria, Morocco, Tunisia and Algeria show striking losses. In most cases, the losses reflect planned and directed downward revision to achieve some economies in anticipation of further population declines ahead, while France and Israel, the two reception countries, grow rapidly, but far too slowly to meet the present needs in proper proportions.

In March 1947, ORT opened its program in Algeria. At that time the Jewish population of Algeria was 150,000, of whom 30,000 lived in Algiers, 30,000 in Oran and 15,000 in Constantine. And it was in these three cities were our five schools were located. Political developments brought the subject of what to do in Algeria to the floor of the Executive Committee for discussion almost regularly from the time when the first shot was fired in November of 1954. We discussed, we debated, we proposed, we planned ways and means to continue in Algeria -- we said "for as long as we were needed". But in 1962 events made the decision for us. Mass emigration reduced the Jewish population of all of Algeria to much less than it had been in Constantine -- to 6,500 -- and a Jewish community, several thousand years old, practically disappeared. Our school in Constantine was closed in March; the one in Algiers and the one in Oran in June.

We have explored and still explore the possibility of continuing to operate the establishment in Algiers -- only in the city of Algiers -- for the benefit of Algerian Moslems and such few Jews who may still apply, on behalf of some Scandinavian relief or technical assistance body. To date, though there has been agreement in principle several times, the cost of maintaining a school has exceeded the amounts that these bodies wish to make available for this type of program. But we are still negotiating.

We are pleased, however, that our experienced personnel were for the greater part saved. The director and eight members of his staff have been integrated into ORT France and one other member has been transferred to this office. These are people who served us ably and faithfully throughout many years, the most trying and dangerous of which were the last six years of civil war.

In Morocco our activity was decidedly influenced by mass emigration which started at the end of 1961. The training program of ORT Morocco, as we expected, declined. We had hoped and estimated that the decline would be about 15%. But, by the 1st of January, it was already 25% lower than the previous year. Consolidation of the program was directed by our chief of operations, in connection and in cooperation with the director and the committee of ORT Morocco. Marrakech was closed, Tetuan was closed and the students transferred to Ain Sebaa. The adult training center of Casablanca, which was no longer filling its role, was also closed and the center was leased to the city of Casablanca which will, it is expected, use it for its own training program.

In Tunisia the Jewish community, without a migration as massive as that of Morocco, continued to diminish and resulted in the decline in the school enrollment by comparison with last year of about 17%. It is the opinion of our representative in Tunisia that for many reasons Tunisian emigration will be very small in 1963. The large number who once left for France now find it extremely difficult to integrate themselves into the life of France, particularly because of the presence of hundreds of thousands of repatriates who, as French citizens, are comparatively privileged in both governmental assistance and in employment possibilities.

Nevertheless, the Tunisian school's outstanding record of successful training continued throughout 1962 with about 90% of the graduates succeeding in passing their State License examinations.

The apprenticeship programs both in Tunisia and Morocco suffered for two reasons: economic conditions and new apprenticeship laws which, granting higher pay and more protection to the apprentices, established conditions which proved almost impossible for some employers to meet.

To complete the cycle of Moslem countries, we move to the more dynamic program of ORT Iran. This year again, school enrollment increased by about 15% and the total number of trainees by more than 30%. The need for training in new trades for the developing industry has not been met because of budgetary gaps; otherwise two sections -- one in television and one in air conditioning -- would already have been opened. One may be opened in September.

Our Teheran school is frequently referred to as ORT City, but in recent years the city began to look a little bit more like a "bidonville" because the original buildings, erected for temporary purposes by another agency, began to crumble. The earliest courses we began for students were in 1950

and many of them were taught masonry. As a result the students built the balance of the buildings which made up ORT City. Though they may have learnt masonry in the process and we had buildings erected at practically no cost, it is obvious that the students were not experts. These buildings, too, began to show the effects of ten years of hard service.

Great credit should be paid to our director there who made bricks without straw, at least without foreign straw; with funds raised mostly locally, he practically reconstructed the entire establishment. In addition, a dormitory with a capacity of 180 students is almost complete. This was done with the generous assistance of Women's International ORT. But above all, our program in Iran enjoys great esteem in government circles as well as among foreign aid organizations in Iran. At the end of the year a special grant was made by the Plan Organization, which is a combination of governmental technical assistance bodies and the various foreign aid establishments for coordinating foreign support, to ORT Iran to assist with further equipment.

Our program in India has faced many complications in 1962. A site selected for the school was dropped because of differences of opinion within the community. Another site was purchased to take its place and, finally, construction was completed -- on the original site. The director, who initiated the project and supervised the construction, should have been replaced at the end of the year by a temporary technician. The technician selected could not go to Bombay because of visa complications. Had the visa situation been clarified quickly, there would have been no great inconvenience, but the situation dragged on for four months. We are now attempting to get a visa for another foreign instructor and, as usual, are optimistic.

Several years ago, the World ORT Union Executive Committee discussed the wisdom of doing something for the Falashes in Ethiopia, following a request from the President of Israel. We then sent a mission to the Gondar region to study the needs but budgetary pressures and administrative difficulties forced us several years ago to table consideration of the project.

The subject was again opened by Professor Norman Bentwich and it was decided that ORT would cooperate with the Alliance Israélite on a mobile school program. However, the Alliance candidate for the mission withdrew and after several months the Alliance decided that it had no other candidate available. We have now found a person for the mission who appears to be, by character and qualification, by physical and intellectual capability, ideally suited for the difficult and somewhat dangerous mission. Sometime in 1963 an intrepid young man will drive a Land Rover to the last point where there is a road and from there proceed on a burro with additional tools and equipment that other burros can carry to help increase the manual proficiency of our Falasha brethren. It is an interesting and hopeful experiment.

But to return from the exotic to the more intimate details of our operation in more developed countries, Austria continues to decline, reflecting what

appears now to be a temporary though lengthy recess in Romanian migration. The student body continues to hover around the 130 mark. Almost all Romanians are concentrated in Vienna. Cooperation with the United States Escapee Program has been renewed for 1963 which will reduce costs considerably. Nevertheless, the program is not of sufficient size to justify the continuance of its past administrative apparatus, and a solution to the personnel problems and personal problems involved will have to be found.

In Belgium, what remains of our program is relatively stable with a slight increase in enrollment. The Tachkemoni School in Antwerp, encouraged, then endorsed by the JDC, is now requesting that we expand manual training in that school, but they have not as yet provided adequate space.

In the Netherlands, ORT's program this year fluctuated slightly downward. It still continues to be a self-sufficient, self-supporting and fairly effective program serving some 370 individuals last year.

The Greek program, relatively small, provides stipends for young Jews from the interior who come to Athens to study in state and private trade schools. It will require a little bit more money this year, because the reserves of funds of Greek ORT have now been exhausted.

Italy presents, from the tables herein, a confusing picture. From the statistical table it would appear that it has grown by leaps and bounds in the last twelve months. Actually, complications about government support delayed registrations in the fall of 1961 until 1962 and, as a result, the statistics show two years' enrollment instead of one. Though statistically correct, as is often the case, the statistics are misleading. Actually, however, day school enrollment went up about 25% and the number of students in courses was held at practically the same level as the previous year. The problems with government financing were solved provisionally. It is hoped that the provisional solution will continue. The remarkable miracle of Italian recovery and the growth in one year alone of national production by 10% produced, as could be expected, an increase in salaries all over and ORT's graduates earn considerably more money. So do ORT teachers, which presents somewhat of a budgetary problem. We continue to be helped in our Milan school by the industries surrounding us, particularly by the Olivetti firm which provides technical guidance and has just agreed to provide three instructors to our electronics school in Milan.

The remarkable vitality of our program in Poland, which was considered temporary when we opened it five years ago, is most striking. It is true that the number of people served has dropped by about 18%. On the other hand, the actual number enrolled as of the 1st of January is higher than it was a year ago. The manual training program introduced into the Jewish schools has grown considerably; it will now be extended to a new venture -- Jewish youth clubs which have over 2,000 members, hobby clubs, cultural clubs, which are a very important factor for the preservation of the Jewishness of the youth of the country.

By far, however, the most impressive thing in the Polish program are the many hundreds of ORT trainees who are now reasonably well dressed, healthy looking, earning wages far above the average, employed in the cooperatives which the JDC helped establish. The hand-in-hand work of JDC and ORT in Poland has been most harmonious and most efficient and most productive.

ORT Poland is also engaged now in the vocational training of invalids and the aged, which is not only a great spiritual comfort for them but also enables the trainees at home to augment their pensions and to live more comfortably.

The economic outlook for the next year in Poland has been described by Mr. Gomulka himself in dire terms. In several public addresses he has called for a "new look" on the direction of trade relationships, stressing the point that Poland's exports to the West have been agricultural products which are declining in value, while they have been importing from the West machine tools and other industrial products which have been rising in cost, and he is asking for a re-examination of direction. But, above all, he has outlined a new economic policy which begins with the reduction of surplus labor and the raising of norms. The TSKJ (Kulturverband) of Poland predicts considerable employment displacement of Jews which will require further educational re-training and expansion, if possible, of the cooperatives.

Though our program in Poland was originally destined for adults, the percentage of youths between the ages of 14 and 18 has grown from 7% in 1960 to 18% in 1962. In consequence we are considering the conversion of our courses in Wroclaw into a regular technical day school.

The Central Institute continued its normal activity during 1962. It now has 20 students in the preparatory classes and 75 in attendance at the Ecole Supérieure Technique. Next June, 15 students will have completed studies at the technical institute in Geneva. Two students were graduated last summer who, because of special qualifications, got into higher classes; one returned to Greece, and one is now working as a member of the team we sent to Guinea. In addition to the basic activity of the Institute, there was another four and one-half months' course for Israeli agro-mechanics instructors. The training of Congolese instructors and foremen was so successfully accomplished that the Federal Political Department congratulated us upon our achievement.

During the past summer, the first seminar conducted on programmed teaching and the use of teaching machines for industrial trades was held at the Institute. In the fall an audio-visual language laboratory began activities. The Institute has its continuing normal problems -- its habitual problems -- mostly disciplinary problems which any boarding establishment housing young men between the ages of 19 and 25, from several continents, is bound to face.

There is also considerable concern on the part of the Council of the Institute about the young men who live in the city. The Control Commission's Rapporteur, Mr. Bigar, has given us a comprehensive report on these problems upon which we will take action. It has already been planned to reduce progressively the number of students who reside outside the Institute proper.

The most dynamic and growing programs in ORT today are in Israel and France.

Everything in Israel grew in 1962 -- the work, the quality of the work, the buildings, the equipment within the buildings, the number of the student body, the budget, the deficit -- everything grew. Various sectors of our activity, apprenticeship training, training in the Yeshivoh, have been put on a sounder basis, and plans concluded for a more extensive apprenticeship program with the assistance of Women's American ORT will ultimately encompass almost 10,000 more young men. Every phase of ORT Israel's program has grown: its enrollment reached 11,414 on the 1st of January. The number of people served in 1962 exceeded 16,000. The trade high schools continue to be the major part of the operation. Despite our decision to create no new major establishments, this growth is the result of the existing schools completing their cycles and adding their third and fourth year of enrollment. In addition, second years and third years are much fuller than they were before.

The principal innovations of the year were the courses for laboratory technicians in Beer Sheva and Haifa, and a school for mechanics in Nazareth. A section in agro-mechanics was opened in Holon, one in electro-technics in Kfar Saba and a course for mining technicians in Givatayim. The details of these and other developments are covered in the Israeli report which, though comprehensive in detail, does not really adequately impart the vitality and the dynamism of the steady growth. One aspect which the report does not adequately cover is the many, many, many things which were not done and the inadequacy of our capacity to serve the many students who apply for admission. Dramatically, this was best exemplified by the fact that during 1962's registration, it was necessary to call the police to disperse parents who were milling around the Syngalowski Center in an attempt to get an appointment for registration. That points it up dramatically, but we are more concerned about the fact that in many new settlements there were no schools to which youth could turn to be accepted or rejected.

The most striking feature of 1962, as you all know, was the massive influx of North Africans into France and the myriad problems which this created for the French community. Though we have taken many steps in France and have expanded our facilities considerably, ORT France's best calculation is that 2,000 applicants for vocational training were turned aside for lack of space. Now, we need have no concern whatsoever about the additional 80% accepted in Montreuil, the 45% in Lyons and the 60% more in the Ecole de Travail. What will happen to those students we know. They are not on the streets; they are beginning to be trained; they are being trained. Whether or not they complete that training, they will go to work and become self-sufficient.

However, the future of the hundreds of young men on the streets of Paris and Marseilles, the ones that could not be accepted, is a matter of very serious and urgent concern and a problem requiring immediate attention. These youths whose most formative years were lived against a background of violence, of bloodshed and murder, these young people who lived in an atmosphere where almost every kind of crime was considered patriotic, are the most outstanding immediate potential delinquency problem in the world. They represent an urgent problem for Jewry in general, for the Jewish community in France in particular -- above all, for themselves as individuals.

The great efforts that went into what ORT France has done so far to meet the crisis should not be underestimated. Nevertheless, what has been done has barely scratched the problem of the new Algerian immigrants. There is at least as much more to be done than was done, and it must be done more quickly than we were able to do in the past.

There is no comment in this report upon the many aspects of the past year's work like technical assistance programs in Africa, Israel and Switzerland. They are going along. Nor have the too many problems which faced the Central Office and which have been more or less adequately met been touched upon. There are, of course, behind the year's accomplishments, the year's mistakes and the year's successes, considerable efforts by a great number of people and considerable devotion.

In summary, 1962 was a year of considerable shift in the geographic area of ORT's primary consideration. It was a year of many adjustments. It was a year of accomplishment and planning. It was a year in which many things were planned which were not yet done. It was above all a year in which that which was done was far less than the many things which were left undone. They are the things that must be done in 1963.

STUDENT ENROLLMENT IN THE "ORT" INSTITUTIONS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

(including apprentices)

JANUARY 1962 - JANUARY 1963

C O U N T R Y	Number of Students 1.1.1962	Admissions after 1.1.1962	Number of Graduates	End of Course in Primary Manual Training.	Departures before Graduation	Number of Students 1.1.1963	Frequentionation 1.1.1962 - 1.1.1963
ALGERIA	289	10	185	-	114	-	299
ARGENTINA	71	180	66	3	66	116	251
AUSTRIA	133	172	150	-	26	129	305
BELGIUM	341	140	18	74	5	384	481
BRAZIL	54	36	17	-	43	30	90
ENGLAND	9	-	-	-	-	9	9
FRANCE	1998	2004	856	-	640	2506	4002
HOLLAND	226	147	7	122	34	210	373
INDIA	-	42	-	-	17	25	42
IRAN	1238	553	88	-	72	1631	1791
ISRAEL	9639	6638	2914	-	1949	11414	16277
ITALY	583	2609	1069	89	271	1763	3192
MOROCCO	2996	1278	1220	79	727	2248	4274
POLAND	1421	1561	1051	272	117	1542	2982
SOUTH AFRICA	600	150	230	-	-	520	750
TUNISIA	1429	537	652	-	470	844	1966
URUGUAY	28	165	44	-	48	101	193
U.S.A	124	599	523	-	61	139	723
CENTRAL INSTITUTE	129*	47	32	-	11	133*	176
TOTAL :	21308	16868	9122	639	4671	23744	38176

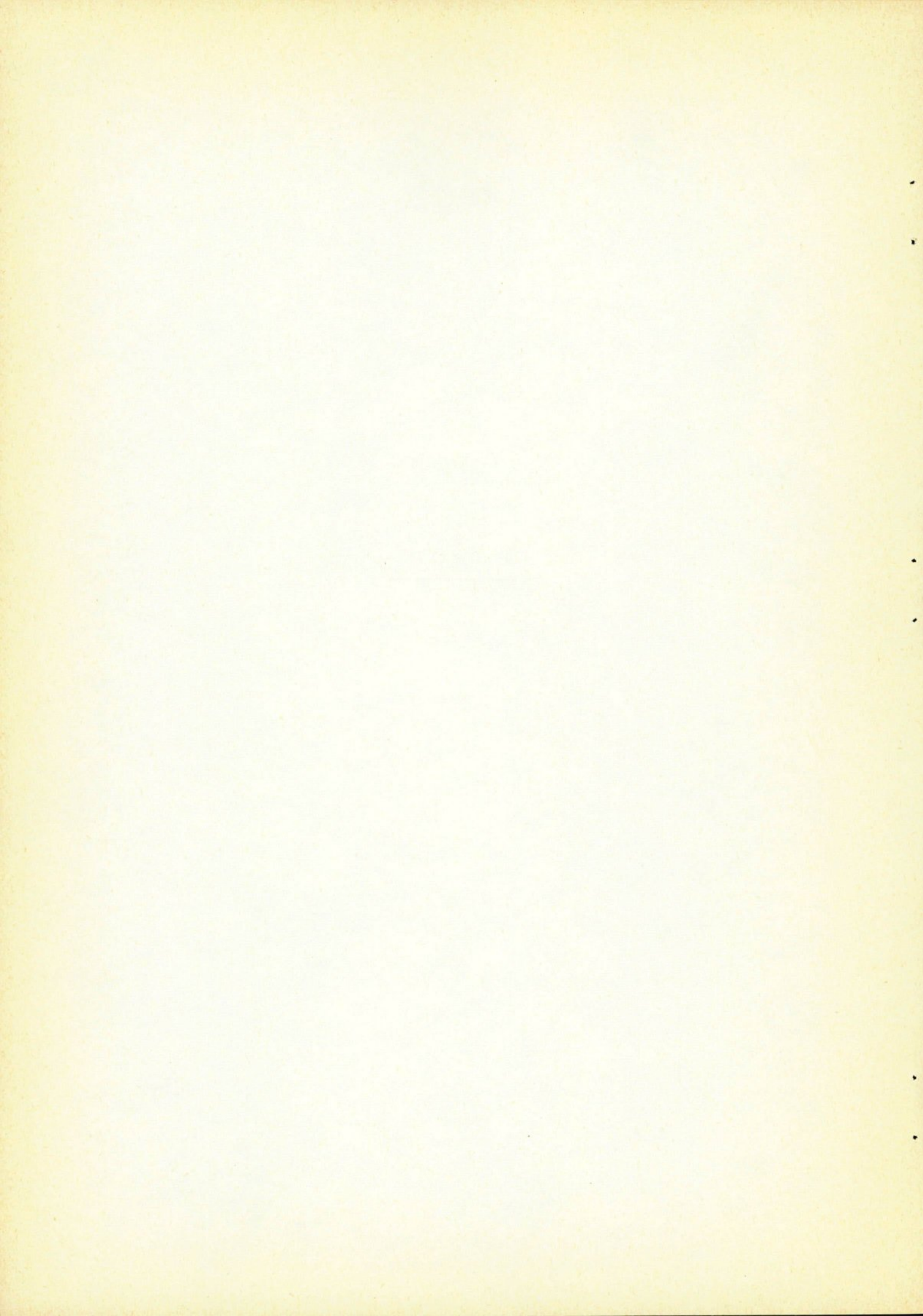
* Including 21 Stagiaires

** Including 23 Stagiaires

APPRENTICE PLACEMENT SERVICE

C O U N T R Y	AS OF JANUARY 1st, 1962		AS OF JANUARY 1st, 1963	
	Total number of apprentices under ORT supervision	Enrolled in complementary courses	Total number of apprentices under ORT supervision	Enrolled in complementary courses
FRANCE	520	83	606	67
ALGERIA	25	-	-	-
MOROCCO	1222	388	930	195
TUNISIA	637	45	294	36
ISRAEL	2468	2468	2863	2863
SOUTH AFRICA	600	-	520	-
TOTAL :	5472	2984	5213	3161

EUROPE



A U S T R I A

The Vienna school is the only remaining ORT school in Austria.

The Jewish emigrants coming from Romania, Hungary or Poland stop in Vienna either on their way to Israel -- where most go -- or to an overseas country where they have relatives. The second group must stay in Vienna during an average period of from four to ten months to wait for their immigration papers.

Immediately upon arrival and after their registration with United HIAS and JDC, they come to ORT so that they will be able to earn a living in their new country.

Student turnover came to 305 in 1962, 231 of whom were Romanians. The other pupils were either former refugees or Viennese Jews. There were 150 graduates.

The following courses were given: knitting machines, dressmaking, hair-dressing for men and women, beauty care, radio, welding, photography, industrial design, stenography, bookkeeping. Since the beginning of the last school year, the following courses have been given: knitting machines, dressmaking, hair-dressing for men and women, photography, English. The last named course began in December at the request both of HIAS and JDC for the Romanians going overseas.

Cooperation with USEP

Our collaboration with this US government agency, which has lasted over ten years, continued in 1962 in the form of a financial subvention which covered part of the operational expenses. A similar subvention is expected in 1963. In addition, the agency has asked us to organize and operate, at its expense, English courses for refugees in four centers in Vienna and environs.

Relations with Other Organizations

We have close relationships with all the Jewish organizations, namely JDC, United HIAS, JAFI, the Jewish community of Vienna and with the Austrian authorities, particularly the Ministry of the Interior whose jurisdiction includes refugees. Our relations with the Ministry of Education and the administrators of the state vocational schools are the best.

ORT Austria Association

The association held its general membership meeting on December 5, 1962. The officers were re-elected by acclamation following reports by president Braver and the director of ORT Austria.

Mr. J. Oleiski, director of ORT Israel, came to Vienna in September to discuss the possibility of the association getting machines for the Israeli ORT schools. The campaign undertaken by the director of ORT Austria has borne its first result -- the gift of a hydraulic drill valued at \$4,000 for the mining school in Givatayim. We have also collected various small sums which will make it possible for us to buy another machine. In addition, we have been promised the donation of machines from different sources.

TOTAL STUDENT TURNOVER IN 1962 WAS 305. STUDENT ENROLLMENT ON JANUARY 1, 1963, WAS 129.

BELGIUM

Belgium's great prosperity in 1962 created a manpower shortage in all branches of industry. For this reason, the enrollment in vocational and technical schools was small and the proportion of drop-outs great.

This too explains the decrease in ORT Belgium's enrollment. In accordance with the instructions given last year by World ORT Union, we have limited our activity to the dressmaking school and courses and to Primary Manual Training workshops. In our guidance and placement service, we rely on the friendly cooperation of the public school system, on the Vocational Retraining Centers of the Ministry of Labor and Social Security, and on the apprenticeship placement program.

Our decision to continue the dressmaking school at the B'not Jerusalem school was greatly appreciated by the Belz Chassidim, making it possible for us to open a new first year section with 14 pupils. We have also opened evening courses for adults and adolescents including some with non-Chassidic backgrounds.

We note here that all workshops are held on the premises of the schools with which we collaborate.

Enrollment

As of December 31, 1962, enrollment was as follows:

ANTWERP

B'not Jerusalem	dressmaking school	30	
	dressmaking course	15	
	manual training workshop	34	
Tachkemoni	manual training workshop	196	
	Agouda	manual training workshop	18
		<hr/>	292

BRUSSELS

Ecole Israélite	manual training workshop	91	91
			<hr/>
			384

Final examinations took place in June 1962.

Diplomas

dressmaking	18	
manual training	74	
	<hr/>	92

The graduation exercises and presentation of awards at the end of the year was preceded by a fashion show in which the pupils modelled the dresses they made. The attitude of the students in this school gives us real satisfaction.

Guidance and Placement

Of fifteen applications, we were able to take care of eight: two were admitted to a State Technical High School, one was admitted to a photo-film school, one to a municipal vocational school, four were placed in apprenticeship -- two in electricity, one in furs and one in hosiery.

A TOTAL OF 481 PUPILS ATTENDED THE INSTITUTIONS OF ORT BELGIUM DURING 1962. ON JANUARY 1, 1963, THE ENROLLMENT WAS 384.

* * * * *

When Mrs. Clara Ferstenberg, president of Belgian Women's ORT, died at the age of 58 on January 8, 1963, she left a void in the community and in ORT which will not be easily filled.

Only a few months ago, Mr. and Mrs. Ferstenberg organized an impressive concert in Antwerp on behalf of ORT which proved a great moral and material success. Quite recently, Mrs. Ferstenberg sent to Women's International ORT in Geneva a special contribution of her committee and herself for ORT work in France on behalf of repatriates from Algeria.

Her tireless energy and her warm heart sparked the ORT program in Belgium for over a decade. She was interested and active in all phases of ORT's work from fund raising to school administration to social service.

D E N M A R K

This was a very active year for the Danish ORT Committee. A great effort has been made to popularize the new Danish booklet on the World ORT Union. The drive, which started in 1961, was continued on a broad scale in 1962 and resulted in about 130 new members. The number of members at present is over 400. This is of great importance as public opinion in the country is very much interested in the problems of technical assistance to the underdeveloped countries.

The income from membership dues and gifts has risen by about 30% in proportion to the last years. Also the income from the Magbit is getting higher. The increase will probably reach 10 to 15%.

The contacts of the Danish ORT Committee with the Danish Federation of Labor are getting closer. Mr. Einar Nielsen, the vice-president of the Federation of Labor, who together with his colleagues visited ORT schools in France last year, visited Israel in October 1962 in order to get better acquainted with the ORT program there. Mr. Nielsen visited the ORT schools in Tel Aviv, Ramat-Gan, Givatayim and Nathanya. He also had the opportunity to discuss ORT activities in Israel with officials of the Ministries of Labor and Education.

An important refrigeration plant for the ORT school in Givatayim has been purchased by the Women's ORT Committee in Denmark with the help of the Danish ORT Committee.

During the year 1962 Mr. Max A. Braude, Director General of the World ORT Union, was received by the Prime Minister of Denmark, Mr. Kampmann, and met with the Danish ORT Committee. Dr. V. Halperin also visited Copenhagen and was in contact with officials of the Danish Government on ORT problems.

F I N L A N D

As a result of the information and material received from the World ORT Union in the past year, ORT Finland has been able to interest a larger section of the community in ORT's activities throughout the world with special emphasis on Israel.

Funds collected in ORT Finland have been earmarked for certain projects in ORT Israel.

The Finnish Government has cooperated in allowing funds to be transferred to Israel in accordance with the wishes of the community.

A particular effort was made to recruit new members after the 1960 Congress of the World ORT Union in London. Since that time, 100 new members have joined ORT which the Committee feels is excellent progress in a total Jewish community of less than 2,000.

Unfortunately, because of the long illness of our president, Mr. I. Davidkin, all this work has been slowed down considerably. With the improvement of Mr. Davidkin's health and with the assistance of Maftre Haskin, who has come to Helsinki from Paris, ORT Finland's activities in 1963 will again be greater.

F R A N C E

General Remarks

The most significant event in French life in 1962 was the mass arrival of the Algerian repatriates. The Jewish community was faced and still is faced with a problem of unforeseen magnitude: the integration of more than one hundred thousand Algerian Jews who came with the mass of other repatriates.

Thus, ORT France found it imperative to expand its program considerably and suddenly. It has become necessary to make available accelerated retraining courses for adults and to provide vocational education for young people whose education has been interrupted and who have known war and its horrors at first hand. This training has to be provided, moreover, at many different educational levels and must take into account serious problems of psychological adjustment.

The need to expand vocational training facilities was acutely felt not only in the large cities with ORT schools (Paris, Marseilles, Lyons, Strasbourg), but also in other parts of the country, especially in the south and the southwest where the newcomers are concentrated.

It is fortunate indeed that France's economy is strong enough to absorb the influx, provided that the newcomers have the skills to compete.

Expansion

To meet the first onslaught, ORT France organized sixteen new sections for the opening of the school year in September 1962, divided into six for young people and ten for adults. In addition, there are a maximum of students in each of the regular classes. Total enrollment of 1,998 students at the end of 1961 rose to 2,506 students as of December 31, 1962.

The Montreuil center and the Strasbourg school, although almost at maximum capacity, managed to increase their enrollment approximately 10%, while the Ecole de Travail raised enrollment by 60%, Lyons by 45% and Marseilles -- because of the new school building -- by about 80%.

The insecurity of the repatriates and their great mobility affected the student body. Young people who had been admitted on a priority basis failed to appear or left school suddenly to follow their parents in search of housing and jobs.

New Centers

Plans for expansion have been met with sympathetic understanding by the government. The Ministry of Labor has granted a large subsidy for the establishment of new adult courses in Paris, Lyons and Marseilles. The Ministry of Repatriates has in fact encouraged ORT to open new sections in existing schools and to create new centers, particularly in Toulouse and Montpellier.

Toulouse and its suburbs have become the fourth largest concentration area for repatriates (after Paris, Marseilles and Lyons), and its Jewish community now has more than 2,000 families. Following the results of a survey to determine their needs in vocational training, we have decided to open a center in Toulouse as soon as the Ministry of Labor gives final authorization; we have already rented premises and recruited faculty.

The situation is particularly dramatic in Paris where approximately half of the repatriates are located in addition to many refugees from Morocco and Tunisia. At Montreuil in September, for example, there were almost three times too many registrations for the available places. We must, therefore, open a new school in the Paris region; we have decided to do so in one of the suburbs, Villiers-le-Bel, in an area where many North African Jews now live. The municipal authorities look favorably upon our proposal.

Staff Considerations

We have had to increase our teaching staff. Some of our new teachers were formerly with ORT Algeria.

Since the Strasbourg area is subject to special legislation, this school does not benefit from the apprenticeship tax. We have, however, obtained a state subsidy for part of our teachers' salaries under the so-called "contrat simple" covering a three year period from September 1960. We received the first payment this year.

Several staff members attended the Programmed Teaching Seminar organized last June by the World ORT Union at the Central Institute in Anières.

Examination Results

Not counting the Lyons school, 81% of our students passed the official examinations -- C. A. P. or Vocational Proficiency Certificate for young people, and the F. P. A. or Vocational Training Diploma given by the Ministry of Labor to adults. Our success in this area influences the amount of apprenticeship tax that we are able to collect.

Government Subsidy

ORT France receives government subsidies on two levels: we are authorized to collect the apprenticeship tax directly for our young people's schools, and we receive money from the Ministry of Labor for our adult courses. In addition, adult students are paid the official minimum wage while studying.

Cooperation with Jewish Organizations

We continue to work closely with the other Jewish social agencies -- AJDC, Service Social des Jeunes, COJASOR, Solonie Scolaire, OSE, FSJU, SSAE, etc.

Cooperation with Other Groups

We have maintained in addition our fruitful cooperation with other official bodies concerned with vocational training (UNESCO, B. U. S.), trade unions, employers' organizations and industrial enterprises.

We would like to emphasize our close contacts with the Electrical Construction Union for whom we have, last year and this, established a special career promotion class.

Social Assistance (See also Women's Committee and School Reports)

The need for social assistance has been particularly acute and the Women's Committees, local and national, have been able to meet most of the need.

The contribution of Women's American ORT has been indispensable.

The Women's Committees provide meals, clothing, medical care and vacation camps for our students and apprentices.

In addition to the official minimum wage, adult students received the ASSEDICS grants amounting to Frs. 4. 80 per day. Those training to become technicians are also entitled to allotments under the Career Promotion Plan which guarantees to them the wage earned before training.

Jewish Education (See other details in School Reports)

Jewish education is emphasized in all schools. Courses in Jewish history and culture are compulsory; Hebrew courses were attended by 630 boys and girls during the year. We also offer many extra-curricular activities.

Alumni Association

One of our principal efforts has been to maintain contact between our graduates, through the Alumni Association, and the Jewish community. We decided to organize correspondence courses on contemporary Jewish life to further this contact. The first three courses on Jewish geography and history have been so successful that the Jewish Army chaplain has asked permission to use them for Jewish soldiers.

The Alumni Association has held several meetings. Its annual ball and banquet, chaired by Mr. Aisberg, were extremely successful.

Women's Committees

The influx of the North African Jews and the many social problems it has engendered have also increased the work of the Women's Committees. The Paris Women's Committee increased all aspects of its activity: social aid to students, informational meetings, membership drives, etc. The committees in Strasbourg and Marseilles continued to concentrate on social work. The Lyons committee met for the first time on April 4 and elected Madame Boccara as chairman.

The subsidy of Women's American ORT is an important contribution to all schools receiving it, particularly the Strasbourg school where it has enabled more pupils to be given board without charge.

The mass arrival of the North Africans has, of course, greatly increased the work of the Women's Committee.

The committee has continued, as in the past, to supply students and apprentices with meals, dress and work clothes, maintenance for convalescence, vacation camps, as well as full support for some refugee students. Members of the committee also distribute candies, etc. to the young people.

The committee also fulfilled its pledge to Women's International ORT.

Following a membership drive which included a series of meetings, membership increased by 25%. Among the speakers were: Women's Committee President Madame L. Roubach who spoke about Women's American ORT; Professor Jean Halpérin on Israel and the new world; the well-known writer Pierre Paraf; and Mr. F. Schragger, Director of ORT France.

Following the visit to the Montreuil school in May, Mme. Roubach made an appeal for the vacation camp which resulted in the collection of more than Frs. 40,000: a member of the Lyons Committee, Mme. Monkatel, was present. Admiral Louis Kahn spoke at the luncheon marking the end of the school year.

In September, the committee decided to concentrate an even greater effort for the Annual Bazaar and to give Frs. 30,000 for the adult courses. The Bazaar, held in November, was the most successful ever held, total receipts being almost Frs. 90,000 or 20% more than the previous year. Several thousands attended.

The Bazaar's success was celebrated with a reception and a visit at the Montreuil School on December 3.

Other Committees

The executive bodies of ORT France -- the Board of Directors, the Executive Committee, the Technical Council, the Budgetary Committee, the ORT Ecole de Travail Committee -- met frequently in 1962 to discuss the plans for expansion.

Inauguration of Marseilles School

The new ORT school in Marseilles, dedicated to the memory of Leon Bramson, was inaugurated on October 4, 1962, in the presence of government and community representatives and many ORT leaders from France, Great Britain and Switzerland. The speakers were: Deputy Mayor Andrieux, representing the city government and Senator-Mayor Gaston Defferre (prevented by unforeseen circumstances); Admiral Louis Kahn, Vice-President of ORT France; Mr. William Bøe, Secretary General of the Norwegian Refugee Council; Mr. Daniel Mayer, Chairman of World ORT Union Executive Committee; and Mr. M. A. Braude, Director General of World ORT Union. The ceremony was reported by French radio and television.

The School Network

MONTREUIL

Expansion. Due to the limitations of physical space, we were only able to open two new courses for adults: one for fitter-electricians and one for assistant accountants. We were, however, able to admit more students to the first year of our electro-technics school.

We have thus provided for 52 new pupils. But, by filling all classes to capacity, we managed to find room for over 100 students and trainees.

Enrollment. There were 1,068 students enrolled at the end of December 1962 as against 978 the year before.

We received 730 applications to fill 265 vacancies in the first year and preparatory classes. Among the 265 admitted were 71 refugees from Algeria and 81 from Tunisia.

Enrollment at Re-Opening of Schools in September 1962

Adolescents

School	Applications for admission first year	Students admitted
Mechanics	165	29
Cabinet Making	42	19
Sheet-Metal Work	34	18
Electro-technics	96	27
Electronics	103	28
Secretarial	163	50
Sewing	38	38
Elementary Preparatory Class	57	28
Preparatory Class in Radio and Electricity	32	28
	730	265
	=====	=====

Adults

Course	Applications	Admissions
Senior technicians in Electronics	187	56
Senior technicians in Electricity	45	17
Mechanical Draftsmen	55	18
Fitters-repair- refrigeration Engineers	65	28
Executive Secretaries	74	24
Office Secretaries	62	23
Assistant Accountants	62	17
Radio and Electricity Installation	31	17
Typewriter and Calculating Machine Repairs	30	18
Ready-Made Ladies Tailoring	33	15
Fitters-Mechanics-Electricians	44	18
	688	251
	=====	=====

Examination Results. Satisfactory results were obtained in 1962: of the 604 taking examinations, 514 were awarded state diplomas -- 418 from the Ministry of Labor, 95 C. A. P. and one Industrial Instruction Certificate.

Placement. Our graduates immediately find employment in industry. The only difficulty we sometimes encounter is the attitude of some employers to hiring pupils of Moroccan or Tunisian origin.

Teaching Problems. We have been faced with two principal problems:

1. We must make sure that the quality of our teaching does not suffer from the increase in class size;
2. Since the Electronics Technician Certificate has been replaced by the Master Technician Certificate, fourth year students in our radio-electricity school can no longer take the Master Technicians examination. We have decided, however, to give them an ORT certificate of master technician in electronics.

In addition, we are planning to change our curriculum this year so that students will be eligible for the Certificate of Industrial Training in Electronics.

ECOLE DE TRAVAIL

Enrollment. Enrollment has greatly increased since last year, 230 now as against 145, almost all being North African refugees.

Five new classes have been established, two for "young adults".

Examination Results.

	<u>Candidates</u>	<u>Passed</u>
Fitting ("young adults")	12	12
Welding	11	11
Plumbing, adults	11	11
Astier course (state apprenticeship)	10	8
	<u>44</u>	<u>42</u>

In addition, 18 pupils in the preparatory class completed their apprenticeship courses.

Placement. All student fitters, welders and plumbers completing their apprenticeship during the year have found good jobs. This is also true for the first graduating class of young adults.

The starting wage for welders continues to be high -- Fr. 700-800 monthly, often higher than in other trades.

Pedagogical Problems. Because of the record enrollment, many difficult problems of scheduling, teaching assignments and canteen have had to be settled.

We engaged six additional teachers, half beginners, to whom we had to give teacher training.

Local Committee. The school committee and the mixed ORT-Ecole de Travail Committee met several times to examine the problems caused by the expansion of the school.

Employers' Apprenticeship Service (S. A. P.). There were 507 applications in 1962, including 395 from North Africa. This is 91 more applications than last year. Although it is outside our jurisdiction, we received many applications from adults; we did, however, place 57 adults because they were former students of ORT in North Africa.

We placed 261 apprentices in the following trades:

<u>Boys</u>		<u>Girls</u>	
Jewelry	12	Sewing	26
Shoemaking	4	Clerks	7
Cabinet making	3	Fancy leather work	2
Electricity	14	Shorthand- Typing	5
Clerks	13	Knitting	9
Printing	2	Sales assistants	4
Fancy leather trade	38		—
Mechanics	32	Total	53
Dental technics	4		
Cinema operators	2		
Plumbing	12		
Tailoring	39		
Tapestry making	12		
Radio	10		
Sales assistants	2		
Vulcanizing	3		
Miscellaneous	6		
	—		
Total	208		

One hundred and twenty nine people changed their trades under our guidance.

The apprentices' average age was 14-15 years old; their average educational level was the primary school diploma.

All applicants are first given a psycho-technical test by our Vocational Guidance Service.

We have 160 young people working under an apprenticeship contract.

There are 67 enrolled in two "Astier" (state apprenticeship) courses:

42 boys at the Ecole de Travail
25 girls at Montreuil.

Six boys applied and all passed the C. A. P. examination (vocational proficiency): four in custom tailoring and two in ladies ready-to-wear. Two out of five girls passed and were certified for custom dressmaking.

We sometimes have difficulty in placing the apprentices from North Africa, both because they have adjustment difficulties and because some employers are reluctant to hire them.

As of December 31, 1962, the Service had a total of 515 apprentices enrolled.

STRASBOURG

The Strasbourg Jewish community was particularly active in welcoming the 200 - 300 families repatriated from Algeria; ORT's contribution was to put our dormitory and canteen at the disposal of the Welcoming Committee during vacation period.

The young people with adequate education were admitted to the school; others were placed as apprentices by our E. A. S. ; we also found jobs for those adults who applied to us.

Enrollment and Social Background. There was an increase of 10% in enrollment. As of December 31, 1962, we had 107 students and 24 apprentices as compared with 98 and 17 the year before.

Enrollment during the year totalled 148 students and 34 apprentices.

White-collar workers and businessmen form the majority of family backgrounds (35% for each), approximately 16% are sons of workers, the remaining 14% coming from different backgrounds.

Many families are destitute, particularly the North Africans.

Examination Results. As in the past, the entire graduating class took the C. A. P. (vocational proficiency) examination and all but one of the 21 passed in electronics, electricity and locksmithy.

All our teachers have been appointed to the different examination boards; our director is the head examiner for electricians.

School Production. As much as possible, we continue to provide for the improvement and maintenance of the building and machines. Locksmithy classes make articles for our own use as well as for sale and take care of maintenance. The electronics section repairs radio sets; the electricity section maintains and repairs all our electrical equipment. Safety devices in the dormitories were installed by the students.

Pedagogical Problems. Since many third-year students have insufficient general educational background, we established a summer course to fill the gap. This remains a continuing problem.

In line with our government contract, we had to reorganize the curriculum.

Guided factory tours and technical lectures take place regularly; educational television is also included whenever possible.

Following Mr. Melamed's visit, we have undertaken a broad program of modernization and construction including the purchase of considerable teaching material.

We still face the problem of inadequate staff in the boarding school.

Jewish Education. The Strasbourg school offers extensive -- and voluntary -- facilities for Jewish education in addition to the regular compulsory courses and holiday festivities offered in all ORT France schools. There is a weekly course in Talmudic studies, daily morning prayers, discussions on Jewish subjects on Friday evenings. The chief rabbi talks to the students twice monthly.

Boarding School. Since the organization of collective living and of leisure is of capital importance, the selection of staff is crucial. (see above.) For example, we had an extremely successful theatre group which we have had to abandon because we do not have the staff.

Our activities include many hikes and a judo club. During the long Hanukkah vacation, we organized bus trips to ski areas. At the end of the school year, we always have an excursion for all students and staff as well as a graduation dinner for third-year students, teachers and administration.

Government Help. In addition to the aforementioned contract, the Strasbourg and neighboring prefectures provide board and maintenance grants.

Committees. Both the Local Committee and the Women's Committee are very active. Maître René Weil, secretary, was elected president of the Strasbourg Jewish Community this year. He contributed the funds necessary

for the modernization of the infirmary telephone system. The Ecole de Travail Committee contributed Frs. 2,000 toward painting the building and proposed a building maintenance subsidy to the Claims Conference.

The Women's Committee's annual cocktail party was presided over by the National President, Mrs. L. Roubach.

LYONS

Expansion. In the last year and a half, 15 new sections, including the first two adult classes, were added to the five existing ones. Trades taught remain the same: electricians and fitters for boys, secretarial work and industrial dressmaking for girls. The adult courses are in secretary-typist work and in industrial drawing.

Enrollment and Social Background. On December 31, 1962, enrollment was 227 as compared with 151 the year before; 110 came from North Africa, the greatest portion from Algeria.

Most of the students come from families of workers and small employees. However, an increasing number of young people -- now numbering one-third of our students -- coming from other backgrounds want to become technicians.

Teaching Staff. The additional staff necessary to the establishment of the new sections would have been a problem were it not for the availability of teachers from ORT Algeria. Six have been engaged. The teacher of the new subject, industrial drawing, is an Anières graduate.

Committees. Under the leadership of the two committees, a membership drive is now in progress. We hope for good results.

MARSEILLES

Expansion. The opening of the new building made it possible for us to add five classes to existing courses for young people and four for adults. Third year classes in sheet-metal work, welding and secretarial work will be added in September 1963. We also opened four classes for adults last September.

Enrollment and Social Background. Enrollment in September 1962 was 335 as against 189 the year before; Algerians and other North Africans accounted for 75% of the increase.

The students in most cases come from families of very modest means.

Examination Results. Graduating students took the C. A. P. examinations with the following results.

	Students presented	Eligible to work	Passed
Women's Industrial Dressmaking	10	8	8
Fitters - Electricians	9	7	5
Fitters and Wiringmen in Electronics (third year)	9	6	4
Electronics technicians (fourth year)	9	9	9

Ort final examinations in electricity and electronics were held in June 1962 with Mr. Aginsky as chairman of the examinations board. Twenty boys were awarded ORT diplomas. Ten girls were awarded ORT diplomas in industrial dressmaking.

Employers' Apprenticeship Service. The Employers' Apprenticeship Service can and should be as important as regular courses in the school. This is, unfortunately, not the case since we have been unable to find a qualified director. The problem of qualified staff is not unique with ORT but is a common problem in the area.

Social Assistance. About 70% of the North African students need help. The main problems are food and transportation, since many of them live far from the school. Since the Women's Committee does not have sufficient funds, we have brought the problem to the attention of the United Jewish Social Fund.

Women's Committee. The committee is being enlarged. Under the leadership of its president, Mrs. Diatkine, the committee plans a fund-raising and membership ball in February.

Information and Membership

The principal tasks of the Information Service remain to acquaint the Algerian repatriates with ORT's retraining program, general public information about ORT schools and programs, to facilitate the collection of the apprenticeship tax through the publication of articles in newspapers and magazines of all shades of opinion. We have had good coverage in the Jewish press and in the technical journals such as the influential La Machine-Outil Française.

We have also continued publication of our house organ, L'ORT a Ses Amis.

STUDENT TURNOVER IN 1962 WAS 4,002. AS OF JANUARY 1, 1963, ENROLLMENT TOTALLED 2,506.

G E R M A N Y

With the closing of the Munich offices at the end of 1961 the administrative action of German ORT ceased.

The German ORT association, however, continues its activity under the presidency of Rabbi Dr. I. E. Lichtigfeld with headquarters in Frankfurt.

Mr. J. Oleiski, director of ORT Israel, and Mr. Albert Goldmann, director of ORT Austria, visited several German cities during 1962 to meet with Jewish community leaders, interested parties as well as representatives of German industry, in order to arrange the contribution of machines to ORT schools in Israel.

On July 2, 1962, a well attended meeting was held at the "Bayerischer Hof" in Munich. Following Mr. Oleiski's speech, a committee was established to organize the gift contributions and to purchase the necessary machines. The committee's first accomplishment was a contribution on December 19 of DM 22,000 from the "Landesverband von Bayern" to buy a lathe and a milling machine. The Munich and Frankfurt communities and a newly constituted private group have also promised financial contributions for this purpose.

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

The year under review has been one of hard work and much activity for British ORT. Fund raising, the main objective, has, however, been hampered to some extent by over-concentration of ORT supporters in certain businesses, i. e., textiles, clothing and furniture.

Therefore, in spite of a strong chairman and the work put in by this office, the target pledged by British ORT to World ORT Union will, unfortunately, not be reached. Certain substantial donations promised for 1962 have also not been received, but there is every reason to believe that these will be forthcoming during early 1963, to add to next year's revenue.

Funds raised this year came from sources such as donations and subscriptions, but mostly from a very successful British ORT Year Book, the Gala Concert at the Royal Festival Hall in March, the opening of the Opera Festival at Glyndebourne in May, a Film Premiere at a leading London cinema in November, an Art Exhibition devoted to the works of Derain in November, and last, but certainly not least, the Annual Gala Ball which was a great success socially and financially.

Because of a special appeal launched by CORRA in connection with the Algerian crisis, it was unfortunately deemed advisable to defer ORT's fund raising appeal for the Algerian refugees and many arrangements had to be cancelled to avoid a clash. Agreement was therefore reached whereby Mr. G. D. Sacher, ORT Chairman, undertook that ORT would make no special appeals, directly or indirectly, for Algerian refugees until after the end of this year. With this understanding, CORRA, in return, has undertaken to give to British ORT 10% (not more than £10,000) of all funds received from their Algerian appeal. In keeping with this promise, CORRA has to date handed over to ORT £1,500 and a further allocation of £1,400 will be passed over to us in the near future. Many of the amounts donated to CORRA in this Algerian appeal were in the form of seven year covenants and/or promises for later dates. This agreement has debarred ORT from making appeals in many provincial "strongholds".

In spite of all the work done by British ORT to publicize and bring ORT to the notice of British travellers and to encourage them to visit ORT centers in Israel, France and North Africa, results have been very poor. On the other hand, it would appear that British visitors to the countries mentioned have not been contacted or given sufficient attention. Consequently, many visitors who should have seen ORT centers were not shown around and opportunities for ORT support were lost in this way.

The chairman of British ORT and the Executive Committee have decided to run an ORT supplement in the Jewish Chronicle on January 4th, when it is hoped that this supplement will not only bring ORT to the notice of the Jewish community but will also bring tangible results.

Junior ORT

This group, which started under the auspices of this office in a very small way two years ago, has now grown to about 150 young members. Because of lack of accommodation for their meetings at present, they are unable to accept any new members. However, it is hoped that this difficulty will be solved in the near future.

A group of Junior ORT members visited ORT Paris in October and were extremely enthusiastic and impressed by what they saw -- so much so, that a further group of about 60 members intend visiting ORT centers in Israel during the summer of 1963.

Their fund raising plans include a concert next June.

At the recent British ORT Annual Ball, the Juniors were allotted 100 tickets. Many more would have liked to attend but were unable to do so because there was just not enough space for them.

Altogether, Junior ORT is a fine addition to British ORT and the results they have so far achieved have been most satisfactory and encouraging.

Training Facilities in the United Kingdom

This is the fourth year that a group of agro-mechanics from Israel has received an intensive training course in England. They came in June and remained for a period of 14 weeks' training, during which they visited leading agricultural equipment manufacturers.

Madame Vernier, who last year helped us to bring Israeli students to this country for training in top fashion trades, gave us similar assistance this year in connection with Kitty Copeland Limited.

This scheme has met with great success and Madame Vernier is prepared to find other firms in this country who are willing to accept Israeli trainees. She is also contemplating donating a scholarship to ORT in the name of the Head Master of the ORT New York school and, in this, she will seek the aid of her friends. Madame Vernier is now in Israel on holidays and will discuss the matter with ORT Israel.

ORT Old Boys' Association

This group has done, and is still doing, most valuable work by purchasing a number of machines and sending them to ORT Israel for its centers.

British Women's ORT

This section has made excellent progress during the year and the membership list increased in a very satisfactory manner, mainly as a result of showing the ORT film "The Mellah" at various afternoon teas held in private homes. Apart from cooperating with British ORT in our larger fund raising functions, many smaller functions were arranged by the Women's Committee.

In addition, a luncheon took place in September with Dr. V. Halperin in the chair and the guest speaker was Mr. Dickson Wright, the eminent English surgeon. It was most successful and created much goodwill amongst existing members and newcomers.

Large numbers of ORT greeting cards were sold. Apart from profits gained, it was felt that these cards were a good means of propaganda for the organization.

British Women's ORT starts 1963 on a very optimistic note, for new groups are consolidating and the all-round picture is lively and encouraging.

Future British ORT Activities

Amongst the functions planned for 1963, the next major British ORT fund raising event will be a concert at the Royal Festival Hall on April 2nd. The well-known pianist, Cherkassky, will play and we have booked the London Symphony Orchestra which will be conducted by Dr. Antal Dorati. The program will include Berlioz' Carnival Romain, Schumann's Piano Concerto in A Minor and Beethoven's Eroica.

The Royal Festival Hall has also been booked for the 1964 concert -- May 12th -- when the soloist will most probably be Isaac Stern, according to discussions which took place between Mr. Goldberg and Mr. Stern.

The Annual Ball for 1963 will take place on December 7th, at the new Hilton Hotel in Park Lane.

There is also the possibility of running a special art exhibition which should bring the work of ORT to the attention of a large section of the British public.

G R E E C E

The Greek ORT Committee remained in close contact with Jewish organizations and with the Jewish communities throughout the country, informing them that ORT Greece remained ready to help anyone in need who wanted vocational training.

A recruiting campaign was undertaken for this purpose at the beginning of 1962 and before the start of the summer vacation period.

Scholarships were awarded to six students. Five recipients attend the Sivitanidos School -- three are studying mechanics, one electro-technics and one radio-technics. Another grant was made to a girl now studying to be a beautician. A scholarship was also given to a lycée student to continue his studies at the Ecole Supérieure Technique in Geneva.

In order to cover these scholarship expenses, the committee requested subvention from World ORT Union and from the Central Committee of Jewish communities. Both organizations responded generously, making it possible for us to fulfill our commitments.

Last September, the committee made the following decisions:

- 1) to carry on an intensive campaign to inform our co-religionists about the work and goals of ORT in Greece in particular and of World ORT Union in general;
- 2) to recall the accomplishments of our Athens school from its institution to its closing;
- 3) to invite ORT alumni in Athens to participate in our program; and
- 4) to undertake a membership drive.

As we have stated in previous reports, most of our alumni are now living in other countries. Those remaining in Greece are successfully making their way.

I T A L Y

In 1962, the Italian economy still continued the upward trend of the preceding years although prospects are not as unclouded as in the past two years. Whereas at the end of 1961 they were viewed with optimism, a certain uneasiness is being now felt regarding 1963, despite the fact that industrial production has again increased in 1962 by about 10% and the Italian economic miracle is still clearly evident in the economic and social life of the country.

Higher income and less unemployment also influence education favorably. Now the lower classes too can afford to give their children a better education.

This process is further facilitated by the fact that the present government has succeeded in democratizing the school system. Today, Latin is no longer obligatory in the lower junior high school classes. School is compulsory to the age of 15 years instead of the former 14, and a uniform middle school system has been introduced. Due to these reforms, the minimum age for pupils of vocational training schools sponsored by the Ministry of Labor is now 15 years, although the former age limit of 14 years will be temporarily allowed.

These changes are, without doubt, going to affect the composition of our student body. Many more Jewish families now have sufficient means to provide a complete middle school education for their children or to send them to universities.

On the other hand -- and this is particularly true for northern Italy -- there is a great shortage of laborers so that unskilled workers can easily find well paid jobs. Consequently, many young impecunious people prefer to learn while working instead of attending a vocational school. Still, the fact that our graduates immediately find comparatively well paid work remains a great attraction for the Italian Jewish youth to learn trades in our schools.

School Network

ROME

In the course of the last school year the first class of our three-year electronics school had to be divided, and pupils who lacked adequate preparation were transferred to the electro-mechanics course.

Knowing that we would face the same problems this year, we applied for and obtained authorization from the Ministry of Labor to operate two separate school units, i. e., one three-year electronics school and one two-year electro-mechanics school. Graduates of the latter shall next year have the opportunity to complete their studies in a newly opened advanced course.

Our three-year secretarial school, which is exceptionally well attended, continues with the same curriculum as last year.

Primary manual training for the boys and girls of the Jewish Community School comprises carpentry, bookbinding, paper and needle work.

MILAN

In addition to the three-year television and auto-mechanics schools, last year we opened the first class in technical drawing to which we added the second class this year. The northern Italian Jewish youth show great interest in this school because it answers the great need of expanding industry for technical designers.

Since our aim is to train technicians, the curricula of our Milan schools are adapted for pupils with high school education. Several engineers of the Olivetti company participated in curriculum planning as the firm intends to hire most of the graduates in electronics and technical designing.

A newly equipped bookbinding workshop for the children of the Milan Jewish Community School has been started this year.

LEGHORN and TRIESTE

In Leghorn a dressmaking course, which was opened in 1961, continued this year.

In Trieste we operated two courses, radio-technic and television. However, we are now having housing difficulties. Our school premises in the Jewish Community building must be vacated because they are urgently needed for refugees in transit. We are trying to find other suitable accommodation, which is not easy in view of the recent huge rent increases all over Italy.

Apprentices Courses

The Ministry of Labor has authorized the opening of 16 apprenticeship courses in Rome, 20 in Milan, 19 in Trieste and four in Leghorn. With the exception of the primary manual training courses, the courses for refugees, and the first class of our secretarial school, all schools and courses are included in the vocational training program of the Ministry of Labor, which covers the greater part of their expenditure.

Student Body

Due to the cut in the government subvention, only 11 schools and courses with 583 students were in operation at the beginning of 1962. During the first quarter of the year, the number of courses rose to 70 with 1,730 pupils. At the end of December 1962 (last statistics available), there were 65 courses with 1,763 pupils in operation (959 males and 804 females). During 1962, 2,609 pupils were admitted, 1,069 graduates and 262 departed before completion of their study. The total number of students attending our schools during the year 1962 was 3,192.

In Rome, almost all students are Roman residents, coming from the poorest strata of the population. Usually their educational background is limited to the five classes of elementary school. Only the pupils of the radio-television and the secretarial schools have attended junior high school.

In Milan, the majority of our pupils come from the small Jewish communities of northern Italy and from abroad, mainly from North Africa. Their educational background is a little higher, especially in the television school, where five classes of high school are required.

The social and economic standing of our pupils in northern Italy is usually higher than in Rome, although most of them come from poor families.

Examinations and Placement

Again this year final examinations were carried out in strict compliance with the regulations of the Ministry of Labor, before an examination board composed of delegates of the Ministry of Labor, the Ministry of Public Instruction, the employers' association, the trade unions and the representative of the semi-governmental agencies for vocational training. Ninety per cent of the candidates passed with good marks. The delegate of the Ministry of Labor expressed his full satisfaction with the results.

No difficulties were encountered with the placement of graduates. In northern Italy they immediately found work and are well paid. In Rome the most successful were the girl graduates of our secretarial school. They went from school to employment, and their salaries are about 30% higher than last year. Male students were placed shortly after graduation and although their pay is rather low in the beginning, many have already improved their situation.

Pedagogical Problems

Finding suitable teachers, especially for the electronics and technical drawing schools, is becoming an even more pressing problem. The expanding Italian industry absorbs the best elements. This applies also to the teachers

of commercial subjects in the secretarial school in Rome. Our teaching programs have, of course, to be revised every year, in order to be up-to-date with the latest technical changes. Besides, they have to be adapted to the educational background of our pupils.

At our last Executive Committee meeting we discussed thoroughly whether to raise the standard of instruction to meet the higher requirements of industry, especially in Milan, or to adapt it to the educational background of the majority of our pupils. This problem is all the more complicated because our student body is composed of elements with different scholastic preparations, whereas a sound selection is not feasible in view of the limited number of Jewish pupils in Italy.

Another problem concerns Romanian refugees who, awaiting their emigration to the USA, have to be vocationally prepared to facilitate their quick integration into the economic life of their new country. Most of these refugees are middle-aged white collar workers, little adapted to manual work. We therefore decided to organize accelerated English language and American bookkeeping courses for them in Rome.

Our program of Jewish education follows the lines laid down by Dr. Eisenberg, modified to the special needs of Italian students. The program is carried out in close collaboration with the Rabbinate and the representative of the Jewish Agency.

Government Assistance, Fund Raising and Membership Recruitment

In the last school year cooperation with the government was greatly complicated by the reorganization of the Educational Section of the Ministry of Labor. As previously reported, our situation at the beginning of the school year 1961-62 became critical when the contribution of the Ministry of Labor was drastically curtailed. In addition, we lost our former contacts in the Ministry due to a complete staff turnover. We gradually succeeded in establishing contacts with the new officials and acquainted them with our program.

Now, the former relation of mutual trust and cooperation has been restored and, much to our satisfaction, our work performance is being fully appreciated. For the first time since we started our collaboration with the Ministry of Labor, all school units which we proposed for the year 1962-63 were authorized on the terms we requested.

This year we also received a contribution of two million lire from the Ministry of Public Instruction and one million lire from the Milan Regional Office.

By the end of 1962, the income from local receipts will probably exceed those of last year by one million lire. Due to the intensive efforts of

our Women's committees, the number of members and the membership fees increased by about 25%. As in previous years, the united Jewish appeal contributed one million lire to our organization.

Committees

The general assembly took place in Rome in March. New elections for the Council and the Executive Committee were held. Professor Gino Luzzatto and Mr. Renzo Levi were re-elected respectively president of the Council and president of the Executive Committee for the period 1962-64.

In order to decide upon the necessary reorganization due to the retirement of the director Mr. Fischer, a Council meeting was held in October. Mr. Schoenkopf, director of the Milan office, was designated to succeed Mr. Fischer. The Milan office will merge with the Rome office. Engineer Alkabay was nominated director for the schools in Milan.

The Women's committees in Rome and Milan under the direction of Mrs. Marcella Ascarelli and Mrs. Levi Pisetzki respectively, were very active and carried out a considerable social assistance program.

Alumni Association

This association, which includes ex-pupils and pupils, expanded its work in Rome and Milan. The recreational activities, including several dancing parties, excursions, visits to museums, celebration of religious holidays and the running of a refreshment service in the school, were partly accomplished in close cooperation with the Women's committees.

In Rome as well as in Milan the libraries were enriched with technical books; sport activities and attendance at theaters and artistic events were also sponsored. Periodical bulletins were published in Rome as well as in Milan.

Cooperation with Other Organizations

We continued to maintain close contacts with the AJDC and discussed the most important problems together. We also joined a recently founded association which is sponsoring the interests of the private schools carrying out the governmental vocational training program.

As members of the Council of the American Voluntary Agencies, we kept good relationships with foreign and Italian welfare organizations. The Jewish and Italian press readily gave space to ORT releases.

Social Assistance

As the major part of our pupils come from poor families, we had to carry out a rather extensive assistance program. In Rome we fed those students who live in outlying suburbs. In this program we were considerably assisted by the AJDC with American surplus food.

In Milan, our main concern is to run the students' dormitory for pupils coming from small Italian Jewish communities and from abroad. All their needs are fully taken care of and several times a year clothes and food parcels are distributed to needy students.

For male students in Rome, an attendance premium is being deposited in bank savings books, to be delivered to them upon graduation, in order to help them at the beginning when earnings are still low.

All students are under permanent health control. At the beginning of their studies they are given a general physical check-up as well as a psychological test. The sick pupils are treated by OSE.

Students in poor health were given the opportunity to spend several weeks in summer camps.

The entire assistance program has been financed by WAO and the Italian Women's Committee.

Problems and Prospectives for the Year 1963

The imminent political elections in Italy will greatly influence the economic development of the country and affect the vocational training program of the government.

A new law is being formulated to solve the financial problem of this program by means of a special tax on wages. Most of the private organizations running vocational schools on behalf of the government should be eliminated. It is predicted that all vocational training will be carried out by semi-governmental bodies, aided by a small number of private organizations whose performance was considered satisfactory in the past. We will have to spare no efforts to be included in this category.

Our teaching programs will have to be reviewed in view of the greater requirements of expanding industry.

Increasing difficulties will be encountered with the teaching staff, inasmuch as salaries of technical personnel are growing and well trained instructors are hard to find. The placement of our graduates will be easy, notwithstanding some signs of a slower growth of the Italian economy.

STUDENT TURNOVER WAS 3,192 IN 1962; AS OF JANUARY 1, 1963, ENROLLMENT WAS 1,763.

L U X E M B O U R G

The ORT Luxembourg Committee, presided over by Dr. Simon Hertz, pursued its efforts in the field of membership recruitment, fund raising and propaganda for ORT work throughout the world in the course of the year 1962.

In connection with this activity, ORT Luxembourg invited Admiral Louis Kahn, member of the WOU Executive Committee and Vice-President of ORT France, to give a lecture at a public meeting on the tasks and realizations of ORT. This meeting was held on December 8, 1962, and proved most successful; the number of people who accepted the invitation was the maximum to be expected from the Luxembourg Jewish community.

The success of ORT manifestations and the results of the drives confirm the increasing interest of the members of this small community in the endeavors of ORT.

Dr. Simon Hertz attended the July meeting of the Executive Committee on the invitation of its chairman. The impressions he brought back from this meeting and the personal contacts at the ORT Central Office resulted in consolidating the existing links, giving fresh encouragement to the very active ORT Luxembourg Committee.

N E T H E R L A N D S

With full employment and increased productivity, the economic situation in the Netherlands has remained very good. Like everyone else, the Jewish population is prosperous. One result of this situation is that there is a serious shortage of skilled manpower. Employers often ask us to fill jobs for which we have no candidates. When we know of persons in need, however, we do try to place them, often with great success.

For the reasons stated above as well as the small enrollment, we decided to close a number of evening courses for adults -- typewriter repair, knitting machines, dressmaking. At the present time, the only adult courses are the cutting course and the advanced cutting course for women.

Present Structure

Two kinds of courses are given by ORT at the present time:

- 1) Manual training in the Jewish schools.

Since the Jewish population is concentrated in Amsterdam where the only Jewish school is located, the manual training classes are given in this school. On the secondary level, at the Lycée Maimonides, the classroom shortage has forced us to move and, therefore, change our curriculum from wood work to metal work.

- 2) Occupational therapy for the aged.

Instruction continues successfully in the homes for the aged. An exhibition of the work of old people was recently held. The booth of "Beth Menouchah" and "De Joodse Invalide" where we work attracted much favorable attention and comment.

Fund Raising and Membership

As a member of CEFINA, the united appeal in the Netherlands, ORT's subvention for 1962 was Florins 38,835.

ORT membership has remained about the same. But we are now planning an intensive recruitment drive. Most of our former pupils are now members of ORT.

Organizational Relations and Prospects for 1963

We continue to have good relations with the Jewish organizations as well as with the Netherlands Federation for Refugees. We value these relationships and they help us to settle certain problems.

The Committee of ORT Netherlands will have to decide the orientation of ORT's future activity. While our operation program has decreased with little prospect for an increase, the idea of ORT remains popular and can easily be maintained. We think the emphasis should be put on a public relations campaign for the needs of Jews overseas. Should CEFINA, therefore, reduce its contribution, we would then try to obtain additional funds for the World ORT Union.

The proposed translation of Mrs. G. Wijsmuller-Meijer's book into English and French can bring additional funds to ORT Israel, as previously agreed. The Dutch edition is out of print.

IN 1962, STUDENT TURNOVER WAS 373; ENROLLMENT ON JANUARY 1, 1963, WAS 210 STUDENTS;

N O R W A Y

During 1962 the Norwegian ORT Committee continued its efforts on behalf of the World ORT Union.

The Norwegian Refugee Council gave a special subvention of \$ 20,000 for the expansion of the ORT school in Nathanya, Israel.

Mr. Wilhelm Bøe, Secretary General of the Norwegian Refugee Council and a member of the ORT Committee in Norway, spoke at the inauguration of the new ORT school in Marseilles as representative of the Norwegian Refugee Council which had contributed a large sum to the school as part of their International Refugee Year Campaign.

We announce with great regret the death of the Right Reverend Fjellbu, Bishop of Trondheim, on October 7, 1962. Bishop Fjellbu, who was president of the Norwegian ORT Committee, was a hero in the anti-Nazi resistance during World War II, and his death is a great blow to his friends in ORT and all of the other humanitarian and social organizations in which he actively participated.

P O L A N D

ORT's Role in Jewish Life

ORT's activity in the field of vocational training has been closely linked with the economic life of Jews in Poland. ORT has trained skilled women for Jewish cooperatives, improved the skills of workmen already employed by them, organized preparatory courses for examinations to obtain professional diplomas, and found jobs for graduates. ORT participates in all meetings, conferences, and other activities that deal with the economic status of Jews in Poland. This, however, does not mean that ORT graduates are placed exclusively with Jewish cooperatives. Many work in national industrial enterprises and in non-Jewish cooperatives.

Jewish cultural life in Poland is another field where ORT's importance and significance continue to grow. An ORT course, attended on the average by a score of students, forms one of the positive aspects of cultural activity in this country, for in this way favorable conditions are created for the development of Jewish literature and press. ORT participates directly in this field by organizing lectures and showing films. Finally, to raise the technical level of Jewish workmen and to familiarize them with problems of modern technology, we organize visits to factories and plants, technical exhibitions, etc., for them.

Structure of the ORT Network

No major changes in the scope of ORT's program were made during the year under review. On the other hand, a more thorough analysis shows that within this program there were some modifications which characterize its further development. When work recommenced in Poland our activities were almost exclusively devoted to adults. Now, however, we attract more and more youths in the 14 to 18 year age group. In 1960 this age group represented 7% of our students; in 1962, it accounted for 18%. This increase is due to two factors: either the students, having completed their primary education are not admitted to state technical schools, or, for various reasons, they wish to learn a trade faster.

Another significant development is the shift in the choice of trades. Women are now less interested in sewing and dressmaking and turn to such trades and crafts as hairdressing and weaving. Work in metal and electricity attracts more and more men: in 1958 these trades were selected by 38% and in 1962 by 61%. This is primarily due to the interest in these trades by adolescents. As has been mentioned already, young people make up 18% of the entire student body, and 36% of those learning metal work and electricity.

New Institutions in 1962

Vocational Rehabilitation of Invalids and Pensioners

The first course organized for invalids was terminated, as all pupils were trained to work for Jewish cooperatives from their homes. Other courses for invalids are now in preparation. These courses have a double value: students are enabled to work legally for wages and within the limits of their physical capabilities; and they help to bolster the morale of these handicapped persons by making them useful to society and by removing from their lives the boredom of idleness.

In this endeavor ORT has experienced serious difficulties, for it presupposes the existence of production centers from which invalids, working at home, could obtain orders. This, however, is not always the case, even if there is a cooperative in town. This problem will be discussed at a conference scheduled by the Economic Committee of Jews in Poland and ORT for January 1963.

General Education Courses Corresponding to Courses for Primary Studies Certificate and "Gymnasium" Diplomas

In accordance with recent Polish administrative reforms, every job, whether in commerce, administration or industry, requires a certain amount of general education. Therefore, many of our co-religionists, in jobs for which they lack the necessary diplomas, must either make up this lack or face the loss of their jobs. Sometimes even the right to engage in a given trade is challenged. Although the problem in this case is the attainment of a certain level in general education, ORT could not ignore it as employed Jews were threatened with the loss of their jobs. Therefore, after securing the authorization of ORT in Geneva, two courses were organized: one in Lodz, where 26 students are being prepared for "gymnasium" examinations, and the second one in Walbrych for 12 students.

These courses are proving extremely valuable for the persons concerned, and they have further enhanced ORT's prestige in Poland. We expect that these first two courses will be followed by others.

Primary Manual Training

Strictly speaking, this is not a "new" activity, and if we do mention it in this section it is because of its rapid development. Heretofore, PMT courses were established by us only in Jewish public schools and we were unable to reach Jewish pupils in other establishments. Henceforth, however, PMT courses will be given on ORT premises in Warsaw, Wroclaw, Liegniza, and Zary. As a result, there is an appreciable increase of courses and students (54 courses attended by 633 youngsters). These courses are very popular with the young people and their parents.

Primary Manual Training in Summer Camps

In 1962 ORT was invited for the first time to cooperate in training instructors for Jewish summer camps, and it was thus that PMT was included in the camp activities program. Obviously, conditions peculiar to summer camps were taken into account; there were no workshops but pleasant outdoor tasks, such as installation of field telephones, Morse signalling, construction of a sun dial, building of airplane models, etc. This program was a complete success and several articles manufactured as PMT projects were shown in the exhibition of students' work organized by summer camps this autumn.

Placement Problems

During the past year ORT devoted much of its time and attention to job placement for students with diplomas. Certified metal workers, refrigeration technicians, etc., found jobs without any difficulty. The same may be said of certified craftsmen who found employment in cooperatives.

The placement of women graduates was more difficult, as the saturation point has already been reached. Besides, for family or health reasons, Jewish women prefer to work at home. Home work, however, depends on certain conditions which, as we have mentioned already, do not obtain in all towns.

The placement of hairdressers is also rather difficult, mainly because so many women attend courses in hairdressing, and it is not at all easy to find jobs for the entire graduating class in one town. Nevertheless, all those who really want to work eventually find employment.

Cooperation with Other Organizations

Many persons of good will cooperate with ORT, with the ORT Central Committee in Warsaw and with local committees in provincial towns. These persons are keenly interested in our work, and willingly give of their time to help us solve our problems. The committee unites TSKZ representatives, community leaders, members of cooperatives and representatives of various crafts and liberal professions.

Furthermore, in view of its importance in the economic and cultural life of Jews in Poland, ORT maintains daily contact with central and local TSKZ bodies.

Prospects and Projects for 1963

1. Continuation of adult vocational training.
2. Improvement of practical and theoretical knowledge of persons already employed.
3. Organization of courses to prepare candidates for examinations to obtain CAP and skilled worker certificates.
4. Organization of courses to prepare candidates for examinations in general subjects.
5. More attention to youths in our vocational training.
6. Organization and inauguration of a vocational training day school in Wroclaw.
7. Continuation of projects for the benefit of invalids and pensioners.
8. Continuation of PMT courses.

IN 1962 ORT SCHOOLS IN POLAND WERE ATTENDED BY 2, 982 STUDENTS. AS OF JANUARY 1, 1963, THERE WERE 1, 542 STUDENTS.

P O R T U G A L

The ORT Committee in Portugal celebrated its tenth anniversary in 1962. Organization of the committee followed a visit to Lisbon by Maftre E. Haskin of Paris.

Through the good offices of ORT Portugal's president, Dr. Elias Baruel, and the treasurer, Mr. Arthur Singer, ORT has become one of the most popular organizations in this small Jewish community and is highly regarded by the community at large.

The committee brought home to the Jewish community the deep significance of ORT's work throughout the world.

The warm feelings toward ORT are not limited to good wishes but also result in a regular voluntary contribution of funds which grows each year.

We are pleased to report that in our country the Jewish community takes a lively and constructive interest in ORT's activities.

S W E D E N

The Swedish ORT Committee has been in close touch with several Jewish and non-Jewish organization this year in order to inform them about the new problems of the ORT program in France due to the mass flight of Algerian Jews to France.

It was necessary to explain the special character of this Jewish immigration and the immediate necessity of vocational education and training in many cities. Dr. V. Halperin and Mr. V. Grossman visited Stockholm to discuss this problem with the ORT Committee and with Swedish Government officials.

ORT in Stockholm continued its collaboration with the Magbit campaign. Contributions have also been received from some foundations and voluntary agencies. Over 80,000 Swedish Crowns were collected for ORT in Sweden this year.

The Prime Minister and Mrs. Tage Erlander visited the ORT school in Nathanya during their visit to Israel.

S W I T Z E R L A N D

The contribution of Swiss ORT to World ORT Union increases every year.

At the beginning of November, ORT's campaign in German Switzerland was launched in Zurich with the assistance of Mr. Shmuel Bentsur, Israeli Ambassador to Bern, and Mr. Charles Jordan, Director General of the Joint Distribution Committee, who pointed out in his talk the importance of ORT's constructive work. In French Switzerland, the ORT campaign opened with a reception at the home of Madame André Maus, Vice-President of Women's Swiss ORT, to greet Baron Elie de Rothschild who had come from Paris for this occasion. In Geneva alone contributions were more than Swiss Francs 120,000.

As in the past, many organizations have taken an active interest in ORT's work, especially in the area of technical assistance to the newly developing countries. The Swiss Foreign Aid Office gave Swiss Francs 57,000 to ORT for its programs in Algeria and Iran.

The Foundation Bona Terra, whose president is Professor Paul Guggenheim, increased the scholarship allowance granted to the Central ORT Institute to Swiss Francs 21,000.

Many Swiss daily papers, notably from Zurich, Geneva and La Chaux de Fonds made favorable comments on ORT's activities in the field of technical assistance, and drew the importance of ORT's work to public attention.

Swiss Women's ORT

In addition to its regular budget, Swiss Women's ORT contributed \$3,000 which had been pledged at the July meeting of International Women's ORT to help Algerian refugees. The Geneva and Zurich committees were very active in the Swiss campaign which therefore beat its own record. The committee also succeeded in furnishing sufficient winter clothing to the students at the Central Institute in Anières and establishing a permanent wardrobe there.

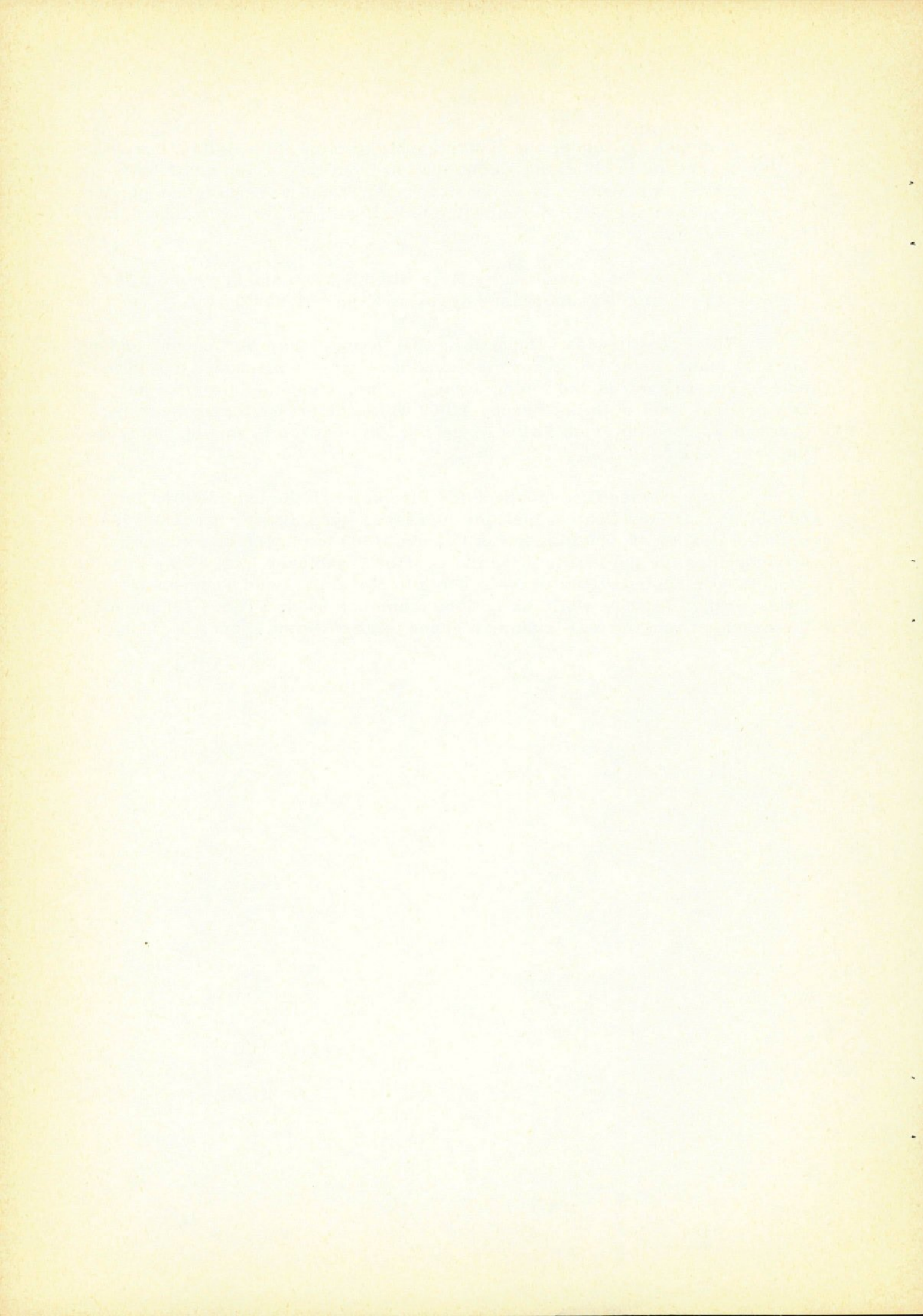
The Zurich committee contributed Swiss Francs 20,000 to the general fund and Swiss Francs 3,500 for the Algerian "returnees". The president, Mme. Guggenheim-Neuburger, and her committee were very active in promoting contributions in the form of bequests, and have good hopes of success. For the first time, the committee received a Swiss Franc annual contribution from the Jewish community.

In Basel too, under the chairmanship of Mme Ruth Bollag, the committee succeeded in obtaining a contribution from the Jewish community funds as well as a bequest of Swiss Francs 3,000. The regular campaign was also successful and the committee helped with the Swiss Francs 3,000 for the Algerian "returnees".

Thanks to the work done by Mme Alice Schwob and her committee, Bern's contribution was increased by Swiss Francs 1,000.

The French Swiss campaign is still in progress. In Geneva, under Mme J. Maus' leadership, contributions have greatly increased due to the sale of greeting cards and folding tables. The matches sold for Mother's Day brought a net of Swiss Francs 4,000 while the bridge tournament increased its receipts from Swiss Francs 6,100 to Swiss Francs 8,500 from the year before.

The following figures speak for themselves: the contribution for scholarships to the Central Institute increased from Swiss Francs 32,000 to Swiss Francs 40,000 plus Swiss Francs 2,500 for social assistance; sponsorships for the Institute for the Deaf in Casablanca total Swiss Francs 12,000; our contributions to the schools in Marseilles and Teheran are Swiss Francs 14,000, while we collected another Swiss Francs 13,000 for the Algerian repatriates, making a grand total of Swiss Francs 81,500.



I S R A E L

I S R A E L

General Remarks

The development of the Israel economy in 1962 has stressed problems of transition towards an independent economy which would be able to compete with the industrialized countries.

The technological competition offered by the countries with which we principally trade has forced the Israel economy to increase production and to increase the professional skill and knowledge of its workers. Efficient industrial organization requires many more skilled workers, technicians and foremen who have technical knowledge as well as an adequate general education.

Skilled manpower needs to be trained in technical and vocational schools of at least three years' duration. The time when ORT schools were half filled is long past. Everyone now is interested in vocational training and young people who want to go from primary school to vocational school represent a wide sector of the Israel public. Not all can find room in the existing vocational schools.

Urgent Need for Vocational Training

The increased pressure on ORT by the various municipalities interested in the expansion of vocational training can be easily understood. We are now being pressed by governmental and other public institutions to open new schools or to enlarge existing ones.

We regret that the government has not found it possible -- due to other urgent needs -- to increase its participation in the maintenance expenses of vocational secondary schools. In the meantime maintenance expenses have grown, coming to If 1,000 per student.

Because of budgetary considerations we were compelled to decide not to open new Grades "A" (first year classes) and to refuse tempting offers which would also be useful to the national economy. For the current school year, therefore, we limited expansion to the opening of higher classes necessary for previously admitted students and to Grades "A" at the Laboratory Assistants Schools in Beer-Sheba and Haifa, which will be part of a secondary general school combining vocational and academic subjects.

In Nazareth a school for mechanics was opened together with AMAL; most of its students will, because of its location, be Arabs. This is the first time we have collaborated with the AMAL network of Histadruth (labor federation). The budgetary allocation is as follows: we and Histadruth furnish 60% and the Nazareth municipality 40% of the deficit of current budget after government subvention.

The year 1962 ended with 11,414 students, compared to 9,639 at the end of December 1961. The following table provides a breakdown by classes and types of schools :

Type of School	End of 1962		End of 1961	
	Classes	Students	Classes	Students
Secondary-vocational	199	5,472	183	4,683
Other post-elementary *)	23	422	13	279
Pre-vocational classes	20	312	19	323
Classes for supervised apprenticeship	8	215	10	277
Classes for day apprenticeship	116	2,863	110	2,468
Classes-workshops in Yeshivot	54	987	28	631
Improvement courses for adults	53	1,143	38	978

The increase of almost 800 students in secondary-vocational schools is mainly a direct consequence of the opening of classes for the second, third and fourth years of studies. In two schools new sections were opened without increasing the number of classes already in existence.

During the last year, the number of Yeshivot whose workshops are supported by ORT has grown. To the list of Yeshivot who maintain workshops under ORT supervision should be added Gan-Yavneh, Herev Le'et, Sdeh-Eliahu and Shafir. Furthermore, ORT has accepted the supervision of the carpentry training workshop for problem children at Kiryat Yearim, near Jerusalem.

Facilities in schools for apprentices have been substantially improved. Part of the students of the extremely crowded Jaffa school were transferred to the new center for day classes opened in Ramat-Gan.

This year has been not only one of general expansion in activities and numbers of students, but also a year of improved instruction.

Buildings with a total area of 10,310 m² (see detailed table at the end of the report) were added; a large quantity of equipment and furniture was supplied for classrooms, workshops and laboratories. The first steps toward the introduction of new visual teaching methods were also taken.

We have enlarged the Technical-Pedagogical Department by adding staff and increasing supervision in the schools. Some of the smaller schools have been consolidated so that they can develop normally.

*) These schools are not under the supervision of the Department for Vocational Training of the Ministry of Education and Culture, such as the classes for students from African countries, the Industrial School in Lodd, the Institute for Fashion Trades, etc.

Secondary-Vocational Schools

Yad-Syngalowski Center

A fourth floor was added to the main building of this large vocational training center in Tel-Aviv, thanks to an additional allocation from Women's American ORT. This floor is intended for laboratories in physics, chemistry and technology and classrooms. The rapid growth of this school calls for additional building in order to permit the opening of classes needed for the completion of the full course : 1) A third floor in the building of the electronics section; 2) Enlarge the workshops building; 3) A storage room of suitable size and a gymnasium with the introduction of gym lessons (hitherto there were only outdoor GADNA activities).

With the addition of those classes scheduled to be opened during the next two years, the center will consist of three years for electronics and electro-mechanics open to graduates with ten years of schooling, or two preparatory classes attached to the Technicum; four year classes for electrical trades, radio, general mechanics, and precision mechanics with toolmaking; a three-year section for telecommunications in cooperation with the Postal Ministry. In the afternoons, two one-year classes in electronics are conducted in cooperation with the Defense authorities for graduates with ten years of schooling who continue their training in Army schools. In the evenings, there are various vocational improvement courses in cooperation with the Ministry of Labor and also improvement courses of the Government Institute for Instructors and Foremen, of which ORT is a partner.

At the end of 1962, there were 951 youths and 888 adults studying at the center, totalling 1,839 students, compared to 792 youths and 896 adults, totalling 1,688 students at the end of 1961.

The Nathanya Center

The construction of a three-story building for the electrical trades, started in 1961, was completed during the past year. One floor is occupied by the electro-mechanics section, another by the electronics and the third floor is used for general classrooms.

In the last school year, one-year courses for electro-mechanics, general mechanics and carpentry were conducted for African students. At the request of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, we opened an institute for the training of instructors intended for outstanding graduates of these courses. This expansion was made possible by the erection of a dormitory building with government aid.

Construction of a second floor on top of the dining hall is nearing completion. This floor is intended as a two-year school for tourism, of which Grades "A" and "B" already exist.

At the end of 1962, the Nathanya center had an enrollment of 865 Israeli students and 112 Africans from 18 different countries. The French-speaking students come from Cameroun, the Central-African Republic, Congo-Brazzaville, Congo-Leopoldville, Gabon, Ivory Coast, Portuguese Guinea, Somali, and the Upper Volta. The English-speaking students are from Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Nigeria, Nyasaland, Sierra Leone and Zanzibar.

The total enrollment is 977 as compared with 767 Israeli youths and 70 Africans, totalling 837 students, in 1961.

The Givatayim Center

This center comprises a Technicum and a secondary-vocational school. The Technicum is divided into building trades and architecture and metal trades (construction of refrigeration machinery and mining technicians). The Technicum also conducts preparatory classes for the ninth and tenth years of school, maintained by the municipality. Together with the preparatory classes the Technicum has 14 classes with 404 students.

The vocational school will, on completion of the number of classes, comprise three and four year sections of general mechanics. It has been transferred to a building specially constructed by the municipality, which has a total area of 1,610 m², including workshops, classrooms and services. We have supplied the equipment and furniture for the ten existing classes. The problem we are now facing is the supply of laboratory equipment.

Evening improvement courses are run in collaboration with the Ministry of Labor.

As of the end of 1962 the center had an enrollment of 722 youths and 42 adults, totalling 764 students, compared to 540 youth and 15 adults at the end of 1961.

The Jerusalem Center

The building of additional workshops for auto-mechanics and welding has been completed.

The buildings constructed previously with the help of Women's Canadian ORT are handsome. Considerable improvements were carried out in the yard and in the access to the buildings. The school still needs a suitable dining hall and gymnasium. Evening courses for improvement are also given.

Enrollment is 395 youths and 157 adults, totalling 551 students, as compared with 376 at the end of 1961.

The Rehovoth School

The development of the school is slow due to construction difficulties encountered by the municipality.

Although the workshop building has been enlarged, a machine shop for second-year students is still needed as well as a workshop for fitting. A laboratory for physics is being constructed.

Classes three and four are still small, but it is hoped they will fill up as a result of the opening of a third first Grade in the 1961/62 school year. The classes of Yeshiva Porat Yosef also use the Rehovoth school.

At the end of 1962 there were 281 students at the secondary-vocational school at 75 Yeshiva students. The total was 356 students against 236 regular students and 78 Yeshiva students, totalling 314, at the end of 1961.

The Kfar-Abraham School

We reached an agreement with the municipality of Petah-Tikva to erect additional buildings for the Kfar-Abraham school and to share 50% of maintenance costs. Implementation of the agreement, which will come into force during the coming school year, will permit the enlargement of the school without increasing the financial burden of ORT.

As in previous years, there are six classes for general mechanics, which take four years for the three-year course because of the heavy religious program.

At the end of 1962 there were 175 students as against 164 in 1961.

The Textile School in Ramat-Gan

An area of 300 m² was added to establish a mechanics-locksmiths workshop required for the study of textiles. An additional floor is being planned for the opening of a knitting section.

Two courses for weaving were opened: one for blind students in co-operation with the Ministry of Welfare; the second, an advanced course in theory. The building also houses the course for ready-made clothing in collaboration with the Ministry of Labor and the Inter-Kibbutz Stores Committee.

At the end of 1962, enrollment was 189 students and 33 adults, totalling 222 students, as against 162 pupils and 67 adults, totalling 229, at the end of 1961.

School for Laboratory Assistants in Ramat-Gan

We have opened a laboratory for organic chemistry which made two first-year classes possible.

In the evening, classes are conducted for medical laboratory assistants, open to graduates of secondary schools.

The total enrollment at the end of 1962 was 164 students against 131 at the end of 1961.

Beer-Sheba Laboratory Assistants School

An American donor, ready to give the required amount for the setting up of a laboratory assistants school, applied to ORT in connection with the erection and maintenance of such a school.

This year, Grade "A" of a two-year school for industrial chemistry laboratory assistants was opened. Until the building will be completed, the school is temporarily housed in premises put at its disposal by the municipal secondary school.

The school will be part of the municipal secondary school which will assume its maintenance. ORT is planning the building and will execute its construction. The school will be under ORT supervision and will receive ORT guidance in matters of equipment, educational material, etc. The number of students is 27, including 16 girls.

Haifa Laboratory Assistants School

Studies have begun in the first grade of the two-year school for laboratory assistants in industrial chemistry, planned on a cooperative basis between the municipality and ORT. The municipality's contribution to the school, which will constitute a separate section of its secondary school system, is the building, including equipment and furniture, and 50% of the current budget. ORT will cover the remaining half of the budget. The number of students is 26, all girls.

The Krinitzy Carpentry-Cabinetmaking School

The municipality of Ramat-Gan has built a shed in the yard of the school for classes and a mechanical drawing room. This change has permitted enlargement of the workshop area. The construction of a dining hall and kitchen for the laboratory assistants school is being completed.

The number of students at the end of 1962 was 134 as against 127 last year.

The Ramat-Gan Girls' School

The new sections for girls' vocational training are growing. Classes were opened for second-year students in interior decorating and office management. The made-to-order dressmaking section continues. The arts and crafts section will be closed, however, at the end of the current school year on completion of the third year.

The building is too small and overcrowding makes efficiency difficult. The solution will come when the school is transferred to the vocational training center to be built by the municipality near the laboratory assistants and carpentry schools.

There are 186 students as compared with 149 last year.

The Tel-Aviv Girls' School

Previous reports have noted the difficult conditions in this school. The ten classes of the four day sections (made-to-order dressmaking, industrial dressmaking, ladies hair dressing, fashion teacher training school) and the three evening classes of the dressmaking school are conducted in four different buildings. Nevertheless, the school maintains a high educational standard.

The only solution is the construction of a building by the municipality and ORT with adequate space for 400 to 500 students.

Enrollment totals 212 pupils against 204 last year.

The Ramleh Girls' School

Here again we face a space problem. To alleviate the situation we have built a shed for the home economics classes. The solution is temporary and negotiations are now in progress with the municipality to build a suitable school.

Enrollment at the end of 1962 was 113 as against 97 last year.

The Bnei-Brak Girls' School

No curriculum changes to report. There are two sections -- made-to-order dressmaking and home economics -- with three grades in each. This school shares the services and dormitory of the Mizrachi Women's School.

Enrollment in 1962 was 105 as compared with 110 last year.

Haute Couture School Beth Jacob

No growth is to be reported at this school, which is conducted within the framework of the Agudath Israel secondary school. Classes are small since among graduates of orthodox elementary schools there are few girls who manifest the wish to continue vocational training.

Enrollment at the end of 1962 was 33 as against 44 last year.

The Ashkelon School

Due to lack of space, the school is growing slowly. Classes and a mechanical drawing room are now being built. The machine shop has been transferred from a shed to a building. More built-up space is required in order to permit expansion. In addition to the secondary-vocational classes, there are also day apprenticeship classes for locksmithy, carpentry and electricity.

Enrollment at the end of 1962 was 100 pupils and 151 apprentices as against 128 pupils and 104 apprentices last year.

The Herzliah School

The school was transferred to its new building built by the municipality (1,200 m²) for which we have supplied furniture and equipment. Improvement of working conditions will permit future expansion.

Evening courses for professional improvement are held at the school.

At the end of 1962, enrollment was 108 during the day and 14 in the evening, against 101 students in 1961.

The Holon School

The school, which was enlarged and consolidated, shows marked improvement. The machine shop has started production.

A section for auto-mechanics, starting with the second grade, was opened. Field work is conducted in a municipal garage. Additional workshops and a building for auto-mechanics are in the planning stage.

Enrollment at the end of 1962: 256 students and 10 trainees attending the improvement course as against 199 last year.

The Kfar-Saba School

The municipality built a second floor on top of the new workshop building (620 m²). The additional space permitted the opening of sections for electronics and electro-mechanics to which some of the graduates of Grade "A" will be directed. Laboratories were installed. In addition to the secondary-vocational classes, the school also comprises a class for guided apprenticeship for mechanics with 27 pupils.

The municipality is planning a large building for classrooms and laboratories.

Enrollment at the end of 1962: 194 students and 27 apprentices as against 161 students and 25 apprentices last year.

The Lodd School

The school is growing. Second and third year classes have filled up. No additional building space is available and therefore we have not added new first-year classes. In addition to the secondary-vocational classes, a class for guided apprenticeship was opened for mechanics, whose graduates will continue their apprenticeship at the Aircraft Servicing Institute, the industrial school conducted by ORT and the Ministry of Labor.

ORT supervises pre-vocational classes for carpentry and dressmaking at the elementary school for problem children.

Total enrollment in 1962: 142 students (secondary), 45 elementary and 94 apprentices totalling 281, as against 115 secondary students, 59 elementary and 89 apprentices, totalling 263 pupils, in 1961.

The Affuleh School

Construction is proceeding on a large scale. A machine shop for Grade "B", a dining hall, a mechanical drawing room and classrooms have already been completed.

In addition to the three-year school for general mechanics, the school comprises classes for pre-vocational training in locksmithy and dressmaking.

Enrollment is 116 secondary pupils and 172 elementary, against 125 secondary and 172 elementary in 1961.

The School in Nazareth

Two "A" Grades of the general mechanics section were opened. The school is intended primarily for Arab pupils and is conducted in cooperation with the municipality, the AMAL network of Histadrut and ORT, supported by the Prime Minister's Office, and under the supervision of the Ministry of Education and Culture. Classes are held in temporary premises. A building is in the planning stage. The number of students is 55.

The Magdiel School

The Liberal Party's Mossinson Institute decided to establish a vocational training course to replace the agricultural course in this boarding school. The vocational training section was opened last year and this year Grade "B" in general mechanics was opened. The Ministry of Education and Culture contributes to the current budget while ORT plans and supervises the vocational training curriculum.

Enrollment is 59 against 30 last year.

Tel-Litvinsky Educational Institution

Ort supervises the carpentry workshop at this boarding school.

Enrollment in 1962 was 24 against 14 last year.

The Kiryat Yearim School

ORT has been requested to assume supervision of mechanical locksmithy of the institution for problem children in Kiryat Yearim, near Jerusalem, maintained by Swiss Jews through Aliyat Hanoar. Results are satisfactory; the number of pupils is 15.

The Kfar-Ata School

Last year a secondary-vocational school for general mechanics was opened. In view of the local council's inability to build a special building for the secondary-vocational school, we were unable to continue operations and have transferred the students who completed Grade "A" to the AMAL network in Haifa.

We continue to hold pre-vocational classes in Kfar-Ata for locksmithy and dressmaking.

In 1962 enrollment was 95 elementary pupils against 27 secondary and 92 in pre-vocational classes at the end of 1961.

Schools for Apprentices

These schools include classes for guided (supervised) apprenticeship where apprentices receive one year of intensive training six days weekly, as well as one-day apprenticeship classes. Where one-day apprenticeship is concerned, one classroom serves for six different classes of pupils.

Jaffa

Responding to the great need for apprenticeship schools, we had admitted in the previous school year more pupils than the building can serve. Overcrowding caused difficulties and we were compelled this year to reduce the number of classes by transferring them to the new apprenticeship center in Ramat-Gan. The building was renovated and classes were divided among day apprenticeship and guided apprenticeship.

During the current school year the following classes were held in Jaffa :

Day Apprenticeship (one day per week)

Carpentry	14 Classes	362 pupils
Electrical Trades	17 Classes	463 pupils
Mechanics	10 Classes	238 pupils

Guided Apprenticeship (one year of studies with 32 hours of instruction and 12 hours of theory per week)

Ten classes with a total of 161 pupils were held in the following subjects:

Carpentry
Locksmithy
Electricity

Total enrollment was 1, 224 as compared with 2, 148 last year.

Ramat-Gan

The municipality has allocated land on which we have built a school. The following day apprenticeship classes are given :

Locksmithy	25 Classes	555 apprentices
General Mechanics	11 Classes	278 apprentices
Electricity	4 Classes	143 apprentices

Total enrollment is 976 apprentices.

Jerusalem

At the Jerusalem Apprenticeship Center the following day apprenticeship classes were conducted :

Printing	4 Classes	74 apprentices
Carpentry	5 Classes	130 apprentices
Electricity	3 Classes	75 apprentices
Auto-mechanics	5 Classes	107 apprentices
Locksmithy	6 Classes	166 apprentices
Dressmaking	5 Classes	96 apprentices
Plumbing	1 Class	25 apprentices

Enrollment: 673 apprentices as against 408 in 1961.

Ashkelon

The building of the secondary-vocational school also houses the following day apprenticeship classes :

Locksmithy	3 Classes	91 apprentices
Carpentry	1 Class	32 apprentices
Electricity	1 Class	28 apprentices

Total enrollment is 151 apprentices against 104 last year.

At the end of 1961 there was a total of 116 classes for day apprenticeship with 2,863 apprentices and eight guided apprenticeship classes with 215 apprentices as compared to 110 classes for day apprenticeship with 2,468 apprentices and ten classes for guided apprenticeship with 277 apprentices in 1961.

Workshops in Yeshivot

In addition to the workshops at the Yeshivot of Rehovoth, Kfar-Citrin, Kfar-Chabad, Kfar-Ata, Assata and Kiryat-Noar, which were under ORT supervision last year, workshops at the Yeshivot of Gan-Yavneh, Herev Le'et, Sdeh-Eliahu and Shafir have been added. They receive allocations from ORT for the purchase of equipment; we also establish and supervise the vocational training program.

With the exception of the three-year workshops in Kfar-Ata, Assata and Herev Le'et, Yeshiva students have a four-year curriculum. Classes

of the Porat Yosef Yeshiva are held at our Rehovoth school. In the other Yeshivot, ORT continues to supervise the vocational training courses.

Enrollment comprises 54 classes with 987 students as compared with 28 classes with 631 students last year.

Adult Courses

As in previous years, a new series of adult improvement courses was started, conducted together with the Department for Vocational Training of the Ministry of Labor.

The duration of studies is eight months (three evenings of three hours per week). Beginners' courses were opened in the subjects of radio, electronics and weaving. Details of the various courses are contained in the following table.

	School					
	Yad-Syngalowski	Jerusalem	Ramat-Gan Textile	Givatayim	Herzliah	Holon
Mechanics	264	23	-	31	14	-
Locksmithy	59	-	-	-	-	-
Welding	-	-	-	11	-	10
Electricity	137	45	-	-	-	-
Radio	53	33	-	-	-	-
Electronics	117	-	-	-	-	-
Television	33	-	-	-	-	-
Drawing	120	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	105	55	-	-	-	-
Weaving	-	-	16	-	-	-
Dressmaking	-	-	17	-	-	-
	888	156	33	42	14	10

A total number of 1,143 adults attended courses as compared to 978 last year.

Pre-Vocational Classes

Although the majority of pre-vocational classes of the ORT network have been taken over by the Ministry of Education and Culture, we continue to operate the classes at Kfar-Ata and Affuleh and to supervise five classes at the special elementary school in Lodd.

The intention is also to transfer these classes to the government which is taking care of pre-vocational training within the framework of compulsory schooling.

Enrollment in the classes was 312 as against 323 last year.

Graduates

In 1962, 2,914 graduates completed their vocational training in ORT schools in Israel. The breakdown of the graduates, according to the type of institution attended, is as follows:

Secondary-vocational schools	798
Pre-vocational classes	142
Apprenticeship classes (guided and day)	544
Adult courses	1,384
Yeshiva workshops	46

The following table gives the breakdown of graduates by trades.

Trade	4-year schools	3-year schools	2-year schools	pre-voc. classes	adult courses	appren-ticeship	Yeshivot
Gen. mechanics	130	179	40	65	441	394	15
Agro-mechanics	33	-	-	-	-	-	14
Auto-mechanics	22	-	-	-	21	-	-
Electro-mechanics	55	-	-	-	180	-	-
Radio-electronics	40	-	-	-	290	-	-
Auto-electricians	4	-	-	-	-	91	-
Textile	27	-	-	-	52	-	-
Refrigeration tech.	14	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carpentry/Cabinet.	-	29	14	16	3	59	8
Lab. assistants	-	-	64	-	-	-	-
Cutting/dressmaking	13	99	12	61	62	-	-
Home economics	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
Hair dressing	-	-	13	-	-	-	-
Drawing	-	-	-	-	335	-	-
Printing	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
	338	317	143	142	1,384	544	46

Technical - Pedagogical Activity

The experiment begun during the last school year of having all inspectors visit a school in depth has proved successful. We have decided, therefore, to continue these visits to all schools.

For greater efficiency, each inspector now has double responsibility; he has general supervision of a given number of schools as well as supervision of all schools in his subject.

We have also improved internal inspection. We have gradually convinced school directors that central inspection can only be effective if it is based on their own inspection. At the present time, many more directors conduct regular and frequent inspections in their own schools.

In order to coordinate subject teaching, we arranged several meetings for teachers according to subject. We have also appointed special inspectors at some schools for each subject group such as humanities, technical, sciences.

Recruitment of Teachers

Many teachers had to be hired for this school year as a result of general expansion as well as normal turnover and new Ministry regulations for added hours in some subjects.

Additional staff was also needed for the apprenticeship schools.

Because of the general teacher shortage, recruitment at all levels was very difficult, particularly finding experienced teachers in technical subjects. We have discussed this matter previously with the Education Ministry and are now discussing the possibility of instituting teacher training with the cooperation of the Haifa Technicum.

New Subjects Taught

The Education Ministry has introduced compulsory gymnasium one hour weekly. The physical education authorities have helped us to find teachers.

We have also extended the system of classroom teachers in all schools. For this purpose, we have prepared special teaching materials.

Apprenticeship Training Curriculum

We have invested much time and effort in developing a suitable curriculum for apprenticeship training. Joint meetings have been held with the Education Ministry for this purpose. Among the subjects taught are : Hebrew, Bible, physics, mathematics, history, drawing, auto-mechanics, etc.

New Teaching Methods

In cooperation with the Education Ministry, we have continued the experiment in math teaching according to Dr. Fessel's method. We have monthly lectures and discussions for the teachers involved; we have published three new pamphlets by Dr. Fessel. In addition, Dr. Fessel and our mathematics inspector visit the classes monthly. Preparatory examinations are now being given in these classes; a general math examination is also scheduled.

Inter-Scholastic Contests

As in previous years, inter-school competitions were held by the Ministry of Education and Culture in the following trades : 1) Locksmithy, Grades "A"; 2) Turners, Grades "B"; 3) Electricians, Grades "C"; 4) Technical drawing, Grades "B". ORT students won two first prizes (electricians and turners) and two second prizes (locksmithy and electricians).

In addition, in all Grades "A" for locksmithy and in all Grades "C" for turners, three examinations are held annually, which are considered as a sort of internal context of each school.

Production in Schools

Considerable progress both in quantity and quality was made in production.

In addition to the girls' schools and the schools for carpentry, which have always accepted orders for outside customers, the Holon school started production for orders. Moreover, the plumbing system in the building of the Kfar-Saba school was installed by its pupils.

Schools for general mechanics produced shaping machines "Karssorta", bench-shaping machines "Sigma", lathes "Elorta" and "Orton", wood-working lathes, socket-drills up to 35 m/m, table drills up to 1/2", a table grinder, crane shears up to 10 m/m, parallel vices, machine pliers (rotating), automatic drawing tables, and various other tools and instruments.

One Day Seminar for Dressmaking Teachers

During January 1962 a one-day seminar was held for directrices and teachers of dressmaking schools. In the presence of 32 teachers, Mrs. Oleiski reported on the industrial fashion school in Bielefeld, which she visited during her study tour of girls' schools in western Europe. Mrs. Oleiski also demonstrated the types of work and the final examination formula of the above school.

Details were given on the work by the committee preparing a new edition of the cutting book, as well as on the changes in basic patterns. Subsequently, professional films on industrial dressmaking received from the clothing industry in the USA were shown.

In September 1961 a one-day seminar was held for teachers of dressmaking in Grades "C" and "D" with the participation of Mrs. Avital, former teacher of fashion designing and fashion history who is now fashion director in the Israeli Export Fashions Institute. Mrs. Avital reported on events in the fashion world in France and England and demonstrated the changes in fashions for the coming fall and winter seasons.

Studies Abroad

Mr. H. Lamdan, director, Inspection Section of our Technical Pedagogical Department, and Mr. J. Flidel, Inspector of Math, Physics and Chemistry, attended a special seminar on programmed teaching methods held by the World ORT Union in Geneva in the summer of 1962. After their return, lectures and discussions for the teaching staff were held on this new method. The participants of the seminar are writing a partial curricula according to this method for experimental purposes.

Mr. Kimmelman, director of the Mechanics Section at Yad-Syngalowski, and Mr. Ud, chief inspector in Nathanaya, visited the Weiler plant in Germany to acquaint themselves with the production processes of lathes which we are planning to build in our schools.

Miss Geulah Barzilai, graduate of the Institute for Fashion Trades, went to London for a year's training in methods of industrial dressmaking.

Technical Publications

Technical Manuals

The publishing section, set up in 1959 with the aid of a special grant from the US government, published a book on Diesel engines in 1962. This book, as the previous ones (electricity, metal-working machinery, quantity calculations in construction, radio science) was well received on the market and the number of copies already sold (over 7,300) proves the importance of this task. We have furthermore prepared a third edition of "Technical Tables" and published a second edition of "Arc Welding".

In preparation are 1) Transistors by Franklin S. Pitchen (translation from English); and 2) Fashion Designing by Irene Baum. Both these manuals, as well as the preceding ones, are used as textbooks in technical and vocational schools.

Course Extracts and Technical Brochures

The last year we have begun to publish brochures with course extracts, the purpose of which is to help the student in following the lesson, to complete the material in case of absence from a lesson, and to help him prepare for his examinations. These brochures are of special importance, since most technical-theoretical subjects have no Hebrew manuals suitable to the curriculum.

The following have so far been published :

3 brochures on "Technology of Metals"
2 brochures on arc and autogenous welding.

In preparation are : thermodynamics, technology of wood, and auto-mechanics.

These brochures, which are published with the approval and the financial aid of the Ministry of Education and Culture, are used by students of all vocational schools throughout the country.

The following technical brochures were published with the aid of the Technological Council of the Givatayim Technicum :

Geology
Construction Machinery
Instructions for Refrigeration.

Technical Magazine

We are continuing publication of the periodical "Sadan" (The Anvil), the organ of vocational school teachers, in cooperation with the Department of Vocational Training of the Ministry of Education and Culture. The periodical includes articles on matters of vocational training, pedagogical problems (teaching methods, educational aids, curricula, etc.), surveys on vocational training in other countries and reports on what is happening in vocational schools throughout the country.

The magazine has been very well received by the teaching body and has provoked extremely favorable repercussions among local educators.

General Publications

The Statistical Data Brochure for 1962
Annual Report on Activities in 1961 (Hebrew and English)
History of ORT and Its Activities in Israel (second edition)
No. 21 of the Bi-lingual Bulletin
The first issue of the information bulletin entitled "ORT News"

Important Visitors

The number of visitors to our schools increases every year. Among the visitors were personalities in key positions of Israeli public life and economy, heads of state of friendly countries, community leaders and friends of ORT from the USA, Latin America, western Europe and South Africa, as well as numerous tourists, whose visit to our schools was part of their schedule.

Most of the visitors were channelled to Yad-Syngalowski (Syngalowski Memorial Center) and the Nathanya Center, which arouses great interest especially among African visitors who like to see the courses offered to their own students. The stream of visitors was also considerable in the Givatayim Technicum, the schools for laboratory assistants and carpentry in Ramat-Gan and the Jerusalem Center.

We wish to enumerate here the names of Israeli Government representatives and VIP's who came to Israel as guests of the government :

H. M. Mwambutsa IV, King of Burundi
Dr. W. Tubman, President of Liberia
Mr. David Daku, President of the Central African Republic
Mr. Viggo Kampmann, former Prime Minister of Denmark
Mr. Tage Erlander, Prime Minister of Sweden
Dr. Williams, Prime Minister of Trinidad
Dr. Jawara, Prime Minister of Gambia
Mr. Sigurd Halvorsen, Chairman of the Refugee Council in Norway
Mr. Einar Nielsen, Vice-President of the Labor Federation, Denmark
Mr. Jean Treina, Member of the State Council of Geneva, Switzerland
Mr. Habib Nafeci, Deputy Director of Technical Training of the
Ministry of Education of Iran
A delegation from the European Common Market
Mr. Abba Eban, Minister of Education and Culture of Israel
Mr. Yigal Alon, Minister of Labor
Mr. Pinhas Sapir, Minister of Trade and Industry
Mr. Elia Sasson, Minister of Posts
Mr. Dov Joseph, Minister of Justice
Mr. B. Shitreet, Minister of Police
Mr. T. Kolleck, Director General of the Prime Minister's Office
Mr. A. Messer, Director General of the Ministry of Labor
Dr. T. Rinott, Director General of the Ministry of Education and Culture

Support from the Central Office

Our program is made possible by close contact with ORT's Central Office in Geneva. It is our source for equipment; this means technical advice and research into sources of supply all over the world in order to get what we need when we need it.

The Technical Pedagogical Department has provided us with curricula, blueprints, didactic material, technical literature and has helped us to solve specific problems by using its experience in other countries.

We wish to stress especially the help granted to us to provide additional study opportunities for our teachers, i. e., they are able to go abroad on study trips, in-service training or for special courses.

Twenty-five alumni of the Central Institute for the Training of Instructors are employed in various teaching posts in our schools. Some occupy key posts such as : Mr. Kimmelman, director of the Mechanics Section of the Syngalowski Memorial Center; Mr. D. Brayer, director of the school in Ashkelon; and Mr. Eliel, administrative manager of the secondary-vocational school in Givatayim.

We also have to emphasize the special importance of visits by Mr. Max Braude, director-general of the World ORT Union, and Mr. David Alberstein, chief of operations, who came repeatedly and discussed problems of development and implementation of projects, both from the technical and the budgetary point of view.

Construction During 1962

School	Building carried out by :	
	ORT	Municipalities
Syngalowski Memorial Center	960 m ²	
Nathanya	2,820 m ² *)	
Givatayim		1,510 m ²
Jerusalem	160 m ²	
Rehovoth		220 m ²
Ramat-Gan (textiles)		300 m ²
Ramat-Gan (carpentry/cabinetmaking)		200 m ²
Ramat-Gan (apprenticeship)		370 m ²
Ramleh	160 m ²	
Ashkelon		450 m ²
Herzliah		1,200 m ²
Holon		750 m ²
Kfar-Saba		620 m ²
Affuleh		590 m ²
	<hr/> 4,100 m ²	<hr/> 6,210 m ² <hr/>

*) Constructions in Nathanya included an additional floor to the dormitory building for African students; an additional floor for the electro-mechanics building; and an additional floor on the dining room building for the school for tourism, constructed with government financial aid.

THROUGHOUT ISRAEL, THE STUDENT TURNOVER DURING 1962 WAS 16,277 AND THE STUDENT BODY AS OF JANUARY 1, 1963, WAS 11,414.

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

When looking back on the year 1962 we can stress with pride and satisfaction that we have never had a year which brought us so much success on all fronts.

Social Assistance Programs

Our lunch program has reached peak figures. Thirty-five hundred students were provided with a warm meal daily. As a new feature we included the three apprenticeship centers in Jerusalem, Jaffa and Ramat-Gan in our luncheon scheme. Breakfast and light snacks have been served in Nathanya and Jerusalem, and a glass of milk free of charge to all students in the metal departments was given.

Dinning room equipment for the apprenticeship schools in Jerusalem, Jaffa and Ramat-Gan has been purchased and some of the equipment in the other schools renewed.

Two sets of work clothes have been provided in many cases and travelling expenses for a large number of needy students were covered by us. As in previous years we had to give financial help to a number of desperate cases who needed lodging. In special cases we even granted scholarships to brilliant students of poor means, in order to enable them to continue their studies.

Health Program

Our medical services have reached a high standard. Medical supervision and care to all ORT students has been provided. The program includes : regular checkups, X-ray examinations, eye and lung examinations, typhoid, anti-tuberculosis and anti-tetanus shots. A considerable stock of necessary drugs, especially for first-aid treatment, was provided to every school. New clinics were equipped in the Holon school, carpentry and laboratory schools in Ramat-Gan and the apprenticeship centers in Jerusalem, Jaffa and Ramat-Gan. More hours for doctors and nurses to take care of the increased number of students had to be granted. Glasses, orthopedic shoes and appliances and hearing aids were supplied to needy students. The Jerusalem and Nathanya schools have their own dental care departments and every student undergoes regular treatment.

Athletics Program

We provided complete sports facilities in Jerusalem and are planning now to start building in our Herzliah school. Sports equipment in all schools was renewed. The budget for the gym lessons for the girl students was given by WISORT.

Vacation Program

Our annual, by now traditional, vacation camp during the hot summer months is always a success. Because of the increased number of students participating, two camps were held last year : Havatzelet Hasharon and Tantura. Two hundred and fifty students from the various schools enjoyed two happy weeks with bathing, hiking and other activities accompanied by good nutritious food. Paid vacations for convalescing students in rest homes, during the course of the school year, were granted.

Cultural and Recreation Program

In our Jerusalem and Nathanya centers, club rooms, permitting the students to prepare their lessons after school hours in the right atmosphere with special instructors and teachers, were maintained and enlarged. Though expensive, this service is most essential, especially in Jerusalem where so many children come from poor families without the facilities to study at home. They stay at school until 4 p. m. and from 4 p. m. to 8 p. m. in our club room.

In our libraries we added a large amount of books and purchased new book cases. Chess clubs, group folk dancing, arts and music clubs, and choirs have been organized.

Activities

A steady increase of membership can be reported in all our chapters, owing to added activities in 1962. More successful than ever was the fashion show with its outstanding models and the beautiful atmosphere of the Tel-Aviv Sheraton Hotel. Monthly lectures, a theater performance in a Jaffa nightclub, membership teas, bridge-tea-parties, visits to ORT schools combined with excursions to historic sights, were arranged. Lotteries in Tel-Aviv, Ramat-Gan and Jerusalem were organized and brought substantial income.

Our last event in 1962 was a new feature; a flower show and demonstration in flower arrangements held at the Sheraton Hotel with 500 people attending, given free of charge by Mrs. Edith Silverman, a new immigrant from South Africa. This turned out to be a most successful financial and social event, bringing excellent reviews in the local press, and therefore, a most important campaign for WISORT.

We are confident that in 1963 we shall succeed in expanding our services for our students and shall do our utmost to increase local fund raising.

THE MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS SUPPLY AGENTS
OF ORT ISRAEL CORPORATION LIMITED

In addition to facilitating the supply of machines and tools to artisans and to distributing the technical books published by ORT Israel, our corporation assumed an additional task in 1962 : the organization of a special department for local fund raising.

Supply of Machinery

Israel's import policy has caused an overflow of cheap machinery on the market. Because of its inferior quality it often proved unsatisfactory to many artisans. Our corporation has continued to import equipment of the highest quality from Switzerland and from the United States but obviously had to charge slightly higher prices than those of the local market. During this last year our corporation has supplied an important quantity of sewing machines (Singer, Bernina, Union, Chandler, etc.), knitting machines (Dubied, Knittax), weaving machines, carpentry machines, etc.

An impressive number of former customers who were able to start in business thanks to ORT are now the proprietors of successful workshops, employing tens and sometimes hundreds of workers. To cite a few examples :

Mr. D.K., former prisoner in a Nazi concentration camp, received his first knitting machine on credit from us. He is now a well-known knitwear manufacturer, employing several hundred workers with exports in 1961 of over \$ 200,000.

Mr. C. emigrated from Hungary in 1957 without any knowledge of Hebrew and without any contracts; needed an interpreter to purchase his first knitting machine from ORT Tool Supply; and is now the proprietor of an important knitwear manufacturing firm near Tel-Aviv.

Mr. Menachem B.D., a former ORT student in Italy and escapee from a concentration camp, obtained his first knitting machine from us fourteen years ago when he immigrated to Israel. Last year he exported over \$ 100,000 worth of knitwear over and above his domestic sales.

Technical Books of ORT Israel

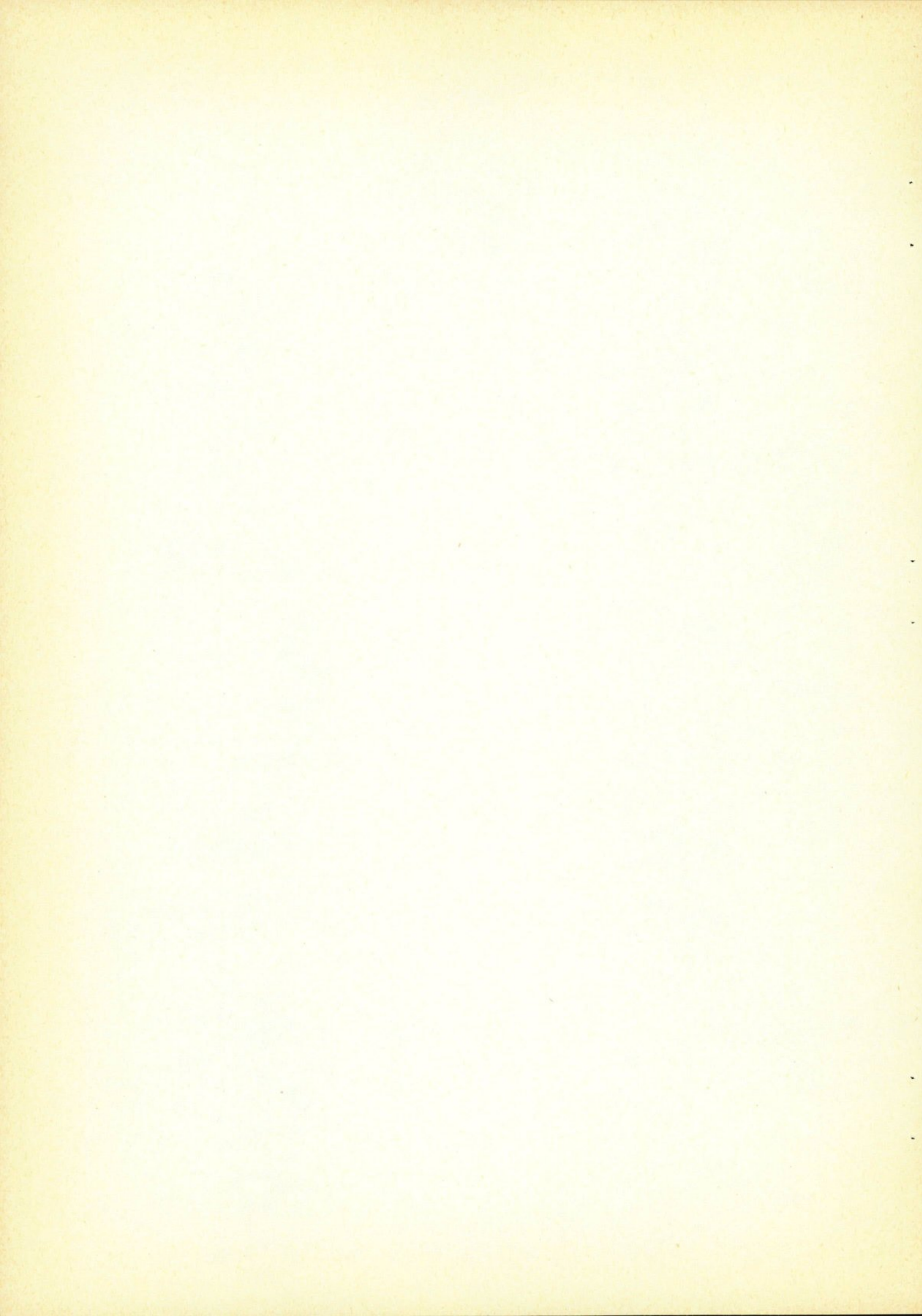
Our corporation has also published a catalogue of ORT books in Hebrew. During the past year, two editions of the books on dressmaking and fashion history have been sold out.

The book, The Calculation of Quantities in the Building Works by L. Shnir, has considerably helped Israeli engineers, technicians, workmen and students of the Haifa Technicum and students of ORT and other vocational schools in their daily work. At the end of 1962, ORT Israel published a book on Diesel Motors which had good sales. This year's sale of ORT Israel technical books amounted to I£30,000.

Donations and Scholarship Contributions

Our corporation started this task in June 1962. Many important industrialists paid membership dues to "Friends of ORT Israel". Many scholarship contributions were received from local industry with the help of Mr. Meir Berger, a member of the ORT Israel committee. The prospects of these efforts are good and our corporation intends to develop them during the coming year.

I R A N



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Economic Situation

Despite the energetic measures to stabilize the country's economy, it has remained stagnant. Nevertheless, some improvements in the Bazaar were discerned some time ago.

The Jews of Iran were particularly affected, for they have invested heavily in construction and real estate. In both, gravely affected by the economic crisis of the last two years, conditions continue to deteriorate.

Pattern of Network and Enrollment

The opening of the two centers of Primary Manual Training and a new accelerated training class in cutting and sewing marked a further development of our activities in 1962. The beginning of the school year in September attracted a much greater number of boys and girls to our schools than in the past. There are now 1,631 students in our school as against 1,238 at the end of 1961, an increase of 31.7%.

Our school system comprises the following eight schools :

Central School for Boys

This is the largest school in our network. There are 337 students, including 131 boarders. After the three-year course, students are prepared to take vocational and technical examinations. The first are at the level of the vocational aptitude certificate and the second correspond to the industrial training diploma. The skills taught are precision mechanics, electro- and auto-mechanics.

After a thorough study of the labor market we have decided to establish a section of refrigeration technicians and appropriate premises were built. ORT is the first organization in Iran to train specialists in refrigeration -- a field of vital importance in hot countries.

Vocational and Technical School for Girls

This year the enrollment totalled 150, an increase of 43% over 1961. This increase is a testimony to ORT's efforts and it also reflects an evolution in the attitude of the Jewish population in Iran towards the emancipation

of women. In this case, too, ORT's efforts are of considerable importance. The school has ten classes divided as follows :

- a) A three-year course in cutting and sewing with a fourth year provided for a further specialization of some pupils;
- b) Accelerated short-term course (nine months) in cutting and sewing for holders of the ninth year certificate;
- c) A bi-lingual secretary section (Persian and English). This is a three-year course for girls with a good cultural background. It comprises general and technical subjects necessary for various types of secretarial work.

Hair Dressing Course

This two-year course is given in the building of our central office. Therefore, only a small group of students can be admitted every two years. In 1962 there were 16 students in the second-year class. To take care of constantly increasing applications for admission and to fill the existing gap we plan to build an up-to-date hair dressing salon the the premises of the— school for girls.

Primary Manual Training Centers

Alliance Israelite

The workshop was enlarged and we were thus enabled to develop and improve its equipment.

There are 210 students in this school, all boys.

Otzar Hatorah

As in the past, Otzar students have to work on the premises of the Alliance school. For a long time we have been trying to provide this school with premises of its own. Our efforts were successful for, in the near future, such premises, built according to our specifications, will be ready for occupancy.

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Korech

The school has a fine new building which has enabled us to improve further the Primary Manual Training classes and to stimulate interest in them among the relatively well-to-do social classes. Only a few years ago it would have been inconceivable for Korech school students to continue their studies with ORT and become technicians. Now, however, this is a reality for a growing number of students.

The student body of the school comprises 305 boys and 299 girls.

Rouhi Shade

Because of our success in Primary Manual Training, the school administration has requested us to establish two workshops. The request was approved and the workshops have been functioning since April 1962.

The school is attended by 52 boys and 32 girls.

Israeli School

There is a large Israeli community in Teheran and therefore it became necessary to open a Hebrew primary and secondary school. We have also been designated as the organization to handle this school's vocational training.

The school enrollment totals 18 boys and 62 girls.

Examination Results and Placement

Our academic and technical courses have been improved and enlarged by taking advantage of latest developments. Better results and discipline in classes and workshops have followed. Another development is more rigorous selection of students. It is encouraging to note that the students themselves agree with this, for they understand that this is being done to improve their chances in the future.

Their comprehension is clearly illustrated by the final examination results : 88.8% passed.

In 1961, 88 students were awarded diplomas. In spite of a generally unfavorable economic situation, new local light industry enterprises absorbed all our graduates.

Heretofore, professional qualifications were not considered important in Iran; now, however, their value is fully understood and they have become a decisive element in the employment of technicians.

Most of our diploma-holding mechanics and electricians work in such branches of industry as ARJ, general mechanics, plastics, cardboard making, etc., and some of them hold responsible jobs.

Twelve of our students in electro-mechanics were thoroughly interviewed, tested and engaged by ERRES, a Dutch firm engaged in radio assembly.

Most of the students in the automobile mechanics section found employment in different garages while others went into business for themselves.

Many of our girls' school graduates easily found well-paying jobs in the leading dressmaking establishments of Teheran; others opened their own shops, taking advantage of lower prices and time-payment plans of the Singer Sewing Machine Company.

We note with satisfaction that for the time time several graduates of our boys' technical school were admitted to the Teheran Polytechnical Institute.

Alumni Association

In the course of this year we have organized an alumni association of ORT in Iran. This action has been fully supported and welcomed by our graduates, boys and girls. At the general assembly of the association, held on May 18, the alumni elected an active committee under the chairmanship of an Anières graduate. Since then, the committee has organized a festival, arranged lectures with films, formed teams in various sports, published a magazine, arranged a distribution of prizes for the end of the school year, etc.

Production Program

We continue to improve existing installations and premises as part of a general "renovation" scheme.

Student electricians do repair and replacement work; they have improved lighting and maintained mechanical and laboratory equipment. In three months, they installed the entire lighting system, power plant and switchboards of the new boarding school with a total area of 3,000 m².

In addition to the various utilitarian items manufactured by student mechanics, they have produced two tube-bending machines, four rocking levers, 12 surface plates and 12 tube-shaping machines. Two ten-ton hydraulic presses will be built during the 1962/63 school year.

N O R T H A F R I C A

A L G E R I A

The ORT schools were established in Algeria in 1947 when there was a Jewish population of 150,000. From May 5, 1947, when the first school was inaugurated, our program expanded continuously in the three principal cities -- Algiers and Oran with 30,000 Jews each, and Constantine with 15,000.

Five schools were established in all, providing complete training in 12 different skills to hundreds of boys and girls. They rapidly achieved recognition as among the finest private vocational schools from officials of the Education and Labor Ministries and, therefore, have received considerable official support, financial and moral.

Despite the developments which took place since 1954, our schools continued to function normally. This was due to the apolitical character of ORT and to the devotion, courage and professional pride of our staff who succeeded in isolating our schools and pupils from outside disturbances.

Nevertheless, the mass exodus of the Jewish community in Algeria obliged us to interrupt our activities, at least temporarily, at the end of the school year.

Organization of the School Network

On January 1, 1962, insufficient enrollment caused us to close the course of electricians in Constantine.

The following courses and workshops were operating :

Algiers

Boys : electricians, precision mechanics, industrial design.

Girls : five sections of various grades of office work from typist to executive secretary.

Constantine

Boys : fitting school for the CAP examination.

Girls : shorthand and typing.

Apprenticeship placement service.

Oran

A school for electricians.

In February, the third class of the fitters school in Constantine was closed and the two remaining pupils sent to a public school. The following month, all ORT activity ceased in the city with the departure of almost all the pupils and teachers.

In May, the students in the final classes in Algiers and Oran were able to complete their studies.

The school year ended in June, a few days before the regular date.

Number of Students

On January 1, 1962, there were 289 pupils in our schools. They were divided as follows :

Algiers	111 boys and 72 girls
Constantine	49 boys and 15 girls
Oran	42 boys

Examinations

Because of political conditions, the CAP examinations could not be held. But most of our electrician candidates were able to take the examination thanks to the friendly cooperation of the ORT school and of the education authorities in Marseilles. The great majority passed the exam.

The final examinations for adults given by the Ministry of Labor were, however, held with complete success for the ORT candidates in industrial design, the only ones who took it.

Social Services

The unsettled conditions and attendant violence made social service particularly important : the school canteen was open until the last day, making it possible for our pupils to avoid unnecessary trips; cash scholarships were given to those who needed them; contributions were made to boarding expenses -- where necessary -- for those living outside Algiers.

As in the past, the greater part of these expenses were covered by the contribution of Women's American ORT.

Problems and Difficulties

We have deliberately omitted discussion of such problems as production in the schools and pedagogy since they were not significant during the short period of our operation.

The same observation can be made about the activity of our committees whose members were otherwise occupied. Mention must, however, be made of the devotion of the president of the committee and of the president of the women's committee who were with our pupils and staff at the most critical moments.

Present Staff Situation

Most of those who wished to remain within ORT are now working for French ORT, which had to expand considerably to take care of the influx of the Algerians, or -- as is the case of one -- for the Central Office in Geneva.

Present State of the Schools (Buildings and Equipment)

The buildings and equipment of four of our schools escaped practically unscathed from the struggle. Unfortunately, the fifth school -- the girls' school in Algiers -- was partially burnt in June, during the period when the European extremists were trying to destroy all public buildings. The boys' school in Algiers was the object of an "administrative inquiry" from July to October which gave access only to those with a police permit. The permit is no longer necessary.

A small amount of the equipment from the Constantine school has been moved to Marseilles.

DURING 1962, 299 PUPILS IN ALL ATTENDED OUR INSTITUTIONS.

MOROCCO

School Network

Following re-organization, the center of our school system is now located in Casablanca. Students from the Tetouan and Marrakech schools have been transferred to the boys' and girls' schools in Ain-Sebaa and Val d'Anfa.

The following are now in operation :

Boys' Schools in Ain-Sebaa
Girls' Schools in Val d'Anfa
Center for Basic Education
Institute for Deaf Mutes
Employers' Apprenticeship Service

In Tetouan we continue to maintain Primary Manual Training courses at the Ittihad school and in Casablanca a similar center is in operation at the Bengio orphanage.

Ain-Sebaa Center

At the beginning of the school year there were 607 students in the following 25 classes :

Ten first-year classes in general education, electricity and mechanics

One first-year class in architectural design

Eight second-year classes in general mechanics and electricity

Six third-year classes in mechanics, electricity and architectural design.

Approximately 75% of the students are boarders. As in the past, there is a school bus service for the 142 day pupils.

The subjects taught are:

Mechanical Section

fitting
turning
milling

Important Visitors

The number of visitors to our schools increases every year. Among the visitors were personalities in key positions of Israeli public life and economy, heads of state of friendly countries, community leaders and friends of ORT from the USA, Latin America, western Europe and South Africa, as well as numerous tourists, whose visit to our schools was part of their schedule.

Most of the visitors were channelled to Yad-Syngalowski (Syngalowski Memorial Center) and the Nathanya Center, which arouses great interest especially among African visitors who like to see the courses offered to their own students. The stream of visitors was also considerable in the Givatayim Technicum, the schools for laboratory assistants and carpentry in Ramat-Gan and the Jerusalem Center.

We wish to enumerate here the names of Israeli Government representatives and VIP's who came to Israel as guests of the government :

H. M. Mwambutsa IV, King of Burundi
Dr. W. Tubman, President of Liberia
Mr. David Daku, President of the Central African Republic
Mr. Viggo Kampmann, former Prime Minister of Denmark
Mr. Tage Erlander, Prime Minister of Sweden
Dr. Williams, Prime Minister of Trinidad
Dr. Jawara, Prime Minister of Gambia
Mr. Sigurd Halvorsen, Chairman of the Refugee Council in Norway
Mr. Einar Nielsen, Vice-President of the Labor Federation, Denmark
Mr. Jean Treina, Member of the State Council of Geneva, Switzerland
Mr. Habib Nafeci, Deputy Director of Technical Training of the
Ministry of Education of Iran
A delegation from the European Common Market
Mr. Abba Eban, Minister of Education and Culture of Israel
Mr. Yigal Alon, Minister of Labor
Mr. Pinhas Sapir, Minister of Trade and Industry
Mr. Elia Sasson, Minister of Posts
Mr. Dov Joseph, Minister of Justice
Mr. B. Shitreet, Minister of Police
Mr. T. Kolley, Director General of the Prime Minister's Office
Mr. A. Messer, Director General of the Ministry of Labor
Dr. T. Rinott, Director General of the Ministry of Education and Culture

Support from the Central Office

Our program is made possible by close contact with ORT's Central Office in Geneva. It is our source for equipment; this means technical advice and research into sources of supply all over the world in order to get what we need when we need it.

The Technical Pedagogical Department has provided us with curricula, blueprints, didactic material, technical literature and has helped us to solve specific problems by using its experience in other countries.

We wish to stress especially the help granted to us to provide additional study opportunities for our teachers, i. e., they are able to go abroad on study trips, in-service training or for special courses.

Twenty-five alumni of the Central Institute for the Training of Instructors are employed in various teaching posts in our schools. Some occupy key posts such as : Mr. Kimmelman, director of the Mechanics Section of the Syngalowski Memorial Center; Mr. D. Brayer, director of the school in Ashkelon; and Mr. Eliel, administrative manager of the secondary-vocational school in Givatayim.

We also have to emphasize the special importance of visits by Mr. Max Braude, director-general of the World ORT Union, and Mr. David Alberstein, chief of operations, who came repeatedly and discussed problems of development and implementation of projects, both from the technical and the budgetary point of view.

Construction During 1962

School	Building carried out by :	
	ORT	Municipalities
Syngalowski Memorial Center	960 m ²	
Nathanya	2,820 m ² *)	
Givatayim		1,510 m ²
Jerusalem	160 m ²	
Rehovoth		220 m ²
Ramat-Gan (textiles)		300 m ²
Ramat-Gan (carpentry/cabinetmaking)		200 m ²
Ramat-Gan (apprenticeship)		370 m ²
Ramleh	160 m ²	
Ashkelon		450 m ²
Herzliah		1,200 m ²
Holon		750 m ²
Kfar-Saba		620 m ²
Affuleh		590 m ²
	<hr/> 4,100 m ² <hr/>	<hr/> 6,210 m ² <hr/>

*) Constructions in Nathanya included an additional floor to the dormitory building for African students; an additional floor for the electro-mechanics building; and an additional floor on the dining room building for the school for tourism, constructed with government financial aid.

THROUGHOUT ISRAEL, THE STUDENT TURNOVER DURING 1962 WAS 16,277 AND THE STUDENT BODY AS OF JANUARY 1, 1963, WAS 11,414.

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

When looking back on the year 1962 we can stress with pride and satisfaction that we have never had a year which brought us so much success on all fronts.

Social Assistance Programs

Our lunch program has reached peak figures. Thirty-five hundred students were provided with a warm meal daily. As a new feature we included the three apprenticeship centers in Jerusalem, Jaffa and Ramat-Gan in our luncheon scheme. Breakfast and light snacks have been served in Nathanya and Jerusalem, and a glass of milk free of charge to all students in the metal departments was given.

Dinning room equipment for the apprenticeship schools in Jerusalem, Jaffa and Ramat-Gan has been purchased and some of the equipment in the other schools renewed.

Two sets of work clothes have been provided in many cases and travelling expenses for a large number of needy students were covered by us. As in previous years we had to give financial help to a number of desperate cases who needed lodging. In special cases we even granted scholarships to brilliant students of poor means, in order to enable them to continue their studies.

Health Program

Our medical services have reached a high standard. Medical supervision and care to all ORT students has been provided. The program includes : regular checkups, X-ray examinations, eye and lung examinations, typhoid, anti-tuberculosis and anti-tetanus shots. A considerable stock of necessary drugs, especially for first-aid treatment, was provided to every school. New clinics were equipped in the Holon school, carpentry and laboratory schools in Ramat-Gan and the apprenticeship centers in Jerusalem, Jaffa and Ramat-Gan. More hours for doctors and nurses to take care of the increased number of students had to be granted. Glasses, orthopedic shoes and appliances and hearing aids were supplied to needy students. The Jerusalem and Nathanya schools have their own dental care departments and every student undergoes regular treatment.

Athletics Program

We provided complete sports facilities in Jerusalem and are planning now to start building in our Herzliah school. Sports equipment in all schools was renewed. The budget for the gym lessons for the girl students was given by WISORT.

Vacation Program

Our annual, by now traditional, vacation camp during the hot summer months is always a success. Because of the increased number of students participating, two camps were held last year : Havatzelet Hasharon and Tantura. Two hundred and fifty students from the various schools enjoyed two happy weeks with bathing, hiking and other activities accompanied by good nutritious food. Paid vacations for convalescing students in rest homes, during the course of the school year, were granted.

Cultural and Recreation Program

In our Jerusalem and Nathanya centers, club rooms, permitting the students to prepare their lessons after school hours in the right atmosphere with special instructors and teachers, were maintained and enlarged. Though expensive, this service is most essential, especially in Jerusalem where so many children come from poor families without the facilities to study at home. They stay at school until 4 p. m. and from 4 p. m. to 8 p. m. in our club room.

In our libraries we added a large amount of books and purchased new book cases. Chess clubs, group folk dancing, arts and music clubs, and choirs have been organized.

Activities

A steady increase of membership can be reported in all our chapters, owing to added activities in 1962. More successful than ever was the fashion show with its outstanding models and the beautiful atmosphere of the Tel-Aviv Sheraton Hotel. Monthly lectures, a theater performance in a Jaffa nightclub, membership teas, bridge-tea-parties, visits to ORT schools combined with excursions to historic sights, were arranged. Lotteries in Tel-Aviv, Ramat-Gan and Jerusalem were organized and brought substantial income.

Our last event in 1962 was a new feature; a flower show and demonstration in flower arrangements held at the Sheraton Hotel with 500 people attending, given free of charge by Mrs. Edith Silverman, a new immigrant from South Africa. This turned out to be a most successful financial and social event, bringing excellent reviews in the local press, and therefore, a most important campaign for WISORT.

We are confident that in 1963 we shall succeed in expanding our services for our students and shall do our utmost to increase local fund raising.

THE MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS SUPPLY AGENTS OF ORT ISRAEL CORPORATION LIMITED

In addition to facilitating the supply of machines and tools to artisans and to distributing the technical books published by ORT Israel, our corporation assumed an additional task in 1962 : the organization of a special department for local fund raising.

Supply of Machinery

Israel's import policy has caused an overflow of cheap machinery on the market. Because of its inferior quality it often proved unsatisfactory to many artisans. Our corporation has continued to import equipment of the highest quality from Switzerland and from the United States but obviously had to charge slightly higher prices than those of the local market. During this last year our corporation has supplied an important quantity of sewing machines (Singer, Bernina, Union, Chandler, etc.), knitting machines (Dubied, Knittax), weaving machines, carpentry machines, etc.

An impressive number of former customers who were able to start in business thanks to ORT are now the proprietors of successful workshops, employing tens and sometimes hundreds of workers. To cite a few examples :

Mr. D.K., former prisoner in a Nazi concentration camp, received his first knitting machine on credit from us. He is now a well-known knitwear manufacturer, employing several hundred workers with exports in 1961 of over \$ 200,000.

Mr. C. emigrated from Hungary in 1957 without any knowledge of Hebrew and without any contracts; needed an interpreter to purchase his first knitting machine from ORT Tool Supply; and is now the proprietor of an important knitwear manufacturing firm near Tel-Aviv.

Mr. Menachem B.D., a former ORT student in Italy and escapee from a concentration camp, obtained his first knitting machine from us fourteen years ago when he immigrated to Israel. Last year he exported over \$ 100,000 worth of knitwear over and above his domestic sales.

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In addition to the various utilitarian items manufactured by student mechanics, they have produced two tube-bending machines, four rocking levers, 12 surface plates and 12 tube-shaping machines. Two ten-ton hydraulic presses will be built during the 1962/63 school year.

The work done by the student mechanics was considerably aided by their knowledge of industrial design.

Our welding section, which at the present time is equipped with six work stations, produced 26 work benches, six metal ladders, eight garden benches, 20 desks for typewriters and helped to make metal frames (doors and windows) for our building under construction.

The auto-mechanics workshop was completely renovated; it has an excellent production record. Upper class students repair and service diesel and gas vehicles of private customers.

The advanced courses in our cutting and sewing section are in fact a regular dressmaking establishment working mainly for a private clientele. In addition to their regular work, students have designed and made evening and cocktail dresses and two-piece dresses ordered by and to the complete satisfaction of the Women's American ORT.

Teaching Problems

New measures were taken to coordinate further the development of workshop techniques with the teaching of technical and academic subjects. At our staff meetings on teaching methods and study programs, each teacher and instructor reviews this theme from the point of view of his personal experience. Such meetings are held in the workshops, class or laboratory of the speaker and they form a solid link between faculty members, who are either graduates of the Central ORT Institute in Anières or teachers recruited locally.

Jewish Education

Dr. Eisenberg, in cooperation with the World ORT Union, worked out a Jewish education program which we started to implement from the very beginning of the current school year. Since many of our students wanted to learn Hebrew, we decided to organize -- in addition to the regular school program courses -- three optional evening courses. They are extremely well attended.

Jewish religious and national holidays are celebrated in our schools. Furthermore, we try to provide a richer life for our boarding students by carrying out a cultural and recreational program. The celebration of Oneg Schabbath and other holidays is prepared thoroughly by the headmaster, who has recently arrived from Israel. His training and competence promise an appreciable improvement in the Jewish cultural background of our pupils.

Government Aid

This year, for the first time, we received a subsidy of \$10,000 from the plan organization to help in the equipping of our new refrigeration section. We were also formally promised that, circumstances permitting, the organization will grant us a more substantial subsidy next year.

In addition to the plan aid, CARE mission this year has given us sewing machines, tool sets, wool blankets, flour, powdered milk, vegetable oils, etc., for a total value of \$11,000.

Committees

Both committees (Central ORT-Iran Committee and the Women's Committee) are now working in close cooperation with the administration. Ongoing contact is maintained through monthly meetings. In spite of the continuing economic crisis, the fund raising campaign organized jointly by the two committees yielded encouraging results. Thanks to the untiring devotion of the committee members almost \$7,000 was collected.

Social Service

The AJDC contribution is particularly important : 1) students received four meals daily; 2) the most needy benefited from the annual distribution of shoes, suits, underwear, socks, etc.; 3) bed sheets, bath towels, soap and so forth for the dormitory; 4) a permanent infirmary for our schools which provides for medical control examinations.

Building Program

Our program of restoration and equipment of school premises and workshops was highlighted by the following events :

1.) Building of a new dormitory covering an area of 3,000 m² with up-to-date sanitary installation, an electrical laundry and central heating. Thus 180 students from outlying provinces will live in comfort, in a pleasant family-like atmosphere. There is a big hall on the ground floor for meetings, lectures and the showing of educational films. The building will be inaugurated in April 1963.

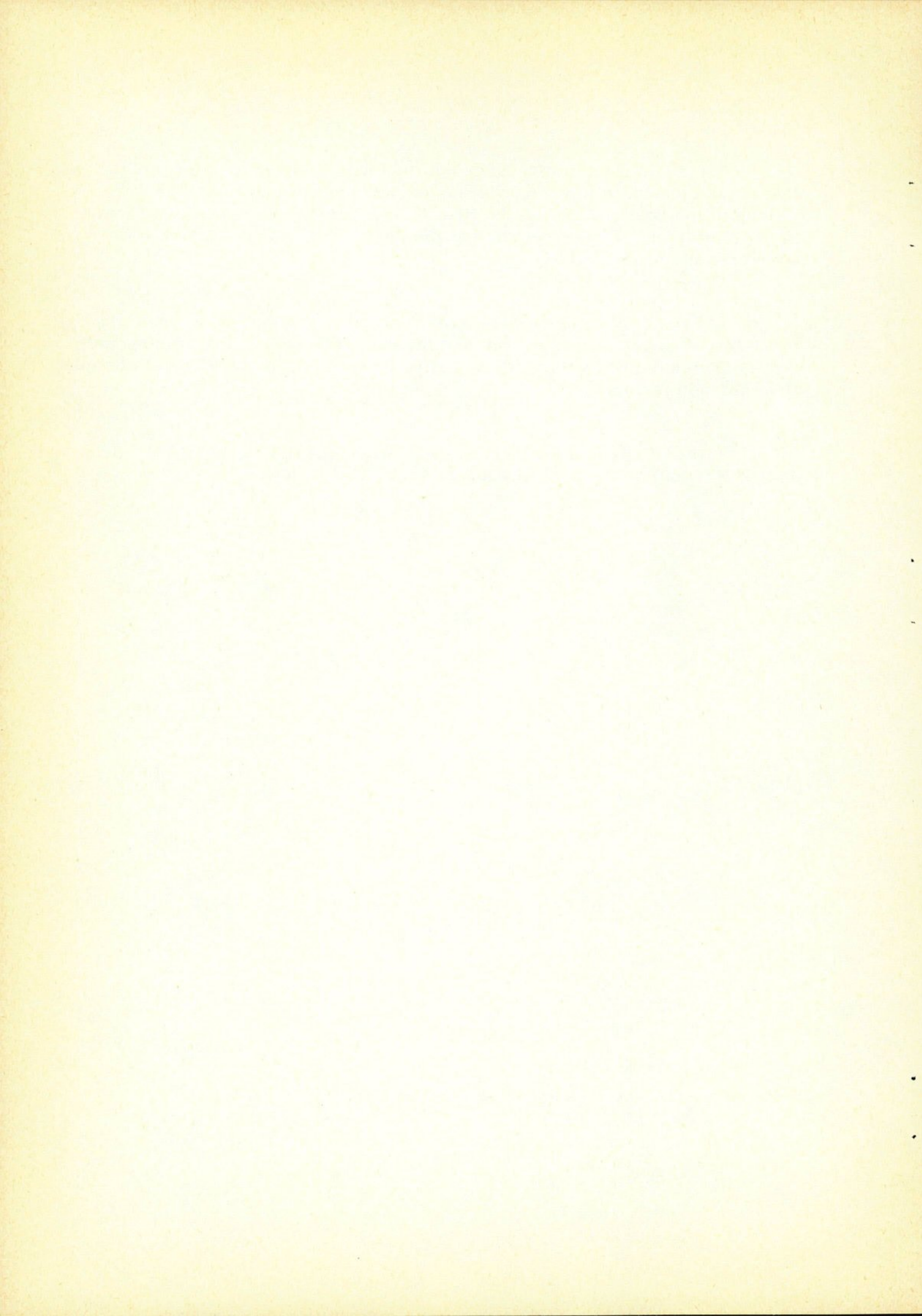
2.) Construction of the premises for the refrigeration section.

3.) The near-completion of the second floor in the girls' school, and the equipment of the hair dressing section, to be housed in a separate wing.

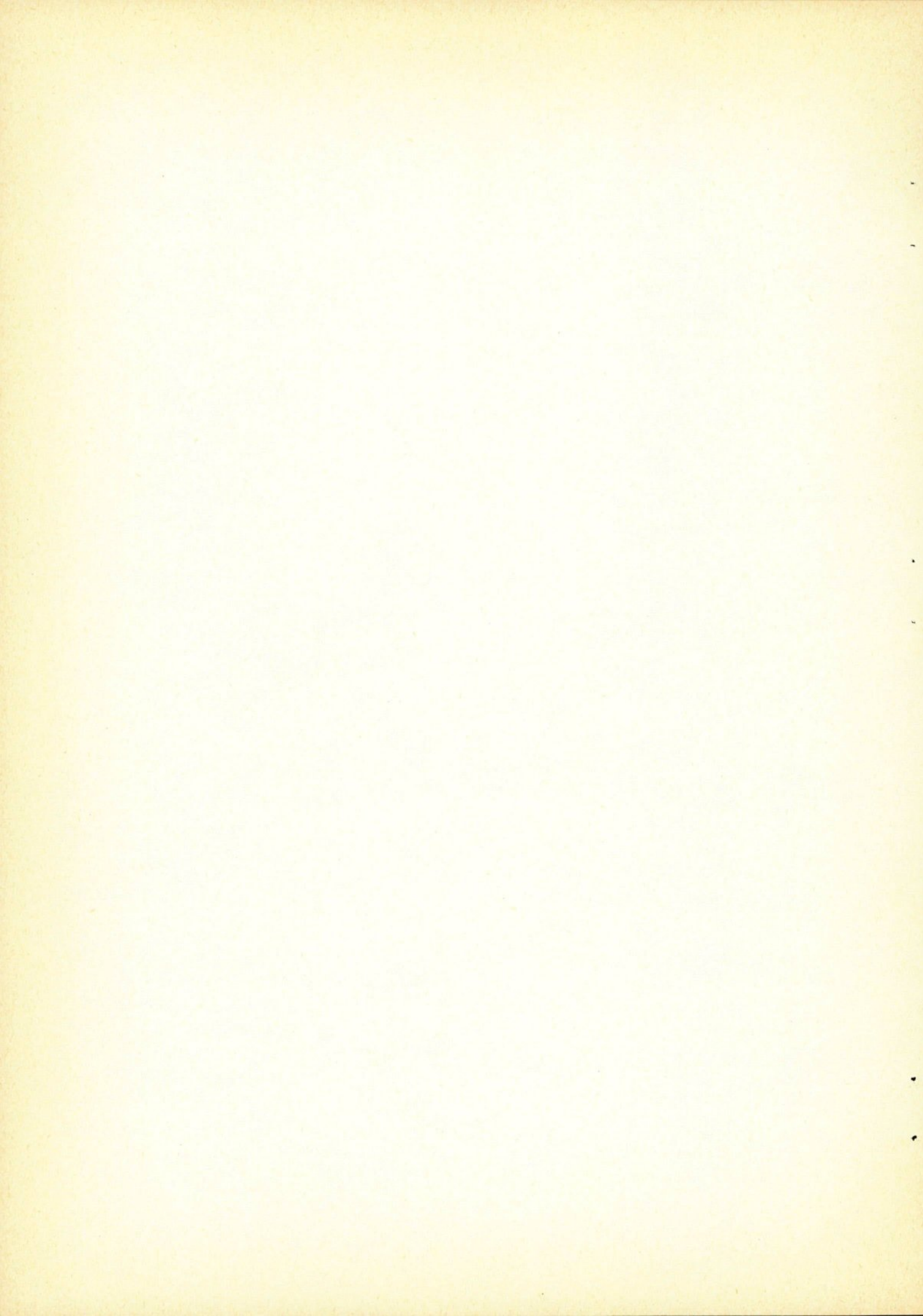
4.) Construction of a large building with a laboratory for metal testing, a modern infirmary, a large welding section and the administrative offices of the boys' school on the first floor, and the central head office on the second floor. It is expected that the head office will move into its new quarters some time in 1963.

We close this report on an optimistic note. There is no doubt that most Jewish young people in Iran are interested in vocational training and that in September 1963 this will be reflected by a greater number of applications for admission.

THROUGHOUT 1962 STUDENT TURNOVER WAS 1,791 AND THE STUDENT BODY AS OF JANUARY 1, 1963, WAS 1,631.



I N D I A



I N D I A

General Remarks

The rapid industrialization in India continues, in particular in the city of Bombay where most of the Indian Jews live; but industrialists complain that the majority of technically qualified men entering industry are only willing and able to do white collar work. There is, therefore, a tremendous need for the sort of practical education which ORT India can give.

During the year 1962 the ORT India Polytechnic was constructed on the grounds of the Sir Elly Kadoorie School. This building will certainly be sufficient for the student body expected within the next two years, during which time it will be possible to decide whether further expansion is necessary. If it is found that the constructed building does not meet ORT India's needs, an additional building can be added on the grounds, or a larger school will be established on the outskirts of Bombay.

School Activity

During 1962 evening classes in English, mathematics and mechanical drawing were started. There have been 42 students attending these classes, many of whom will be attending the full time courses which will be opened in 1963. These evening classes have been conducted by local teachers, but for the workshop theory and practice it will be necessary to recruit teachers from abroad. While the Government of India seems to be aware of the need for technical education, it is reluctant to give permission to foreign organizations to employ their own personnel coming from abroad in India. It is hoped that ORT India will overcome this obstacle and that technical personnel will come to India early in the New Year so that the full time courses can begin.

Fund Raising and Membership

The year 1962 was a successful one for fund raising. The Indian premiere of the film "Tender is the Night" raised over \$8,000 and other substantial contributions were received from individuals as well as from local trusts. New members of the ORT India Committee are Mr. M. Phelops (engineer) and Mr. A. S. Joseph (income tax specialist).

Relations with JDC

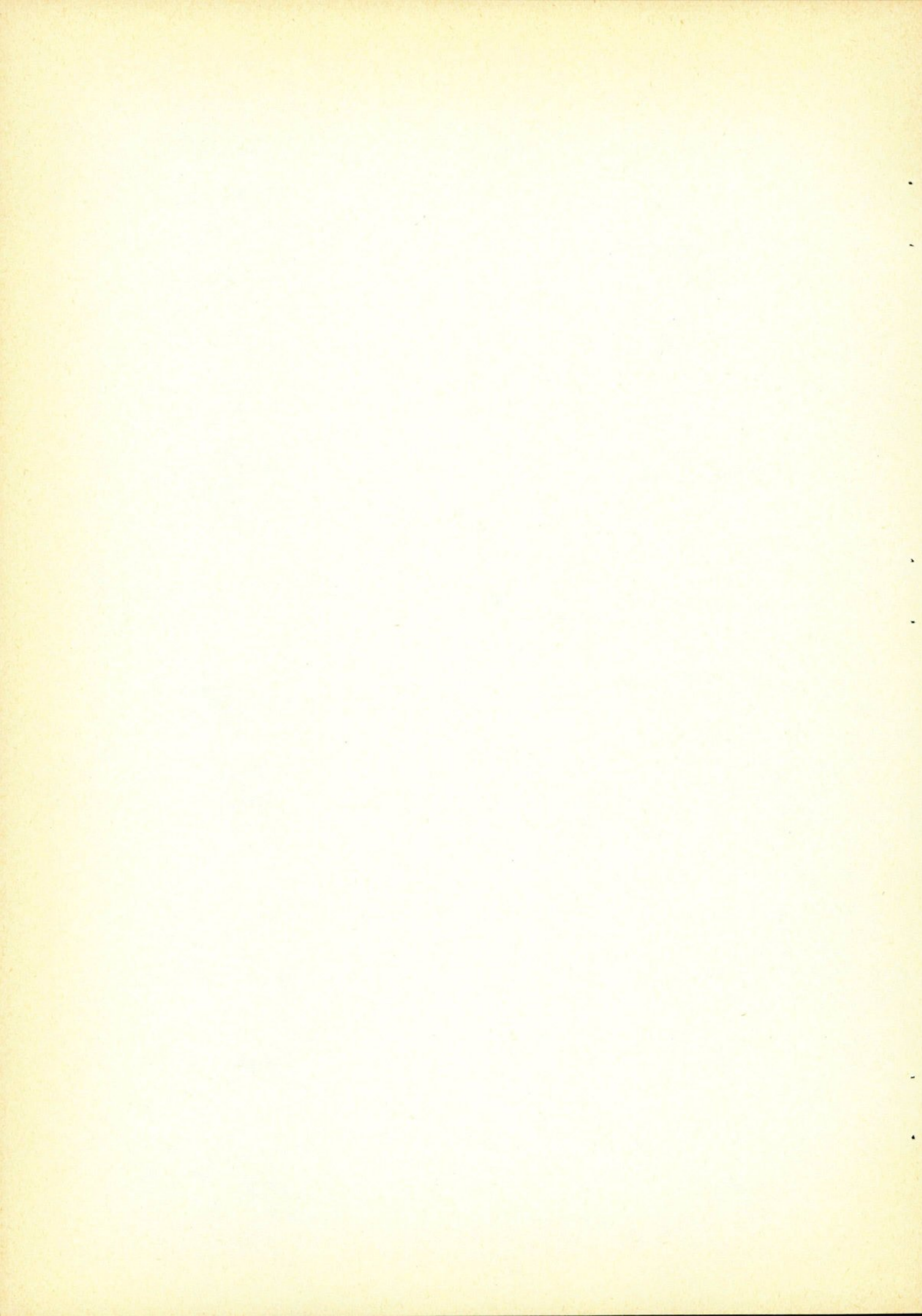
ORT India continued to function in close collaboration with the American Joint Distribution Committee. The director of ORT India, since its conception in 1961, has also been the representative of the AJDC.

Visits

During 1962 ORT India welcomed Dr. and Mrs. William Haber who stayed in Bombay for a few days. Dr. Haber's visit and the work of ORT were featured in the Indian press.

THROUGHOUT INDIA THE STUDENT TURNOVER DURING 1962 WAS 42 AND THE STUDENT BODY AS OF JANUARY 1, 1963, WAS 25.

N O R T H A F R I C A



A L G E R I A

The ORT schools were established in Algeria in 1947 when there was a Jewish population of 150,000. From May 5, 1947, when the first school was inaugurated, our program expanded continuously in the three principal cities -- Algiers and Oran with 30,000 Jews each, and Constantine with 15,000.

Five schools were established in all, providing complete training in 12 different skills to hundreds of boys and girls. They rapidly achieved recognition as among the finest private vocational schools from officials of the Education and Labor Ministries and, therefore, have received considerable official support, financial and moral.

Despite the developments which took place since 1954, our schools continued to function normally. This was due to the apolitical character of ORT and to the devotion, courage and professional pride of our staff who succeeded in isolating our schools and pupils from outside disturbances.

Nevertheless, the mass exodus of the Jewish community in Algeria obliged us to interrupt our activities, at least temporarily, at the end of the school year.

Organization of the School Network

On January 1, 1962, insufficient enrollment caused us to close the course of electricians in Constantine.

The following courses and workshops were operating :

Algiers

Boys : electricians, precision mechanics, industrial design.

Girls : five sections of various grades of office work from typist to executive secretary.

Constantine

Boys : fitting school for the CAP examination.

Girls : shorthand and typing.

Apprenticeship placement service.

Oran

A school for electricians.

In February, the third class of the fitters school in Constantine was closed and the two remaining pupils sent to a public school. The following month, all ORT activity ceased in the city with the departure of almost all the pupils and teachers.

In May, the students in the final classes in Algiers and Oran were able to complete their studies.

The school year ended in June, a few days before the regular date.

Number of Students

On January 1, 1962, there were 289 pupils in our schools. They were divided as follows :

Algiers	111 boys and 72 girls
Constantine	49 boys and 15 girls
Oran	42 boys

Examinations

Because of political conditions, the CAP examinations could not be held. But most of our electrician candidates were able to take the examination thanks to the friendly cooperation of the ORT school and of the education authorities in Marseilles. The great majority passed the exam.

The final examinations for adults given by the Ministry of Labor were, however, held with complete success for the ORT candidates in industrial design, the only ones who took it.

Social Services

The unsettled conditions and attendant violence made social service particularly important : the school canteen was open until the last day, making it possible for our pupils to avoid unnecessary trips; cash scholarships were given to those who needed them; contributions were made to boarding expenses -- where necessary -- for those living outside Algiers.

As in the past, the greater part of these expenses were covered by the contribution of Women's American ORT.

Problems and Difficulties

We have deliberately omitted discussion of such problems as production in the schools and pedagogy since they were not significant during the short period of our operation.

The same observation can be made about the activity of our committees whose members were otherwise occupied. Mention must, however, be made of the devotion of the president of the committee and of the president of the women's committee who were with our pupils and staff at the most critical moments.

Present Staff Situation

Most of those who wished to remain within ORT are now working for French ORT, which had to expand considerably to take care of the influx of the Algerians, or -- as is the case of one -- for the Central Office in Geneva.

Present State of the Schools (Buildings and Equipment)

The buildings and equipment of four of our schools escaped practically unscathed from the struggle. Unfortunately, the fifth school -- the girls' school in Algiers -- was partially burnt in June, during the period when the European extremists were trying to destroy all public buildings. The boys' school in Algiers was the object of an "administrative inquiry" from July to October which gave access only to those with a police permit. The permit is no longer necessary.

A small amount of the equipment from the Constantine school has been moved to Marseilles.

DURING 1962, 299 PUPILS IN ALL ATTENDED OUR INSTITUTIONS.

M O R O C C O

School Network

Following re-organization, the center of our school system is now located in Casablanca. Students from the Tetouan and Marrakech schools have been transferred to the boys' and girls' schools in Ain-Sebaa and Val d'Anfa.

The following are now in operation :

Boys' Schools in Ain-Sebaa
Girls' Schools in Val d'Anfa
Center for Basic Education
Institute for Deaf Mutes
Employers' Apprenticeship Service

In Tetouan we continue to maintain Primary Manual Training courses at the Ittihad school and in Casablanca a similar center is in operation at the Bengio orphanage.

Ain-Sebaa Center

At the beginning of the school year there were 607 students in the following 25 classes :

Ten first-year classes in general education, electricity and mechanics

One first-year class in architectural design

Eight second-year classes in general mechanics and electricity

Six third-year classes in mechanics, electricity and architectural design.

Approximately 75% of the students are boarders. As in the past, there is a school bus service for the 142 day pupils.

The subjects taught are:

Mechanical Section

fitting
turning
milling

Electrical Section

electro-mechanics
fitting and assembling
telephone technicians

Architectural Design Section

Due to changes in ministerial requirements, we were obliged to discontinue classes in mechanics and auto body work in the mechanical section, and in technical drawing and radio in the electricity group. Diplomas in radio, automobile mechanics and technical drawing will now be awarded after the completion of a general course in the mechanical or electricity group and a fourth year of specialized studies.

Furthermore, we had to convert classes in airplane and motor car engines as well as in technical drawing into general mechanics classes and replace radio classes by general instruction in electricity.

But we have kept the equipment used to teach these subjects since it may be useful for the fourth year classes of specialized instruction. Electricity workshops had to be completely re-equipped to meet the new standards of the curriculum. Thus, each re-organized workshop enables instructors to give complete courses on the same premises and in all trades, such as repairs, measurement and adjustment, machine testing, turning and welding.

Val d'Anfa School

This girls' center is attended by 367 pupils; half of whom are boarders. The curriculum remains unchanged :

industrial sewing
dressmaking
secretarial
laboratory assistant
hair dressing
window dressing

There are 21 classes, some parallel. Instruction in the secretarial school now includes two hours of English.

This year, in view of greater mobility of the population, recruitment has become more difficult. Our secretarial section has absorbed the students from Marrakech. But it was not possible to organize a parallel first-year class in laboratory assistants which may create some difficulties for the 1964/65 graduating class. We are sorry to report that Mme. Sarah Sion, the school director, passed away after a long illness.

The Center for Basic Education

The center is, in effect, a preparatory school for Ain-Sebaa. Therefore, particular emphasis is put on general academic subjects such as French and arithmetic.

The center has six classes and three workshops attended by 173 students. A special class was organized for illiterates. The results obtained so far have been encouraging and there is no doubt that these children will be able to follow the normal apprenticeship cycle.

In the past the pupils of the center worked only with wood and iron. Now, however, there is a workshop for electricity and the students of the center will be able to gain some knowledge of a craft offering good employment possibilities.

Institute for Deaf Mutes

There are two preparatory classes, two classes for infants and two elementary classes. The age of the pupils varies from 4 to 15 years. Since the children come from destitute families, ORT, with the help of AJDC and AIU, covers all needs.

The institute has 65 pupils, 25 of whom -- boys and girls -- are boarders. The pupils are divided into six classes with 8 to 12 in each. The arrangement is far from ideal; there should be only six to a class to make individual instruction possible. An increased budget is the solution.

Children admitted to the institute have medical examinations which show that two-thirds of them need preliminary medical treatment in order to obtain accurate audio-metric tests.

To enable the pupils to learn to speak and to acquire some general knowledge, they should spend sufficient time at the institute so that we can train them vocationally.

To test the possibility of further training we have sent two boys to the Ain-Sebaa school where they are studying mechanics and two girls to Val d'Anfa to learn dressmaking. They periodically return to the institute to maintain and enlarge their vocabulary and ability to express themselves.

There are six schoolmistresses and a workshop foreman for arts and crafts to develop in the children an inclination for manual work.

Madame Egg, an eminent authority from Zurich on the treatment of handicapped children, remained with us for three months of the preceding school year. In accordance with her recommendation we secured the services of Mr. Heldstab, a specialist in training deaf mutes, for the current school year.

Tetouan

After the Tetouan center was closed we continued our Primary Manual Training classes on Alliance premises and a former ORT instructor was engaged for this purpose.

Bengio Home

As in the past, Primary Manual Training classes in this orphanage remain our responsibility.

Employers' Apprenticeship Service

We make good progress in this area. A survey to determine placement possibilities for our young apprentices showed that the situation was extremely promising. During the 11 months of the period under review our services inspected the work of 1,324 apprentices. In addition we have found jobs for Ain-Sebaa and Anfa graduates. In spite of certain administrative difficulties, almost all students graduate in June 1962 were placed. Before the end of the school year, 44 Val d'Anfa students were placed as trainees in their respective trades and specialities : 18 laboratory assistants, three estheticians - hair dressers, 12 dressmakers and 11 secretaries. This training period will enable these students to start working immediately upon the completion of their studies and thus to earn a decent living.

Evening courses are given in rooms of the Center for Basic Education. The pupils regularly receive gift parcels. For apprentices working during the day and studying in the evening such gifts are an encouragement and a stimulus to further efforts.

Examination Results

Our students have obtained the following examination results :

Center	Students Examined	Students Passed
Ain-Sebaa	176	157 or 89% in 11 crafts
Anfa	65	59 or 90% in 7 crafts
Tetouan	15	14 or 93% in 3 crafts

In addition to vocational examinations we requested 20 of our pupils -- mostly girls from Val d'Anfa -- to take the general "Studies Certificate". All 20 passed.

Jewish Education

In our last year's report we stressed the importance of Jewish education in our schools in Morocco. Our Hebrew and religion classes are based both on the detailed program worked out by Ittihad-Morocco and the World ORT Union program.

A collective Bar Mizvah celebration will be held in the near future for 15 children who were unable to celebrate this occasion in their own homes. We shall also distribute tefilims, taleths, clothing and shoes.

These events are celebrated with the participation of the ORT Women's Committee members and members of our own committee.

Following a seminar on programmed teaching organized by the World ORT Union in Geneva, there was a conference of all ORT and AIU faculty members at which our delegates acquainted their colleagues with the principles of new methods reviewed in Geneva. An animated discussion followed this meeting.

Finances

The budgetary problem is as painful as ever. So far, we have been unable to re-establish the government subsidy abrogated in October 1960. However, we have gained a rather favorable impression from our contacts with the Ministry of National Education and there is reason to hope that this subsidy may be granted again.

We must stress the inadequacy of local income: the disappearance of the communal treasury towards the end of 1961; the deficiency of the Casablanca community and the default of certain donors. For all these reasons, we were unable to balance income and expenditure in spite of sound financial management.

Organization and Committees

A circular letter was addressed to 44 communities, requesting them to participate in the ORT-Morocco budget. Since these communities have sent 462 boys and 296 girls to our schools, we plan to ask them to establish local ORT committees. This is a long and exacting task; however, we hope to reach our goal in 1963.

The ORT-Morocco committee actively pursues its work under the leadership of its active chairman, Mr. Jules Senouf, who spares neither his time nor his energy in furthering our activities.

Several events were organized by the Women's Committee, which was thus able to honor its financial obligations to ORT-Morocco. We note with gratitude the untiring activity of the ladies of our committee.

We now envisage with optimism a further development of our activity in Morocco and plan to organize a fourth-year class in Ain-Sebaa for specialization in radio and automobile mechanics.

As we have mentioned already, an attempt will be made to establish ORT committees in the towns and cities of Morocco. We shall also contact the poorest classes to explain how we promote the social and material welfare of Jewish children.

THROUGHOUT 1962 STUDENT TURNOVER WAS 4, 274, AND THE STUDENT BODY AS OF JANUARY 1, 1962, WAS 2, 248.

TUNISIA

General Remarks

The most important event in Tunisia in 1962 was the Bizerte incident and subsequent re-establishment of normal relations with France.

The year also witnessed the beginning of the three-year plan which forms the first part of the decennial plan. The plan covers the total economic life of the country and was inspired by the idea of "Tunisian socialism", the aim of which, according to Mr. Ahmed Ben Salah, secretary of state for planning and finances, is general development. The plan does not provide for the elimination of private enterprise. Speaking at a meeting on December 6, 1962, Mr. Ben Salah stated : "We do not agree with those who assert that they are reforming society by eliminating one of its parts; quite on the contrary, we aim to use all elements of this country, without any distinction as to nationality or creed".

In view of these circumstances Jewish emigration from Tunisia has been slowed down but not completely stopped. Those Jews who are leaving (and their numbers are constantly diminishing) do so for economic reasons and not because they are concerned about their personal security. In addition to the general improvement of conditions, there is another factor which explains the slow-down in emigration, namely, the constantly growing difficulties encountered by Tunisian Jews who plan to establish themselves in France where opportunities are blocked by massive arrivals of refugees from Algeria.

ORT's role in the Jewish community remains important, on the one hand, because the country is short of skilled workmen and technicians, and on the other, because unskilled workers remain in Tunisia, for only those who are skilled have a chance to join the economic life of the host country.

To sum up, the structure of the Jewish community in Tunisia must be changed in such a manner as to reduce the number of persons working in the tertiary sector (particularly in commerce) and increase the numbers of those who are engaged in the secondary sector. ORT is the only organization that can help in this re-grouping.

Structure of the ORT Network

Currently ORT operates three schools in Tunisia : the school for boys, avenue de l'Indépendance in Ariana; a school for girls at 73 rue Courbet in Tunis; an Employers' Apprenticeship Service and an Adults Vocational Training Center at 50, rue des Salines, also in Tunis.

The boys' school has four sections, each with a three-year course : electricity, plumbing, turning and automobile mechanics. The first year curriculum is the same for all sections and specialization starts in the second year. In addition to these four sections, there are two fourth-year classes in industrial drawing and refrigeration for students who have already obtained a certificate of vocational aptitude (CAP) in one of the four sections. After a year's study, the students sit for CAP examinations in their particular trades.

The boys' school contains fourteen classes : four in each of the three-year classes and two fourth-year classes.

In 1961/62 the school had a three-year course to prepare candidates for the CAP in fitting; however, in view of the lack of interest in this trade the course was discontinued at the beginning of the school year in October 1962.

There is only one section in the girls' school -- cutting-dressmaking. The girls are coached for CAP examinations in these trades. At the present time there are two first-year classes, a second-year class and a third-year class. There is also a workshop for specialization where students work for private customers.

Finally, the EAS-AVT center operates a service for the benefit of apprentices in plants and workshops who desire to learn a trade not taught in our schools or who are unprepared to enter one of our schools.

There are also Sunday morning refresher courses for apprentices in cutting-dressmaking and industrial dressmaking -- traditionally Jewish trades where there are the largest number of apprentices.

Basic education courses are given at 50, rue des Salines. These courses are designed for young people below the educational level to pass entrance examinations for admission to our school in Ariana as well as for those who have failed these tests.

The 1962 program for adults included day and evening courses for fitters and wiring specialists in electronics, day courses for laboratory assistants and stenographers, evening courses in industrial drawing, welding, metal-cutting. The welding course included instruction in the maintenance and repair of heating installations.

In the near future we plan to start day and evening courses for architectural drawing and, possibly, courses in automobile mechanics, radio and welding.

Enrollment

In 1962 the number of students was somewhat reduced -- 17% in the schools and 11% in the pre-apprenticeship courses. This reduction reflects the mobility of the Jewish population and the still-lingering influence of the Bizerte incident. Toward the end of 1962 we had 289 students in the boys' school, 89 in the girls' school and 64 in basic education (pre-apprenticeship).

The reduction was more pronounced in courses for adults, but in this case it is less significant, for it concerns intensive short-term courses, some of which were open until July 1962 and re-open in a month or two.

On the other hand, the reduction in the number of apprentices is important. Not only does it reflect the disappearance of a certain number of Jewish enterprises and offices, but also better legal protection for apprentices. In other words, some employers who are not well acquainted with the current situation and who are not clear about the scope of the new legislation prefer to get along without apprentices rather than to sign an apprenticeship contract according to the law.

We have 294 apprentices at present.

Examination Results

Of the more than 300 boys applying for entrance examinations to the Ariana school, 261 were tested. In our first-year classes we had about one hundred vacancies and in spite of a relatively low general educational level, we were therefore able to select the best candidates and organize four classes of 30 students each, making up a total of 120 new students. In the girls' school, there were 55 applicants and 45 took the examination. It was, therefore, necessary to form two parallel first-year classes for 38 students. In addition, 64 students were admitted to basic education courses.

As in the past, all students in the graduating class took state examinations. There were 124 candidates and 110 or 88.7% passed. These are excellent results.

As there are no state examinations in vocational training for adults, we have requested government school teachers to form an examining board. They and outside experts examined our candidates. Here the results were also good -- of the 330 registered, 263 passed.

Employers Apprenticeship Service

In view of the departures of Mr. Muller, director of apprenticeship placement and adult vocational training, and of Mr. J. Gabrielle, apprenticeship placement inspector, this service was re-organized in 1962. The closing of some workshops, continued emigration, a stricter enforcement

of apprenticeship legislation, resulted in considerable reduction of apprentices. We therefore decided not to hire new staff but requested Messrs. Szajn and Bismuth, our technical director and head coordinator respectively, to add the management of this service to their regular duties. Since we have the same number of assistants and few apprentices, we are able to continue without a special inspector. At the present time the Sunday apprenticeship classes are only for girls, but we plan to organize similar courses for boys as well.

School Production

This year production in the schools was concentrated on the manufacture of teaching material and equipment for our own use. The automobile section constructed a feed circuit installation working with a petrol pump, an ignition circuit table for classroom work, etc. This section has also overhauled and repaired many automobiles.

The machine shop built a work-bench bending machine and filled an order for printing machine spare parts. The hydraulic section with the attached welding shop completed numerous and large sanitary plumbing jobs in the Ariana school and in the State Technical College in Tunis.

The electrical section drew up the plans and installed lighting for the research department and industrial design class and changed the lighting installations of two first-year workshops in the Ariana school and a workshop in the girls' school. The section has also built several installations for demonstration and for use as study aids.

Refrigeration and industrial drawing sections constructed numerous study aids, and the Adults Vocational Training section produced 20 radio sets and seven transistor interphones.

The girls' school made ten dresses for the Women's American ORT show and many others for private customers.

Teaching Problems

In this field the main change is the complete transformation of our study and research rooms which are now located in specially equipped premises. This gave us an opportunity to study new developments and to improve and enlarge our technical library. These premises also serve as a teachers room.

Throughout the year teaching problems were discussed in meetings of our section chiefs and our technical director, who also reviewed such problems as practical training, evaluation of various projects, etc.

Fund Raising

ORT in Tunisia does not receive any aid from the government and local resources are modest. We shall pass over events which in 1962 prevented our committee from organizing campaigns to increase local contributions. Our resources, in fact, come from membership fees, students fees (not tuition since the instruction is free), funds received from the AJDC, the Jewish community, and receipts from the sale of manufactured articles and used raw materials. This is why 75% of our budget is covered by WOU subsidies. Prospects for 1963 are somewhat brighter. Nevertheless, since Tunisia is a developing country, and the Jewish community is, for the most part, very poor, realistically we do not expect to be able to cover more than 25% of our budget ourselves and shall continue to need WOU subvention.

ORT Tunis Committee

The ORT Tunis Committee was deeply stricken by the passing of its chairman, Maftre Elie Nataf. With his death the committee lost one of its founders and its most active member who was in touch with its leaders in Europe well before the Second World War.

A tireless worker, deeply convinced that only ORT could help the Jewish community in Tunisia to improve its economic situation, he unhesitatingly devoted a great deal of energy and time to ORT. For us, Maftre Nataf was a guide and an example. Members of the committee and the entire personnel of ORT in Tunisia will continue to follow the path marked out by him.

After the death of Maftre Nataf, the chairmanship of the committee was assumed by Maftre Albert Bessis, former vice-chairman. Maftre Bessis, former minister and deputy to the National Assembly, was an old friend of Maftre Nataf and also one of the founders of the ORT Tunis Committee and its vice-chairman from the beginning.

Cooperation with Other Organizations

Our relations with other organizations continue to be excellent. We work in especially close contact with the offices of the AJDC and OSE and with the Interim Committee for Administrative and Religious Matters. AJDC helps us solve our social problems; OSE has organized a medical service for our students; while the Committee covers a portion of transport and school expenditures of our needy students.

In view of the well-known and appreciated role of ORT in Tunisia, our establishments were frequently visited by prominent personalities. We should like to mention in particular Mr. MacGovern, director of the US "Food for Peace" program; Mr. Ughetto, head of the ILO mission in Tunisia; Sir James Hardy, Ford Foundation representative for North Africa; Mr. Merson, a US expert who was accompanied by Mr. Candon, secretary of the US Embassy.

Social Service

Although it is not one of ORT's usual activities, social service is an unquestionable necessity in Tunisia. The majority of our students come from families in extremely modest circumstances, sometimes from destitute families. Without social service these youngsters and children would not be able to pursue their studies.

Therefore, ORT Tunisia is obliged to devote a part of its budget to social service of various kinds : meals at token prices, distribution of overalls, clothing and shoes, delivery of free school supplies, maintenance of holiday camps, etc.

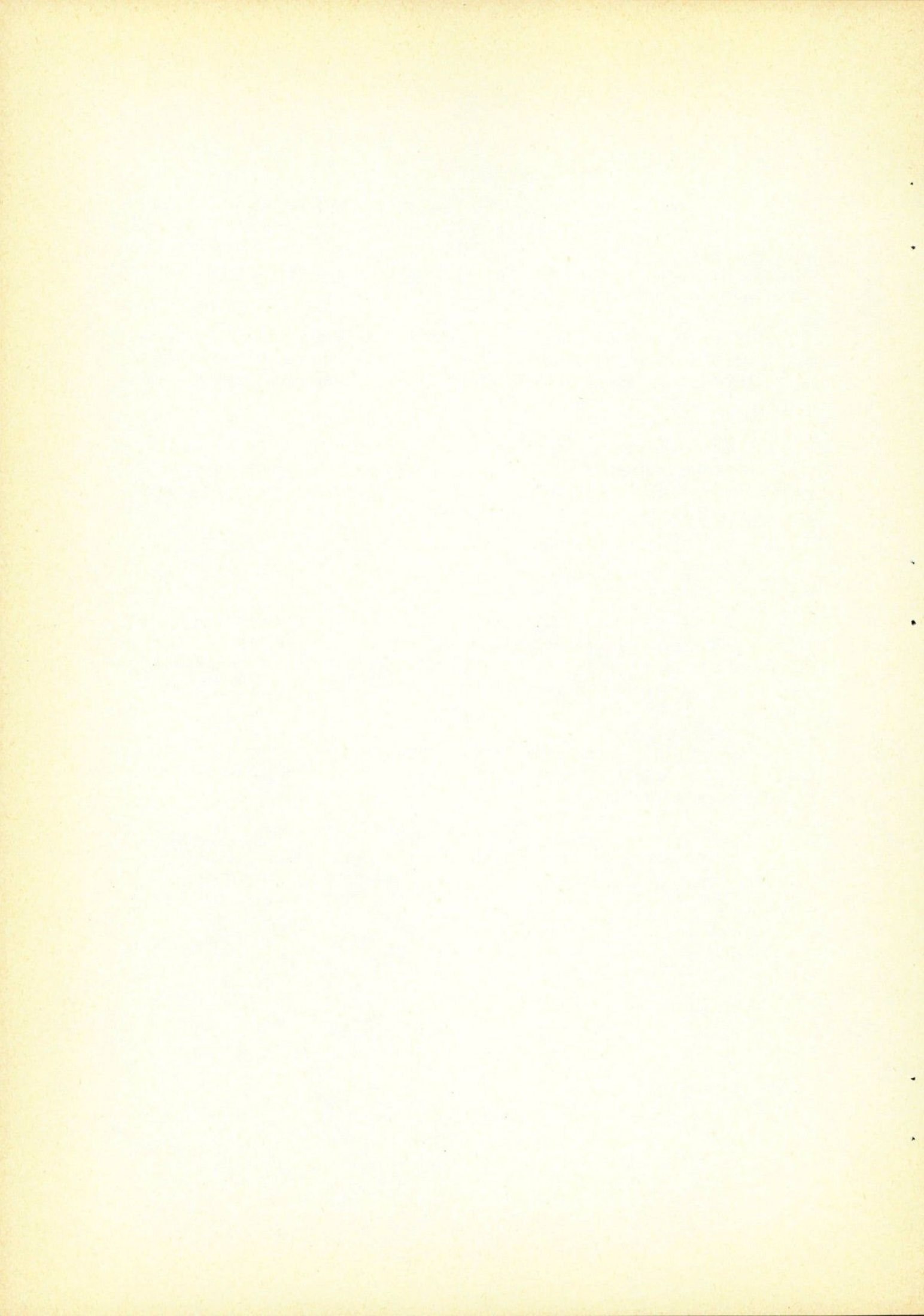
These activities are carried out with the help of the AJDC and the generous contribution of the Women's American ORT which covers a substantial part of our social budget. We take this opportunity to express our warmest gratitude to the Women's American ORT.

Prospects for 1963

After the events of Bizerte and the re-organization necessitated by new local conditions, 1962 was a year of return to normalcy. The present situation may be regarded as a stable one and, barring unforeseen developments, we enter this new year -- a year of normal work -- with much confidence.

Our main concern is still the replacement of our equipment which begins to show signs of wear and obsolescence. Another serious matter is the insufficiency of our local resources.

IN 1962 OUR INSTITUTIONS WERE ATTENDED BY 1,966 STUDENTS;
AS OF JANUARY 1, 1963, OUR TOTAL ENROLLMENT WAS 844.



N O R T H A M E R I C A

C A N A D A

The Canadian ORT Federation, at a meeting held April 29, 1962, elected D. Lou Harris of Toronto as president, succeeding Leon D. Crestohl, Q. C., M. P. who served for several years.

Under the Canadian ORT Federation, it was decided to organize Men's Clubs in the larger cities which would meet two or three times a year and with one additional social function with the ORT women in their community. The clubs would be organized on a membership basis, in addition to projects such as scholarship, the obtaining of equipment, etc.

Under the leadership of D. Lou Harris, a Toronto Men's Club has been organized; A Winnipeg Club, as well as a Montreal Club, are in the process of being formed. We hope that, as a beginning, we can sign up a few thousand members in these communities and, through membership and otherwise, raise a considerable sum of money which can be sent overseas.

Dr. Arthur Brodey, national executive director of Women's Canadian ORT, is assisting in this work.

Women's Canadian ORT

During this past year, Women's Canadian ORT has been engaged in a program of expansion and membership growth. At the Seventh Biennial Convention held in Ottawa on September 15 - 17, 1962, we launched an intensive drive for membership with a goal of 1,000 new members. The results of this drive are not yet available, but we hope to reach our goal during the coming year.

During the year, a new chapter at large has been formed in Hamilton, Ontario, with 39 members and a goal of from 100 to 150 members. Halifax, Nova Scotia, was just organized with 24 members to start. We are laying plans and have already begun to penetrate Windsor, London and Sarnia, Ontario. Winnipeg, Manitoba, which formerly had over 200 members, is in the process of being revitalized; we have a presidium and hope that progress will be made.

Mrs. A. B. Bennett of Toronto was re-elected national president for the next two years, serving her third term.

The quota of \$75,000, given us the last three years, was more than we were actually able to raise. We hope that with growth and expansion we will be able eventually to raise this amount. In the meantime, we will make every effort to send over as much as we possibly can.

A M E R I C A N O R T F E D E R A T I O N

Observations on a Productive Year

We have just completed a year that has been creative in many directions. It was filled with new enterprises and new break throughs. A heightened spirit was generated as a result of the involved participation of new men of leadership caliber. New avenues were opened for activity, organization and relationships that will have to be consolidated in the period ahead. As the following report indicates, important strides were taken in the field of membership expansion. Our operations on behalf of the US government took on a serious and substantive form, concretized in the projects now under way in West Africa. This in turn has promoted an awareness of ORT in official Washington and considerable respect for its achievement as well as its performance capacity. ORT has become increasingly well known in many government circles that never before had knowledge of ORT or its work. The entire program, and especially the Israel schools, are far better integrated into the UJA and communal overseas pattern, and have been seen by literally thousands of American visitors, although much more remains to be done on this.

Financial Support to the Program

Since its founding 41 years ago, American ORT has always regarded its major function to be the assurance of financial support from the American Jewish community to the overseas program. During 1962, the total of American funds from all sources in the US toward support of the ORT schools was \$ 2, 924, 000. In accordance with the pattern of recent years, the largest part of this was represented by the allocation of the Joint Distribution Committee of \$ 1, 850, 000, later supplemented by a special grant of \$ 35, 000 toward the emergency situation created by the Algerian refugee influx to France. In the sixteen years of consecutive postwar agreements, the JDC has made grants to ORT totalling \$ 23, 628, 000. We are pleased to have achieved, with the participation of the ORT Director General, Max A. Braude, an agreement with JDC for 1963 for the sum of \$ 1, 950, 000.

The second major source of ORT funds is, of course, Women's American ORT, whose impact ranges far beyond the finances it provides but in fact embraces a large, devoted membership organization that has deep roots in the life of the community. In 1962, Women's American ORT contributed \$ 916, 000 toward the vocational training program of ORT. Each year, the organization, as it has grown in effectiveness, has enlarged its overseas allocations. When it is realized that these sums are gathered in the form of membership dues limited to a \$ 25 maximum, some measure of the scope of this achievement becomes evident.

The third and growing source of support lies in the other increasingly effective organizations affiliated with American ORT -- the men's chapters

in various cities, the American and European Friends of ORT, American Labor ORT and Business and Professional ORT. These groups have grown in many ways in recent years and now are making their mark on ORT finances as well.

Outstanding Developments of 1962

US Government Projects

Certainly one of the most significant developments this past year was the realization of technical education projects in Mali and Guinea. They were the outgrowth of surveys of the technical requirements of eight of the new African states completed in 1962 by teams of ORT specialists, at the request of the Agency for International Development (AID), the government agency responsible for implementation of US foreign aid. With respect to Mali and Guinea, the ORT experts had brought in recommendations of far-reaching importance. The two host governments made clear that they regarded the ORT proposals as possessing a high order of priority for their technical modernization and manpower development.

The contract for the Guinea program was signed on June 27; that for Mali on August 17. The costs written into the agreements are \$1,097,519 and \$585,573 respectively, for a two year period. What is entailed in Guinea is the organization of a technical school whose purpose as defined by the contract with AID is to train "skilled mechanics and technicians, and as an integral part of the program... to give special teacher training to selected students in order that they may carry on similar instruction in this and other schools". This venture will be located in the capital, Conakry. With respect to Mali, where the site of the vocational center is Bamako, ORT's responsibility is described contractually as: "to provide certain assistance in improving the technical and vocational skills of the work force of Mali through the organization and development of a science laboratory and technical center... for the training of mechanics and technicians, sub-professional technicians, trade school instructors and secretaries and administrative assistants... The project is also to provide assistance in the development of science in existing schools" of Mali. The reference to the science laboratory for Mali deserves underscoring for the understanding with the AID and Mali government is that ORT will, in effect, create a national bureau of standards for schools, government and economic enterprises.

The duration of both contracts is for two years. They have been organized jointly out of the New York and Geneva offices. Teaching and administrative personnel have been recruited, largely from ORT staffs and others who have been related to ORT in Israel, Morocco, Geneva, Tunisia and France. Fourteen men have been put into the field, along with their families for the first year; eight others will join them for the second. The equipment budgets of the two centers total \$816,450, the bulk of the equipment to be acquired through purchase and procurement arrangements that have been established at our New York office.

The organization and administration of projects of such scope have been tremendously challenging. West Africa is not only a new area for ORT. These are new countries with new governments whose needs, potential and direction are still evolving. There is little local experience to serve as a guide. The fact recognized by Washington, however, is that ORT alone has had parallel experience in developing areas and that it has the know-how, personnel and adaptability to do this very difficult and sensitive job. The reliance placed on ORT by the US government is more than a source of justifiable pride to the Jewish community which created this instrumentality, it is an indication of the central place which ORT work has in today's world.

Peace Corps Conference in Puerto Rico

One of the many repercussions of the West African contracts was an invitation to ORT to attend a conference convened by the Peace Corps to discuss plans for the training of "Middle Level Manpower in the Decade of Development". The stature of the meeting is indicated by the presence of US Vice-President Johnson, several Cabinet officers and Golda Meir, for Israel. This was the first worldwide meeting of its kind, attended by representatives of 43 governments from both industrialized and developing countries. ORT was the only voluntary non-governmental agency in this specialized field to be invited. Max Braude was our representative. Paul Bernick was present as a member of the delegation of the American Council of Voluntary Agencies in Foreign Service. ORT's presence was widely noted, further underscoring its unique position as the leading agency in technical education. Subsequent to this, ORT was asked to participate and present a paper on vocational education at a conference of the Business Council for International Understanding, to which are affiliated the top US corporations.

Machines for the Overseas Schools

For the past two years, AOF has been responsible for a program of procuring US government excess machinery and shipping it for use in the ORT schools in Israel. While the formal contract under the Foreign Aid Act was between the Government of Israel and the US, actual implementation has been our responsibility. The first period of operation was a learning period in which we had to find our way among government agencies and define a way of working. One of the important results has been the accumulation of considerable experience both in government relations and in the acquisition of machinery for the schools. This contract expired December 31, 1962. Twenty-seven machines and other equipment items were obtained at an original acquisition value of \$130,719. Several of the machines are the first of their kind for the ORT Israel schools. All but a few that are still in the pipeline are already installed in the schools.

Under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, for the first time, the way was opened, under clause 607, for voluntary agencies to acquire US excess property directly. As an eligible agency, AOF applied for authorization to obtain up to \$750,000 worth of metal working machine tools, measuring

equipment and electrical and electronic components. These items will be not alone for Israel, but for ORT schools in Iran, France, Italy, Morocco and Tunisia. We now have the apparatus to pursue this program vigorously, although there are a number of severe restrictions as to kind and in what manner we can get the desired items.

Marseilles School

In October 1962, a new ORT school opened in Marseilles. The construction of this new school owes much to its American benefactors; the Baroness de Gunzbourg and Mr. Murray Seasongood as trustee of the Martha S. Stern Trust of Cincinnati. Through Mr. Seasongood's initiative, this school received from the Trust a first grant of \$75,000, which was followed by \$25,000 for the addition of more space and a commitment of \$35,000 from the life trusts. We cannot adequately express our gratitude for these timely benefactions.

Special Contribution for Algerian Refugee Crisis

When the July meeting of the World ORT Union Executive Committee determined that an emergency allocation was required for the French ORT schools in the light of the Algerian refugee flood, AOF was able, thanks to the additional grants from the Martha S. Stern Trust, to make a commitment of \$25,000. In addition, all elements of the organization were alerted. Women's American ORT made a determined effort which resulted in a significant special contribution over and above its considerable normal allocations. We are profoundly grateful to the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America for its emergency grant of \$5,000, made through American Labor ORT, thanks to the efforts of Louis Hollander and Jacob Potofsky.

Legacy Program Progress

Mention has already been made of the Stern Trust in legacies. These point up the progress registered by the legacy program undertaken this last year. A National Legacy Committee, headed by John Davidson, was installed at the time of the AOF National Board Conference a year ago. Its formation was largely the result of concentrated effort by David Schweitzer of the Geneva office. In the course of the year, the committee issued several information letters and memoranda, carried out an educational function within the organization and published 10,000 copies of an illustrated brochure explaining the purpose and potential of legacies for ORT. Over 7,000 copies have been disseminated. The committee held its annual meeting in November to hear a report from its chairman and from Max Braude, ORT Director General. In the course of last year, a number of legacies was received; a number of commitments were received from individuals who indicated a wish to enter ORT as beneficiary in their wills; several other wills are pending in probate. A beginning has been made in a sphere whose potential is practically unlimited.

Women's American ORT

During 1962, Women's American ORT and ORT everywhere suffered an irremediable loss in the death of its president, Jeannette Gayl. She was a talented leader, a woman of great soul and mind, whose devotion to the ORT cause knew no limitations or boundaries. It is altogether fitting that her name will be perpetuated in the living institution now being erected in Haifa, the Jeannette O. Gayl Memorial Apprenticeship Center.

Mrs. Helen Rosenberg was elected new national president of Women's American ORT and Mrs. Sadye Roth of Philadelphia became chairman of the National Executive Committee. The organization took a step of great promise and importance by adding to its range of supporting projects a school building project to which it will commit one million dollars from its membership income over the next four years. This is an undertaking on a grand and imaginative scale. It will provide the basic facilities for an expanding apprenticeship, one of the truly vital programs for extending vocational training to tens of thousands of Israeli youth, most of them from Oriental countries. WAO has a tradition of responding to every changing need and the new projects extend this response to new areas of great importance for ORT and Israel.

Tour of the Director General

In November and December, the AOF organized the first national tour for Max Braude for the specific purpose of sparking the organization of men's groups. Meetings were organized in Pittsburgh, Los Angeles, New Haven, San Antonio, Boston, New York and other areas. These visits by the Director General meshed with a series of meetings of Women's American ORT in the localities. In several key cities, Mr. Braude's visit was billed as a report to the community and the community leadership came to hear him. From every standpoint, this tour was an effective, concerted educational success.

Membership Advances

In line with the reports and decisions of the 1962 National Board Conference, membership and organization expansion were given a new elevated level of priority. Joseph Spivack of Cleveland was designated National Membership Chairman. He has assumed this responsibility with vigor and has been personally involved in key expansion efforts. The national staff was increased by the addition of a field director and a part-time organizer in Los Angeles. The energies of staff and officers of the organization were directed toward this objective as never before. Welcome aid and advice was given by Women's American ORT, and in particular its national leadership. A good foundation has been laid and several positive gains are to be noted. New chapters were formed in Marblehead, Massachusetts, and Bethpage, Long Island, and Los Angeles; the Brooklyn ORT Society was reorganized

on a more dynamic basis which in this first year doubled its previous membership income and elected a new president, Lawrence Schiff; The Association of General Members grew in size and income; a significant advance was made in Chicago to place this chapter in the mainstream of community life which has already attracted to its standard some of the top leaders of the community; Cleveland grew in membership; contributions to the program overseas and its community stature; Max Braude's visit to Pittsburgh focused attention on this chapter and gave it a vital lift to new heights.

The experiences of this past year have been invaluable. They have given the organization new directions and new ideas for expansion. We have begun to attract men of leadership caliber in the localities. An ambitious growth program has been elaborated for 1963 under the guidance of Mr. Spivack and the Administrative Committee.

A separate report indicates the considerable progress of ORT's largest organization, Women's American ORT. Growth may also be recorded for Business and Professional ORT in terms of membership, building of new chapters and activities. This group is now organizing an ambitious overseas tour for ORT members.

Expansion of membership and the creation of new men's chapters in key communities have been assigned a top importance. The new for new sources of funds for the overseas program is real and great and will grow in the year to come. Even more urgent is the vital necessity of bringing within the ORT framework new men of caliber and standing and of rooting the ORT ideas and organization firmly in the loving soil of our community. In 1963, this task will continue to occupy our greatest attention and concern.

Membership and Organizational Activity

American ORT is organized along federated lines. Its chief components are: 1) National affiliates which include Women's American ORT, American Labor ORT, National ORT League and Business and Professional ORT; 2) Men's chapters which are directly affiliated with the national office; 3) An association of General Members.

Women's American ORT

Women's American ORT has continued the momentum of expansion in recent years. Its organization is nation-wide in scope, reaching into every major Jewish community in the United States. Its membership now numbers over 65,000, organized into 415 chapters. A decisive asset is the large number of energetic and dedicated women who constitute its dynamic reservoir of leadership at all levels.

American Labor ORT

The leaders of this group were among the founders of the American ORT and have brought to it the strength and prestige of the trade union movement. Labor chapters have been established in various parts of the country. By far the most effective in recent years has been the Los Angeles group.

National ORT League

The league consists mainly of religious, fraternal and "landsman-schaft" organizations affiliated to it. ORT maintains contacts with such groups through the NOL.

Business and Professional ORT

This group, centered in New York, has in recent years increased its annual contribution toward the ORT Laboratory Technician School at Ramat-Gan, Israel, which is its special project. In 1962, the group allocated \$8,000 of its membership income for this purpose. Accumulative total contributions thus far amount to \$51,125, a truly substantial allocation from its 750 members. The year 1963 is the 25th anniversary of this group.

Chapter Developments

There are 16 men's chapters directly affiliated to AOF. In addition to the important development in key cities noted above, mention must be made of the excellent results produced by the American and European Friends of ORT which has an annual pledge toward the A. C. Litton School for Auto-mechanics in the Jerusalem ORT Center. In 1962, the group contributed \$6,000 and will increase this contribution in 1963. Its total thus far toward this school adds up to \$36,000. Chapter servicing was augmented substantially this past year. A variety of materials, membership cards, pins, etc. has been made available.

Association of General Members

This function of the national office is a means of associating individuals as members-at-large, particularly in unorganized areas. Members are recruited through mail solicitations and appeals. An expanded program of such mailings was undertaken last year.

Image of ORT in the American Community

The public image of ORT is a cumulative product that is moulded by the activities of the various groups throughout the country, press, magazine and other public media information, the observations of an increasing number of Americans who travel abroad and see the ORT installations on the scene.

The public relations department produces the material, the information, the techniques and the guidance. Much of the work of this department consists of servicing groups affiliated with the national organization. Women's American ORT, with its own well-developed public information program, synchronized at national and local levels, American Labor ORT and the National ORT League have maintained a steady flow of information to the Yiddish press. Business and Professional ORT activities have been reflected in the metropolitan papers.

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. ORT Yearbook is published simultaneously in American and World ORT Union editions. The 1962 Yearbook was printed in 15,500 copies. Mention should also be made of the Women's American ORT Newsletter, with a circulation of 65,000. During the year a number of reprints and membership leaflets were published.

Relations with UJA

We recognize an obligation, as part of the community and under the terms of our financial agreement with JDC, to extend full support to the campaigns of the UJA and Welfare Funds throughout the country. Experience indicates that such participation is an aid in the development of ORT groups and serves to spread ORT influence. Our Women have consistently made the UJA a part of their own work. They have also participated, as have many of the leaders of the American ORT Federation, in Bonds for Israel.

The 25th Anniversary of the UJA now being celebrated is an event of historic meaning for Jewish life everywhere. We plan to participate in this celebration in the form of a special program at the dinner session of the 1963 AOF National Board Conference.

Refugee Training at the Bramson School

The Bramson ORT Trade School in New York City opened its doors on November 1, 1942. It has, therefore, just passed its 20th anniversary and is one of the oldest schools in ORT today. The school has specialized in the training of refugees, D.P.'s and other Jewish immigrants in garment industry skills.

The sources providing these students are indicative of the continuing unrest and mobility that remain a feature of Jewish life in the post-war period. Since the Hungarian uprising at the end of 1956, hundreds of Hungarian immigrants have turned to the school for help. A number of Egyptian Jews have likewise enrolled. During 1962, Jews from Cuba and elsewhere in Latin America began to apply for training, as well as many from Eastern Europe. It is apparent that a significant portion of 8,000 to 9,000 Jewish immigrants coming annually to the US will continue to require the kind of assistance in which the school has specialized.

Pattern of the Operation

Classes are held in power sewing machine operation, special machines, pattern-making and cloth cutting. 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 cutting and one in pattern-making, each meeting two hours weekly, are given. The cutting course is overcrowded due to limitation of space and facilities.

Loss of Director

Early in 1962, the school lost the hand that had guided its activity through almost its entire history through the death of its director, Mrs. Eleanor Scherer. She had given all her energies to the school and its students, making it the center of her life. Not alone the school, but all of us in American ORT suffered an irreparable loss. She prepared well, however, and the new director, Mrs. Helen Lowe, was her assistant for many years.

In Summary

A busy, productive year for American ORT has just passed. Ahead lie the immediate challenges of the latest refugee crisis in France, the vastly expanded needs in Israel and the new international status which ORT has achieved through its technical assistance programs. Our effectiveness in all these spheres will depend on how well our channels or organization and support reach deep into the American Jewish community. This is the great problem before us.

THROUGHOUT 1962, STUDENT TURNOVER WAS 723, AND THE STUDENT BODY AS OF JANUARY 1, 1963, WAS 139.

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

No report of activities and achievements in the past period can be made without paying tribute to our beloved past president, Jeannette Orleans Gayl. Her death on April 21st was mourned by the thousands whose lives she touched. A woman of great humanity, vision and devotion, she left Women's American ORT an enduring legacy, the legacy of an organization strengthened in vitality, in dedication and standards, in capacity and performance. It was from the perspectives which she defined as guideposts and aims that the accomplishments of our organization were recorded in the past year, and this report is, indeed, a lasting tribute to Mrs. Gayl's memory. The past year has been one of great achievement, of organizational orientation and consolidation and a year of historic challenge in the shift of emphasis in the work of ORT overseas.

Financial Support to World ORT Union

During the 1961/62 fiscal year, our financial activities sustained the status of Women's American ORT as the second largest contributor to the operational budget of World ORT Union. Only JDC's contribution was larger than that of Women's American ORT and, of course, Women's American ORT sustained its standing as the largest contributor in the ORT family.

During 1961/62, Women's American ORT basic commitments to World ORT Union totalled \$ 855,000, but actual remittances were nearer to \$ 900,000. Specifically, \$ 899,646.50 was remitted by WAO to World ORT Union between July 1, 1961 and June 30, 1962. This represented an increase of \$ 45,000 over the 1960/61 fiscal year and of about \$ 100,000 over the 1959/60 fiscal year. The following is a breakdown by projects of the 1961/62 remittances :

<u>Project</u>	<u>1961/62 Remittances</u>
Maintenance ORT Training	\$ 319,000.00
Scholarship	69,539.00
Social Assistance	155,107.50
Health	30,600.00
Aron Syngalowski Center Construction	151,000.00
Accelerated Vocational Training (EPIC)	141,000.00
Women's International ORT	8,400.00
Special Grant ORT-Morocco Emergency	25,000.00
	<hr/>
Total	\$ 899,646.50

Projected Financial Support for 1962/63

In the current fiscal year (1962/63) Women's American ORT's total contribution to the budget of World ORT Union will reach the one million dollar mark. For this fiscal year, Women's American ORT has undertaken an increase in its basic commitments to World ORT Union by \$101,600. Our basic commitments written into the budget of World ORT Union to cover the 1962/63 fiscal year total \$955,085. In addition, some \$40,000 in special allocations have been committed which will bring the total basic and non-basic commitments for the 1962/63 fiscal year to \$995,000. Traditionally, Women's American ORT's actual remittances exceed the prescribed commitments and it is, therefore, confidently expected that the actual remittances for the 1962/63 fiscal year will exceed by at least several thousand dollars the one million dollar contributing mark.

Some Comments on the Commitment Increase

Accelerated Vocational Education (EPIC)

The Full National Board Conference of Women's American ORT held in New Haven, Connecticut, in 1958 evaluated trends in ORT needs in the context of technological development. It envisioned a rapid and progressively developing surge to vocational education and the consequent need for the equally rapid expansion of ORT facilities designed to accommodate the anticipated onrush of Jewish youth to ORT vocational schools. And while advocating the expansion of ORT's secondary schools and technical high schools, the Conference urged an acceleration and vigorous expansion of the facilities for accelerated vocational training -- the apprenticeship, the pre-apprenticeship and the special trade training schools.

To help support the implementation of such expansion, Women's American ORT launched a new project -- Earning Power Improvement Courses (EPIC) -- designed specifically to provide funds earmarked for accelerated training programs. Formally launched in the 1959/60 fiscal year with a goal of \$100,000, its requirements were increased to \$125,000 in 1961/62 and to \$175,000 in 1962/63. The latter increase is integral to a new undertaking by Women's American ORT which will help provide in the next four-year period measurable aid in the development of ORT's apprenticeship system in Israel.

Four Apprenticeship Centers in Israel

Manpower needs in Israel have dictated, of course, extensive growth of the facilities for the training of skilled manpower and demand widespread extension and establishment of facilities particularly geared for accelerated training in skills. Related to and superimposed upon this requirement for skilled manpower growth, as essential to the health and development of the

Israel economy, is the aspect of the cultural dichotomy developing in the land, incident to the immigration, prospect and retrospect. Both the economic and the cultural factors will find a remedy through accelerated vocational training.

It is toward this end that World ORT Union has undertaken in conjunction with four Israeli municipalities to build in the immediate future apprenticeship and pre-apprenticeship vocational schools in their respective cities. In 1962 Mr. Max A. Braude visited the United States and requested of Women's American ORT that it provide \$1,000,000 representing ORT's share in the construction and equipping and initial maintenance of these four projected apprenticeship centers. Accordingly, too, Women's American ORT agreed to provide over a four or five year period a total of \$1,050,000 toward this apprenticeship construction and maintenance fund. The \$50,000 increase in the EPIC project commitment for the current fiscal year represents the initial installment of the "maintenance" phase of this commitment. Beginning on July 1, 1963, the schedule of remittance earmarked for the four apprenticeship centers will rise from the current \$50,000 to \$250,000 per year -- and shall continue until the \$1,050,000 total commitment is completed.

The Launching of the "Capital Funds" Project

As is well known, Women's American ORT several years ago undertook the responsibility for the building of the largest vocational education school in Israel -- the Aron Syngalowski Center. The center has played a role far and beyond its impressive record for technical training of Israeli youth. The Aron Syngalowski Center, built by Women's American ORT, has become among the score or two "institutions to be visited" in Israel. It has helped to project dramatically the name of ORT to an Israeli and to a world public.

To finance its construction, Women's American ORT undertook a commitment of \$1,000,000 (increased to \$1,200,000 last year to help finance the construction of an added floor on the main building) and has been remitting against this commitment at the approximate rate of \$150,000 per year. At the start of the current fiscal year all but \$200,000 of the \$1,200,000 commitment had been remitted. To complete payment on this commitment, Women's American ORT increased its "Tel-Aviv Project" commitment by \$50,000. Therefore, before June 30, 1963, Women's American ORT will have completed fully its obligation for the financing of the construction of the Aron Syngalowski Center.

Cognizant of the need for school expansion, for new major construction of additional school buildings in numerous of the ORT countries, Women's American ORT, by decision of its last National Convention, will launch a new project to be called the "WAO School Building Project". As the name suggests, this project will provide capital funds earmarked specifically for new school building construction and for major equipment in new ORT schools.

Beginning on July 1, 1963, Women's American ORT will start re-mitting to World ORT Union \$ 200,000 per year from its School Building Project in addition to the \$ 50,000 per year of EPIC funds already mentioned, earmarked for new school building construction. As indicated earlier, the first concrete undertaking of this new project shall be the financing of the constructions of the four projected apprenticeship centers in Israel. This total commitment is scheduled to be fulfilled no later than June 30, 1967.

The Jeannette Orleans Gayl Memorial Center

In tribute to our beloved national president, the late Jeannette Orleans Gayl, Women's American ORT has launched a special memorial fund. The Jeannette Gayl Memorial will be expressed through the naming of a new ORT center after Jeannette Orleans Gayl. At our request Mr. Braude negotiated arrangements with the mayor and the municipality of Haifa and an agreement was reached to name the projected ORT apprenticeship center in Haifa "The Jeannette Orleans Gayl Apprenticeship Center". The site of the center is on the lower slope of Mount Carmel on the outskirts of Haifa and faces a magnificent view of the sea. Situated in the midst of a teeming population of newcomers, the center will serve 2,100 students a year, providing each with an opportunity to become a skilled worker and an independent productive citizen of Israel.

The center will indeed be an enduring and fitting memorial to our beloved past president, Jeannette Gayl, and the funds being raised in her memory will make it possible for us to hasten the completion of our responsibility to the four apprenticeship centers. Through the combined efforts of the membership of Women's American ORT and the Gayl and Orleans families an anticipated \$ 150,000 to \$ 200,000 will be provided to World ORT Union for this purpose.

French Emergency

Also among the unspecified sums listed earlier in our commitment schedule is a commitment for a minimum \$ 10,000 special grant earmarked for France as aid to the urgent needs of our French operations.

But the urgencies of the needs of our French program, our acute awareness of these needs, has summoned the organization and its membership to seek means for providing a larger special grant for France in addition to the \$ 10,000 already provided. The National Executive Committee presented to the December meeting of the National Board proposals and a plan for an extraordinary campaign seeking over-subscriptions from our areas and setting a goal of such over-subscription at about \$ 23,000, which, if raised, shall be transferred to World ORT Union earmarked as an additional special grant for the French emergency. This would bring our total

special grant for France to \$33,000. We are hopeful of attaining this end. If so, Women's American ORT remittances to World ORT Union during the 1962/63 fiscal year will be at least \$1,020,000. Needless to say, efforts will be made to raise and provide funds in excess of the \$23,000 goal which we have set. It should also be noted in this connection that, in consultation with World ORT Union, Women's American ORT has re-allocated some \$12,125 of Social Assistance and Health Project funds previously earmarked for Algeria to France. This re-allocation brings to \$30,750 the Women's American ORT Social Assistance and Health commitments to ORT France, and this, of course, is apart from any special grant funds already remitted or to be remitted, and apart, also, from the normal support to the ORT France program derived from Women's American ORT remittances to the central budget through its MOT and EPIC projects.

Moroccan Emergency

One of the outstanding achievements of the year was the immediate response of our leadership and membership to the Moroccan emergency. Faced with the possible retrenchment or closing of the Moroccan program when the Moroccan Government was unable to continue its subventions, the country was alerted to the emergency. In a dramatic demonstration on the floor, in one of the most exciting sessions of the 16th Biennial Convention, \$25,000 in additional emergency funds were provided. This action proved in the months which followed to have been of the greatest importance to the people of Morocco. To those who emigrated, their enrollment in ORT schools of their land of arrival was facilitated by their ORT enrollment prior to emigration. To those who remained, it gives support to the Jewish community in this time of adversity.

Organization

Membership

We have held our own in membership despite general declines elsewhere in response to the recession of 1961/62. All the reports we have received both on the national and on the local level have shown that major organizations, Jewish and non-Jewish, have experienced declines in both membership and income. And so in the face of relative and absolute decline in membership and finances of other organizations, we maintained our own in the membership and continued to increase measurably in income. What is most significant and revealing is that while we managed to hold our own in membership, our re-enrollment result was greater by 1,100 than in the previous year and reached the highest re-enrollment percentage recorded in our organization.

At the end of the 1961/62 fiscal year, the national membership of Women's American ORT stood at 60,000. All present indications are for a year of new growth in membership.

Expansion

During the 1961/62 fiscal year, 18 new chapters were organized, among them the key city of St. Paul, Minnesota. The organization now embarked on a vigorous expansion campaign has set a goal of 60 new chapters during the 1962/63 fiscal year. There are many favorable indications that this goal will be reached and possibly exceeded. The "expansion months" for the organization are the last three months of the fiscal year (April, May and June) as the expansion effort is a long and an involved process. And though it is very early in the current fiscal year for expansion results, we note the fact that 12 new chapters have already been organized.

Organization Strength

Women's American ORT has now 421 chapters, 31 regions and two coordinating councils functioning throughout the country. One or more chapters of Women's American ORT exist in every large Jewish community in the United States. Of the 421 chapters, 402 function as chapters within regions and 19 are chapters-at-large.

Women's American ORT and the Community

Through systematic and consistent growth, Women's American ORT has become one of the largest Jewish women's organizations in the United States. Its membership, led by a corps of some 8,000 officers and chairmen, on every echelon are dedicated, highly educated and thoroughly conversant not only with the program of ORT but with world Jewish affairs. Its impact upon the American Jewish community is large and forceful and its influence is significant.

The dynamics of the organization are extended into community affairs where the organization as such and its members and leaders play a significant role in the leadership and in the conduct of community campaigns particularly those of the United Jewish Appeal. It is almost a commonplace, travelling through the country at almost any time, to find in city after city several leaders of Women's American ORT heading up the campaigns of the women's divisions of the Local Welfare Funds and the United Jewish Appeal.

Apart from the projection of the program of ORT to the American public and apart from the funds made available to World ORT Union through our efforts, the organization and its members perform a spectacular job in

public education on behalf of the United Jewish Appeal and contribute and raise hundreds of thousands of dollars for the campaign of the United Jewish Appeal and the Local Welfare Funds. Apart from these campaigns, Women's American ORT is called upon frequently to support other authorized community sponsored campaigns. A well organized, disciplined and dedicated force, Women's American ORT is eagerly sought after as a participant and supporter of many community sponsored activities.

Through ORT Day and ORT Sabbath, established annual events which mobilize the entire membership of the organization, through an extensive network of publicity chairmen, through films, press, radio, television, the projection of the ORT program on a massive scale is a daily enterprise of the organization and its 60,000 members. Our campaigns of public education have become models in institutional promotional work and our organization is frequently solicited for guidance in this as well as other fields by both Jewish and non-Jewish organizations and agencies.

Biennial Convention

The 16th Biennial Convention was held in Philadelphia in October of 1961. Attended by 1,200 delegates and alternates from every chapter of the organization, the Convention defined the perspectives and policies which will guide our organization through to the next Convention. The 17th Biennial Convention is scheduled to take place in New York City, October 14 - 17, 1963. Preparations for this large and significant event are already in progress.

Conclusions

To meet the many obligations which have been undertaken, to face the present and future challenge of responsibility to Jewish life, Women's American ORT has guided the progress of its growth through many stages of development. We are large in numbers -- we have taken the turn to the mass membership organization.

We are an integral part of the overseas program. Participating and expressing our point of view on policy issues within the American ORT Federation and the World ORT Union, we keep in close touch with the schools and installations through visits, exhibits and correspondence.

This year's overseas delegation toured the ORT installations in Europe, North Africa, Israel and Iran. Its observations and findings gave us a keen insight into many overseas problems and formed the basis for the consideration of future policy.

Furthering the education of our membership, we have turned outward to the community. The American Jewish community understands our

purpose and aims as never before in the history of ORT as is demonstrated in the tremendous response in publicity to our unprecedented ORT Day activity, the increasing number of temples and synagogues which welcomed our chapters on ORT Sabbath, the space and attention ORT's work receives in the daily press, radio and television, and most recently the response to our new film, Come with Me My Brother and the number of requests we receive for its showing outside of ORT circles.

In building the inner strength of our structure, many present patterns were codified and additional progressive organizational tactics were adopted. Further evidence of progress in organizational development on a national level is the establishment and even further refinement of National Executive Sub-Committee activities. The Sub-Committees on Administration, Organization, Promotion and Education now operate with regularly scheduled meetings taking place on specifically assigned dates. Even further refinement of organizational activity is the enlargement of the field committees, such as the National Field Expansion and National Structure and Organization Committees.

Our successes this year have been phenomenal, particularly in the face of many obstacles and difficulties, not the least of which were the economic recession and the general quiescence in organizational life.

We knew that development and evolution of plans for the achievement of our ambition as a mass membership organization would be a gigantic task, but all the factors and all the evidence demonstrate conclusively that we faced in this task an overwhelming challenge. We know now that we have met that challenge and in meeting it have opened for Women's American ORT great new vistas of achievement on behalf of our schools and program overseas.

SOUTH AFRICA

SOUTH AFRICA

General Remarks

During the past year our organization has enjoyed the most cordial relations in its associations with other local institutions. We have participated in bursary schemes coordinated by our local Jewish Welfare Council. We have also independently granted scholarships and maintained needy apprentices. In all, we have been instrumental in assisting 15 students at the universities and are maintaining five students at the Technical High School as well as three apprentices.

The Johannesburg ORT office with its Vocational Guidance Bureau is playing a notable part in the community by providing aptitude tests which channel our youth into the right occupations. Two hundred aptitude tests were given and the employment service placed 205 persons in trades such as tool and die making, fitting and turning, plumbing, motor mechanics, electrical, etc.

Wood and Metal Work Classes

Manual training, or industrial arts as it is termed by our Education Department, is a compulsory subject and is sponsored by the South African ORT-OZE at the following schools :

King David High School

Two hundred and sixty-five boys do manual training three times a week as a compulsory subject. Ten of these boys who are writing this subject for "matric" are doing so for the university entrance examination.

Yeshiva College

Yet another high school manual training center was opened in February 1962. The total number of boys being taught is 48, each one of whom is instructed for two periods per week. Equal attention is given to theory and practical work. Most of them display keen interest in a useful subject which will stand them in good stead for the rest of their lives.

Jewish Government School

There are 57 pupils in the manual training class. A noteworthy feature this year is that for the first time three girls have regularly attended wood work sessions and have made good progress.

Hobbies Class

This class is held on the school premises every Monday afternoon and is attended by approximately 16 boys. The Jewish Youth Club holds manual training classes on Thursday night.

The South African ORT-OZE, in addition to maintaining the above projects, pays instructors' salaries.

Cape Town ORT-OZE

This branch sponsors manual training centers at the Herzliah Primary and High Schools in addition to the continuation of the popular hobby center for boys and dressmaking class for women.

Port Elizabeth ORT-OZE

The Port Elizabeth branch continued its fund raising activities and a most interesting address was given at the recently held Annual General Meeting by Mr. H. Schauder, chairman of the Midland Regional Research Committee of the CSIR (Council for Scientific and Industrial Research) who said : "One of the most difficult problems of the modern world is to create an environment in which personal inspiration can be recognized, nurtured and sustained in the interests of human progress. Science still depends upon individual inspiration, and upon the self-dedication of men and women in each new generation. "

Visit of Dr. William Haber and Mr. M. A. Braude

During the period under review, we were honored by a visit from the above mentioned personalities who did much to heighten the prestige of the organization in meetings, private gatherings, etc. Professor Haber and Mr. Braude addressed meetings in Johannesburg, Cape Town, Bloemfontein, Port Elizabeth, Krugersdorp, Benoni and Vereeniging.

WOU Executive Committee Meeting

This meeting was attended by Mr. S. Kessel (chairman), Mrs. Freda Feldman (vice-chairman) and Mr. A. Shaban (president).

Annual General Meeting

This year the meeting was held on November 21st and addressed by Rabbi Dr. A. Opher. The following were elected to the Executive : Mr. S. Kessel (chairman), Mrs. Freda Feldman (vice-chairman), Mr. M. L. Rosin

(vice-chairman), Mr. A. Nevias (honorary treasurer). The executive body includes Messrs. G. Davids, I. Levinson, Dr. F. A. H. de Beer, S. Goldblatt, P. Zelikow, and Mesdames S. Kaganton, A. Lasersohn, and R. Miller. The presidents are Messrs. I. Jaffe, L. A. Lipshitz, A. Shaban, M. Kentridge, and Mesdames F. Feldman and M. Furman.

Publicity

"ORT-OZE News", our quarterly magazine, is distributed among 6,000 members of the organization throughout South Africa.

Obituary

We pay tribute to two of the founders of our movement -- Mr. Cecil Marks of Cape Town and Mr. Berold Lasersohn of Johannesburg.

Women's Section

During 1962 the Women's Section continued its program of sponsoring ORT institutions overseas, and also played its part in the work of the organization in South Africa. Due to the general economic situation in the country, the work of raising funds has been extremely difficult, but nevertheless the Women's Section was able to meet its commitments for the year.

The Women's Section continued its policy of supporting a specific project, as it was found to be an incentive to the workers for them to become interested in the progress and completion of their own scheme.

While still supporting the Joe Jaffe Agro-Mechanics School in the ORT center in Nathanya, Israel, the Women's Section decided to complete the gymnasium (which it had been instrumental in erecting) by providing well-equipped shower rooms which were urgently required. A new commitment for the Nathanya center was undertaken during the year -- the building and equipping of a library for the use of the students, and under consideration, when this has been completed, is the provision of a sick bay / clinic with doctor's and dentist's rooms, a waiting room, etc. A considerable sum of money has already been transmitted for the library, on which a start will shortly be made, and the Women's Section hopes, if possible, to make the necessary funds available for the sick bay in 1963.

As members of the Women's International ORT, the Women's Section fulfilled its obligation for the projects at the ORT schools in Marseilles and Teheran. In response to an appeal from the Women's International ORT a further sum was transmitted to help meet the shortage for the Teheran project, and following the Executive Meeting in July, a large contribution was made to the special funds for the assistance of Algerian refugees.

The Women's Section commitment for the Central ORT Institute at Anières, Geneva, was met in full for 1962.

In South Africa, the highlight of the year was the visit of Professor and Mrs. William Haber and Mr. Max A. Braude during March. Women's meetings and rallies were arranged which were very well attended. The Women's Section arranged that one of its major fund raising efforts of the year -- a Gala Theater Performance -- should take place during their visit and in addition to the distinguished overseas visitors, guests of honor included the mayor and mayoress of Johannesburg, the Consul-General for Israel and his wife, and other personalities.

As a result of the wide publicity given to Dr. Haber and Mr. Braude, who addressed meetings in many centers throughout South Africa, the story of ORT was made known to a large section of our local Jewish community, and our workers were greatly stimulated by having the opportunity of hearing at first hand of the aims and objectives of the World ORT Union.

The Section interested itself in all the activities of the South African ORT-OZE on the local scene and has taken part in general Jewish communal affairs. Mrs. Freda Feldman, our honorary vice-chairman, is for the fourth year national chairman of the Women's United Communal Fund, the joint appeal for local needs in which the South African ORT-OZE is a participating body. The activities of the Women's Section and its branches receive considerable coverage both in the local press and the local Jewish press, and in addition full reports are published in "Ort-OZE News", the journal of the South African ORT-OZE.

The Women's Section has several branches in Johannesburg, and also operates in Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, Bloemfontein, Benoni and Vereeniging. A new branch was opened this year at Birdhaven, Johannesburg. Branches have been very active in organizing fund raising efforts and many also held cultural meetings.

World ORT Day was celebrated during May in conjunction with the Women's Section Annual General Meeting. Mrs. Freda Feldman, who is a vice-president of the Women's International ORT, delivered a talk on ORT on the national radio network. Representatives of all important Jewish women's communal organizations attended the ORT Day function, and new members enrolled during the year were introduced to the organization. The new ORT film, Come with Me, My Brother, was shown. The following officers were elected at the Annual General Meeting : Mesdames M. Furman, S. Kaganton, A. Lasersohn as honorary presidents; Mrs. E. Lefkowitz as chairman; Mrs. F. Feldman, honorary vice-chairman; Mesdames S. Kaganton, R. Miller, vice-chairmen; Mrs. F. Kirscher, honorary treasurer; and Mrs. S. Margolis as honorary secretary.

The Women's Section hopes during 1963 to intensify its efforts and, if possible, make a greater contribution to the projects which it sponsors.

SOUTH AMERICA

ARGENTINA

General Remarks

During 1962 Argentina suffered an acute political and economic crisis with extremely unfavorable repercussions on the entire population. The Jewish community was forced to face isolated anti-semitic activities which caused disturbances in both social and private lives. All these factors caused a change in the attitudes of the Jewish community towards the education and professional training of youth. The ORT school in Buenos Aires had to bear in mind these changes in all of its operations.

Student Body

Our 1962 ORT courses at Buenos Aires and the JCA colonies in Clara and Dominguez were attended by 251 students. Sixty-six students completed their courses: 30 in radio, 13 in television in Buenos Aires, four in secretarial studies in Clara, four in agro-mechanics, and 15 in dressmaking at Dominguez. It should be noted that for the first time representatives from industry took part on the examining jury at Buenos Aires. Through these contacts, it was easier to place graduates.

Program Changes

We hope in the coming year that the ORT school in Buenos Aires will be recognized by the government. This will permit the school to benefit from the laws governing state schools. The newly appointed director has made a number of program changes. In the course of periodic meetings with the teaching staff and representatives of ORT, decisions were made to change both theoretical and workshop methods. Jewish history and Hebrew are part of the school program.

Electronics School

One of our greatest hopes is the establishment of a school of advanced electronics in Buenos Aires. The course of studies has already been worked out in detail but due to budgetary difficulties we have been forced to delay opening this project which is greatly needed. We hope that the World ORT Union will help us realize this project.

Organizational Developments

In 1962, 150 new members were recruited by ORT Argentina. During the recent visit of Dr. V. Halperin of the World ORT Union, stronger relations were established with the principle Jewish schools in Buenos Aires.

We hope that further meetings will establish permanent liaison between the ORT school and other schools, which will allow young people with technical interests to complete their studies at the ORT school.

ORT information published in Spanish will give a wider segment of the population an idea of ORT's activities. The Jewish radio and press report on ORT activities and give news of ORT work throughout the world. On November 18th, a large number of people from principal Jewish institutions in Buenos Aires attended a conference chaired by Dr. M. Waiman, president of ORT Argentina, at which Dr. Halperin told of ORT's program in South America and other countries.

The close cooperation between ORT and JCA in our common work in Clara and Dominguez should be especially noted. We hope it will continue and grow in the future.

THROUGHOUT 1962, STUDENT TURNOVER WAS 251, AND THE STUDENT BODY AS OF JANUARY 1, 1963, WAS 116.

B R A Z I L

The political and economic situation in Brazil has been rather confused during the past year. Severe inflation created many problems for the entire country and this had naturally its repercussions on ORT. As a result of devaluation and subsequent increases in salaries and prices, our budget increased by 100%. However, thanks to the contributions of our members and several donations, we have been able to meet our obligations without asking the Central Office of the World ORT Union for help.

We are negotiating with the government to obtain a subvention for the ORT program in Rio de Janeiro and are at the same time trying to increase our membership.

Despite the great industrial development, mainly in urban areas, recruitment of students has proved difficult this year for two main reasons: on the one hand, young people and their parents have not yet understood the importance of acquiring a technical skill and continue to prefer business activities; on the other, the ORT vocational training center in Rio is in a beautiful building but situated in a residential area. Since most people attending evening courses work in day time, and bearing in mind the distances in Rio, many candidates often cannot come from the business center to our school. For this reason our committee is studying the possibility of opening courses in the business district.

Despite the current difficulties of our work, we are convinced that the threatening economic crisis and political and social evolution as well as rapid industrialization will give ORT real possibilities of action in a community with about 200,000 Jews throughout Brazil.

During the recent visit of the director of the World ORT Union, the entire situation has been examined at a committee meeting and various measures have been decided upon concerning the future of ORT Brazil.

During the past year we have only given radio and television courses which produced good results. Ten students completed their studies. We have also opened a practical electronics course at the request of the Catholic University of Rio which was attended with much interest and diligence.

IN 1962, 90 STUDENTS ATTENDED THE EVENING COURSES OF ORT BRAZIL. AS OF JANUARY 1, 1963, THE STUDENT BODY WAS 30.

U R U G U A Y

During 1962, 193 students attended ORT courses at Montevideo. Forty-four received diplomas included 16 in mechanics, 12 in electricity, two in refrigeration and air-conditioning, and 14 in the secretarial school. These results are good considering that the school year was interrupted by certain events beyond our control. To begin with, the school year started late and in June and July anti-semitic incidents caused a disturbance in the life of Montevideo, and for reasons of security our teachers and students were not allowed to attend evening classes.

However, we are proud to mention that during these difficult times our students were recommended to different employers and they gave satisfactory work.

At the beginning of the new school year, we intend to establish a placement service and distribute this information to ORT's friends in industry.

At the beginning of 1962 Mr. W. Zilber was appointed permanent director of the ORT school.

Our classes in radio-television and refrigeration-air-conditioning urgently need new tools and equipment. We are counting on the support of the World ORT Union to permit us to open the new school year with the required material. Our most pressing problem is that the school building needs a great deal of repair. We had long discussions on this subject with the director of the World ORT Union during his recent visit to Montevideo. Two architects have presented us with drawings and estimates for this project.

On December 1st, an ORT evening was held in Montevideo and was well received by the community.

The Women's Uruguay ORT resumed their activities a few months ago under the chairmanship of Madame Silbermann.

During the recent visit of Dr. Halperin, meetings were held with leading members of the country and the Ambassador of Israel concerning the economic and political situation of ORT in Uruguay. At that time a number of articles devoted to ORT appeared in the press.

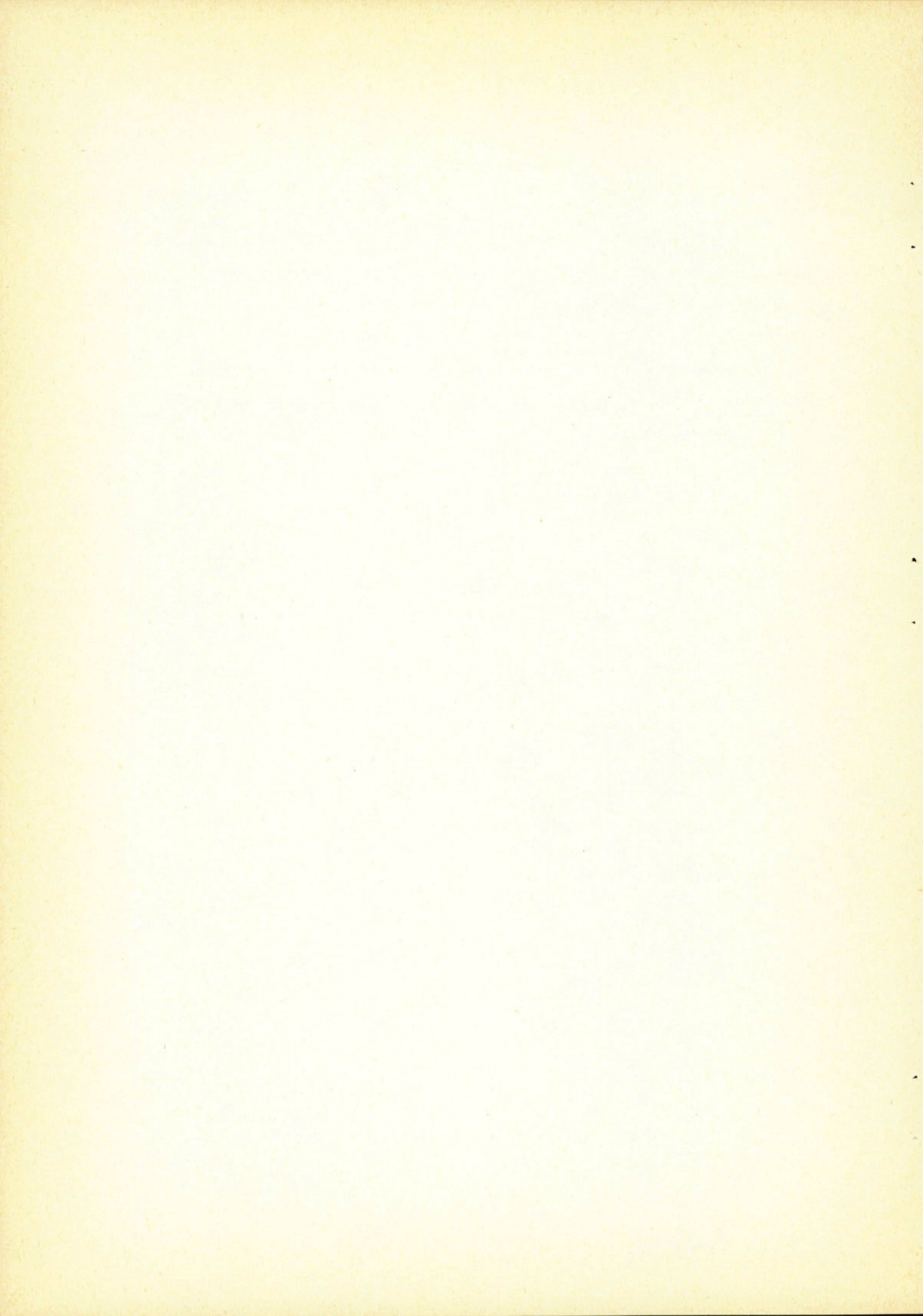
THROUGHOUT 1962 STUDENT TURNOVER WAS 193 AND THE STUDENT BODY AS OF JANUARY 1, 1963, WAS 101.

A U S T R A L I A

A U S T R A L I A

ORT Australia continued its activities in 1962, and plans are now under way by the committee, under the presidency of Mr. Sidney Einfeld, M. P. , to institute a membership drive.

In 1962, ORT Australia sent approximately \$ 3,000 to the World ORT Union. During the course of the year, Jewish communities in Sydney and Melbourne were visited by Dr. William Haber, president of the ORT Central Board.



CENTRAL ORT INSTITUTE

CENTRAL ORT INSTITUTE

Introduction

In 1962 the Central ORT Institute continued operation of its diversified program including :

- a) Training of instructors and technicians in collaboration with the Ecole Supérieure Technique de Genève.
- b) Advanced courses for Israeli agricultural mechanics.
- c) Providing practical training, industrial management and planning for instructors (Congolese, Iranians) as part of the technical assistance program for newly developing countries.
- d) Seminars : training of experts for professional teaching in the newly developing countries; pedagogical seminar in programmed teaching.

General Remarks

(1) The primary object of the Institute is to train Jewish instructors and technicians. From our point of view it is necessary that this new generation does not limit itself to professional questions only, but that it be conscious of its duty towards society and Judaism. In spite of the many difficulties it has been our aim to give a general and moral education to our students as well as technical training.

(2) Being away from their homes for several years, the students need to find a warm, friendly atmosphere at the Institute. For this reason, we have decorated the classrooms and dormitories agreeably. Since the repainting and general change of the Institute, the students tend to stay more readily at school and are less attracted to town life. Their studies have therefore improved.

(3) Since the Institute is not an isolated institution but is of ever-increasing interest to other national and international organizations, it is necessary that the school keep abreast with all new developments in teaching.

Student Body

The total number of students trained at the Institute was 204, divided as follows :

Congolese instructors and foremen	18
Israeli agro-mechanics	11
Seminar participants :	
New methods of teaching	16
African program	12
Iranian scholarships	15
Regular students of the Institute and of the Ecole Supérieure Technique de Genève	108
In-service training in Swiss industry	24
	<hr/>
	204

Distribution of Students during 1962
According to their Country of Origin

Algeria	9
Belgium	1
Congo	18
France	10
Greece	6
Iran	24
Israel	50
Italy	5
Morocco	38
Switzerland	4
Tunisia	39
	<hr/>
	204

On December 31, 1962, the student body at the Institute was as follows :

Institute

First year	20
Iranian scholarships	15
Ecole Supérieure Technique	
First year	9
Second year	13
Third year	38
Fourth year	15
	<hr/>

In-Service Training in Industry

Precision mechanics	13	
Electro-technics	5	
Carpentry	2	
Installations	3	
		<hr/>
		23
		<hr/>
		133

It should be noted that at present 76 students live at the Institute and 34 (nine of whom are married) live in town owing to lack of accommodation at the Institute.

Instruction

The weekly program averages 40 hours. There is also supervised study for those who need it.

Students at the Institute usually take preparatory courses which are based on those of the first year at the Ecole Supérieure Technique de Genève (ESTG); this enables them to enter the second year of this four-year school immediately. However, those students who upon arrival at the Institute are found to be insufficiently prepared or whose arrival has been delayed become first year students of the ESTG after completion of the Institute's preparatory course. In June 1962, seven out of 20 applicants were admitted as first-year students and eight as second year. The five students who failed the second-year admission examinations must apply again in June 1963 (in the meantime, they are getting work experience in industry).

Since many of the regular students arriving in September 1962 had practically no knowledge of French, we had to divide the class into two sections for the first two months of the semester : one section had an average of five hours of French daily while the other section studied the regular curriculum. Evening courses were also arranged although this proved complicated and made it necessary to double the number of instructors during these two months. Thanks to these measures and to the audio-visual method of teaching French, we hope to spare the students one year's study.

In-Service Training

After students have finished their studies at the Institute, they are given work experience in Swiss industry. They are paid by their employers for this work.

Course for Congolese Instructors and Foremen

In July 1962, after 14 months, the special course organized by the Institute for 18 Congolese instructors and foremen on Swiss government scholarships ended.

Training during their stay at the Institute at Anières was divided into two parts :

Technical and pedagogical training for eight months at the Institute;
In-service training for six months in industry and schools.

At the end of the study period each student had an example of his work to present to a jury of educational and industrial experts. The average results of this examination were 4.66 out of 6.

Since their return to the Congo, most of the students are working in responsible jobs in industry or are teaching.

Final examination certificates were signed by the Director-General of the ILO, the representative of the Swiss Political Federal Department, the president of the Consulting Commission of ORT Institute, and the director of the Institute.

An article by the Agence Telegraphique Suisse on the technical assistance program of Switzerland commented as follows :

"Another training course has been successfully completed : that of general mechanics organized by the Central ORT Institute at Anières (Geneva) taken by 18 Congolese. The closing examinations of June last showed an average result of 4.66. No one student received less than 4 points and six of them received more than 5. The success of this course is even more outstanding since it was completed in 14 months instead of the usual 18 months.

"The different factories in Geneva where the Congolese completed their in-service training were so satisfied with these students that they were ready to hire them at top wages. These graduates have gone back to their country where they teach in trade schools, conduct apprenticeship courses in various industries, work as foremen or hold administrative jobs in technical education."

Seminar for Teachers in the ORT-USAID Programs

From August 20 to September 26, 1962, a teaching seminar was organized at the Institute for the 12 experts recruited by ORT for its vocational training programs in Guinea and Mali, established in cooperation with the US government. These six weeks were devoted to the following subjects :

School administration
Establishment and coordination of training programs
Preparation of lessons for classes and workshops
Training techniques

After numerous visits and workshop experience in different factories with apprenticeship centers, as well as visits to various schools including the Ecole des Metiers at Lausanne and the Ecole des Arts et Metiers in Geneva, the students were able to become acquainted with the Swiss vocational training system.

Full information (didactic material, teaching programs) was put at the disposal of the participants.

Special Course for the Training of Iranian Instructors

Under the Swiss bilateral technical assistance program, the Institute welcomed 15 Iranian students in November 1962 for training as teachers in mechanics in a two-year course.

The recruiting in Iran was done by the Swiss Embassy in Teheran, the ILO and by ORT Iran. Four out of these 15 students had completed their studies at the ORT school in Teheran.

Refresher Course in Agricultural Mechanics

In collaboration with the Rupin Institute in Israel, ORT organized a refresher course for a group of Israeli agro-mechanics for the fourth time. This group was made up of candidates from Ein-Harod, Ber Tuvia, Kfar Szold, Tamarim, Saar, and from several agricultural centers in Rehovoth and Tel-Aviv and dealt with the maintenance and repair of agricultural machines. Two of the participants were referred by the Israeli Minister of Agriculture, one of whom is an instructor in a technical school and the other an inspector and technical advisor on agro-mechanics for collective farms.

During the two weeks spent in Switzerland, the group attended lectures given on agricultural machines and tractors by specialists at the Institute and visited several Swiss factories.

Since most of the agricultural machinery used in Israel is of British and American make, the group went to Great Britain for four months to attend courses at the service schools of several important factories. As a result, each participant was able to try out the equipment, to look for flaws and to dismantle and put together the complete machine.

The group also visited two large plants in the Netherlands and one in Germany.

Programmed Teaching Seminar

From June 20 to July 30, 1962, twenty ORT school directors and technical instructors from France, Israel, Italy, Morocco, Algeria, Iran and Switzerland met at the Central ORT Institute to attend a seminar on programmed teaching given by Professor Robert Silverman of New York University.

Also present were two delegates of the Department of Education of Geneva and a delegate from the Israeli Ministry of Education.

During the three weeks devoted to a teaching method already widely adopted in the United States, plans were discussed to adapt this method for possible use in ORT schools.

Each seminar participant was required to work out a program in his own field based on the fundamental principles of learning developed by this method. These programs were developed under the four following rules :

- (1) To activate student interest
- (2) To reinforce the student's efforts by comparing his answers with standard answers
- (3) To organize the subject so as to provide easy and regular progress
- (4) To allow the student to progress at his own speed.

Cultural Program

As in the past, a varied cultural program has helped in the technical and non-technical training of our regular and in-service training students. Conferences, lectures, film projections and trips have enabled our students to relax and to benefit from their stay at Anières.

A library containing 4,500 books, 2,100 of which are in French, allows our students to enrich their general cultural background.

Social Assistance

Swiss Women's ORT has generously provided a well-filled wardrobe for those students who did not have sufficient clothing. This committee remains in close contact with our students and looks after their general welfare.

Medical Assistance

This is placed under the responsibility of the Institute's housemaster.

All students were given medical examinations and X-rays at the Cantonal Hospital in Geneva during the last year. They were also given anti-polio vaccinations.

Sports

Ping-pong, football and volleyball equipment is available to those students who wish to take advantage of these sports.

Languages

For a long time a big continuing problem has been language -- most students arriving at the Institute have a poor knowledge of French. Following the example of a number of schools and in particular the Ecole normale of St. Cloud, Paris, we decided to adopt the audio-visual method of teaching. We have set up a language laboratory, equipped with cabins and special wiring. This installation has already rendered great service, and has become indispensable for the Iranian and Israeli students.

Rebuilding

In 1961 we began the first part of the rebuilding program, starting with minor jobs. We repainted the dormitories and corridors on the second floor. In 1962, we repainted the classrooms, dormitories and some of the offices, the kitchen and the metal testing laboratories. In 1963 we hope to be able to paint the corridors on the first floor and ground floor as well as the staircases. After this, we will go ahead with the restoration of all the workshops.

Much of the dormitory furniture, which dates back to the time when the building was a home for the aged, has been replaced. Most of the beds were made in our workshops and some of the mattresses were given to us by Swiss Women's ORT. Individual closets were also made by the students in the carpentry shop.

We have modernized the offices of the Institute. This enables us to give practical courses in administration to our students who in the past were sent to other schools for this training.

We found it necessary to tar the roads which circle the school as they were in a very bad state. This was done in the summer.

As the school is a long way from the village and there are no means of public transport, we have organized twice daily services for approximately 90 persons to and from the Ecole Supérieure Technique de Genève and the various factories to be visited.

DURING 1962, THE CENTRAL ORT INSTITUTE WAS ATTENDED BY 176 STUDENTS AND IN-SERVICE TRAINEES. AS OF JANUARY 1, 1963, TOTAL ENROLLMENT AMOUNTED TO 133 STUDENTS AND TRAINEES,

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL ORT

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

The principal activities of Women's ORT Committees are on record in the national reports. Therefore, the purpose of this account is to point out the projects undertaken in common by the Women's International ORT.

It has become a permanent practice to call an annual meeting of Women's International ORT immediately after the summer session of the Executive Committee of the World ORT Union. At the July 1962 conference we again had the privilege of having in the chair our devoted president, Mrs. Gertrude Kaphan. Present at the meeting were delegations representing : France, Mme. Marcelle Roubach, and a delegation from the newly-established Lyons committee; the United States, Mrs. Helen Rosenberg; Israel, Mrs. Melanie Horn; Great Britain, Mrs. Minnie Wingate; South Africa, Mrs. Freda Feldman; Belgium, the late Clara Ferstenberg; Netherlands, Mrs. Wijsmuller-Meyer; Switzerland, Mme. J. Maus. Mrs. Carola Kaufmann, vice-president, was also present.

The meeting took up past work and future plans of our committees with active participation by all of the delegates.

The three-year pledge made in London in 1960 for projects in Marseilles and Teheran was given special attention. The balance sheet shows that this obligation was more than met, notwithstanding some defections, since \$ 30, 540 was collected against the \$ 25, 000 pledged in London. The new kitchen and refectory in the ORT school at Marseilles are already in operation due to the efforts of Women's International ORT.

On the eve of the conference a special and urgent appeal was made by the Executive Committee of the World ORT Union for Algerian refugees. Due to the generous spirit of the participants, a pledge of \$ 15, 500 was made immediately with the hope that more would be forthcoming from chapters not represented. So far \$ 16, 354 has been collected.

Women's International ORT has multiplied contacts between the different chapters through the trips made by its leadership. These included : Mrs. Kaphan to Europe, Mrs. Roubach to Israel and the United States, Mrs. Rosenberg to Europe, North Africa and Israel, and Mme J. Maus to the United States where she attended the National Board Conference of Women's American ORT in Miami.

Through personal contacts made by a member of Swiss Women's ORT in Geneva, plans have been made to re-activate women's committees in various cities in Germany.

Mrs. Kaphan suffered a great loss in the death of her grandson Peter Wallace who was killed in Greece last summer. She found consolation in establishing the Peter Wallace Memorial Fund, to which \$202 has already been donated. Unfortunately, Mrs. Kaphan's health prevented her from attending the January 1963 Executive Committee meeting. However, she is in touch with women's committees throughout the world and has submitted the following report of Women's International ORT activities :

"The loss of Mrs. Ferstenberg of Antwerp is a sad blow to our international women's organization. We shall miss her at our meetings; she was a woman of great charm and warmth. The first gift received from the Belgian women, a pledge on behalf of the Algerian crisis for which Mrs. Ferstenberg was responsible, arrived only a few weeks ago.

"A special bridge party for the benefit of Women's International ORT, held in Stockholm by Mrs. Vera Davin and the Jewish Women's Club, resulted in Swedish Kronor 1,200 being collected on behalf of Women's International ORT. The total contribution amounted to \$525.87.

"The Women's Italian ORT in Rome have sent the sum of \$1,000 for the Algerian crisis fund, a first gift to our international organization.

"The British Women's ORT have successfully carried out decentralization in London and generally expanded because of leadership development and membership growth. A sum of \$1,400 was given toward the \$5,000 promised for Algeria with the remaining amount expected in February.

"Mrs. Clara Davidson, who encouraged the organization at its inception, and was first chairman of the British Women's ORT, has unfortunately passed away. She was the sponsor of the Israel Philharmonic.

"Women's American ORT have increased their assistance to Women's International ORT for 1962/63 to \$10,000.

"French Women's ORT are working with unsurpassed energy for the crisis situation in the French ORT schools. All of us are deeply aware and grateful for the support given to the World ORT Union during this difficult emergency. The recently held bazaar made history in Paris fund raising : NF 90,000, or 20% more than in 1961.

"Mrs. A. Maus, secretary-general of Women's International ORT, has raised the sum of \$4,226.80 in France for the Marseilles school, not counting numerous contributions for the apprenticeship tax. We wish to express deep appreciation and admiration for the special effort expended by Mrs. Maus not only on the Swiss scene, where she was phenomenally successful in spearheading the Swiss campaign for ORT, but also in her work for French and Swiss Women's ORT and as secretary-general for Women's International ORT.

"Swiss Women's ORT gave \$ 10,000 to Women's International ORT which represented approximately \$ 10 per member. This does not include the increased subvention to the Central ORT Institute at Anières.

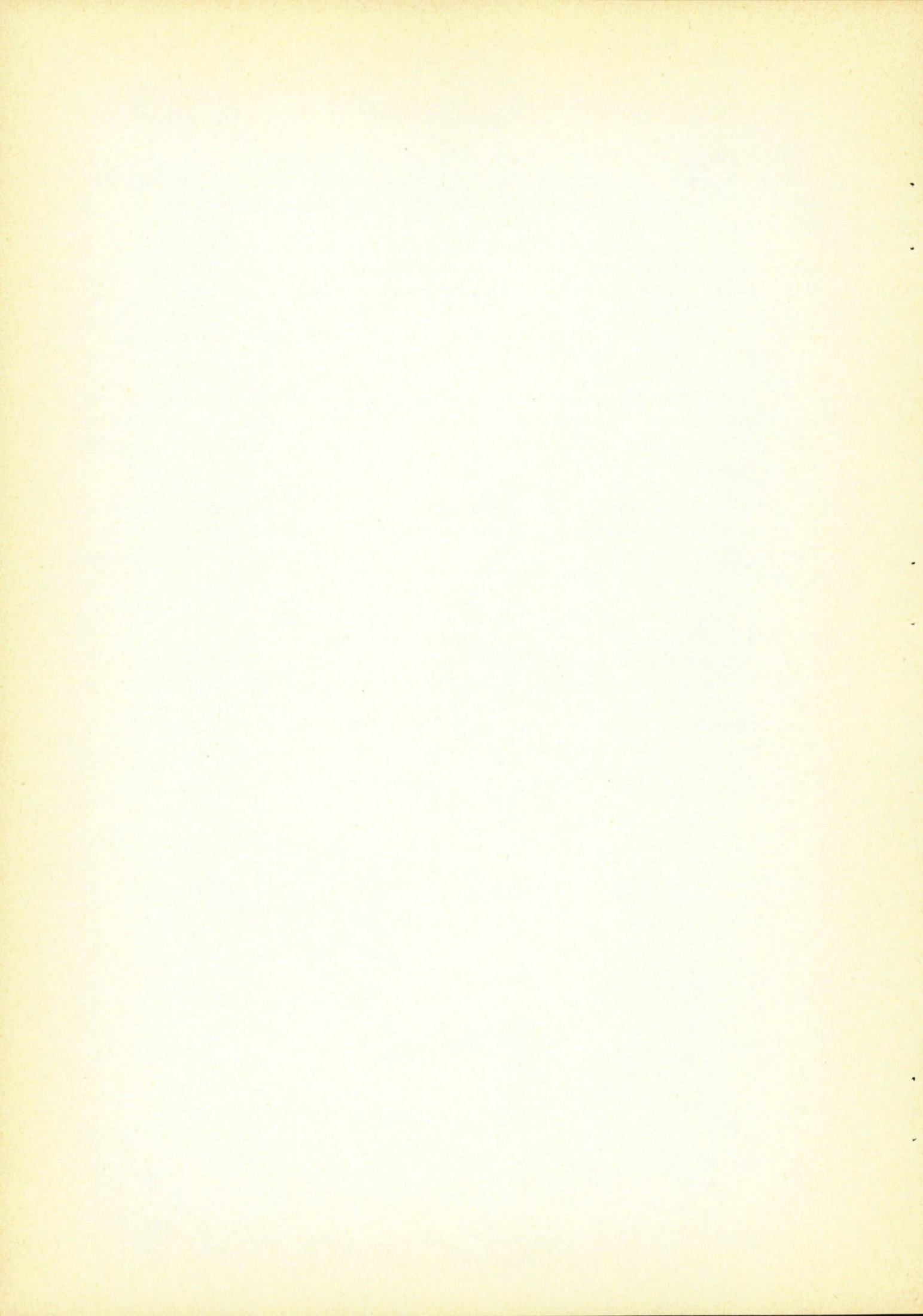
"Moroccan Women's ORT, under the devoted leadership of Mrs. Marie Levy, have contributed the sum of \$ 1,000 for the Women's International ORT. This represents a first gift and is deeply appreciated.

"Israel Women's ORT has sent a contribution of \$ 500, for the benefit of the Marseilles /Teheran international project.

"Canadian Women's ORT, in spite of financial difficulties, made their annual contribution for Marseilles and Teheran but have not been able to take part in the special Algerian refugee activities although great accomplishments in recruiting have been made by Mrs. Bennett.

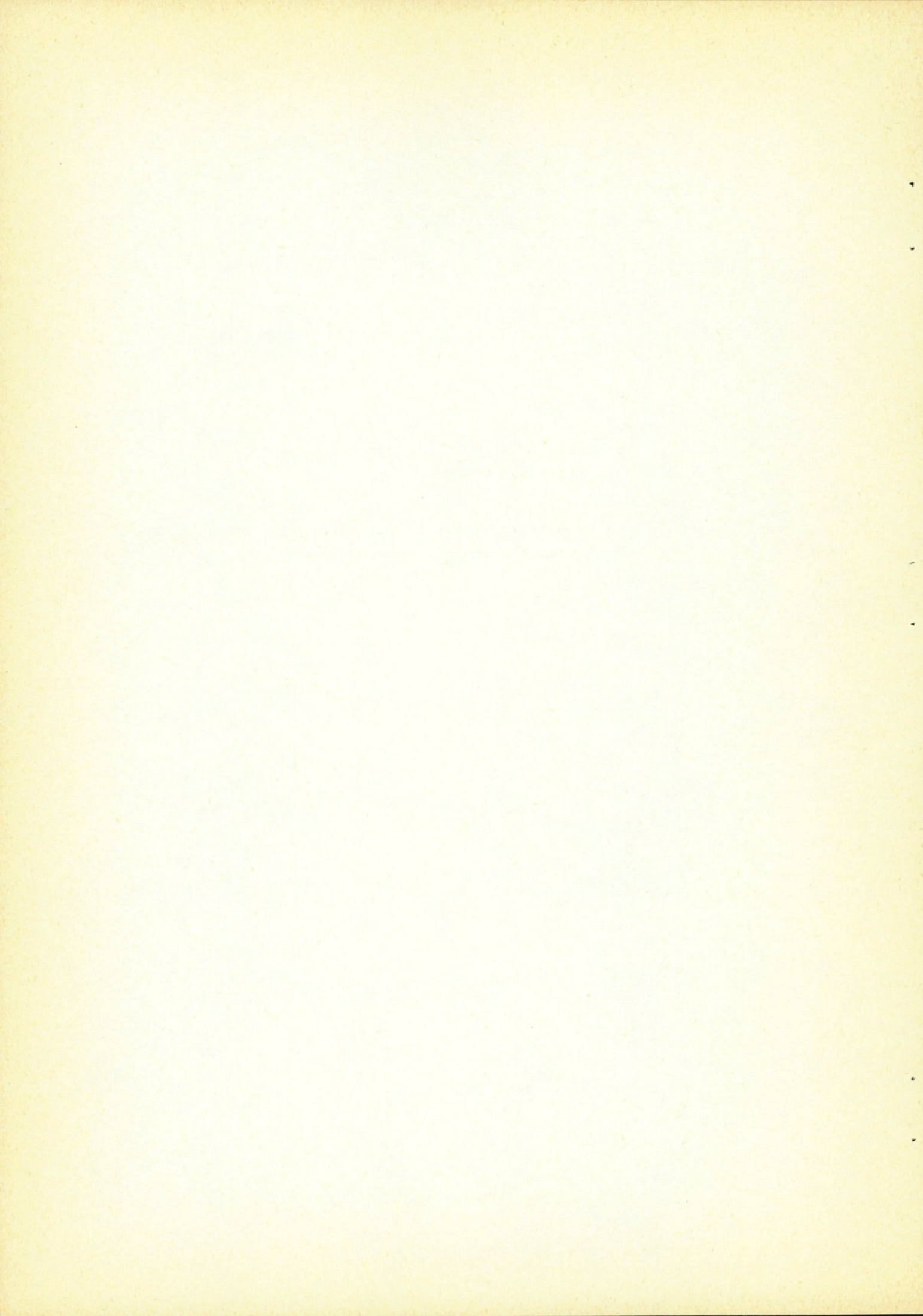
"ORT Day observances have been instrumental in increasing membership and also improving public relations via the press, television and radio. Special events have taken place in many areas in the past year and we shall endeavor to increase participation in the coming months.

"Sums contributed by Women's International ORT to the World ORT Union are only a small part of what this organization accomplishes. The total contribution amounted to \$ 50,000, if one takes into consideration the \$ 3,000 raised by Iran Women's ORT under the leadership of Mme. Monrieh Senehi. It is, in fact, impossible to calculate the contributions made by the women's committees throughout the world to ORT schools, but on the whole the women's subvention can be estimated at approximately \$ 200,000."



STUDENT BODY

AS OF JANUARY 1st 1963



STUDENT BODY AS OF JANUARY 1st, 1963

ARGENTINA

BUENOS - AIRES - Workshops

Radio-technics(2 Years)	13	
Radio-technics(Evening)	6	
Television(Evening)	<u>3</u>	22

CLARA - Workshops and Courses

Dressmaking	23	
Typewriting	<u>3</u>	26

DOMINGUEZ - Day School

Agro-mechanics		9
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Workshops

Dressmaking(4 Sect.)	31	
Embroidery	<u>8</u>	39

Manual Training

	<u>20</u>	
		116

AUSTRIA

VIENNA - Workshops and Courses

Dressmaking	25	
Knitting	63	
Photography	11	
Hairdressing	19	
English Language	<u>11</u>	129

BELGIUM

ANTWERP - Day School

Sewing and Cutting		30
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<u>Workshop - Dressmaking</u>		15
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<u>Manual Training</u>		248
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<u>BRUSSELS - Manual Training</u>	<u>91</u>	
		384

BRAZIL

RIO DE JANEIRO - Workshops

Radio-technics	26	
Television	<u>4</u>	30

ENGLAND

DOWER HOUSE - Training Farm

		9
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FRANCE

PARIS/MONTREUIL - Day Schools

Turning and Fitting	88	
Sheet-Metalwork	48	
Electro-mechanics	69	
Radio-technics	80	
Carpentry	45	
Dressmaking	69	
Secretarial	<u>109</u>	508

<u>Brevet - Radio-technics</u>		14
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Workshops and Courses

Welding	9	
Arc Welding	11	
Refrigeration	27	
Refrigeration Techn.Asst.(Evening)	22	
Typewriter Machine Repair	13	

Techn.Asst.Machines-Business(Evening)	12	
Techn.Asst.Electronics	13	
Electricity-Techn.Asst.	18	
Electricity-Techn.Asst.(Evening)	20	
Electricity	17	
Fitter Electricians	16	
Techn.Asst.Electrical Laboratory	52	
Radio Testing	19	
Television Techn.Asst.(Evening)	21	
Transistors Techn.Asst.(Evening)	42	
Men's Ready-made Clothes	11	
Ladies' Ready-made Clothes	13	
Cutting Men's Clothes(Evening)	17	
Cutting Ladies' Clothes(Evening)	14	
Lingerie	7	
Technical Design	17	
Artistic Design(Evening)	14	
Bookkeeping	15	
Secretarial	23	
Shorthand and Typewriting	<u>22</u>	465

Pre-Apprenticeship

Mechanics	27	
Electricity	<u>29</u>	56

Apprentices - Complementary Courses

Dressmaking		25
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<u>Apprentices supervised</u>		515
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PARIS/ECOLE DE TRAVAIL

Day Schools

Welding	62	
Mechanics	<u>24</u>	86

Workshops and Courses

Fitting	11	
Plumbing	10	
Metal Tracing	12	
Fitter Electricians	18	
Electronic Wiring	<u>16</u>	67

Pre-Apprenticeship - Mechanics

	35
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Apprentices - Complementary Courses

Dressmaking		42
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MARSEILLE - Day Schools

Sheet-Metalwork and Welding	36	
Electrical Installations	48	
Radio and Television	70	
Ready-made Clothes	51	
Secretarial	<u>40</u>	245

Workshops and Courses

Fitter Electricians	18	
Radio Repair	15	
Technical Design	15	
Secretarial	<u>15</u>	63

Pre-Apprenticeship - Mechanics

	27
--	----

STRASBOURG - Day Schools

General Class	36	
Locksmithy	16	
Electrical Installations	28	
Electronics	<u>27</u>	107

Apprentices supervised

	24
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LYON - Day Schools

Mechanics	68	
Electricity	27	
Ladies' Ready-made Clothes	36	
Secretarial	<u>51</u>	182

FRANCE (continued)

LYON (continued)

Courses

Technical Design	15	
Secretarial	<u>13</u>	28
<u>Pre-Apprenticeship - Mechanics</u>		<u>17</u>
		2506

HOLLAND

AMSTERDAM - Workshops and Courses

Dressmaking	2	
Advanced Cutting	6	
Cutting	7	
Leather Work(Occup.Therapy)	9	
Toy-making	<u>23</u>	47

Manual Training 133

APELDOORN - Workshop - Weaving 19

Manual Training 11
210

INDIA

BOMBAY - Preparatory Classes

Mechanics 25

IRAN

TEHERAN - Vocational Day Schools

General Class	76	
Mechanics	31	
Auto-mechanics	30	
Electro-mechanics	41	
Sewing and Cutting	98	
Secretarial	<u>24</u>	300

Technical Day Schools

General Class	64	
Mechanics	25	
Auto-mechanics	26	
Electro-mechanics	<u>44</u>	159

Workshops and Courses

Advanced Dressmaking	12	
Dressmaking	16	
Hairdressing	<u>16</u>	44

Manual Training 1128
1631

ISRAEL

TEL-AVIV - SYNGALOWSKI CENTER

Day Schools

General Mechanics	239	
Precision Mechanics	89	
Electro-mechanics	241	
Radio-electronics	287	
Techn.Asst.for Telephone services	<u>95</u>	951

Workshops and Courses

Mechanics(3 Sect.)	232	
Turning and Fitting	32	
Locksmithy(2 Sect.)	59	
Radio	53	
Electronics(3 Sect.)	117	
Electrical Installations	48	
Electro-mechanics	89	

Television	33	
Techn.Drawing	42	
Construction Drawing	78	
Building Techn.	<u>105</u>	888

TEL-AVIV - Other Day Schools

Dressmaking	72	
Dressmaking(Evening)	52	
Dressmaking(Beth Yaacov)	33	
Ready-made Clothes	61	
Normal School for Fashion Trades	38	
Hairdressing	<u>41</u>	297

JAFFA - Pre-Apprenticeship

Locksmithy	107	
Electricity	29	
Carpentry	<u>25</u>	161

Apprentices - Complementary Courses

Mechanics	238	
Electricity	463	
Carpentry	<u>362</u>	1063

NATHANYA - Day Schools

General Class	186	
Agro-mechanics	149	
Mechanics	176	
Electro-mechanics	60	
Electronics	60	
Carpentry	88	
Techn.Drawing	81	
Hotel Trades School	<u>65</u>	865

Workshops

Mechanics(African Pupils)	49	
Electro-mechanics(African Pupils)	39	
Carpentry(African Pupils)	<u>24</u>	112

GIVATAYIM - Day Schools

Mechanics	318	
Machine Construction	213	
Refrigeration	8	
Mining Technicians	7	
Building Technicians	<u>176</u>	722

Workshops

Welding	11	
Mechanics(2 Sect.)	<u>31</u>	42

JERUSALEM - Day Schools

Mechanics	180	
Auto-mechanics	91	
Radio-electronics	<u>124</u>	395
Mechanics(Yeshiva)	50	
Carpentry(Yeshiva)	38	
Printing(Yeshiva)	<u>46</u>	134

Workshops and Courses

Mechanics	23	
Auto-mechanics(Cypriots)	16	
Electricity	34	
Radio	33	
Building Technicians	55	
Cinema Operators	<u>11</u>	172

Apprentices - Complementary Courses

Locksmithy	166	
Auto-mechanics	107	
Electricity	75	
Carpentry	130	
Dressmaking	96	
Printing	74	
Sanitary Installations	<u>25</u>	673

<u>RECHOVOTH - Day Schools</u>					
General Class	100				
Mechanics	107				
Auto-mechanics	56				
Auto-electricity	<u>18</u>	281			
Mechanics(Yeshiva)	55				
Auto-mechanics(Yeshiva)	<u>20</u>	75			
<u>KFAR ABRAHAM - Day School</u>					
Mechanics		175			
<u>RAMAT - GAN - Day Schools</u>					
Carpentry	134				
Dressmaking	81				
Textile Technicians	189				
Handicrafts	18				
Drawing and Inter.Decoration	43				
Bacteriology	65				
Chemistry	99				
Secretarial	<u>44</u>	673			
<u>Workshops</u>					
Sewing	17				
Textile	8				
Textile for Blind Pupils	<u>8</u>	33			
<u>Apprentices - Complementary Courses</u>					
Mechanics	278				
Locksmithy	555				
Electricity	<u>143</u>	976			
<u>RAMLEH - Day Schools</u>					
Dressmaking	68				
Domestic Science	<u>45</u>	113			
<u>BNEI BRAK - Day Schools</u>					
Dressmaking	62				
Domestic Science	<u>43</u>	105			
<u>HERZLIA - Day School</u>					
Mechanics		108			
Workshop - Mechanics		14			
<u>AFFULEH - Day Schools</u>					
Mechanics	116				
Locksmithy(Pre-Vocational)	77				
Dressmaking(Pre-Vocational)	<u>95</u>	288			
<u>HOLON - Day Schools</u>					
Mechanics	222				
Auto-mechanics	<u>34</u>	256			
Workshop - Welding		10			
<u>ASHKELON - Day School</u>					
Mechanics		100			
<u>Apprentices - Complementary Courses</u>					
Locksmithy	91				
Electricity	28				
Carpentry	<u>32</u>	151			
<u>LYDDA - Day Schools</u>					
Mechanics	142				
Factory School(Aviation)	67				
Carpentry(Pre-Vocational)	26				
Dressmaking(Pre-Vocational)	<u>19</u>	254			
Pre-Apprenticeship - Mechanics		27			
<u>KFAR ATA - Day Schools</u>					
Locksmithy(Pre-Vocational)	41				
Dressmaking(Pre-Vocational)	<u>54</u>	95			
Mechanics(Yeshiva)		113			
<u>MAGDIEL - Day School</u>					
Mechanics				59	
<u>KFAR SABA - Day Schools</u>					
Mechanics				169	
Electro-mechanics				<u>25</u>	194
Pre-Apprenticeship - Mechanics					27
<u>NAZARETH - Day School</u>					
Mechanics					55
<u>HAIFA - Day School</u>					
Chemistry					26
<u>BEER - SHEVA - Day School</u>					
Chemistry					27
<u>TEL - LITWINSKY - Day School</u>					
Carpentry(Retarded Pupils)					24
<u>KIRYAT - YEARAM - Day School</u>					
Carpentry(Retarded Pupils)					15
<u>KFAR - CITRIN - Day Schools</u>					
Mechanics(Yeshiva)				122	
Agro-mechanics(Yeshiva)				<u>68</u>	190
<u>KFAR - HABAD - Day Schools</u>					
Carpentry(Yeshiva)				75	
Printing(Yeshiva)				<u>83</u>	158
<u>AZATA - Day School</u>					
Mechanics(Yeshiva)					76
<u>SDEH - ELIYAHU - Day Schools</u>					
Agro-mechanics(Yeshiva)				23	
Domestic Science(Yeshiva)				<u>27</u>	50
<u>GAN - YAVNE - Day School</u>					
Mechanics(Yeshiva)					47
<u>HEREV - L'EIT - Day School</u>					
Mechanics(Yeshiva)					59
<u>SHAFIR - Day Schools</u>					
Agro-mechanics(Yeshiva)				44	
Domestic Science(Yeshiva)				<u>41</u>	85
					11414
<u>I T A L Y</u>					
<u>ROME - Day Schools</u>					
Electro-mechanics				35	
Electronics				41	
Secretarial				<u>65</u>	141
Course - Bookkeeping					10
<u>Complementary Courses</u>					
Mechanics				45	
Locksmithy				30	
Electro-mechanics				60	
Electricians				45	
Dressmaking				15	
Salesgirls				<u>45</u>	240
Manual Training					166
<u>MILAN - Day Schools</u>					
Mechanics				29	
Television				34	
Draughtsmen				<u>33</u>	96
<u>Complementary Courses</u>					
Mechanics					99

I T A L Y (continued)

MILAN (continued)

Electro-mechanics	90	
Radio-mechanics	46	
Tinmen	<u>35</u>	270

Manual Training 366

LEGHORN

Course - Dressmaking 14

Complementary Courses

Dressmaking	25	
Stocking-wavers(2 Sect.)	37	
Ironing-wash.	<u>23</u>	85

TRIESTE - Complementary Courses

Dressmaking	200	
Shoemakers	119	
Tapestry	<u>32</u>	351

Manual Training 24
1763

M O R O C C O

CASABLANCA/AIN SEBAA - Day Schools

General Classes	266	
Mechanics	181	
Electricity	92	
Telephones	21	
Architectural Design	<u>47</u>	607

CASABLANCA/VAL D'ANFA - Day Schools

Sewing and Cutting	51	
Ready-made Clothes	24	
Cosmetics	32	
Laboratory Assistants	56	
Secretarial	65	
Window-dressing	<u>24</u>	252

Preparatory Classes - Dressmaking 115

CASABLANCA - Pre-Apprenticeship

Mechanics	87	
Woodwork	<u>86</u>	173

Apprentices - Complementary Courses

Preparatory Courses	93	
Elementary Courses	27	
Advanced Courses	<u>75</u>	195

Apprentices supervised 735

Institute for the Deaf 65

Home Bengio - Manual Training 40

TETUAN - Manual Training 66
2248

P O L A N D

WROCLAW - Workshops and Courses

General mechanics	16	
Electricity	22	
Sewing and Cutting	40	
Pattern-making	25	
Leatherwork	9	
Knitting-Weaving	12	
Bookkeeping	12	
Aptitude(Fitness) certif.,div.trades	<u>25</u>	161

Industrial Apprentices 78

Manual Training 173

WARSAW - Workshops and Courses

Refrigeration	13	
Electricity	11	
Radio	11	
Sewing and Cutting	59	
Cutting	21	
Aptitude(Fitness)certif.for Tailors	26	
Knitting	<u>14</u>	155

Industrial Apprentices 26

Manual Training 71

WALBRZYCH - Workshops and Courses

Sewing and Cutting	24	
Knitting	26	
Aptitude(Fitness)certif.,div.trades	14	
Preparatory course for baccalauréat	<u>12</u>	76

Industrial Apprentices 39

Manual Training 31

LODZ - Workshops and Courses

Radio	22	
Sewing and Cutting	28	
Aptitude(Fitness)certif.for Tailors	27	
Preparatory course for baccalauréat	<u>26</u>	103

Industrial Apprentices 4

Manual Training 111

SZCZECIN - Workshop - Sewing and Cutting 12

Industrial Apprentices 17

Manual Training 60

DZERZONIOW - Workshop - Sewing and Cutting 27

Industrial Apprentices 8

LEGNICA - Course - Hairdressing 35

Industrial Apprentices 70

Manual Training 98

ZARY - Workshops and Courses

Sewing and Cutting	15	
Aptitude(Fitness)certif.,div.trades	<u>18</u>	33

Industrial Apprentices 6

Manual Training 47

SWIDNICA - Industrial Apprentices 12

BIELAWA - Workshop - Sewing and Cutting 22

Industrial Apprentices 4

Manual Training 15

KATOWICE - Industrial Apprentices 6

BYTOM - Industrial Apprentices 7

Manual Training 12

GLIWICE - Industrial Apprentices 4

Manual Training 15

KRAKOW - Industrial Apprentices 4
1542

T U N I S I A

TUNIS - Day Schools

General Classes	120
Auto-mechanics	36
Turning	32
Electricity	45
Sewing and Cutting	79

TUNISIA (continued)

TUNIS - Day Schools (continued)

Hydraulics	<u>30</u>	342
<u>Workshop - Advanced Sewing</u>		10
<u>Brevets</u>		
Refrigeration	10	
Industrial Design	<u>16</u>	26
<u>Workshops and Courses for Adults</u>		
Electronics	20	
Cutting Men's Clothes(Evening), 2 Sec.	52	
Technical Design(Evening)	25	
Laboratory Assistants	<u>11</u>	108
<u>Pre-Apprenticeship - Mechanics</u>		64
<u>Apprentices - Complementary Courses</u>		
Sewing	18	
Ready-made Clothes	<u>18</u>	36
<u>Apprentices supervised</u>		<u>258</u>
		844

URUGUAY

MONTEVIDEO - Workshops and Courses

Refrigeration	10
Radio and Television	56

Sewing and Cutting	9	
Secretarial	<u>26</u>	101

U . S . A

NEW - YORK - BRAMSON ORT TRADE SCHOOL

Workshops and Courses

Electric Power Sewing Machine Operation	91	
Pattern Making	22	
Cutting	<u>26</u>	139

CENTRAL INSTITUTE / ANIERES

Training of Instructors and Technicians	95
Training of Iranian Instructors	15

Stagiaires

Metallurgy	3	
Precision mechanics	13	
Electro-technics	5	
Woodwork	<u>2</u>	<u>23</u>
		133

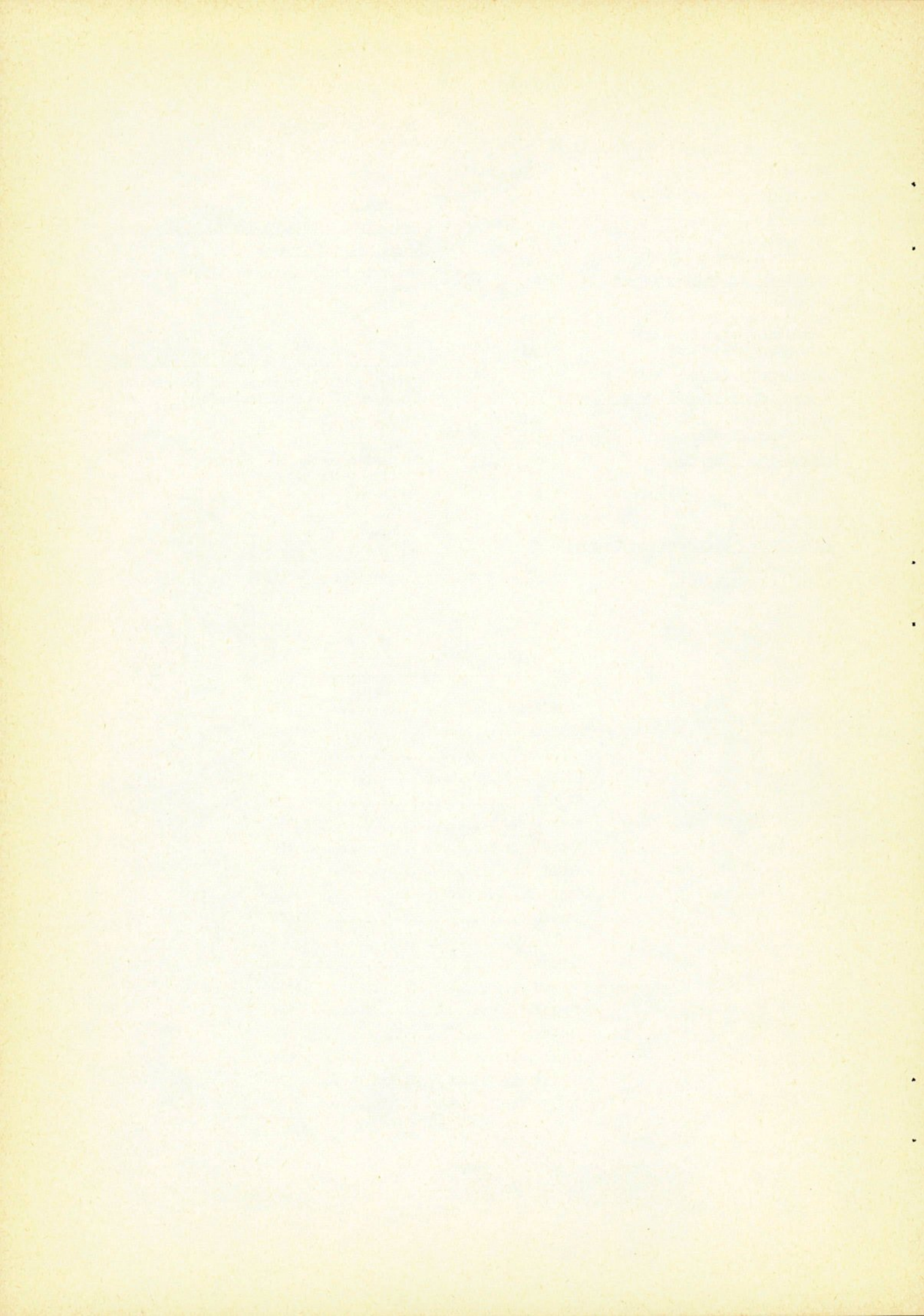
SOUTH AFRICA

<u>Apprentices supervised</u>	520
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RECAPITULATION

ARGENTINA	116
AUSTRIA	129
BELGIUM	384
BRAZIL	30
ENGLAND	9
FRANCE	2.506
HOLLAND	210
INDIA	25
IRAN	1.631
ISRAEL	11.414
ITALY	1.763
MOROCCO	2.248
POLAND	1.542
TUNISIA	844
URUGUAY	101
U.S.A	139
CENTRAL INSTITUTE / ANIERES	133
SOUTH AFRICA	520

23.744



FREQUENCE TOTALE PENDANT

1960

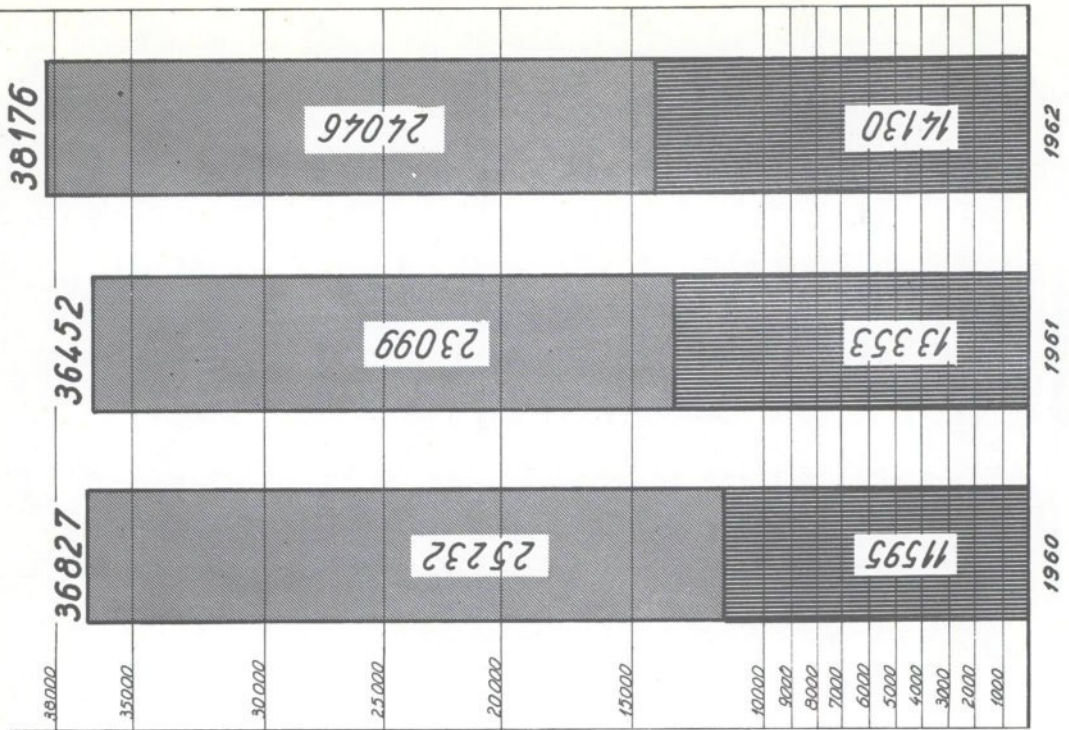
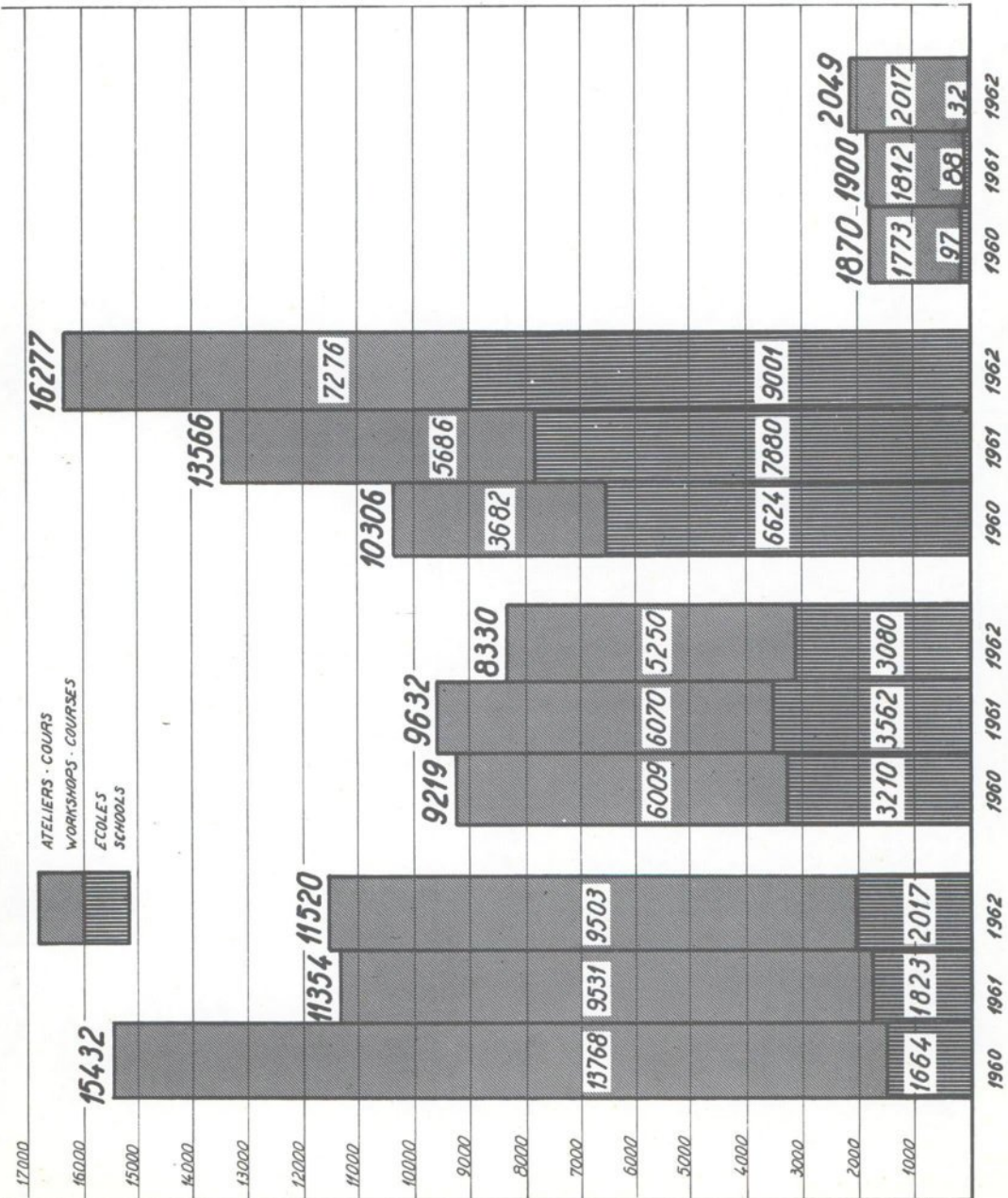
1961

1962

TOTAL NUMBER OF TRAINEES IN

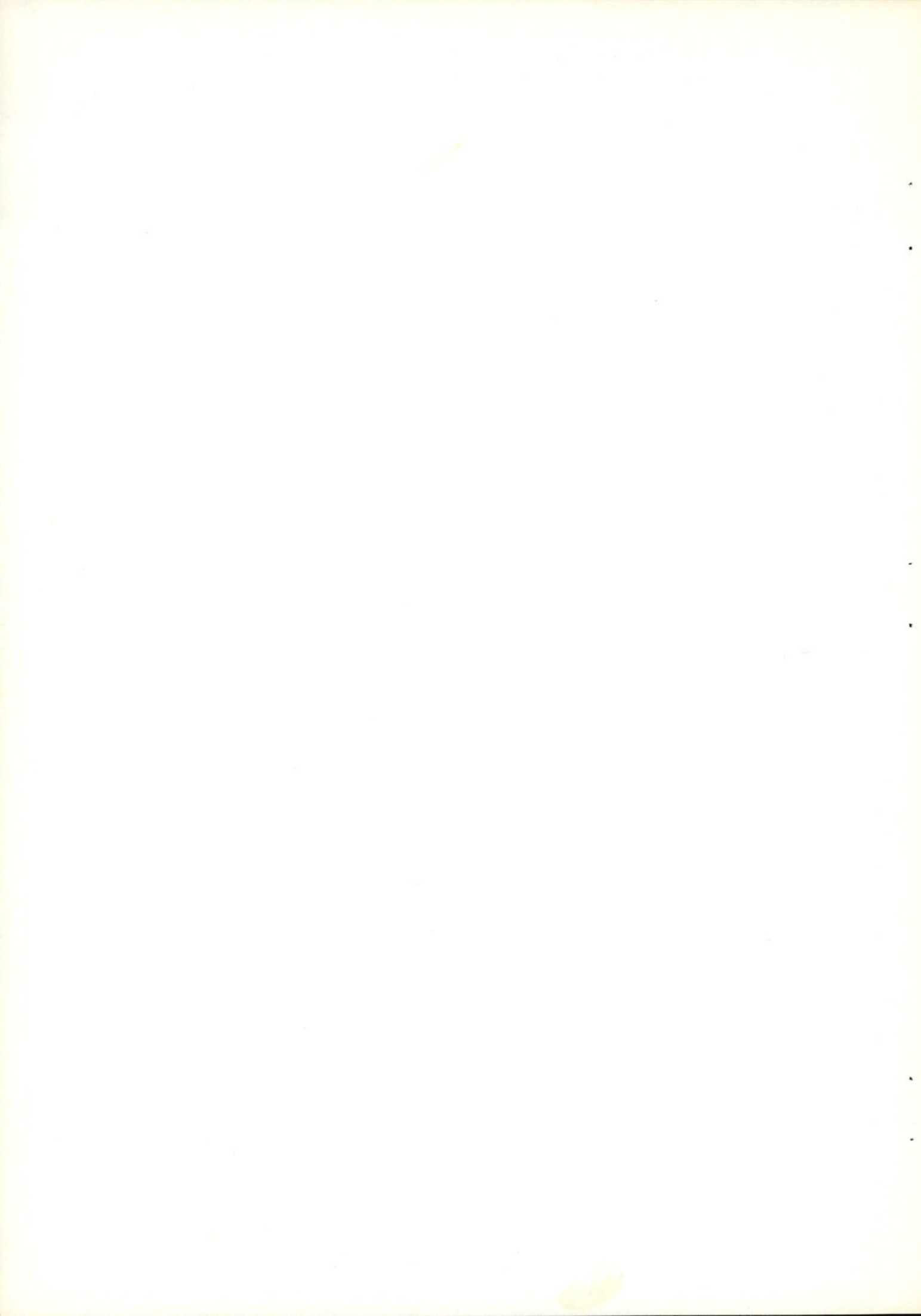
REPARTIE GEOGRAPHIQUEMENT

DISTRIBUTED GEOGRAPHICALLY



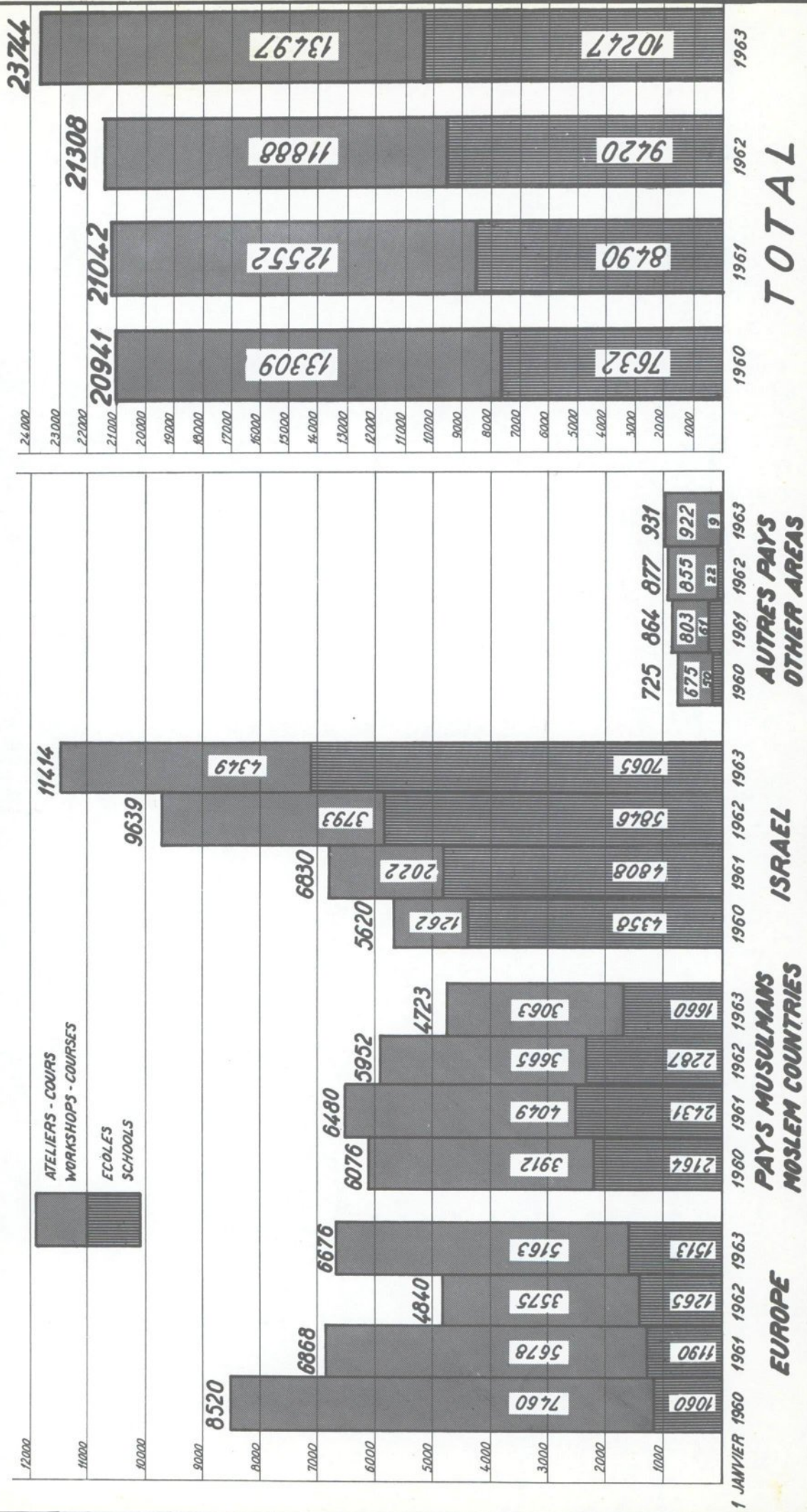
EUROPE
PAYS MUSULMANS
ISRAEL
AUTRES PAYS
OTHER AREAS

TOTAL

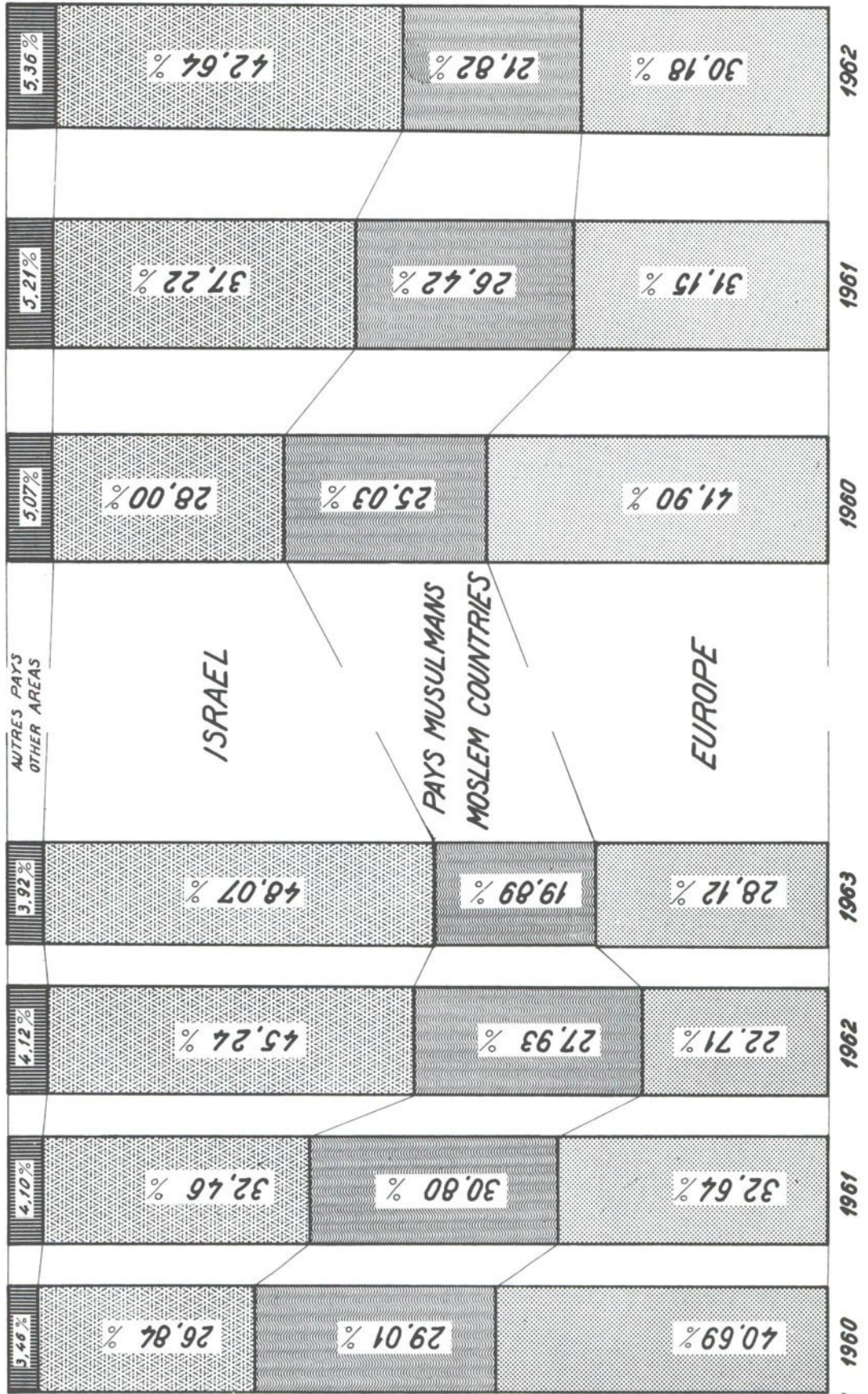


REPARTITION GEOGRAPHIQUE DES ELEVES DE L'ORT

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF ORT STUDENT BODY



REPARTITION GEOGRAPHIQUE DES ELEVES DE L'ORT FREQUENCE TOTALE REPARTIE GEOGRAPHIQUEMENT
 GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF ORT STUDENT BODY TOTAL ATTENDANCE DISTRIBUTED GEOGRAPHICALLY



POUR L'ANNEE - FOR THE YEAR

1962

1961

1960

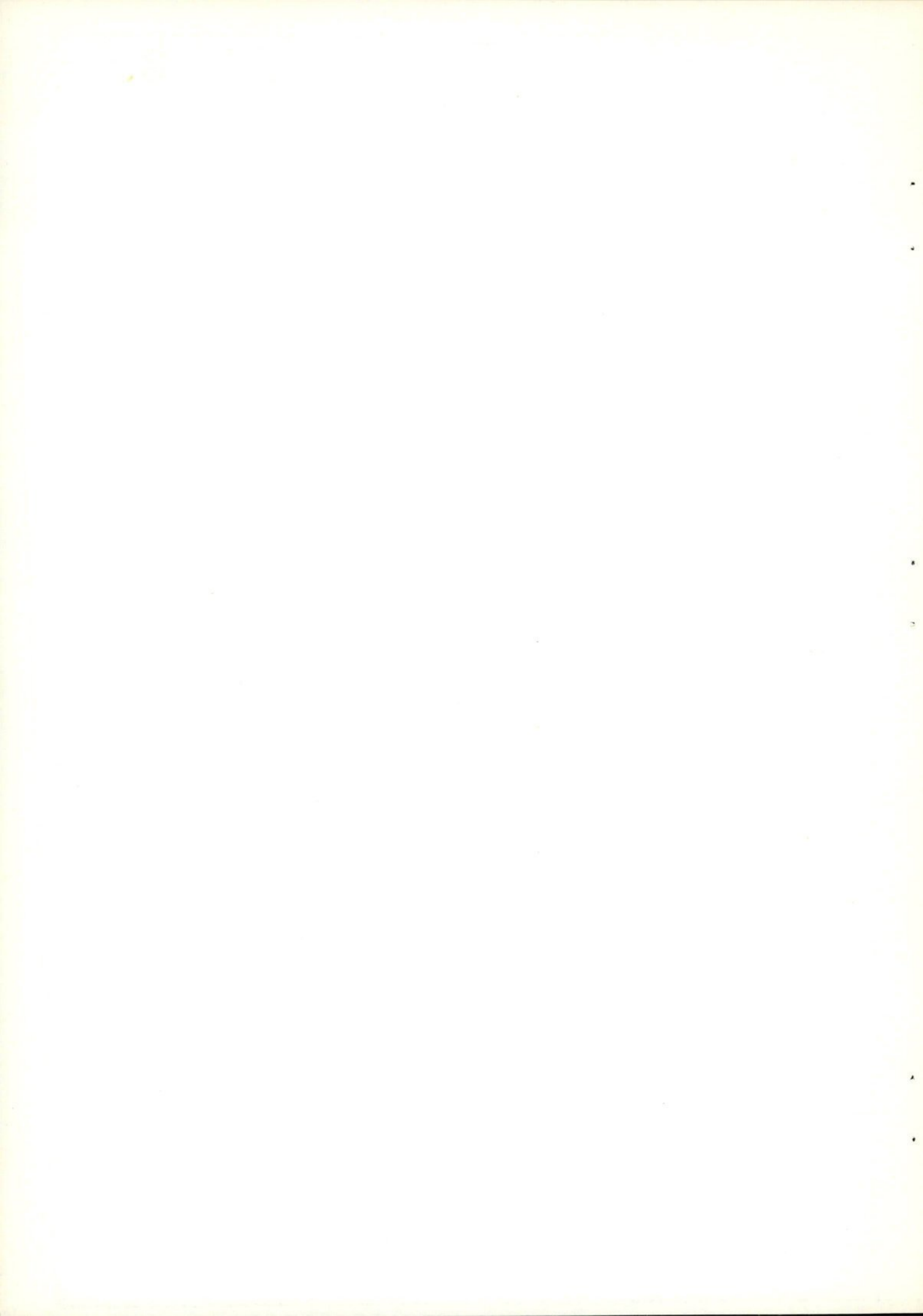
1963

1962

1961

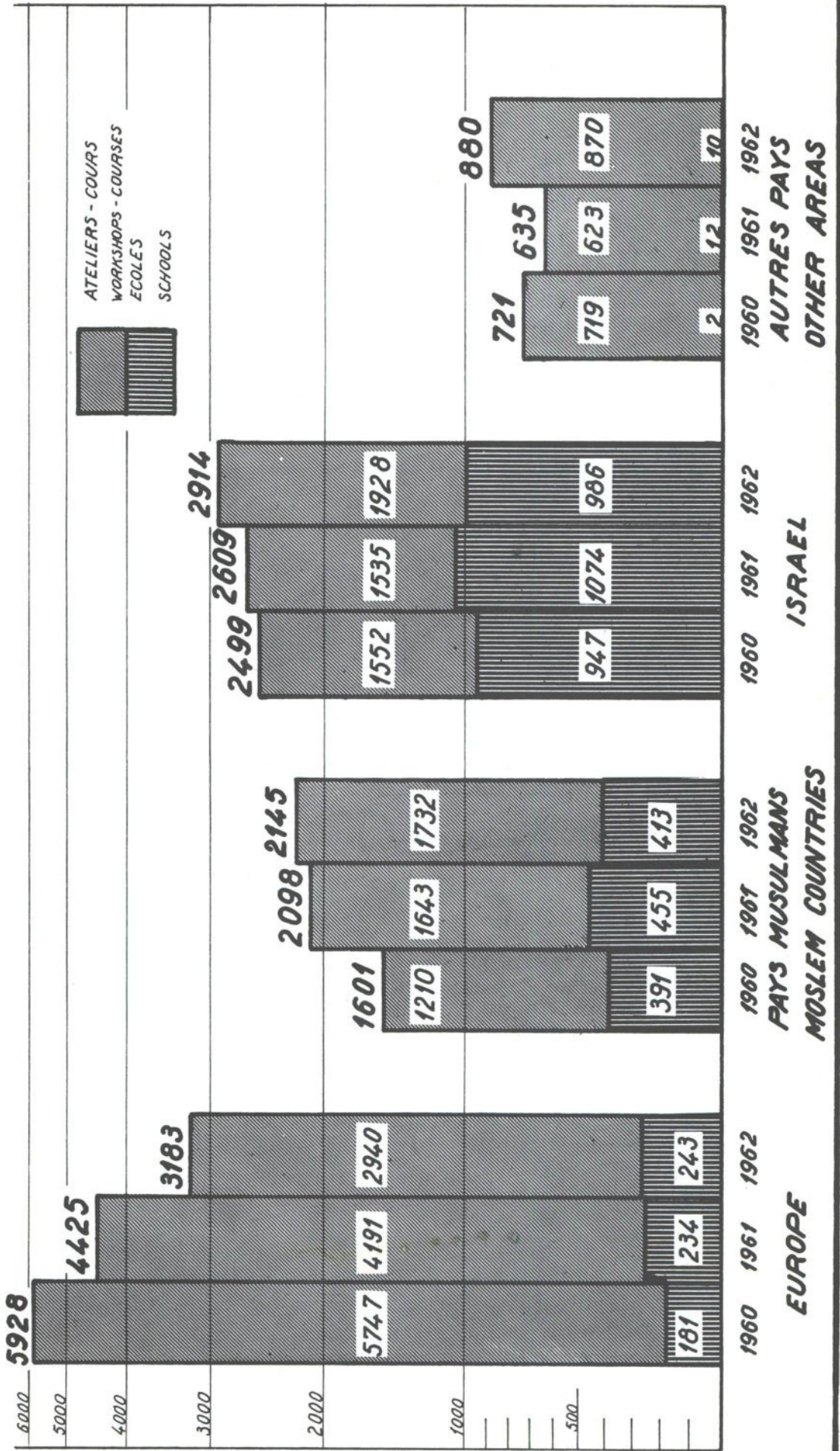
1960

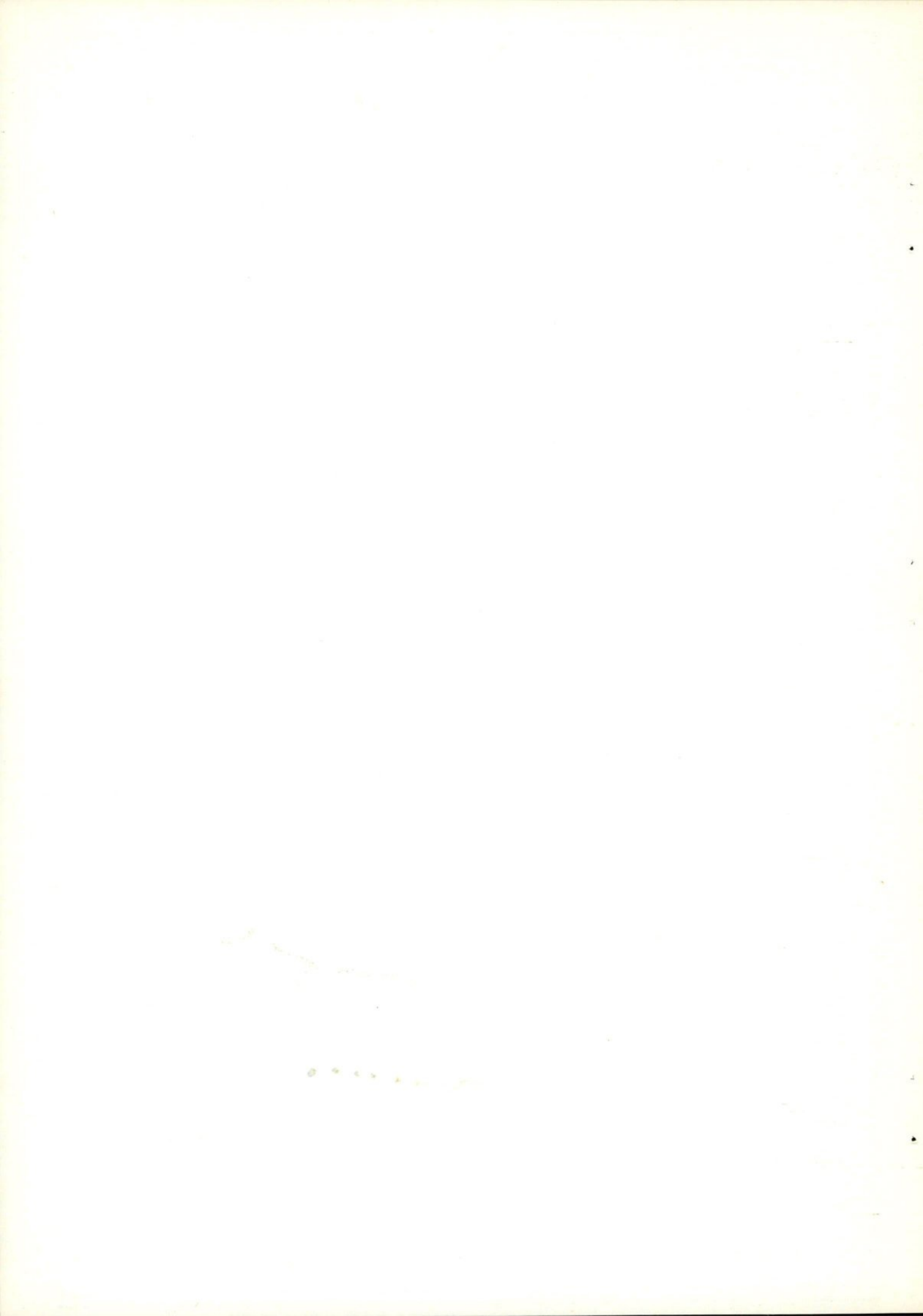
1^{er} JANVIER



REPARTITION GEOGRAPHIQUE DES DIPLOMES DE L'ORT EN 1960 1961 1962

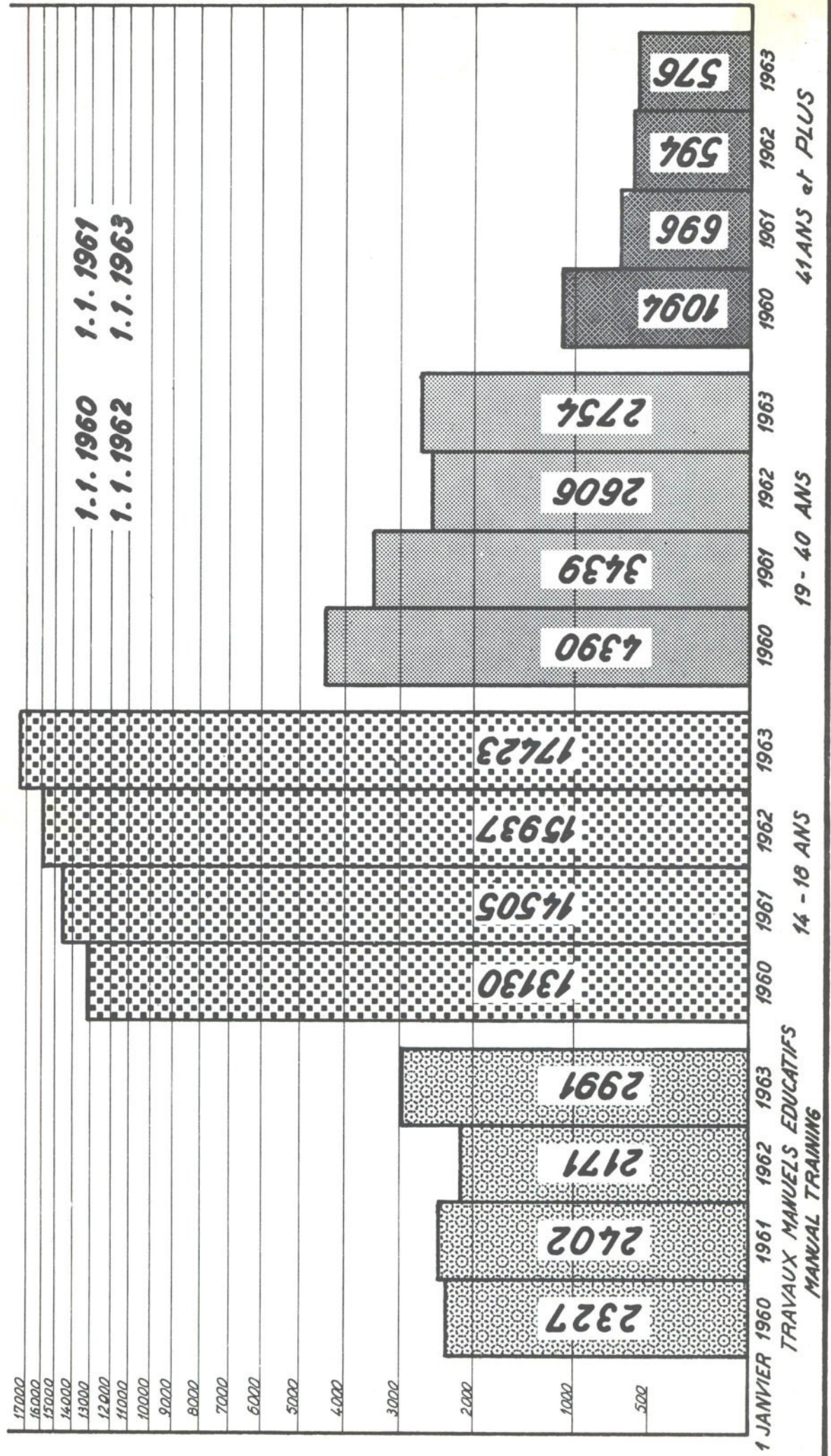
GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF ORT GRADUATES IN 1960 1961 1962

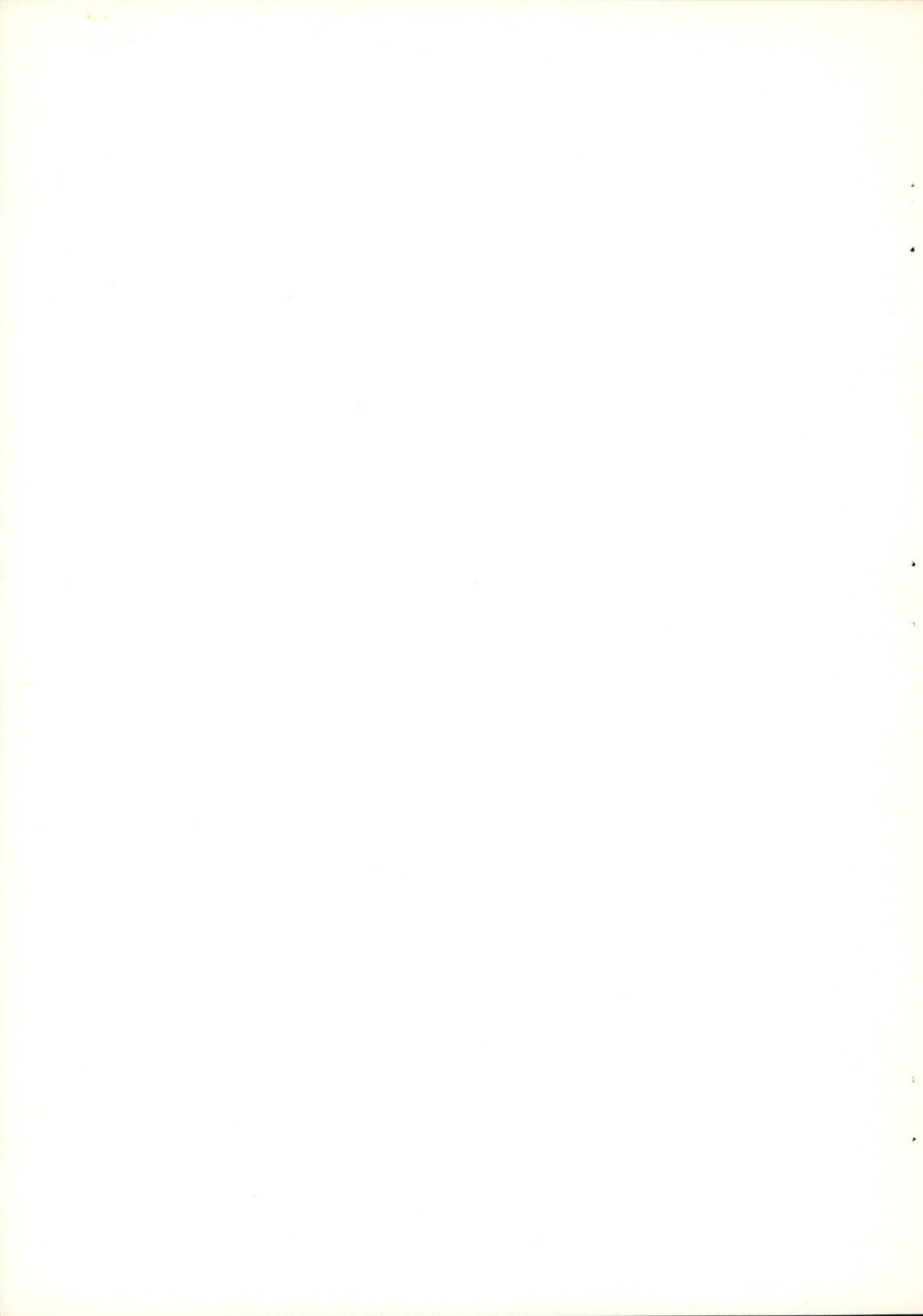




REPARTITION PAR GROUPES D'AGE DES ELEVES DE L'ORT

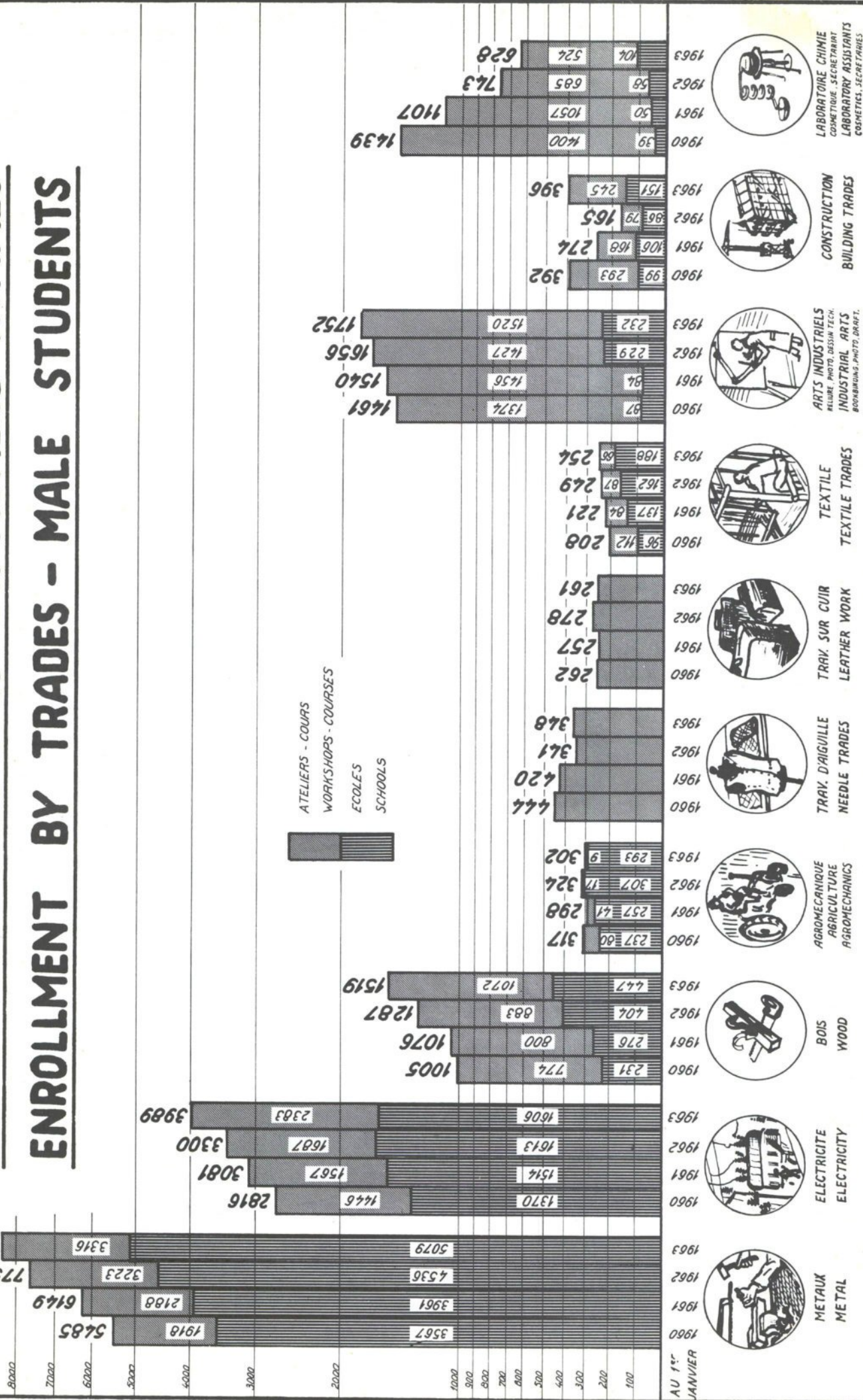
ENROLLMENT OF ORT STUDENTS BY AGE GROUP

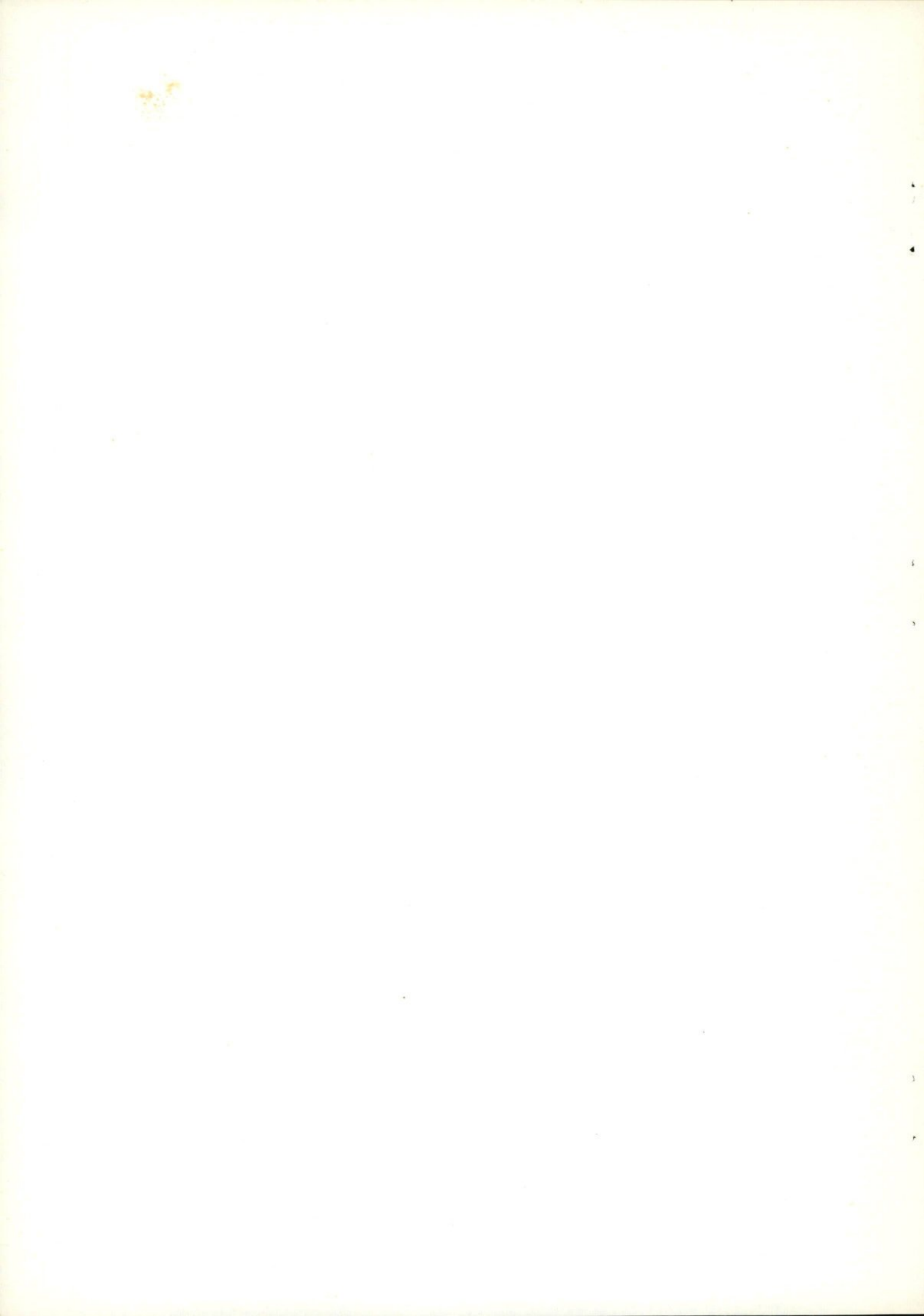




REPARTITION DES ELEVES PAR METIERS - HOMMES

ENROLLMENT BY TRADES - MALE STUDENTS





REPARTITION DES ELEVES PAR METIERS - FEMMES

ENROLLMENT BY TRADES - FEMALE STUDENTS

