

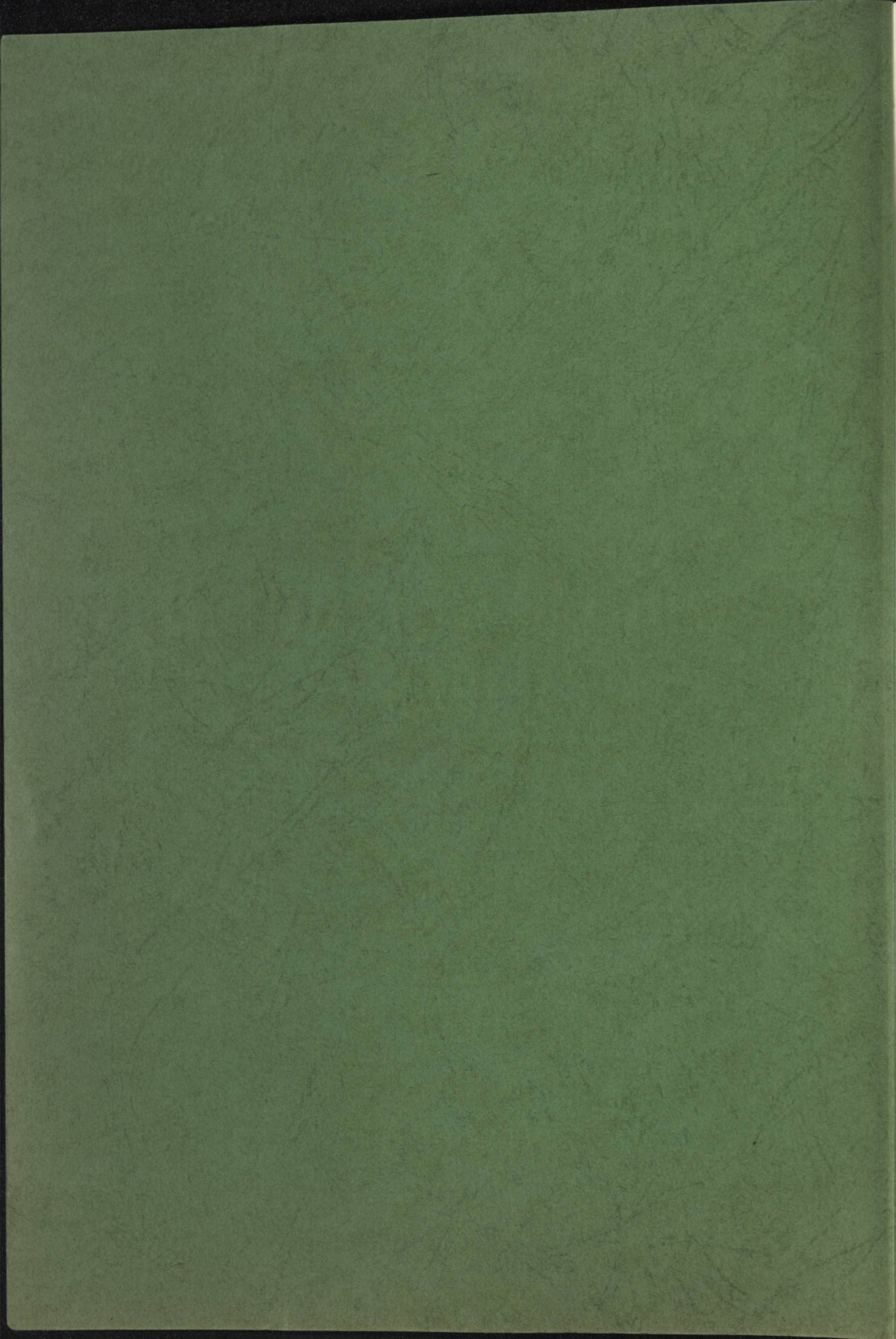
REPORT SUBMITTED TO THE
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING
GENEVA, JANUARY 30-31, 1966



WORLD ORT UNION 1965

CENTRAL OFFICE
Place des Nations
GENEVA

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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING
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WORLD OIT UNION

1965

CENTRAL OFFICE
Place des Nations
GENEVA

REPORT SUBMITTED TO THE
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING
GENEVA, JANUARY 20-21, 1965



WORLD ORT UNION 1965

GENERAL OFFICE
RUE DE LA FOUILLOUXE
1201 GENEVA

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Student Body as of January 1, 1968

INTRODUCTION

Without going into too many statistical details, I should like to preface our annual report with a few figures.

Total enrollment has passed from 28,182 on January 1, 1965, to 29,338 on December 31, 1965, i.e., an increase of 13%. If we exclude all part-time schools (workshop, complementary courses, pre-apprenticeship and industrial cooperatives, T.A.E. and S.A.P.) the actual enrollment figures grew from 22,725 on January 1, 1965, to 24,481 on December 31, 1965, or an increase of 14%.

Total attendance in 1965 in all OBT institutions was 46,192 as compared to 42,328 in 1964 or an increase of 9%. This includes all the people who in some way have benefitted from OBT training during the year.

Finally, the total number of graduates was 11,353 in 1965 against 11,179 in 1964 - an increase of 1.5%. In full-time schools, 2929 students received their diplomas, representing an increase of 27% as compared to last year.

We are proud to have increased the exact number of our institutions. At the end of 1965 the OBT school network comprised 550 units, 22 more than on January 1, 1965.

INTRODUCTION

During the Congress in Rome, we had the opportunity to enter into details of our operations and it does not appear necessary to repeat them here. In stressing the highlights of our development and of our work during the past year, I should prefer to lay the accent on unsolved problems in order to permit us to be guided by the Executive Committee in the task to be accomplished during the next period.

Israel remains the main sector of our activities with its total enrollment of 14,700 students on December 31, 1965 - an increase of 23% over last year. The development of the country proceeds at a rapid pace and the need for qualified manpower and technicians becomes increasingly pronounced. The public authorities, together with OBT, are ever more conscious of the urgency to increase the proportion of students attending vocational and technical training institutions. This sector currently represents one third of the total enrollment of the 14- to 18 year age group and the objective is to equalize it with the classic secondary studies. Hence the importance of the agreement signed between OBT and the Ministry of National Education, according to which OBT has undertaken to double its enrollment in secondary technical schools within the next five years. We are happy to express our appreciation to Women's Americas OBT for the decision it took at the 18th Pittsburgh Convention to contribute another one million dollars us from 1967, with a view to realizing this project.

The year 1965 saw the start of this new program and the aims which OBT has set itself were achieved and sometimes even surpassed, since enrollment in this sector rose to 11,000 on January 1, 1966 - an increase

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Without going into too many statistical details, I should like to preface our annual report with a few figures.

Total enrollment has passed from 26,182 on January 1, 1965, to 29,336 on December 31, 1965, i.e., an increase of 12%. If we exclude all part-time schools (workshops, complementary courses, pre-apprenticeship and industrial apprenticeship, T.M.E. and S.A.P.) the actual enrollment figure grew from 12,725 on January 1, 1965, to 14,481 on December 31, 1965, or an increase of 14%.

Total attendance in 1965 in all ORT institutions was 46,192 as compared to 42,328 in 1964 or an increase of 9%. This includes all the people who in some way have benefitted from ORT training during the year.

Finally, the total number of graduates was 11,888 in 1965 against 11,179 in 1964 - an increase of 6.3%. In full-time schools, 2994 students received their diploma, representing an increase of 27% as compared to last year.

We are frequently questioned as to the exact number of our institutions. As of December 31, 1965, the total ORT school network comprised 550 units, including 189 schools, that is 22 more than on January 1, 1965.

During the Congress in Rome, we had the opportunity to enter into details of national operations and it does not appear necessary to repeat them here. In stressing the highlights of our development and of our work during the past year, I should prefer to lay the accent on unsolved problems in order to permit us to be guided by the Executive Committee in the task to be accomplished during the next period.

Israel remains the main sector of our activities with its total enrollment of 17,733 students on December 31, 1965 - an increase of 23% over last year. The development of the country proceeds at a rapid pace and the need for qualified manpower and technicians becomes increasingly pronounced. The public authorities, together with ORT, are ever more conscious of the urgency to increase the proportion of students attending vocational and technical training institutions. This sector currently represents one third of the total enrollment of the 14 to 18 year age group and the objective is to equalize it with the classic secondary studies. Hence the importance of the agreement signed between ORT and the Ministry of National Education, according to which ORT has undertaken to double its enrollment in secondary technical schools within the next five years. We are happy to express our appreciation to Women's American ORT for the decision it took at the 18th Pittsburgh Convention to contribute another one million dollars as from 1967, with a view to realizing this project.

The year 1965 saw the start of this new program and the aims which ORT has set itself were achieved and sometimes even surpassed, since enrollment in this sector rose to 11,000 on January 1, 1966 - an increase

of 20%. The growth of enrollment affected the entire network without distinction, from the 2, 3, 4 or 5-year schools, Yeshivot, factory-apprenticeship to general apprenticeship courses.

Among the new graduates should be mentioned the first class of technicians, 28 in electronics and 16 in electro-mechanics at the Syngalowski Center.

Several new schools and numerous new classes at existing schools were opened. Without mentioning all, we shall mention the first comprehensive school at Kiryat Bialik near Haifa, the new girls school at Ramat-Gan, the new building at Kfar-Saba and the two large apprenticeship centers - the Kennedy Center at Jerusalem and the Shapiro Center at Abu-Kabir, Tel Aviv, which are about to be completed. Several of the workshops created at Yeshivot were transformed into full-time schools, especially in Shafir and Nehalim, thus improving ORT's presence in rural areas, a fact of special importance.

This expansion of the ORT network has considerably aggravated the already acute problem of qualified teaching personnel. The Ministry of Education has taken the very praiseworthy initiative in this field of training teaching cadres. But, if the Israelis were never too keen on a teaching career and current prosperity aiding, the sources for enlisting personnel have become even more scarce. This led to a deterioration in recruitment and consequently to a decline of the level of teaching. Since this caused ORT Israel and ourselves most serious concern, ORT decided to intensify the training of cadres by using the Central Institute at Anieres to greater extent. Last September 32 students were enrolled at the Syngalowski Center into a special preparatory class for Anieres. This preparation will last for two years in Israel and will be followed by four years of additional training at the Institute and the Ecole Technique Superieure of Geneva.

The shortage of qualified teachers resulted in a special effort by ORT to develop programmed teaching in Israel. In 1965 1,400 pupils, divided into 40 classes, have applied this method to algebra. Steps were taken to expand this method to other subjects as well and to increase the number of students who benefit from it.

During the coming discussion of the budget, Mr. Braude will speak of the financial problems facing ORT Israel. Hitherto ORT Israel had to face every year a deficit which it was possible to patch up somehow more or less. But in 1965 (as a result of government policy in an election year) this deficit has suddenly increased and has reached almost one and a half million pounds at the end of 1965, as a result of salary increases granted by the government retroactively as from September 1, 1964. The situation is alarming indeed and negotiations are proceeding with the Ministries of National Education and of Finances, about which we shall, no doubt, hear details.

In view of the ever larger scope of ORT's work in Israel and the quality of its achievements, it is not surprising that ORT's popularity also increases. You have seen the financial report and you shall examine

the budget. I shall only add, as tribute to ORT Israel, that local resources this year exceeded IZ9,000,000 or almost \$3,000,000. Imagine what this means in effort from government, municipalities, school taxes, etc.

However, one of our gravest concerns continues to be the lack of a social basis for ORT as a movement. ORT is not only accepted but widely recognized in Israel as a vocational training organization, but this in no way replaces the existence of a real organization with many dues paying and, more important, active members. I think the Executive Committee will be grateful to Mr. Lewin-Epstein and his colleagues to tell us their plans and hopes in this respect.

In Iran the Jewish community seems to have become stabilized with the present figure at 80,000 and with a slight tendency to decrease, since the birthrate does not entirely compensate emigration. This is very clearly reflected in our own enrollment which has remained practically the same, with an increase of 2 - 3% over last year.

ORT's effort in Teheran is characterized by its aim at quality and the transfer to increasingly selective and modern trades. Thus, cabinet making and locksmithy have been replaced by refrigeration, precision mechanics and television. This evolution was made possible mainly thanks to the aid of the Plan Organization, which has granted substantial sums to ORT Iran for the equipment of new sections during the past few years. One must also mention gratefully the important aid of the Danish Government towards the equipment of the refrigeration school in Teheran.

The section of industrial design with a two years' course of study and which admits only those who passed their baccalaureate also deserves mention. A young instructor from Greece, who was trained at the Anieres Institute, revealed himself as an exceptional pedagogue whose students are in great demand in local industry.

Fortunately, we no longer have to mention problems of boarding our Teheran students. The construction of the new internat has permitted better enrollment from the provinces.

Problem number one remains that of teaching staff. Our schools in Teheran are considered by local authorities as pilot schools and their excellent reputation is to a large extent due to the quality of instructors trained at the Anieres Institute. However, foreign instructors usually remain in the country only three to four years and their replacement just when they know the local language and the country presents problems which are difficult to solve. Our Operations Department vigilantly watches the appointment of new cadres trained at Anieres for Iran.

Another subject which still needs improvement is that of Jewish education. We hope that the Education Department of the Jewish Agency will help us solve this problem and to improve results.

The results obtained by the 15 Tibetan pupils, who are in their second year of studies, encourage our friends to request us to admit a second group of Tibetans to the internat and ORT school in Teheran, on the same terms as those agreed upon for the first group.

In paying tribute to the activities of Mr. Jacques Khalifi, who has been in Teheran for the past eight years, we sincerely regret that his state of health has forced him to ask ORT to relieve him of his duties. We wish to assure him of our gratitude and to express to him our best wishes.

During 1965 ORT India entered its third year of activities in Bombay and has an enrollment of 235 pupils as of January 1, 1966. A substantial increase is not to be expected, since the Jewish community of Bombay is steadily diminishing. It comprises today 12,000 people and the birth-rate does not entirely compensate the approximately 800 departures annually. It will become necessary, however, increasingly to develop accelerated courses for adults during the coming years, since such courses are intended to improve the social and economic conditions of Jewish families.

The most important problem facing ORT in Bombay is that of the programs to be adopted with a view to official recognition of the schools. More explanation is necessary here. ORT is often faced with the paradox of, on the one hand, seeking official recognition of its schools and, on the other, of fearing it. What I mean is that while it is obvious that government-recognized diplomas are good for ORT's prestige and development, in some countries - I am referring to India, Iran, South American countries - a governmental diploma or study program is not necessarily geared to the requirements of local industry. In India, the government programs are more theoretical than applied and do not take into account the level of industrial development. ORT's study programs are intended to be more practical and less theoretical. The solution, agreed upon during Mr. Alberstein's last inspection tour in Bombay, calls for two years of training based on the needs and requirements of industry. The day will come, in two, five or ten years, when in India as in Iran and North Africa, ORT will be recognized as a pioneer and the state curricula will gradually be modified to resemble the norms used by ORT in its schools. ORT's present students will therefore not lose out in their opportunity to make an effective contribution to India's growing industry.

To ensure the development of our programs in Bombay, we have to call on the services of foreign instructors and this is very difficult in view of the great distance and living conditions. Currently, the two principal instructors of ORT in Bombay are both graduates of the Anieres Institute. However, one of them, the technical director, will be leaving to return to Greece and will have to be replaced by another Institute graduate.

The World ORT Union and ORT India decided for the first time to recruit some students for the Anieres Institute and I ask you to realize the seriousness of the reaction that followed. Persuaded that the 23 candidates would be delighted at the idea of being able to spend two or three years in Switzerland to prepare themselves for a brighter future in India, Mr. Alberstein faced this unusual spectacle : the candidates replied that, while they would like to accept this offer, they would not be able to earn a living during this period and they all had family responsibilities. They were, therefore, unable to leave Bombay because their families needed

them. This is a problem that lies well within our permanent concern to coordinate the technical, the human, the social and material, and it probably will be decided by a proposal from the World ORT Union to ORT India and other ORT organizations to provide scholarships not to the students but to their families so that they will be able to allow their sons to go to study in Switzerland for two or three years.

In Morocco and in Tunisia the situation has remained stationary. In spite of the decrease in the Jewish population in Morocco, which currently numbers some 60,000, there has been an increase in our enrollment, the total number of pupils having grown from 1,100 on January 1, 1965 to 1,463 on December 31. Paradoxical, is it not? This increase is registered partly in the schools - 103 pupils more than last year - but more especially in the opening of manual training courses with nearly 300 new pupils in the centers of Fez, Meknes and Kenitra.

The basic problem is that of adapting the level of study in our schools both to the knowledge of our pupils and to the labor market. In other words, ORT must be prepared not to close admission to its schools to pupils who are often less well prepared than in the past and to endeavor, nevertheless, to give them a training which will make them competitive both in Morocco and abroad.

In Tunisia, where the Jewish community today amounts to 30,000 to 35,000, our enrollment has slightly decreased, but to a less degree than that of the Jewish population. It was 613 as of December 31, or 19% less than last year.

ORT schools in Tunisia remain currently the only Jewish secondary schools.

For several years need has been felt for renewal of part of the equipment of the mechanics' school but each time this question has been postponed. A renewal, at least partial, should be effected without further delay.

Before leaving the Middle East, we must mention the periodic requests received from certain circles of the Jewish community in Turkey, especially Istanbul. It would seem that there is a need and a possibility to organize under cover of the Istanbul Jewish community, if not a full-time school, at least vocational training courses. We have no concrete proposals to submit to the Executive Committee now, but this question merits further consideration.

In Poland our current enrollment of 1,348 students represents a decrease of 15% as compared to last year, but on the whole it shows relative stability. It should be mentioned that enrollment in the adult courses is on the decrease but it is increasing in regard to full-time training for the young.

As in the past, the role of ORT in the social as well as educational and economic sense is vital to the Jewish population of Poland. Administratively speaking, conditions of work are difficult and certain courses

in provincial towns with a small Jewish population are not always profitable. However, ORT Poland and the World ORT Union are aware of the need to permit the largest possible number of Jews to benefit from ORT's aid in its various forms. Therefore, our effort to maintain not only the centers in Warsaw, Wroclaw and Lodz but also those in small towns in Upper and Lower Silesia will be continued.

The situation in Western Europe is both better known and more stable.

In Italy enrollment remains stable, around 1,500 students, including 278 in the full-time schools. Nevertheless, the structure of our network in Rome and Milan in this twentieth year of ORT Italy no longer meets the basic functions of our organization. Our schools, created mainly for displaced persons and refugees, must today be increasingly oriented towards the needs of the local Jewish population, even if the Milan internat permits the admission of a few score of students from North Africa, Egypt and other countries. In Italy, as in France, as in Israel and as in South America, technical training must increasingly take into consideration the industrial development of the country as well as the wish of Jewish parents to provide their children with higher-level education. Therefore, apart from the accelerated courses and the language program for refugees from Eastern Europe, it is necessary to re-evaluate as rapidly as possible, through an analysis in depth with the Jewish communities in Italy, whether and in what form ORT institutions are needed or must be reorganized. The Congress has already passed a resolution in this sense; we must now, together with ORT Italy, proceed with an active and realistic study which will permit us either to liquidate or - and this would appear to me more constructive and feasible - to renew and to adapt our schools to the new requirements. Perhaps a solution should be sought and could be found in cooperation with either the Italian authorities or with the Jewish schools of Milan and Rome. Mention must also be made of the increase in local income in Italy, testimony of ORT's growing popularity there. In this connection, I wish to call your attention to the generous gifts from the Olivetti company.

In France 5,293 students attended ORT institutions in 1965 and enrollment on December 31 was 3,131, i.e., an increase of 4%. But this does not tell the story.

ORT schools had already reached saturation point during the school year 1964/65 and it was not possible to create many new sections at the beginning of the school year in September, or to increase enrollment, due to lack of space. However, the construction of the school in Toulouse will permit the transfer of the center for adults as from next spring. In the Paris region building of the center of Villiers-le-Bel was finally started last October and the first pupils should be able to start their training at the beginning of the next school year. This center will include three-year schools for mechanics and electricians for youths as well as accelerated professional training for adults. Its total capacity will be 350 to 400 students, three-quarters of whom will be youths. In order to keep pace with the geographical changes of French Jewry and to avoid too great a dispersal of the ORT school network, ORT France intends to create at the Villiers-le-Bel center a boarding center for "young adults".

Nevertheless, to provide training for many youths who could find no place in our schools, all of our apprenticeship services have increased.

In Marseilles expansion work was completed. Unfortunately the expansion of the Strasburg school is still hampered by the difficulty of finding premises to accommodate a larger number of boarding students. According to latest reports, ORT Strasburg has presented to ORT France a new project and we hope that a definite decision in this matter can be taken without delay.

Consideration is still being given to opening an ORT center in Nice and implementation depends solely on the availability of funds.

Mention must be made of the intensive activity not only of the Administrative Council of ORT France and of its various commissions, but also of the regional ORT committees. A new committee has just been constituted in Toulouse, presided over by Dr. Maurice Grynfogel.

In 1965, ORT France's local resources amounted to almost nine million French francs, or about two million dollars. The income from the Taxe d'Apprentissage exceeded Fr.2,400,000 this year and government subventions amounted to Fr.5,500,000. The contribution of the Women's Committee exceeded Fr.200,000.

In Greece ORT continues its program of individual scholarship grants to young Jews who receive a technical training either in Greece or abroad.

The program in Austria did not undergo any noteworthy changes. It consists of providing immigrants in transit with the opportunity to prepare themselves vocationally as rapidly as possible for their emigration. Austria today is more important to us because of its position and potential rather than its actual function. This is why we believe that it is necessary to maintain this organization.

In the Netherlands the new committee, presided over by Mr. Eyl, had taken, in agreement with the World ORT Union, the decision to re-examine once more the tasks and responsibilities of ORT Holland, both in the field of practical work as well as in that of public relations, enrollment of members and fundraising.

In Belgium only one program of vocational training has been maintained, that of the Bnot Jerusalem School in Antwerp. Mr. Robin Gilbert has repeatedly proceeded to Belgium in order to work out, together with our delegate, Mr. Farhi, the reorganization of ORT Belgium and a new program of support for the World ORT Union.

Luxembourg pursues its propaganda and financial support discreetly, but effectively and has gained new impetus since Mr. Jacques Meyer's visit there last autumn.

In the German Federal Republic the first efforts by our delegate, Mr. Steinfeldt, undertaken within the various Jewish communities and industrial circles have been most encouraging and give rise to hope that revenue from this source will be on the increase.

ORT organizations in Scandinavian countries have pursued and intensified their efforts. We have received Kr. 100,000 from the Swedish government and hope to receive more in 1966, as the government is very keen to obtain the cooperation of ORT with regard to certain technical assistance projects. This is further evidence of Sweden's abiding interest in ORT's tasks and efforts. Mr. Josephson has also undertaken a membership campaign with first results that are encouraging.

In Denmark you have heard about the equipment donated by the government for the refrigeration school in Teheran.

In Norway, the Norwegian Refugee Council has accorded ORT a subvention for vocational training for adult refugees in France. The ORT Committee and the Social Action Committee also contribute to different programs, of which the Tibetans in Teheran are one example.

In Switzerland the results of 1965 have been exceptionally good, since funds raised amounted to S.Fr.411,792 (\$95,000) for the year. This total was made possible by the Swiss ORT and Swiss Women's ORT campaigns as well as contributions from Swiss Aid Abroad, the Bona Terra Foundation and membership dues.

Great Britain raised and transmitted to the ORT Union the sum of \$202,300 for the period under review. British ORT tried to extend its activities to the main provincial towns and to increase the number of its members and friends in London. Under the leadership of its new President, Mrs. Renee Soskin, the Women's Committee also took active part in these efforts.

In South Africa there is an urgent need for strengthening the ORT Committee. We also take note of the progress of the ORT course for plastics technicians in Johannesburg.

For Canada, besides the contributions of \$70,000 from the Canadian Jewish Appeal, we must mention the contribution by the Women's Canadian ORT of nearly \$80,000, of which \$23,000 are specially marked for the ORT center in Jerusalem.

The detailed and very rich reports of the American ORT Federation and Women's American ORT speak for themselves. WAO is one of our rare organizations which has a five year, even a ten-year plan. It seeks not only to increase its financial support but also its sphere of influence. During its recent and very impressive convention in Pittsburgh it was decided to open a campaign to establish ORT committees in every Jewish community in the United States with at least 2,000 people. It is difficult for us to appreciate truly the tremendous effort of implanatation, propaganda and education that this represents, an effort which should be a source of inspiration for each of us.

I would like to open a parenthesis here to comment on a point which seems to me capital for ORT's development throughout the world. I believe that the decision of Women's American ORT to establish itself in all Jewish communities should be taken up by other national organizations.

Why not by ORT in France, in Israel, in Italy, elsewhere in the world? ORT must everywhere broaden its appeal, expand its "social palette". I do not mean the establishment of training facilities in provincial towns where there would be no demographic justification but I am thinking of the excellent start made in Mulhouse recently. I am also thinking of the new committees created in Bologna and Ferrara, of the efforts in Cardiff and Glasgow. I therefore ask our Executive Committee and, more particularly, each national organization to give renewed attention to this task so that not only do we in this way increase ORT's popularity but ORT will then have the added privilege of bringing better understanding to these communities of different educational and social problems.

Problems of the training of technical cadres and teachers as well as pedagogical and didactic research remain in the forefront of our concern at the Central Office and the majority of national committees. They find their expression especially at the Anieres Institute. We have already repeatedly mentioned this fact, stressing that many ORT institutions owe their efficiency to a very large extent to instructors trained at Anieres. Simultaneously with its permanent task of training instructors and technicians, the Institute is striving to develop its didactic research section. With its language laboratory, its pedagogical courses for teaching staff in Guinea, Mali, etc., its courses for agro-mechanics, its program seminars, our Institute continues to be a vital instrument for our own school system. It also maintains the interest of international organizations such as the ILO and several governments, especially those of Switzerland, the United States, Iran and Sweden.

We now come to South America where the general situation is known to you. What happened in Cuba can happen anywhere in South America and the Jews will always be the first victims. This is because we are facing an economic revolution which has no place for private commercial effort. We must be aware of our responsibilities because, although Judaism in South America is apparently prosperous, its situation is also precarious. We must therefore give redoubled attention to these problems. Some progress has been made but more is needed.

In Uruguay we have said before that the most important problem was that of the school building. The Executive Committee has been aware of the need to help ORT in Montevideo buy a building. This has now been done thanks to a special grant from Women's American ORT. This building is not big and is not to be compared with Montreuil, Marseilles, Toulouse and still less with Natanva. But in local terms, it is a good building which will allow ORT to develop modestly and surely.

The Committee has been enlarged and now has younger, active men and women. In addition to the Executive Committee, there is a women's committee and a young people's committee. The latter has not only undertaken fundraising but also the spreading of ORT ideology. It is no exaggeration to say that ORT Uruguay - if properly encouraged and supported by the World ORT Union - can become a pioneer in vocational training by the introduction of new methods and by stimulating the birth and development of new kinds of artisanal and industrial work badly needed in the country.

The same is true for Brazil, though the situation there is more complex. The school built in Rio de Janeiro about 25 years ago is still a valuable real estate asset although it is no longer located in the center of town. We should therefore consider selling the building one day and establish a new school better located and answering present needs.

The ORT courses have been officially recognized by the government which also contributes a partial subsidy. But here too, ORT's role should be that of pioneer. In addition, ORT should have a full-time director or secretary.

A women's committee has been formed and its first task will be to recruit members and to improve contacts between ORT and the different community institutions. Regional committees in other cities should also be created and an active committee should be reconstituted in Sao Paulo.

ORT has made good progress in Argentina. The electronics school, opened in Buenos Aires under Mr. Alberstein's guidance with the help of the local committee, has been given official recognition. With its Philco equipment coming from the United States, it has become an important school. During my recent visit, a series of measures to increase ORT's activity and improve local income was decided upon with Mr. Numo Wertheim and his colleagues. I am convinced we are on the right track and that, as a result, ORT Argentina will become stronger. But our efforts should not be limited to Buenos Aires; we should also think of such cities in the interior as Cordoba, Rosario and the JCA colonies. Regional committees should be formed and a survey made of vocational training needs in the provinces, particularly of the needs in agriculture. The schools in Clara and Dominguez must also be modernized and improved; but we cannot do this by ourselves and we must work together with the JCA which was established just 75 years ago for this purpose.

Although there are local resources in these countries which should become available to ORT, we must also be ready now to give the maximum technical, moral and also financial help to these organizations so that they can then attain the position that ORT has achieved in other countries and which will make them self-sufficient in the not too distant future.

In accord with the decisions taken by the Congress and the Executive Committee, the technical assistance program directed by Mr. Levinson has been expanded. Some parts of this program have been covered under activity in Iran, Central Institute and Israel.

In Guinea, the program continues with about 32 instructors and teachers. At the request of the Ministry of National Education, ORT has opened a course in industrial design for girls in Conakry, not in the framework of technical education but in that of women's emancipation. This is the first course of this kind to be given in Guinea and has an enrollment of 22 young girls.

In Bamako, Mali, there are 173 students attending the ORT courses given by 16 instructors and teachers, most of whom have been trained by

ORT and many coming from Israel. Evening courses have been given for the first time, mostly proficiency courses at different levels, attended by almost 300 people.

A new project has been established in Kenya at the request of AID but based on an agreement between the World ORT Union and the Republic of Kenya concerning a vocational training program which will eventually include 7,000 young people. A team of seven instructors, headed by a Swiss who was the director of a vocational school in Zurich, has been recruited and is scheduled to leave for Nairobi at the end of February.

COUNTRY	Number of Admissions after 1.1.1985	Number of students 1.1.1985	Number of Graduates	Departures before Graduation	Number of students 1.1.1985	% representation 1.1.1985
ARGENTINA	2018	17	7	17	31	55
AUSTRIA	v.h.	30	-	10	30	30
BELGIUM	184	1308	302	268	1301	1073
FRANCE	184	48	3	3	88	88
INDIA	1893	845	102	88	871	809
IRAN	14408	8452	3242	1210/80 *	11022	13324
ISRAEL	1805	283	73	45	278	401
ITALY	1105	580	124	177/3 *	823	893
MOROCCO	1194	337	78	74	281	305
POLAND	80	84	12	12	78	123
SOUTH AFRICA	437	84	-	-	813	1387
TUNISIA	121	132	31	31	161	223
URUGUAY	278	184	78	78	160	223
U.S.A.	80	117	32	12	150	188
CENTRAL INSTITUTE	1278	1278	2884	1887/22 *	14881	17305
TOTAL	28182	11888	11888	11888	30320	48182

STUDENT ENROLLMENT IN THE TRADE SCHOOLS
JANUARY 1985 - JANUARY 1986

COUNTRY	Number of students 1.1.1985	Admissions after 1.1.1985	Number of Graduates	Departures before Graduation	Number of students 1.1.1986	% representation 1.1.1986
ARGENTINA	17	28/8 *	7	17	31	55
BELGIUM	30	-	-	10	30	30
FRANCE	1308	328/84 *	302	268	1301	1073
INDIA	48	3	3	3	88	88
IRAN	845	324	102	88	871	809
ISRAEL	8452	2144	3242	1210/80 *	11022	13324
ITALY	283	120	73	45	278	401
MOROCCO	580	373/34 *	124	177/3 *	823	893
TUNISIA	337	104	78	74	281	305
CENTRAL INSTITUTE	84	21	12	12	78	123
TOTAL	12782	6873/127 *	2884	1887/22 *	14881	18825

* Internal transfers

STUDENT ENROLLMENT IN THE "ORT" INSTITUTIONS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD
JANUARY 1965 - JANUARY 1966

COUNTRY	Number of students 1.1.1965	Admissions after 1.1.1965	Number of Graduates	End of Course in Primary Manual training	Departures before Graduation	Number of students 1.1.1966	Frequentation	
							1.1.1965	1.1.1966
ARGENTINA	224	301	154	30	50	291	525	348
AUSTRIA	111	154	111	-	19	135	265	261
BELGIUM	334	-	-	314	-	20	334	433
BRAZIL	19	134	48	-	20	85	153	37
ENGLAND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
FRANCE	3016	2277	1559	-	603	3131	5293	5100
HOLLAND	156	44	7	49	7	137	200	260
INDIA	184	157	10	76	20	235	341	268
IRAN	1803	431	224	-	88	1982	2294	2223
ISRAEL	14400	10524	5066	-	2125	17733	24924	20821
ITALY	1805	2322	2195	370	50	1512	4127	4153
MOROCCO	1105	1170	423	167	232	1453	2275	2384
POLAND	1592	1194	934	352	152	1348	2786	2982
SOUTH AFRICA	270	50	120	-	-	200	320	440
TUNISIA	760	422	437	-	132	613	1182	1367
URUGUAY	132	111	61	-	21	161	243	223
U.S.A.	154	579	504	-	79	150	733	823
CENTRAL INSTITUTE	117	80	35	-	12	150	197	196
TOTAL	26182	20010	11888	1358	3610	29336	46192	42328

STUDENT ENROLLMENT IN THE TRADE SCHOOLS
JANUARY 1965 - JANUARY 1966

COUNTRY	Number of students 1.1.1965	Admissions after 1.1.1965	Number of Graduates	Departures before Graduation	Number of students 1.1.1966	Frequentation	
						1.1.1965	1.1.1966
ARGENTINA	17	29/9 *	7	17	31	55	21
BELGIUM	20	-	-	-	20	20	29
FRANCE	1309	528/84 *	302	268	1351	1921	1873
INDIA	48	20	-	2	66	68	68
IRAN	645	224	152	86	631	869	846
ISRAEL	9422	5144	2245	1219/50 *	11052	14566	12334
ITALY	263	130	73	42	278	393	401
MOROCCO	580	373/34 *	124	177/3 *	683	987	993
TUNISIA	337	104	76	74	291	441	505
CENTRAL INSTITUTE	84	21	15	12	78	105	133
TOTAL	12725	6573/127 *	2994	1897/53 *	14481	19425	17203

* Internal transfers

AUSTRIA

During the past year, the work of HIAS continued on a modest scale. The program was totally based on courses which can be learned rapidly by students in Austria. During the 1965 students who attended our course in 1965, there were 142 Austrians, Slovaks and Czech refugees.

Students breakdown as of December 31, 1965, was as follows:

Mechanical knitting	42 students
Dressmaking	28 students
Hairdressing and beauty culture	17 students
English language course	30 students
	<hr/>
	117 students

HIAS and AJDC are most anxious that their students emigrating to an English-speaking country learn the elements of the language prior to their departure. We therefore count on an increase in enrollment in the months to come.

EUROPE

On November 14, the Austrian CRT Association held its general assembly. The Bureau was re-elected and continued in its functions. Mr. B. Braver, the chairman, gave an account of the 85th CRT Congress in Rome and the activities of CRT throughout the world. Mr. A. Goldman gave a report on the work in Austria in 1965 and an expose on the activity planned for next year.

Our relations with the public authorities, the local Jewish community and other relief organizations are excellent and fruitful.

Our work in 1966 will largely depend on the number of refugees coming to Austria and the duration of their stay in the country. We are prepared to organize various courses on their behalf, if the need arises.

ALPHABETICALLY BY COUNTRY

COUNTRY	Number of Inhabitants 1.1.1955	Number of Inhabitants 1.1.1965	Number of Inhabitants 1.1.1975	Number of Inhabitants 1.1.1985	Population	
					1.1.1965	1.1.1985
ARGENTINA	15	20	25	30	35	40
AUSTRIA	7	8	9	10	11	12
BELGIUM	10	11	12	13	14	15
BRAZIL	5	10	15	20	25	30
CANADA	20	25	30	35	40	45
CHINA	100	110	120	130	140	150
FRANCE	40	45	50	55	60	65
GERMANY	50	55	60	65	70	75
INDIA	30	35	40	45	50	55
ITALY	45	50	55	60	65	70
JAPAN	80	90	100	110	120	130
NETHERLANDS	15	16	17	18	19	20
RUSSIA	150	160	170	180	190	200
SPAIN	35	40	45	50	55	60
UNITED STATES	180	200	220	240	260	280
WEST GERMANY	55	60	65	70	75	80
YUGOSLAVIA	25	28	31	34	37	40
U.S.S.R.	140	150	160	170	180	190
NET TOTAL	1000	1100	1200	1300	1400	1500

EUROPE

COUNTRY	Number of Inhabitants 1.1.1955	Number of Inhabitants 1.1.1965	Number of Inhabitants 1.1.1975	Number of Inhabitants 1.1.1985	Population	
					1.1.1965	1.1.1985
ARGENTINA	15	20	25	30	35	40
AUSTRIA	7	8	9	10	11	12
BELGIUM	10	11	12	13	14	15
BRAZIL	5	10	15	20	25	30
FRANCE	40	45	50	55	60	65
GERMANY	50	55	60	65	70	75
NETHERLANDS	15	16	17	18	19	20
RUSSIA	150	160	170	180	190	200
UNITED STATES	180	200	220	240	260	280
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YUGOSLAVIA	25	28	31	34	37	40
U.S.S.R.	140	150	160	170	180	190
NET TOTAL	1000	1100	1200	1300	1400	1500

Continued on next page

A U S T R I A

During the past year, the work of ORT has continued on a modest scale. The program was mainly based on trades which can be learnt rapidly by emigrants in transit. Among the 265 students who attended our course in 1965, there were 142 Romanian, Hungarian and Czech refugees.

Student breakdown as of December 31, 1965, was as follows:

Mechanical knitting	62 students
Dressmaking	26 students
Hairdressing and beauty culture	17 students
English language course	30 students
	<hr/>
	135 students

HIAS and AJDC are most anxious that their proteges emigrating to an English-speaking country acquire at least the elements of the language prior to their departure from Austria. We therefore count on an increase in enrollment in the months to come.

On November 14, the Austrian ORT Association held its general assembly. The bureau was re-elected and confirmed in its functions. Mr. B. Braver, the chairman, gave an account of the 85th ORT Congress in Rome and the activities of ORT throughout the world. Mr. A. Goldman gave a report on the work in Austria in 1965 and an expose on the activity planned for next year.

Our relations with the public authorities, the local Jewish community and other relief organizations are excellent and fruitful.

Our work in 1966 will largely depend on the number of refugees coming to Austria and the duration of their stay in the country. We are prepared to organize various courses on their behalf, if the need arises.

BELGIUM

The need for a specifically Jewish vocational training program in Belgium has now passed since there exist free state vocational and technical schools.

During 1964, the EMT programs in the Jewish schools in Brussels and in the Tachkemoni school in Antwerp were discontinued. The only operational activity in ORT which remains in Belgium involves supervision of sewing classes at the B'Not Jerusalem school in Antwerp.

During the past year ORT has tried to influence the Belgian Jewish community to participate in supporting ORT's programs in other countries. This attempt to change ORT in Belgium into a giving rather than a receiving organization has not yet shown any remarkable results. A part-time fundraiser has been engaged and it is hoped that as a result we shall succeed in reorganizing our activities in Belgium.

We are engaged in a search for new active members both in Brussels and in Antwerp, and it is hoped that our efforts will be fruitful.

D E N M A R K

The General Assembly of Danish ORT held new elections during the last year. Dr. Isi Foighel was elected president of the Executive Committee. He is also president of the Danish Refugee Committee, a government representative to a Group of Experts in international arbitration of the O.E.C.D., and a member of the Executive Committee of the Copenhagen Jewish community.

Members of the Danish ORT Executive Committee newly elected were : Messrs. Werner Bachmann, Leif Henriques, Mogens Kofod-Hansen. Mr. Per Magid is secretary. Messrs. Erik Goldschmidt, Jørgen Lachmann and L. Altermann, former presidents and secretary, make up the Committee.

The new Committee immediately drew up a work program in consultation with Mr. V. Grossman of the World ORT Union, who made several trips to Denmark for this purpose.

Thanks to a special government grant, complete refrigeration equipment was sent from Denmark to the ORT school in Teheran for this new section.

Talks are now in progress concerning another government grant, this one to complete the equipment of the mechanics school of ORT Bombay.

The Committee has decided to continue its membership recruitment drive and to give wide distribution in Denmark of ORT's activities around the world.

FRANCE

The French Jewish community, with more than 500,000 people, is now the biggest in Western Europe. Although three years have now passed since the sudden and massive arrival of the repatriates from Algeria, their situation is far from being stabilized. Most of them have still not found a definite place of residence or work. During the last two years, immigration of Jews from Tunisia and Morocco has continued.

The ORT schools had attained complete saturation during the 1964/65 school year. Because of lack of space, it was not possible either to open many new sections at the beginning of the last school year or to increase enrollment to any extent. During 1965, 5,293 people were trained by ORT France and on December 31, total enrollment was 3,131 students.

Because of industry's great demand for technicians, there is increased interest among adults for technical training. In this way, those with a baccalaureate degree, prerequisite for admission, and who cannot go on to the university, can acquire training in from eight to ten months.

Real progress has been made in the construction of the new school in Colombiers, the suburb of Toulouse, and it is now hoped that the adult training center will be able to move there in the spring. Following the solution of administrative difficulties, work was able to begin at the Villiers-le-Bel center in October. At the beginning of the year, the adult courses in Marseilles were moved to two new buildings, making it possible for the center to operate as originally planned.

The leaders of the community in Nice and in other Riviera cities have asked us to open a school in Nice, where more than 30,000 Jews now live.

One of the most difficult problems presently facing ORT France is that of providing training to those who live "in isolation", far from Jewish communities or from a city with an ORT school. Since they only wish to attend a Jewish school, it would be necessary to establish hostels of some kind close to our schools. This would be the case for "young adults" at the future center in Villiers-le-Bel. We are also trying to find ways to provide housing and board for young people who wish to attend the existing schools because only the Strasbourg school has such facilities.

We have developed our apprenticeship placement services to take care of the many people who have not been able to be admitted to the schools. Enrollment in these services has increased by 12% during the last year. This growth will continue because of the general population growth and because of the large North African families.

Examination results were also satisfactory. About 70% of the young boys and girls passed the official C.A.P. (Certificat d'Aptitude Professionnelle) after the regulation three-year study course; 89% of the adults obtained the certificates given by the Ministry of Labor. All students

who completed their training, with or without a diploma, were placed by ORT and work in their trades.

Programmed teaching has progressed at the Montreuil and Lyons centers. Six members of the teaching staff attended the seminar on programming held at the Central ORT Institute in Anieres last July.

As always, we have given great importance to Jewish education in our schools and hold classes in Jewish history and in Hebrew broadened by extra-curricular activities. Jewish holidays are celebrated in all the schools both with religious and recreational ceremonies. Services were held to commemorate the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising and Deportation Day. In Strasbourg, in particular, there are many functions of this kind in the internat with the help of such personalities as Chief Rabbi Deutsch and Mr. Claude Hemmendinger.

The different community services and the Jewish Agency have also given their help to our Jewish education program. The latter subventions Hebrew teaching in our schools. We also continue close collaboration with Jewish social agencies such as COJASOR, Colonie Scolaire, Service Social des Jeunes, OSE, as well as international Jewish agencies with headquarters in France.

Social assistance to our needy students has been assured by French Women's ORT with the generous help of Women's American ORT.

We have very good relations with the government. On the occasion of the meeting of the World ORT Union Executive Committee in Paris, Mr. Jean Legaret, president of the Municipal Council, held a reception in City Hall on February 1, 1965.

Additional financial help has been given to us by the Ministry of Labor, particularly for the adult and the proficiency courses. We continue to collect the Apprenticeship Tax with the authorization of the National Education Ministry, which is of considerable support to our annual budget. We also continue to work closely with other agencies of the Labor and National Education Ministries, and other official departments such as the Prefectures.

We maintain close contacts with employers' organizations and trade unions, particularly with the specialized sub-commissions which serve as juries for the adult courses. We continue to collaborate with the electrical construction industry's employers' organization for whom we have given several proficiency courses. Among the groups which have contributed most to the Apprenticeship Tax are the radio-technicians' and accountants' associations.

Several leaders and staff members of ORT France were awarded honors by the government for their work in ORT : Mrs. L. Roubach was promoted to Officer of the Legion of Honor; Mr. Michel Cremer, chairman of the Technical Committee, was named Knight of the National Order of Merit; Mr. G. Melamed, Technical Director, was given the Silver Medal of Technical Education; two instructors, Mrs. Marcelle Julien and Mrs. Andree Tual, were awarded Medals of Honor of Labor in Vermeil.

The different committees of ORT France - Administrative, Finance and Technical - met regularly to treat the various problems arising in the schools.

A large delegation led by Mr. Roger Nathan, president of ORT France, took part in the ORT Congress in Rome. Four leaders of the Alumni Association were members of this delegation. Mr. F. Benichou, president of the ORT France Alumni Association, was elected president of the Federation of ORT Alumni Associations which met at the same time as the Congress.

We distributed 11 issues of our monthly bulletin, "ORT News". Our programs were very well reported in the press, particularly for the 85th Anniversary Congress.

We can report success in our drive to increase the number of members, in Paris as well as in the provinces. The total collected in membership dues was much larger than the year before.

During this last year, ORT France suffered the loss of Mr. Arthur Blum, honorary president of ORT Strasbourg, Professor Michel Kevelevitch, former secretary-general of ORT France, and Mr. Richard Sinai, honorary president of ORT Marseilles.

Montreuil

Development of this center having been hindered by lack of space, we have only been able to open two new sections this year. These are really either an extension or revision of existing ones to meet new demands in industry and to satisfy the growing interest of the young in careers in electricity :

- 1.] a first-year parallel class in the electro-technics school
- 2.] a fourth year to prepare the electro-technics B.E.I.
(Brevet d'Enseignement Industriel)

An evening course in the repair of electric office machines and material was opened at the request and with the help of the Electrical Construction Association.

Enrollment

On January 1, 1965, the Montreuil Center had 1,225 students; on December 31, 1965, there were 1,243.

The vocational high schools had 668 students, the special courses for apprentices had 28 and there were 547 adults enrolled in the accelerated courses.

Social Background

The great majority of our students come, as has been true in recent years, from North African families of very modest circumstances.

Although the situation of the Algerian repatriates has tended to improve, that of the Tunisian and Moroccan refugees has not and they need the greatest help.

Examination Results and Student Placement

Examination results are, on the whole, very satisfactory : 836 students and trainees completed their training and of these 624 were awarded state diplomas (515 from the Ministry of Labor [adults], 98 C.A.P. [vocational high school], and 11 B.E.I. [four-year technician training course].)

Some observations are, however, in order. The relatively weak results of the C.A.P. examinations in secretarial training, sheet metal work and carpentry-cabinet making are principally due to the poor previous schooling of our students. They usually obtain high marks for their applied work but fail on general background questions.

In 1965 we had some difficulty placing foreign students with technician training, particularly in electronics because this industry works mostly for National Defense, Atomic Energy and Space Research, all of which prohibit hiring of foreigners.

We have also had to answer the misgivings of some employers in other trades who are reluctant to hire North Africans, except Algerian repatriates. In addition, there were fewer jobs available because of the slowing down of the economy due to the stabilization plan. In the end, nonetheless, we did place all our students.

Production

The total sale of objects made in the schools came to Fr. 13,314.78 (\$2,745) in 1965.

Pedagogical Problems - Meetings and Seminars of Teaching Staff

During 1965, we were called upon to solve a number of very important pedagogical problems. The extremely rapid development of electronics forced us to revise completely our curriculum to train laboratory technicians (adult course). We also had to revise another electronics section and in another one we now give equal importance to teaching tube circuits and transistor circuits. We have, therefore, had to restudy many of our laboratory manipulations, workshops and theoretical courses.

In our electronics and electromechanics sections, we have adapted our progressions for technicians. Since the B.E.I. curriculum remains the same this year, we are concentrating on the second and third year study programs. The new curricula call for us to separate from the second year those who are preparing the C.A.P. from those preparing the technicians degree. For the latter, we must strengthen the general knowledge courses.

We are also very concerned with the low level our students have when they come to us. This is particularly serious in the secretarial

school. We have therefore decided to organize a seminar in French grammar and usage and have invited specialists in courses for late beginners to help us.

Since many instructors and teachers without experience were engaged this year, we held three seminars on teaching methods at the Montreuil Center.

At the same time, some members of the teaching staff were appointed as pedagogical advisors, making several trips to the centers outside Paris to help their colleagues.

In addition, a group of teachers under Mr. Gourevitch's direction is studying the problems connected with programmed teaching and carrying out experimental courses successfully.

Alumni Association

With more than 5,000 names on file, about 500 became dues-paying members of the Alumni Association last year.

The Association holds periodic meetings of sections organized by trades with talks on subjects of professional interest. Four issues of the Alumni magazine, "Trait d'Union", appeared during 1965.

Problems and Perspectives for 1966

Our most difficult problem will be the introduction of the fourth year study program for technicians in electro-technics and electronics.

We shall also have to improve the general knowledge of our students in all subjects and to modify our teaching methods for this purpose. As part of this program, we shall have to organize several seminars for our teachers in these subjects.

Any plans for expansion depend on the construction of a building on the land adjacent to the center recently acquired by ORT. When this is built, we plan to install our administrative offices there, giving more space to improve conditions in the school. It will also allow us to open a few new sections for adults in such skills as telephonics and industrial bookkeeping.

Ecole de Travail

Admission requests were as numerous as last year and all sections were filled at the opening of the school year. Lack of space prevented us from opening additional sections this year.

Enrollment and Social Background

There were 251 students on January 1, 1965, and 240 on December 31. They were distributed as follows :

School for young people	133
Courses for adults	60
Courses for apprentices	47

Reflecting the lack of interest in young people for the needle trades, enrollment in the apprenticeship courses for this trade has decreased.

Almost all our students come from North Africa and are the children of more or less skilled workers, small businessmen, etc.

All students, with or without certificates, work at their trades and some have good positions.

Pedagogical Problems

Our principal problems come from the poor previous schooling our students had in North Africa, particularly in general subjects.

We have had to engage four instructors to replace those who left us. They attended the seminars at Montreuil on teaching methods.

Committees

The local committee and the joint Ecole de Travail - ORT Committee met regularly, treating such problems as examination results, opening of the new school year and the budget.

New members enrolled during the year brought income from dues to Fr.2,520. This is only the beginning of the membership drive, for which we must redouble our efforts.

Paris Apprenticeship Service

In 1965, we had 622 new requests for placement, as against 563 the year before. Of these, 445 are of North African origin, mostly from Tunisia and Morocco.

On January 1, 1965, there were 531 students and on December 31, 572.

We have placed 280 apprentices in the following trades :

	BOYS		
Shoe Repair	5	Cabinet Making	4
Electricity	10	Office Work	15
Leather Work	36	Mechanics	6
Orthopedics	2	Pharmaceutic Assistants	3
Plumbing	24	Locksmithy	2
Tailors	75	Upholstering	14
Others	18		

GIRLS

Dressmaking	31
Office Work	8
Leather Work	6
Stenographer/Typist	7
Knitting	9
Others	5

We have arranged 153 apprenticeship contracts and others are being drawn up. During the course of the year, 151 people were replaced in trades as against 99 the previous year.

Two apprentices obtained their C.A.P., one in custom tailoring and one young man in ladies clothing manufacture.

The special courses (cours Astiers) were attended by 75 apprentices; 47 boys at the Ecole de Travail and 28 girls at Montreuil.

General Remarks

The Apprenticeship Service has some difficulties in placing North Africans; foreigners must have a work card and employers can only hire ten percent per enterprise. In addition, the Labor Ministry demands payment of Fr.100 upon employment.

We also have a problem of dropouts. Some students live too far from their work; some have to earn more money immediately and so have to take jobs as messenger boys although they offer no future. The young girls often have to stay home to help their mothers because most of them come from large families living in the suburbs.

The Apprenticeship Service maintains excellent relations with employers and with the apprentices' parents who bring their younger children to be placed following the successful experience of the older ones.

The Vocational Guidance Service tested 179 candidates this year.

Lyons

The year 1965 saw the stabilization of the Lyons Jewish community and of the Lyons ORT Center after the influx of North African repatriates from 1962 through 1964.

Institutions

A section in industrial lingerie was opened this year at the request of the Employers' Association.

The following training was given :

A.] Three-Year Schools with C.A.P.

Boys	Fitting mechanics Electro-mechanics
Girls	Flou industrial dressmaking Secretarial

B.] Six to Ten-Month Courses for Adults in :

Technical design
General mechanics
Mechanical and electrical installations
Bookkeeping
Secretary steno/typists
Industrial lingerie

C.] Apprenticeship Service

Student Body and Social Background

There are now 334 students as follows :

191	Vocational high schools
73	Adult courses
70	Apprenticeship service

Almost all come from families of workers, white collar workers, small businessmen or state employees.

Examination Results and Placement

Youth : 42 students completed their training, 26 were eligible for the C.A.P. and 21 passed this examination.

Adults : 70 trainees took the state examination, 64 passed, 17 with highest honors and 29 with honors.

All 112 students were placed even though there was a slowdown in the economy.

Apprenticeship Service

Our 70 apprentices are placed in the following trades : general mechanics, electrical automobile mechanics, plumbing, hairdressing, industrial dressmaking, office work, printing, tailoring and bookkeeping.

Pedagogical Problems

Our new teachers and instructors have training courses at the Institut National de Formation Pedagogique in Paris and at ORT Montreuil.

We organized a successful seminar on programmed teaching. Its development is particularly notable in teaching electricity.

Committees

The local committee under the presidency of Mr. Jospe and the Women's Committee led by Mrs. Bacharach meet regularly. Both committees continue their efforts to recruit new members.

The Women's Committee has also held several fundraising functions such as bridge parties, luncheons, a cocktail party and a painting exhibition held at the school.

Alumni Association

The Association was organized at the beginning of the year and held its first dance in November 1965. The Association seems to have started well under the leadership of Mr. Azoulay.

Problems and Perspectives for 1966

Our principal problems are :

Choice of skills. We should re-evaluate the choice of some skills, such as dressmaking, and replace them by others in which the students show greater interest.

Recruitment. Because we have no boarding facilities, we must often refuse admission to worthy young people living outside the Lyons area but in the Rhone-Alps region (Grenoble, Chambéry, Annecy). We are trying to find a solution for this problem.

Strasbourg

Student Body

On January 1, 1965, the student body was composed of 112 students and 16 apprentices. On December 31, 1965, there were 107 students and 18 apprentices.

This slight diminution comes from the settlement of some families in other regions, taking their children out of our school to place them close to where they are now living.

During 1965, we had 155 students and 19 apprentices coming from the families of workers, office employees, minor government employees, artisans, businessmen, etc.

Examination Results

Thirty-three students took the C.A.P. examination in 1965, 27 passed (80.8%) in the skills of fitter (9), electronics (9), electrical installations (9).

The placement of the fitters and electricians was easy. Those in electronics were more difficult to place since the Strasbourg region is not important in this field. If we want to provide the local household electrical equipment industry with manpower, we shall have to teach radio-television repair.

Many students of the class of 1965 have continued their training either at ORT Montreuil, or the Central ORT Institute in Anieres, Geneva, or in different technical lycees, a total of 19.

Apprenticeship Service

We now have 18 apprentices. The families in our region, including the Algerian repatriates, do not like to place their children with artisans.

Pedagogical Problems

Our teaching staff has participated in the seminars organized by the Strasbourg authorities and by ORT France.

The presence of our teachers on the C.A.P. examination committees is useful since we are then acquainted with the requirements of each examination.

Following the last examination results in electronics and at the request of our Executive Committee, we are planning to revise this study program. We have had the benefit of many visits from Messrs. Aginski, Melamed and Jacques Schneider for this purpose.

Committees

ORT Strasbourg sent a large delegation to the Rome Congress, composed of the late Arthur Blum, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Kahn, Mrs. Oscar Roos, Mrs. Hirschfeld, Mr. and Mrs. Rene Weil, and Mrs. Raymond Brunschvig of Mulhouse.

The last plenary session of our committee was held in December 1965 on the occasion of the visit of Mr. Roger Nathan, president of ORT France, and of Mr. F. Schragger, director-general of ORT France. The problems relating to the expansion of the school and revision of the curriculum were discussed.

The Executive Committee meets at least monthly, and more often if required, under the presidency of Mr. Paul Kahn.

We have good results from the membership drives undertaken by our local committee and Women's Committee.

The Strasbourg Women's Committee, under the presidency of Mrs. Oscar Roos, meets monthly. Fundraising is carried on by different functions, the most important being an annual cocktail party which is one of the opening festivities of the Jewish community's season.

The Women's Committees of Colmar, Mrs. Marcel Bader president, and of Selestat, Mrs. Jules Dreyfus president, give their support to the Strasbourg Committee. The new committee in Mulhouse, of which Mrs. Brunschvig is president, has also brought important help, contributing to the renovation of a dormitory as well as social assistance and scholarships.

Alumni Association

Since some of our alumni have returned to live in Strasbourg, the Association has been able to become active again. Several meetings have been held and new officers elected. Messrs. Benichou and Comin, president and vice-president of the ORT France Federation, attended a meeting. For the first time, the Federation gave a prize to a deserving pupil. Two delegates attended the plenary meeting of the Strasbourg Committee.

Problems and Perspectives for 1966

Our future depends on two factors : student recruitment, which unfortunately shows a slight decrease this year, and the possibility of expansion.

We can only improve our standards if we can enlarge the school since we cannot open a preparatory class in the present building. We also must establish a fourth year in the electronics school. We are actively trying to find the necessary building or land for this purpose.

The Leon Bramson Center, Marseilles

The influx of repatriates is now stabilized. They have organized themselves and have gradually become part of the local community while retaining their own characteristics.

New Institutions

We did not open any new classes in the school for the young during 1965. We did, however, open the following two sections for adults -- plumbing with notions of zinc work, and men's clothing manufacture.

Student Body

On January 1, 1965, we had 445 students and on December 31, 467, as follows :

314 in the schools for the young in electrical installation, electronics, sheet metal work, pre-apprenticeship class, ladies' tailoring manufacture, secretarial, apprenticeship service.

79 in the adult courses in fitting, electricity, plumbing, men's clothing manufacture, radio-television repair, technical design, secretary steno/typist, evening preparatory course.

Apprenticeship Service

We have at present 74 apprentices placed in the following trades : fitting, electricity, radio, mechanics and auto mechanics, carpentry, masonry, sheet iron work, locksmithy, plumbing, drawing, design, hair-dressing, dressmaking, steno/typing, baking, etc.

Examination Results

Seventy-two of our students took the different C.A.P. examinations, 61 passed the applied part and 48 the whole. The percentage of passing is therefore about 66.

Independently of the official examinations, the committee of our final examinations was presided over as before by Mr. Aginski, the president of our local committee. Mr. Th. Vogel, who is the regional director of the National Center for Scientific Research, also sat on this committee for the first time.

For the adult courses, 68 out of 75 passed the official examinations, more than 90%.

Pedagogical Problems

The instructor for adults in fitting and electricity attended a teaching course in June and July organized by ANIFRMO in Paris. He also attended the seminar held at ORT Montreuil. Two other instructors in the adult sections attended courses held at the Pont-de-Claix Center in September.

The ORT Pedagogical advisor in sheet metal work was of great assistance to the instructors on his two visits.

Alumni Association

The Federation was established on September 30 and has now about 30 members. It will elect its officers in January.

Committees

The local committee meets every two months. At its last meeting, it coopted Mrs. Diatkine, president of the Women's Committee.

There will be an election of officers at the next general assembly of the Women's Committee so that the whole of the Marseilles Jewish community will be represented there.

Because of the reorganization of the local committee, our membership drive started late. It will be reinforced shortly.

Problems and Perspectives for 1966

We must open a second pre-apprenticeship class to take care of the many applications to our schools. Many have had to be refused because of insufficient preparation.

Toulouse

Three years have passed since the vast exodus of June 1962. The 2,000 families of North African repatriates who have settled in Toulouse seem to have resolved their principal problems.

New Institutions

We have opened the third-year class in the electricians school.

The reopening of the school in Colomiers on October 1, 1965, saw the enrollment of many new students in the preparatory classes for the first and second years.

Student Body

We had 108 students on January 1, 1965, and 150 at the end of the year. They were distributed as follows :

71 in the schools for the young in a pre-apprenticeship class, and in the first, second and third years of the electricians-telephonics school.

79 in the adult courses in secretary steno/typing, bookkeeping, electricity, men's clothing manufacture, radio-television repair.

Almost all of our students are Algerian repatriates coming from large and poor families.

Examination Results and Placement

The 1965 examination results have been generally very satisfactory. Ninety-five out of 105 passed, or 90%.

The school for the young, established in 1964, does not have yet students eligible to take the C.A.P. examinations.

The great majority of our students work in the trades they have learned. We are helped in placing our students by several businessmen, our instructors and several community leaders.

Production

As of September 1965, with the completion of the third class, the section of men's clothing manufacture and the only one so authorized by the Labor Ministry, was able to liquidate its entire stock of jackets and pants and a large part of last year's as well. The proceeds have greatly reduced the cost of operating the workshop.

At Colomiers, the second and third year students have undertaken as their workshop exercises the electrical installation of the newly finished buildings.

Teaching Personnel and Pedagogical Problems

At Cugnaux (adult courses), we are lucky to be able to depend on a team of competent, conscientious and industrious teachers who know modern methods, using audio-visual aids well and having taken full advantage of the training seminars they attended at ORT Montreuil and ANIFRMO.

At Colomiers, ten miles away, we had serious problems at the beginning of the new school year to assure normal operations because of unfinished buildings, the third year class of the electric installation school, an increase in the number of students, and with late recruitment of two instructors in electro-mechanics. For almost three months, we had to resort to expedients of all kinds, making many of our students work in makeshift workshops, overusing our only workshop while waiting for the construction to be completed.

Mr. Serfati, an Anieres graduate, has been transferred from Cugnaux to Colomier as head of the workshop and we are sure he will be able to guide his less experienced colleagues.

Perspectives

Part of our program is now marking time until we move to Colomiers. The building for the adult courses and the electro-mechanics workshop for the vocational high school are almost completed. We have the furniture and equipment ready to be placed.

Following assurances given us recently by the mayor's office in Colomiers which is responsible for considerable work to the immediate confines of our center, we believe that we can move there at the end of the first quarter of 1966.

THROUGHOUT 1965 STUDENT TURNOVER WAS 5,293, AND THE STUDENT BODY AS OF JANUARY 1, 1966, WAS 3,131.

WOMEN'S ORT

The French ORT Women's Committee celebrated twenty years of activity in 1965. Rich with this experience and a continually developing structure to fit its needs, it carries on its useful work thanks to the efforts of all its members under the leadership of its president, Mrs. L. Roubach.

Several local committees are in constant contact with the schools on matters of social assistance. Every request is given a just and human solution. The Women's Committee provides help often over several years by giving free meals (15,979 in 1965), and maintenance scholarships. It is not at all rare that several children of the same family receive ORT training and Women's Committee help.

As every year, the Women's Committee made it possible for many students to have a summer camping vacation. This month of fresh air brings necessary rest. This year five of the most deserving students at the Montreuil Center and the Ecole de Travail were able to go to Israel thanks to the Committee.

All these activities mean much work and financial effort. Social action needs a budget of almost Fr.200,000. Of this, Fr.50,000 was given by the Committee to ORT France.

In January, a visit to the Montreuil Center was organized for new members. January too saw the beginning of the Apprenticeship Tax campaign, undertaken in November 1964. It resulted in the collection of Fr.300,000 or 20% over last year.

In February, Mrs. Roubach was given the insignia of Officer of the Legion of Honor by Mr. Gilbert Granval, Minister of Labor. This ceremony took place at the Montreuil Center before many guests who came to honor Mrs. Roubach and the Women's Committee. Mr. Granval said :

"I wish to salute a great idea in ORT - the supremacy of the social over the economic. In ORT, your past and your action are completely dominated by concern to give young men a trade, a function in life. This is why I wished to come here today to be able to pay tribute to you and through you to the leaders of the different centers, to the promoters of this magnificent organization which honors all those who were its promoters and those today who are its indefatigable leaders."

On March 23, Mr. Pierre Paraf gave a lecture on "Racism in the World", under the auspices of the Women's Committee. It was a great success. Several Committee members held bridges for the benefit of ORT.

The gala dinner at the Hotel Fitz on May 11 had Mr. Robert Buron, former Minister, as guest of honor, and was attended by many personalities, including Mr. Y. Meroz, Israeli Minister Plenipotentiary, and Mrs. Meroz.

On May 25, Mrs. Roubach went to Mulhouse for the formation of a Women's Committee there.

In September, the members of the Women's Committee heard Mr. Schragger speak on "Lessons of the Past and Perspectives for the Future" following the ORT Congress in Rome.

September and October saw the preparations for the annual sale. Many young women participated actively in this event which took place on November 7 and 8. The proceeds from the sale were particularly high. These young and new members have also taken active part in other phases of the committee's work.

A reception was held on December 6 for all those who worked for the success of the sale. Mr. Schragger spoke of the Women's American ORT convention which he attended as well as of its vast program.

The Women's Committee has been happy to welcome to membership many women recently arrived in France and who knew ORT from North Africa.

G E R M A N Y

A delegate was sent to Western Germany by World ORT Union in March 1965 to explore fundraising prospects both in the Jewish and the non-Jewish sector. Frankfurt/Main became the center of operations where an office was put at ORT's disposal - free of charge - by the Jewish community, an exceptional concession.

Development of the Organization

There are no ORT structures in Germany as yet. The "ORT Verein, Frankfurt", founded in 1959, has not given priority to the organization of committees and the recruiting of members for practical and tactical reasons. Its activity was concentrated on fields which promised more immediate results.

Valuable assistance was given by Mr. M. Willner, director of the "Zentralwohlfahrtsstelle", and Rabbi Dr. I. L. Lichtigfeld. In the course of the year new influential friends were won for ORT throughout Germany, potential committee members or otherwise active supporters. ORT has acquired a positive image in the eyes of community leaders and, after a long interval, ORT news is being published again in the three Jewish weeklies of Germany.

Fundraising

A special feature of Jewish life in Germany is the very considerable investments owned by many of the 71 Jewish communities or their regional associations or some special regional funds. This very decentralized investment income exceeds the social needs of Jewish communities in Germany. The surplus is being allocated annually to Jewish institutions abroad, mainly Zionist ones, KH, KKL and Youth Aliyah being the principal beneficiaries.

Against the strong opposition of those organizations - which had been granted many years ago a privileged status and which have many powerful supporters in the various councils controlling the Jewish public funds - a success of far-reaching importance was obtained when the competent Jewish bodies decided at the end of June 1965 that

- a] ORT was officially recognized as an authorized fundraising organization,
- b] the "Zentralwohlfahrtsstelle" was charged with making an appeal to all Jewish communities and funds for contributions to ORT under the title "for the purchase of equipment for new workshops for refugees in Israel".

The significance of these resolutions is not so much this year's appeal - an isolated similar appeal having been made for ORT a few years ago - but the inclusion of ORT in the official catalogue together with

KH, KKL and Youth Aliyah. The door was opened to yearly recurrent grants to ORT by the communities and regional funds.

Prior to the meeting giving ORT this privileged status, personal visits had been made all over Germany to the leading council members of the eight most important communities, the ten "Landesverbände" and the three independent regional funds. Reliable promises were received for support in the basic questions (which were already kept) as well as for subsequent allocations. The ORT application was dealt with by three funds which contributed a total of DM 22,000 (\$4,600).

Summary of Donations Received in 1965 from Germany

Actual receipts from Germany included donations for specific items of equipment for ORT Israel initiated in 1964 by Mr. Oleiski, director-general of ORT Israel, some of them from Jewish communities, others from non-Jewish firms.

- First receipts (three donors) resulting from the new appeal for the expansion program in Israel DM 22,000 (\$4,600)
- Contributions by Bavarian communities to the purchase of a language laboratory for ORT Israel, initiated by Mr. Oleiski 18,000 (\$3,800)
- Donation in kind by a non-Jewish firm, of a language laboratory, also initiated by Mr. Oleiski 24,238 (\$5,000)

Siemens is also supposed to have shipped a donation of equipment to ORT Israel of a value of approximately DM 50,000 (\$10,500), equally due to a previous initiative of Mr. Oleiski.

An amount of approximately DM 21,000 (\$4,400) was transferred to the World ORT Union by Dr. Lichtigfeld, representing the second instalment of restitution payments.

Program and Prospects for 1966

1] Jewish Sector

a] Public funds : The campaign to extend the appeal to communities will be spread out probably throughout winter and spring, its rhythm being governed by the schedule of council meetings of the funds and communities concerned.

On the basis of past experience it may be expected that yearly minimum income from these sources will amount to DM 100,000 (\$20,930). All these grants will most probably be linked to equipment needs of the expansion program in Israel with actual selection of the equipment being left to the discretion of the World ORT Union.

The yearly allocations to ORT will not prejudice - in later years - the submission of specific larger projects to be carried out and subsequently supported by the Jewish communities in Germany from their investment income.

It will be advisable to entertain permanently the contact with the community leaders and to prepare with them in autumn the campaign for public funds for the following year.

b] Enlisting the active support of individuals : The visits which will have to be made to all major communities will be utilized for strengthening old and making new contacts in order to make ORT activity in the various parts of the country less dependant on the presence of an ORT delegate.

Support will in particular be requested from Jewish business circles in our approaches to non-Jewish industry, as has been done before with good results.

c] Vocational training : The problem of opening ORT schools or courses does not arise for the time being. We have, however, received requests from Jewish parents who would like their children to attend ORT schools abroad. A project is being studied for the purpose of facilitating the integration of these boys, mainly in the ORT school at Strasbourg and the Central ORT Institute at Anieres.

2] Non-Jewish Sector

In this field which appears quite promising only preliminary social contacts have been established. The Israel-German tension which preceded the exchange of ambassadors, the subsequent vacation period and then the elections had an unfavorable influence on progress. Active help and good introductions have been promised both by influential Jews and non-Jews.

Following an initiative from here, a group of 25 influential Germans who toured Israel as guests of Israel Bonds, visited the ORT school in Natanya, being greatly impressed. Efforts will be made here to exploit this personal acquaintance, introductions being sought after, in particular in the non-socialist circles where ORT does not possess many good contacts as yet.

Introductions have also been promised to some Foundations which have supported the Weizmann Institute with very considerable grants for specific research projects.

It is intended to approach fundraising in this very wide field systematically and from above, i.e., with recommendations by leading personalities in politics and business, with recommendations from chambers of commerce, industrialists' or bankers' associations, etc.

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

During the past year, British ORT has not made as much progress with the Anglo-Jewish community as it has tried so hard to do, although financially it has been the most successful one since its inception. Aware of the growing demands of World ORT Union, the chairman and Executive Committee have worked untiringly to bring the name of ORT before the public wherever and whenever possible. The outstanding donation of 1965 was the sum of £32,000 from the Leopold Kessler Trust, for a new school for girls at Ramleh/Lydd.

Fundraising

For the seventh successive year, British ORT compiled its own Year Book and, thanks to the efforts of the chairman, Mr. Gabriel Sacher, the sum of £3,200 was raised through advertising space.

The 1965 Concert was held at the Royal Festival Hall with the Earl and Countess of Drogheda heading the Concert Committee as presidents, Mr. George Stone, chairman, and Mr. Leopold de Rothschild honorary treasurer. Financially, socially and musically, it was considered to be the finest concert so far organized by ORT, the net profit being over £5,000. Its success was due in no small measure to the personal efforts of the Earl of Drogheda and Mr. de Rothschild. Both these gentlemen have kindly consented to act in the same capacities for the forthcoming ORT concert.

The ORT Annual Ball, held at the Dorchester Hotel on December 11, was fortunate in having the same committee as the previous year, and it was a most enjoyable evening. At this time, it is not possible to give the exact amount but the profit will be well over £5,000. British ORT owes its gratitude to Mr. John Levy, the Ball chairman, Mr. Dennis Cohen, the brochure chairman, and to Mrs. Joy Ulfane who, with British Women's ORT, organized the gigantic tombola. The ORT Aid Group and ORT'65 also participated in this function.

Unfortunately due to reconstruction on their grounds, plans for a match between Chelsea Football Club and an international team had to be cancelled but it is hoped to arrange a similar match in the autumn of 1966.

Publicity

Every effort was made to publicize and bring ORT to the notice of prospective travellers to Israel, France and any other country where ORT centers exist. The introduction of Mithras Films to World ORT Union led to the production of a new film, "The Second Frontier". This film was not ready for use until early December when it was shown at a reception with good result, as is mentioned in the report of British Women's ORT. The film will be shown at every available opportunity in the future.

During the twelve months under review, every step has been taken to maintain and increase membership, but it has not been an easy task,

although the majority of the seven-year covenants which expired have been renewed for a similar period.

Small advertisements appear regularly in the "Law Journal", appealing to solicitors to bear ORT in mind when advising their clients on charities and, although this is a long-term policy, some results have been achieved.

Training Facilities

Again in 1965 a group of agro-mechanics, under the leadership of Mr. M. L. Volski, came to this country for a very intensive training course of one month's duration and, during that time, they visited many factories and workshops all over the country.

British Women's ORT

This has been an exceptionally successful year for British Women's ORT, both for prestige and fundraising. The number of scholarships achieved was approximately 50 since the inception of the scholarship scheme.

The Associated Charities Committee has guaranteed to raise £5,000 every three years for the ORT School for Deaf Mutes in Casablanca and has already handed over the sum of £2,000 towards their target of £5,000.

The Arts Group has been formed and now has a growing membership of nearly 90 members at an annual subscription of £10/10/0 each. They will also help in fundraising.

Many scholarships have been raised by various individual and collective efforts including a Derby-Day Picnic, a dress show, a show of jewellery and a highly successful "bring and buy" sale.

Both the West London group and the Glasgow group have been active, and a new group has been formed in Manchester. West London has raised over £500 and Glasgow £250.

The ORT films have been shown, with a speaker, both in public halls and in private houses and a number of new members have been made and ORT propaganda furthered. Certain synagogue ladies guilds have also donated £100 scholarships.

The "ORT Day" was an unusually great success with a higher attendance than ever before. The Annual British Women's ORT Autumn Luncheon, held in a new venue and attended by the wife of the Israeli Ambassador amongst others, was not only a notable prestige occasion with an attendance of 240, but made a profit, raised three scholarships and gained many new members.

Dr. Anne Chain, sister of our new chairman, Mrs. Renee Soskin, lent her penthouse at the Bio-Chemistry Department of the Imperial College of Science for the premiere of the new ORT film, and in response to an appeal, scholarships in the amount of approximately £8,000 were donated.

As always, British Women's ORT supported main ORT in every possible way, selling tickets for the Gala Concert and helping with the ORT Gala Ball with the sale of £830 worth of raffle tickets and the running of an outstanding tombola making over £800.

Committees

During 1965, a number of fortnightly meetings were held amongst the members of the ORT Aid Committee and small functions and dances for members and non-members with a view to raising funds.

The wrestling match in November 1965 was a joint function with ORT'65 as in 1964 - and raised over £1,100. ORT'65 have similar fortnightly meetings for the members of their group (17 - 21) and also dances at private homes and clubs, which produced in 1965 over £1,000.

ORT Manchester and ORT Aid Glasgow have, during 1965, been unable to arrange major functions but it is hoped that the newly established Manchester Group which first met in December 1965 will be successful in 1966.

ORT Glasgow, under the leadership of Mr. Freddy Miller, have continued to follow up yearly donations since their appeal in October 1963 and a function is envisaged in October 1966 to raise £10,000.

A new group has been established in Cardiff with a fairly young committee, members of an average age of 30, whose chairman is a university lecturer. On February 6, the first appeal function with a film show takes place, when Mr. Gershon Ellenbogen M.A., British ORT's honorary secretary, and Mr. Hilary Goldberg are the speakers.

Liverpool, Leeds and Newcastle are the next cities to be approached during the coming months.

ORT Old Boys Association

This group continues its valuable work by raising funds and purchasing machines for ORT centers in Israel. Through their efforts, financial help is obtained from the Buckets and Spades Committee for handicapped children.

Future Activities

The two main functions already fixed are the Gala Concert at the Festival Hall on March 24 and the Gala Ball at the Dorchester Hotel on December 17. Preliminary negotiations are also in hand for a football match in the autumn between a top London club and a leading international team.

Steps are also being taken to coopt new members to the Executive Committee and, with their support, arrange smaller but nonetheless substantial fundraising events.

G R E E C E

During 1965 our committee continued its activity, as in the past, in assisting young people who want to attend vocational school. During this period we had three new requests from candidates coming from poor families. After examining these cases the committee decided to grant scholarships to them.

During the school year 1964/65, three students completed their studies successfully. Two are students of the Sivitanidios School (one in mechanics and the other in electro-technics). The third finished the Institute of Technical Drawing.

The mechanics graduate found employment outside of Athens. In the evening he attends classes in a foremen's school, and so does the electro-technician. The student who learned technical drawing has not told us of her exact plans, but we know that she wants to go to Israel.

During the 1965/66 school year we have placed ten students:

- 3 students in the mechanics, electro-technics and carpentry sections of the Sivitanidios School's day courses
- 2 students in the mechanics and electricity sections of this school's evening courses
- 1 student in the mechanics evening course of the Thalys school in Athens
- 1 student in the mechanics evening course of the Pythagoras school
- 1 student in the mechanics evening course of the Larissafki school in Larissa
- 1 student in the mechanics evening course of the Lountzi school in Patras
- 1 student in the mechanics evening course of the Neuton school in Tricala.

I T A L Y

General Remarks

According to the figures now available, it seems that the most difficult period of the economic recession of Italy is over. There is an increasing interest in Italian products, especially in countries behind the Iron Curtain which contributes to the improvement of the Italian commercial balance. Of course, there are still a few weak points in the economic picture, such as the very low volume of new investments, a serious crisis in the textile and construction industries and a steadily increasing rate of unemployment. This negatively affects the employment opportunities of our graduates.

The year 1965 was of special importance for ORT Italy, since it was the year of the 85th Anniversary World ORT Union Congress. The honor of offering our hospitality to the Congress in Rome was a challenge to our relatively small organization, which gave us considerable responsibility and great satisfaction. The hospitality shown by the government was undoubtedly a sign of the appreciation which our organization enjoys. The results of the Congress will be dealt with in a special report, but its echo in the country, in the press and with the government was very satisfactory and facilitates the evolution of our organization in Italy.

School Network

Operation of our schools this year has continued in approximately the same way as in 1964. The only change has been in the Milan school, where a new specialized course in pneumatics mechanics was introduced due to the growing importance of this subject in automation.

Rome

Throughout 1965 three year courses in electronics and electro-mechanics for boys, and secretarial courses for girls were given in our day schools.

Furthermore, courses for apprentices in mechanics and electro-mechanics, metal workers, electricians, dressmakers and clerks were also given.

Lastly, a bookkeeping course run in collaboration with the Ministry of Education was opened and will continue in the current school year.

Courses for Refugees

The teaching program for refugees in transit in Italy, started in 1963, has developed steadily. This year the teaching of English has been greatly facilitated by the new language laboratory provided by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees. Language specialists from the ORT Union in Geneva and from ICEM held two fruitful teachers' seminars which

have brought fresh and modern methods into the school's teaching program. The English courses are well attended by refugees and results obtained are excellent.

We have also set up some training courses, especially for the refugees in electronics, technical drawing, American bookkeeping and dress-making. So far over 80 people have enrolled.

Milan

The structure of our Milan center in 1965 has been based on three 3-year schools, i.e., mechanics, television mechanics and technical draftsmen. For graduates from the technical drawing school a fourth year evening course with reduced schedule has been set up and specializes solely in design projection, so that students can work during the day and carry on their studies in the evening.

Primary Manual Training

In both schools of the Jewish community in Rome and Milan the children's courses in bookbinding, carpentry, embroidery and needlework continue.

Student Body

While our day schools show a slight increase in enrollment at the end of 1965, there have been some dropouts from the apprentices courses, and from the English courses for refugees in Genoa. The reduced number in Genoa is only temporary, due to moving the school premises in December.

The general picture as of December 31, 1965, is as follows :

Three-year courses	278 students
Proficiency courses	43
Manual training courses	428
Apprentices courses	393
English courses and training courses for refugees	<u>370</u>
Total	1,512 students

Nearly all our students in Rome have working-class backgrounds with meagre scholastic preparation. Even in Milan the educational preparation of the newly enrolled students is not up to the standard of past years, since most of them come from small Italian Jewish communities and from North Africa.

In an effort to maintain our academic standards, both in Rome and Milan, a regular course of social culture has been introduced along with a preparatory course of supplementary lessons.

Examinations, Results and Placement

The 1964/65 school year has ended with satisfactory results in the final examinations. In its written reports the examination board, a body appointed by the Ministry of Labor consisting of representatives from respective branches of industry and state technical schools, has affirmed the high standards of attainment reached by our graduates.

The uncertain economic conditions in 1965 made it rather difficult for school graduates to find suitable jobs. Most of those who passed the final examinations in Rome and Milan have been placed in good jobs and only a few are still looking for employment. Some, however, had to seek employment in non-technical fields.

Apprenticeship Service

The apprenticeship courses, entrusted to us by the Ministry of Labor, for boys and girls under 20, working in various branches of industry, are held in Rome, Milan and Leghorn with four hours of lessons weekly.

At present there are 23 such courses (14 in Rome, six in Milan and three at Leghorn) with an overall attendance of 393.

Production Programs

Apart from the normal practical exercises, the boys in our Rome mechanics workshop and our Milan electrical workshop have made objects that are used in the schools themselves. Both in Milan and Rome the boys have built television sets for sale. In Milan, the production of relaxers has increased. All this work has earned about lire 800,000 (\$1,300).

Pedagogical Problems - Conferences and Seminars - Jewish Education

Three engineers, Messrs. Bruno Jarach, Guido Fiorentino, Isacco Levi, and Mr. Sergio Osimo form the technical committee, established to supervise the running of the schools. They meet monthly and contribute greatly to keeping them up to date. Under the constant supervision and guidance, the teaching of pneumatics was introduced and the conversion of the television school into a school of electronics is being carried out. The work programs are also drawn up or supervised by them.

Monthly teachers meetings are also held in order to discuss students' progress and work out the most suitable ways of aiding them in their studies.

Thanks to the excellent work of Rabbi Eliseo in Rome and Mr. Nissanan Arpaz in Milan, the teaching of Jewish subjects has shown very good results. The final examination in Rome was given by the Chief Rabbi, Dr. Elio Toaff.

In Milan, in addition to Jewish education in the school, a course in Jewish history was given at the hostel for those interested and for advanced students, while lectures with open discussions were also held every week.

Jewish holidays were celebrated in Rome and Milan.

Government Assistance - Fundraising - Membership

Our relationship with the Ministry of Labor continues to be very good.

The teaching in our schools has received great approval from the state inspectors and has proved the high standard of our staff. This and the keenness of our students have won us a good name and esteem. Without exception all our requests for opening courses have been granted. Unfortunately, the Ministry of Labor, through lack of available funds, has not increased the relative proportion of its aid since 1952, despite the fact that teaching costs increase each year.

We receive other grants, though they amount to modest sums, from the Ministry of Education, the Milan local government authorities, the Chamber of Commerce, the Industrialists' Association and the Jewish communities.

Compared with previous years, there has been considerable increase in local fundraising (about Lire 9,000,000 [\$14,500]). Our special thanks must go to Olivetti Ltd. for their generous contribution. The amount raised by the Women's Committee remained unchanged, Lire 2,500,000 (\$4,000).

Thanks to our Women's Committee, we have been able to increase our members substantially, resulting in membership dues of over one million Lire (\$1,600).

Activities of the Various ORT Committees

When electing an Executive Committee from among its own members, the ORT Italy Board of Directors wanted responsibility to be shared among the resident members of Rome, on the one hand, and those of Milan and Turin, on the other. In consequence, we have two local committees which supervise the entire program of ORT Italy, both from the administrative and educational points of view.

On the initiative of Dr. Lia Sacerdote, member of the Board of Directors of ORT Italy, and a few young professional people, a body called ORT ISTI (Information, Italy-Israel, Technical Studies) was started in Milan to examine the most effective forms of cooperation between Italy and Israel, regarding cultural and educational problems.

A recent project of the ORT ISTI group is to equip a television laboratory for ORT Israel in Jerusalem. This could serve as a prototype for similar initiatives in other countries as well.

Women's Committee

Besides fundraising and enrollment of new members, the committee's activity was extended to the celebration of Jewish holidays, organizing social gatherings, the building up of the school library and helping students, both morally and materially.

In Milan, the committee plays an important part in running the students hostel.

The new committee members of Rome and Milan, elected on the occasion of the ORT Congress in Rome, outlined a plan for the year's work which is now being implemented. They are also running a campaign to enlist the material aid of former ORT students.

Excursions and visits to different industrial establishments are explained in advance so that the participants may derive the maximum educational experience from them.

Dances are held quite frequently so that young Jewish people who have little or no contact with our schools may be induced to consider eventual enrollment.

Collaboration with Other Organizations

Every year we have better relationships with governmental and semi-governmental bodies which supervise vocational education in Italy, such as the Provincial Labor Exchange and the Provincial Bureau for Technical Education.

Our friendly relations with AJDC, HIAS and ICEM have become even closer due to the constant influx of refugees for whom we have set up English and vocational training courses. Through AJDC we receive aid in the form of food from American surplus for our needy students.

Our excellent relations with the Jewish press continue as before and all our requests for articles and notices are met to our utmost satisfaction.

Social Assistance and WAO Support

When a student enrolls he is given a general medical check up followed by a vocational guidance test by the Provincial Labor Exchange. Throughout his entire study duration, the student's health is looked after by OSE doctors.

In Milan, part of the social work is carried out by the students hostel with the help of the women's committee. In Rome, the women's committee visits the student's family in need and gives assistance in the form of food parcels and clothes. Each student receives an attendance premium deposited in his savings bank book.

At the moment we have two aid funds : one from the Di Capua Ascarelli family in memory of our ex-social worker Guiseppina, and the other which is a sum raised by the Friends and Members of ORT Italy in memory of the chairman of the Women's Committee, Mrs. Marcella Ascarelli. The interest on these funds allows some of our students to go to summer camps.

The social program, and especially the running of the hostel, is made possible thanks to the generous aid from Women's American ORT.

Problems and Perspectives for 1966

In order to attract Jewish youth in the future, it will be necessary to modernize our equipment and to enlarge the premises at our disposal. Since in recent years the Jewish institutions in Italy were able to acquire modern buildings for their activity and in Milan and in Rome modern school buildings were constructed by the Jewish communities, it becomes indispensable for our organization to keep pace with this development and to procure for our youth, at least in Rome, a building which will enable us to raise our standards to the usual ORT level.

We have discussed the problem with the competent municipal authorities who seem to be willing to give us the necessary land, free of charge, on condition that we construct our school within a certain period of time. We are working on the plans regarding the construction and the financing of this project.

Next year we will celebrate twenty years of ORT activity in Italy, and a modern ORT school would certainly be the best way to honor this anniversary.

THROUGHOUT 1965, THE STUDENT TURNOVER WAS 4,127, AND THE STUDENT BODY AS OF JANUARY 1, 1966, WAS 1,512.

Membership
The membership drive of the Friends of ORT Association always takes place after the celebration of the anniversary of the founding of ORT (United Appeal for the Netherlands), in which ORT Holland participates, is held from September to March of the following year. We can do nothing during this period. In 1965, total income from membership fees amounted to 512,000, mostly coming from the parents of the pupils of the annual network of the ORT school. This school is the only one in the Netherlands. The ORT alumni group is part of the ORT Friends Association.

Financial
The ORT Holland budget is entirely met by the Cefina from which we count on receiving a subvention of fl. 22,778 (22,000) for the year 1965. We also benefited this year from a subvention in the amount of fl. 2,000 (\$500) from the Dutch Refugee Federation.

NETHERLANDS

The economic situation of the Netherlands remained stable during last year, and the Jewish population is benefiting from this favorable trend. Since Jewish youth can obtain a very good education and vocational training in state schools, there is no need for ORT trade schools in our country.

We have, however, maintained the primary manual training workshops in the Rosh Pina school where groups of boys and girls, between the ages of 10 and 14, receive instruction in wood, leather, wicker, and cardboard work as well as in modelling and dressmaking.

Furthermore, ORT continues to give work therapy in the two homes for the aged in Amsterdam, Beth Menouchah and De Joodse Invalide, as well as weaving and woodwork classes in the home for handicapped children, the Paedagogium Achisomog, in Apeldoorn. Each year an exhibition is organized showing the work done by the children of these different schools.

In 1965, total attendance of these courses was 200 students.

Organizational Development

Since the beginning of the second half of the year under review, ORT Holland has undergone reorganization following the visit to Amsterdam of Dr. Halperin, director of the World ORT Union. New contacts were made and, as a result, Mr. H. E. Eyl accepted the chairmanship of ORT Holland and was elected to this function by the General Assembly of the committee on October 14. We hope that this will mark the beginning of a new period of productive activity for ORT Holland.

Membership

The membership drive of the Friends of ORT Association always takes place after the Cefina campaign. In view of the fact that this campaign (United Appeal for the Netherlands), in which ORT Holland participates, is held from September to March of the following year, we can do nothing during this period. In 1965, total income from membership dues amounted to Fl. 1,760, mostly coming from the parents of the pupils of the manual workshops of the Rosh Pina school.

The ORT alumni group is part of the ORT Friends Association.

Fundraising

The ORT Holland budget is entirely met by the Cefina from which we count on receiving a subvention of Fl. 22,776 (\$6,000) for the year 1965.

We also benefited this year from a subvention in the amount of Fl. 2,000 (\$500) from the Dutch Refugee Federation.

Relations with Other Organizations

We have been keeping in close touch with the Cefina and the Joods Maatschappelijk Wer Foundation (Jewish social work). We also maintain permanent relations with the Joodse Geestelijke Gezondheidszorg Association Hewu (Jewish mental health organization) which is responsible for the weaving workshop at Apeldoorn and which reimburses us 60% of the teaching costs. The De Joodse Invalide and Beth Menouchah organizations also meet the teaching costs for the manual workshops that ORT runs, to general satisfaction, in the homes for the aged.

Our contacts with the Dutch Refugee Federation are maintained by the ORT Holland delegate, Mrs. G. Wijsmuller-Meijer, our treasurer, and to her we owe the grant we received this year from this organization.

Problems and Perspectives for 1966

Our Executive Committee has studied the question of the creation of a Women's Committee in the Netherlands. For the time being, however, it esteems that it would be better first to increase the number of the general committee and later on create, within the framework of this committee, an active women's section.

In the field of our internal activity, our Executive Committee decided to follow the suggestion of the ORT Union in as far as to turn the manual training workshop into a model workshop. We intend, therefore, in keeping with the suggestion of the ORT Union, to ask an expert to come to the Netherlands. For this purpose ORT Holland will submit to the Cefina a special item in its 1966 budget in order to obtain a larger grant for equipment and the reorganization of this workshop.

In addition, our Executive Committee proposes to adopt an ORT project outside the Netherlands, which will enable us to stimulate our propaganda and fundraising activity.

In connection with this project our Executive Committee must undertake negotiations with the International Technical Assistance Department of the Foreign Ministry to obtain a grant for this project.

Lastly, it was also decided to enlarge the circle of people and institutions likely to take an interest in ORT activities. Contact will be established without delay with the representatives of large firms and various personalities among technicians and social workers to examine the possibility of collaboration and financial support.

Age of Students (Without The Workshops)
(monthly average)

	1964	Percentage	1965	Percentage
16-19	71	27.1	115	22.7
20-25	130	21.2	128	18.1
26-30	229	25.8	207	24.0
31-35	119	25.9	205	25.2

NORWAY

ORT has been active in Norway since 1961 when the Norwegian ORT Committee was formed as a non-sectarian group and became affiliated with the Norwegian Refugee Council - the quasi-governmental coordinating council for refugee work. Many members of the Norwegian Refugee Council also serve as members of the Norwegian ORT Committee and there has been excellent cooperation between the two groups.

During 1965 the World ORT Union received nearly \$55,000 earmarked for specific projects undertaken by the Norwegian Refugee Council. Of this amount a part was granted for language and vocational training for refugees from Eastern Europe who are temporarily resident in Italy awaiting visas and papers for North America and Australia. Since the average stay of these refugees in Italy is between six and nine months, ORT, in cooperation with other refugee organizations, instituted a modern language laboratory for English language training and also offers short-term vocational training to fit these refugees for employment in their countries of refuge.

Other funds were earmarked for the retraining of North African refugees and repatriates in France during the year. In this case ORT offered short-term vocational training in various centers throughout the country and the Norwegian Refugee Council was able to pay for this training on a per capita basis.

Mid-1966 will see the completion of two years of vocational training for 15 selected Tibetan boys at the ORT center in Teheran, Iran. This project has been financed by the Norwegian Refugee Council and in part by funds released to the Norwegian Refugee Council by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. The Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration has also contributed to the project since the Tibetan children were originally taken from India to Scandinavia where they were given four years of basic education. On completion of their training in Teheran, the Tibetan boys will return to India where it is hoped they will act as craftsmen and teachers in the Tibetan refugee community which numbers some 80,000. It is believed that these 15 boys are the first Tibetans ever to receive modern vocational training on an organized group basis.

In cooperation with the World ORT Union office in Geneva, the Norwegian ORT Committee is working out plans for further fundraising and membership activities for the future.

P O L A N D

This report for 1965 completes the five year report submitted to the ORT 85th Anniversary Congress. The economic conditions and other aspects of Jewish life remained the same. The Jewish cooperatives continue to develop although they number one less, 16 instead of 17, due to the merger of those in Wroclaw and in Swidnicz.

Development of Cooperatives

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number of Cooperatives</u>	<u>Number of Present Employees</u>	<u>Production [in Zlotys]</u>
1964	17	2,070	254,900 (\$3,641)
1965	16	2,080	270,000 (\$3,857)

Structure of the ORT Network

Student Enrollment in 1964 & 1965
(monthly average)

<u>Year</u>	<u>No. of Courses</u>	<u>Training in Service</u>			<u>Secondary School Training</u>			<u>Totals</u>		
		<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Total</u>
1964	41	194	428	622	108	159	267	302	587	889
1965	46	176	456	632	98	131	229	274	587	861

This table shows the complete stability in the number of students learning a trade : the monthly average was 889 in 1964 and 861 in 1965.

In 1965 we gave four preparatory courses for the baccalaureate. The first course of this kind, given in Lodz, was a three-year course with very successful results, rarely attained in such a course. All 18 who took the course and then the state examinations passed. Graduation day for baccalaureate diplomas has become an important event not only for the students and for ORT but for all the Jews in Lodz.

Age of Students (Without TME Workshops)
(monthly average)

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>Percentage</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
14-18	241	27.1	195	22.7
19-25	100	11.2	156	18.1
26-40	229	25.8	207	24.0
41 and over	319	35.9	303	35.2

Despite a slight decrease in the percentage of the youngest category (14 to 18 year group), the two youngest age groups (14 to 18 and 19 to 25) comprise 40.8% of the total in 1965 as against 38.3% in 1964. This has brought the general age average down. We note here that the 14 to 18 age group was 6.5% of the total in 1960 and 10% in 1961.

New Trends in 1965

About the only change in our network has been the opening of a special course in Legnica in technical drawing and general instruction in electro-mechanics, mechanics, metalwork, some notions of machines and an analysis of factory operation. The course has been planned for those who, having received their baccalaureate, are not admitted to institutions of higher learning. The purpose of the course is to train draftsmen and also to provide good preparation for further study in case some wish and can go on to the university. The course lasts one year or 900 study hours.

We have also reviewed and revised some of the curricula as well as establishing curricula following instructions from the Ministry of Education. One of the main purposes of curriculum revision was to make our training conform to the demands of practical life. Curriculum revision has had a positive effect on standardizing our training in different cities and will contribute to raising its level.

TME

The monthly average of students in the manual training courses was 567.

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
1964	349	333	682
1965	260	307	567

Graduates

In 1965, 287 men and 647 women, totalling 934, completed their ORT training. In the first table, we stated that there were 861 students in 1965 while above we note 934 graduates. There is no contradiction between these two figures since 861 are average monthly enrollment during the year while the total number of students who were trained by ORT in 1965 was 1,859 adults and 927 children in manual training classes.

Jewish Education and Cooperation with TSKZ

Jewish education is not limited to courses in Jewish history and in Yiddish. We also cooperate with the cultural committees of the TSKZ for this purpose. Our students are offered Jewish newspapers and books,

theater, discussions on Jewish culture and meetings with Jewish writers. ORT and its students participate in Jewish cultural life not only as spectators but also creatively as members of choruses and drama clubs. We would recall here that, according to the statutes, ORT is an autonomous organization within the TSKZ. We therefore work closely together in many fields.

We have mentioned our cultural activities. Although the most important share is due to TSKZ and JDC, our contribution to the economic sector is important and significant. ORT's role in consolidating the economic situation of the Jewish people is recognized by all, as is ORT's ability to act rapidly and efficiently wherever needed. Mention should here be made of ORT's participation in the TSKZ cooperatives.

THROUGHOUT 1965, THE STUDENT TURNOVER WAS 2,786, AND THE STUDENT BODY AS OF JANUARY 1, 1966, WAS 1,348.

Mr. David Kopinsky of Stockholm has been appointed executive secretary of Swedish ORT and has been assigned the task of helping the other Scandinavian ORT committees. In this way, ORT's position will be strengthened in this region and conditions will favor increased public and private contributions to ORT.

The Executive Committee of Swedish ORT is composed as follows: Mr. Gunnar Johansson, President; Mr. Ivan Phillips, Vice-President; Mr. Olof Johansson, Mr. Olof Johansson, Mr. Olof Johansson, and Mr. Olof Johansson, a previous secretary and now executive secretary. The ORT Congress in Rome.

Mr. Vladimir Grossman and Dr. Vladimir Halperin represented the World ORT Union at a meeting of our committee last fall. They also had a long meeting with Mr. Michael of Swedish Technical Assistance on different subjects of common interest. Mr. Grossman brought contributions to our committee of social assistance of clothing, books, etc. to the Anders Institute, which came to Fr. 2,715 (59860).

The total contribution of Swiss Women's ORT in 1965 was Fr. 81,000 (518,840), compared with Fr. 83,515 (519,515) the year before.

S W E D E N

In 1965, the Swedish ORT Committee was again honored by the Swedish government in being granted a subsidy of 100,000 crowns (\$19,646) for ORT's general program. There is good reason to expect that this subvention will be maintained and may be increased in 1966.

Cooperation with Magbit continues as usual, with ORT's allotment increased to 35,000 crowns (almost \$7,000). The Jewish Women's Club also plans to contribute to ORT; in 1965, the Club gave 2,500 crowns (about \$500) to Women's International ORT.

Measures have been taken during the last year to build a membership organization. The initial appeal brought 170 new members.

We have also progressed in organizing closer coordination among the ORT committees in Scandinavia. The broad lines of this coordination were established at a meeting held in Stockholm last September. Mr. David Kopniwsky of Stockholm has been appointed executive secretary of Swedish ORT and has been assigned the task of helping the other Scandinavian ORT committees. In this way, ORT's position will be strengthened in this region and conditions will favor increased public and private contributions to ORT.

The Executive Committee of Swedish ORT is composed as follows : Mr. Gunnar Josephson, president, Mr. Ivar Philipson, vice-president, Mr. Hjalmar Mehr, Mr. Meijse Jacobsson, Mrs. Gladys Wolff, and Mr. Kopniwsky.

A delegation led by Mr. Jacobsson attended the ORT Congress in Rome.

Mr. Vladimir Grossman and Dr. Vladimir Halperin represented the World ORT Union at a meeting of our committee last fall. They also had a long meeting with Mr. Michanek of Swedish Technical Assistance on different subjects of common interest.

SWITZERLAND

Swiss ORT continues to grow, with membership now over 1,300. The results of the annual fundraising campaign have also increased. This year Swiss ORT contributed Fr.193,500 (\$45,000), as compared with Fr.150,500 (\$35,000) in 1964. The 1965/66 campaign, which began in November, will probably bring better results.

Swiss ORT puts great emphasis on spreading the ORT idea and to this end has published an illustrated newspaper in French and German. The first issue was published at the opening of the last campaign.

Women's Committee

ZURICH : This group maintains the high level of its fundraising, Fr.30,000 (about \$7,000). The membership campaign added 100 members, bringing the total to 400. The annual fundraising event, a cabaret evening, has had to be postponed to the spring.

BASLE : This committee received a legacy grant of Fr.5,000 (\$1,620) and made a special scholarship contribution of Fr.1,500 (\$350). This will bring the total to Fr.7,000 (about \$4,000) for this year.

BERNE : This year, the smallest of the Swiss committees increased its fundraising by 20%, to a total of Fr.10,045 (\$2,325). For the second consecutive year, the Berne Committee received a gift from the Rev. Pfister for the Institute for the Deaf in Casablanca and several legacies. A special effort was made to increase membership this year.

GENEVA AND FRENCH-SPEAKING SWITZERLAND : Activities here were slowed down by Mr. Andre Maus' long illness and death in September. The annual bridge tournament was held, nevertheless, and brought in the same excellent results. Despite these difficulties, a special gift of Fr.10,000 (\$2,315) in honor of Mr. Maus brought total contributions to Fr.36,308 (\$8,443). This does not include special gifts of social assistance (clothing, books, etc.) to the Anieres Institute, which came to Fr.3,710 (\$860).

The total contribution of Swiss Women's ORT in 1965 was Fr.81,000 (\$18,840), compared with Fr.83,918 (\$19,515) the year before.

SWITZERLAND

Swiss OMT continues to grow, with membership now over 1,300. The results of the annual fundraising campaign have also increased. This year Swiss OMT contributed Fr. 103,500 (\$45,000), as compared with Fr. 120,500 (\$52,000) in 1964. The 1965 campaign, which began in late November, will probably bring better results.

Swiss OMT puts great emphasis on spreading the OMT idea and to this end has published an illustrated newspaper in French and German. The first issue was published at the opening of the last campaign.

Swiss OMT has a blind or visually handicapped section, the Women's Committee.

This group maintains the high level of its fundraising, grossing about Fr. 30,000 (\$12,000). The membership campaign added 100 members, bringing the total to 400. The annual fundraising event, a cabaret evening, has had to be postponed to the spring.

This committee received a legacy grant of Fr. 5,000 (\$2,000) and made a special scholarship contribution of Fr. 1,500 (\$600). This will bring the total to Fr. 7,000 (\$2,800) for this year.

This year, the smallest of the Swiss committees in terms of fundraising by 20%, to a total of Fr. 10,000 (\$4,000). For the second consecutive year, the Bernese Committee received a gift from the Rev. Pfister for the Institute for the Deaf in Castellan and several lessons. A special effort was made to increase membership this year.

ACTIVITIES AND FINANCIAL SWITZERLAND: Activities here were allowed down by Mr. Andre's long illness and death in September. The annual prize tournament was held, nevertheless, and brought in the same excellent results. Despite these difficulties, a special gift of Fr. 10,000 (\$4,000) in honor of Mr. Maus brought total contributions to Fr. 38,308 (\$15,443). This does not include special gifts of social assistance (clothing, books, etc.) to the Andros Institute, which came to Fr. 3,710 (\$1,480).

The total contribution of Swiss Women's OMT in 1965 was Fr. 81,000 (\$32,800), compared with Fr. 83,918 (\$34,215) the year before.

ISRAEL

The rapid development in the various sectors of the Israeli economy continued through 1965. Construction in development areas and the old Erez advanced well. This increased power of absorption of industry and trade resulting from the setting up of new enterprises in various parts of the country, as well as the expansion of existing concerns, boosted the demand for skilled manpower. The shortage of technical staff, foremen and skilled workers, especially in the basic branches of the industry - metalworks, chemistry, electricity, including electronics - is more keenly felt. The balance between demand and supply on the labor market has been upset and the pressure of inflation coming in the wake of continuously rising salaries, impedes a solution to the problems of the state economy. Emigration of qualified manpower does not meet demands. This calls for the training of the required skilled workers in Israel to prevent a slackening of development indispensable to the country's future.

Although mention should be made of the expansion of the network of institutions for training skilled workers over the last few years, through three to four year vocational high schools and five and a half year technical schools, as well as courses for adults and apprenticeship centers, the number of graduates has lagged behind the rising demands. This state of affairs calls for the public opinion in favor of vocational education and impressed upon government circles the necessity to change radically the proportion between vocational and academic education to obtain an equal number of students in both types of schools. (During the 1964/65 school year, 25,000 students aged 14-18 attended vocational high schools, compared to 30,000 in academic schools.)

The proposal which Orit Israel representatives suggested during discussions with the Minister of Education and Culture and his principal assistants at the end of 1964 has been well received. Orit at the time expressed its readiness to increase considerably its network of educational institutions, provided government assistance was guaranteed. An agreement was signed in December 1964 which determined the conditions under which Orit would undertake to double the number of students in its technical and vocational high schools within four to five years. 1965 is the first year in implementing this program and we can point out with satisfaction that we have succeeded beyond expectations.

At the end of 1965, 8,975 students attended 338 classes of both technical and vocational high school level, which represents 76% of the technical and vocational secondary education in Israel, as against 7,589 students in 279 classes at the end of 1964.

This increase of 1,407 students is the result of the increase in the number of schools during the previous year and the opening of two new schools, in Be'er Bialik and Ramat Gan. Orit supervises nine additional schools, eight belonging to religious institutions; these were formerly workshops and are now recognized schools. The remaining school in this group is the regional school at Kibutz Ein Harod, where vocational high school classes are held. Under the partnership agreement signed with

ISRAEL

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The rapid development in the various sectors of the Israeli economy continued through 1965. Construction in development areas and the old Yishuv advanced well. This increased power of absorption of industry and trade resulting from the setting up of new enterprises in various parts of the country, as well as the expansion of existing concerns, boosted the demand for skilled manpower. The shortage of technical staff, foremen and skilled workers, especially in the basic branches of the industry - metalworks, chemistry, electricity, including electronics - is more keenly felt. The balance between demand and supply on the labor market has been upset and the pressure of inflation coming in the wake of continuously rising salaries, impedes a solution to the problems of the state economy. Immigration of qualified manpower does not meet demands. This calls for the training of the required skilled workers in Israel to prevent a slackening of development indispensable to the country's future.

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At the end of 1965, 8,975 students attended 338 classes of both technical and vocational high school level, which represents 28% of the technical and vocational secondary education in Israel, as against 7,568 students in 279 classes at the end of 1964.

This increase of 1,407 students is the result of the increase in the number of schools during the previous year and the opening of two new schools, in Kiryat Bialik and Ramat Gan. ORT supervises nine additional schools, eight belonging to religious institutions; these were formerly workshops and are now recognized schools. The remaining school in this group is the regional school at Kibbutz Ein Harod, where vocational high school classes are held. Under the partnership agreement signed with

other public bodies involved in these schools, ORT has undertaken the planning of the schools and the supervision of the study program, as well as participation in the current budget and supply of equipment for the workshops - which means two-thirds of the cost involved in the purchase of such equipment, since the Ministry of Education and Culture covers the remaining third of the investment.

The impressive increase in the number of students has been made possible thanks to the broad construction program carried out by local authorities, and here we should make special mention of the two large buildings put at our disposal in Kfar Saba and in Ramat Gan for girls.

In addition to ORT's contribution to the expansion program, increased development also took place in apprenticeship. In Tel Aviv, a large apprenticeship center has been built, named after the late Joseph S. Shapiro, former president of ORT Israel, whereas in Jerusalem, work is progressing on the construction of the center in honor of President John F. Kennedy. All in all, the number of students during 1965 increased by 3,333 - both youth and adult - which represents an increase of 23.1% (17,733 students compared to 14,400 at the end of 1964).

At the end of 1965, the breakdown of students was as follows :

	<u>Classes</u>	<u>Students</u>	<u>Classes</u>	<u>Students</u>	<u>Classes</u>	<u>Students</u>
	<u>[December 1965]</u>		<u>[December 1964]</u>		<u>Increase</u>	
Technical and vocational high schools administered by ORT Israel	259	7,162	232	6,444	27	718
Technical and vocational high schools partially administered by ORT	77	1,813	49	1,124	28	689
Other post-elementary institutions	9	181	11	214	- 2	- 33
Pre-vocational schools	20	378	24	345	- 4	33
Religious schools	51	1,134	49	1,004	2	130
Factory schools	16	384	11	291	5	93
Apprenticeship centers	205	4,759	165	3,987	40	772
Institute for training of instructors, technicians, foremen and proficiency courses	85	1,922	53	991	32	931
Total	722	17,733	594	14,400	128	3,333

Expansion of Network during 1965

With the beginning of the current school year, two new schools were opened, in Kiryat Bialik and Ramat Gan (boys).

In Kiryat Bialik, near Haifa, a comprehensive secondary school has been opened in partnership with the local council, to include both vocational and academic courses. Under the partnership agreement, ORT will be responsible for the vocational classes, maintenance, supervision from the technical-pedagogical and administrative aspects, as well as for the supply of the required equipment.

We started off with three classes of 72 students, two in general mechanics for students with an elementary education, and one for technical drawing for students with ten years of schooling.

In Ramat Gan, we opened two first-year classes with 79 students, one class in general mechanics and the other in electronics. With a four year curriculum, they are the nucleus of the boys' vocational high school, whose absence has been sorely felt for a long time. This school, a partnership of the municipality and ORT, solves the problem of the Ramat Gan students who until now were forced to attend schools outside their district.

The municipality plans to build a special building for this school within the proposed campus for vocational education. (The campus now contains the laboratory assistants school, the carpentry school and the four-story new building which houses part of the boys' school, but which is designed for the girls' school, at present located in a small building which prevents its expansion.)

Considerable changes have taken place in the technical and vocational high schools :

Yad Syngalowski, Tel Aviv -- We opened an additional first year class to train candidates for the Central Institute for Instructors Training at Anieres, Switzerland.

Yad Lvovich, Natanya -- We opened two new departments, a three-year course for marine mechanics and a higher two-year course (for graduates with ten years education) for the training of reception clerks and chief stewards for the hotel industry.

Technical Institute, Givatayim -- We have added six new classes, one a first-year class and the remaining, classes for advanced studies.

Jerusalem -- Two classes have been added, one in the third year and the other in electronics.

Rehovot -- We have added a third year in electronics.

Kfar Abraham -- The first-year class of the new electronics department has been opened.

Girls' School, Tel Aviv -- A second-year class has been opened at the Fashion Institute, operated in partnership with the government and WIZO.

Ashkelon and Herzlia -- We have opened the first-year classes of the new electricity departments.

Holon -- Two new departments were opened, a four-year one in electronics, and a third-year one in technical secretariat. This year, first-year classes in each department are in progress.

A second-year class in industrial locksmithy has been added for students who find difficulty in the regular three-year course. This department has a wider program of applied work and less theoretical studies.

Kfar Saba -- There was a marked increase in the number of students, 403 at the end of 1965, compared to 286 the previous year. This is the result of better filling of the existing classes and the opening of three additional first-year classes in technical secretariat and general mechanics, as well as a fourth-year class in instrument mechanics.

Afula -- We have enlarged the school by two classes, one in the first-year course for general mechanics and another in the second year of electronics.

Nazareth -- An additional class was opened in the school jointly operated with Amal, the Histadrut network.

In two other schools of this type - Lod and Givatayim - the number of classes was reduced; they are the three-year courses in general mechanics.

The Lod school underwent a serious crisis following changes in the school administration and the appointment of a new principal (six classes compared to seven and 141 pupils to 171 last year).

At Givatayim more candidates were directed to the Technicum. The expansion of the schools totals 32 classes with 903 students.

The remaining vocational high schools are partly administered by ORT Israel (ORT carries out the planning, supervises the study program and supplies equipment, but the staff members are not on the ORT payroll).

Twelve schools are classified in this category, with ORT participating in the operational budget of nine of them. During the last school year, six of the above-mentioned schools were included in the list of religious institutions receiving yearly grants in addition to supervision. This year, the Ministry of Education and Culture approved their status of vocational high schools and ORT signed partnership agreements with them. These schools are : Shafir, Gan Yavneh, Meron, Boys Town in Jerusalem, Porat Yosef in Rehovot and the classes for boys at Kfar Habad.

In addition, two more religious institutions joined the ORT network with the same arrangement : Sdeh Hemed and Nehalim, as well as the vocational high school classes of the regional school at Ein Harod. The school at Magdiel and both the laboratory assistants schools in Beer-sheba and Haifa are included in this group (i.e., partly administered by ORT). The increase in these twelve schools amounts to 28 classes and 689 students.

The list of religious institutions under ORT supervision at the end of 1965, receiving financial assistance (yearly grants), includes nine schools : Azata, Kfar Ata, Kfar Citrin, Sdeh Eliahu, Herev Lait, Ahuzat Naftali and the three girls' schools in Jerusalem, Petah Tikva and Kfar Habad.

The increase in those nine schools is two classes and 130 students.

Apprenticeship Centers

There was a considerable growth in all three kinds of apprenticeship courses :

- Day apprenticeship (with a three-year program of one day a week)
- Guided apprenticeship (with a one-year program of six days a week)
- Factory schools.

Tel Aviv -- The Apprenticeship Center named after the late Joseph S. Shapiro, former president of ORT Israel, is being completed. This building will house all classes of day apprenticeship and guided apprenticeship which until now were given in Jaffa and Ramat Gan.

The number of classes has reached 109, with 2,444 apprentices, as compared to 80 classes with 2,264 apprentices in 1964, an increase of 29 classes and 180 apprentices.

Haifa -- At the Jeanette Gayl Center, 44 classes in day apprenticeship were held at the end of 1965, with 1,078 apprentices, and three classes in guided apprenticeship with 66 apprentices. A total of 47 classes and 1,144 apprentices compares to 24 classes and 506 attending the previous year.

Jerusalem -- Conditions did not permit expansion and only after the construction of the center, named in memory of President John F. Kennedy, will the number of classes increase. Construction is already under way and is proceeding satisfactorily.

At the end of 1965, there were 35 classes in session, with 822 students, compared to 33 classes and 711 participants at the end of 1964.

Ashkelon -- Fourteen classes in day apprenticeship with 349 apprentices are held at our vocational high school, the same number as last year.

All classes in day apprenticeship and guided apprenticeship are held in cooperation with the Ministry of Labor which covers all teaching and supervision costs, and the municipality which provides the buildings and - together with ORT - covers the balance of current expenditure. ORT supplies the necessary equipment, with the Ministry of Labor sharing in the expenditure.

At the five factory schools, five additional classes were opened and the number of participants increased by 93.

All in all, the total increase in apprenticeship during 1965 amounted to 40 classes and 772 apprentices.

In pre-vocational classes within the framework of the seventh and eighth grades of elementary schools in Afula, Kfar Ata and Lod, there were 378 students at the end of 1965, compared to 345 in 1964, an increase of 33 students.

The list of post-elementary institutions not recognized as vocational high schools, includes the following : the Ramat Gan two-year school for medical laboratory assistants, designed to train graduates who have had a twelve year education; classes of the religious schools in Ashkelon and in Lod, whose students receive their vocational training at our schools; the institution for backward children at Kiryat Yearim; the school for delinquent girls at Zofiya. At Natanya, the African students attended the classes in mechanics, electricity, agro-mechanics and carpentry. There was a drop in the number of African students attending the course (at present 62 as against 80 in 1964).

Courses and Classes for Adults

The courses are divided into those for proficiency training, held yearly in cooperation with the Ministry of Labor, and classes for technicians, instructors and foremen, held within the framework of the government institute in partnership with the Ministry of Labor, the Technion, ORT Israel and other public bodies.

A course for fashion designing is being held at the Tel Aviv girls' school, in cooperation with the Israel Export Institute of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. The course provides intensive training in fashion drawing, model planning and designing, styling of clothes, efficient planning of work, as well as study of textiles.

In November 1965, a course for transistor-electronics for foreign students was opened in Jerusalem. The length of the course is nine months, with an eight-hour day. Sixteen students are participating, aged 25 to 42. They hail from Ghana, Sierra Leone, Kenya, Tanzania, Thailand, Cyprus and Iran. The cost of the course is covered by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

The Institute for the training of instructors, technicians and foremen at the Syngalowski Center and in Jerusalem has 35 classes with 904 students.

The total number of courses for adults, excluding the above-mentioned Institute, amounted to 43 at the end of 1965, with 941 participants.

Number of Graduates in Classes and Courses

With the expansion of the network, the number of graduates in ORT Israel institutions increases from year to year. In 1965, 5066 students completed their studies, compared to 4181 in 1964.

The breakdown of these graduates is as follows :

	<u>1965</u>	<u>1964</u>
Technical schools, vocational high schools and other post-elementary schools	1,763	1,357
Day apprenticeship schools	1,347	922
Guided apprenticeship schools	156	176
Factory schools	43	-
Religious schools	439	299
Courses and classes for adults	1,318	1,427
Total	<u>5,066</u>	<u>4,181</u>

Special mention should be made of the first group of technicians which completed its studies at Yad Syngalowski in October 1965. Twenty-eight technicians in electronics and 16 in electro-mechanics completed their studies and successfully passed their final examinations before a board of examiners composed of representatives of the government, the Weizmann Institute, the Haifa Technion, the Engineers Association, the Technicians Association and the Electricity Company. According to expert opinion, the graduates displayed a high technical standard and won commendation for their graduation projects.

According to trades, graduates are divided as follows during 1965 :

	<u>Graduates</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
General mechanics	1,742	34.5
Agro-mechanics	121	2.4
Auto mechanics	157	3.1
Electricity	606	11.9
Radio-electronics	360	7.1
Telephone	17	0.3
Technical construction	133	2.6
Textiles	69	1.4

[carry forward] 3,205 66.3

	<u>Graduates</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
[brought forward]	3,205	66.3
Carpentry	417	8.2
Laboratory assistants	113	2.2
Drafting	362	7.2
Sewing and cutting	556	11.0
Ladies hairdressing	97	1.9
Other trades	316	6.2
Total	5,066	100.0

In 1965, 60% of our graduates were trained in the various trades of metalwork and electricity.

Building Operations

The rapid increase in the number of classes calls for additional building area, essential in order to maintain teaching, workshop instruction and laboratory work on a suitable level. The standard of services in the schools improves continuously and we give special attention to gymnasiums, libraries and reading rooms, dining halls of the proper size, tool stores, as well as office space for the school principals and their staff.

The serious financial situation we face at present excludes all prospects for carrying out building operations at our own expense. We are therefore compelled to bring pressure on the municipal authorities who, under our partnership agreement, have to provide the premises. However, we assisted our partners in receiving loans from government institutions.

During the year under review, construction work was carried out in most of our schools.

Yad Syngalowski -- The Institute for the training of instructors, foremen and technicians has been set up [about 1,800 sq.m.] and a gymnasium is under construction.

ORT Technicum, Givatayim -- The municipality is completing the construction of a building for classrooms and drafting rooms, over an inclusive area of 2,400 sq.m.

Jerusalem -- A dining room has been built.

Rehovot -- The municipality is building laboratories, electronics workshops and a hall for machinery [about 3,500 sq.m.].

Kfar Saba -- A new building for laboratories, classrooms, drafting rooms and services, has been completed.

Holon -- Construction of a new building is under way [about 3,000 sq.m.] for classrooms, laboratories, drafting rooms, electronics workshops and administrative offices.

Ashkelon -- A second floor has been built for study rooms, drafting rooms and administrative offices.

Afula -- A building has been set up to house laboratories, drafting rooms for electricity and a dining hall [1,350 sq.m.].

Herzlia -- A building for the electricity department, a dining hall and a hall for manual locksmithy have been constructed.

Kfar Abraham -- An additional floor is being built over the workshops for the electricity department.

Ramat Gan -- A building for the girls' school has been constructed, covering an area of 4,000 sq.m. and at present houses temporarily classes of the future boys' school.

Textile School, Ramat Gan -- Construction of an additional floor has been completed for classes and teachers' room.

Tel Aviv -- Construction of the Apprenticeship Center which extends over an area of 8,800 sq.m. is nearing completion.

Jerusalem -- Work has started on the building of the Apprenticeship Center.

Boys Town, Jerusalem -- A large building has been constructed for the vocational school.

Other religious institutions -- Building operations are in progress in Sdeh Hemed, Shafir, Nehalim, Gan Yavneh and Kfar Habad, to house the workshops, classrooms and drafting rooms, a total of approximately 5,000 sq.m.

Here we wish to point out that not all projects were carried out and we should make special mention of the girls' school in Tel Aviv which is still housed poorly because of the delay in implementing the building project of the new girls' school near the Syngalowski Center, to be set up in partnership between ORT and the municipality.

Equipment and Production

The expanded building area at the disposal of the schools and the better use of the existing classes call for additional equipment and furniture for the workshops, laboratories, drafting rooms and classrooms, as well as for the various services, including libraries, reading rooms, etc.

We have spent one million Israeli pounds [\$333,333,333] on equipment and furniture during 1965. However, this was insufficient to meet

requirements and we find ourselves under continual pressure from the school principals eager to raise the standard of work in the workshops and laboratories. The question of the schools that joined our network during the last year is especially complicated, since they are looking forward to being supplied with machines, instruments and tools, approved by our Technical Pedagogical Department, without delay.

Progress in production could be observed at the exhibition displaying the craftsmanship of the students and teaching methods, held at the Bnei Brith Building in Tel Aviv in March 1965, to mark the 15th anniversary of ORT in Israel. On view were lathes, milling machines, drills and various other instruments for metal work, radio and television sets, woodworks, pieces of sewing and cooking, textiles, books and teaching aids published by ORT Israel, as well as drawings by students of the technical departments, construction drafting, etc.

The Minister of Education and Culture opened the exhibition and among the distinguished guests were senior officials of government offices, municipal councils and various public bodies. The large number of visitors which included thousands of school children from Tel Aviv and the vicinity testified to the public's interest in ORT's activities in the country.

The praiseworthy press coverage given the exhibition has no doubt contributed to the deepening of the concept of vocational education in the state.

We have advanced in the production of machinery in all our metal work departments, and in particular we should mention the production of ten "ORTA" lathes at Yad Lvovich, three Weiler lathes at Yad Syngalowski, two milling machines at Jerusalem and more than forty drilling machines at various other schools, in addition to a large number of vices of different kinds.

Both the auto mechanics and the agro-mechanics departments undertook orders for repairs; the carpentry schools turned out furniture for our own schools, while students of the dressmaking departments executed orders for outside clients.

Technical and Pedagogical Matters

Programmed Teaching

During the current school year, 1,400 of our students in 40 classes are taught Algebra by programmed teaching. In order to teach by this method we use three Algebra books which have been reprinted after revision. We have also published two books for the second class, entitled "Function and Graphic Description". In preparation are books on square equations, logarithms, trigonometry, electricity and technology.

The possibility of introducing programmed teaching in the workshop was examined at the seminar held in Geneva in the summer of 1965, with the participation of seven teachers from Israel. ORT's achievements in programmed instruction were also discussed and future work programs were outlined.

Extra-Curricular Activities

Progress worth mentioning has taken place in extra-curricular activities. During the classroom educational hour, problems of the technical world, the national economy and Israeli society are discussed. Time is spent on study of the history of ORT and its achievements in Israel. A booklet on the history of ORT is distributed among students in their last year of studies and also used by the teachers.

The number of groups in schools has increased considerably and they are of a rich and varied content. They are active in all schools and cover various fields of professional and cultural activities and sports.

Orchestras have been set up in Yad Lvovich and Holon, while Jerusalem, Bnei Braq and Magdiel have their own choirs. Herzlia, Holon, Jerusalem, Rehovot and the girls' school in Ramat Gan have founded drama clubs. In Rehovot there is a group for guided reading.

In addition to the above, groups for folk dancing, music, chess, sports, sculpture, drawing, photography, stamp collecting, Jewish tradition and folklore exist, as well as professional groups for electronics and ceramics.

The social consolidation of the schools was also reflected in the various publications issued by the students during the year under review. Some of them had a pleasant layout, rich contents and good editing. Here we wish to make special mention of the publications of Yad Lvovich, Yad Syngalowski, Holon, Kfar Saba, Rehovot, Kiryat Bialik and the Apprenticeship Centers in Tel Aviv and Jerusalem.

National Competition

Students of the various vocational high schools participated in the national contest organized by the Department of Vocational Education of the Ministry of Education and Culture. Last year, ORT students won 50% of first places and 15 ORT students are on the general list of 33 participants who passed the tests with honors.

Study Days

A study day for librarians was held at the girls' school in Tel Aviv.

At a meeting of English teachers, it was decided to issue pamphlets in English to assist the students in their studies. Committees were elected to implement this plan.

In December, a meeting was held at the Head Office, attended by teachers of our fashion schools in Tel Aviv, Ramat Gan, Ramla, Bnei Braq and the Institute. A discussion on fitting methods took place, based on the experimental teaching program which was sent to the schools last year. It was decided to adopt a standard program which will be introduced in all the schools.

On our recommendation, teachers of our dressmaking schools this year gave lessons and guidance in fashion trades at the Instructors'

Institute, jointly run by the Ministry of Labor and the Ministry of Education and Culture. They covered the methodical, theoretical and practical fields of fashion comprising cutting, sewing, modelling, fitting, ironing, design, textile technology, etc. Our teachers gave their lessons according to accepted standards in ORT and carried out their task successfully.

New Teaching Methods at Girls' Schools

Following long and numerous experiments at our fashion school in Tel Aviv, we have succeeded in initiating a combined teaching method aiming to train our students for both factory work and workshops for made-to-order clothing. This combined method comes to meet present-day requirements when the clothing industry expands at a great pace and at the same time does not ignore the workshop for individual orders. We now plan to introduce this new method in our other fashion schools, i.e., Ramat Gan, Ramla and Bnei Braq. In order to carry it out, a larger area for workrooms is required, as well as a special location, up-to-date equipment and three times as many sewing machines. There are good prospects for the implementation of these changes, with the increase of building area at the girls' schools.

Technical Publications

This is the seventh year that ORT has published technical books, whose aim is to provide our pupils with technical literature in Hebrew.

Both our technical schools, Givatayim and Yad Syngalowski, have contributed, during the year under review, to technical literature by publishing the following :

- The Science of Strength and Elasticity, by Y. Alperovitz
- Jigs and Fixtures, by M. Marmor
- The Science of Electrical Network, by A. Karni
- Instruments and their Planning, by M. Golomb.

The fifth edition of the book "Basis of Cutting" was edited last summer and the revised edition appeared at the beginning of the current school year. This study book has been recommended and accepted in all fashion schools in the country, under the supervision of the Ministry of Education and Culture.

General Publications

A short history book for the ninth grade was published and a general history book for all classes is under preparation.

In addition, we started to publish a special bulletin for the teachers, "Mikra Ve-Iyun", for the teaching of the Bible, Hebrew and history. To date, 15 bulletins have appeared containing lessons, directives, book reviews and teaching material in all the above subjects.

We have published the 23rd issue of our Hebrew-English Bulletin, sent to all ORT offices, as well as to institutions, personalities, and friends.

Advisory Council for Planning and Development

An Advisory Council for Planning and Development was formed at the beginning of the year, whose task was to outline plans for development activities in the field of vocational education. The Council has contacts with research and planning bodies of government offices and public institutions in order to determine plans for the dispersal of the population, regional development and trends of the national economy. The direct contacts of the Council with the branches of the economy will enable it to put into practice the plans of development.

The Council and its sub-committees will be established so that they can treat the problems of the national economy and the influence of vocational education. The Council will supply ORT with the necessary data to define the development policy of the network and location of its educational institutions; choice of trades; determine the teaching programs and the necessary means for their implementation.

The Council is composed of representatives of government offices, academic institutions, various branches of industry and economy, public institutions, as well as ORT representatives.

Two plenary sessions were held during the last year and lines of action were approved. It was further decided to appoint teams for various fields of activities : to plan teaching in metal work, electricity and electronics, textiles, atomic energy, construction and drawing. In addition, it was decided to appoint three teams to plan schools in the north, center and south of the country.

About to be elected are committees for the improvement of teaching methods, and factory schools.

Mr. Y. Ami of the ORT Israel Executive Committee is chairman of the Council, and Mr. B. Tuval, head of our Pedagogical Section, is the coordinator.

Convention of School Principals

A meeting of school principals and their assistants was held in September. There were over 70 participants, among whom were members of the Executive Committee of ORT Israel, Mr. E. Lewin-Epstein, its chairman, Mr. M. Goldstein and senior officials of the head office.

The meeting was devoted to clarifying problems arising from the forecast of developments in technical and vocational secondary education, ORT Israel's policy for the coming years and challenges during the coming school year.

The Director General surveyed achievements reached by the end of the 1964/65 school year and the volume of expansion in the first year of implementation of the new program, as applying to improving the standard of studies, supplying equipment, providing better services for the students

in instruction, classrooms and laboratories, in addition to guidance and proficiency studies.

School principals were requested to make greater efforts to decrease drop-outs and increase income from local sources by raising production.

Problems of programmed instruction and proficiency education were also discussed, after a presentation by Mr. Fliedel and Mr. Pozner.

Assistance of the World ORT Union

As in previous years, the World ORT Union continued to extend every assistance. In particular, we were helped in solving problems related to work programs, budget and purchase of equipment, teaching aids, teaching programs and plans, as well as guidance and information in various subjects.

Seven members of our staff attended the seminar on programmed instruction held in Geneva in early July, and two other members spent different periods of studies in western Europe, sponsored by the World ORT Union, in order to specialize in various industrial enterprises. The Central Office prepared their itinerary and looked after them during their stay in Europe.

A graduate of our Tel Aviv Institute for Fashion Trades has now returned from Bielefeld, Germany, where she spent two and one half years in proficiency courses sponsored by the World ORT Union. She immediately took up her post as teacher at our Institute.

Thirty-eight graduates of the Anieres Central Institute hold positions in administration, teaching and instruction in several of our schools.

Of special importance were the visits of Mr. M. A. Braude, director-general of the World ORT Union, who visited Israel on several occasions during the past year and helped us consolidate our ties with the government and clarify problems connected with our expansion program.

Budgetary Problems

Our financial situation in 1965 has deteriorated as the result of salary increases for teaching and administrative personnel. Maintenance costs of the schools have risen. Although income has also increased, it did not, however, cover the rising expenditure and the accumulated deficit at the end of the year amounted to IZl,300,000.

Prospects to balance the budget during 1966 are poor, since the higher tuition fees approved by the Ministry of Education and Culture do not meet increased expenditure.

Knowing how limited are the means of the World ORT Union, we have applied to the government with a request to examine thoroughly our budgetary problems to determine the scope of their assistance. This should insure the continued administration of the institutions without serious changes likely to affect both existing classes and opening new ones to implement the expansion program.

We, on our part, shall endeavor to increase income from production, donations and other sources. It is clear, however, that without increased government assistance, not only will the pace of expansion be affected, but we shall be forced to reduce the number of first-year classes to be opened next year. What is more, the schools will suffer in equipment, furniture and teaching aids.

Israel Alumni Association

Important steps were taken during 1965 to establish a solid organizational framework for graduates of our schools.

An Executive Committee was appointed by a council of representatives of the various alumni groups. This committee decided on plans of action, supports activities of the local groups and extends assistance to them. Meetings were held to clarify ORT's function in the world and in Israel and outline activities to be undertaken by the graduates.

A bulletin published by the Association was distributed to 3,000 graduates.

Lecturers of the Technion and the Weizmann Institute were invited to lecture on scientific and professional subjects. Festive evenings were organized at the end of the school year and for traditional festivals; meetings were held to discuss the problems arising in the various groups. In May, a national ball was given, attended by 800 graduates. A fashion show of the ORT Israel girls' schools was also on the program.

Three delegates of the Israel Association participated in the World Conference of Alumni Associations held in Rome during the Congress of ORT. These delegates were elected to the World Executive Committee of ORT Alumni whose secretariat is in Geneva.

Visitors

The focal interest for our guests during 1965 was the large schools in Tel Aviv (Yad Syngalowski), Natanya (Yad Lvovitch), the Technicum at Givatayim, the school in Jerusalem and the Laboratory Assistants School in Ramat Gan.

Of the thousands of guests who visited our schools, we wish to mention government ministers, beginning with Zalman Aranne, minister of Education and Culture; P. Sapir, minister of Finance; A. Govrin, minister of Tourism; and A. Yedlin, deputy minister of Education and Culture; the

Russian Ambassador, Mr. Dimitri Tchouvakhine; the Guatemalan minister of Education; the Canadian labor minister, Mr. L. M. Rowntree; the director general of the ILO in Geneva, Mr. David Morse; the deputy chairman of the New York State Committee for Human Rights, Mr. Bernard Katzen.

Among those from ORT abroad, we shall cite Mrs. Helen Rosenberg, president of Women's American ORT, and Mrs. A. Shein, who came for the cornerstone laying ceremony of the John F. Kennedy Center in Jerusalem; Mrs. H. Wingate, president of Women's International ORT; Mr. D. Lou Harris, president of the Canadian ORT Federation; Mrs. L. Kingstone, president of Women's Canadian ORT; Mrs. A. B. Bennett, past president of Women's Canadian ORT; Mrs. R. Soskin, president of British Women's ORT; Mrs. S. Kaganton, president of the Women's Committee of South Africa ORT-OZE; Mr. G. L. Gabriel, president of ORT India and his wife; Mr. M. Wolff, chairman of the World ORT Union Control Commission; Mr. J. I. Moss, president of Chicago Men's ORT; Mr. J. Zwiback, member of the American ORT Federation Executive Committee; and Mr. Paul Bernick, Executive Director of American ORT Federation.

Plans for the Future

Our financial situation at the end of 1965 does not allow for long-range planning and we shall be forced to be content with the natural growth of the network during 1966 (opening new classes in the next years of studies for those departments opened in 1965, as well as additional classes in order to close the cycle of departments which have not reached their full structure according to plan). In addition, we hope to open two or three new schools which were not opened before because of construction delays.

Proposed new schools

- 1] Vocational high school in Bat Yam, in partnership with the municipality.
- 2] Educational center named after the Gindi family in Rishon-le-Zion, to be set up by the Gindi Foundation in cooperation with the municipality and planned by ORT. ORT will not participate in the maintenance of this school but will plan, organize and supervise the study program.

- 3] Vocational high school for girls in Lod, in partnership with the municipality, to solve the problem of the girls' school in Ramla, now housed in a small and unsuitable building. The school will bear the name of the Kessler family of England.

The new building, which will be set up by the municipality with a World ORT Union grant, will permit the transfer of existing classes in Ramla and the enrollment of a larger number of girls from Ramla, Lod and the surrounding area, peopled by new immigrants.

- 4] Girls' school Tel Aviv, in partnership with the municipality -- planned for 800 students -- to be erected on the grounds adjoining the

Syngalowski Center. The new building will house classes of the girls' school in Tel Aviv, at present dispersed in various places and operated under difficult conditions, as well as the future departments included in the expansion plan.

5] Boys' school in Lod, to be transferred to the new building to be set up by the municipality from funds supplied by the American Fund for Post-Elementary Education in Israel.

There is every likelihood of far-reaching changes in our technical and vocational high schools in the near future. According to the new plan of the Ministry of Education and Culture to change the framework of vocational education, post-elementary institutions will be divided into three groups :

a] Vocational Schools -- with more applied work and less theoretical studies, designed to train skilled workers for industrial enterprises and workshops.

Any average student will be able to complete such a school and his level of specialization in the trade will allow him to advance and integrate in his place of work.

The period of studies will be three to four years. The fourth year will serve to consolidate the professional know-how acquired and those students who failed to pass the final third-year examinations will have the opportunity to take examinations at the end of the fourth year.

Such a vocational school will no doubt decrease the number of drop-outs and increase the percentage of skilled workers.

b] Technical Schools -- with a four and one half year period of studies, they will give technicians a general education of high school level and a more technical theoretical knowledge, needed for technical and industrial tasks in industry seeking manpower for administrative, maintenance and production work with modern and up-to-date equipment.

Students at present in the four year schools can attain the standard of technicians by additional special studies and preparation of a graduation project. Certain changes in the present curriculum (increased number of hours in theoretical subjects as against lesser instruction in applied work) and an additional number of months above the four year study program will permit the students to absorb the study program of the technical school.

Converting a great number of the four year schools in the state to technical schools will greatly contribute to solving the problems of technicians whose shortage severely affects development of Israeli industry.

c] Schools for non-academic engineers -- These schools are to train practical engineers (as distinguished from academic engineers) with a study period of five and one half years. Today, technical schools carry out this task (two in Ort - Givatayim and Yad Syngalowski - and three schools

from other networks). These schools will proceed with the existing study program for "Non-Academic Engineers".

Implementation of the plan as outlined above will open wide possibilities for ORT in technical training for the main branches of the economy. Many four year schools with their high standard of studies, teaching staff and existing installations, can be easily converted to technical schools. Changing the present structure will no doubt entail numerous administrative difficulties and influence the budget. We shall therefore endeavor to invest the necessary effort in cooperation with the school principals and their assistants, to attain the standing which ORT deserves within the framework of the new structure of vocational education.

THROUGHOUT 1965 STUDENT TURNOVER WAS 24,924, AND THE STUDENT BODY AS OF JANUARY 1, 1966, WAS 17,733.

Any average student will be able to complete such a school and his level of specialization in the trade will allow him to advance and progress in his place of work.

b) Technical Schools -- with a four and one-half year period of studies, they will give technicians a general education of high school level and technical knowledge needed for technical and industrial tasks in industry seeking manpower for administrative, maintenance and production work with modern and up-to-date equipment.

c) Schools for non-academic engineers -- These schools are to train practical engineers (as distinguished from academic engineers) with a study program of five and one-half years. Technical schools are to be converted to this type of school.

W O M E N ' S O R T

Owing to the greatly increased number of students in the ORT Israel school network, the Women's Committee was forced to enlarge its services to all the schools. The two main spheres of work were again social assistance and the health program.

Social Assistance

The number of students eating our lunches has risen to 5,500, more than double the number taken care of in 1960. Women's Israel ORT has included the apprenticeship centers in the lunch service and has extended this activity to the newly opened center of electromechanics in Ramat Gan. In the Tel Aviv-Jaffa apprenticeship center alone 425 students are fed daily. A glass of milk free of charge is given to all students in the metal departments. Breakfast and light snacks are served in the Nathanya and Jerusalem centers and now also in the Haifa apprenticeship center.

As at the beginning of each school year, WISORT also had this year to replace and renew kitchen and dining room equipment. A new big refrigerator had to be bought for the new wing for the kitchen and dining room of the Jerusalem school. Hot water boilers and gas ranges for the apprenticeship centers, as well as all the equipment for the new electromechanics school in Ramat Gan and the Haifa apprenticeship center, plus substantial new stainless steel equipment and more furniture, crockery and cutlery have been added.

All kitchen and dining room staff are WISORT workers.

In the traditional vacation camp, 300 students enjoyed two weeks of bathing, hiking and other sport activities, and were given good nutritious food.

WISORT spends substantial sums to finance essential transportation services, enabling needy students to get to school and back to their far away homes. Textbooks, drawing equipment, work clothes, have been given to needy students. The lending service for text books and drawing equipment established last year in the Givatayim center has been enlarged.

As in previous years there were still a number of desperate cases who needed lodging and WISORT extended them help by bearing the expenses.

All ORT Israel schools received WISORT sport equipment. Basket, volley and foot balls have been provided. The Holon and Rehovot schools were given this year new installations for basket and foot ball and ping-pong tables.

Gymnastic lessons for the girl students in the Tabor and Ramat Gan schools have been financed by WISORT.

In addition to running clubrooms in the Jerusalem center and Yad Lvovich, under the guidance of special instructors, this year WISORT has helped the Afula school to organize after school clubs for drama, choirs and sports, a very important feature in keeping these children of immigrant families longer in the beneficial school atmosphere.

Guided excursions and visits to the industrial plants, giving ORT students the opportunity to get acquainted with local industry, have been financed by WISORT.

WISORT is continuously adding to the existing libraries and has in the last year contributed special funds to the Kfar-Saba and Afula schools. In the Haifa apprenticeship center a new well equipped library was installed.

Again this year WISORT has helped to finance a special course in wood carving in the carpentry school in Ramat Gan.

Health Services

In all the schools, the clinics and first-aid rooms are under the supervision of doctors and nurses. First-aid is given and minor accidents (always liable to occur in vocational schools) are treated on the spot, avoiding harm caused through transport to a hospital. General check-ups which include X-ray examinations, typhoid, anti-tuberculosis and anti-tetanus shots are given. A substantial supply of necessary drugs, mainly for first-aid treatment, is regularly provided. At Yad Lvovich, a mixer for the mixing of fillings for teeth was added to the new modern dental unit WISORT bought last year. The Jeannette Orleans Gayl apprenticeship center's clinic has been fully equipped with up-to-date appliances.

Fundraising

In the year 1965 WISORT succeeded again in recruiting more members. Its main source of income was the annual bazar. In addition, WISORT continued with such traditional activities as lotteries, flower courses, lecturers, membership teas, bridge teas, Purim and Hanuka parties, garden parties and excursions to historic sites combined with the visits to ORT schools throughout the country. A particularly successful fashion show held in the home of the Guatemalan Ambassador, Miss Fernandez Hal, was organized through the Jerusalem chapter. It had good press coverage and was hailed as a social event furthering the cause of ORT.

Women's Israel ORT is fully aware that the tremendous growth in the student body of ORT in its country means increasingly heavy responsibilities. Without the constant and generous support of Women's American ORT, WISORT would have found it impossible to accomplish its tasks.

INDIA

General economic and social conditions in India have undergone considerable strain and stresses due to the Indo-Pakistan conflict. Additionally, failure of the monsoon rains is causing considerable anxiety. Several parts of the country have already been declared famine areas for emergency measures. Food rationing is being introduced as quickly as possible in all major towns. All possible official measures are being taken to conserve food and avoid wastage and misuse, including restrictions and controls on the use of food items in short supply.

Economic conditions are greatly influenced by the paucity of foreign exchange. In spite of all handicaps and difficulties, progress in industry is very noticeable and building activities for private residences and industrial purposes are going on at an accelerated pace in spite of the shortage of building materials. Emphasis at present and in the near future is to increase agricultural production and connected with it industries serving the agricultural sector of the economy. This would reduce the need to import foodstuffs which causes a terrific drain on the country's resources in spite of the fact that large quantities are received as free gifts from affluent nations.

INDIA

But the present emergency has also positive and beneficial consequences inasmuch as the nation is less divided, the danger of linguistic divisions is less noticeable, industrial strife is less rampant and self-reliance on the country's own resources and capabilities are fostered.

The prospects for gainful employment for the skilled, well trained and educated are very encouraging. Government and private agencies with generous assistance from many countries are building training facilities with excellent equipment at a pace unheard of five or ten years ago. There are large institutes having as many as a thousand and up to two thousand students; there are also many smaller institutes. Our OBT Polytechnic is comparatively a very small unit by any standard, but it is of considerable importance to the Jewish youth of Bombay and since the beginning of this school year also to a number of Jewish students from other cities and from villages around Bombay.

Our school, known as OBT Polytechnic, presently has 78 students of which 12 are accepted conditionally in a preparatory one-year course to give them necessary coaching to sit for the entrance examination to the regular three-year course. Another handicap is the fact that in many of these schools a local vernacular - Marathi - is the medium of instruction, and it is also the mother tongue and language of the majority of Benel Israelite which section of the community 31% of our students belong.

We have presently 30 students in evening courses to give them an opportunity for improving their skills in the trades they are already engaged in. We also conduct a secondary evening training courses in the Sir Jacob Sassoon High School and in our institute in the compound of the Sir Elly Kadourie School for the Jewish and non-Jewish students of this school.

In addition to training... at the Jerusalem center and Yad Lvovich, under the guidance of special instructors, this year WISORT has helped the youth school to organize after school clubs for drama, choir and sports, a very important feature is keeping these children of immigrant families active in the beneficial school atmosphere.

Field excursions and visits to the industrial plants, giving ORT students the opportunity to get acquainted with local industry, have been accepted by WISORT.

WISORT is continuously adding to the existing libraries and has in the last year contributed special funds to the Kfar-Saba and Afula schools. In the Haifa apprenticeship center a new well equipped library was installed.

Again this year WISORT has helped to finance a special course in wood carving in the carpentry school in Nazret Can.

Health Services

In all the schools, the clinics and first-aid rooms are under the supervision of doctors and nurses. First-aid is given and minor accidents (abrasions liable to occur in V.A.I. (WAI) schools) are treated on the spot. Wounds here caused through transport to a hospital. General check-ups which include X-ray examinations, typhoid, anti-tuberculosis and anti-tetanus shots are given. A substantial supply of necessary drugs, mainly for first-aid treatment, is regularly provided. At Yad Lvovich, a mixer for the mixing of fillings for teeth was added to the new modern dental unit WISORT bought last year. The Jeannette Orleans Gayl apprenticeship center's clinic has been fully equipped with up-to-date appliances.

Publicizing

In the year 1965 WISORT succeeded again in recruiting more members. Its main source of income was the annual bazar. In addition, WISORT continued with such traditional activities as lotteries, flower courses, lectures, membership teas, bridge teas, Purim and Hanuka parties, garden parties and excursions to historic sites combined with the visits to ORT schools throughout the country. A particularly successful fashion show held in the home of the Guatemalan Ambassador, Miss Fernandez Hal, was organized through the Jerusalem chapter. It had good press coverage and was hailed as a social event furthering the cause of ORT.

Women's Israel ORT is fully aware that the tremendous growth in the student body of ORT in its country means increasingly heavy responsibilities. Without the constant and generous support of Women's American ORT, WISORT would have found it impossible to accomplish its tasks.

I N D I A

General economic and social conditions in India have undergone considerable strain and stresses due to the Indo-Pakistan conflict. Additionally, failure of the monsoon rains is causing considerable anxiety. Several parts of the country have already been declared famine areas for emergency measures. Food rationing is being introduced as quickly as possible in all major towns. All possible official measures are being taken to conserve food and avoid wastage and misuse, including restrictions and controls on the use of food items in short supply.

Economic conditions are greatly influenced by the paucity of foreign exchange. In spite of all handicaps and difficulties, progress in industry is very noticeable and building activities for private residences and industrial purposes are going on at an accelerated pace in spite of the shortage of building materials. Emphasis at present and in the near future is to increase agricultural production and connected with it industries serving the agricultural sector of the economy. This would reduce the need to import foodstuffs which causes a terrific drain on the country's resources in spite of the fact that large quantities are received as free gifts from affluent nations.

But the present emergency has also positive and beneficial consequences inasmuch as the nation is less divided, the danger of linguistic divisions is less noticeable, industrial strife is less rampant and self-reliance on the country's own resources and capabilities are fostered.

The prospects for gainful employment for the skilled, well trained and educated are very encouraging. Government and private agencies with generous assistance from many countries are building training facilities with excellent equipment at a pace unheard of five or ten years ago. There are large institutes having as many as a thousand and up to two thousand students; there are also many smaller institutes. Our ORT Polytechnic is comparatively a very small unit by any standard, but it is of considerable importance to the Jewish youth of Bombay and since the beginning of this school year also to a number of Jewish students from other cities and from villages around Bombay.

Our school, known as ORT Polytechnic, presently has 78 students of which 12 are accepted conditionally in a preparatory one-year course to give them necessary coaching to sit for the entrance examination to the regular three-year course. Another handicap is the fact that in many of these schools a local vernacular - Marathi - is the medium of instruction, and it is also the mother-tongue and language of the majority of Benei Israel to which section of the community 95% of our students belong.

We have presently 33 students in evening courses to give them an opportunity for improving their skills in the trades they are already engaged in. We also conduct elementary manual training courses in the Sir Jacob Sassoon High School and in our institute in the compound of the Sir Elly Kadoorie School for the Jewish and non-Jewish students of this school.

These courses are attended by 124 children. We should like to extend these courses to a larger number of students in this school and also to the children of a very deserving congregation (about 680 people) in Thana - a growing industrial town about 22 miles away from Bombay - but we are handicapped for want of trained teachers. This handicap we also have to cope with in our Polytechnic and this problem awaits urgent solution.

The prospects of continued and increasing success of ORT in India will depend on the solution of this major handicap coupled with the requirements of additional equipment, an absolute need as such and a sine qua non for eventual recognition of our institute by the director of Technical Education for the Government of Maharashtra with whom we have been negotiating for recognition since some time.

The students interested in an ORT training come mostly from the lower and lowest strata of Jewish society whose home background - with very few exceptions - is one of need and whose prospects for a better future will be assured to them through ORT if we succeed to solve our problems of staff, equipment and government recognition.

Our first three-year course in the two skills presently taught - draftsmen and mechanics - will end in April 1966. During the last long holidays (from middle of April to middle June 1965), we were able to place about 25 students in vacation employment in major industrial enterprises. The reports we have received as to their aptitude and behavior have mostly been encouraging, in some cases very satisfactory. As a result we had a request from one of the leading companies to become better acquainted with our work by a visit of one of their senior executives. We have every hope that we shall find satisfactory employment opportunities for our first batch of graduates at earning levels, considerably above those of their other family members. The prospects of those interested in our evening courses will also largely depend on the solution of the problems mentioned earlier in this report.

During the last years ORT India has received generous financial support from "Aide Suisse a l'Etranger" and MISEREOR.

Fundraising and membership recruitment present their own difficulties. Regular subventions are received from very few sources. Contributions from private persons are not tax-exempted. We hope that with the necessary consolidation of our work and soon after our first batch of graduates have proved themselves, we shall be better equipped for wider acceptance and more active assistance here, a problem to which we shall have to muster our energies in the future. Because of special circumstances in the local community - antagonism and strife amongst and between various sections and factions - we have to approach these problems with extraordinary care and circumspection. But we are optimistic and hope that by this careful approach and with the help of our first graduates we will overcome the difficulties.

There is presently only one ORT Committee, whilst special problems are dealt with by sub-committees consisting mostly of members of the ORT India Committee. We hope that we shall have an ORT alumni association

after April 1966, and we are looking forward to its formation and, resulting from this, their active help in extending the ORT work here.

We enjoy the active assistance of the JDC. In a hostel financed by AJDC we have presently 45 ORT students who are offered free board and lodging; 35 of them come from overcrowded homes in Bombay proper and 10 from outside the city. The ORT students also have their lunch from the AJDC kitchen in the Kadoorie School, besides a snack during morning and afternoon breaks.

A scheme for social assistance to needy ORT students is under preparation and - on a very minor scale - already in operation, but it is yet to be set up properly. It is our intention to operate this partly on a Loan Kassa basis as we consider this more suitable for local circumstances and also desirable from the point of view of generating funds for help to ORT students in future years.

Women's American ORT earmarked the sum of \$2,500 for social assistance during the current year, but an effective scheme will need not less than \$12,000 annually, as minimum for a number of years.

The problems and perspectives for the year 1966 become apparent from what we have stated above, except that we have not touched on the problem of extending ORT training to girls and women of the community. The need for this has been recognized and the ORT Congress in Rome recommended that a suitable scheme be implemented as early as possible. We expect that this can be done at first for the girl students of the Sir Elly Kadoorie School and that they can be offered domestic science courses as an equivalent to the EMT courses for the boys. Later on, these domestic science courses should be operated outside the school hours - during afternoons and eventually also in the evenings - for girls above school age and young mothers of the community. We expect that the premises for this scheme will be available before the end of 1966 in a new building, which is planned to be erected in the Kadoorie School compound and for which the local community will be able to provide about RS 50,000 (\$10,526), whilst about RS 130,000 (\$27,368) will be made available by JDC, CBF and JCA. We would have to provide the funds needed for equipping and conducting these courses which should result in a constructive effort by ORT to improve the social conditions in this community.

THROUGHOUT 1965 STUDENT TURNOVER WAS 341, AND THE STUDENT BODY AS OF JANUARY 1, 1966, WAS 235.

IRAN

Development of the national economy progresses steadily. The production of local industry is entirely absorbed in the country. For example, the AUI works, manufacturers of refrigerators, water heaters and petrol stoves, sold their entire production four months in advance. The sporadic cholera epidemic slightly affected the export of fruit and vegetables to the Persian Gulf countries, resulting in lower prices on the local market.

Structure of the School Network and Student Body

Our student body has remained stable in the boys and girls schools and was at the end of the year 1963 at 1,397.

Boys School

a) Vocational Section

- 3 first-year general preparatory classes
- 2 auto mechanics classes (second and third year)
- 2 precision mechanics classes (second and third year)
- 2 electrical installation classes (second and third year)

b) Technical Section

- 2 first-year general preparatory classes
- 2 refrigeration classes (second and third year)
- 2 toolmaking classes (second and third year)
- 2 electro-mechanics classes (second and third year)

c) Upper Section

- 2 classes in construction drawing

d) Accelerated courses in general mechanics for the training of instructors and technical cadres (duration of twenty-one months)

Girls School

a) Cutting and Dressmaking Section

- 1 first-year classes
- 3 second-year classes
- 2 third-year classes

b) Accelerated Course in Cutting and Dressmaking

c) Proficiency Course in Cutting and Dressmaking

IRAN

I R A N

Development of the national economy progresses steadily. The production of local industry is entirely absorbed in the country. For example, the AUJ works, manufacturers of refrigerators, water heaters and petrol stoves, sold their entire production four months in advance. The sporadic cholera epidemic slightly affected the export of fruit and vegetables to the Persian Gulf countries, resulting in lower prices on the local market.

Structure of the School Network and Student Body

Our student body has remained stable in the boys and girls schools and was at the end of the year 1965 at 1,982.

Boys School

a] Vocational Section

- 3 first-year general preparatory classes
- 2 auto mechanics classes (second and third year)
- 2 precision mechanics classes (second and third year)
- 2 electrical installation classes (second and third year)

b] Technical Section

- 2 first-year general preparatory classes
- 2 refrigeration classes (second and third year)
- 2 toolmaking classes (second and third year)
- 2 electro-mechanics classes (second and third year)

c] Upper Section

- 2 classes in construction drawing

d] Accelerated courses in general mechanics for the training of instructors and technical cadres (duration of twenty-one months)

Girls School

a] Cutting and Dressmaking Section

- 3 first-year classes
- 3 second-year classes
- 2 third-year classes

b] Accelerated Course in Cutting and Dressmaking

c] Proficiency Course in Cutting and Dressmaking

d] Secretarial Section

- 1 first-year class
- 2 second-year classes
- 1 third-year class

e] Course in Hairdressing and Beauty Culture

Primary Manual Training

For boys in the schools of the Alliance Israelite, Otzar Hatorah, Kourech, Rouhichad and the Jewish school.

For girls in the school of Kourech, Rouhichad, Gorgan, Otzar Hatorah and the Jewish school.

New Sections opened in the school year 1965/66

For boys, radio-television.

For girls, primary manual training at Otzar Hatorah.

Number of Graduates

Boys School	85
Girls School	108
Hairdressing Course	31

Course for Tibetans

In September 1964 a group of 15 Tibetan refugees between the ages of 17 and 21, coming from Denmark, was admitted to the Teheran school. A course was organized on their behalf by ORT Iran in collaboration with the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, and the Norwegian and Danish Refugee Committees. The purpose of this course is to train these young men as trade instructors. Thus, when they go to India, they will be able to teach in the vocational schools which have been set up for the Tibetan refugees.

After having attended preparatory courses during the school year 1964/65 under the direction of an Iranian instructor (a graduate of the Central ORT Institute), these young Tibetans spent their vacations by the Caspian Sea. Currently they are pursuing their studies in very satisfactory conditions. The course was planned for two years, but it seemed desirable to add a third year to assure that these young instructors have the adequate background for their future tasks.

Pedagogical Matters

Regular meetings of the teaching staff are held at which teaching methods and study programs are examined, and at which each teacher chooses a subject for presentation.

These exposes are given either in the workshop or in a classroom or in the laboratory of the lecturer and constitute a binding link among the members of the staff.

Jewish Education

We attach particular importance to Jewish education and the teaching of Hebrew. The Jewish education program established by Dr. Eisenberg continues to be implemented. In addition to the school program, we have started four optional evening courses on Jewish subjects which are well attended.

The celebrations of Jewish holidays in our schools are very popular with our students as well as with their parents. Oneg Shabbat and the other Jewish holidays are celebrated at the boarding school in an intimate family-like atmosphere.

Government Assistance

The ORT schools in Iran enjoy the consideration of the governmental authorities and, this year again, the Plan Organization granted us a subvention of Rials 2,500,000 for the purchase and renewal of technical equipment in our schools.

The support of the CARE mission is considerable. This year it donated sewing machines, tool boxes and products for the hairdressing section.

Committees

This year it was unanimously decided to separate the activities of our two committees. Thus, the Women's Committee will concern itself with the recruitment of members and the social problems of our students.

The Central Committee organizes fund-raising for the food and clothing programs. It also contributed to the construction of the new wing of the girls school for the secretarial section.

Social Assistance

It is assured by the generous support of the Women's American ORT and the American Joint Distribution Committee. The JDC supplies the four daily meals as well as clothes for our poorest students. It also provides the boarding section with household linen, etc.

Our school has a dispensary with a nurse on permanent duty and a doctor coming several times weekly to look after the sick students.

New Constructions

In our last report we announced that the Danish Government had given us complete refrigeration equipment worth \$25,000, for whose installation we had to build a special wing. At the moment, our refrigeration section can be considered unique, not only in Iran, but in the entire Middle East.

We have also built a new wing to the girls school which is composed of four large rooms. One will be used as the language laboratory, while the others will be used for our secretarial section.

In addition, a new sanitary block was built for the girls school last October.

We now have to build the sports fields and to asphalt the two courtyards of the schools.

Perspectives for the Year 1966

The stability of the country, under the wise leadership of H.I.M. the Shah, encourages the investment of foreign capital for the creation of new local industries. Skilled workers and technicians are therefore increasingly more in demand. We are convinced that during many years to come, ORT will continue to play an important role within the Iranian Jewish community despite slow but continuous emigration.

THROUGHOUT 1965 STUDENT TURNOVER WAS 2,294, AND THE STUDENT BODY AS OF JANUARY 1, 1966, WAS 1,982.

MOROCCO

The development of our school network reflects the evolution of the Moroccan Jewish community; our student body has followed the decrease in the population. Since last summer, however, the rate of departures has slowed down and this has brought an increase in the number of students at our principal centers - Ain Sebas and Val d'Anfa.

This "renewal", manifest at the opening of the last school year, is also caused by the transfer to technical training of some lycee students and by the more intensive arabization of public school teaching.

At the present time, ORT Morocco has four principal centers of training:

- Ain Sebas - boys school
- Val d'Anfa - girls school
- C.E.T. - basic education center
- Institute for Deaf Mutes

Ain Sebas

This center has 430 students, of whom 50 are day students and 380 are boarders. They

NORTH AFRICA

7 first year classes (seven classes in mechanics and electricity)	180
5 classes (2 second year classes in mechanics)	
(2 second year classes in electricity)	
(1 first year class in construction drawing)	132
4 classes (2 third year classes in mechanics)	
(1 third year class in electricity)	
(1 third year class in construction drawing)	79
2 classes (1 fourth year class in radio)	
(1 fourth year class in machine tool mechanics)	30
Total number of students	430

We note here that only the ORT Morocco school gives fourth year specialist training after the C.E.T. diploma (Certificate of Technical Education, formerly Certificate of Vocational Aptitude, after three years of study).

Val d'Anfa

This center has 375 students in 18 classes.

Our school has a dispensary with a nurse on permanent duty and a doctor coming several times weekly to look after the sick students.

New Constructions

In our last report we mentioned that the Jewish Government had given us complete refrigeration equipment worth \$25,000, for whose installation we had to build a special wing. At the moment, our refrigeration section can be considered unique, not only in Iran, but in the entire Middle East.

We have also built a new wing to the girls school which is composed of four large rooms. Two will be used as the language laboratory, while the others will be used for our secretarial section.

In addition, a new sanitary block was built for the girls school last October.

We now have to build the sports fields and to asphalt the two courtyards of the school.

Perspectives for the Year 1955

The stability of the QUTB leadership of H.I.M. the Shah, encourages the Iranian capital for the creation of new local industries. Skilled workers and technicians are therefore increasingly being trained. We are convinced that during many years to come, OET will continue to play an important role within the Iranian Jewish community despite the risk of continuous emigration.

THROUGHOUT 1954 STUDENT ENROLLMENT WAS 2,734, AND THE STUDENT BODY AS OF JANUARY 1, 1955, WAS 1,982.

MOROCCO

The development of our school network reflects the evolution of the Moroccan Jewish community; our student body has followed the decrease in the population. Since last summer, however, the rate of departure has slowed down and this has meant an increase in the number of students at our principal centers - Ain Sebaa and Val d'Anfa.

This "renewal", manifest at the opening of the last school year, is also caused by the transfer to technical training of some lycee students and by the more intensive Arabisation of public school teaching.

At the present time, ORT Morocco has four principal centers of training :

- Ain Sebaa - boys school
- Val d'Anfa - girls school
- C.E.B. - basic education center
- Institute for Deaf Mutes

Ain Sebaa

This center has 430 students, of whom 50 are day students and 380 are boarders. They are divided as follows :

7 first year classes (common classes in mechanics and electricity)	189
5 classes (2 second year classes in mechanics) (2 second year classes in electricity) (1 first year class in construction drawing)	132
4 classes (2 third year classes in mechanics) (1 third year class in electricity) (1 third year class in construction drawing)	79
2 classes (1 fourth year class in radio) (1 fourth year class in machine tool mechanics)	<u>30</u>
Total number of students	430

We note here that only the ORT Morocco school gives fourth year specialist training after the C.E.T. diploma (Certificate of Technical Education, formerly Certificate of Vocational Aptitude, after three years of study).

Val d'Anfa

This center has 373 students in 18 classes :

Two preparatory classes	68
Seven first year classes	202
Five second year classes	56
Three third year classes	25
One preparatory class in secretarial training	<u>22</u>
Total number of students	373

The trades taught in the Val d'Anfa school are dressmaking, hair dressing, laboratory work and secretarial training.

Enrollment in the industrial chemistry section has increased considerably, since the education requirement for admissions has been raised to the equivalent of the first cycle of secondary education. Boys and girls are admitted to this particular section. We have opened an additional section with a two year instead of a three year study program. In the second year, the students of this accelerated section join the regular third year students. The experiment started in October 1964 and the first class will be graduated in June 1966.

Basic Education Center

The B.E.C. has 106 students divided into four classes. Its essential purpose is to "recuperate" as many young people as possible who for various reasons have not been able to go to primary school and to give them vocational training. In this way, forty boys are then admitted to Ain Sebaa and have regular vocational training. The others are placed directly in apprenticeship.

The study program is determined by the level of the students. An important proportion is reserved for general subjects. The carpentry, general mechanics and electricity workshops provide the students with pre-training and initiation into workshop practice.

Institute for Deaf Mutes

There are now 48 students in five classes at the Institute.

Contacts have been renewed with the Ministry of Public Health and, at its request, we train teachers for the Moroccan Charity Society of Casablanca.

A copy of the film, "A School with a Difference" has been given to the Public Health Minister. He has not shown the film on television because he is afraid that there would be too many applications for admission if shown now.

We plan to try to make individual mouthpieces for the medical hearing aids in the school.

Social Background

Until now our students came from the poorest section of the Jewish population. At present we have noted an increase of students coming from the middle class. Most recent statistics show that between 40% to 50% of our students come from very poor families. The others, including a few non-Jews, come from easier circumstances.

Of our 803 students, 312 come from 29 cities and villages and 491 live in Casablanca.

Outside Casablanca, we have opened several manual training workshops in other cities including Fez, Meknes and Safi. We plan to open other workshops in Kenitra and Marrakech with instructors trained at Ain Sebaa.

The Hillel Center in Casablanca continues to operate normally and every year students from there are admitted to the Basic Education Center and Val d'Anfa.

Examination Results of June 1965

Ain Sebaa -- 70 students in general mechanics, electricity, radio and construction drawing took the different examinations; 59 passed, 20 with honors, or 84%.

Val d'Anfa -- 43 students in hairdressing, laboratory work, secretarial training, sewing and cutting took the examinations; 36 passed, 10 with congratulations from the examining jury, or 84%.

We have started negotiations with the Ministry of Education to have our own diplomas recognized and we hope for a favorable answer next February.

Apprenticeship Service

The evening courses were attended by 43 apprentices. Seventy-three, of whom 17 are girls, are under our supervision both as to training and wages.

This service also places our graduates and organizes on-the-job training for laboratory assistants and hairdressers during the summer vacation period. These training periods give our students familiarity with their future work and makes later placement easier.

Production

The workshops take care of maintenance and new installations in the schools. The electricity section regularly builds control panels for the workshops. The mechanics workshops make tools as well as parts for orthopedic appliances needed by handicapped children in the Ibn Al Baitar Hospital in Fez.

The dressmaking section earns a good part of the money needed for its own furnishings, materials, etc. The students are also preparing a permanent exhibition of their work.

Pedagogical Problems

The probable departure of some of our instructors has obliged us to prepare for replacement as of now. Four instructor aids are now being trained at Ain Sebaa, some are now teaching in the workshops under the guidance of the workshop heads and of Anieres graduates. During the present school year they are also given theoretical training.

Internat

The renovation and decoration of the dining hall and dormitories has made internat life more pleasant.

As in the past, we give our students cultural and athletic leisure activities. The history of ORT has been incorporated into the Jewish history curriculum in all classes. An examination in this subject will be given at the end of the school year.

Preparatory courses for future Anieres candidates will start in January and will be given in addition to the regular study course.

Fundraising

Since ORT Morocco does not receive a government subvention, it depends almost entirely on the World ORT Union for its funds. We must, however, note that the ORT Morocco Committee and the Women's Committee have succeeded in almost doubling local contributions. The ORT Committee under the presidency of Mr. Jules Senouf and the Women's Committee have redoubled their activity and we hope for continued increase in local receipts.

The Alumni Association has moved and begun another year of intensive work. Through the Association we have been able to place about ten students from the construction drawing section.

We have close relations with such organizations as the AJDC, Ittihad-Morocco, D.E.J.J. and O.S.E., and are particularly grateful for the continued help of Women's American ORT.

The decrease in the rate of our students' departure gives us relative stability of enrollment which is a good sign for the immediate future. We continue however to reorganize the schools and to raise the standard of training.

THROUGH 1965 STUDENT TURNOVER WAS 2,275, AND THE STUDENT BODY AS OF JANUARY 1, 1966, WAS 1,453.

TUNISIA

From the economic viewpoint, the year 1965 was one in which Tunisia sought new commercial outlets and further industrialization. Toward the end of the year, some improvement in relations with France could be recorded.

The emigration of Jews has continued, although at a slower pace. As in the past mainly the young leave the country, attracted, in particular, by the good salaries paid in France. The Jewish community is having considerable difficulties, since its resources have diminished while the percentage of poor people has remained the same.

Under these conditions, the work of ORT is important since, whatever the future one envisages, the knowledge of a trade is indispensable if one wants a decent salary and the possibility of improving one's position. This explains the relatively small decrease in our student body in comparison with the massive drop in the number of Jews living in Tunisia.

Structure of the School Network

ORT Tunisia is operating as previously :

- One boys school
- One girls school
- Adult courses (FPA)
- An apprenticeship service (SAP) and complementary courses for apprentices.

Boys School

The only change, made at the beginning of the school year 1965/66, was that the electronic cabling class was closed down and was replaced by a technical drawing class for students who have already been awarded their CAP (vocational aptitude certificate) in another trade.

The school comprises 16 classes :

- 2 preparatory classes for the students whose knowledge is insufficient for direct admission to the first year;
- 4 first year classes of basic training, with specialization beginning in the second year;
- 4 second year classes in auto mechanics, turning, plumbing, and electricity;
- 4 third year classes in the same trades, completed by the CAP (Certificat d'aptitude professionnelle);
- 1 fourth year class in industrial drawing after the CAP;
- 1 special class for our graduates who want to take the entrance examination of the Central Institute or who wish to become instructors by on-the-job training.

Girls School

We have dropped one first year class at the beginning of the October term which leaves four different classes. Three of these lead to the dressmaking CAP, while a fourth year is operated as a proficiency course for these young graduates. In fact, to enable them to work on their own, they have to acquire practice in an atelier. Since ready-made clothes have not conquered the market in Tunisia, there is no unemployment for dress-makers.

Adult Courses (FPA)

These are mainly accelerated evening courses with changing trades and enrollment. In 1965, the following courses were given : laboratory work, cutting, construction drawing, industrial drawing and welding.

Apprenticeship Service (SAP)

This section has been the most affected by the drop in the student body. Currently the SAP looks after 161 apprentices, boys and girls, 20 of whom attend the complementary courses on Sundays. Because of the drop in the number of apprentices, we reduced the number of social workers of this service from three to two.

The drop in the number of apprentices is due to various factors but which all point to the same reasons : drop in the number of Jewish employers; legislation which while protecting the apprentice makes the employer reluctant to engage one. The government wants to force the young to go to school in order to reduce the number of those incapable of learning a trade other than through this kind of apprenticeship and, lastly, due to progress in industrialization which results in the disappearance of a certain number of craftsmen.

Student Body

At the end of 1965, our student body was 613 students and apprentices as compared to 760 at the end of 1964. This drop of 19% is mainly due to the decreasing number of apprentices and adults. We must, however, point out that the drop in student body attending the FPA courses comes from the temporary closing down of the courses for laboratory assistants and industrial drawing which will be reopened in 1966.

Examination Results

In June 1965, all our last year students took the examinations of the "Section Culturelle Francaise". Unfortunately, and contrary to our usual practice, not all our students could be presented at the state examinations, the dates of which coincided with Shevouoth. In all 58 boys and 16 girls were presented. All the boys passed successfully and only one of the girls failed. In fact, of the 74 candidates we presented, 73 were awarded the CAP. The results can be judged even better, when it is pointed out that 15 students passed with "very good" and 31 with "good" marks.

The placement of our graduates poses no problems. An increasing number of them want to pursue their studies. Those who want to work have no difficulty in finding it. As in the past, there are no unemployed among our graduates.

Production

In all our schools, production was chiefly directed to meet the requirements of the school. The difficulties in finding spare parts, certain tools, etc., made us mainly rely on our own resources. Thus, the electricity section assured the maintenance of all electrical motors of the school. The turning section has manufactured spare parts and tools, and the auto mechanics section repaired the cars of the school and of some other people. The plumbing section made some important changes in the water supply system at Ariana.

The girls made dresses for the exhibition of Women's American ORT and they also made for themselves aprons, skirts, blouses and dresses.

Pedagogical Problems

Our teaching staff is composed of 32 people - 14 for general subjects and 18 for technical trades. Five of the ten technicians teaching at the boys school are graduates from the Central Institute at Anieres and three are former students of ORT Tunisia.

As it is very difficult to find instructors locally or to engage them abroad, we have encouraged some of our graduates to go into teaching after completing their training in our school. In this way two of our former students work today as instructors in Ariana.

The proportion of our former students among the instructors gives cohesion to the teaching staff, and the final examinations prove that this team, under the guidance of our technical director, Mr. Joel Szajn, obtains excellent results.

Mr. Szajn and Mr. Hajun, one of our senior teachers, attended the seminar on programming organized by the World ORT Union in Geneva from July 5 - 16. Although programmed teaching has not been introduced in our schools so far, certain principles have been applied and the study of this new method continues under the direction of Mr. Szajn.

Jewish education - although not among CAP subjects - is nonetheless compulsory and is counted into the student's general average. If a student has poor marks in the subject, he has to pass an examination and if he fails, has to repeat it.

Financial Questions

The ORT Union subvention constitutes ORT Tunisia's main source of income. In 1965, it represented about 70% of our budget. Two reasons explain the lack of local income :

1] the local Jewish community is in its great majority composed of people of very modest means, and membership recruitment is difficult because of the important diminution in the number of Jews in Tunisia;

2] ORT Tunisia does not receive subventions either from government or municipalities.

Under these circumstances the fact of having almost 500 dues paying members is encouraging. Our students pay no school fees, but have to pay something for school supplies.

Committee

The ORT Tunisia Committee, under the chairmanship of Me. Albert Bessis, former minister and only Jewish deputy in the National Assembly, meets regularly. It gives much valuable assistance owing both to its efficiency and to the good relations which its members, its chairman in particular, maintain with the administration and the government.

Me Albert Bessis is a member of the World ORT Union Executive and headed the Tunisian delegation at the ORT Congress in Rome last June. He was co-chairman of the Commission on North Africa.

Collaboration with other Organizations and Social Assistance

Our relations with the authorities - Tunisian (Secretariat d'Etat a l'Education Nationale) as well as French (Section Culturelle Francaise) - have always been good. At the request of these authorities, we have supplied examination subjects for the SEEN and the SCF, and members for the different examination commissions. We have continued, in 1965, to maintain excellent relations with the other Jewish organizations working in Tunisia, ie., with JDC, OSE, and AIU.

The Joint gave us food supplies for the canteen and clothes for needy students. It also contributes toward the cost of meals for the poor students eating in our canteen. OSE is officially in charge of the medical service in our institutions. It periodically gives thorough medical examinations and keeps a file for each student. It also looks after the health of our staff and supplies needed medication. The Alliance Israelite Universelle puts at our disposal teachers for general subjects according to the special agreement dating to 1950.

However, in a country where the Jewish community is as poor as in Tunisia, social assistance is of the greatest importance. For this reason, we are deeply grateful to Women's American ORT for their generous help to our students, without which a large number would not have been able to terminate their studies.

Perspectives for 1966

It is certain that in 1966 the Jewish community of Tunisia will still need ORT. In the world of today, knowing a skill which can be

practised in any country is more important than ever before. Furthermore, ORT Ariana is the only school in Tunisia where a young observant Jew can pursue his studies after primary schooling. Under the circumstances, and despite the difficulties of all sorts -- lack of teachers, lack of raw materials and tools, old equipment -- it is our duty to continue our work.

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NORTH AMERICA

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(Continued)

The Honorable Albert Delella, Secretary of the National Assembly, Tunisia, has been very helpful in his assistance both to its officials and to the students. He is chairman in Tunisia, and he is the one who has helped the government.

He visited the Executive and the Congress in June last year. He was very helpful in his assistance.

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CANADA

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While emphasis was placed in these directions, we did not lose sight of the financial goals, and used every opportunity to give impetus to fund-raising.

The plan for promoting scholarship, as outlined by Mrs. Ludwig Kaphan, past president, Women's International ORT, when she visited in Canada early in 1965, has taken hold to the extent that most of the organizations' fundraising endeavors are interpreted as "scholarship" proceeds. Mrs. Kaphan suggested an average figure of \$300,000 be used to promote "scholarship". As this sum is divisible by ten, her "minyans" idea was adopted and is now labelled the "minyansire" plan in Canada.

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The president visited each area in the fall of 1965, and addressed audiences of each community on "The Many Faces of ORT". Her topic dealt with information gleaned on a recent European trip to ORT schools.

While we find there is increased knowledge of ORT's program, and even approbation in some areas, there is an obvious unwillingness to introduce yet another organizational structure in cities which consider themselves highly over-organized. This attitude has not changed over the years.

Canadian Jewry is not yet fully aware of the importance and significance of our work, and Women's Canadian ORT does not have the facilities to propagandize its program to the extent we believe is necessary. It appears that an effective community approach can best be evolved through the cooperative efforts of World ORT Union, Women's International ORT, Canadian ORT Federation and Women's Canadian ORT.

We continued through 1965 to enlist new members and form new units, but the membership numbers quoted in our last report - approximately 2,300 - remain constant. Therefore, it is apparent that retention of members' interest is a problem and we constantly strive to revitalize, and stimulate enthusiasm via programming.

Life membership numbers (\$100 category) in 1965 totalled 481, a gain of 92 over 1964.

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We cooperate with bond drives, federated or community welfare funds, at all times. Women's Canadian ORT is represented at large functions sponsored by other organizations, and invitations are reciprocal whenever the opportunity to invite representatives of other organizations presents itself.

If Canadian Jewry is to do more than sanction our work, and if it is to provide any substantial support in the future, there must be a planned course of action, which will enhance our image and awaken greater interest. Therefore, we heartily recommend that all possibilities related to expanding the ORT program in Canada be explored by World ORT Union (in consultation with the appropriate affiliates) with a view to establishing firm guide lines for implementation.

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AMERICAN ORT FEDERATION

Financial Support to the Program

During 1965, the sum of \$3,200,825 was contributed toward the overseas program from all US sources. The largest part, as in the past, came from the JDC, under terms of the annual agreement, amounting to \$1,850,000. This was a reduction of \$100,000 from 1964, as a result of the termination of the Claims Conference and its adverse effect on JDC income. The total realized by ORT through the 19 consecutive agreements is \$29,428,000. Relationships with JDC have deepened and strengthened at all levels over the years. The change in JDC leadership through the death of the late Moses A. Leavitt, whose friendship and understanding had been such a powerful pillar in many areas of JDC-ORT relations, and the stepping out of Edward M. M. Warburg from the JDC chairmanship necessarily produced changes. However, in our discussions for the 1966 agreement, it was evident that the new men at the JDC's helm know and have a high regard for ORT. Above all, it must be stressed that Charles Jordan, JDC Director General and now Executive Vice-Chairman, assures continuity in these relationships as well as an intimacy that goes back many years.

The second major source is, of course, Women's American ORT. In 1965, this organization of over 65,000 members, contributed \$1,212,740. The annual contributions of WAO have risen each year, as the organization has grown in membership, experiences, effectiveness, and as it has assumed responsibility for many of the innovations in the overseas program. There is every indication that it will continue to progress.

A third source lies in the other organizational affiliates - American Labor ORT, the men's chapters, Business and Professional ORT, the National ORT League, the American and European Friends. In recent years, American ORT Federation has been able to make larger contributions to the program, over and above its normal remittances, thanks very largely to the progress of these groups. In addition, special grants have been made from legacies.

A separate report will be submitted on the results of discussions with JDC for the 1966 agreement. At this point, it is sufficient to indicate that we are aware of the deficit situation and are determined to do everything we can to help meet it.

US Government Projects

The US Government vocational-technical education projects in Guinea and Mali are now in their fourth year. The original contracts are renewed annually and each year thus far this has meant augmentation of staff and scope. The basic objectives are to create permanent technical centers in the capitals of the two countries which will lead the way in vocational education and manpower development; train staffs of indigenous teachers who will be qualified to replace the ORT faculties, thus assuring the continuity of the institutions; produce a corps of

technicians and supervisory personnel in various fields to man the infra-structure services of the country; to formulate curricula and instructional programs that will set standards for vocational education in both countries. These are large assignments, keyed into the economic and educational development plans of these West African states.

What this has meant can be gleaned from a few figures. The totals obligated to the two projects thus far are \$4,770,830. These are all US Government funds, from the foreign assistance allocations of Congress. Of these totals, some \$1,752,375 has been earmarked for the purchase of machinery, school furnishings, laboratory equipment, etc., involving large scale purchasing, the bulk of it out of the New York office, supplemented by items obtained via the Geneva purchasing setup.

The greatest problem is personnel. It is no easy matter to recruit teachers with the necessary language, technical and pedagogic skills who are prepared to go to a strange and difficult part of the world, to live in conditions that are quite different than those to which they are accustomed, and to make a life for their families. We have every reason to be grateful to the men and women who have accepted hardship and personal sacrifice to accomplish the job. There are now 17 staff members in the Mali project and 36 in Guinea. Since the inception of the projects, ORT has sent into the field 72 specialists and administrators, plus 111 of their dependents, or a total of 183 people. What this has meant in terms of transporting them and their household goods, finding adequate housing, arranging proper schooling for their children and the multitude of needs for daily living is difficult to convey. It must be said that solutions to the problems have been greatly facilitated by efficient and effective administration of the Geneva ORT Office.

How well the programs have operated is indicated by the granting of the Meritorious Honor Award to the Mali ORT team in 1964 and by the lavish praise from both Washington and host government officials. The schools have become show pieces for foreign visitors.

The original scope has been greatly enlarged by subsequent agreements. One of the big steps taken in 1964-65 was the beginning of the "phase-out" of training of Malian and Guinean teachers who will eventually take over the ORT staff functions. This training begins at the two centers and is continued for a period of two to three years at the Central ORT Institute in Switzerland. There are 56 such trainees presently involved in this aspect of the programs. Present agreements point toward continuance of ORT responsibility in the two projects at least until 1970.

US Surplus Machinery for the Overseas Schools

ORT schools abroad continue to receive machinery gratis from the US Government stockpile of excess equipment, under terms of the Foreign Assistance Act, which established such privileges for voluntary agencies. These are machines which are no longer required by the government but which are suited to vocational training. A careful selection, inspection, screening, trucking-shipping and rehabilitation procedure has been es-

tablished in the New York Office Procurement Department to make certain that the machines square with the overseas requirement and generally fit their specifications.

The first such agreement was signed in 1961. In 1963 a new form of agreement was signed which has been renewed annually. ORT has received 285 pieces of equipment with a total original acquisition cost of \$603,888. The list of machines includes precision machine tools such as lathes, milling machines, shapers, grinders and even one boring mill, an extremely costly machine used in toolmaking. Many of the machines would be beyond the normal budgetary possibilities of the schools. The cost of this program is considerably reduced by government reimbursement of shipping costs. A new approach to such acquisitions is now being explored which could broaden the magnitude considerably, but it is too soon to know how effective it will be. There is no doubt, however, that what has already been shipped constitutes a valuable supplement to ORT teaching facilities.

Legacies for ORT

Since 1962 a specific national legacy program has been in existence, under the chairmanship of John F. Davidson. Previous reports have indicated the year by year results. The most significant grants were those of the Martha S. Stern Trust, which over a period of years totalled \$138,000, contributing substantially to the construction of the new ORT school in Marseilles and to the Bramson school in New York, made at the suggestion of one of the trustees, Murray Seasongood of Cincinnati. In 1964 a grant of \$42,000 was made by the Hirsch and Braine Raskin Trust toward equipping an electronics laboratory at the Natanya ORT school in Israel.

During 1965, 13 separate bequests were received in the sum of \$44,121.15. The number of bequests was the largest to date. The idea of legacies for ORT is still taking root and a great deal remains to be done educationally. The institution of such a program by Women's American ORT is a great step forward.

Membership

Considerable reference has already been made above to the development of membership and chapters. The year 1965 was by far the best to date in terms of the number of members, chapters and income. Total income from membership was over \$125,000. There are at present 19 men's chapters. Each year, in conjunction with the annual national conference, a meeting is held of chapter representatives at which goals are set. Chairman of this effort is Joseph Spivack of Cleveland. One further observation is pertinent: the calibre of men who have been attracted to the organization in recent years is very high. They include men of eminence within their communities, and their adherence to ORT brings new strength to the national leadership. A problem that remains, however, is the proper involvement of such men so that they are able to contribute in accordance with their talents and devotion.

Bramson ORT Trade School

The school functioned at full capacity during 1965. Enrollment fell slightly as compared with the previous year, but remained within the pattern of the sixties of between 700-750. Friends of the school continued to provide substantial amounts of material, reducing costs and aiding instruction. The composition of the student body reflected the changing patterns of Jewish migration, with a notable rise in the number of Cuban and other Latin American Jews, but the largest number, as heretofore, were from Eastern Europe, former victims of Nazism. The school retains an active and useful functional relationship with the New York Association for New Americans, as well as with employers and unions in the garment industry. The contents of the courses were again revised in line with changing trade practises.

The major new development last year was in the job market and within the school, in the growing obsolescence of equipment. With respect to the type of skills called for, it has become evident that while there are still jobs for entry level power sewing machine operators, there are more openings for more specialized skills. Furthermore, many of those whom the school aided in gaining a foothold in the industry are now ready for upgrading. Accordingly, plans are now being formulated to revamp the curriculum to take into account additional occupational fields, which implies new equipment. The obsolete machines will be replaced in 1966, with higher speed and newer model machines, which should go far toward elevating the quality of instruction to the level of shop standards. Therefore, 1966 promises to be a year of major change for the school.

Publicity and Publications

The public image of ORT is a cumulative result that is molded 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 increasingly reflected in the metropolitan papers.

As a 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 four times a year, has a press run of 18,000 copies. ORT Yearbook is published simultaneously in American and World ORT Union editions. Sixteen thousand copies were printed of the 1965 Yearbook. 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 American ORT, in Bonds for Israel.

In Summary

A busy and productive year for American ORT has just passed. The great and significant developments of the recent period were amplified and consolidated. The organization is in a better position than ever before to fulfill its basic mission of aid to the overseas program. But the needs of the schools have grown even faster. The financial problems of the schools are serious. The vistas for growth in Israel and in France in particular are opportunities and challenges to the best we have in us. How well we can meet them will depend on the will and energy we can muster within our channels of organization to reach deep within the life of the American Jewish community for the support that is so vital.

THROUGHOUT 1965 STUDENT TURNOVER WAS 733, AND THE STUDENT BODY AS OF JANUARY 1, 1966, WAS 150.

WOMEN'S AMERICAN ORT

Nothing symbolizes more graphically and confirms more authoritatively the continuing growth of Women's American ORT than the findings of the 18th Biennial Convention and a decision adopted by the Convention based upon its findings. That Convention has just taken place in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania on October 25-28, 1965, attended by over 1,100 delegates. The very size of the gathering and the scope of its agenda reflected emphatically the significant growth of the organization in the period between its biennial conventions.

But, too, the 18th Biennial Convention convened just two years after the inauguration of a "ten-year plan" for new organizational growth and development and for substantial increase in the organization's financial productivity and support of the ORT overseas operations. Needless to say, the assessment of the progress and the shortcomings of the initial years of the "ten-year plan" permeated the Convention's deliberations through its manifold facilities; commissions, committees, workshops, departmental conferences, plenary sessions, etc.

Review

The "ten-year plan" signalled a forced march for Women's American ORT. More accurately, it signalled another forced march since its perspectives adopted in 1958 directed and sponsored a vigorous advance on all fronts of organization and the conversion of the character and nature of Women's American ORT from an organization basically isolated from the community into a mass membership organization in and of the community. The nature and the ensuing effects of the turn to the mass membership organization and the five or six year period of reorientation and development which brought it about have been covered in our activities report submitted to the World ORT Union for its Executive Committee meeting in January 1965.

On the completion, by the end of 1962, of Women's American ORT's first forced march, its due paid membership had reached the 50,000 level, a net gain of about 9,000 for the period; its remittances to the World ORT operations had reached the plateau of one million dollars per year from the 1958/59 level of \$700,000; and chapter strength stood at 421 in 1962 as compared with 363 in 1958 -- a net gain of about 60 in chapter strength. This growth was the product of qualitative changes in the character of the organization, of a fundamental reorientation and of broad strategy. Sweeping in its scope and bold in its execution.

Pioneered and performed by volunteers, whole areas of the country heretofore uninitiated to ORT were organized. The South and the Southwest were penetrated and the banners of chapters of our organization planted. Programmatic changes, development and extension of the platform and the projects of Women's American ORT gave new dimensions to the organization, improved its posture and, at once, enhanced both its authority and its receptivity in the communities across the country. The unparalleled success of the forced march in the period 1957/58 to 1962/63

laid firm foundations for the new challenges which the organization engaged in its "ten-year plan" projected and codified in its perspectives "The Evaluation of Women's American ORT's Responsibilities to the Future Years".

Coordinates for a Forced March

Thirteen points (plus a fourteenth amended to the plan several months after its formal adoption by the Convention) enumerated the new tasks and goals of the organization to help meet what Women's American ORT understood to be a period of historic trial and opportunity for ORT, its philosophy and its operational program designed to implement that philosophy. Among the salient new goals enumerated for accomplishment between the period 1963/64 to 1972/73 were these :

- to raise the level of financial productivity of Women's American ORT and its remittances to World ORT from the plateau of one million dollars to a two million dollar per year contributor to our schools and operations overseas;
- to increase the membership of Women's American ORT by over 30,000 to the level of net dues paid membership of 80,000 (a figure which in reality means a total membership of 100,000, given our constitutional requirements and provisions for members on retention);
- to increase the number of chapters in the organization by over 250 to bring chapter strength of the organization up to the level of 700;
- it called for broadening our salients in the South, penetrating more deeply and more extensively into the Southwest and filling the gaps of organization on the West Coast so that chapters of the organization, already strong and mature in San Francisco and Los Angeles, would be accompanied by organizations of chapters in every key city on the West Coast from San Diego to Seattle;
- it called for a concerted campaign to organize chapters in every small community with a Jewish population strength of 2,000 and over, and the organization of the few as yet unorganized intermediate-sized communities;
- it called for an increase by about eight or ten of our regions from 31 to about 40 (a region is comprised of four or more chapters within a homogeneous geographical area), both through new organization and through a "campaign for regionalization" of chapters-at-large. (As the name suggests, the chapter-at-large is a basic unit of the organization existing and functioning in an area where no region exists. For the most part these are chapters in small communities with Jewish population strength of between 2,000 and 9,000). By special attention and direction of our National Committee on Organization, by plans and support and through the active employment of members of our National Board, the plan visualizes a multiplication of chapters within six to eight of such chapter-at-large areas warranting and sustaining regional organization.

- The plan called for continued and accelerated support by Women's American ORT in the campaigns of the United Jewish Appeal and the local welfare funds, and increased and enhanced activities in behalf of local and national community needs.
- And the plan called for the transformation in character and form of the official organ of the organization, the "Women's American ORT News" from its present internal character and house organ format into a larger publication, more popular in nature, more attractive to friends and non-members of Women's American ORT. Specifically, it called for a change in the format from a house organ size of three small columns to a five-column tabloid format beginning as an eight-page publication and ultimately reaching 12 or 16 pages. While its contents would feature ORT news, overseas and domestic, operational and organizational, it would treat also with broader issues of Jewish community life and interest, contain book reviews, cartoons, feature stories, columns, letters to the editor, etc., etc. The frequency of the publication would likewise be increased from the current four to five times per year.
- The perspectives called for the development of an internal organizational publication - a publication of organizational information and directives addressed to our small army of 10,000 officers and chairmen on every echelon of the organization - chapter, chapter-at-large, region, coordinating council and national.

In a word, the plan called for quantitative and qualitative growth, consolidating our position and extending our activities in the community, and a significant rise in our organization and financial capacity. It called for the implementation of this plan vigorously, systematically according to a timetable and with record speed.

To Contract Time

What the 18th Biennial Convention gleaned from the examinations and researches of its commissions and committees, from its Progress, Perspectives and Treasurer's Reports, was that our progress toward these ambitions and challenging goals was most satisfactory. In all of its major features and objectives, the Convention found, that the ten year goals, after its first two years of operation, were well ahead of schedule - well ahead of schedule financially, in its membership facet, in its expansion development, in its regionalization efforts, in its growth both in numbers and in influence. Accordingly, the Convention recommended a speedup of the original timetable to comply with the reality of the accelerated gains which the plan impelled and the organization accomplished.

The Convention recommended the fulfillment of all the major objectives of the ten-year plan - particularly in membership, expansion and finances - in eight years. The growth and development of the two previous years' experience on which this decision was based has been sustained in the first six months of the new fiscal year beginning July 1, 1965, and augurs well for the fulfillment of the accelerated tasks as the Convention has directed.

Financial Support to the Overseas Operations

In 1962/63 Women's American ORT's contributions to the World ORT operations totalled one million dollars. In 1964/65 they totalled \$1,200,000. Women's American ORT commitments to World ORT for the current fiscal year 1965/66 have been increased by \$110,000 and it is confidently expected, as has been the traditional pattern over the years, that actual remittances will exceed by between \$20,000 and \$40,000 the formal commitment increases. Therefore it is expected that Women's American ORT remittances in behalf of the ORT schools and programs overseas in 1965/66 will be in excess of \$1,300,000.

Calculated on a calendar year basis, remittances to World ORT for the calendar year 1964 totalled \$1,110,000; for 1965 these remittances totalled \$1,213,000. And it is estimated that for 1966 they will total a minimum of \$1,320,000, but probably more. The following remittances by individual project and on a calendar year basis for the period under review :

Women's American ORT Remittances
to World ORT
Calculated on a Calendar Year Basis

	Remittances 1964	1965	Projected for 1966
M.O.T. (Maintenance ORT Training - allocations support the ORT technical high schools and higher institutions)	\$332,000	\$353,750	\$420,000
E.P.I.C. (Funds are allocated for support of accelerated training programs including apprenticeship and pre-vocational training)	195,339	210,000	249,000
Scholarship (Funds are earmarked to support the Central Institute for teacher training at Anieres and to support and foster teacher training in the ORT program globally)	85,460	88,635	92,960
Social Assistance (earmarked funds for food, clothing, dormitories and other rudimentary needs of the students in eight ORT countries including India, Iran, Israel, Italy, Morocco, France, Poland and Tunisia)	180,075	191,275	197,525

Health (earmarked funds for preventative medical care programs and facilities in our schools in six countries, namely in all of the "Social Assistance" countries except India and Poland)	\$ 35,600	\$ 35,600	\$ 35,600
School Building Project (allocates funds for the construction of new ORT school buildings throughout the world, for construction of major wings to existing ORT schools and to finance the equipping in machinery and furnishings of newly constructed school buildings or major additional wings)	271,327	323,488	330,000
Women's International ORT (funds allocated to help support varying projects undertaken by Women's International ORT)	10,000	10,000	10,000
	\$1,109,801	\$1,212,748	\$1,335,085

Membership

Between July 1, 1963 and June 30, 1965 Women's American ORT experienced a net gain in dues paid membership of 6,000. Significant in this figure for the two-year period is a pattern that has evolved under the incentive of the "ten-year plan" - a pattern clearly sustained in the figures for the first half of the current fiscal year. Of the 6,000 net gain in dues paid membership in the two-year period, 2,000 was achieved in the first year and 4,000 in the second. Thus, with new features and facilities in our membership approaches the tempo of recruitment was doubled and by the end of the second year approximates the optimum schedule of 5,000 per year expected and called for. That is to say, our timetable calls for a minimum net growth of 4,000 members per year and an optimum of 5,000 per year. Growth at the rate of 4,000 per year would realize our ten-year goals of 80,000 dues paid members in the eight-year period.

At the end of the first half of the current fiscal year, our net gain in membership is about 4,500 greater than at the same time in the previous year and the accentuated ORT Day campaigns (basically a membership recruitment campaign) is yet to take place (i.e., March 1966). These figures indicate that our net gain in 1965/66 over 1964/65 will be at least 4,500 and will in all probabilities reach 5,000. Net dues paid membership strength of the organization stood at 50,168 in 1962/63;

at 52,051 in 1963/64 and at 56,047 in 1964/65. With members on retention (members less than one year delinquent in dues - many of whom will catch up before their constitutional term expires at the end of the fiscal year) total membership strength at the end of the 1964/65 fiscal year stood, therefore, at about 65,000.

Expansion

In 1962/63 Women's American ORT's organizational strength stood at two coordinating councils, 31 regions and 421 chapters of which 402 functioned within the regions and 19 were chapters-at-large. As of June 30, 1965, that is for the 1964/65 fiscal year, organization strength of Women's American ORT stood at two coordinating councils, 32 regions, 490 chapters, of which 462 were organized within the regions and 28 were chapters-at-large. In the first six months of the new fiscal year there is a net gain of nine chapters, for a total chapter strength of 499 as of December 31, 1965. (Expansion - that is the organization of new chapters - is a prolonged process and the fruition of the efforts are realized in their abundance at the end of each fiscal year rather than at the beginning.)

The results in our expansion arena have been perhaps among the most spectacular in a general pattern of dramatic and effective growth. In 1962/63 a total of 33 new chapters were brought into the organization; in the following year a total of 37 new chapters were organized. And last year, in the 1964/65 fiscal year, our total new chapters through expansion numbered 42. (These figures represent absolute gains rather than net gains inasmuch as through the reorientation of Women's American ORT and the redirection of its activities, several older chapters each year have been consolidated, a few had been merged and a few, following the normal process of life and age, disbanded. But as the figure of basic organization strength shows the number of such mergers and suspensions despite the dramatic reorientation have been minimal and truly inconsequential.)

If we examine the expansion figures and results in the years prior to 1961 we would note a pattern of fluctuating gains. The numbers were always, of course, smaller, but if in one year, a good year, 20 new chapters were brought in, it was likely that in the next year only half that number were organized. What we witness now is not only additions of new chapters in much larger and in more impressive terms of absolute number, but a small but progressive increase in total gain each year over the immediate preceding year. By our concepts, by our methods and by our organization we have therefore moved expansion - always an area of opportunity - from the realm of the accidental and sporadic, to the realm of stable, sustained and growing result.

In the figures which are given covering the two-year period under review, attention should be called to a further breakdown bearing great import for Women's American ORT as an organization. Of the new chapters organized in 1962/63, two, namely Portland, Oregon, and New London, Connecticut, were chapters-at-large. Of the new chapters organized in 1963/64, two were chapters-at-large, namely Fresno, California, and

Richmond, Virginia, and of the new chapters organized in 1964/65 no less than six were chapters-at-large, namely Orlando, Florida; Metropolitan Houston, Texas; Palm Springs, California; Phoenix, Arizona; San Diego, California; and the Jewel Chapter in Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Within the framework of our overall perspectives for accelerated growth in expansion, a set of specific qualitative objectives were set forth and spelled out in our perspectives. To enhance our capacity for greater productivity in behalf of our program, to enlarge our influence and reinforce our impact potential, it was necessary to reinforce and expand our position as a national organization. Toward this end and noting significant geographic gaps in our national strength, we called for the closing of our gaps on the West Coast, in the Midwest, in the Southwest and as a primary target summoned a campaign for the organization of the South. They were bold perspectives. We were not unmindful of the great difficulties inherent in any such undertakings. But we knew its importance for the national organization and for our program, and our Expansion Committee accordingly mapped and developed a campaign in behalf of these objectives. It should be noted that of the ten chapters-at-large referred to above, eight are in the areas designated for the closing of the gaps. And more recently Jacksonville, Florida, has been added to the fold.

No less than three new chapters have been organized in the South, including the key cities of Richmond and Jacksonville, one chapter-at-large was organized in the Midwest in the important city of Minneapolis. Two have been organized in the Southwest, in both cases key cities, namely Phoenix, Arizona, and Houston, Texas, and four have been organized on the West Coast, two of which are key cities, namely Portland and San Diego. And today, for the first time in our history, the banner of ORT flies along the whole expanse of the West Coast from Seattle to San Diego. Every key city up and down the coast is organized and the existing gaps are of a secondary nature which will not, of course, deter us for one moment from our efforts to organize Sacramento and Tacoma, etc.

The "Regionalization Campaign"

Our campaign to increase the number of regional organizations in Women's American ORT, like our financial and other organizational campaign plans, is, likewise, progression at a pace somewhat faster than anticipated. A new region, comprising initially six chapters, has been organized in Orange County outside of Los Angeles, bringing the strength of our Southern California Coordinating Council to four regions. The Eastern Region, as this new addition is called, began functioning as a region on July 1, 1965. A new region is being actively contemplated for Northern California (San Francisco area where two strong regions already exist).

The progress in our expansion efforts on which the fulfillment of this perspective depends has been moving most satisfactorily, and it is probably that our second new region, within our ten-year timetable, will be brought into existence within the next two years.

Six chapter-at-large cities have been designated as primary targets for our "regionalization campaign" and four others as secondary targets. In each of these cities only one chapter of the organization existed prior to the initiation of our "regionalization campaign". (We reiterate that a minimum of four viable chapters are constitutionally pre-requisite to the formation of a region.) In two of the chapter-at-large cities in the first group (primary target areas) the organization of additional chapters and the further practical plans for additional chapter organization indicate that regions will be formed and certified in both these areas within the next two years.

Publication Activities, Revisions and Plans

Preparations for the transformation of the "Women's American ORT News" into a more popular organ of the organization as described in the preceding pages are virtually completed. Preparation of the first issue of this revised and new publication has begun and the "new" official organ, to be called the "Women's American ORT Reporter" is scheduled to make its appearance at the end of March 1966. A special committee of the National Executive Committee, under whose direction the plans for the new publication has been developed, is now focusing its major attention toward the development of the organizational publication which is tentatively scheduled to make its appearance in September or October of this year. It will be a three-column, house organ format publication of eight pages, with a press run of about 11,000, sufficient to cover distribution to every officer and chairman of Women's American ORT on every echelon of the organization.

Supporting our campaigns for accelerated growth is a veritable arsenal of newly conceived and published material designed for internal and public education and serving as spearheads for recruiting, expansion and public education efforts. A series of six new posters, four new brochures, a new film strip and a 24-page booklet, "The Highest Step: The Story of Women's American ORT", designed primarily for the indoctrination of the new member, headline the list of published materials to be used by our membership as tools in their campaign efforts. The booklet, "The Highest Step" has just won an award for its content and graphic qualities from the Printing Industries of Metropolitan New York, a trade association for the industry.

ORT Day Campaign

Innovated over ten years ago, ORT Day is an annual, national membership event of Women's American ORT representing a massive campaign coordinating the efforts of the membership, re-enrollment, expansion, education, and publicity departments of the organization. The total membership of the organization is mobilized in intensive participation of a wide variety of activities bringing ORT, its story and message, to the public, and bringing the public into Women's American ORT by the intensive membership activities surrounding the event.

In every city across the country where a chapter of ORT exists, mayors and governors issue proclamations heralding and declaring ORT Day as an official event of their respective communities. Literally thousands of radio and television stations and channels feature programs arranged and conducted by Women's American ORT, including the showing of the ORT films on television programs. The New York subway system and some of the commuter railroads in and around New York feature car cards provided by us without charge. Every subway and railroad car displays these cards with their dramatic ORT message. Billboards across the country proclaim the work of ORT. The newspapers of every size and dimension feature articles and stories reaching into millions of homes. The term ORT Day is, in a sense, a misnomer - primarily a vehicle rather than a timing designation. For the ORT Day campaign and its activities begin, in reality, about one month before the declared date and extend two or sometimes three months beyond the date itself.

The scope and the versatility of these campaigns have grown from year to year as have their impact and the accruing membership recruitment results. Each year, in a concentrated form, covering a period of from two to four months, the American public is treated to a veritable festival of information and education about the work of ORT and the organizations which support it.

The plans for the 1966 ORT Day Campaign have already been mapped and the instruments for the implementation of the campaign are in full preparation. Three separate departmental kits are being issued as directives and guidelines and tools for our thousands of volunteers who will direct the campaigns in their respective chapters, regions and communities. Flyers, leaflets, brochures, bumper stickers, billboard posters, membership posters, car cards, sample releases, film strips and telecast spots are all in an advanced state of preparation for the campaign. And because of the extraordinary nature and features of the 1966 campaign consistent with our accelerated membership goals, our National Membership Department has prepared a special printed edition of its membership bulletin for circulation to our entire membership, designed to galvanize the membership and mobilize maximum support for the most intensive and extensive ORT Day Campaign in the history of our organization.

Support for the UJA and Local Welfare Funds

Women's American ORT and its members and leaders remain among the most active leaders and workers for the campaigns of the United Jewish Appeal and the local welfare funds. In city after city we find the members of Women's American ORT in the strategic leadership positions of the women's divisions, organizing and directing the campaigns. The membership of Women's American ORT is mobilized to support the campaign both as workers and as individual contributors. And in city after city our trained cadres bring to bear their knowledge, understanding and enormous organizational abilities for the direction of the campaigns of the United Jewish Appeal and the local welfare funds.

It should be noted too that apart from the fund-raising activities engaged in by our membership in behalf of the United Jewish Appeal campaign,

apart from their direct solicitation of funds from husbands and friends and members in the community within the organized framework of the United Jewish Appeal and the local welfare fund, our own membership, as individual members, are substantial contributors to the campaign.

A recent limited survey which we conducted in two communities revealed that in one (an Eastern community) the individual members of Women's American ORT from two of our smaller regions made contributions to the campaign of the United Jewish Appeal totalling, in aggregate, over \$300,000; that in the second community survey (a Mid-Western area) individual contributions by members of one average-sized region of Women's American ORT (not husbands or friends, but individual members) contributed almost one half million dollars to the campaign of the local welfare fund. In the latter case the membership strength of Women's American ORT totalled a little over 2,100 members. In the former case the membership totalled about 2,700. Not all the members were contributors, but the results quoted represented the total contribution of those members in these two areas who participated through individual giving. The areas canvassed are quite different in nature and composition, but they are not atypical in their understanding of the program of ORT, of Jewish needs, and in organized relation with the campaigns of the United Jewish Appeal and the local welfare funds.

Special Features in our Overseas Commitments

The readers of this report are largely familiar with the variety of projects of the organization through which support to our operations overseas are rendered. Brief reference to only one or two of these features is here warranted because of their special nature and newness. Almost three years ago Women's American ORT began to transfer funds overseas in compliance with a special commitment undertaken by Women's American ORT to provide ORT's share in the construction and equipping of four large apprenticeship centers in Israel. Women's American ORT underwrote this arrangement to the extent of \$1,000,000 to be paid over a four-year period. Apart from all normal considerations, Women's American ORT undertook this commitment also because of our very special interest in the projection and development of the accelerated training features and facets of the ORT operations. Two of the apprenticeship centers, the Jeannette Orleans Gayl Center in Haifa, and the Joseph Shapiro Apprenticeship Center in Tel Aviv, have been completed; the first of which is in operation and the latter which is now ready for dedication. The third center, the J. F. Kennedy Apprenticeship Center, in Jerusalem, is under construction and the plans for the fourth (Ashkelon Arad) are in an advanced state.

Final payment on our \$1,000,000 total commitment for the four apprenticeship centers will be made in June of 1967. The funds allocated to this purpose will then be free for another equally exciting and important development in ORT's growing network.

In behalf of World ORT Union and its Director General, Mr. Max Braude, Dr. Vladimir Halperin conveyed to Women's American ORT, shortly before the recent Convention, a request to assume financial responsibility

for the ORT share in the construction and equipping of an expanded program of new technical high schools within the framework of the ORT Israel network. As with the case of the apprenticeship centers, the total sum involved is \$1,000,000. Women's American ORT has already proudly undertaken this commitment and has pledged to meet the \$1,000,000 requirement over a five-year period as scheduled. Remittances at the rate of \$200,000 per year will begin on July 1, 1967. All readers of this report know, of course, that that the School Building Program with which this commitment is associated, relates to ORT Israel's undertaking at the request of the Government of Israel an agreement to double the number of its high school enrollees in the next five years.

Conclusion

This, then, is an outline of the activities of Women's American ORT for the 1964/65 fiscal year and for the first half of the 1965/66 fiscal year. It is a report of continued progress of uninterrupted gains, of increase in activity, and in productivity. The needs of our people and the significant and often decisive role which ORT plans in the response to these needs is our impulsion for growth. Education and vocational education are the issues of our times. And for our people in these times ORT holds the vital key to future and security, individual and community. No program in Jewish life today is more meaningful and, therefore, no work in behalf of our people can be more gratifying. We join with our colleagues of the American ORT Federation and the World ORT Union and all ORT organizations throughout the world, in greetings, in expression of admiration for accomplishments and in the gratification and satisfaction in our close and harmonious work together for the program which we serve.

SOUTH AFRICA

In addition to membership and fundraising activities, the principal project of South African OET-ONE has been the organization of the first full-time course in plastics technology to be given in South Africa. The course, opened at the beginning of 1965, is given in and in cooperation with the Witwatersrand Technical College.

Twenty-seven students are expected to complete the course and will be placed through the offices of South African OET-ONE. The second class will start immediately after graduation of the first class.

The course has also had the active support of the plastics industry, which has contributed much of the necessary equipment and raw materials.

Women's Committee

During 1965 the Women's Section continued its fundraising activities to meet its commitments for the previous OET-ONE institutions which it sponsors, and also its other obligations which have to keep the work of OET before the South African public.

SOUTH AFRICA

Due to the SOUTH AFRICA by the South African government, fundraising in the area in the street has less money available for contributions for OET-ONE activities. In spite of this, the Women's Section was able to meet all its commitments for the year, both overseas and locally.

The overseas projects supported by the Women's Section include the following:

- Our annual annual contribution was made to the Central OET Institute at Accra, where the Women's Section sponsors a number of students.
- The pledge made by the Women's Section to Women's International OET was increased by 50% to help meet rising costs.
- A considerable sum was transmitted to the Israeli Women's OET towards their feeding scheme for students in OET schools in Israel.

We have in fact already transmitted funds to cover our obligations for the above commitments for the year 1966, and we have also included our contribution to cover the new obligations which we have now undertaken - the sponsorship of new students through the Women's International OET scholarship scheme for secondary school education in Israel. (It is hoped that later in the year it will be possible for us to sponsor a larger number of students under this scheme.)

On the local scene the members of the Women's Section have taken an active interest in all the activities of the South African OET-ONE, and in particular in the plastics technology course inaugurated at the beginning

For the 1957-58 fiscal year, the Government of Israel has approved a program of expansion of the GRT Israel network. The total sum involved is \$1,000,000. The Government has already provided under-leave this amount of \$200,000. The \$800,000 requirement over a five-year period is to be met at the rate of \$200,000 per year. It is noted that the Government of this report know, of course, that the Government of Israel has already provided this commitment in accordance with the request of the Government of Israel to expand the number of its high school enrollees to the year 1960.

Conclusion

This report is a summary of the activities of Women's American ORI for the 1957-58 fiscal year. It is a record of our gains, our losses, our hopes, and our dreams. It is a record of our people and the significant role they have played in the response to their needs. It is a record of our vocational education program and the progress in these fields. It is a record of our individual and community efforts to improve the lives of our people. It is a record of our joint efforts with the World ORI and the Union of Women's American ORI. It is a record of our participation in the program which we have...

SOUTH AFRICA

In addition to membership and fundraising activities, the principal project of South African ORT-OZE has been the organization of the first full-time course in plastics technology to be given in South Africa. The course, opened at the beginning of 1965, is given at and in cooperation with the Witwatersrand Technical College.

Twenty-seven students are expected to complete the course and will be placed through the offices of South African ORT-OZE. The second class will start immediately after graduation of the first class.

The course has also had the active support of the plastics industry, which has contributed some of the necessary equipment and raw materials.

Women's Committee

During 1965 the Women's Section continued its fundraising activities to meet its commitments for the various ORT institutions which it sponsors, and also its other activities which serve to keep the work of ORT before the South African public.

Due to the credit restrictions imposed by the South African government, fundraising has become more difficult; the man in the street has less money available for contributions for communal activities. In spite of this, the Women's Section was able to meet all its commitments for the year, both overseas and locally.

The overseas projects supported by the Women's Section include the following :

- Our usual annual contribution was made to the Central ORT Institute at Anieres, where the Women's Section sponsors a number of students.
- The pledge made by the Women's Section to Women's International ORT was increased by 20% to help meet rising costs.
- A considerable sum was transmitted to the Israeli Women's ORT towards their feeding schemes for students in ORT schools in Israel.

We have in fact already transmitted funds to cover our obligations for the above commitments for the year 1966, and we have also included our contribution to cover the new obligation which we have now undertaken - the sponsorship of ten students through the Women's International ORT scholarship scheme for secondary school education in Israel. (It is hoped that later in the year it will be possible for us to sponsor a larger number of students under this scheme.)

On the local scene the members of the Women's Section have taken an active interest in all the activities of the South African ORT-OZE, and in particular in the plastics technology course inaugurated at the beginning

of 1965, to which the section made substantial contributions. In view of the projected expansion of this course in 1966, the Women's Section will be called upon to increase its support of this important local project.

The Women's Section has a number of branches in Johannesburg as well as in other cities in the country. These branches have functioned well during the year. A special effort was made to enroll new members, a membership drive being held in the early part of the year which culminated in the presentation of badges at the ORT Day celebration in May. A similar drive will be held in the coming year.

The branches arranged many small functions in order to raise funds for the projects outlined above. In addition, a number of larger combined efforts were arranged, and once again, the major fundraising effort of the year was a gala theatre preview with a souvenir program, which was as usual a great success.

All the functions and other activities arranged by the section receive considerable publicity in the local daily press, as well as in the weekly Jewish newspapers, and the role played here is of great value in keeping our local community informed on the work of ORT and its meaning and achievements. The Women's Section maintains close contact with leading Jewish women's communal organizations and assists them in their work for the community.

Plans have been made for a number of functions and fundraising efforts for 1966, and as soon as our holiday season ends, these will be put into operation. We look forward to a year of great enthusiasm and hard work on the part of our members, and hope that we will be even more successful than in the past.

The overseas projects supported by the Women's Section include the following:

- Our usual annual contribution was made to the Central ORT Institute at Antwerp, where the Women's Section sponsors a number of students.
- The pledge made by the Women's Section to Women's International ORT was increased by 20% to help meet rising costs.
- A considerable sum was transmitted to the Israeli Women's ORT towards their feeding schemes for students in ORT schools in Israel.

We have in fact already transmitted funds to cover our obligations for the above commitments for the year 1966, and we have also included our contribution to cover the new obligation which we have now undertaken - the sponsorship of ten students through the Women's International ORT scholarship scheme for secondary school education in Israel. (It is hoped that later in the year it will be possible for us to sponsor a larger number of students under this scheme.)

On the local scene the members of the Women's Section have taken an active interest in all the activities of the South African ORT-CEE, and in particular in the plastics technology course inaugurated at the beginning

ARGENTINA

The OIT electronics school in Buenos Aires made important progress during the last year. The first two shipments of Philco equipment, sent from the United States by the World OIT Union, made it possible to modernize the equipment so that the school is now one of the principal electronics schools in the city. There were 281 students at the end of 1967. The Ministry of National Education has given official recognition to the school so that the OIT diploma is the same as the state diploma.

Further development of the school will soon be possible when the Jewish primary school "Gesang" moves out of part of the premises at the beginning of the new school year.

The OIT Argentina Committee held elections during this period. Mr. Nino Wertheim, well-known industrialist, was elected president with Dr. M. Waisan, former president, elected vice-president. Conscious of the increasing importance of OIT in Argentina, the new committee elaborated a broader program, both for Buenos Aires and for the interior of the country. The workshops and courses in Dominguez and Clara continue to give training in agro-mechanics, dressmaking, embroidery, stenography and typing as well as manual training. The committee now hopes to establish new vocational and/or agricultural training centers in the interior in close cooperation with the OIT Association. It is planned to make a study of the situation in the near future.

SOUTH AMERICA

Negotiations are being held with the president of the Jewish community in Buenos Aires to arrange for the reservation of boarding facilities for a certain number of OIT students in the new students' home now being built. The special Hebrew courses were not able to be held for reasons beyond our control but we hope that this project will be put into effect at the beginning of the next school year.

On December 15, the representative of the Ministry of National Education spoke at the graduation ceremonies held at the OIT school in Buenos Aires. He noted the excellent relations between his Ministry and OIT and the importance of the work accomplished in this school.

The visit of the Director of the World OIT Union made it possible to draw up plans for the immediate future.

of 1964, to show the nation wide substantial contributions. In view of the successful operation of this course in 1963, the Women's Section will be asked again to increase its support of this important local project.

The Women's Section has a number of branches in Johannesburg as well as in other cities in the country. These branches have functioned well during the year, a special effort was made to attract new members, a membership drive being held in the early part of the year which culminated in the presentation of letters of the OIT Day celebration in May. A similar drive will be held in the coming year.

The branches engaged many small functions in order to raise funds for the projects mentioned above. In addition, a number of larger combined efforts were arranged, the most significant, the major fundraising effort of the year was a year combined program with a lecture program, which was as usual a great success.

All the functions and other activities arranged by the section receive considerable publicity in the local daily press, as well as in the weekly Jewish newspapers, and the role played here is of great value in keeping our home community informed on the work of OIT and its needs and achievements. The Women's Section maintains close contact with leading Jewish women's educational organizations and assists them in their work for the community.

SOUTH AFRICA

Plans for the next year include the continuation of lectures and fundraising efforts for 1965, and in view of the holiday season which, these will be put into operation. We look forward to a year of great enthusiasm and hard work on the part of our members, and hope that we will be even more successful than in the past.

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The ORT electronics school in Buenos Aires made important progress during the last year. The first two shipments of Philco equipment, sent from the United States by the World ORT Union, made it possible to modernize the equipment so that the school is now one of the principal electronics schools in the city. There were 291 students at the end of 1965. The Ministry of National Education has given official recognition to the school so that the ORT diploma is the same as the state diploma.

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Negotiations are being held with the president of the Jewish community in Buenos Aires to arrange for the reservation of boarding facilities for a certain number of ORT students in the new students' home now being built. The special Hachsharah courses were not able to be held for reasons beyond our control but we hope that this project will be put into effect at the beginning of the next school year.

On December 15, the representative of the Ministry of National Education spoke at the graduation ceremonies held at the ORT school in Buenos Aires. He noted the excellent relations between his Ministry and ORT and the importance of the work accomplished in this school.

The visit of the Director of the World ORT Union made it possible to draw up plans for the immediate future.

The ORT Committee met several times under the presidency of Dr.

Alexander Keller to discuss the development of ORT activity in Brazil.

B R A Z I L

Brazil seems to have found a certain political and economic stability during the last few months. A need for greater vocational and technical knowledge seems to have developed in various social strata.

ORT's courses in electronics, radio-television and radio repair have been recognized by the government with the result that the ORT diploma has increased in value and prestige. All the students pay a school tax in agreement with the Ministry of National Education. At the end of 1965, there were 85 students attending the courses.

In addition to the evening courses, the ORT Committee in Rio de Janeiro plans to organize courses which would give the technical baccalaureate diploma. It was decided to draw up these plans in 1966 in close cooperation with the other Jewish schools in Rio. The most urgent problems are the renovation of the building and acquisition of new electronic equipment.

During the visit of the Director of the World ORT Union, the new Women's Committee, under the leadership of Mrs. Sara Kogan, held its first meeting and drew up its activities program. The first activities will be a membership campaign and better and broader spread of the ORT idea among all parts of the Jewish community in Rio and in other cities. It also plans a regular exchange of ideas with the other Jewish schools in Rio. At the request of several Jewish primary schools, it was decided to open manual training courses. The first pilot course will be given at the beginning of the new school year in the Bar-Ilan school.

The ORT Committee met several times under the presidency of Dr. Alexander Keller to discuss the development of ORT activity in Brazil.

U R U G U A Y

The continuing economic crisis influences the whole life of the country and makes our work both more difficult and more urgent. Of a total population of two and one half million, only 12% live outside Montevideo and the metropolitan area. Until now, this small country had relative economic and political stability but during the last few months it has had to cope with a complex situation caused by the rapid increase in the cost of living.

Thanks to a special grant from the World ORT Union and Women's American ORT, we have been able to buy a new building, 530 square meters, in the center of town; we shall have use of the complete building, doubling this space, at the end of 1967. Unfortunately the delays in renovation did not make it possible for us to start using the new building during the last school year. But we are happy to be able to move into the new one.

There were 161 students enrolled at the beginning of the year. At the end of it, 32 were graduated in radio-television and 11 in refrigeration. Ten girls completed the secretarial training course and two in cutting and sewing.

Our former students have good jobs in aviation companies, General Electric, Philips, in cooperatives and dressmaking establishments. ORT graduates have a good reputation in Montevideo.

We now plan to establish an apprenticeship placement service.

Under the leadership of Mrs. Clarita de Pelenour, the Women's Committee is very active. A gala dinner, held in the Hotel Columbia last July, was a success from every point of view. The committee is now collecting money to equip the new school. The Young People's Committee, sponsored by the Women's Committee, has held several cultural and social functions.

The ORT Uruguay Committee, under the presidency of Mr. Andres Spiller, has been enlarged and has appointed several working committees (technical, propaganda, fundraising, etc.).

A work program was elaborated during the visit of Dr. Halperin, director of the World ORT Union, last December. It was also the occasion for a broader exchange of ideas among ORT Uruguay, the Jewish community and the general public.

We now hope that our new vocational training center will become a real pilot center for technical training.

URUGUAY

The continuing economic crisis influences the whole life of the country and makes our work both more difficult and more urgent. Of a total population of two and one half million, only 1.5 live outside Montevideo and the metropolitan area. Until now, this small country had relative economic and political stability but during the last few years it has had to cope with a complex situation caused by the rapid increases in the cost of living.

Thanks to a special grant from the World Orit Union and women's association Orit, we have been able to buy a new building, 230 square meters in the center of town; we shall have use of the complete building, doubling this space, at the end of 1967. Unfortunately the delay in renovation did not make it possible for us to start using the new building during the last school year. But we are happy to be able to move into the new one.

At the end of the year, 101 students enrolled at the beginning of the year. At the end of it, 32 were graduated in radio-telephony and 11 in telephony. Ten girls completed the secretarial training course and two in cutting and sewing.

Our former students have good jobs in aviation companies, General Electric, Phillips, in cooperatives and dressmaking establishments. Orit graduates have a good reputation in Montevideo.

We now plan to establish an apprenticeship placement service.

Under the leadership of Mrs. Clotilde de Felton, the Women's Committee is very active. A gala dinner, held in the Hotel Columbia last July, was a success from every point of view. The committee is now collecting money to equip the new school. The Young People's Committee, sponsored by the Women's Committee, has held several cultural and social functions.

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We now hope that our new vocational training center will become a real pilot center for technical training.

Dr. Halperin and the president of the Orit Union, Dr. ...

... activity in Brazil.

CENTRAL ORT INSTITUTE

During the course of 1955, the Central Institute carried on its traditional tasks but also undertook new ones.

Education

Training of Vocational Training Teachers & Engineering Technicians

After having been graduated from an ORT vocational training school in their country of origin and after having passed the Institute's entrance examination, the future teachers are enrolled in the year's "preparatory" class at the Institute. They then take the examinations for admission to the second year at the Ecole Technique Supérieure de Genève. A few exceptions have been made, however, for students with poor knowledge of French; they have been given the special permission to enter the first year at the ETSC.

The study course of the preparatory year at the Institute is based on the first year at the ETSC. The insufficient preparation of our students CENTRAL ORT INSTITUTE make certain additions.

As always, courses in Hebrew, Jewish history and Judaism are part of the preparatory year's curriculum.

We have also had to institute accelerated courses in French, using audio-visual methods, for our foreign language students. Once again, our language laboratory has been extremely useful.

We follow our students' studies very closely, both the 18 in the preparatory class and the 48 attending different classes at the Ecole Technique Supérieure de Genève.

In addition, our fourth year students attend specially prepared courses in psycho-pedagogy, given in collaboration with professors from Geneva's Institute of Educational Sciences.

Organization of Improvement Course/Study Tour for Agro-Mechanics

For the seventh consecutive summer, in cooperation with the Rupin Institute in Natanya, ORT organized an improvement course/study tour for Israeli agro-mechanics.

The fifteen participants, all of whom have responsible positions, were selected from the many candidates presented by the kibbutz and moshav associations, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Technion in Haifa and the Volcani Institute of Agriculture Research in Rehovoth.

During the study tour directed by Mr. H. Veliski, the group visited various research institutes, experimental farms, factories making farm

CENTRAL OBT INSTITUTE

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The study course of the preparatory year at the Institute is based on the first year at the ETSG. The insufficient preparation of our students has, however, made it necessary for us to make certain additions.

As always, courses in Hebrew, Jewish history and Judaism are part of the preparatory year's curriculum.

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During the study tour directed by Mr. M. Volski, the group visited various research institutes, experimental farms, factories making farm

machines and the schools specialized in the study of the last. The group also visited agricultural fairs and attended demonstrations of different machines both in laboratories and in fields.

The trip took six weeks, four in Great Britain and two divided among the Netherlands, Germany and Switzerland. The participants visited world famous establishments and spent considerable time in several of these. Among them were :

Caterpillar Overseas Training Center in Geneva
Braunschweig-Volkenrode Experimental Center
John Deer-Lanz Factory in Mannheim, Germany
Massey-Ferguson, Sarenton-Kenilworth, Ford Motor Company,
Perkins Engines Limited, and Caterpillar Tractor Company, all
in Great Britain
Institute for Agriculture and Rationalization in the Netherlands
Experimental farms, etc.

This course made it possible for the participants to do the following :

- a] Deepen and widen their knowledge of the operation, use, control and improved production of agricultural machines now used in Israel;
- b] To become acquainted with the latest developments in the manufacture of machines to cultivate sugar beets, potatoes, and other vegetables.

Thanks to their newly acquired knowledge, the agro-mechanics are able to make a real contribution to the acceleration in the rate of farm mechanization in Israel. Mention should be made in this connection of the desire shown by the participants to take advantage of this occasion to the greatest possible extent.

Training of Malian and Guinean Instructors and Teachers

During 1964, 33 Malian and Guinean students were admitted to the Institute. During 1965, 29 others were also admitted.

Organized within the framework of the US AID contract, they are studying the following subjects :

General mechanics
Automobile mechanics
Electro-mechanics
Electronics
Technical education
Civil engineering, etc.

The students follow their courses assiduously with good results.

Training of Iranian Instructors on Swiss Government Scholarships

At the request of the Technical Cooperation Service of the Swiss Foreign Ministry, we admitted 15 Iranian students last November. They follow the first group of 15 admitted in 1962, who completed their Institute training successfully and who now work as instructors in Iran, three at the ORT schools in Teheran.

The recently arrived students were selected from many by a representative of the Iranian government, a delegate of the Swiss Embassy in Teheran and the ORT Director. Although these young men have arrived with a good technical education, their ignorance of French has seriously hampered the beginning of their two-year stay. They are now following an intensive course in French in the language laboratory.

Second Special Seminar on Programmed Teaching

For the second time, the Institute organized a seminar on programmed teaching under the leadership of Dr. R. E. Silverman of New York University with the participation of Mr. H. Kay of the University of Sheffield. It was held from July 5 to 16 and was attended by 30 ORT teachers and instructors from France, Israel, Italy, Tunisia and India, who exchanged their experiences in programming and studied possibilities of its application in vocational and technical education. In contrast to the first seminar, held at the Institute in 1962, this one put first emphasis on technical education as opposed to general subjects.

At the end of the seminar, each participant was asked to write a program for part of the course he usually teaches. These programs have been tested and reviewed by the Technical and Pedagogical Department of the World ORT Union and the best will be retained for use in the ORT network.

Preparation of Teaching Staff for African Programs

Since 1962, the teachers engaged by ORT for Mali and Guinea take a special preparatory course at the Institute.

The course includes establishment of curricula and of teaching progressions, preparation and presentation of class lessons, use of audio-visual methods and introduction to programmed teaching.

In September 1965, this course was given to three teachers.

Job Training of Institute Graduates in Swiss Industry

Several graduates of the Institute were given authorization to acquire work experience in Swiss industry before returning to their countries of origin to teach in the ORT schools there. As in the past, the Central Institute supervises this training.

Conferences on Audio-Visual and Language Teaching Methods

We organized several conferences for 36 outside teachers at the request of various Swiss and international official organizations. They introduced the participants to the principles and use of audio-visual methods and programmed teaching.

Two conferences on accelerated foreign language teaching were also held in 1965.

Student Enrollment

During 1965, the student body was composed of 276 people, divided as follows (excluding 79 who took special courses) :

ORT students at the Institute and the ETSG	90
Israeli agro-mechanics	15
Guinean and Malian trainees	62
ORT students, future instructors	4
Evening students at the Technicum	11
Iranian trainees for the Swiss government	15

The following were graduated during the last year :

13 ORT students from the ETSG as engineering technicians
1 evening student from the Technicum as engineering technician
15 Israeli agro-mechanics
1 mechanics instructor
5 African trainees

Division According to Country of Origin as of December 31, 1965

Guinea	40
Morocco	23
Iran	17
Mali	17
France	13
Israel	12
Greece	2
Spain	1
Italy	1
Stateless	1

Internat

At the present time, 85 students are boarding at the Institute; 59 are regular ORT students, 15 Iranians and 11 Africans. The other students live outside.

Cultural Program, Leisure and Sports

As in the past, the Institute offers a complete cultural program, including lectures and discussions on technical, scientific, social, historical and artistic subjects. Film showings and art exhibits of different kinds have been organized by the students themselves. The library has been enriched by both technical and literary works.

After the position was vacant for several months, Mr. Zvi Lamdan of Israel is now head of the Internat.

The students took an active part in celebrating the Jewish holidays and in commemorating the different national and historic events.

Sports are an important leisure activity. The Institute volleyball and basket-ball teams participated in the Geneva championship matches and have often won.

Medical Care

Every year the students must have an X-ray examination. In addition, two doctors and two dentists provide regular care.

Social Assistance

The Swiss ORT Women's Committee, led by Mr. J. Maus, continues to take an interest in our students' welfare. Some have been given direct financial assistance. Others have found summer jobs with the Committee's help.

Premises, Equipment, Furniture

The internat and the school premises have become too small for the increased number of students. Some theory courses have had to be given in workshops or laboratories for lack of classroom space.

Some renovation and painting has been done during the last year. But the poor state of the building makes it imperative to undertake more important work in the near future.

The Institute also needs more up-to-date equipment, particularly in the mechanics workshop. Most of the machines date from the Institute's establishment, i.e., 1948. And most of them were not new at that time. They have since been worn down through use by hundreds of students. The fact that they can still be used is due to the effort of our teaching staff who have lost and still lose valuable time to repair them.

In addition and more seriously, the extremely outmoded state of these machines handicaps our workshop exercises since we cannot furnish our students with the machines used by industry today.

We must also mention the poor condition of the furniture in our classes and workshops.

Renovation and installation has, however, been accomplished to some extent. The metallurgy laboratory, the workshop of mimeographing, the photocopying room, etc. have been installed and the electricity laboratory has been modernized with the acquisition of electronics instruments.

The activity of the Institute in 1965 reflects our desire to improve our methods by applying new teaching methods and by modernizing our laboratories. We therefore do our best to raise the technical level of our students, future teachers and engineering technicians.

STUDENT BODY AS OF JANUARY 1st 1966

ARGENTINA

BUENOS-AIRES

Electronics vocational school	23
<u>Workshops and Courses</u>	
Radio	152
Television	23
	<u>175</u>

DOMINGUEZ

Agro-mechanics vocational School	1
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Workshops and Courses

Dressmaking & Ready-made clothes	24
Textile	4
Embroidery	8
	<u>36</u>

Manual Training

	1
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CLARA

Workshops and Courses

Dressmaking & Ready-made clothes	23
Shorthand and Typewriting	18
	<u>41</u>

AUSTRIA

VIENNA

Workshops and Courses

Dressmaking	24
Machine Knitting	67
Beautician	17
English	23
	<u>131</u>

BELGIUM

ANTWERP

Voc. School for Sewing & Cutting

BRAZIL

RIO DE JANEIRO

Workshops & Courses

Electronics	13
Radio	24
Radio Repair	28
	<u>65</u>

FRANCE

PARIS/MONTREUIL

Schools

Electronics (sen. technical)	114
Electro-technicy (")	108
Tinsing & Fitting (Voc.)	37
Sheet-Metalwork (")	63
Carpentry (")	58
Dressmaking (")	61
Secretarial (")	109
	<u>610</u>

Workshops & Courses

Welding	8
Art Welding	3
Refrigeration	28
Refrigeration Techn. Asst. (Even.)	25
Preparatory refrigeration-design	19
Typewriter Machine Repair	14
Mechanical & Electrical Install.	17
Electricity-Techn. Asst.	17
Radio Testing	16
Fitter Electricians	17
Techn. Asst. Electrical Laborat.	43
Electricity-Techn. Asst. (Even.)	31
Techn. Asst. Electrotechnics "	18
Techn. Asst. for Automation "	4
Techn. Asst. Techn. Asst. "	26
Techn. Asst. Techn. Asst. "	29
Cutting Men's Clothes	14
Men's Ready-made Clothes	13

STUDENT BODY AS OF JANUARY 1st 1966

Technical Design (Mechanics)	19
Technical Design (Electr. Constr.)	14
Artistic Design (Evening)	13
Secretarial	22
Shorthand & Typewriting	80
Shorthand & Typewriting (Evening)	27
Bookkeeping	17
English	15
	<u>347</u>

Pre-Apprenticeship

Mechanics	20
Electricity	29
	<u>49</u>

Apprentices - Complementary Courses

Dressmaking	28
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PARIS/ECOLE DE TRAVAIL

Vocational Schools

Welding	32
Mechanics	24
	<u>56</u>

... in our ...

... to ...

... level ...

STUDENT BODY AS OF JANUARY 1st 1968

STUDENT BODY AS OF JANUARY 1st 1966

ARGENTINA

BUENOS-AIRES

<u>Electronics vocational school</u>	23	
<u>Workshops and Courses</u>		
Radio	152	
Télévision	23	
	<u>175</u>	

DOMINGUEZ

<u>Agro-mechanics vocational School</u>	8	
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Workshops and Courses

Dressmaking & Ready-made clothes	24	
Textile	4	
Embroidery	8	
	<u>36</u>	

Manual Training

8

CLARA

Workshops and Courses

Dressmaking & Ready-made clothes	23	
Shorthand and Typewriting	18	
	<u>41</u>	
	<u><u>291</u></u>	

AUSTRIA

VIENNA

Workshops and Courses

Dressmaking	26	
Machine Knitting	62	
Beautician	17	
English	30	
	<u>135</u>	
	<u><u>291</u></u>	

BELGIUM

ANTWERP

<u>Voc. School for Sewing & Cutting</u>	<u>20</u>	
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BRAZIL

RIO DE JANEIRO

Workshops & Courses

Electronics	19	
Radio	28	
Radio Repair	38	
	<u>85</u>	
	<u><u>291</u></u>	

FRANCE

PARIS/MONTREUIL

Schools

Electronics (sec.technical)	114	
Electro-technics (")	108	
Turning & Fitting (Voc.)	97	
Sheet-Metalwork (")	63	
Carpentry (")	58	
Dressmaking (")	61	
Secretarial (")	109	
	<u>610</u>	

Workshops & Courses

Welding	8	
Arc Welding	9	
Refrigeration	28	
Refrigeration Techn. Asst.(Even.)	28	
Preparatory refrigeration-design	19	
Typewriter Machine Repair	14	
Mechanical & Electrical Install.	17	
Electricity-Techn. Asst.	17	
Radio Testing	16	
Fitter Electricians	17	
Techn.Asst.Electrical Laborat.	43	
Electricity-Techn.Asst.(Even.)	31	
Techn.Asst.Electrotechnics "	16	
Techn.Asst.for Automation "	8	
Television Techn. Asst.	26	
Transistors Techn. Asst.	39	
Cutting Men's Clothes "	19	
Men's Ready-made Clothes	13	
Ladies'Ready-made Clothes	15	
Technical Design (Mechanics)	15	
Technical Design (Electr.Constr.)	14	
Artistic Design (Evening)	13	
Secretarial	22	
Shorthand & Typewriting	40	
Shorthand & Typewriting (Evening)	25	
Bookkeeping	17	
English	18	
	<u>547</u>	

Pre-Apprenticeship

Mechanics	29	
Electricity	29	
	<u>58</u>	

Apprentices - Complementary Courses

Dressmaking	28	
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PARIS/ECOLE DE TRAVAIL

Vocational Schools

Welding	52	
Mechanics	64	
	<u>116</u>	

Workshops & Courses

Fitting	12
Electronic Wiring	16
Fitter Electricians	18
Plumbing	14
	<u>60</u>

<u>Pre-Apprenticeship - Mechanics</u>	17
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Apprentices - Complementary Courses

Dressmaking	47
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<u>Apprentices supervised</u>	572
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LYONS

Vocational Schools

Fitting	47
Electro-mechanics	57
Dressmaking	17
Secretarial	55
	<u>176</u>

Workshops & Courses

Mechanical & Electrical Install.	14
Technical Design	15
Industrial Lingerie	13
Secretarial	16
Bookkeeping	15
	<u>73</u>

<u>Pre-Apprenticeship-Mechanics</u>	15
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<u>Apprentices supervised</u>	70
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MARSEILLES-L. Bramson Center

Schools

Sheet-Metalwork (Voc.)	47
Electrical Installations (")	64
Ready-made Clothes (")	58
Secretarial (")	47
Electronics (sec.technical)	76
	<u>292</u>

Workshops & Courses

Fitter Electricians	13
Radio Repair	15
Men's clothing manufacture	15
Plumbing	13
Mathematics	8
Secretarial	15
	<u>79</u>

Pre-Apprenticeship-Mechanics

	22
<u>Apprentices supervised</u>	74

STRASBOURG

Vocational Schools

General Class	37
Fitting	19
Electrical Installations	25
Electronics	26
	<u>107</u>

<u>Apprentices supervised</u>	18
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TOULOUSE

<u>Electro-technics vocational School</u>	50
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Workshops & Courses

Mechanical & Electrical Install.	15
Radio & Television Repair	16
Industrial Dressmaking	12
Bookkeeping	16
Shorthand & Typewriting	20
	<u>79</u>

<u>Pre-Apprenticeship-Electricity</u>	21
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3131

HOLLAND

AMSTERDAM-Workshops

Leather Work (Occup. Therapy)	7
Toy-making (Occup. Therapy)	21
	<u>28</u>
<u>Manual Training</u>	89

APELDOORN

Workshop-Weaving	20
	<u>137</u>

INDIA

BOMBAY

Vocational Schools

Mechanics General Classes	21
Turning	25
Draughtsmen	20
	<u>66</u>
<u>Preparatory classe</u>	12

Courses

Turning	7
Fitting	18
Drawing	8
	<u>33</u>

<u>Manual Training</u>	124
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235

IRAN

TEHERAN

Vocational Schools

General classes	80
Mechanics	34
Auto-mechanics	41
Electrical Install.	41
Cutting and Sewing	150
Secretarial	79
	<u>425</u>

TOTALS

30	Electric-technics vocational School
	Workshops & Courses
12	Mechanical & Electrical Installs.
18	Radio & Television Repair
13	Industrial Dressmaking
18	Bookbinding
30	Shorthand & Typewriting
98	
31	Pre-Apprenticeship-Electrical
3191	

HOLLAND

	AAMSTERDAM-Workshops
7	Leather Work (Occup. Therapy)
24	Tov-making (Occup. Therapy)
31	
38	Manual Training

APRILDOORN

20	Workshop-Weaving
137	

INDIA

	BOMBAY
	Vocational Schools
31	Mechanics & Metal Classes
25	Training
30	Drummers
86	
12	Preparatory classes
	Courses
7	Training
18	Printing
8	Drawing
33	
134	Manual Training
232	

IRAN

	TEHRAN
	Vocational Schools
30	General classes
34	Mechanics
41	Auto-mechanics
41	Electrical Installs.
100	Cutting and Sewing
78	Secretarial
428	

12	Printing
18	Electronic Wiring
18	Filter Electricians
14	Plumbing
60	

Pre-Apprenticeship - Mechanics

17	Apprentices - Completion
	Early Courses
44	Dressmaking
372	Apprentices supervised

LYONS

	Vocational Schools
47	Printing
37	Electro-mechanics
17	Dressmaking
35	Secretarial
176	

Workshops & Courses

14	Mechanical & Electrical Installs.
15	Technical Design
13	Industrial Linotype
18	Secretarial
18	Bookbinding
78	

Pre-Apprenticeship-Mechanics

12	Apprentices supervised
70	

MARSEILLE-L. Thomas Center

	Schools
47	Short-Metalwork (Voc.)
64	Electrical Installations (")
28	Ready-made Clothes (")
47	Secretarial (")
18	Electronics (sec. technical)
292	

Workshops & Courses

12	Filter Electricians
15	Radio Repair
15	Men's-clothing manufacture
18	Plumbing
8	Mathematics
16	Secretarial
78	

Pre-Apprenticeship-Mechanics

32	Apprentices supervised
74	

STRASBOURG

	Vocational Schools
37	General Class
19	Printing
25	Electrical Installations
28	Electronics
107	
18	Apprentices supervised

TEHERAN (continued)

Technical Secondary Schools

General classes	68
Toolmaking	34
Refrigeration	31
Electro-mechanics	39
Industrial Drawing	34
	<hr/>
	206

Workshops & Courses

Mechanics (Tibetans)	15
Dressmaking (Impr.)	20
Cutting & Sewing (for adults)	20
Hairdressing	12
	<hr/>
	67

Manual Training

	1284
	<hr/>
	1982
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ISRAEL

TEL-AVIV

A. SYNGALOWSKI CENTER

Schools

General Mechanics (sec. techn)	240
Die Making (")	22
Precision Mechanics (")	128
Electro-mechanics (")	148
Radio-electronics (")	146
Electro-mechanics (Technicum)	138
Radio-electronics (")	177
Techn. Asst. for Telephone services (Vocational)	84
	<hr/>
	1083

Workshops & Courses

Mechanics	18
Radio	109
Electricity	33
Electricity Advanced	36
Electrical Installations	126
Technical Drawing	67
Construction Drawing	102
Electronics (Technion)	52
Design & interior decoration (Tech)	102
Technical Drawing (Technion)	43
	<hr/>
	688

Institute for the Training of Technicians, Instructors & Foremen

Technicians-Mechanics	505
Instructors- " "	241
Foremen - " "	30
Foremen - Building	24
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	800

TEL-AVIV

Schools

Ready-made Clothes (Sec. Techn.)	105
Fashions Trades Seminar	57
Dressmaking (Vocational)	66
Hairdressing (")	32
	<hr/>
	260

Course

Fashion Design	18
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TEL-AVIV, J. SHAPIRO CENTER

Apprentices-Complementary Courses

Mechanics	523
Locksmithy	242
Tinsmith	146
Electricity	358
Auto-Electricity	173
Refrigeration	61
Carpentry	349
Printing	206
Dressmaking	136
Shoemaking	20
	<hr/>
	2214

Pre-Apprenticeship

Locksmithy	128
Electricity	58
Carpentry	22
Printing	22
	<hr/>
	230

NATANYA -D. LVOVITCH CENTER

Schools

General Classes	188
Mechanics (Vocational)	50
Ship mechanics (")	28
Carpentry (")	93
Hotel Trades (")	75
Electromechanics (sec. techn)	154
Radio-Electronics " "	123
Agromechanics " "	132
Technical Drawing " "	43
Constr. Drawing " "	44
Mechanics precision Apparatuses " "	62
Training of reception clerks and Chief stewards for the hotel industry (Sec. techn)	17
	<hr/>
	1009

Workshops & Courses for Africans

Mechanics	24
Electricity	15
Carpentry	11
Agro-mechanics	12
	<hr/>
	62

TEL-AVIV	
Ready-made Clothes (Sec. Techn.)	105
Fashion Trades Seminar	57
Dressmaking (Vocational)	66
Hairstressing (")	32
260	
Courses	
Fashion Design	18
TEL-AVIV L. SHAPIRO CENTER	
Apprentices-Compis-	
mentary Courses	
Mechanics	253
Locksmithy	242
Tinsmith	146
Electricity	262
Auto-Electricity	173
Refrigeration	81
Carpentry	249
Printing	202
Dressmaking	126
Shoemaking	20
1214	
Pre-Apprenticeship	
Locksmithy	136
Electricity	56
Carpentry	22
Printing	22
236	
NATANA - D. LVOVITCH CENTER	
Schools	
General Classes	188
Mechanics (Vocational)	59
Ship mechanics (")	28
Carpentry (")	83
Hotel Trades (")	75
Electromechanics (sec. techn.)	154
Radio-Electronics	123
"	123
Agronomics	43
Technical Drawing	44
Constr. Drawing	44
Mechanics precision Apparatus	62
Training of reception clerks and	
Chief stewards for the hotel in-	
dustry (Sec. techn.)	17
1008	
Workshops & Courses for Airman	
Mechanics	24
Electricity	12
Carpentry	11
Agro-mechanics	12
49	

TEHERAN (continued)	
Technical Secondary Schools	
General classes	68
Toolmaking	24
Refrigeration	31
Electro-mechanics	38
Industrial Drawing	24
206	
Workshops & Courses	
Mechanics (Tibetans)	18
Dressmaking (Impor.)	20
Cutting & Sewing (for adults)	20
Hairstressing	12
67	
Manual Training	
Mechanics	1282
Locksmithy	1882
Tinsmith	146
Electricity	262
Auto-Electricity	173
Refrigeration	81
Carpentry	249
Printing	202
Dressmaking	126
Shoemaking	20
1082	
TEL-AVIV	
A. SYNGALOWSKI CENTER	
Schools	
General Mechanics (sec. techn.)	240
Die Making (")	22
Precision Mechanics (")	128
Electro-mechanics (")	148
Radio-electronics (")	146
Electro-mechanics (Technicum)	138
Radio-electronics (")	177
Techn. Ass't. for Telephone net-	
works (Vocational)	64
1082	
Workshops & Courses	
Mechanics	18
Radio	109
Electricity	23
Electricity Advanced	26
Electrical Installations	128
Technical Drawing	67
Construction Drawing	102
Electronics (Technon)	52
Design & Interior decoration (Tech)	102
Technical Drawing (Technon)	43
688	
Institute for the Training of	
Technicians, Instructors &	
Foremen	
Technicians-Mechanics	202
Instructors	241
Foremen	20
Foremen - Building	24
800	

GIVATAYIM

Schools

Machines Constr. (Technicum)	255
Refrigeration (")	33
Building (")	291
Mining (")	4
Paper Industry (")	4
Optician (")	24
Mechanics (Vocational)	108
Constr. Drawing (Sec. Techn.)	184
	<hr/>
	903

JERUSALEM

Schools

Mechanics (Vocational)	87
Mechanics (Sec. Techn)	108
Die making (")	22
Auto-mechanics (")	93
Radio-Electronics (")	158
	<hr/>
	468

Institute for the training of Technicians, Instructors & Foremen

Technicians - Mechanics	15
" - Electronics	15
" - Building	19
Instructors - Mechanics	20
" - Auto-mechanics	22
Foremen - Mechanics	13
	<hr/>
	104

Workshops & Courses

Mechanics	12
Welding	10
Auto-mechanics (Vocational)	37
Electricity	43
Radio (Pre-Vocational)	35
Building	60
Bookkeeping	15
Electronics for Afro-Asian	15
	<hr/>
	227

Apprentices-Complementary Courses

Mechanics	167
Locksmithy	155
Electro-mechanics	113
Carpentry	124
Dressmaking	74
Printing	74
Sanitary Installations	57
Hairdressing	58
	<hr/>
	822

REHOVOT

Secondary Technical Schools

Locksmithy (General Classes)	131
Mechanics	117
Auto-mechanics	91
Electronics	66
	<hr/>
	405

KFAR-AVRAHAM

Secondary technical schools

Mechanics	195
Electro-mechanics	32
	<hr/>
	227

RAMAT-GAN

Schools

Mechanics (Sec. Techn)	40
Electro-mechanics (")	39
Textiles (")	148
Dressmaking (")	81
Interior Decoration (")	89
Bacteriology (")	73
Industrial Chemistry (")	115
Secretarial (")	47
Textile (Vocational)	50
Carpentry (")	151
	<hr/>
	833

Workshops & Courses

Work Clothes	17
Textile (Blind)	6
	<hr/>
	23

RAMLE

Vocational Schools

Dressmaking	66
Domestic Science	66
	<hr/>
	132

BENE BERAK

Schools

Dressmaking (Vocational)	68
Domestic Science (")	56
Constr. Drawing (Sec. Techn)	37
	<hr/>
	161

HERZLIA

Schools

Locksmithy (General Classes)	105
Mechanics (Vocational)	41
Electro-mechanics (")	27
Constr. Drawing (Sec. Techn)	33
	<hr/>
	206

AFULA

Schools

General Classes	91
Mechanics (Vocational)	86
Electro-mechanics (Voc.)	19
Locksmithy (Pre-Vocational)	77
Dressmaking (Pre-Vocational)	111
	<hr/>
	384

GIVATAYIM

Schools	
Mechanics Course (Technical)	225
Refrigeration	33
Building	291
Mining	4
Paper Industry	4
Optician	34
Mechanics (Vocational)	108
Course: Drawing (Sec. Techn.)	184
Total	903

JERUSALEM

Schools	
Mechanics (Vocational)	87
Mechanics (Sec. Techn.)	108
The making	32
Auto-mechanics	88
Radio-Electronics	188

Institutes for the training of Technicians, Instructors & Foremen

Technicians - Mechanics	15
" - Electronics	18
" - Building	18
Instructors - Mechanics	20
" - Auto-mechanics	23
Foremen - Mechanics	13
Total	104

Workshops & Courses

Mechanics	10
Welding	10
Auto-mechanics	37
Electricity	43
Radio	35
Building	80
Bookkeeping	15
Electronics for Auto-Artist	15
Total	327

Apprentices - Complex & Intensive Courses

Mechanics	197
Locksmithy	185
Electro-mechanics	113
Carpentry	128
Dressmaking	74
Printing	74
Sanitary installations	57
Hairdressing	52
Total	833

REHOVOT

Secondary Technical Schools	
Locksmithy (General Classes)	131
Mechanics	147
Auto-mechanics	81
Electronics	81
Total	402

REAR-AVRANAM

Secondary technical schools	
Mechanics	100
Electric-mechanics	32
Total	237

RAMAT-GAN

Schools	
Mechanics (Sec. Techn.)	40
Electric-mechanics	30
Textiles	148
Dressmaking	31
Interior Decoration	89
Bacteriology	75
Industrial Chemistry	115
Bacteriology	47
Textiles (Vocational)	60
Carpentry	151
Total	837

Workshops & Courses

Work Classes	17
Textiles (Blind)	9
Total	26

RAMLE

Vocational Schools	
Dressmaking	88
Domestic Science	88
Total	182

REBE BERSA

Schools	
Dressmaking (Vocational)	88
Domestic Science (")	88
Course: Drawing (Sec. Techn.)	37
Total	191

HERZLIA

Schools	
Locksmithy (General Classes)	105
Mechanics (Vocational)	41
Electric-mechanics (")	37
Course: Drawing (Sec. Techn.)	19
Total	204

AFULA

Schools	
General Classes	81
Mechanics (Vocational)	86
Electric-mechanics (Voc.)	19
Locksmithy (Pre-Vocational)	77
Dressmaking (Pre-Vocational)	111
Total	384

HOLON

Schools

Mechanics (Sec. Techn.)	80	
Die making (")	24	
Auto-mechanics (")	70	
Radio-electronics (")	39	
Technical Secretarial (Vocational)	29	
Mechanics (")	257	
		499

ASHQUELON

Vocational Schools

Mechanics	109	
Electro-mechanics	30	
Mechanics (relig.)	50	
		189

Apprentices - Complementary Courses

Mechanics	93	
Locksmithy	157	
Electricity	37	
Carpentry	62	
		349

KIRYAT BIALIK

Schools

Mechanics (Vocational)	52	
Constr. Drawing (Sec. Techn)	20	
		72

LOD

Schools

Mechanics (Vocational)	141	
Mechanics for relig. (")	20	
Carpentry (Pre-Vocational)	46	
Dressmaking (")	33	
		240

KEFAR-ATA

Pre-Vocational Schools

Locksmithy	51	
Dressmaking	60	
		111

MAGDIEL

Vocational Schools

General Classes	146	
Mechanics	61	
Electronics	55	
Domestic Science	57	
		319

KEFAR SAVA

Schools

Locksmithy (General Classes)	154	
Mechanics (Vocational)	81	
Instrument Making (Sec. Techn.)	44	
Electro-Mechanics (Vocational)	63	
Constr. Drawing (Sec. Techn.)	23	
Technical Secretarial (Vocational)	38	
		403

NAZARETH

Vocational Mechanics School	98
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HAIFA

Sec. Techn. Chemistry School	58
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HAIFA - J. ORLEANS GAYL CENTER

Apprentices - Complementary Courses

Mechanics	136	
Locksmithy	224	
Electricity	226	
Dental Techn.	9	
Carpentry	107	
Dressmaking	202	
Printing	38	
Hotel Trades	22	
Hairdressing	114	
		1078

Pre-Apprenticeship

Locksmithy	29	
Electricity	22	
Carpentry	15	
		66

BEER SHEVA

Sec. Techn. Chemistry School	82
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EIN HAROD

Sec. Techn. Agromechanics School	55
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KIRJATH IEARIM

<u>School for backward Children</u>	
Locksmithy	24

ZOFYA

Dressmaking vocational School for delinquent girls	14
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KAPAR SAVA		BOLON	
<u>Schools</u>		<u>Schools</u>	
124	Locksmithy (General Classes)	80	Mechanics (Sec. Techn.)
81	Mechanics (Vocational)	34	Die making
44	Instrument Making (Sec. Techn.)	70	Auto-mechanics
83	Electro-Mechanics (Vocational)	33	Radio-electronics
33	Const. Drawing (Sec. Techn.)	59	Technical Secretarial (Vocational)
33	Technical Secretarial (Vocational)	237	Mechanics
<u>403</u>		<u>499</u>	
<u>MAZARITH</u>		<u>ASHQUELON</u>	
82	Vocational Mechanics School	<u>Vocational Schools</u>	
<u>HAIYA</u>		108	Mechanics
55	Sec. Techn. Chemistry School	30	Electro-mechanics
		<u>50</u>	Mechanics (relig.)
		<u>158</u>	
<u>HAIYA - J. ORLEANS GAYL CENTER</u>		<u>Apprentices - Compis-mentary Courses</u>	
	<u>Apprentices - Compis-mentary Courses</u>	82	Mechanics
130	Mechanics	137	Locksmithy
134	Locksmithy	37	Electricity
338	Electricity	<u>82</u>	Carpentry
9	Dental Techn.	<u>343</u>	
107	Carpentry	<u>KIRYAT BIALIK</u>	
302	Drummaking	<u>Schools</u>	
88	Printing	52	Mechanics (Vocational)
53	Hard Trades	<u>50</u>	Const. Drawing (Sec. Techn.)
<u>114</u>	Hardworking	<u>12</u>	
<u>1078</u>		<u>LOD</u>	
	<u>Pre-Apprenticeship</u>	<u>Schools</u>	
30	Locksmithy	341	Mechanics (Vocational)
23	Electricity	30	Mechanics for relig. (-)
<u>15</u>	Carpentry	44	Carpentry (Pre-Vocational)
<u>68</u>		<u>33</u>	Dressmaking
		<u>280</u>	
<u>BEER SHEVA</u>		<u>KAPAR-ATA</u>	
82	Sec. Techn. Chemistry School	<u>Pre-Vocational Schools</u>	
		31	Locksmithy
		<u>80</u>	Dressmaking
		<u>111</u>	
<u>BIN-HAROD</u>		<u>MAGDIEL</u>	
52	Sec. Techn. Automobiles School	<u>Vocational Schools</u>	
		143	General Classes
		81	Mechanics
		<u>55</u>	Electronics
		<u>55</u>	Domestic Science
		<u>318</u>	
<u>KIRIATH YERIM</u>			
	School for backward Children		
24	Locksmithy		
<u>KOTYA</u>			
	Dressmaking vocational School for delinquent girls		
14			

FACTORY VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS

<u>HAIFA</u> - Mechanics	85
<u>HOLON</u> - Mechanics	44
Electricity	17
Complementary Dressmaking Course	61

<u>LOD</u> - Mechanics	166
<u>PETAH TIQVA</u> - Mechanics	27
<u>TEL-AVIV</u> - Mechanics	45

SCHOOLS IN YESHIVOT

<u>AHUZZAT NAFTALI</u> - Mechanics (Voc.)	65
<u>AZATA</u> - Mechanics (Sec. Techn.)	126

<u>GAN-YAVNE</u>	
Mechanics (sec. techn.)	115
Die making (")	14
Carpentry (Vocational)	30
	159

<u>HEREV LEET</u> - Mechanics (Sec. Techn.)	54
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JERUSALEM (Boys Town)

Secondary Technical Schools

Mechanics	151
Electronics	66
Carpentry	89
Printing	33
	339

JERUSALEM (Beit Yaacov)

Dressmaking (Sec. Techn.)	116
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<u>KEFAR ATA</u> - Mechanics (Voc.)	112
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<u>KEFAR CITRIN</u> - Mechanics (Sec. Techn.)	268
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KEFAR HABAD

Mechanics (Vocational)	65
Carpentry (Sec. Techn.)	110
Printing (")	107
	282

KFAR HABAD (Beit Rivka)

Dressmaking	149
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MIRON (Bnei Aqiba)

Agro-mechanics (Vocational)	50
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PETAH TIQVA (Beit-Bluma)

Dressmaking (Vocational)	145
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REHOVOT (Porat Yosef)

Mechanics (Vocational)	91
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SEDE ELIYAHU

Agromechanics (Sec. Techn.)	54
Domestic Science (")	45
	99

SHAFIR

Auto-Mechanics (Sec. Techn.)	51
Agromechanics (")	55
Dressmaking (")	114
Carpentry (Vocational)	36
	256

<u>NEHALIM</u> - Mechanics (Voc.)	83
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SDEH-HEMED

Electromechanics (Vocational)	39
	17,733

ITALY

ROME

<u>Vocational Schools</u>	
Electro-mechanics	50
Electronics	62
Secretarial	63
	175

Course

Bookkeeping for Girls	13
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Complementary Courses

Mechanics	75
Forge (Iron-works)	30
Electricity	15
Electro-mechanics	30
Dressmaking	45
Selling	15
	210

Courses for Refugees

Electrical Installations	11
Dressmaking	20
Bookkeeping	16
English	285
	332

Manual Training

	125
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MILAN

<u>Vocational Schools</u>	
Mechanics	26
Television	39
Technical Drawing	38
	103

Course

Drawing Advanced (Evening)	14
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Complementary Courses

Mechanics	48
Electromechanics	35
Radio-mechanics	20
Plumbing	15
	118

Manual Training

	303
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FACTORY VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS

HAIFA - Mechanics	85
HOLON - Mechanics	44
Electricity	17
<u>LOD - Mechanics</u>	<u>160</u>
<u>BETH TQVA - Mechanics</u>	<u>37</u>
<u>TEL-AVIV - Mechanics</u>	<u>43</u>

SCHOOLS IN YESHIVOT

<u>ARUZAT KAPALI - Mechanics (Voc.)</u>	<u>65</u>
<u>AZATA - Mechanics (Sec. Techn.)</u>	<u>126</u>

GAN-YAVNE

Mechanics (sec. techn.)	118
Die making ()	14
Carpentry (Vocational)	50
<u>180</u>	

<u>HERV LEHT - Mechanics (Sec. Techn.)</u>	<u>84</u>
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JERUSALEM (Boys Town)
Secondary Technical Schools

Mechanics	181
Electronics	68
Carpentry	58
Printing	33
<u>338</u>	

JERUSALEM (Seth Yacov)

<u>Dressmaking (Sec. Techn.)</u>	<u>116</u>
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KEPAR ATA - Mechanics (Voc.)

<u>KEPAR CETRIN-Mechanics (Sec. Techn.)</u>	<u>368</u>
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KEPAR HABAD

Mechanics (Vocational)	85
Carpentry (Sec. Techn.)	110
Printing ()	107
<u>282</u>	

KEPAR HABAD (Seth Hivka)

<u>Dressmaking</u>	<u>149</u>
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BERON (Bnei Acha)

<u>Agro-mechanics (Vocational)</u>	<u>50</u>
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BETH TQVA (Seth-Barna)

<u>Dressmaking (Vocational)</u>	<u>142</u>
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BEHOVOT (Bnei Yacov)

<u>Mechanics (Vocational)</u>	<u>81</u>
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SEDE ELIYAHU

<u>Agromechanics (Sec. Techn.)</u>	<u>24</u>
<u>Domestic Science</u>	<u>48</u>
<u>90</u>	

SHAFIR

Auto-Mechanics (Sec. Techn.)	51
Agromechanics ()	55
Dressmaking ()	114
Carpentry (Vocational)	38
<u>258</u>	

REHAIM - Mechanics (Voc.)

<u>SEEN-HEMED</u>	<u>83</u>
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Electromechanics (Vocational)

<u>11 128</u>	
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ITALY

ROME

Vocational Schools	50
Electro-mechanics	63
Electronics	63
Secretarial	63
<u>178</u>	

Course

<u>Bookkeeping for Girls</u>	<u>13</u>
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Complementary Courses

Mathematics	75
Pages (Iron-works)	30
Electricity	18
Electro-mechanics	30
Dressmaking	48
Sewing	18
<u>110</u>	

Courses for Helpers

Electrical Installations	11
Dressmaking	30
Bookkeeping	18
English	368
<u>332</u>	

Manual Training

<u>153</u>	
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MILAN

Vocational Schools	38
Mechanics	38
Television	38
Technical Drawing	38
<u>152</u>	

Course

<u>Drawing Advanced (Evening)</u>	<u>14</u>
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Complementary Courses

Mechanics	48
Electromechanics	32
Radio-mechanics	50
Printing	12
<u>142</u>	

Manual Training

<u>302</u>	
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GENOA - Course for Refugees

English Language 38

LEGHORN

Dressmaking Course 16
 Complementary Dressmaking Course 65
 81
 1512

MOROCCO

CASABLANCA/AIN SEBAA

Vocational Schools
 General Classes 189
 Mechanics 93
 Electricity 69
 Construction Drawing 49
 400

Brevets

Mechanics 17
 Radio 13
 30

CASABLANCA/VAL D'ANFA

Vocational Schools
 Sewing and Cutting 45
 Ready-made Clothes 29
 Beautician 50
 Industrial Chemistry 83
 Secretarial 76
 283

Preparatory Classes 68

Cours secretarial 22

CASABLANCA -Pre-Apprenticeship 106

Apprentices - Comple-
mentary Courses

Elementary Courses 18
 Advanced Courses 25
 43

Apprentices supervised

Institute for the Deaf 48

Manual training 34

SAFI- Manual training 73

MEKNES- Manual training 53

KENITRA- Manual training 111

FES- Manual training 109
 1453

POLAND

WROCLAW

Workshops & Courses

General mechanics 14
 Electro-technics 22
 Radio-Television 30
 Sewing and Cutting 67
 Knitting-Weaving 15
 Bookkeeping 12
 Prep. Course for Aptitude Certificate 12
 Preparatory Course Baccalaureate 17

189

Industrial Apprentices

84

Manual Training

90

WARSAW

Workshop & Courses

Electrotechnics 16
 Radio-Television 10
 Sewing and Cutting 23
 Dressmaking 12
 Knitting 13
 Safety and Hygiene 61
 Bookkeeping 12
 Secretarial 30
 177

Industrial Apprentices

8

Manual Training

88

WALBRZYCH

Knitting Course 13

Industrial Apprentices 31

Manual Training 27

LODZ

Workshops and Courses

Radio-television 14
 Leatherwork 15
 Preparatory Course Econom. Tech-
 nicum 18
 Plastic Proficiency 17

64

Industrial Apprentices

3

Manual training

48

SCZECIN

Workshop & Courses

Safety and Hygiene Course 33
 Industrial Apprentices 13
 Manual Training 55

DZIERZONIOW

Knitting Workshop	14
Industrial Apprentices	7
Manual Training	14

LEGNICA

Radio-television	12
Technical Drawing	14
Hairdressing	20
Preparatory Course-Elementary Certif.	20
	<u>66</u>

Industrial Apprentices

34

Manual Training

59

ZARY

Sewing & Cutting Course	16
Industrial Apprentices	4
Manual Training	41

SWIDNICA

Industrial Apprentices	8
Manual Training	14

BIELAWA

Sewing Workshop	15
Manual Training	10

KATOWICE

Industrial Apprentices	4
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BYTOM

<u>Workshops & Courses</u>	
Prep. Course-Aptitude Certificate for Tailors	21
Leatherwork	10
	<u>31</u>

Industrial Apprentices

6

GLIWICE

Industrial Apprentices	3
Manual Training	15

CZESTOCHOWA

Prep. Course for Aptitude Certificate in leatherwork	18
Manual Training	46
	<u>64</u>
	<u>1348</u>

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TUNISIA

TUNIS

Vocational Schools

<u>General Classes</u>	100
Auto-mechanics	30
Turning	27
Electricity	42
Dressmaking	62
Hydraulics	30
	<u>291</u>

Brevets

Industrial Drawing	15
Mechanics	6
	<u>21</u>

Workshops & Courses for Adults

Welding (evening)	18
Cutting (evening)	36
Advanced Sewing	14
Construction Drawing (Evening)	24
	<u>92</u>

Pre-Apprenticeship-Mechanics

48

Apprentices-Complementary Courses - Dressmaking

20

Apprentices supervised

141

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613

URUGUAY

MONTEVIDEO

Workshops & Courses

Refrigeration & Air conditioning	13
Radio & Television	75
Dressmaking & Ready-made Clothes	19
Bookkeeping	54
	<u>161</u>

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U. S. A.

NEW-YORK-BRAMSON ORT TRADE SCHOOL

Workshops & Courses

Electric Power Sewing Machine Operation	101
Pattern-making	24
Cutting	25
	<u>150</u>

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CENTRAL INSTITUTE
ANIERES

Cadre Training for Education and Industrie	69
IDEM (Evening Course)	7
Training of technical teachers for Guinea and Mali	57
Cadre Training for technical Education for Iranians	15
Pupils - Instructors	<u>2</u>
	<u>150</u> =====

SOUTH AFRICA

Plastic Course	20
Apprentices supervised	<u>180</u>
	<u>200</u> =====

RECAPITULATION

ARGENTINA	291
AUSTRIA	135
BELGIUM	20
BRAZIL	85
FRANCE	3131
HOLLAND	137
INDIA	235
IRAN	1982
ISRAEL	17733
ITALY	1512
MOROCCO	1453
POLAND	1348
TUNISIA	613
URUGUAY	161
U. S. A.	150
CENTRAL INSTITUTE/ANIERES	150
SOUTH AFRICA	<u>200</u>
	<u>29336</u> =====

SOUTH AFRICA

30	Phatic Course	88
180	Apprenticeship supervised	7
<u>210</u>		27
		18
		<u>2</u>
		150

CENTRAL INSTITUTE AMIERS

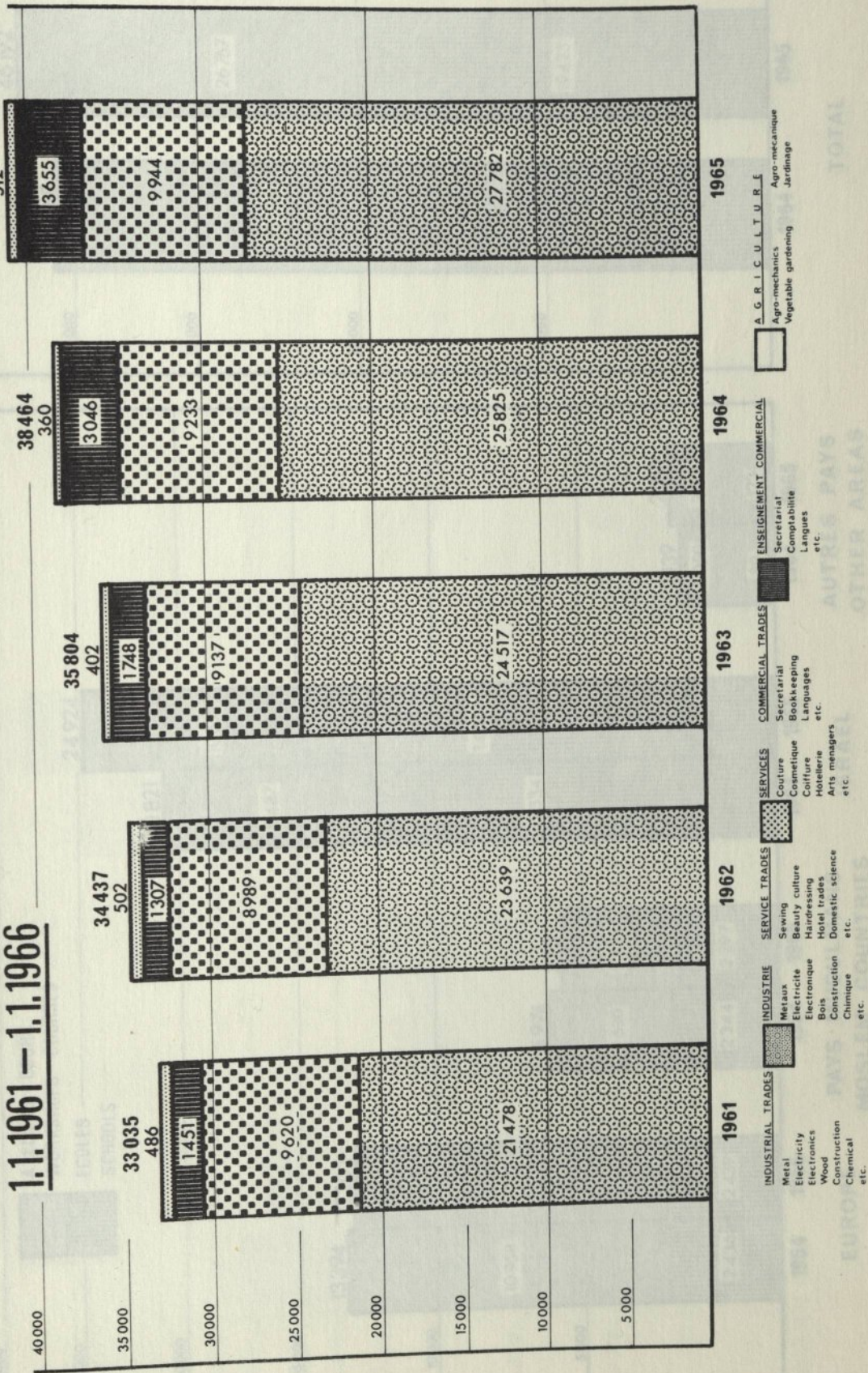
	Centre Training for Education and Industry
	IDEM (Evening Course)
	Training of technical teachers for Guinea and Mali
	Centre Training for technical Education for teachers
	Pupils - Instructors

RECAPITULATION

191	ARGENTINA
135	AUSTRIA
50	BELGIUM
85	BRAZIL
2131	FRANCE
137	HOLLAND
235	INDIA
1933	IRAN
1733	ISRAEL
1512	ITALY
1468	MOROCCO
1348	POLAND
813	TUNISIA
181	URUGUAY
150	U.S.A.
150	CENTRAL INSTITUTE AMIERS
<u>200</u>	SOUTH AFRICA
15510	

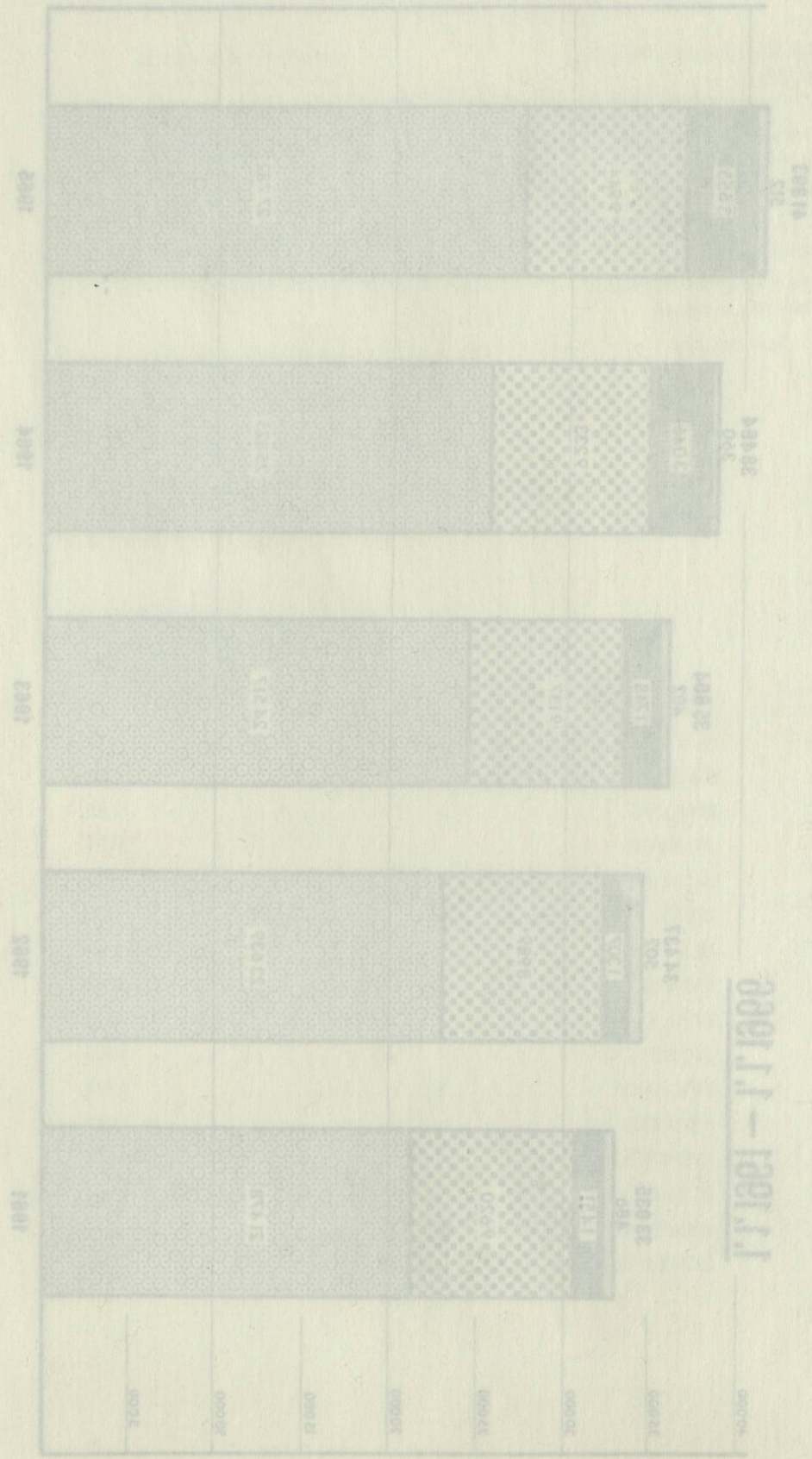
FREQUENCE PAR GROUPES DE METIERS DANS L'ENSEIGNEMENT SECONDAIRE ET F.P.A. NUMBER OF TRAINEES BY TRADE IN SECONDARY AND ADULT TRAINING

1.1.1961 - 1.1.1966



- INDUSTRIAL TRADES**
 - Metal
 - Electricity
 - Electronics
 - Wood
 - Construction
 - Chemical
 - etc.
- SERVICE TRADES**
 - Sewing
 - Beauty culture
 - Hairdressing
 - Hotel trades
 - Domestic science
 - etc.
- COMMERCIAL TRADES**
 - Secretariat
 - Bookkeeping
 - Languages
 - etc.
- ENSEIGNEMENT COMMERCIAL**
 - Secretariat
 - Comptabilité
 - Languages
 - etc.
- A.G.R.I.C.U.L.T.U.R.E.**
 - Agro-mechanics
 - Vegetable gardening
 - Jardinage

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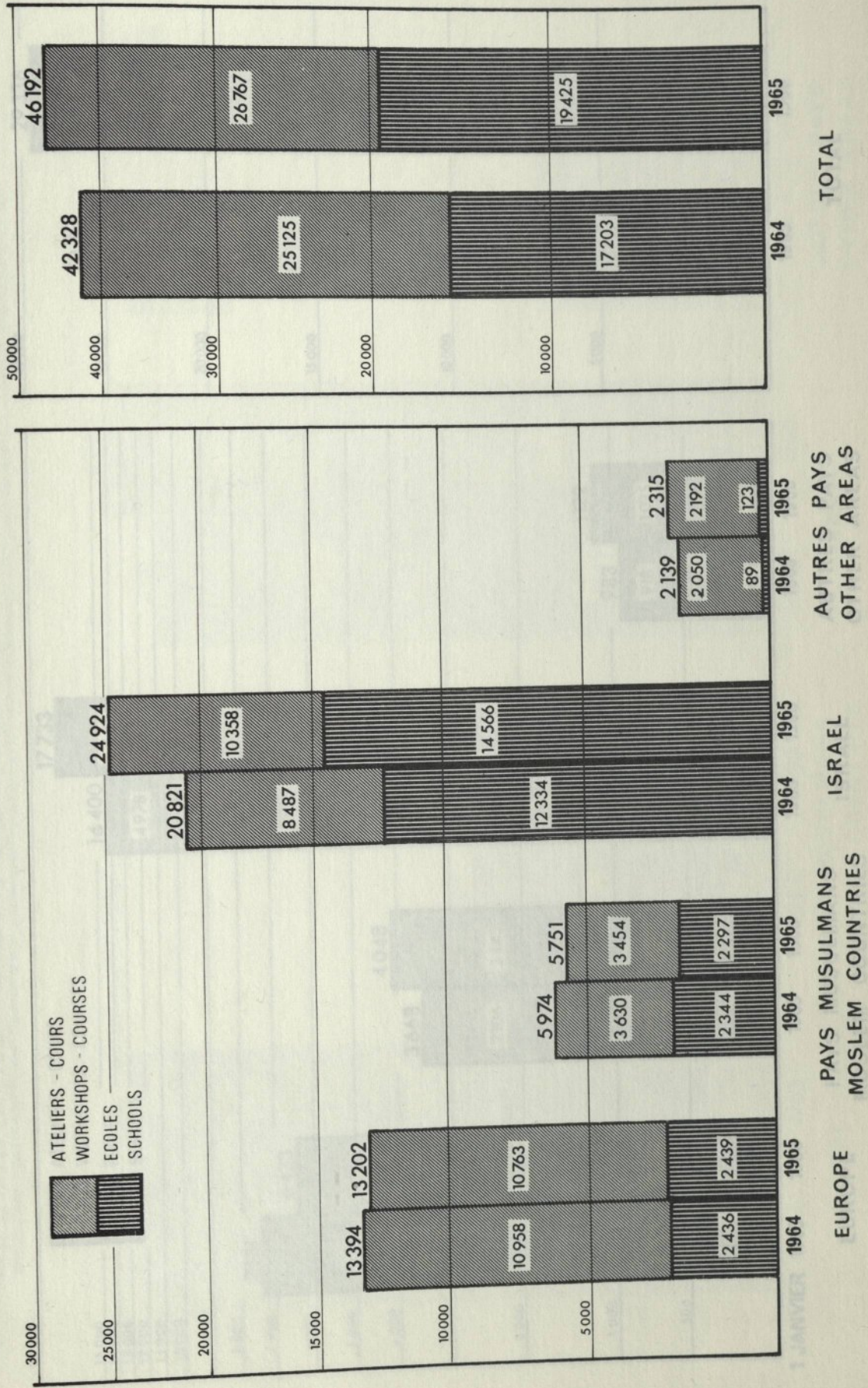


1981-1982

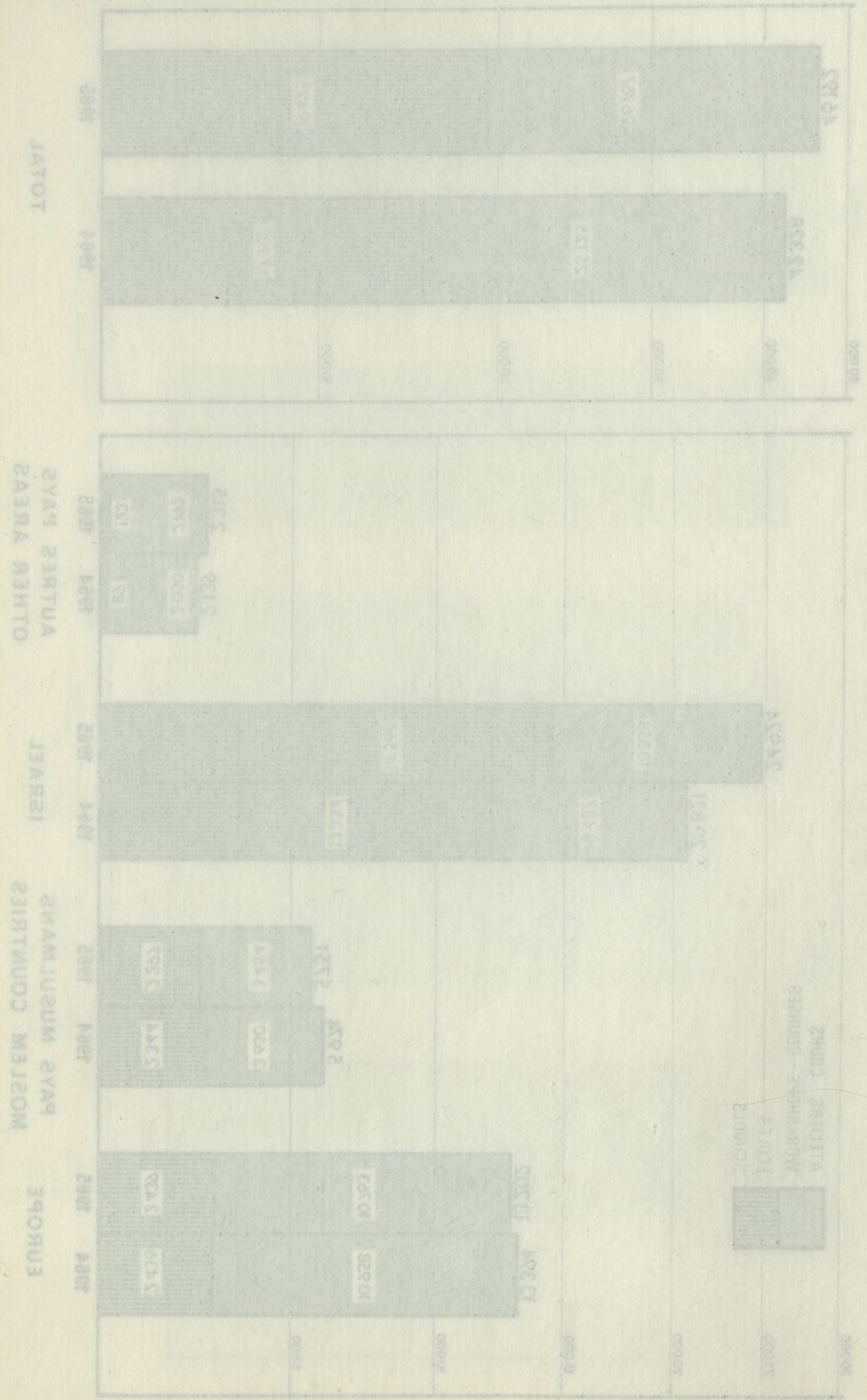
NUMBER OF TRAINEES BY TRADE IN SECONDARY AND ADULT TRAINING

ЧИСЛО ОБУЧАЕМЫХ ПО ПРОФЕССИИ В СРЕДНЕЙ И ВЗРОСЛОМ ОБРАЗОВАНИИ

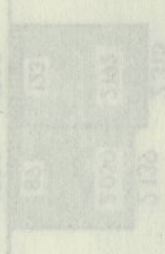
FREQUENCE TOTALE EN 1964 REPARTIE GEOGRAPHIQUEMENT
&
TOTAL NUMBER OF TRAINEES IN 1965 DISTRIBUTED GEOGRAPHICALLY



TOTAL NUMBER OF TRADES IN 1984 IN SEVENTH AND EIGHTH QUANTILES
 TOTAL TRADING FREQUENCY IN 1984 AND 1982

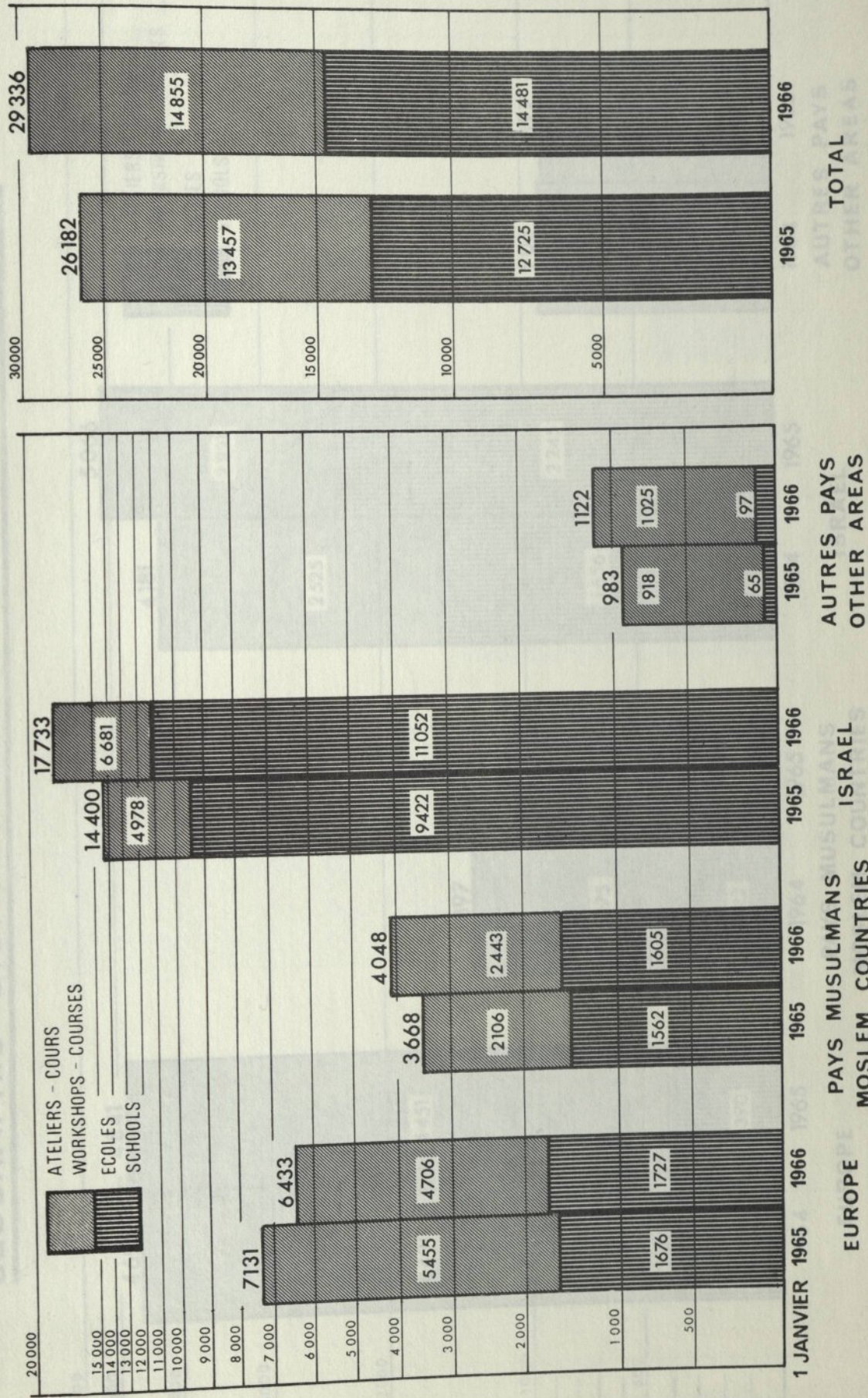


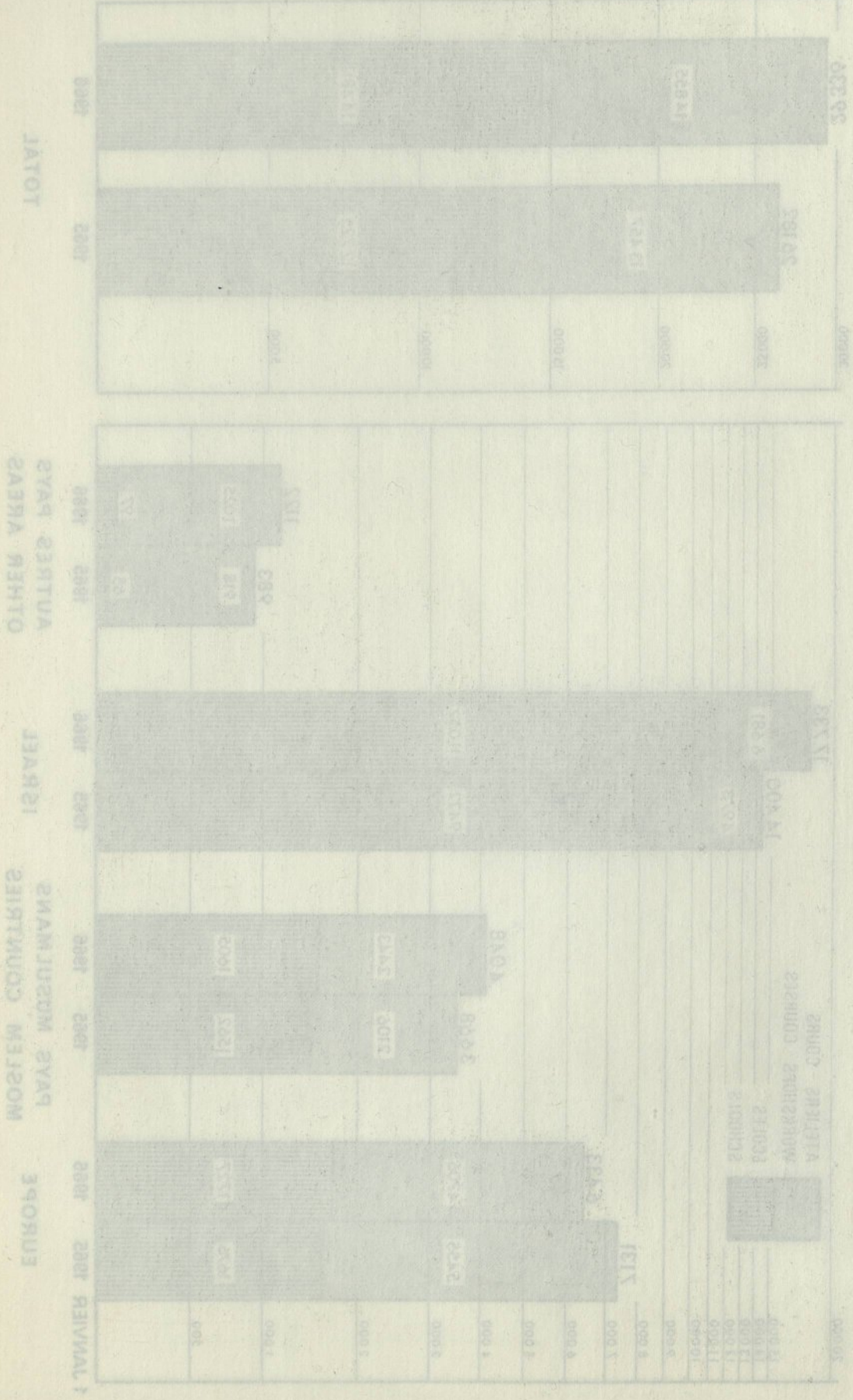
OTHER AREAS
AULIBES BVAZ



REPARTITION GEOGRAPHIQUE DES ÉLÈVES DE L'ORT

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF ORT STUDENT BODY

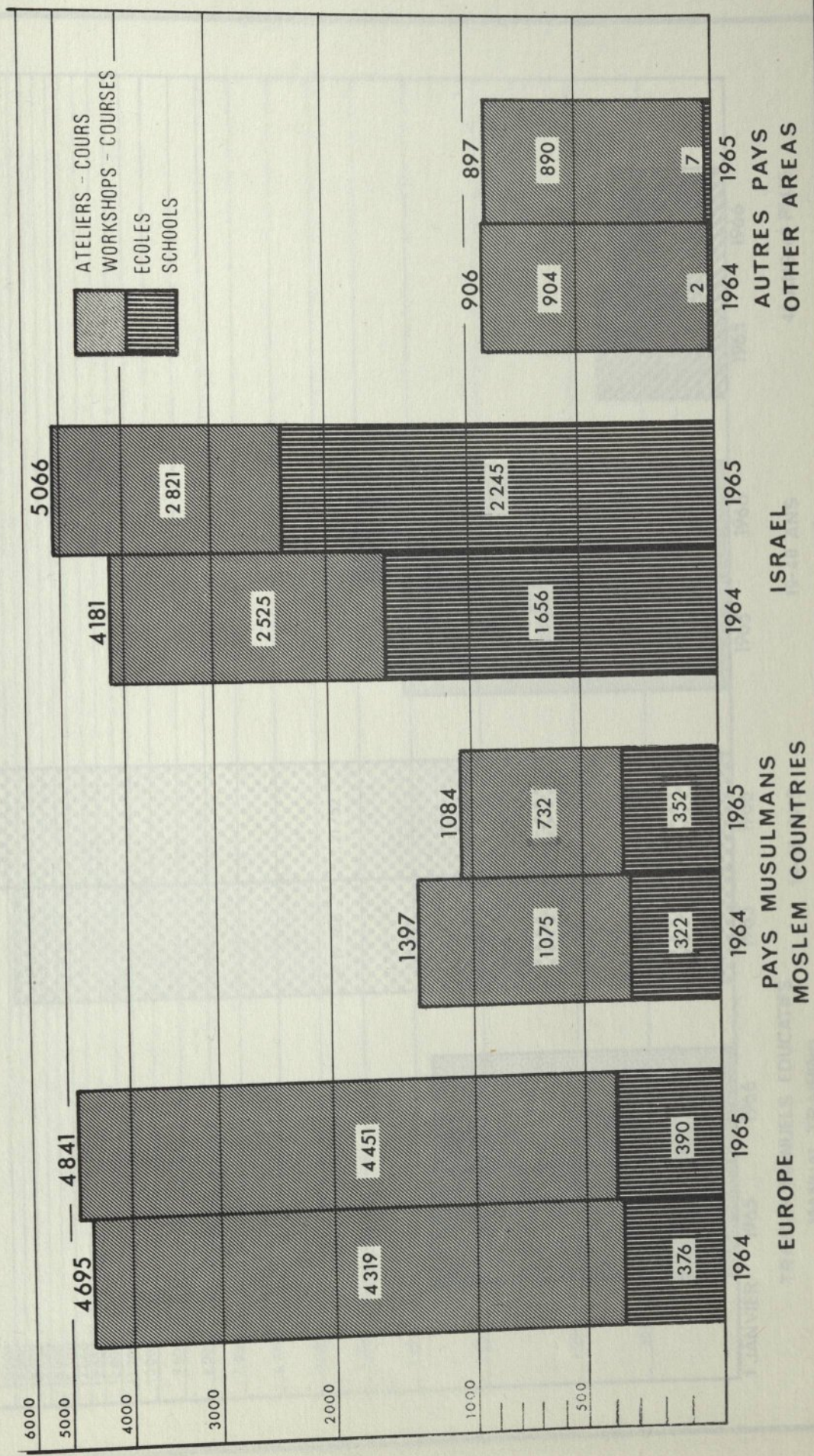




РЕСПУБЛИКАНСКОЕ УЧЕБНО-НАУЧНО-МЕТОДИЧЕСКОЕ ЦЕНТРАЛЬНОЕ УЧЕБНО-МЕТОДИЧЕСКОЕ ПОСОБИЕ
 ПО ОБУЧЕНИЮ В СРЕДНИХ ОБЩЕОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНЫХ ШКОЛАХ
 ПО КУРСУ «МАТЕМАТИКА»

REPARTITION GEOGRAPHIQUE DES DIPLOMÉS DE L'ORT EN 1964 & 1965

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF ORT GRADUATES IN 1964 & 1965

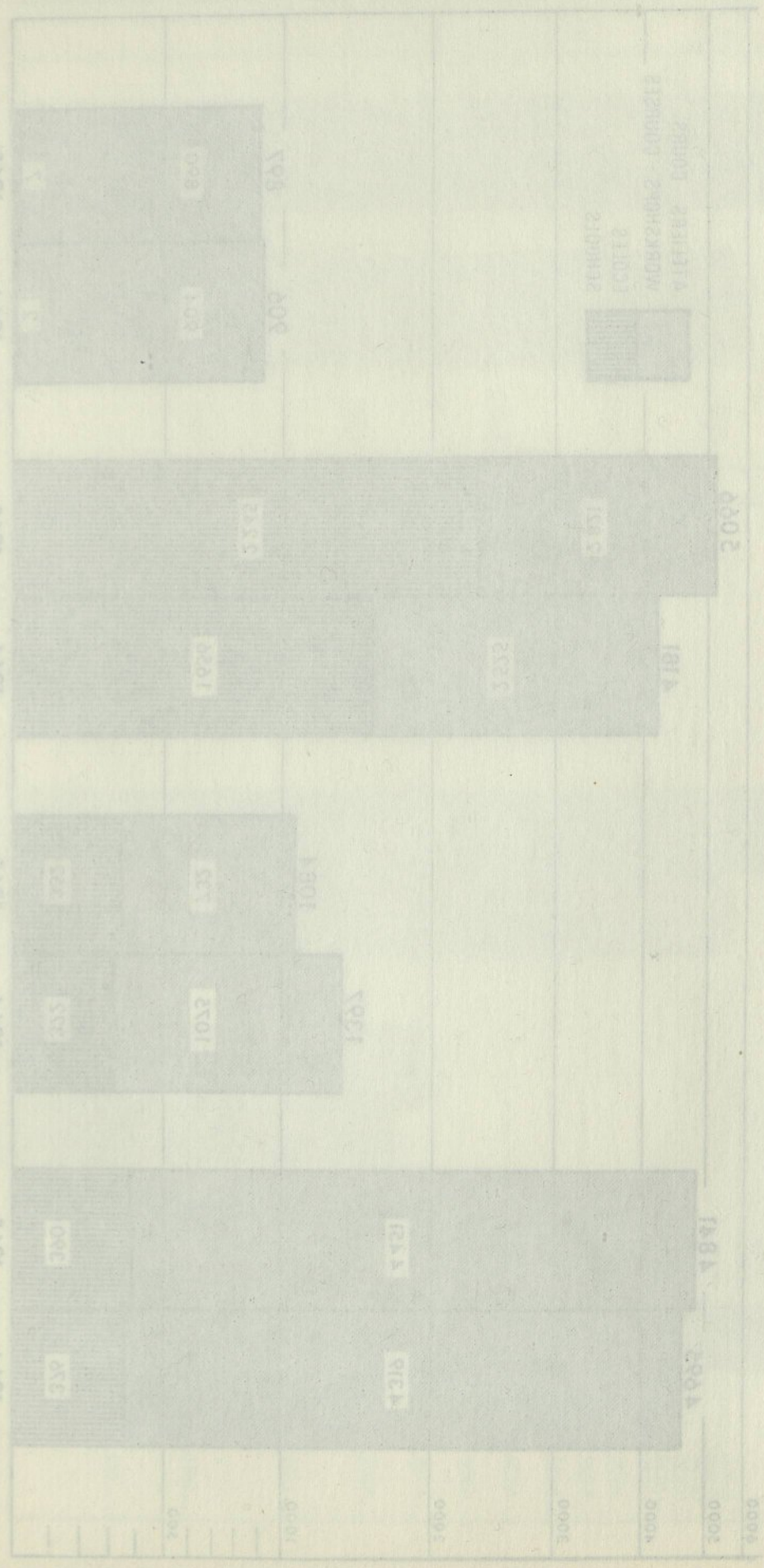


OTHER AREAS
 АУТРЕС ПАВ
 1991 1992

ISRAEL
 1991 1992

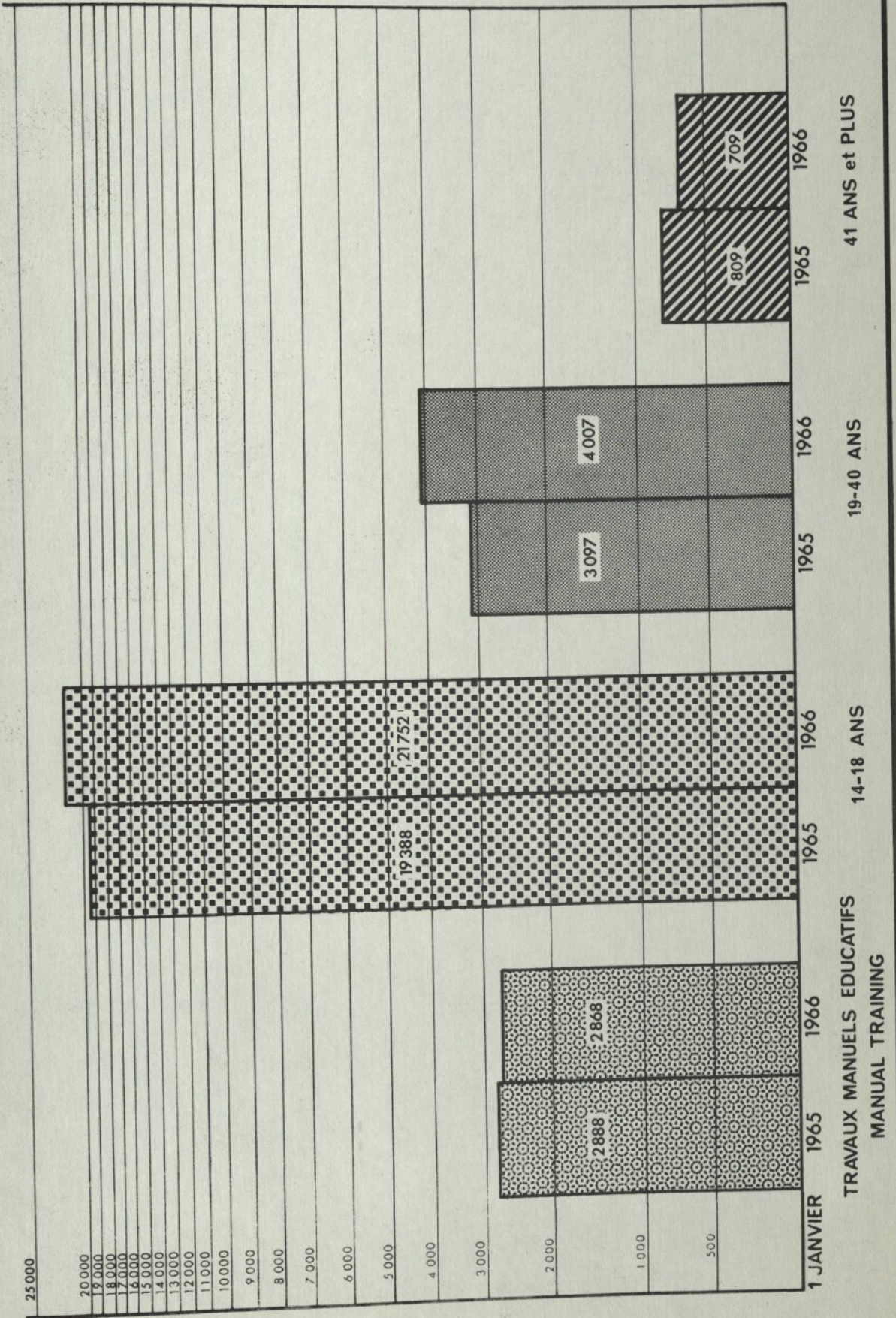
MORE COUNTRIES
 БАШ МУСГУМАН
 1991 1992

EUROPE
 1991 1992



РЕПАТИЦІОН СЕОБРАЊЕЊИХ ДЕС ДИПЛОМЕС ДЕ ГОРІ ЕН 1991
 &
 ДИСТРИБУЦІОН ДИПЛОМЕС ТРО ДО МОТИВІВІТІО СІНДРАСОС
 И СТАУДАРО ТРО

REPARTITION PAR GROUPES D'ÂGE DES ÉLÈVES DE L'ORT
ENROLLMENT OF ORT STUDENTS BY AGE GROUP



REPRESENTATION PAR GROUPE D'AGE DES ÉLÈVES DE L'ORT
 QUOND'ÉTA Y'EN ÉTUDIANTS PAR GROUPE D'ÂGE

