



THE 1957 SESSIONS
OF THE
CENTRAL BOARD
WORLD ORT UNION

30 June - 2 July 1957

UNESCO HOUSE, PARIS

CENTRAL OFFICE
Place des Nations
GENEVA

R E P O R T

OF THE CENTRAL BOARD MEETING OF THE WORLD ORT UNION

Paris, June 30th - July 2nd

1957

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(in alphabetical order)

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Mr. L. Schulmann	Casablanca
Mr. D. Schweitzer	Geneva
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W O R L D O R T U N I O N

SESSION OF THE CENTRAL BOARD

June 30th - July 2nd, 1957

A G E N D A

- I. Sunday, June 30 - 3.00 p.m.
Opening remarks by Dr. W. Haber, President of the Central Board
Election of Presidium
Election of Committees
Report of the Control Commission - Discussion
Report of the Statutes Committee - Discussion
COMMITTEE MEETINGS - 9 p.m.
- II. Monday, July 1st - 10.00 a.m.
Public Meeting
In Memoriam Dr. Aron Syngalowski by Mr. J. Hochman, Vice-President
of the Central Board
- III. Monday, July 1st - 3.00 p.m.
Report of the Nominations Committee
Elections
Central Activities Report by Mr. M.A. Braude, Director General WOU
National Reports
- IV. Tuesday, July 2nd - 9.30 a.m.
National Reports
General Discussion
- V. Tuesday, July 2nd - 3.00 p.m.
Problems of organization by Dr. V. Halpérin, Director WOU
Discussion
Report of the Resolutions Committee
Summary and Conclusion

OPENING REMARKS

by the President of the Central Board
Dr. William Haber

The present membership of the Central Board was elected at the 75th anniversary conference of the World ORT Union in the summer of 1955. This is the first meeting of this body, which is authorized to deal with all matters pertaining to the program and organization between Congresses.

The brief period of two years since the World Congress have been filled with events of great magnitude. At our sessions in the next days we will consider our work in the light of these events. The program has also developed rapidly in several areas. With that have arisen pressures, problems and difficulties on which it is necessary that we consult together.

Last October, we suffered the grievous blow of Dr. Syngalowski's death. He was the energizing source, the prime mover and initiator of ideas and projects throughout most of the last decade. It is a new experience for me, and I think for all of us, to attend a gathering of the World ORT Union such as this -- minus Dr. Syngalowski. ORT had been enormously fortunate, more so than many other organizations in Jewish life, in that with him we had a bridge to our past and to the ideology of the founders. With his death, the last of the "Three doctors" -- the three giants who founded and led World ORT -- belong to history. Their legacy is an institution of primary significance in Jewish life.

It should be said that the reports we are to hear at this meeting represent, in the main, work done under the administration of Dr. S. I hope we will be able to arrive at a fitting memorial that will truly represent his place in ORT and in the Jewish world.

The New Refugee and the Double Track Program :

In the two-year interval since the World Congress, we have seen radical changes on the Jewish scene. Many of them unexpected. Who among us thought, two years ago, that migration would again come to the fore as one of the most important problems? Who would have thought that we would again see tens of thousands of Jews cut loose from their homes, turned into D.P.'s, expellees and escapees? This belonged to a period we thought had come to an end.

Yet, the events that followed in quick succession last fall -- in Egypt, Hungary and Poland brought into being the new Jewish refugees.

Across the frontiers of the world we again witness large numbers of people in flight from lands where they have lived for centuries. In Poland, the remnant that survived Hitler, war and communism is leaving. It may be that this 700 year old community will soon cease to exist. It is a sad, bitter and frustrated immigration that is now coming into Israel -- and some to France. Egyptian and Hungarian Jews are in a new diaspora -- distributed among the countries of Europe, America and Israel.

In Europe, where we considered our work to be stabilized, ORT has once again been required to take up emergency tasks. Our schools were compelled to turn from their normal, peaceful work to the critical vocational requirements of the new refugees.

I have not included here still another movement of people -- from North Africa to France and to Israel. This has been going on for some time and in varying degrees. This migration can be expected to continue.

We met this new development by a series of steps. Schools in all areas affected opened their doors to the new refugees. This was done in France, Italy, Austria and in New York. The Ecole de Travail -- the historic institution of French Jewry, has been renovated for its new purpose and put into operation. Other measures will emerge from subsequent reports.

What may be stressed here is that migration as a feature of Jewish life seems likely to remain with us as a feature of our times. Such emergencies are not heralded. They may strike from unexpected directions.

To be on our guard, ORT will have to run on a double track. Geared to the regular economic and vocational requirements of Jewish communities -- but ministering also to Jews in migration, wherever and whenever the need arises. I believe this same problem presents itself to all Jewish service organizations and programs operating on an international scale. It is one of the bitter lessons we must absorb from the recent events.

Cruel Dilemma in Israel :

Nowhere is the work of ORT on a higher pinnacle than in Israel. The schools stand in the forefront of all vocational training in the country. They are recognized as a force for national construction and economic development.

We will hear later from Mr. Braude on his visit of our program in Israel. Here I would only mention as an indication of where we stand that he was warmly welcomed by President Ben Zvi. I understand that they had a serious discussion in which the President displayed a deep and sincere concern with the vocational training of the youth.

Not long ago, we had as a speaker at one of our executive meetings in New York, Dr. Lincoln Hale, who had just returned after three years as the head of the U.S. "Point Four" mission in Israel. I wish all of us in this room could have heard Dr. Hale. He foresaw that the next great step in Israel's economy would be an intensive industrialization. But to bring this about there must come into being a high productivity in the country's manpower, and a broad spread of technical skills. This, in turn, requires an educational program that can bring to the mass of recent immigrants the manual skills for industrial work. Dr. Hale told us that ORT has a very large part in this process. He projected, therefore, the necessity for accelerated growth in vocational activities.

In his description of ORT as he saw it today, Dr. Hale was most flattering. Our schools, he declared, exert an influence that reaches beyond themselves. Standards established in ORT schools radiate to all vocational institutions in the country. He made the remark that what ORT has done is to inject a leadership into vocational education in Israel.

There are other signs and indications of the high place on which ORT now stands. Looking back, our people in Israel have worked quietly and modestly. They have worked with all manner of groups -- governmental, communal, labor, industrial. They have carried out the best type of propaganda - a propaganda of the deed.

However, to occupy first place in vocational training in Israel assumes a heavy responsibility, as Dr. Hale indicated. For we have here a society that is dynamic and expansive. Many proposals - good ones - projects that are necessary for Israel - are brought to our committee all the time.

The proposed Marine School is a case in point. This is a large project. What is involved is the planned development of Israel's merchant marine to several times its present size. This maritime development is hooked up with the entire problem of industrialization and export.

There are pressures from many sides in Israel for the expansion of vocational training.

- a. There exists in the country a greater conscious recognition of the importance of this educational field. When I was last in Israel I had a most fascinating discussion with Mr. Aranne, the Minister of Education, in which he proposed a scheme for extending the kind of two-year pre-vocational courses we are giving in the maabaroth schools to all primary school students.
- b. There is also the very large factor of the continuing massive immigration. With over 100,000 people expected this year alone, the tasks of economic integration are very large.

- c. Third, and far from least, are the manpower requirements that hold the key to industrialization.

Precisely because of the place it occupies in Israel, ORT is sensitive to all these pressures.

At the same time, costs have risen drastically and continue to go up. I have been speaking of the needs for the development of the program. But we will have a rising budget in Israel just to maintain what we have.

Without question, our number one problem and our number one task is to break through the ceiling of our limited income for Israel. We must resolve the difficult dilemma. I hope this meeting will have occasion to examine the problem closely.

North Africa :

A. "Crash" Program

The second area of greatest concern is North Africa. The Congress two years ago adopted a detailed set of proposals which have been implemented by and large. We finally succeeded in establishing on a solid base, the trade school in Tetuan, capitol of the former Spanish Moroccan Protectorate. The hope was realized for the extension of ORT into the provinces with the founding of courses for adultes in Marrakech.

We felt that before the program in North Africa could stand erect, we would have to add to our schools for youth a second leg -- for adults. That has been done. We now have throughout North Africa -- and in Iran -- an adult program still young, still new -- but highly promising. ORT carried through in North Africa a forced march -- what we call in the U.S. a "crash program".

The adult programs are here to stay. They are not temporary creations. They are intended to aid those planning to emigrate. And also those who remain. The trades we have been teaching the sons we must now teach the fathers.

In all likelihood, we will have to develop still other, different forms to reach wider layers of the population. Vocational training for the Jewish Communities of North Africa is only in its beginning. But vocational training is not the total answer to economic needs. Broader programs of aid to artisans are also called for. For this the cooperation of other agencies is necessary.

B. Destiny of Jews Tied to National Progress :

Large Jewish communities will probably continue to live in the North African countries for many years to come. They survive under conditions of desperate poverty. This is true for Jew and Moslem alike.

Human misery, disease, malnutrition, lethargy and ignorance know no distinction. They make up the environment for the vast masses of people. To a considerable degree, the best hope for Jews to break out of this pattern of backwardness lies in the general development and progress of their countries.

In advancing, progressive, economically expanding society would provide opportunities for Jewish participation. In such a renaissance of all spheres of society and economic life, the Jews could make productive and creative contributions. Our students at the ORT-schools, young and adult alike, are being taught with technical skills and attitudes of work of great relevance. These precious human values could indeed be put to useful labor where programs of self-development and modernization are undertaken.

C. Good and Bad Auguries :

With regard to North Africa, many of our worst fears for the Jews in that area have not been realized. The political and social rights of Jews have been protected by friendly governments in the newly independent Morocco and Tunisia. We welcome these as happy auguries. It is a good sign that a Moroccan princess, daughter of the head of an Arab state, has accepted the position of honorary president of our Moroccan Women's ORT.

In the economic sphere, conditions are not as good, however. Economic activity has declined and this down-turn is a peril to the North Africa countries -- and to the Jews in particular. The economic decline has imposed additional hardships on the already abysmal standard of living. It is as an incentive to emigration. And it contains the danger of unleashing evil forces.

D. Principle of Autonomy of Jewish Schools :

The ORT program has been in Morocco, Tunisia and Algiers less than a decade. We have barely scratched the surface of a condition of desperate human misery that is centuries old. But we have built a highly ramified and advanced program for vocational training.

This has been done with Jewish funds, in Jewish schools. We will continue to make our contribution to these communities and countries -- through these Jewish schools. This is the only way they can function.

E. International Aspect of North African Question :

The problem of the North African Jews has long had an international aspect for ORT. We have met him in France and in Israel. In France, the schools of ORT have been opened to the youth and adults of North African origin. They now form a substantial portion

of the student body of our French schools. We hope that the Ecole de Travail will provide the additional facilities needed to pursue this task, particularly in view of the continuing immigration. Here, too, however, there is a financial problem. Our work here as everywhere rests on the support of the Jewish world.

"Financial Vise" and Communal Aid :

In all the critical areas in which ORT works, we operate within a financial vise. Much cries out to be done — but cannot because of lack of funds. The ORT budget is in the neighborhood of \$ 4,250,000 this year. ORT is a large organization in Jewish life. The work is recognized by governments and international agencies. Yet there is still to come commensurate, practical, material support from the Jewish communities of the world. The allocations to ORT are piddling compared with the significance of the program, its long-range-potential and daily accomplishments for our people.

Recurrent crises have, of course, channelized funds for immediate emergencies. But the idea of reconstruction has but shallow roots as yet in Jewish thinking. And ORT suffers because of this.

The World Congress adopted a resolution concerning the responsibility of communities throughout the world for vocational training. The implementation of this call is one of the matters I hope will occupy our attention at these sessions.

Expansion of Organization :

A second area in which there is an unrealized potential lies in organization of membership. We have seen some notable progress in England. The development of a large and well-established British ORT is a key objective. The involvement of British Jewry in ORT would be a great gain for our movement.

There have also been steps forward by our Women's International ORT, and in other areas. Of course, far in the forefront is our Women's American ORT, which is the pride of ORT everywhere.

In South America, in Europe and other areas, much remains to be done.

The Direction of the World ORT Union :

With the death of Dr. Syngalowski, the World ORT Union lost the chairman of its executive committee, the actual director of the work and the ideologist of the ORT movement. Fortunately, he left a fine core of dedicated and competent men in the Central Office in Geneva and in the direction of the various national organizations.

In considering the matter of leadership, the executive committee felt that it was not feasible to think in terms of finding someone to occupy the position of Dr. Syngalowski. We did not think that the many functions he performed could now be assigned to any single individual. Our thinking has been rather to divide the functions of the chairman of the executive from the administration of the schools.

The chairman of the executive committee and chairman of the central board will be lay officers of the organization.

For many years, Dr. Syngalowski -- had worked very closely with Max Braude. Mr. Braude was thoroughly acquainted with all aspects of the work. The executive committee has designated him to be in complete charge -- with the designation of director-general. We have appointed Dr. Vladimir Halperin to the post of director.

Summary :

It has not been my purpose to anticipate the various reports. I have sought in these opening remarks merely to establish a framework of problems and politics within which these reports are to be considered.

In summary : we have outstanding before us at least the following problems :

1. The place of vocational training in the new migration and recent emergencies.
2. The maintenance of a pace of development for ORT in Israel that accords with the needs of the country and the provision of adequate funds to assure this.
3. In North Africa and also in Iran, we have the problem of a fluid and uncertain political and economical environment. ORT has --- and can in the future --- make serious contributions to the alleviation of poverty among these communities. This work is possible only within the policy of our schools remaining Jewish institutions, directing their services primarily to the Jewish communities of their localities, and functioning in all respects as loyal institutions of their countries.
4. The awakening of world Jewry to the inherent potential and financial needs of the vocational training program. The enlargement of our fund-raising and our organization.

We live in an age in which tragedy and hope are mingled. Jewish life is in the vortex of forces reshaping the world. There is everywhere a quickening of economic life and a shortage of trained men of skill to do the work. ORT stands in a significant relation to these forward-moving developments. Our movement is 77 years old, but its function is modern and up-to-date. I pray that our discussions and decisions will strengthen it.

The Central Board designated the following to act as chairmen of the various sessions :

Dr. W. Haber	President of the Central Board
Messrs. A. Brunschvig)	
J. Hochman)	
Mrs. L. Kaphan)	
Messrs. R. Levi)	Vice-Presidents of the Central Board
A. Shaban)	
J. Shapiro)	
L. Meiss	former President of the Central Board

The Central Board elected the following Committees :

NOMINATIONS COMMITTEE : Messrs A. Brunschvig and J. Hochman - co-chairmen

Mr. L. Crestohl
Mr. A. Diamond
Mrs. R. Feldman
Mr. O. Heim
Mr. G. Josephson
Mr. L. Kahn
Mr. R. Levi
Mr. G. Mintzer
Mr. E. Nataf
Mrs. V. Segal
Mr. A. Shaban
Mr. J. Shapiro
Dr. A. Vedder

RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE : Messrs S. Segal and M. Spitz - co-chairmen

Mr. A. Bessis
Mr. A. Chiche
Mr. J. Chorin
Mr. R. Cohen-Hadria
Mr. E. Eliashar
Mrs. G. Gettenberg
Mrs. H. Gould
Mr. R. Grinberg
Dr. M. Gurny
Mr. G. Haus
Mrs. H. Hilf
Mr. R. Jona
Mrs. L. Kaphan
Mr. I. Raffalovitch
Mrs. L. Roubach
Mr. L. Schulmann
Dr. M. Weyler

IN MEMORIAN

DR. ARON SYNGALOWSKI

Address by Julius Hochman

It is strange to be at an ORT conference without Aron Syngalowski. We know that life is not eternal, yet who among us ever visualised an ORT conference under these circumstances.

We are gathered for another memorial - as we have done so often since he passed away and as we shall do many times in the years to come. We have lost a great leader. Many of us have also lost a friend and a teacher.

Unfortunately for myself, I knew Dr. Syngalowski a relatively short time and I can only speak about him to the extent that I knew him personally.

I first met Aron Syngalowski in the year 1946, at the first post-war international conference of ORT in this very city. After the conference, I informed him that I had arranged to visit the D.P. camps in Germany. He insisted that on my way home I stop over in Geneva and spend a few days with him to give him my impressions.

When I was through my "Jewish Journey", I went to Geneva to report to Dr. Syngalowski. I arrived a sad and angry man. I was saddened by what I had seen in the camps - and angry at myself for not having retained a closer relationship with our people - and for not being able to do more to help them.

It was in this state of mind that I met Dr. Syngalowski for the second time.

There was Geneva - quiet and peaceful - as if on a different planet from the world of the D.P. camps from which I just had returned. And there was Dr. Syngalowski - with no outward sign of the pain and sorrow the war had brought upon him and his family. He seemed above his personal tragedy --- he was concerned only with the plans for ORT's place in the reconstruction of Jewish life.

He assumed the role of teacher and introduced me first of all to the technical aspects of ORT's work ... to the refugee school in Geneva ... to the special pedagogical approach used by ORT ... to the new textbooks at that time in preparation.

But this was only an introduction. What followed was an exposition of Dr. Syngalowski's interpretation of ORT and its role in the future of Jewish life.

For Syngalowski, the roots of ORT lay deep in the Jewish tradition. He found its sources in the basic Jewish concepts of work and freedom - the oldest principles on which Judaism is founded. He pointed out that the Jewish nation had its beginnings in a revolt against slavery and forced labour. With this revolt, the Jewish people elevated work to its highest dignity ... and placed it on a level with learning.

Thus, Torah V'avoda has been the distinguishing mark of Jewish culture. Syngalowski pointed out that the word m'lacha (labour) is applied in the book of Genesis to the creation of the world by the Almighty : "And God finished on the seventh day his work which he had made".

Therefore, in the Torah itself, work is considered creation and a process of creation.

Modern psychology confirms this point of view. It is today recognized that work to the average person is what creativeness is to the great artist ... that work, for the average man, is not only a way of making a living ... it is a way of life.

Syngalowski cited, as another pillar in support of his philosophy the fourth commandment : "Six days thou shalt labour and do all thy work - but the seventh day is the Sabbath," - which has been interpreted in Talmudic literature as being as much a commandment to work as it is a commandment to rest.

Out of the depths of his great scholarship, he drew upon talmudic and post-talmudic sources to support the thesis that work is sacred. Syngalowski tied up the whole of Jewish existence with the ORT idea.

What started as a movement at the beginning for the solution of a particular problem of Jewish life in a special country - and was later extended by necessity and circumstances into many other countries - was raised by Syngalowski to a philosophy of life in which the "Work Idea" became a condition for the fulfillment of human existence and human happiness.

It is one of the popular prejudices that a philosopher or scholar cannot be a practical man. That is, of course, very often untrue. And certainly it did not apply to Dr. Syngalowski.

During the same week, as we were talking, he turned to me ... his face lit up with a shy smile of his and that unforgettable charm, and he said : "Friend Hochman, I am in trouble -- I need help."

He then proceeded to tell me that for a long time he had felt that ORT required an institute of high scholarly and technical standards, to train and prepare teachers for our schools. There had always been a shortage of good teachers. In 1946, when the best of our youth had been destroyed

in the war, the need was particularly acute.

Dr. Syngalowski knew that - in the interest of our future work - we had to find men who were both masters of their trades and good teachers.

This, we must remember, was the summer of 1946 - that fantastic year of Kafka-like unreality ... the end of the war without a beginning of peace ... and in Jewish life, even greater uncertainties. Most of us were thinking only of the moment; but not Aron Syngalowski.

He told me of an opportunity which had presented itself - to buy an estate not far from Geneva that would be suitable for establishing a teachers' institute he envisioned even in 1946. The price had been reasonable, and with the help of friends, he had bought that place. But now the building had to be completely renovated before it could be used as a school. Syngalowski wondered aloud how he could raise the necessary funds to remodel the building and a small budget to start a school.

Frankly, neither I nor any of my colleagues believed that this was the time to spare the funds and the energies for one of Syngalowski's "dreams", while so many other, more critical projects cried out for attention.

But we know now that Syngalowski was very practical indeed in projecting the institute at that time, in 1946.

Today, no one could imagine ORT without that institute. It is one of the great contributions ORT is making to meet the need for skilled and competent teachers. Syngalowski's dream of 1946 is today an acknowledged necessity.

Another act of courage was Syngalowski's singlehanded effort to establish, in the face of many odds, the ORT schools in Israel.

The moment the Jewish State was established and the great masses of wanderers from the D.P. camps began moving into Israel, Syngalowski concluded that ORT must follow and must organize also its program in Israel. He anticipated that he personally might not be welcome in view of his past Jewish political associations, since he had never been an official Zionist. He suspected also that there might be resistance from the established institutions of vocational training.

But these were only obstacles to overcome and not to deter as far as he was concerned. After all, ORT has a special mission and a special place in Jewish life - a special mission to perform. And so, he lifted himself up. And he went to Israel. He knocked at the doors of President Weitzmann, Prime Minister Ben Gurion and others whom he had known in and from his students days, and with deep conviction and great eloquence, he paved the way for the ORT program that is recognized by the Israelis as one of the great contributions to the economic development of Israel

In recent years, one of the big events in the life of American ORT was the annual visit of Dr. Syngalowski. These yearly visits were the result of a resolution adopted at the international conference in 1948, providing that the World ORT Union should participate in future negotiations with the Joint Distribution Committee. We urged Dr. Syngalowski then to come for the next negotiations. But he hesitated. He was not sure how he would be received. He came finally in the winter of 1949. And he was pleasantly surprised at the warmth of his welcome.

With the passing of the years, he came to love New York and to feel at home in it. He had sense of the beauty of New York; by the fact that there were so many Jews in that city. He was fascinated by the development of Jewish cultural life in America. And he came to understand the reasons for the sense of security that the Jews of America feel because they live in a "nation of nations", where Jews are expected to retain much of their original cultural and original values.

During his yearly visits, from the first moment of his arrival until the last moment when he stepped into the plane to leave, Syngalowski was in a rush. There was so much to be done, so many calls on his time. There were, first of all, the negotiations with the JDC. There were meetings with Women's American ORT and luncheons with Labour ORT. He gave lectures to Jewish cultural groups on general Jewish problems. And through his room flowed a stream of writers, poets, journalists, friends of his youth - and just people who wanted to shake his hand. And he refused no one. Yet he was, especially in the last few years, a weary man and a sick man. Syngalowski did not spare himself. I wish to God he had.

It is another popular misconception that public figures have neither time nor inclination for personal feelings, for personal friendship, for concern with the individual. This, too, is a myth.

After Syngalowski's death, there appeared in a Jewish newspaper in New York a memorial article written by Daniel Charney, the brother of B. Charney Vladeck, one of the most beloved figures in Jewish life in the United States, and also the brother of Shmuel Niger, one of the great Jewish literary critics of our time.

Charney tells in this memorial article that he had known Dr. Syngalowski from his early student days, and that he had many happy memories of their association. But he had not seen him for more than fifteen years. On a dismal, snowy day, Charney who is now a T.B. patient, confined to a sanatorium at that time, in a strange place, he quieted his loneliness by reading the Yiddish press. There he read that Syngalowski had arrived from Geneva to negotiate an agreement with the JDC. He began to dream of the joy it would be in these long moments if Syngalowski would meet him again. Suddenly - he tells in this article - he heard a knock at the door and there appeared Syngalowski with his brother Shmuel Niger. Charney was filled with such happiness - he wrote - that he began to weep.

But Syngalowski realized that these were not altogether tears of joy. He sensed that these were also tears of a sick man in an unhappy environment. Turning to his brother Shmuel Niger, Syngalowski said : - "We have to get him out of these surroundings. We must get him into a more cheerful atmosphere." Without a moment's delay, Syngalowski sat down at the telephone and within an hour had found a better place for Charney where he still is.

Charney writes that then he realized that to Syngalowski to save the "Yochid" was not less important than to save the "Klal". To save an individual to him was no less important than to save the many, the group, than to save the community.

There was much talk for a long time, and even criticism directed against Syngalowski, for his failure to visit the D.P. camps and personally participate in the organization of the ORT schools in Germany. But there was a reason why it took Syngalowski many years before he could bring himself to visit Germany after the war. He had spent, as you will know, a good many of his youthful and formative years studying in Germany and being active in German Jewish life. Next to Yiddish and Russian, he was most eloquent in the German language. He had absorbed much of German culture, and because of this he could not forgive the people who were responsible for the destruction of millions of our people. It was not, therefore, until 1950 that he could bring himself to cross the German border.

Aron Syngalowski belonged to a generation of giants and pioneers in Jewish life. In a time filled with shattering events, he was one of the trailblazers of Jewish survival.

He was the last of the founders of our Movement. He not only continued the tradition of ORT, but gave it a poetic cast and a practical guidance; he provided not only for the present but also for the years to come.

He left us a rich inheritance. Let us cherish it, build it, enrich it, expand it. And in this way we shall honour his memory.

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Mr. LEON MEISS, President of the French ORT

Paris and France welcome you in one hearty impulse. The good reputation and esteem you have acquired is the result of your vocational training program, of ORT model schools at Montreuil, in France and throughout the world. It is the duty and the honour of ORT's President in France to welcome you to this solemn session of the World ORT Union Central Board. The members of ORT France are very responsive to the fact that our country has been chosen to hold this ORT assembly. This is the first time we meet since the demise of the unforgettable Dr. Syngalowski, whose memory we have evoked this morning. The late Dr. Syngalowski used to have confidence in the fate of France which - despite momentary difficulties - still remains the fatherland of liberal ideas and social progress.

We are particularly happy to have the occasion to welcome the many delegates from all parts of the world representing twenty-seven national ORT organizations. We pray that the work of the Congress will be marked by success.

We are happy to greet the eminent personalities whose presence proves their interest and sympathy towards ORT's efforts. The Jewish community in France has suffered heavily from the war, the occupation and the massive deportation of one hundred thousand men. Nevertheless, it has been able to take root these last years. Thousands of men, fleeing persecution and intolerance have been integrated. French Judaism is aware of the important part played by ORT in the process of integration and stabilization of these people. In fact, as regards to those newcomers who were either displaced persons from Central or Eastern Europe, or from North Africa, or refugees from Hungary, or people expelled from Egypt, vocational training has given them the opportunity to create a new existence and to become productive members of the community.

ORT undertakes a whole program aiming at fighting poverty, pauperisation and social inequality. ORT is aware that, at the time when international political contingencies underline the weakness of our structure, a constructive and vast action is being carried out.

It will be enough to remind ourselves that during the past twelve years following the liberation more than hundred thousand persons, youths and adults, have gone through ORT schools. This means that thousands of families have acquired the right to live a sound and useful life, insuring their own welfare, bringing their contribution to national economy and, above all, rehabilitating Jewish manual work, Jewish qualified workmanship and Jewish specialized work. The Jewish worker is no longer a fiction or the subject of derision. He is a reality which illustrates

the transformation occurring within Jewish society, a society that aims, even in this field, at equality of rights and duties. But ORT is still far from ending its mission. In Europe, North Africa and Israel, in the Far and Near East, hundreds of thousands of young people and adults dream of integration into a productive life. They all understand that only vocational training may lead them towards a worthy life and that it is the only means of creative strength in the countries where they are or in contributing to Israel's economy.

ORT action has never been so much appreciated as it is now. The Jewish world is not the only voice that pays homage to this program, and at our Congress those who were qualified to judge the value of an organization such as ours, have proclaimed their admiration. It is thus with pleasure that we thank the speakers who have associated themselves to this tribute to vocational education.

In this respect, the French Government comes before any other in supporting the ORT program. This Government continues to give evidence of its sympathy and esteem to our organization. These feelings are not only expressed in kind and encouraging terms, but through a positive and continuous support. France has won our gratitude and I am glad to express it publicly.

Mr. JACOB KAPLAN, Chief Rabbi of France

It is a great pleasure for me to greet this assembly in the name of French Jewry. I want to thank ORT, not only in their name, but if I may be permitted, in the name of the Jewish people as a whole.

The work of ORT is welfare and rescue. Our epoch has had the sad privilege of being witness to the uprooted -- tens of thousands of whom were Jews. Without ORT the great majority of these displaced Jews would have become declassed Jews. But they now fill a worthy place in our community. ORT was able to give these people a new lease on life through its specially introduced short-term trade courses.

ORT's main task, however, is to prepare our youth for agricultural and industrial work. In doing this ORT continues an ancient Jewish tradition. Before the advent of Zionism and the rebirth of Israel certain circles still maintained that Jews were the enemies of manual labour. This has been refuted time and time again.

Even the Bible speaks to an agricultural people. The divine blessing almost always deals with toil in the fields. It speaks of the dew; the rain; of fat harvests and bountiful crops. It repeats: "Feed yourself from the work of your hands and you will know happiness". The authors of the Talmud continued this tradition. They set themselves up as examples and became craftsmen as well as scholars. They interpreted the commandment: "Six days shalt thou labour and do all thy work, but on the seventh day thou shalt rest". They stressed the six days of work. They proclaimed: "Great is work - it honours those who practice it".

ORT not only prepares young people for a decent life in our community, it also teaches them collective effort and to honour Judaism. In a word, it gives them technical education armed with religious ideals.

Thank to ORT our youth is a part of the religious revival now going on in France, in Israel and in all the countries of the Diaspora. "Behold, said the Almighty, I will send hunger and thirst upon the earth but not hunger for bread or thirst for water, but hunger to know the word of the Lord". It is as though this biblical announcement was being realized.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I wish to reiterate our deepest thanks to ORT. I will now call the Lord's blessings upon your assembly. I pray the Almighty to realize for each of you this saying of the Bible: "Be blessed from the beginning of your work and be blessed henceforth for the end of your work".

H. E. Mr. JACOB TSUR, Ambassador of Israel

We are at a turning point in Jewish history. We are also the witnesses of an unprecedented revolution in Jewish sociology. As a matter of fact, sociologically speaking, we seem to be returning to what has always been the main and initial disposition of the Jewish people. I am very glad to have heard His Reverence the Chief Rabbi mention in his speech the inclination of the Jewish people towards labour in biblical times. I also wish to add the following : To believe that Jews do not carry out manual work is to believe in fairy tales.

The whole of the last generation's literature and every one who has been acquainted with centres of Jewish life - many of which were unfortunately destroyed - speak of the Jewish skilled worker, the little tailor, the little shoemaker, of the man who worked at home or in his small workshop. Only this world is now in ruins. It does not exist any more, where only fifty years ago lived the strength of the Jewish people. It is still slowly breaking up there where compact Jewish masses are gathered.

There is a tendency towards a national regrouping which is accompanied by a tendency towards sociological regrouping and reclassification.

In regard to your action of spreading vocational education among Jews of the Diaspora, of preparing professional lives of those who will be tomorrow's citizens of Israel, of helping vocational transformations of Jews who already live in that country, I wish to state that we, in Israel, consider your program in conformity with a tendency which is vital for the future of our country.

You see, we live in a period in which it is not the masses alone, not only the physical power and territorial expansion which are of primary importance, nor large words and great speeches or the agitation of one people against another. What is primary is the degree of evolution and, above all, the degree of technical preparation of a population. We cannot find today one single state of which the army could win one single victory if its people were not on a 20th century technical level. There is also no state that could, today, reasonably hope to raise the standard of its population unless it is guided by men who have themselves acquired modern technical knowledge.

Speaking in the name of Israel, I would like to state that we reject any warlike competition; we deny any race for political domination. This denial is unfortunately one-sided. We also refuse to take part in political hegemony or in any armament race. On the other hand, the only competition we are willing to accept and which according to us favours national evolution as well as human progress is a competition in the field of technical preparation -- a competition of countries wishing to integrate into modern society to benefit their populations and not to oppress them.

Our fate is the fate of a small state surrounded by other countries with which we would like to live in peace, but which unfortunately still belong to another age. Our fate will be determined if we are victorious in this technical competition and all those who come to Israel can be immediately integrated into a modern technical community. At the same time, Israel's youth should be the first to set the example of a technically advanced country, moving with the times and not watching the progress from afar with impotent envy.

This is why everything that is being done by you, Gentlemen, whether within Israel's borders or outside, is welcome. It is with great interest that we follow your deliberations which tend to spread and develop the work that you have so successfully accomplished in the past.

Senator HERBERT H. LEHMAN

I am greatly honoured at being able to be present at this international ORT gathering. I would have been greatly disappointed had it not been possible for me to have this opportunity of greeting so many old and new friends who are dedicated to the important work of ORT, with which I have been associated almost since its inception.

Mr. Chairman, I want to express my appreciation to you for your very friendly and gracious introduction. I know full well that I do not deserve all the incommensurables which you have been good enough to give me. But we all like a little bit of praise and I am very grateful to you.

I want to express my appreciation, as an honorary officer of the World ORT Union, to the President, the Government and to the people of France for their kindness and hospitality to the large number of representatives from many countries who are attending this international ORT gathering. We are all very grateful.

We are meeting in uncertain and troubled times. I shall not, however, dwell on the international situation and the apprehension and seething unrest which exist today in many parts of the world. This meeting will afford us the opportunity for an exchange of information and ideas, for introspection and study. But in taking stock, we must avoid the pitfall of complacency or of lessened dedication to our cause.

As we look back over the years, we realize that in recent years each was one of recurring crisis for the Jewish people. But in each of those years ORT wrote a dramatic chapter in consistent, practical and concrete action.

ORT has never concerned itself with national or with international politics. ORT has demonstrated in unmistakable terms, its dedication to helping Jews build a better life. Its work of reconstruction has literally broken down barriers separating countries and continents; it has nurtured common spiritual traditions.

That fact stands clear, that ORT training has become a proven path to a secure and independent life. The knowledge and special skills provided by ORT for hundreds and thousands are today strengthening the economic life of Israel and of the many other lands which have given haven to our harassed co-religionists.

I am proud to have been associated with ORT since it was established in my own country nearly 35 years ago. I can recall, as if it were yesterday, when Dr. Leon Bramson, and Dr. Aron Syngalowski and Dr. Lvovitch came as members of the first ORT delegation to the United States shortly after the first World War.

They came with a plea for help from Eastern European Jewry. They came with a blueprint for reconstruction. Never have I seen men so devoted, so single-minded in their purpose as were these leaders of ORT.

Dr. Bramson and Dr. Syngalowski requested permission to appear personally before the Reconstruction Committee of the Joint Distribution Committee of which I was Chairman. So convincing were their arguments and the presentation of their case that, by a unanimous vote, the Committee, in spite of its innumerable financial commitments, determined to borrow funds and make them available immediately to the ORT.

From that time forward I watched the progress of ORT with ever increasing admiration. But, my friends, that was 35 years ago and ORT was small and with a small program - but it had a history-making idea. The power of the idea and its high ideals took deep root and has spread throughout the world until it now has branches in 26 countries and operational networks in Europe, North Africa and in the Middle East.

I have had the pleasure to know ORT's work from personal observation too. As Director-General of UNRRA, I saw the regeneration of a people who came out of DP camps. I cannot help but be reminded of the colossal part in human restoration and in human rehabilitation played by ORT in giving people the spirit to reconstruct anew.

Since then I have had occasion to visit ORT schools in Europe, in Israel, in North Africa and in other parts of the world. So I know, from first hand, of the tremendous work of ORT.

Today the need of technical and vocational training is greater in my opinion than ever before. I have been told by experts that if all the Western countries pooled all of their human resources of engineers, technicians and vocational experts, the number still would not be large enough to care for the needs of the Western free countries and the many less developed or underprivileged countries to whom skills and "know how" are even more important than money.

Russia had a great advantage in this regard. She is turning out far more engineers and technical experts even than the United States. She is using them not only in Russia and her satellite countries but is exporting them to other countries which are eager to receive technical aid, advice and guidance, as well as supplies.

Technical and vocational competence is particularly important in Israel. A tiny country with very limited natural resources - it is absolutely essential that those relatively few resources be utilized and conserved in every way possible through expert methods and expert operations. The Weizmann Institute, The Technion and other institutions of higher learning will, I hope care for Israel's high level engineering needs. But a great army of trained vocational workers is urgently needed if the industrial and economic requirements of our little sister republic, both in the domestic and export fields,

I am very proud of the American contribution to ORT and I am certain that the American Jewish Community, particularly the JDC and the UJA, will continue to support ORT's great constructive program. American Jewry has matured under the impact of terrifying events and has assumed responsibilities for their co-religionists wherever there is danger, fear or distress. One of the reasons I and others of the American Jewish community feel such a kinship for ORT is because it carries on a work of rebuilding and of reviving the inherent strength in each community. That is one of the important objectives of the international philanthropic work supported by the American Jewry.

Not only the Jewish community but my country as a whole has made a notable march towards world leadership - a position that has been thrust upon us. It is no simple matter to nurse, to hold this position. To maintain a leadership of free nations takes great experience and great wisdom, much of which can only come with time. On the part of our allies in France, it requires patience and a will to understand.

I am particularly happy that ORT has grown into the foremost educator of youth in trades in the new State of Israel. Israel in many respects is like my own country, America. It is a country of youth and what is done with that youth is a matter of great moment indeed to the world. In this respect, what ORT is doing today has great bearing not only on the economy of Israel, but in shaping the outlook and the ways of making a living for thousands and hundreds of thousands of Israel's most precious asset - its youth. It is a great and challenging experience with young people who spring from so many lands, who are becoming one integrated nation - Israel. In this respect the educational system can and does occupy a pivotal position, just as the public schools of America did in the Americanization of our immigrants.

When we rejoice in the many who, with the assistance of the ORT program, are today self-sufficient and useful citizens of the free world, the realities of the present should compel us to remember that there are still great numbers of men and women in need as urgent as at any time in the past.

Everybody in ORT has discovered one great truth from life - and is practicing it. There is no satisfaction in life except as it is experienced through people. We find ORT on duty everywhere - always true to its belief that people and only people matter.

This Central Board meeting will, I know, be an occasion for review, for renewal and re-dedication of the work that still must be done. It will hold out greater hope for achievements for the Jewish people in the years that lie ahead.

And so again, as I have done so often through these many years since I first knew ORT, let me say how deeply gratified I am to be associated with you. It is my heartfelt hope and my very sincere conviction that ORT will long advance both in scope and in influence.

Thank you - each one of you.

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Dr. LUTHER EVANS, Director General, UNESCO

It gives me great pleasure to welcome you to the UNESCO House. This is not the first time that we in UNESCO are meeting the Central Board of ORT. UNESCO representatives were present at the meeting here in 1952 and another held in Geneva in 1955 to celebrate the 75th Anniversary of the Organization. There are definite areas of common interest to our two Organizations. Technical and vocational education as part of the education of human beings who must be equipped to live in a modern society subject to rapid technological development. Though we would like to do more in vocational and technical education, we do have at this moment more than fifty experts engaged in this field of work under the expanded program of technical assistance, and UNESCO's own program of participation in the activities of Member States. These fifty experts are serving these various Member States to develop their own programs of vocational and technical education.

The work of ORT in importing vocational education and training is a valuable contribution in this field, which efforts indeed were the forerunners of the program of technical assistance. These efforts made in many cases by voluntary organizations have done a great deal to create a favourable climate and a state of mind in local communities which helped them to realize the importance of technical assistance. The network of ORT's vocational schools and technical institutions has, I feel sure, yielded a valuable accumulation of experience, and a body of information on how to make the concept of technical assistance a human instrument for the welfare of people.

Here I may mention that in 1955 - 1956, the two-year period, some five hundred experts served fifty countries and territories under UNESCO's program of action in various fields. A significant feature of that program was the services rendered to some of the countries in Africa, Ethiopia, Gana and Sierra Leone. Morocco and Tunisia obtained technical assistance from UNESCO for the first time in that period. But shortage of qualified and experienced experts is a growing problem with which UNESCO and other agencies engaged in the field of technical assistance are faced. One idea to meet this problem, suggested by some Member State, is to make use of qualified but relatively young men and women to work with more senior experts and ultimately take over from them. This idea is receiving increasing attention, both by Member States and in the UNESCO Secretariat.

There are also other aspects to the UNESCO program with which we welcome associating the competent non-governmental organizations, for instance the field of adult education. UNESCO is ready to assess a certain number of adult education projects at the request of competent non-governmental organizations. In this field UNESCO is broadening the range of activities and techniques that will be eligible for assistance. Emphasis will be laid on a few significant pilot projects, planned and conducted within a comprehensive program of adult education in a community or in a

group of communities. It is my personal conviction that there is hardly anything nobler than restoring the hope of a decent life in an up-rooted individual and equipping him with tools and skills for making an honourable living, and to rehabilitate him on a basis of international cooperation is indeed an act of faith in the dignity of the individual and in the essential value of international cooperation and understanding. This is something that certainly cannot fail to inspire all organizations dedicated to human welfare through international harmony.

I welcome you once again and wish you a very succesful meeting.

Mr. DANIEL MAYER, President of the Foreign Affairs Commission
at the National Assembly

A while ago, Mr. Luther Evans greeted us because we were in his house. I would like to welcome both Mr. Evans and all of you as I am a deputy of the district in which we are now sitting.

Your last meeting took place in 1955. When I asked ORT's Paris Office to send me some documentation and other elements to help me polish my speech, they simply returned to me a copy of my own 1955 speech. This might have two meanings. Either : "Say the same again" or "this is what you said last time, don't say it again".

Indeed, where ORT is concerned, only figures may change and these are in constant progression. But principles remain what they were and this is why we are more or less compelled to repeat ourselves. I believe that among all existing organizations, and in particular among Jewish organizations, ORT is the only one that does not appeal to that noble but also somewhat humiliating feeling called charity. It is humiliating to those who receive and perhaps even more to those who give. ORT does not call for charity and has as essential goal to give men the means to fit themselves into the economic circuit from which war and deportation has removed them. This is why the ORT program is a nobler one than many others. There is no question of benevolence; it is only a matter of assistance. There is no question of giving alms, but an obligation to reinstate oneself into the community. Consequently, men are asked to make the effort which will permit them to rehabilitate themselves.

At the same time, ORT represents to me a second and essential factor. ORT helps men who, yesterday, were either journalists like myself, or lawyers, or doctors little needed in their countries - to become cement-makers, farmers, sailors, lathemen or metallurgists. This is also the answer to an odious accusation which is several hundred years old and which pretended to demonstrate that the Jew was incapable of being productive, living as a parasite, when he was not called an agitator or a money-lender. ORT has shown the world that a Jew is a man like any other; once the ghetto barriers have been lifted.

I do not wish to discuss here any political aspect. However, I am glad to acknowledge that ORT has been active both in Morocco and in Tunisia. This has helped the Jewish communities of these countries to overcome the difficulties prevailing in 1955 and 1956.

I consider the continuance of ORT's work in Algeria as the key to many grievous problems existing in France. My country should perhaps have formed a few less rhetoricians and a few more skilled workers, technicians and manual labourers. This might have been the solution to one of the very painful problems prevailing in France.

ORT has also provided both a collective and individual solution for a great number of people scattered throughout the world.

I am aware that as far as Israel is concerned, there is always a slight impression that some miracle is taking place. I was in Israel about two months ago. I visited, like a great number of you, the copper mines in a spot of extraordinary beauty. I asked the engineers how it happened that the borings and drilling has been so quickly done. I know that in France, when we look for oil at Lacq or at Parentis-en-Borne - not to speak of the Sahara - it takes lengthy investigations which require important borings as well as a great amount of meticulous work. The specialists whom I asked that question gazed at me as if I were coming from another world, with a look which was very close to pity, and they answered : "Why, this is the site of King Solomon's mines..." I understood that in this country the Bible is not considered as a book of religion and tales, but rather as a kind of Michelin guide-book, and that they had gone straight ahead and directly to King Solomon's mines where they knew they would find copper.

However, if we leave aside this sense of miracle so often felt in Israel, we must admit that it is owing to their trained engineers, technicians and workmen that such a result has been reached. This has also given Israel a soul full of defense of the patrimony of its people. Israelis know that this wealth belongs to them and that it forms a whole which is vital and necessary to the life of Israel.

Twenty-eight kilometres farther I arrived at Elath. I believe that the origin of the Israel-Arab conflict and its solution may be found in this region. Elath employs the most modern methods and equipment, not only for the pipe-line that runs from there to Beersheba and heads towards Haifa, but also in under-water fishing. They have thus developed the means to acquire in a minimum of time and effort a quantity of fish big enough to feed the whole population of this region. There is even a oceanographical museum, a thing that proves that ideal and reality may mingle and complete each other. About fifteen hundred metres further, the unfortunate Arabs take enormous pain to obtain a very small quantity of fish with archaic methods.

A reconciliation between Israel and the Arabs cannot take place unless Arab civilization - or rather the lack of civilization prevailing in these countries - may be willing to learn from the western civilization represented in this region by Israel. The only possibility for a reconciliation lies in the improvement of general welfare and modernization on the basis of work, of technical knowledge and of that type of training that ORT gives to Israel in teaching it the ways of work and how to fit into the economic circuit of all nations.

To carry out this task is to be faithful to the great ideals of men who taught us that it is necessary to work for justice and for peace, as both are a complement of each other. That is in conformity with the precepts of one of my masters, Jean Jaurès, who used to say that men should be given bread, but that they should also be allowed to contribute to their own happiness and that - beside bread - they should be given roses.

Dr. JAMES READ, Deputy UN High Commissioner for Refugees

The World ORT Union has indeed made a great contribution towards the solution of the refugee problem. We appreciate that the work of your Organization covers a much wider field than refugees alone, but the initiative you have taken to help those that have to leave their countries for racial, religious or political reasons have been of outstanding value in the past decades.

The work our office is undertaking will have to rely on the good will and on the activities of many voluntary agencies such as your own. Without them it would be impossible to carry out the work which the General Assembly of the United Nations has assigned to us. We believe that this is a good arrangement whereby the international organization calls on agencies which represent in a concrete form the world purpose of many hundreds of thousands of individuals who want to contribute to the humanitarian work for refugees of which there is still unfortunately so much need in our world.

When the Hungarian exodus started eight months ago your Organization was immediately present to extend help and moral support. To many of the twelve thousand Hungarian refugees of Jewish origin you offered opportunities of professional training which would enable them to find a job in their new countries of residence. In that emergency, I am glad to state, our two organizations had the occasion to work together in the elaboration of a project devised to help young Hungarian refugees.

I very much hope that this collaboration will further develop and that your skill and experience will be increasingly applied to the welfare of refugees. The High Commissioner's Office now faces an important development in its work for which it will require the help of all the agencies concerned. We want in as short a period as possible to close the refugee camps in Europe and give all refugees living in those camps proper and decent accommodations and a means of earning their living. I know it is an ambitious program, but we all feel with the High Commissioner that there should be no place in our world for such camps. Unfortunately, among the people who still live there there are many young ones. For them the danger of camp life is even more serious than for adults.

But we know that a whole life can be saved if the proper measures are taken in time. And of course nothing is better for them than for you to complete the education of these young people teaching them a skill or a profession which will enable them to be again independent.

We know how much satisfaction you must feel in your work when we visit camps and see the young people . We sometimes feel that the camps' psychosis will forever mark the youngsters and their parents. We feel that they will never be able to become independent members of society again. Yet, when we visit these same refugees a year later, after they have been assured apprenticeships or after they have been placed in trade and industry, we see the fundamental difference in their faces. We see that through skill, through knowledge, their own self confidence has been restored.

This is the kind of work ORT does in an exemplary fashion and you must and you should take great pride in it.

Mr. F. CAMBOULIVE, International Labour Office

Mr. Morse, Director General of the International Labour Office, would have definitively liked to welcome you personally to this meeting. I am going to try and speak on his behalf, though I know my words will certainly not be as well chosen as his.

Mr. Morse has chosen me for this mission and I take great pleasure to fulfil it. There exist, since a long time, excellent contacts between the ILO and the ORT, contacts that have more than a mere polite character. These contacts have obviously been facilitated by the fact that, as regards to geography, Geneva is not far from Anières and that several times we have had the opportunity to visit each other.

Our relations have also been quite frequent all around the world. We have had the opportunity to visit your vocational schools in countries where, for similar reasons of technical assistance, we have numerous experts who deal with exactly the same problems, namely with vocational training. This training represents to the ILO more than fifty percent of its total technical assistance. In such circumstances, we could certainly not feel indifferent regarding your extremely interesting program, your schools which we already know and the extension, development and evolution of your Centre at Anières.

I believe that there exist common thoughts between ORT and ILO. First, we both use the same term : Vocational Training. Then, I think that we both have the same point of view concerning training : We believe it is a means and not an end. It seems that we both consider that training aims at allowing certain people to earn their living or to earn it better.

We also generally rely on the fact that vocational training is an uninterrupted process which is continuous throughout a whole life and not merely of a period of life when a man is still young. This fact is proving itself in the particularly important care that you have brought to adults' training and which helps them either to improve their actual profession or to convert it into something else.

Obviously these common thoughts are even more than a physical contact favoured by geography. Thus, Mr. Morse has entrusted me, and I do it with great pleasure, to wish you a full success on the line of the report you have published.

Miss HELEN WILSON, Deputy Chief of Operations,
Committee for Migration from Europe

Political events of the last few years have resulted in what are some of the greatest problems which social and humanitarian organizations, public and private, have had to meet since World War II. Developments in Hungary, in other Eastern European countries and in the Middle East have called for intensified operations and additional resources at a time when we were already struggling with limited sources. Somehow to a good degree we have been able to meet those emergencies and we now have a breathing space in which to assess the elements which have contributed and are contributing to the degree of success with which they have been met. We have learned from past events and have developed certain approaches and techniques which have again proved their validity in the recent past.

Certainly, this is true of ORT. ORT's work in Israel undoubtedly has been a factor in that country's ability to absorb the sudden influx of Hungarian immigrants and a continuing flow from other Eastern European countries and from the Middle East. Perhaps even more striking than what Israel has done and which we have become accustomed to is the great increase of Jewish migrants to Latin America, especially Brazil, in the last year. There is no doubt of the basic role ORT has played in backing the increased activities of local communities in those countries and the technical and promotional activities of the migration agencies.

The Migration Committee has been keenly interested in these developments from the technical as well as the humanitarian point of view. If immigration countries are to maintain their ability to absorb refugees in these sudden emergencies, it is essential that to the greatest extent possible normal migration be planned and organized to meet the economic needs of both emigration and immigration countries. While the receiving countries require a certain proportion of qualified workers in the annual immigration, the European economies cannot afford to lose too many workers from the more highly skilled groups. Further, European workers moving to some receiving countries must possess a certain degree of skill if they are to be able to earn wages high enough to justify their emigration. Thus many workers whose emigration from Europe is essential must be trained to levels of skill which will enable them to contribute to the economic development of the receiving countries and to earn sufficient wages to maintain satisfactory living standards.

The contribution of ORT towards this goal has been immeasurable. Its long and wide experience has developed methods and techniques as well as practical results which have been invaluable in the migration field. It is therefore with keen interest and appreciation that the Migration Committee observes your deliberations here today.

Mr. POMPEI, of the Italian Embassy in Paris

If I am here today to bring a message of greetings, it is because ORT is fighting a problem that is often felt in dramatic ways in my own country : the problem of vocational training and the vocational qualification of the worker.

Your activity is rather important in my country. It is even rather important in relation to ORT activities as a whole. I have come here, above all, to bring you the message of greetings of the Italian authorities. You have the support of our Foreign Affairs, Labour and Education Ministries.

It is with these feelings, with these wishes of success and - at the same time - with the expression of ever active sympathy that I pay homage to your Assembly.

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The President of the Central Board welcomed Mr. EVERETT KASSALOW of the U.S. Embassy, as well as Mr. KRIT, Cultural Attaché to the Tunisian Embassy in Paris and Mr. LINNEBALLE, Cultural Attaché to the Danish Embassy in France.

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Message of Mr. EMILE ROCHE, President of the Economic Council

"I pay tribute to the program of World ORT Union and wish to commend the wonderful results obtained by it in reconstructing Jewish economic life throughout the world.

This homage has more meaning after my visit to Israel, where I have been able to consider and appreciate the fabulous activity of a people who wants to give a strong economic basis to its country and where manual work has changed barren soil into fruitful grounds. The variety of Israel's need of increasing workmanship is definite proof of the results obtained.

ORT is a universal program and deserves to have our respect. It has added a new task to its initial work of moral rescue : it consists of vocational training given to an ever growing number of pupils.

Leaving aside the Jewish problem, all communities wherever they are should pay this organization homage for having rehabilitated manual work.

Every organization that promotes vocational training has encountered the same difficulties, namely : lack of teachers, adaptation of the training to the pupils' aptitude, research concerning productivity. These difficulties exist in all countries whatever their economic standard may be.

But ORT, which is a program of pure solidarity through vocational training does not halt because of difficulties. Not satisfied with the results it has already obtained, it now doubles both its efforts and its hopes".

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Message of Mr. PIERRE MICHELI, Ambassador of Switzerland

"... I hope that your meeting will be fruitful and wish that ORT may develop more and more its useful program..."

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Message of Mr. CARLOS ALVES DE SOUZA, Ambassador of Brazil

"... I wish to transmit you my best wishes for the full achievement of the magnificent work you carry out throughout the world for the welfare of Jewish people and humanity in general".

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Message of Mr. BERNARD MELAMEDE, Inspector General to the Economic Affairs

"... With all my heart I wish you success in your work and hope you will continue to develop it with the same efficiency and efficacy".

Mr. CHARLES JORDAN, Director General,
American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee

I am very pleased to be able to bring you the greetings of our own Chairman Edward Warburg, of Moe Leavitt, and of the entire staff of the JDC. And I want to underline the entire staff of the JDC because by our very close co-operation with ORT we all have come to respect and admire the work which is being done by ORT. Of course we complement each other in many ways, so that we are mutually interdependent upon each other. I would say that we are like a happily wedded couple. There is a sense of such great mutual respect and appreciation and liking that it makes the working out of the problems with which we are concerned so much easier and so much more constructive.

I think in Jewish organizational life those who lead organizations must approach each other with this respect and liking if they want to do good by other people, as Senator Lehman said. Because the people are what counts -- and we subscribe to that.

We are also happily wedded because our emphasis is in the same direction. The accent is on youth, but we do not forget the shattered lives that have to be rebuilt ever since we found the displaced Jews in D.P. camps which were formerly concentration camps. We then dedicated ourselves together with ORT to see what we could do so that the Jews in those camps might survive, might once more walk with their heads held high and become integrated and take their proper place in society, helping us in Europe, in other parts of the world and, of course, in Israel.

Much has been accomplished along those lines, and I think it is because of the close association which we have had, and because we complemented each other, that it was accomplished. Let us not forget that while people learn, and while people study, and while people prepare themselves for life, they have to be fed, they have to be kept, they have to be kept alive. And this is the joint play between the reconstruction organization and the welfare organization, and there is nothing humiliating about people being kept alive while they are being prepared to go into their proper place in life.

I hope that with the kind of understanding that we have on this and many other subjects, our close co-operation will continue and we will make the ORT and the Joint and other organizations the rocks on which Jewish faith can remain and can continue to be built. There is always a new crisis, there is always a new problem - there was a Hungarian refugees emergency. I wouldn't want to know what would have happened to some of these refugees if it had not been for the kind of organizations that we are, and to whom they could look for succour and the further help which is necessary to rebuild their lives. I am sure we will go on to greater things in the spirit in which we have co-operated in the past.

Mr. EUGENE WEILL, Secretary-General,
Alliance Israélite Universelle

We have for the past ten years worked hand in hand with ORT. In North Africa -- Morocco and Tunisia -- we work towards the same goal -- providing youth with a general and vocational education.

I am glad to say that this joint effort has now become almost a habit. In saying this I would like to recall how much Dr. Syngalowski, whose memory we have just evoked, contributed towards strengthening these ties.

I would like to add how pleased we were to see Mr. Braude undertaking as one of his first missions as Director-General, a visit to North Africa to resume our joint relationship. Mr. Braude, like us, will have seen the importance the new national leaders of North Africa attach to the harmonious development of our youth in an atmosphere of equality and freedom.

In other lands where we both work, ORT and the Alliance have not yet reached a systematic and co-ordinated association. The experience of more than ten years should encourage us to work together in those countries in line with our common ideal. Permit me to say that we will be always ready.

It is in this positive frame of mind that I bring you the greetings of the President and the Central Committee of the Alliance Israélite Universelle for full success and happy continuation of your work.

Mr. MAURICE ORBACH, M.P. WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS

This is perhaps the first time that the World Jewish Congress has been represented at your Conference. And I desire to bring greetings to your Conference and to wish you success in all your deliberations. Other speakers have spoken of travail through which the Jewish community has passed. I would only remind that our community had its origins as a pastoral community with an over-organized hierarchy and that - when with disaster we were dispersed - through discrimination we became itinerant merchants of the world and fertilized other economies in the new feudalism that was then growing, bringing goods from one nation to another. We developed as financiers, we gave our philosophers, our doctors of medicine, but today we stand - as others have stood - upon the threshold of a new society. The gates are open. The age of functionalism has come, when specialization, the holding of the tool, the inspiration of a new technique is honored in every land.

And I pay tribute to ORT not only because it is the Organization for Rehabilitation through Training, but because by its activities it serves to rejuvenate and to revitalize the whole of our community in the changing atom of society. We are called the people of the Book and the Chief Rabbi of France reminded us that we gave the decalogue to the world. But amidst the new worlds that open for us, the Bible has to be supplemented by the blueprint, and it is the task of ORT to let the reading of the blueprint be possible by Jewish minds and by Jewish lads and lassies.

I am happy to tell you of the pleasure with which the new governments of Tunisia and of Morocco welcome in their economic development the work that you have been able to do and have done in the countries of North Africa.

I bring you greetings from the World Jewish Congress. I bring you greetings also from my own Organization, the Trades Advisory Council of Great Britain. We helped a little after our visiting the DP camps in Austria in 1945 in the supply of machinery and tools. But I am humbled when I look at your report and I see the meagre contribution that Great Britain makes to your efforts. I am humbled for my own sake because I feel there is so much more that I personally could do. And I go back to Britain giving you an assurance that I shall make my contribution to ORT and perhaps more, to see that seven thousand odd dollars that we contribute are made very rapidly into seventy thousand.

I hope this is not the last occasion we shall meet and that the World Jewish Congress will be recognized here as an organization representing constituent bodies in sixty nations of the world, developing - as you do - Jewish consciousness and making it possible for the young men and the young women of the future to live a real, full and wholesome life.

Mr. GEORGES WORMSER, Administrative Council of the JCA

I came to express to you on behalf of our Council the sympathy and admiration of the JCA for your work. Our Society, as you know, is British, but its Council is international. It comprises English members, French members, Belgian members, the U.S. are represented in it, and recently the Argentine Republic too has delegated someone to our meetings. It is this character of universal representation which, I believe, gives its value to the greetings which I bring you, to you who are a universal organization too.

Where does this necessity arise to always associate our efforts ? It is the bond of Jewry - that constantly tortured and constantly true Jewry - which is everywhere where there are our coreligionists, the ones needing to take roots and to find the means for a decent life and even, if I may say so, autonomous life; the others feeling - either by religious conviction, or social devotion - the duty to help and to contribute.

However, the time is past when this aid confined itself to philanthropy, when this contribution limited itself to material aid, everywhere today the aim is to educate, to train, to re-classify. To learn a trade is the most efficient means. It is very long ago that we were convinced of it in France. Long before the war of 1914, our Jewish Community in Paris comprised the Ecole du Travail where apprentices were trained and an original enterprise for adults, a workshop which functioned right in the heart of the Foubourg Saint-Antoine, and which trained carpenters and cabinet-makers, as was quite normal in that corner of Paris.

When from 1933 to 1939, a wave of German and Austrian refugees started presenting us with numerous problems, the Reception Committee had, among its first tasks, the creation of means for training and vocational re-education for these uprooted people. With the aid of the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Labour, we organized a technical preparation near Paris, at Argenteuil, right in the labour centre, which allowed to many of those whom we aided to pass rapidly from us to the factory.

Certainly, when I visit today the Centres of Montreuil or of Ain-Sebaa, I realize the smallness of our own efforts in comparison to yours. However, if they merit to be recalled today, it is to establish the unity of conception in time as well as in space.

The JCA, whose preoccupations are the same as yours, i.e. the settlement, rehabilitation, practical education, supports unfortunates until they can support themselves, live by themselves and even become the

owners of lands where we settle them. JCA, who formerly itself attended to the vocational education in Eastern Europe, and especially in Poland, JCA, who today everywhere develops its loan funds, JCA whose task is only the real improvement and not the show, JCA who loves the solid - and what work is more solid than yours - has as its guiding idea to do itself that which it can do better than others and, in particular, the agricultural settlement. But, also when others can do better than it, thanks to their experience, it effaces itself and simply wishes to help them.

It is in that spirit that JCA considers as excellent the results achieved by ORT and that it is always happy to cooperate with you, especially by the gift of machinery and tools.

We are happy to state that there was always perfect understanding between ORT and JCA. And today, through me, the JCA wishes to convey to you its compliments and good wishes and to assure you that tomorrow, as yesterday, neither its high appreciation of your work, nor its desire for fraternal cooperation will weaken.

Mr. ABEL SHABAN, President, World OZE Union

I bring you greetings from the World OZE Union, a voluntary non-political Jewish Health Organization which is on the arena of the Jewish world for the last forty-five years.

I bring you also greetings from my Head Office, our branches in 21 countries and from the 70,000 children that pass through annually our clinics, our homes, our dispensaries, and who are the students and the potential students of the ORT schools.

ORT and OZE have always worked together in the days of Czarist Russia, in Poland, in Rumania, in Galicia, in the Baltic States, in Western Europe, in the DP camps during the post-war period and in North Africa. Wherever the need was great we have been there to eradicate illness amongst the poor and the sick Jews, and by doing so have tried to supply to the ORT schools healthy elements of youth and to keep them in good health while in training in those schools. We consider ourselves a sister organization to the ORT. OZE gives the under-privileged, the humble and the poor Jewish child a passport to health. ORT gives him a passport to life.

Our organizations were so close that between the years 1924 and 1939 they even campaigned for funds together all over the Jewish world. It is from that period that in South Africa the two organizations still operate as one under the name of South African ORT-OZE. Our organizations have throughout the years complemented each other in their work.

I wish this Conference all success in its deliberations. May the work of ORT go from strength to strength and may our relationship be a happy one in the future as it was in the past.

Rabbi Dr. M.C. WEILER

The Jewish community of South Africa being an organic community and understanding the principle of unity has an organized campaign for all sections of the Jewish people for work in Israel and outside of Israel. The South African Jewish Appeal is a part of the United Appeal for Israel and it is the South African Jewish Appeal which is pleased to give considerable and persistent assistance to the ORT Movement.

We do not in any way minimize the efforts of ORT in all parts of the Jewish world, particularly in North Africa and Iran, but we are nevertheless very happy indeed that the ORT Movement has seen fit to establish a large network of activities in Israel, because South African Jewry has always realized, even 60 years ago, that the focal point of the Jewish people is to be found in the regeneration of Israel. One important fact may escape our attention : it took one hundred years to transport four million Jews to the New World, and often these Jews were transported in an unwarranted manner. Little Israel, which is in existence less than ten years assimilated almost a million Jews; that is to say in a tenth of a period, a quarter of the number that the whole New World has taken from Europe. But all these Jews who come to Israel can only become a productive element if they take advantage of the opportunity made available to them by the ORT Movement. We therefore salute in the name of the South African Jewish Appeal and the South African Jewish community the fact that ORT has achieved citizenship rights in Israel.

May I as a Rabbi say that in addition to the great basic work of ORT - the productivization of the Jewish masses - I am pleased to hear from your reports this morning of the part that has been given to training in Judaism in ORT schools. May I express the ardent wish and hope that training in Judaism will always form a part of the ORT program - Judaism in its own inclusive sense, Judaism in its finest sense and in its best sense. May I express the hope that just as all roads lead to Israel, Israel's roads will lead to Judaism, as the great visionary Herzl stated sixty-two years ago. And in conclusion I would like to feel, since I am the last speaker this morning, that ORT will take hold of the great mission which has been given to it by destiny, by God himself, by the situation of the Jewish people and introduce this spirit.

Whenever I wish to find an answer to our many problems, I always feel that one should go back to the organic part of Judaism and find a

message from it. I choose as my final words a saying from the Mishna, which I believe is apt. It springs from the very spirit of Judaism, authentic and indigenous Judaism. The saying is as follows : Those that were near to Jerusalem used to bring fresh figs and fresh grapes ; and those who were distant were permitted to bring dried figs and raisins, but all were given an opportunity to be part of the great Jewish people, the great universal Judaism with its focal centre in Israel.

This is to my mind a part of the mission and function of ORT. In spite of its great machine and in spite of its efficiency and in spite of its great work it must keep those who are near to the force of Judaism within the precincts of ORT. On the other hand, it must also bring in new blood, fresh people, those who are eager, those who are keen to work for the benefit of Judaism, Israel and humanity.

C O - O P T I O N S

On the basis of the recommendations presented by Messrs. Armand Brunschvig, Geneva, and Julius Hochman, New York, in behalf of the Nominations Committee, those listed below were co-opted to the Central Board :

1. BELGIUM Mr. Max GOTTSCHALK, Brussels
Messrs. Jacques FEINER and Willy STEINFELD, Antwerp - alternates
2. DENMARK Mr. L. ALTERMAN
3. FRANCE Messrs. Daniel MAYER, Léon MEISS, Roger NATHAN, Louis OUNGRE, Edmond WEIL
4. GREAT BRITAIN Messrs. Alderman A. MOSS, Manchester
Léonard COHEN, Sir Keith JOSEPH, M.P.
5. IRAN Mr. COHANIM - alternate
6. ITALIE Mr. Isacco LEVI, Milan
7. ISRAEL Messrs. Meir GROSSMAN and B. LOURIE
8. MOROCCO A representative of ORT-Tetuan to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Mr. A. Sabbah
9. SWITZERLAND Messrs. J. GRUNBERG, Geneva, Victor LOEB, Bern, and Dr. J. TEITLER, Zurich
Mr. P. DREYFUS de GUNZBURG, Basel - alternate
10. SOUTH AFRICA A vacancy arising from the demise of Mr. Henry Bernstein - to be filled
11. U. S.A. Mrs. Meyer KLATSKY
Mr. Philip BRAVER and Mrs. Isidor SIMONS - alternates
12. BRAZIL Vacancy to be filled
13. ARGENTINE Vacancy to be filled
14. GERMANY Vacancy to be filled

CENTRAL BOARD OF WORLD ORT UNION

Following the co-options, the Central Board of the World ORT Union comprises 100 members. They are as follows :

Honorary President : Senator Herbert H. L e h m a n , United States
Dr. William H a b e r , United States
Mr. Armand B r u n s c h v i g , Switzerland
Mr. Julius H o c h m a n , United States
Mrs. Ludwig K a p h a n , United States
Mr. Renzo L e v i , Italy
Mr. Abel S h a b a n , South Africa
Mr. Joseph S h a p i r o , Israel

Mr. A. A l p é r i n e	France
Mr. L. A l t e r m a n	Denmark
Mr. J. A t t a l i	Algeria
Mr. E. B a r r u e l	Portugal
Mr. E. B e n - A r t z i	Israel
Mr. P. B e n u s i g l i o	Greece
Mr. A. B e s s i s	Tunisia
Mr. Ph. B r a v e r (alternate)	United States
Mr. A. C h i c h e	Algeria
Mr. J. C h o r i n	Switzerland
Mr. M. C o h a n i m (alternate)	Iran
Mr. L. C o h e n	Great-Britain
Mr. R. C o h e n - H a d r i a	Tunisia
Mr. M. C r e m e r	France
Mr. L. D. C r e s t o h l , M.P.	Canada
Mr. I. D a v i d k i n	Finland
Mr. S. D e r h y	Morocco
Mr. A. S. D i a m o n d	Great-Britain
Mr. A. D o l o w i t z	United States
Mr. P. D r e y f u s d e G u n z b u r g (alternate)	Switzerland
Mr. E. E i n f e l d	Australia
Mr. E. E l i a c h a r	Israel
Mrs. F. E s q u i e r	France
Mr. J. F e i n e r (alternate)	Belgium
Mrs. R. F e l d m a n	South Africa
Mr. F. F r e e m a n	Australia
Mr. L. F r e n k i e l	France
Mrs. D. F u r m a n	South Africa
Mr. J. G a r ç o n	Morocco
Mr. M. G i n s b u r g	Belgium
Mrs. G. G e t t e n b e r g	United States

Mr. E. Goldschmidt	Denmark
Mr. M. Gottschalk	Belgium
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Mr. R. Grinberg	France
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Dr. M. Gurny	Switzerland
Mr. L. D. Harris	Canada
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Mr. O. Heim	Switzerland
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Mr. M. Herzfeld	United States
Mrs. H. Hilf	United States
Mr. L. Hollander	United States
Mrs. M. Horn	Israel
Mr. I. Jaffe	South Africa
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Mr. B. Manishevitz	United States
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Dr. S. Segal	United States
Mrs. V. Segal	United States
Mr. M. Senehi	Iran
Mr. J. Senouf	Morocco
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Mrs. I. Simons (alternate)	United States
Mr. M. Spitz	Israel
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Dr. J. Teitler	Switzerland
Mr. J. Tuvim	United States
Dr. A. Vedder	Holland
Mr. Ed. Weil	France
Dr. M. C. Weiler	South Africa
Mr. M. Weinzier	Switzerland
Mr. J. Wengrower	Argentina
Mrs. H. Wingate	Great-Britain

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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE WORLD ORT UNION
elected by the Central Board in July 1957

MEMBERS

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A. BRUNSCHVIG, Geneva
A. CHICHE, Algiers
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Sir K. JOSEPH, M.P., London
G. JOSEPHSON, Stockholm
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Mrs. D. FURMAN, Johannesburg
M. SPITZ, Tel-Aviv
L. OUNGRE, Paris
R. NATHAN, Paris
R. COHEN-HADRIA, Tunis
M. CREMER, Paris
M. MOSSANEM, Teheran
J. GARCON, Casablanca
L. SCHULMANN, Casablanca

General E. BEN-ARTZI, Tel-Aviv

I. RAFFALOVITCH, Amsterdam
J. SILBERMAN, Montevideo

2 vacancies to be filled by Women's American ORT after the WAO Convention.

CHALLENGE AND PERSPECTIVES

Central Report by Mr. M.A. Braude,
Director General of the World ORT Union

This is the first time that the task of telescoping the global field of World ORT Union activities has been placed upon my shoulders. I feel deeply the responsibility of reporting on two years activity, a year and a half of which was the work of Dr. Aron Syngalowski, a man who was ORT's mentor and ORT's guide and ORT's visionary. I shall attempt to present this analysis on lines he formulated even as the two-year period began. Thus when I survey the recent past and turn to the future perspectives, I want you to bear in mind that I follow the pattern he wove just before he died.

In its 77 year-old history, ORT has weathered war, revolution, strife. It is in this context that the period under study is no new experience to the Organization. It erupted with violence in North Africa. It witnessed a Jewish migration crisis. It continues to face emergencies.

Emergency is not a new word for the ORT Union. It is not a new word to the Jewish people. Since the early days of the foundation of the Organization, a large part of the power, of its resources has constantly had to be diverted from normal peace-time constructive rehabilitation activity to meet emergencies in Jewish life, to help combat them with all the technological means at our disposal and with all the dedication, with all the fortitude, with all the experience of one of the oldest Jewish organizations in the world.

It's a hot afternoon - I'd like to divert for a moment to give you an example of what I mean by the experience of one of the oldest Jewish organizations in the world.

I have here an almost literal translation of excerpts from the minutes of a protocol of the World ORT Union. When I've finished reading it, I will tell you its date.

"The basic tasks of the Organization are of three kinds :

1. through cultural means to affect the improvement of the technical methods of the Jewish artisan, raising the quality and productivity of his work and acquainting him with new trades in which Jews have not as yet been active;
2. to better the economic conditions of Jewish artisans throughout the world, through credits, through good tools and good machines. This can best be done through self-help in the form of co-operatives;
3. to concern itself with the appropriate distribution of working elements geographically; in order to be certain that its work is proper, to conduct research projects on the economic life of the Jewish masses.

The program will therefore in the future consist of vocational training in schools, vocational training outside schools, agriculture, co-operatives, and the geographical redistribution of Jewish labour.- June 10th 1907".

For fifty years we have followed this program. For fifty years our purposes have been very similar. How does our past two years' program measure up in this regard? We have expanded our vocational training in schools, we've expanded our vocational training outside schools with courses for adults and apprenticeship training. With regard to agriculture I am pleased to inform you that we've taken over a new agriculture school in Marrakech. We are operating co-operatives currently in Iran and, for the past six months, we have been studying with ORT-Italy the prospects of training people from the Roman ghettos for their transfer to the industrial centres in the northern part of Italy.

Today you can say after these fifty years of experience, without fear of contradiction that your Organization has continued to conduct its regular program while always being able and ready to meet emergencies head-on, promptly grappling with them and making a noteworthy contribution to their solution. Today you can say that ORT stands as an integral part of Jewish reconstruction activities and that ORT is recognized as a tool in crisis by the Jewish and the non-Jewish world as well.

Our backbone of trade schools links 19 nations. Our organizational branches reach out to seven more nations. Our integrity in Catholic, Moslem, Protestant and Jewish states is unblemished. Our banner, raised as a symbol of economic reconstruction for Jews flies very high.

In the post-war period we followed transient Jewish populations, helping them reorganize their lives in Europe after economic displacement and dislocation. We have broken through the abyssmal poverty of long forgotten North African Jewry. We have extended a technological lifeline to the stripling State of Israel.

This banner was carried by our departed leader very proudly these years. When he was taken from us, we did not let it fall. We shall continue to carry it wherever Jews are in need. What follows is simply a synopsis of some of the fields of endeavour over which it waved in 1955 and 1956.

ISRAEL

Today in Israel, ORT operates the largest system of vocational high schools in the country, covering over one third of Israel's enrolment in such programs. These vocational units comprise a national network serving most of the densely populated areas with establishments in twenty localities.

In the brief period of its activities in Israel, over 13,750 persons have to date benefited from ORT training. It has piloted a new field of activities introducing vocational training into the elementary schools for the children of the maabarothe. This experimental endeavour has now become a basic, vital point of Israel's elementary training program.

From the viewpoint of Israel's most recent emergency, the quality of its manpower clearly became one of the most salient features of its security. Israel's manpower pool will always remain relatively small by comparison with its neighbours. High productivity and know-how, skill, will make up the difference.

The development of industry and a corps of skilled craftsmen are two sides of the same coin. It is in this capacity of a major producer of Israel's new army of skilled manpower that ORT makes its most major contribution to the viability of the State.

In the past few months ORT-Israel has been asked to assume many greater responsibilities for training. The repute of ORT's work in Israel is such that major training organizations, agencies and municipalities have asked us to make our experience available to them, literally they have asked us to operate their schools. A poor paraphrase might be taken from the fourth chapter of Isaiah : "Vehechziku sheva nashim be'ish echad beyom hahu l'emor - rak tikareh shimcha aleinu" ("and on that day seven women shall grasp at one man - saying give us your name").

I went to Israel over a month ago primarily to examine these proposals and I feel it is incumbent upon me to explain to you why we have not readily accepted this coronation of our achievements which would mean that ORT in Israel would be charged with 70% of the vocational training of the country. Our reasons are both material and moral ones. With respect to the material ones, one could say it was because most of these agencies have not to date inserted the middle part of the phrase which reads "Lachmenu nochel vesimlatenu nilbash ("we will eat our own bread and we will clothe ourselves"). These agencies have not said, we will provide the regular operating budget and we will build new buildings and we will equip them. We have reason to believe, however, that there is the possibility that these organizations who have approached us may be willing to complete the sentence, but only for a three, four or five-year period. There is consequently a very great moral question as whether we should permit anybody, any organization interested in vocational training to diminish its interest and its activities in a country where there will never be enough done in this vital field, in a State where in three years the number of candidates for training will be doubled. Today in Israel in the eighth grade of elementary schools there are 16,000 children - in the fifth grade there are 32,000 children. These figures mean simply that unless every single vocational training agency in Israel doubles its facilities in the period, over 3,000 candidates for vocational training will have to be turned aside. For ORT alone to double its network is almost impossible. If we are to dream of it at all, we must begin to demand a greater assumption of responsibility in the secondary education field by government authority and by agencies as yet not involved. To enter into an agreement which releases anyone already in the field from responsibility would - in my opinion - be a denial of our purpose -- the promotion of the maximum industrial education among Jews.

ORT-Israel is to be congratulated on its remarkable growth in size, on the quality of its work and above all upon its prestige. Its continuing modesty ill-becomes it. No one, except we of the immediate family can accept it as being as sincere as our ORT-Israel people mean it. I think it is now time for ORT-Israel to unfold its wings and if not to crow - at least let itself be heard. The unlimited area of ORT's potential expansion in Israel organizationally, is barely scratched.

The interest of the old and the new citizens of Israel in ORT in every city of the country is a firm enough basis on which to build a mass organization as befits the second largest Jewish community in the world.

ORT-Israel's admirable patriotism in substituting for its already sorely tried and tested government is in my opinion short-sighted, for it is a disservice to the government to let it continue under the illusion that its needs can be met by private voluntary agencies. If the Government of Israel will become an equal partner to these endeavours, the crisis that looms in 1960 can be met. I think it is in essence our desire, our function and our duty to call this to their attention repeatedly so that the Government of Israel may help itself prevent a serious crises.

NORTH AFRICA

Further along the Mediterranean rim, North Africa shakes with political and social conflict. During the past two years events have succeeded each other with such a swiftness that virtually transforms society from day to day.

ORT's appeal to North African youth had resounding echoes, but it was not unmarked by the days of anger. Despite the difficulties of the period, our organizations in North Africa are to be congratulated for continuing their normal vocational training activities. They are to be congratulated because they did not lose perspective, because they attempted to solve immediate problems while preparing for the future without succumbing to pessimism.

The problems confronting North African Jewry were not ignored by ORT leaders. In October of 1955, Dr. Syngalowski went to North Africa, unfortunately for the last time, to lay the foundations for the expansion of the program by the accelerated training of adults. I reviewed the results of this program in February. It was remarkably successful, particularly in Tunis. It was my feeling that the combination of three factors - the desire for vocational training, the availability of the means with which to give it and an employment market which can absorb every graduate of a short-term training course as rapidly as he graduated - indicated a necessity for an increase in tempo. I am pleased to inform you

that in Tunis we will work 12 months this year despite the heat, instead of 9.

In addition to trade training, our schools in North Africa intensified their training in Jewish history, in Jewish literature, in Jewish culture and customs as part of the steps which were taken to help maintain the Jewish character of the schools.

The list is long of Jews and Moslems who have paid ORT in North Africa tribute, notwithstanding the razor's edge atmosphere which back-drops Jewish life in these areas.

We can say that we have stood our ground. We have continued with our job. We are doing even more. The handicaps were politically and socially beyond our control.

IRAN

In Iran, if the Jew is to survive, he must become economically productive, learn efficient ways of working and acquire skills suitable to modern industry. This ORT teaches him like it does in other under-developed areas of the world.

In Iran ORT has faced several major problems during the past two years, particularly aggravated by the poverty which prevails in the Jewish community and a deeply-rooted social discrimination. The country's seven-year economic plan has really just begun. Many foreign firms have come to Iran. They present opportunities for employment which were not there hitherto. Step by step, slowly, the indolence, passivity and ignorance of the Jewish ghetto moves backward in the face of social progress. Jewish youth, even in the villages, is waking up to the needs of the modern world. These factors will play an important part in our future tasks.

WESTERN EUROPE

Here in Western Europe industry and agriculture boom. ORT work in France, Italy, Holland, Belgium is an attempt to keep Jews in pace with the economic expansion of the area. The vocational training program conducted by ORT in these countries can be seen therefore as an essential and regular service of importance to the Jewish community's economic vitality. Just as these communities have always maintained Jewish schools for their young they now require Jewish vocational schools on a permanently functioning basis to guide their youth to a station of dignity in larger society, and particularly to aid in the struggle of the European community for survival as Jews.

Although many Jews in Belgium, Holland, France and Italy have succeeded in resuming their pre-war activities, the necessity for vocational training has touched all strata of Jewish economic society. In consequence we have many more children from middle-class families than ever before.

At the end of the 1956 school year it became apparent that migration from Greece had reduced the number of candidates for vocational training to a point where the schools could not be run effectively under the terms of good management. But though the school in Greece is closed after training over 500 people, ORT in Greece continues and several candidates for vocational training are being subsidized in other vocational schools.

REFUGEES

In late 1956, a grim picture was drawn by the expulsion of tens of thousands of Jews from Egypt and the arrival of Hungarian refugees in Austria. This brought in its wake new problems, new responsibilities.

ORT centres in France, Italy, Austria and Germany threw open their doors to Egyptian Jewish expellees and Hungarian Jewish refugees. National ORT committees were invited to participate in joint community action to assist them. Thus for example, between January and March, 1957, ORT provided training to 927 Hungarian Jews. Recently, in Italy, France and Austria, accelerated courses were given to a total of about 150 Egyptian and Hungarian refugees to make it possible for some 150 families, 550 individuals, to emigrate to Canada. In the United States the Bramson school is again active. In Switzerland, refugee youths were placed as apprentices.

As in the past vocational training has again become a passport to freedom.

INSTRUCTORS

Meanwhile the routine work of preparing the cadres of instructors at the ORT Institutes, so farsightedly founded by Dr. Syngalowski, continues. The institutes have so far prepared over 100 teachers who are working in underdeveloped countries.

THE CENTRAL OFFICE

During 1957 the Central Office of the ORT Union sought to increase contact with all the areas that operate by organizational, administrative and technical inspections. The visits of our office staff covered every area of operations. It is my belief that these closer contacts with the field not only resulted in assistance to the field operations, but in a better central understanding of program problems and pointed up particularly where we ourselves were lacking.

May I at this point direct the attention of the Central Board to some of the men who have made all this possible : the Departments heads of the Central Office - the directors of the countries and the directors

of the schools - the instructors and teachers. All are imbued with the ideals, all are imbued with the purposes of the Organization. Many of them have by now so identified themselves with ORT that they are ORT in their sphere of activities. Some are young - we have Dr. Frumkin who served more than 50 years in ORT. Engineer Frenkiel has also given more than a half century of service to the Organization. Then there are the younger people like Goldmann with only 28 years and Oleiski who has just celebrated his 30th year of service. An organization's experience is vested in its continuing staff - its strength, however, depends upon the acquisition of new blood regularly. There has been some progress made in that regard - we still have much to consider.

SOME FIGURES

I have dealt, thus far, with some aspects of the past two years problems in the countries of school operation. I don't intend to go into the area of organization developments in the countries blessed with the privilege of contributing to the support of operations. That will be the subject of tomorrow afternoon's programme - which I have asked Dr. Halperin to lead off. Suffice it here to say that progress has been made in many areas but very much remains to be done - membership has not increased at the rate of program and cost expansion.

In the general field of ORT financing and statistics you heard, or read yesterday's Control Commission report. I don't intend to burden you with the repetition of a long series of statistics. But you will permit me to correlate a few facts.

Enrolment is at the highest point since the days of the vast refugee program in 1949. In the period which we are reviewing 31,404 different persons benefited from ORT training. The total number of graduates in 1956 was 45% higher than in 1952. The number of the day school graduates has tripled in 5 years. Enrolment today is 50% higher than it was 5 years ago.

Our deficit has also grown - but the growth of our financial deficit is not nearly as serious as our moral deficit. The drastic steps we have taken to operate economically brought our deficit last year down to about $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 %, but our moral deficit is far larger. Tens of deserving projects in North Africa, Israel and elsewhere, affecting the lives of tens of thousands of individuals have been turned down because they were beyond our means.

It is my contention based on a rather limited survey -- research costs money too -- that at the end of five years of a vocational training school program, the income of the graduates, in other words money flowing into the Jewish community, equals the total expenditure for the previous five years. The popular assumption that Jews are good business men must be faulty. Otherwise it is difficult to understand why contributors to charity content themselves with less than 1 % of their money going to vocational training. Perhaps, it may be piety - they would prefer not to

contribute to a reconstruction activity which will have such positive results because it might ultimately deprive them of the "Mitzva" of contributing charity. I don't know - I wonder...

I hope tomorrow's session will review these problems thoroughly. There are, however, some new problems of technological and social nature which I had hoped to turn to. But I shall not, for it is really too hot. I shall instead turn to some of the new situations in which we find ourselves.

In the last decade more than a million Jews migrated mainly from Europe and the Middle East to new homes throughout the world, mostly to Israel. This move has affected almost 10 % of the global Jewish population, but even today we live in an era of migration. There is a story told that of the 45,000 Jews in Poland over 70,000 have applied for emigration visas. The story is not far-fetched, it's slightly exaggerated, for tens of thousands of Jewish repatriates from Russia have come into Poland in what could at best be called a transit status. ORT is being called to assist in this crisis by Polish Jewry's current leaders. The problems inherent in this decision of when, of how, of whether, are something with which the new Executive Committee will have to deal.

In Israel they speak of the "Conquest of the South". Their immigration intake this year is calculated officially to be much higher than 100,000. Some officials claim that a resettlement figure for the Negev for the next period - three or four years - will be approximately a half million new immigrants.

The future of Rumania's 210,000 Jews, Hungary's 100,000 Jews, not to speak of Russia's 2,000,000 Jews, are the constant concern of Jewish leadership.

Yet in Jerusalem, the President of the State of Israel, Mr. Ben Zvi, concerns himself as well about the plight of tens of thousands of Falashas - the Negro Jews of Ethiopia. He dwelt on the vital necessity to equip them with skills. He spoke of their fifteen hundred years of martyrdom for their Judaism. He mentioned their acceptance four hundred years ago by the wise men of Safed as "infants in captivity". He referred to the decisions of Chief Rabbi Kook and of Chief Rabbi Herzog that helping them should be considered the redemption of the captured. He did not talk about them coming to Israel. He talked about their being saved as Jews, about vocational training being given to them by a Jewish organization and he talked about the necessity to equip them with means to compete on the local market, on that one day a week when they leave their river-huts and go down to sell their crude products.

He spoke of other forgotten Jews, Jews in India, Jews in Cochin China and other parts of the world where Jews must be prepared to meet modern times.

What has been done

But these are the problems that loom on the horizon. We must answer the question here of the progress we have made so far.

In many parts of the world, Jewish communities, long steeped in poverty are now supplementing their income by the modern techniques we have helped introduce. Skills were taught last year to nearly 23,000 boys, girls, young men and women. Vocational services were provided in 19 countries. We operated 400 schools, workshops, agricultural training institutions, special courses, all sorts of training units. We have taught 70 trades. Over 5,500 people were graduated as qualified craftsmen. As the largest number of our students came from the very poor, for many of them the ORT-school was the only assurance of an opportunity of any secondary education whatsoever. Training centres for adults were improved and overhauled. Cooperatives were set up in Iran with the assistance of ORT. Even unemployable deaf and dumb children were taught to work with their hands while they were being taught to speak with the voice they never used before. These are some of the things which were done. But they are only seeds of progress and seeds can only take root in a soil that is properly tended with constant care.

Many technical assistance projects throughout the world have succeeded in extremely adverse circumstances because of the will and enthusiasm of a people giving and a people receiving. In both cases ORT leaders have not been found wanting.

Targets

I come now to the conclusion of this survey. I have tried to draw out some of the main points of our vast program with an eye to immediate targets in the coming years. These targets are :

- 1 - To broaden the base of ORT's steadily expanding field of operation in the Jewish State. To meet the mass demand for skills, ORT must spread out over a wider layer of the population and introduce a quicker tempo of vocational education in its schools. We must not confine ourselves to technical high schools for the development of technicians and foremen. We must help broaden the base of Israel's manpower by lower level training of shorter duration, lest we produce Indian chiefs and no Indians. Vocational training in Israel will be expanded over the next five years by ORT and others as well as an axiom of the country's present industrial development and ambitions. But only ORT, it is now proven, has the experience and the know-how to meet the demand at a high quality level. ORT in Israel must pioneer in the field of coordination of activity and generosity of service. ORT must keep in step with the evolutionary developments of the country and take joint action with its leaders in efforts to

indoctrinate all segments of the population, not only with the manual trade ideology, but with a knowledge of the concrete results of a qualified labour force to a young country. Then it must enlist these converts into its ranks.

- 2 - In North Africa, ORT must speed up the accelerated program for adults while maintaining its day school network. The accelerated program for adults in North Africa is more than a mere vocational training project. For many it is a passport. For those who will stay to link their fate with the fate of the new nation, skill is a safeguard against economic discrimination.
- 3 - In Western Europe ORT must turn again to rehabilitating uprooted people and gear itself to be ever ready to meet new migratory crises.
- 4 - In Eastern European countries ORT must at the present time take objective stock of the needs of the communities there, while insisting that it cannot compromise on the principle that wherever it works it does so as a free agent and as a private vocational training agency of international nature and scope.
- 5 - The ORT Institute has passed through its experimental stages and has accomplished the purpose of its founder in providing ORT institutions around the world, particularly in under-developed countries, with a cadre of trained Jewish instructors. It should now extend its services to other organizations operating Jewish trade schools. It should also serve as a refresher training center for all ORT instructors. It should serve as an experimental station for the improvement of Jewish productivity by assisting in the training of specialists and foremen.
- 6 - In the face of the growing responsibilities of ORT, immediate steps must be taken to strengthen ORT organizationally, administratively and technically. Our staff structure centrally and nationally must be constantly reviewed - we must strengthen our ranks.
- 7 - ORT must take greater strides towards closer cooperation and joint action with other Jewish bodies interested in reconstruction. ORT's technical knowledge must be placed at the disposal of those agencies who attempt to assist the Jewish artisan with reconstruction loans. The Jewish artisan requires technical advice and assistance as well as funds.

- 8 - ORT must realize fully the unique role it has to fill in Jewish life - its traditional highly specialized responsibility. It must explore the needs of Jews for its services wherever these Jews may be - and not be found wanting in any situation where the productive rehabilitation of working Jewry is essential. Specifically we must examine the needs and possibilities of working for Jewry in Ethiopia, India or any other part of the world.

This then is the scope and the challenge. In each of its 77 years of life ORT has met the challenge. It must meet the coming one as efficiently as it met those of the past. The banner carried on so valiantly by our great leaders of the past must wave on. Above all we must not falter.

NATIONAL REPORTS

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During the sessions of July 1st and July 2nd national reports were presented by the following

completed by	Mr. J. Garçon	-	Morocco
	Mr. L. Coriat	-	Tetuan
	Mr. A. Chiche	-	Algeria
	Mr. E. Nataf	-	Tunisia
	Mr. M. Mossanem	-	Iran
	Mr. E. Eliashar	-	Israel
	Mr. R. Levi	-	Italy
	Mr. L. Kahn	-	France
	Dr. A. Vedder	-	Holland
	Mr. J. Feiner	-	Belgium
	Mr. A. Goldmann	-	Germany/Austria
	Mrs. V. Segal	-	United States
	Mr. A. Diamond	-	Great Britain
	Mr. G. Josephson	-	Sweden
	Mr. L. Alterman	-	Denmark
	Mr. A. Brunschvig	-	Switzerland
	Mr. L. Crestohl	-	Canada
	Mrs. R. Feldman	-	South Africa
	Mrs. L. Kaphan	-	Women's International ORT
	Mr. F. Schrager	-	South America

On the basis of the report presented by Mr. F. Schrager, Director of the Paris Office of World ORT Union, who had been sent on a study mission to South America, a special commission was designated to sit during the meetings of the Central Board, consisting of Admiral L. K a h n, chairman, Messrs. J. Chorin, R. Jona, B. Lourie and Mrs. V. Segal. Messrs. J. Frumkin, F. Schrager and D. Schweitzer were advisors to the commission.

PROBLEMS OF ORGANIZATION AND FUND-RAISING

Exposé by Dr. V. Halpérin, Director of
the World ORT Union.

The address which I am going to pronounce here is not a report, and not an account rendered by the Fund-Raising Commission, nor is it a repetition of what has already been said about the activities and responsibilities of ORT organizations of those countries where there are no ORT schools, or where ORT schools do not constitute the main essence of ORT activities.

Since ORT exists, its work has presented a diptych picture: on the one side the school network, the practical, technical daily work in order to improve and increase Jewish qualified manpower; and on the other side - that which Mr. Eliashar today referred to, paraphrasing Churchill's famous saying, as "the tools" with which to realize the work, to permit the materialization of the first side of the picture.

It seems, however, that the fate of our Organization is such that the responsible leaders of the ORT movement are more preoccupied by the first side of the picture: by the technical ORT work, by trade schools and courses, by the loan and welfare funds for the purchase of machinery and tools for artisans or former ORT students, and in general by the social aspect of ORT's activities as a whole. And this "charm" works not only on the technicians, the school-directors and staff, but also on you, the presidents. leaders of ORT Committees in the various countries. You must admit here that if you had to choose between two tasks: opening a new school or launching a publicity drive, your appetite would flare up and your enthusiasm would turn specifically towards opening the school. Actually you consider propaganda matters as a "necessary evil", as matters which, although in fact very important, may be postponed for later.

I am reminded of a story which our great leader, the late Dr. Syngalowski used to tell of the time of Jewish martyrdom during the occupation. He used to recall the episode of the Jew who thought that he would mislead the police or the Gestapo people if walking through the streets, he would glance at a Psalm book; not really reading it, but just turning the pages and glancing at it, and thus create the impression that he was calm, that he was not afraid of anybody and was preoccupied with other things. However, when the Jew had started leafing through his Psalms, he forgot everything else and started getting so excited at the "Mizmor l'David" that he did not even feel the hand of the policeman on his shoulder, who came to arrest him.-

And that is - more or less - what happens with our ORT people, even if they are in those countries where the need for ORT schools is not so pressing. For example, Mr. Schrager has just returned from a tour of the Latin American countries. He went there, first of all, in order to realize the practical possibilities of increasing the income of the ORT Union in these countries. And Schrager, who knew extremely well the purpose of his mission, did not by any chance forget his major task, but let himself, nevertheless, be seduced by the Psalm - he returned and submitted a report stating that fund raising was, of course, very important, but you see, - he said, even more important is the situation of the schools in Argentina, in Brazil, in Uruguay. His greatest concern was that the Central Board and the Executive should primarily attend to the questions of reforms and improvements of ORT schools in these countries. It is indeed logical and normal for a responsible colleague of an ORT organization, but don't you see here a hint of that Jew who never had the intention to enter deeply into his Psalm and whom the "Song of David" had entranced?

We have recently delegated to London, in order to assist the British ORT, a colleague, not like friend Schrager, who is wholly and entirely involved in vocational school work of the French ORT, but specifically, so-to-speak, a specialist fund-raiser, an expert, a dynamic, competent person, who has formerly worked for the Israel Bonds Drive. He arrived in England for the specific task of increasing the income of the ORT Union. And what happens? In his first letters he began speaking about ... an ORT school, which should be opened in this or that English provincial town; that there are Hungarian refugees in England and that trade courses should be created for them. And this happened not because our delegate did not forget the real purpose of his mission, but simply - as Mrs. Kaphan and Mrs. Segal expressed it today - because ORT does it to you, some spell makes it so difficult to close the eyes to its real tasks.

Nevertheless, you will all agree with me - and many of you have today expressed it with such conviction - that the organizational work, the strengthening of the structure of organization, that which in English or American is referred to as "membership", that which is actually the basis of any democratic organization, is just as vitally important for ORT, for its blood, for its body, as are the schools in the various countries.

And this work is important for two reasons - firstly for ideological and political reasons, and secondly for financial and material reasons. Since essentially the consolidation of our work, the scheduled development and the progress of our work are dependent on the financial means put at our disposal by the vast army of members and friends of our movement.

It would be sufficient to bring as a proof the activity of the Women's American ORT, of which Julius Hochman spoke today. Despite the fact that in accordance with the agreement with the JDC the Women's ORT in the States is not allowed to conduct its own fund-raising campaigns, its contribution to the ORT Union's budget reached over half a million Dollars in recent years, and this amount is constituted s o l e l y of annual fees paid by the thousands of members.

However, in order to create that certain number of members, in order to win their confidence, great information work had to be done for years, efficient propaganda had to be conducted, press and radio had to be enrolled, as well as a large circle of devoted ORT workers with wholehearted enthusiasm for the ORT idea who had to try to convince their fellows of the ORT ideas.

In this connection I have in mind not only the so-called "auxiliary countries" which support financially ORT and where there are no schools, but also those countries where ORT is leading in its essential constructive work. Here, perhaps even more than elsewhere, one should not lose sight of the O R T MOVEMENT, which has to lean on popular masses, on a membership, which has to carry the organization on its shoulders.

Mr. Eliashar, on behalf of the Israeli delegation, said today that our friends in Israel consider that "it is their sacred duty now that they have created such a large network of training institutions, to build up a strong popular organization, an organization based on a large ORT membership." And Mrs. Segal has told us of her conversations with taxi drivers who know ORT well. But if we demand, specifically in Israel, that the taxi driver should be an ORT member, that former ORT students should be ORT members, that every Jew, to whom the upbuilding of Israel is dear, should belong to ORT, it is because we know that our Organization today is so strong, so expansive because during more than three quarters of a century it has been supported on the shoulders of the Jewish people, and that today, just as in the past and tomorrow as today, it is the Jewish people which has to support it and to help in its development.

I was deeply moved recently when I met with ORT leaders in Algiers and Oran. Times are really hard now in Algeria. One had to look at his watch because of the curfew. However, this did not prevent the Committee members from devoting their attention to the question of permanent ORT membership. Everybody admits that it is not enough to have ORT schools, that in order to belong fully and entirely to the ORT family, they must not - even in Algeria - fall behind the other organizations; they must enrol members and bring their contribution to ORT's work. I have just learned from Mr. Chiche that in Oran too there is already a Women's ORT group, which has proclaimed its first campaign for half a million French Francs.

And, my friends, what greater encouragement could there be for the Executive of the ORT Union, for the Women's American ORT, for the Women's International ORT and all its affiliates, for all those ORT groups who work day in - day out, continuously, in order to facilitate the existence and the development of our schools - what greater encouragement could there be for all, than the knowledge that they are not alone with their aid for the schools in France, in Italy and North Africa, that there are on the spot too people who are doing their duty, who spare no effort in order to contribute to the consolidation of ORT's work in their country.

Certainly, government subventions are important, and we are the last who would underestimate the value of the help received from the

French, the Italian or the Swedish Governments, and - although only symbolic - from the Israeli Government. But besides that aid, no matter how important, we want to have the moral and material support of Jewish settlements throughout the world, because we strive that they should all become - through their support - partners in our work, for the general-Jewish upbuilding work.

And another thing. The number of members is important not only because of the financial aid afforded by it, and this once again is confirmed by the largest of our organizations - the Women's American ORT. The number of members is important in itself, as a living force of the movement. If you will permit, I shall revert to the Bible. When the Almighty wanted - through Moses - that the Jewish people should become conscious of its importance as a community, he started with a simple technical means - with a census. He ordered a registration of all citizens over 20 years of age, and each one of them had to contribute his "Shekel", thus signifying the fact that he was there, that he existed, that he was counted as belonging to the Jewish Community.

ORT, which is not a political movement, could actually be called the party of Jewish qualified work. And ORT too needs a census of its followers, and not just for statistical purposes, but as the Women's American ORT does today proudly declare "We speak in the name of 42,000 members," or as the Zionist movement in previous years, we too want that World ORT in a few years, at its next Congress shall be able to declare: We speak not only on behalf of 30,000 students, but also on behalf of so and so many tens of thousands, so and so many hundreds of thousands members of our movement."

I have just mentioned Israel and the Zionist movement. The definition of a Zionist is an old, a little too hackneyed joke, which I do not want to repeat. However, it is a fact that the Jews today may be divided into two categories: those who go to Israel, or who send their children there; the other category are those who are not indifferent to the fate of the Jewish State, and are devoted to it body and soul, but neither go to Israel, nor do they send their children. But - they do try to influence others, and help them materially so that they should be able to go and settle in Israel. The same would apply to ORT. You, who are the leaders of ORT, and who are just as convinced as we are ourselves of the importance of consolidating this particular Jewish sector, you are not always ready, or better still we are not always ready to go ourselves to the ORT vocational schools and to learn a trade, or to send our sons and daughters. It is really too much to ask of those Jewish parents who - it is true - send their own children to commercial schools and universities, but who are firmly convinced of the social importance of the ORT program that they should at least act like those Zionists, who do not go to Israel themselves, and to register as ORT members and help other Jewish children enjoy vocational training in ORT schools.

But Dr. Weiler is right. This question should not remain in the abstract. It is necessary that ORT members should not only feel themselves as morally participating in the ORT work, one must search - in each country according to its own methods - for suitable means to interest ORT members in the life of their organization, like for example, through organized tours of ORT schools. There was some talk

of groups from the U.S.A. who want to visit Israel. And why not North Africa, Iran, Europe? And why should there always be talk of American ORTists who want to go to Israel; why not organize visits of ORT schools in France for French Jews? And why not arrange more frequent visits of ORT schools in North Africa for the North African Jews themselves, who have only heard of ORT from afar, and when they are asked whether they have ever seen an ORT school, they answer:- "Oh no, but we know that it is a very beautiful program !"

It is known that visual contact is much more effective than the audible. It is necessary, therefore, that in places where there are ORT schools, efforts should be made that more and more people come to see our institutions. It is more difficult in those countries, such as England, Sweden, Denmark, Canada, where we have no schools, since there we have to reach the power of imagination of the public; there we have to work through films, exhibitions, photographic reports etc. But when people from these countries come to places where our institutions exist, everything must be done that they should see our work.

We have at our disposal another force which is likely to affect favourably our action to enrol members. The late Prof. Hersh used to remind us constantly of the enormous role which could be played in our organization by former ORT students. One should bear in mind that everywhere, in all parts of the world there are crowds of former ORT students who, before the war learned a trade in ORT schools in Eastern and Central Europe, ORT students who after the last World War, received vocational training in the detention camps of Germany, Austria and Italy, or as transients in ORT courses in France, Belgium, Switzerland, Holland; and there is almost a generation of ORT students who in the post-war years attended ORT vocational schools in Europe, in the Moslem countries and in Israel.

If I said before that the taxi driver in Israel ought to be an ORT member, that an Israeli Minister should be an ORT member - how much more is this applicable to the tens of thousands of former ORT students from the Diaspora and from Israel, who certainly belong to the international ORT family !

The Minister, Mr. Daniel Mayer, told us yesterday in such a moving manner that ORT was the only organization which did not ask for charity and did not distribute alms. But ORT is entitled to expect that all those whom ORT's program has established on firm ground should lend a hand to strengthening the organization, from which they themselves benefited in the past.

Mr. Blum, the President of ORT in Strasbourg, who himself is a former student of the Ecole de Travail, told me this morning, when talking of the ORT Alumni Association of France, that they intended to call in October a Congress of former students of the Ecole de Travail in Strasbourg (which has been taken over by ORT 10 years ago), in order to launch a fund-raising campaign. In view of the fact that the school exists already over 100 years, and among its former pupils there are people who never married, or who have no children, many of them declared their readiness to assign for the school certain sums in their wills, as a token of their esteem for the institution where they spent their youth.

Recently, in Geneva, we had the occasion to meet with a government member from Eastern Europe. In the course of the interesting, - a propos, very friendly - talk, the Minister of Labour who attended the International Labour Conference, asked us:- "How are the ORT Committees composed?" and without awaiting a reply, he added: "I suppose that the former ORT students are the pillars of ORT in the various countries." I believe that we have somewhat disappointed him with our answer, although we have assured him that it was not infrequent that former students of our schools become committee members and even leaders of the ORT movement.

I suppose I do not have to emphasize to you the moral and material significance of this element to our organization. Moreover, as regards myself, I am convinced that particularly the former ORT pupils are best suited to spread the spiritual ORT legacy, that especially among them and among the old ORT teachers and instructors there are such who could, better than anyone else, spread the ORT idea.

The request which was made here in regard to a "History of ORT" did not come from a country of Eastern Europe or from America, it came from the "Mezinnik" (the last-born) of the ORT family, from the representative of ORT-Tetouan, who said yesterday: "We have an ORT school, we are proud of our work, but we should like to know the history as well, the history of ORT." - And it is the nature of Jews, to know everything from the beginning, to revert to the source from which ideas flow.

Mr. Haus has today spoken of the cultural tasks of ORT, and Mrs. Segal, who replied resolutely:- "Culture, certainly, but culture with an eye to ORT; culture to serve the spreading of ORT's ideology." I consider that this is the best formula for us. We are a prosaic organization, because we are non-political, non-philanthropical, but at the same time we are a c u l t u r a l organization, an organization for work-culture and for Jewish culture. Naturally, we have no ambition to replace the Rabbis or the experts who attend to the education of the young generation. But it is our duty to propagate a healthy Jewish education through work, as it is understood by ORT.

An on this occasion I should like to add - since it is part of our organizational problems - that ORT is simultaneously an organization for vocational training as well as for self-education. An when I speak of self-education, I recall the visit to a Western-European country which I made 12 years ago. I then had a talk with the man who later became the first president of ORT in that country. He had never heard of ORT and I told him of our aims and tasks and suggested to him that he should head the ORT Organization of his country. This man was very much impressed by ORT's mission, by its role in Jewish life and by its activity. However, he made the following remark in connection with his suggestions:- "The idea of ORT is very much to my liking; we shall try and build up a solid ORT work. But I believe that it is not necessary to print on the letterheads: O R T for the Promotion of Handicrafts and of Industrial and Agricultural Work among Jews. Why stress: among J e w s ? It would be sufficient to print: Society for the Promotion of Handicrafts and of Industrial and Agricultural Work. We know that it is for Jews, then why should we print it on our letterhead?" You will naturally not be impressed by my reply thereto, that if so, it was not worth while to have ORT at all, since it was just that which he considered as a fault, the "among Jews",

which was the whole *raison d'être* of our organization, and that it was not our intention to drown the fish in water and that under no circumstances would we refrain from advertising this on every occasion. He recognized this and agreed. Four or five years later the same president confidentially admitted to me:- "That for which I am particularly grateful to ORT is not so much the practical work in which I could take part on its initiative, but for the fact that through ORT I have been drawn into Jewish life, that I could participate in Jewish cares and find an interest in Jewish solidarity."

Before concluding I should like to add a few words on the other possibilities to increase our income, besides the enrolment of members. I think that the Central Board and the Executive, which has just been elected, must carefully consider the various problems raised here during the last couple of days. During the past two years we have made considerable progress in the field of fund raising. We have heard the report of Master Diamond and we have recognized the progress which has, slowly but surely, been made in England. But we also know that there are still great, unexplored possibilities in that country with its 450,000 Jews. And this is not the only place. Mr. Schrager submitted to us a report on South America. I request the Central Board and the Executive to take immediate steps with a view to permitting certain investments in the Latin American countries, likely to affect later the expansion of the local ORT organizations, according to the scale of North America.- As regards South Africa, we recognize with gratitude the efforts of our men's and women's organizations there, but at the same time we are convinced that the material results achieved could be doubled. It is important that steps should be taken in order to permit a closer contact with the Jewish communities of the country, as well as with the various countries of Central Africa. - Australia is one of those continents which are a little too far away; it is not so easy to get there. And that, not because - God forbid - no aeroplanes go there, but simply because ORT has to be careful with its expenditures. A trip to Australia is a heavy charge for our fund-raising budget. But this continent too should not be lost out of sight, since ORT's work is well known there and has no few followers, perhaps more than we think.

You probably all remember that a few years ago it was the late Dr. Syngalowski who made the suggestion - and the Executive accepted it - that an ORT Organization Fund of \$60,000 should be created. This fund should permit expenses and investments in various countries, investments which might perhaps not be profitable straight away, but which would bear fruit later. Our normal budget does not permit frequent journeys in Europe, visiting Australia, South America, South Africa; besides one needs for this purpose people who can devote to this task a period of several months, and perhaps even longer, if necessary, in order to achieve material results.

My friends, please do not mind; each time, in this field, I have to revert to the example of our friends in the United States. Please do not think that everything which has been done there has been done over night, or over a week, over a month. All our friends from America, no matter how young they are, whom you see seated in this hall, they all have a small load of ORT years on their shoulders and they all have put in enough energy, health and money to achieve the results for which we are so grateful to them today.

But - not of bread alone shall man live. Money alone is not enough. Mrs. Segal said something this morning - and I believe she herself did not realize that she quoted a thought that Dr. Syngalowski often repeated - and which all of us should memorize:- "Do not be satisfied," she said. And this was also one of the lessons which Dr. Syngalowski gave us:- "Never be satisfied!" Let us not be satisfied with ORT's work in Israel, even if it constitutes 34% of the total vocational school network in that country; you have just heard Dr. Segal, who demanded that ORT take over the responsibility for the entire vocational training in Israel. Let us not be satisfied with the brilliant results in North Africa; there is still so much to do. Let us not be satisfied with the 42,000 members of the Women's American ORT, let us demand 60,000 and 80,000 in the USA and I am certain that it will not be long ere we shall hear that this has actually been achieved.

That is the reason why in the course of our today's session we deemed it important to expand our Executive and we are pleased that on the occasion of the forthcoming sessions we shall meet with new, important Jewish leaders of France, Britain, Switzerland and other countries, who will consolidate our ranks and together with us will seek for new ways and means for the development and expansion of ORT's activity.

My friends, we need help. You demand documentation material from the Central Office. The Central Office is doing all it can do. Boileau already said:- "Criticism is easy, but art is difficult." You often criticise us, and you are right, since this is constructive criticism. But, believe me, we too criticise ourselves enough. The documentation which you demand from us can only be that which you send us. Our Bulletins, our information can only reflect the information which we receive from you. So y o u m u s t help us. Perhaps it would be good if some of the Committees created special sub-committees of people who are familiar with matters of information and publicity, who might counsel and help the local directors and staff in the submitting of the necessary information material which is to be put at our disposal.

An now I come to the conclusion. My conclusion is simple - to remind you all, my friends, of the last 12 years of our work. Not far from here, on the banks of the Seine, at the Palais d'Orsay, in 1946 - Mr. Julius Hochman, Mr. Brunschvig, Mr. Alperine, Judge Meiss, Admiral Kahn, and several others will surely remember those days of late August 1946, when we met at the first post-war ORT Congress in Paris. It was a congress, a meeting of the "She'erit Hapleita", over which there still hovered the shadow of the great catastrophe. It was a congress which added up the total of our assets after the war, which drew up an inventory so-to-speak, and the program for the coming years. Then the whole program was inspired by our two great leaders, both departed, Dr. Syngalowski and Dr. Lvovitch. If they had lived, they would have been the first to feel the great satisfaction of the course taken by ORT during the years between 1946 and 1957, and of the results achieved.

But the road behind and the results achieved are due to you, to you and your efforts. And - as Mr. Braude said yesterday in his report on ORT's activities and prospects - we should like to come to the Congress

in two years' time loaded with new achievements, with new results, and have reason to declare that the session of 1957 in Paris has served as an impulse for new victories in the peaceful field of Jewish reconstruction in all countries. The Jewish people respects us, the Jewish people appreciates us, the Jewish people is proud of us, as we are proud of our people. We must justify its confidence in us, so that it should be not only:- "Netzach Israel lo yishaker", but also "Netzach ORT lo yishaker".

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I. RESOLUTION OF APPRECIATION

1. The Central Board of World ORT Union expresses its appreciation to the President of the Republic of France and to the people of France for their hospitality and courtesy.
2. In particular it appreciates and expresses its sincere thanks to Mr. Emile Roche, President of the Economic Council and Mr. Daniel Mayer, President of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the National Assembly, for their encouragement and support.
3. The Central Board of the World ORT Union assembled at UNESCO House, Paris, expresses its thanks to UNESCO for the kindness shown to our meeting and notes with appreciation our close working relationship throughout the years.

II. IN MEMORIAM TO DR. A. SYNGALOWSKI

1. The Central Board of the World ORT Union, meeting for the first time since the death of Dr. Aron Syngalowski, reverently pays its respect to one who will occupy an imperishable place in the contemporary history of the Jewish people.
2. Dr. Syngalowski, together with Dr. Leon Bramson and Dr. David Lvovitch, who brought the organization from Eastern Europe, established it as an international federation : the World ORT Union.
3. Dr. Syngalowski saw through ORT the possibility of improving the economic security, independence and dignity of the Jewish people and dedicated his whole life to this idea.
4. No account of the work done by ORT is possible without recalling the influence, inspiration and direction of Dr Syngalowski. His crowning achievement was the work initiated by him in Israel.
5. The Central Board directs the Executive Committee to decide an appropriate memorial to Dr. Syngalowski.

III. ACTIVITIES REPORTS

1. The Central Board of the World ORT Union takes cognizance of the country reports and the report on ORT activities of the Director-General for the period July 1955 - June 1957.

2. The Central Board expresses its deep appreciation to the President of the Central Board, the Executive Committee, the national committees of ORT, the Director-General, the Director and the entire Central Administration for their devotion and accomplishments though sustaining so great a loss during this past period.

IV. IN TRIBUTE

The Central Board of the World ORT Union recalls with deep sorrow the passing of the following members of our Board :

HENRY BERNSTEIN; former chairman of the South African ORT-OZE, died in Johannesburg; one of the prominent leaders of South African Jewry.

DAVID BLOCH; a devoted member of the Executive Committee of the French ORT; one of the leaders of French Jewry.

ALEXANDER HALPERN; the son of one of the founders of ORT; for many years chairman of British ORT and vice-president of the World ORT Union.

A.C. LITTON; one of the most active workers of the World ORT Union from its beginning. A founder of ORT schools in France, a Vice-President of the American ORT Federation.

We will carry their memory in our hearts for as long as we live.

GENERAL STATEMENT

The Central Board of the World ORT Union is meeting at the time when a new geography is emerging in the world Jewish picture and a new pattern is being created in key areas of Jewish life :

In Europe after the Hitlerite holocaust the Jewish population is again acquiring stability and is slowly taking new economic roots. While the Jewish Displaced Persons camps have disappeared, full integration into the communities is still a problem.

From Hungary, Poland and Egypt, Jews turn once more to new lands and seek new ways to begin again. We are faced with new tasks of rescue; a new job of rehabilitation is to be done.

In Israel, one of the largest single factors to have affected its economy is the tremendous continuing influx of immigrants. The conversion of this potential manpower into a productive labor force is a decisive task for which training is essential.

In North Africa and in Iran, the Jews are faced with the problem of widespread poverty and the inadequacy of its equipment for economic survival in a technological age. They must be given skills and means with which they can earn a reasonable living.

ORT's resilience to such changes has stood the test of time. ORT will continue to dedicate itself, in the spirit of Judaism, to serve the Jewish people with training and skills as a mean of ensuring a life of economic security and dignity.

I. ISRAEL

1. The Central Board of the World ORT Union notes with pride that in these crucial times for Israel, ORT Israel was able to extend the geographic scope and capacity of its schools network and help to steer a larger number of the younger generation towards industrial and technical vocations.

2. The Central Board is aware of the additional burden imposed on ORT Israel through the continuous waves of immigration and recommends that ways and means be found to adequately meet the needs arising therefrom.

3. The Central Board notes that some progress has been made in the expansion of the scope of trade training for girls. The Central Board recommends the opening of registration to girls in all trades for which they are fitted.

4. The Central Board notes with satisfaction that the Israel Government fully recognizes the important role played by ORT Israel in the field of vocational training and expresses the hope that the Israel government's participation in its operations will be commensurate with the magnitude of the need.

5. The Central Board further notes that there is a broad field for organizational development in Israel and urges that appropriate steps be taken to achieve a larger membership on a broad countrywide scale.

II. IRAN

1. The Central Board notes its awareness of the difficulties confronting a vocational training program in Iran.

2. The Central Board urges immediate and closer cooperation with existing Jewish school authorities for the purpose of obtaining a larger enrolment in the ORT schools of graduates of these Jewish primary schools.

3. In view of the Iranian Government's Seven Year Economic Development Plan and Government and Inter-governmental help for Iran, the Central Board recommends further exploration of industrial employment outlets for graduates of ORT.

VIII. NORTH AFRICA

1. The Central Board of the World ORT Union notes with satisfaction the extension of the ORT school network in North Africa in adapting itself to the changing of local conditions. It notes the success of the schools, of the short term training program for adults and of the complementary courses for apprentices.

1. The Central Board calls attention to the fact that the ORT program in North Africa is conducted at a time when the Jews are eager to learn a trade and there is easy employment for every ORT graduate.

3. The Central Board decides that greater effort be made to produce a larger number of graduates from the schools, adult and apprenticeship courses.

4. The Central Board recommends the expanding of the scope of trades open to girls with a view of giving them opportunities to enter careers for which they have particular aptitude.

5. The Central Board emphasizes the importance and the urgency of the work to be done in North Africa toward a solution of the difficult economic situation of thousands of families.

6. The Central Board recommends that guidance and technical assistance be afforded to individual and co-operative projects of artisans to enable them to adapt themselves to the growing technical progress.

7. The Central Board expresses particular satisfaction with the ever closer cooperation that exists between ORT and the Alliance Israélite Universelle.

IX. THE CENTRAL INSTITUTE

1. The Central Board of the World ORT Union recognizes the Teacher's Training Institute as an outstanding experiment in the field of vocational training and takes cognizance of its accomplishments to-date.

2. The Central Board recommends that the scope of the Institute be broadened to make ORT technological experience and personnel available to other Jewish institutions engaged in reconstruction work.

3. The Central Board further recommends that the Institute, in addition, adapt its techniques to aiding pilot projects in the field of vocational needs to help meet the continuing problems of instructor refresher training for schools as well as key personnel for industry.

X. COOPERATION WITH GOVERNMENTS AND INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

1. The Central Board of the World ORT Union notes with satisfaction the strides made in extending ORT co-operation with Governments, Inter-Governmental and Voluntary Agencies.

2. In particular it notes the close working relationships existing with the

International Labor Organization (ILO)
The U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
The United Nations Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
The United States Escapee Program (USEP)
and the U.S. International Co-operation Administration (ICA)

3. Further it is greatly appreciative of support received by the ORT schools and institutions from the Governments of

France
Israel
Italy
Morocco
Federal Republic of Germany
Sweden
Switzerland
and the Schweizerische Europahilfe
and Tunisia

XI. REFUGEES

1. The Central Board of the World ORT Union notes with satisfaction the prompt and alert action of the Executive Committee and ORT organizations in Austria, France, Israel, Italy, Switzerland and the United States in assisting in the Jewish Hungarian refugee and Egyptian expellee problem.

2. The Central Board affirms that ORT will not relax its efforts nor will it fail to continue to meet difficulties and uncertainties whenever they arise in Jewish life.

XII. ORGANIZATIONAL EXPANSION

1. The Central Board of the World ORT Union urges that immediate steps be taken to broaden the base of the organizational structure of the World ORT Union during the next two years for greater membership expansion to support its program.

2. The Central Board notes that while some progress has been made in this direction, it emphasizes the need for the Executive Committee to explore and prepare detailed plans which are to be submitted to the various national committees.

Top priority must be given to the speedy implementation of this resolution and the Central Office is asked to actively follow up this effort.

XIII. ESTABLISHMENT OF AN ORGANIZATION-FUND

The Central Board recognizes the need for establishing a fund to assist in the development of ORT organizations for the purposes of fund-raising.

XIV. RELATIONS WITH JEWISH COMMUNITIES AND ORGANIZATIONS

1. The Central Board of the World ORT Union expresses its gratitude to the Jewish Communities and Organizations for their continuing support.

2. The Central Board records with deep satisfaction the extent and character of the collaboration between ORT and the American Joint Distribution Committee which has been governed by a common association in the work of Jewish reconstruction. It also wishes to record its appreciation to the United Jewish Appeal of the United States and the Conference of Jewish Material Claims against Germany which made available the funds received from the Joint Distribution Committee.

3. The Central Board notes with appreciation the financial support received from the Jewish Colonization Association and expresses its hope and desire for the development of even closer collaboration. It hopes that the ties which bind both organizations in the broader field of Jewish reconstruction to which both are devoted will be expanded and strengthened.

4. The Central Board expresses its appreciation of the support received from the South African Jewish Appeal, the UJRA of Canada (Canadian Jewish Congress), the United Israel Appeals of Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay and the support received by our National Organizations from the united Jewish fund raising bodies in their own communities.

5. The Central Board warmly welcomes the close ties and working relations established with such Jewish organizations as

The Jewish Agency
The Alliance Israélite Universelle
The OZE Union
The United HIAS Service

6. The Central Board notes the determination of the Jewish Communities and their organizations to continue and extend their further backing for Jews in need. It urges, however, that fuller consideration be given to the needs for basic Jewish reconstruction work such as the task of vocational training in their allocations to ORT.

XV. WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS

1. The Central Board of the World ORT Union notes its appreciation of the sustained progress of women's organizations and particularly Women's American ORT and expresses its thanks in recognition of its growth in the past two years and for its financial and moral support to the operations of ORT.

2. The Central Board of the World ORT Union notes its appreciation of the growing support for the operations of the World ORT Union by the Women's International ORT and urges the Women's Organizations to further increase their efforts in support of the ORT program in their own countries as well as the joint projects initiated by the Women's International ORT.

XVI. JEWISH CULTURE

Fully recognizing the necessity to develop among the students of the ORT schools the permanent values of Judaism, the Central Board requests that a larger place be reserved in all curricula for adults to the study of all aspects of Jewish culture.

A P P E N D I X :

Report of the Control Committee

Report of the Statutes Committee

FACTS AND DATA - Analytical Report

R E P O R T
of the
C O N T R O L C O M M I T T E E

REPORT OF THE CONTROL COMMISSION

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

We feel it necessary to begin this report in the same manner as the last two reports of the Control Commission, by explaining that the accounts of World ORT Union are audited by external accountants, Messrs. Loeb and Troper of New York, who have drawn up full reports for the years under review, and there is no need to repeat their findings here, as they are available to anyone interested in these accounts.

Our function is therefore of a different nature. We wish to draw your attention to several of the broader aspects of the operations of the World ORT Union for this period and to give you some general figures which are of interest and which we have extracted from the mass of information so willingly laid at our disposal by the Central Office. You will understand that the total operations of the WOU for the past two years involved 31,404 different individuals who received training in 19 countries, and an expenditure of over \$ 7.919.000 . In consequence, the mass of records, figures and statistics of over 300 training units can only be reviewed generally by this Committee in the time at its disposal, and not in specific detail.

In general we reach the conclusion that WOU continues to grow and adapt itself to the needs of Jews resident in the different countries of the world. The work in Europe has not declined in size, nor has there been any great change in its total cost. On the other hand, ORT's effort in the Moslem countries and in Israel have increased considerably in size and in expenditure. A large portion of the increase has come from a larger number of training units giving short term vocational education to adults. We feel that this development, alongside of the normal growth of the day-schools, was desirable and in keeping with the needs of the Jewish masses in the under-developed countries. It gives us satisfaction to note that the recommendation of the Control Committee in 1955 for the further development of the apprenticeship program in these areas has been fully implemented by the ORT Union.

In 1955 we called the attention of the Congress to the relative stability of the percentage of local income available to cover total expenditure. We are pleased to report that the figures continue to reflect steady increase in this direction.

In our last report we analyzed the figures of revenue and expenditure of WOU and stated that during the years 1950, 1951, 1952 and 1953 expenditure always exceeded revenue. We are pleased to report that steady progress has, however, been made in the field of financial management. That fact is reflected in the following figures : Whereas in 1952 the excess of expenditure over revenue was over \$ 70.000, in 1953 that excess was reduced to \$ 17.000, and in the years 1954 and 1955 there was an excess of the income over expenditure. The same would have been true in 1956 had the Sinai campaign not paralyzed

fundraising efforts for ORT from the moment when it began. As a result instead of an excess of income over expenditure, the year closed with an excess of expenditure over revenue of appr. \$ 30.000. This amount was far less than the minimum expectations from the Swiss campaign which had already begun, but was necessarily cancelled in favour of emergency drives for Israel at war. We have been informed that appropriate steps have been taken through negotiations with the Magbit, and a campaign which will be conducted at the end of this year to compensate for the loss sustained by the cancellation of the 1956 Swiss campaign.

We have further noted in our examination of the records that over the past 10 years there have accumulated indebtedness to the ORT Union, some of which might be considered as doubtful. We recommend that a reserve be established for such accounts.

Your Committee explored with interest the possibilities of establishing per capita costs of training in each country. It was made clear to us that in the final analysis accuracy could only be achieved for comparison purposes if one compared the cost per student/hour in each trade taught. We have, nevertheless with full recognition of the many factors which can cause all sorts of differences, taken the simple gauge of dividing the total expenditure of a country by the total number of students who attended its institutions in a year to arrive at some indications. We were fully made aware of the fact that countries whose program includes a larger number of courses - in which the turn-over is far larger and more rapid than in day-schools - naturally have a lower per capita cost. In consequence, one could not compare Austria - which operates only courses - with Algiers which operates only day-schools. Nevertheless, the striking differences between somewhat similar operations indicate the need in some cases for an examination of the reasons for higher cost. In general the costs per capita have naturally increased in those countries with a relatively small student body, whereas it has either dropped or remained relatively stable in the countries with a large enrolment, despite known salary augmentations and increased raw material cost. Of the whole table of organisations studied we recommend that a review be made of the operations-costs in the Algiers school and the seminary for instructresses in Paris. The Central Office has advised us that these studies have been in progress for some time.

The Control Commission notes with approval the increased contact between the Central Office and the national organizations. It approves of the increased number of administrative, technical and organizational inspections which have taken place in North Africa, Iran, Israel and South America.

The Control Commission also interested itself in the ratio of administrative costs to total expenditure. With regard to the Central Office of the ORT Union administrative percentage has decreased steadily since 1952. In 1952 we noted its stability at appr. $6\frac{1}{2}\%$. During the period under review that ratio dropped to appr. $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ which is a natural result of increased total expenditure. The cost was, however, reduced objectively as well.

In the country operations the range of percentage of administrative costs varies considerably. The average for all countries is stable at 12,35%. The Control Commission established that some of the country operations (Iran, Israel, Italie, Germany, Austria, Algeria, Paris Institute) are slightly above this ratio. In Belgium the ratio reaches 27%.

In the area of nature of expenditure, capital investment in construction and machinery continues to grow in Israel, remained stationary in Europe and declined in North Africa.

We now turn to the various aspects of the income of the WOU. In our previous report we indicated that in 1949 the total income stood at \$ 3,350,000 and that for a number of years thereafter, until 1954, income was below three million. This was mostly due to a decrease of the JDC grant from \$ 1,200,000 in 1949 to \$ 900,000 in 1952. The JDC grant in 1953 amounted to \$ 1,100,00, in 1954 to \$ 1,250,000 and in 1955 to \$ 1,390,000. In 1956 the JDC contribution reached \$ 1,450,000. For the year 1957 the agreement calls for \$ 1,500,000. In 1952, JDC provided \$ 900,000 towards a total expenditure of \$ 2,639,000; thus ORT provided from other sources \$ 1,739,000. In 1956, of a total expenditure of \$ 4,126,500, JDC provided only \$ 1,450,000 and \$ 2,676,500 were raised by ORT from other sources.

The most striking progress in WOU income continues to be the remarkable increase in revenue from the Women's American ORT. In 1950, this organization contributed \$ 125,000 to the ORT Union program; in 1956 its contribution was more than tripled to \$ 377,500 and in 1957, commitments are considerably larger. The Control Commission expresses its gratitude and satisfaction to the WAO leaders for the constant growth of its participation in ORT Union financing.

The record of South Africa's contribution to the WOU is in no way as gratifying. The South African Jewish Appeal in 1949 contributed \$ 427,000 to the WOU, in 1950 - \$ 210,000. In the period of the next three years (1951, 1952, 1953) it has contributed \$ 168,000 per year. The sums received by June 1957 make the average contribution for the three years 1954, 1955 and 1956 \$ 63,000 per annum. In the face of the steadily growing responsibilities of the ORT Union, and particularly the requirements of the work in Israel, which was made possible by the initial South African contribution to it, this steadily declining income is inexplicable. The Control Commission recommends that the Central Board, together with its colleagues from South Africa, review this situation with a view to taking appropriate measures which will result in support commensurate to the generosity of South African Jewry and to ORT responsibility.

The Control Commission makes note of the slow but steady growth of support from Canada.

It also notes the increased participation of the Jewish Colonization Association in supporting the WOU program.

It makes particular note of the receipt, for the first time in 1956, of a sizable contribution of Women's organizations around the world to the total program of the WOU through Women's International ORT. It commends the leadership of WIO for its accomplishments and hopes it will continue to expand its participation in the total budget.

We also note that prior to the last Congress there has been little or no income from England to the WOU. Since the Congress considerable progress has been achieved. In our opinion there still remains much to be done to bring receipts for ORT work from England to a figure in keeping with England's record of contributions to other Jewish endeavours.

The Control Commission has reviewed the figures of income from Latin America and concludes that increased efforts must be made in this large area of Jewish population.

We have been informed that for the first time a campaign was conducted in France to provide funds to assist the ORT program in Israel. This example should be followed in other countries of the continent which have not conducted such campaigns to date.

In its previous report the Control Commission stated that the purpose for which the Central Institute was created was fully achieved on the basis of the fact that 54 graduates were already at work in our schools in Israel, North Africa, Iran and Europe. We are pleased to report that that number is by now doubled.

Having analyzed the records, it is our observation in conclusion that the World ORT Union continues to work under the pressure of insufficient income. The steadily growing demands for its services in almost every area of Jewish residence present it with the possibility of activity vital for Jewry which it cannot face because it does not have the necessary means. Since every effort has been made by WOU to operate within the limits of its income, it has not been possible to meet the costs of the total program which could and should be realized. Thus, for instance, we are informed that whereas the budget proposed for 1957 amounted to \$ 4,828,000, the ORT Union Executive could only approve a total of \$ 4,500,000 because of insufficient funds. In consequence many well justified and valuable projects of vocational training were given up. We repeat the statement of the Control Commission in 1955 : "The only remedy to this state of affairs is to increase the income arising from all sources and the Committee feels sure that the Executive Committee will not lose a single opportunity to achieve this purpose."

We also repeat a statement contained in the 1952 report as well as in the 1955 one : "We are of the opinion that the Central Board and the Executive Committee of the World ORT Union could use the services of the Control Commission in the intervening years between the presentation of reports, more effectively than they do. There are always special tasks arising in the work of the WOU which we think could be profitably entrusted to the attention of the Control Commission which ought to be in closer contact with the Central bodies of the World ORT Union.

We wish to conclude this report by expressing our appreciation to the Central Office and to all who have facilitated our task.

Geneva, June, 26 1957.

S T A T U T E S
C O M M I S S I O N
R E P O R T

STATUTES COMMISSION REPORT

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The Statutes Commission appointed by the last Congress did not dispose of enough time to study thoroughly certain schemes regarding a structural reform of our constitution. This Commission had limited its task to study the amendments which were most imperative at that time. These amendments were of a rather technical character and the Congress decided to postpone the debate until its next session which is to be held in 1959. The same was also to be done with the discussions about the plans concerning structural modifications.

The Executive Committee meeting in Paris on November 24th and 25th 1955, considered the Statutes Commission appointed by the Congress to have ended its work and proceeded to appoint a new Commission. Thus, the new Statutes Commission having been designated, it undertook to elaborate a new text of the ORT Union statutes, in accordance with the terms of reference made by the Congress in 1955 and in conformity with recommendations which are still to be made or which have already been made.

This new Statutes Commission composed of General Ben Artzi, Mr. Crestohl, Mr. Mintzer, Mr. Nataf, Mr. Scheftel and myself as its President, submitted a report on June 30th 1956 to the Executive Committee. This report had already been discussed during the July 2nd 1956 session. In January of the same year, the Executive Committee asked the Statutes Commission to proceed with the revision of the statutes. On the other hand, certain questions have, inevitably, risen and may still appear before the next Congress takes place, and we have been compelled to proceed with certain recommendations which will be submitted to the Central Board. Naturally, these recommendations will be introduced as information only, as only the Congress can modify ORT Union statutes.

The Statutes Commission has become a permanent juridical commission and it is often referred to, in private discussions, as ORT's "juridical conscience". The Juridical Commission met yesterday evening. Mr. Lourie from Tel-Aviv, who had already participated last year in the Commission session, replaced General Ben-Artzi who was not able to attend. The Commission, in the first place, proceeded to examine the question of ORT's head-office. Last Congress had decided to modify article 3 of the statutes, in the sense that the head-office established in Paris could be transferred elsewhere in case the Executive Committee should decide to do so. The Executive Committee made use of this power and, at its session of July 2nd 1956, decided to transfer the head-office to Geneva. However, our friends in Paris informed us of certain difficulties that had arisen in relation to the transfer.

It is for this reason that our head-office transfer from Paris to Geneva was deferred and, in January 1957, the Executive Committee decided during its session to postpone the said transfer indefinitely.

The Commission now recommends that the Executive Committee reconsider its decision and maintain the head-office in Paris for at least a certain period of time. At the same time, the Executive Committee is requested to proceed with the examination of this question as well as the juridical consequences that may result from an eventual transfer to Switzerland. It will be the Executive Committee responsibility to deal with these questions.

The Commission has prepared several wording alterations which will be submitted to the 1959 Congress together with other propositions. However, the Juridical Commission has also discussed other propositions and has chiefly found it necessary to increase the number of Vice-Presidents from two to seven instead of from two to six.

We intend to submit another proposition to the Congress recommending the introduction of a resolution stipulating that the Executive Committee Chairman will be elected by the said Committee. Our statutes have no disposition indicating who is to elect the Executive Committee Chairman, but you are all aware of the difficulties - difficulties that we will recall for a long time - to find a chairman for this Committee. Because of this, we have found necessary to introduce the possibility to elect a chairman of the Executive Committee as well as two vice-chairmen. Their election would automatically allow them to become members of the Executive Committee.

On the other hand, another proposition will recommend that the Central Board President and seven Vice-Presidents will from now on be automatically members of the Executive Committee. The number of Executive Committee members will thus grow from 30 to 38 and this will certainly widen and strengthen the position of this Committee.

Moreover, the Juridical Commission will enjoin the Control Commission to present yearly reports instead of once every two years. The Control Commission question has been debated for a great while yesterday evening. It has been found necessary to maintain it and at the same time to strengthen it and grant it more importance so as to compel it to transmit yearly reports to the Central Board and eventually to the Congress itself. Each report issued by the Control Commission will go through the Executive Committee beforehand.

The Juridical Commission has also discussed several major propositions. The final plan regarding statutes will be duly submitted to the Congress; it will be, however, previously submitted to the Executive Committee which will see that it passes from hand to hand within the national organizations, at least six months before the Congress takes place. In 1959, the Congress which represents ORT Union's supreme body will take final decisions as regards to modifying our statutes. It is, therefore, only as information that I have supplied the present report to the Central Board.

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ORT TRAINING OPERATIONS

1.1.1955 - 1.1.1957

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F A C T S A N D D A T A

ORT TRAINING OPERATIONS 1955 - 1957

During the year 1955 a total of 21.034 persons attended ORT schools and courses. In 1956 that number increased to 22.692. Enrollment figures on 1. January 1955 stood at 11.603 and on 1. January 1957 had increased by over eight percent to 12.576. As for the beginning of the year, enrollment in the day schools had increased from 5.051 in 1955 to 5.758 in 1957.

1. The following breakdown depicts the geographic shifts in the student body, in all training units.

C o u n t r y	1.1.1955		1.1.1957	
	Enrollment	% of Total Student Body	Enrollment	% of Total Student Body
ISRAEL	2.704	23,30	3.285	26,12
MOROCCO	1.300	11,20	1.992	15,83
FRANCE	1.740	15,00	1.824	14,50
ITALY	1.630	14,04	1.526	12,13
TUNISIA	1.121	9,66	1.264	10,05
IRAN	547	4,71	788	6,27
BELGIUM	219	1,89	325	2,60
ALGERIA	300	2,59	298	2,37
HOLLAND	347	3,00	281	2,24
GERMANY	388	3,34	253	2,01
AUSTRIA	287	2,47	195	1,55
U. S. A.	160	1,38	165	1,31
SOUTH AFRICA	360	3,10	144	1,17
CENTRAL INSTITUTE	95	0,82	95	0,75
URUGUAY	100	0,86	51	0,40
BRAZIL	120	1,03	39	0,31
ARGENTINA	117	1,03	23	0,18
ENGLAND	18	0,15	15	0,11
INSTITUTE PARIS	12	0,10	13	0,10
GREECE	38	0,33	--	--
=====				
T O T A L	11.603	100,00	12.576	100,00

This breakdown also shows that the main increase in the student body was in Morocco, Israel, Iran und Tunisia.

The following breakdown depicts the shifts in the student body in day schools.

C o u n t r y	1.1.1955		1.1.1957	
	Enrollment	% of Total Student Body	Enrollment	% of Total Student Body
ISRAEL	1.972	39,14	2.785	48,37
MOROCCO	881	17,44	736	12,78
FRANCE	543	10,73	584	10,14
IRAN	472	9,34	523	9,08
TUNISIA	453	8,97	499	8,66
ITALY	184	3,66	221	3,84
ALGERIA	232	4,59	207	3,60
CENTRAL INSTITUTE	95	1,88	95	1,65
URUGUAY	69	1,34	47	0,81
ARGENTINA	24	0,46	19	0,33
BELGIUM	17	0,32	16	0,28
INSTITUTE PARIS	12	0,23	13	0,23
HOLLAND	7	0,13	13	0,23
BRAZIL	62	1,22	--	--
GREECE	28	0,55	--	--
T O T A L	5.051	100,00	5.758	100,00

11. During the two-year period, 19,801 new enrollees were registered, indicating the growing demand by Jews for technical instruction and vocational education. The following is a breakdown by country of new enrollees during 1955-1957:

All Training Units

C o u n t r y	Enrollment	%
ISRAEL	4.536	22,91
ITALY	2.662	13,44
FRANCE	2.469	12,47
MOROCCO	2.229	11,30
TUNISIA	1.905	9,62
AUSTRIA	1.150	5,81
U. S. A.	1.098	5,54
IRAN	889	4,48
GERMANY	680	3,43
ALGERIA	529	2,66
OTHER COUNTRIES	1.654	8,34
T O T A L	19.801	100,00

Over 29% (5.848) of the total of new enrollees (19.801) registered for training in the two to four-year trade schools. The most striking increase in day school admissions was in Israel.

Day Schools

<u>Country</u>	<u>Enrollment</u>	<u>%</u>
ISRAEL	2.807	48,00
MOROCCO	866	14,81
FRANCE	609	10,41
TUNISIA	452	7,73
IRAN	444	7,53
OTHER COUNTRIES	670	11,52
=====		
T O T A L	5.848	100,00

- III. During the period under report 9.866 pupils completed their training, 1.944 of them graduating from day schools.

Distribution of Graduates by Country in all Training Units

<u>Country</u>	<u>Graduates</u>	<u>%</u>
ISRAEL	2.333	23,64
FRANCE	1.407	14,26
AUSTRIA	1.044	10,58
ITALY	962	9,75
U. S. A.	830	8,41
GERMANY	710	7,20
MOROCCO	685	6,94
TUNISIA	660	6,69
IRAN	279	2,83
ARGENTINA	275	2,79
ALGERIA	201	2,04
URUGUAY	144	1,46
GREECE	118	1,20
BRAZIL	67	0,68
HOLLAND	50	0,51
CENTRAL INSTITUTE	48	0,49
BELGIUM	42	0,42
INSTITUTE PARIS	11	0,11
=====		
T O T A L	9.866	100,00

Day Schools

<u>Country</u>	<u>Graduates</u>	<u>%</u>
ISRAEL	730	37,50
MOROCCO	286	14,71
FRANCE	224	11,54
IRAN	216	11,11
TUNISIA	153	7,87
ALGERIA	101	5,20
ITALY	89	4,58
CENTRAL INSTITUTE	48	2,49
URUGUAY	36	1,86
ARGENTINA	18	0,93
GREECE	14	0,72
INSTITUTE PARIS	11	0,57
BRAZIL	10	0,51
BELGIUM	8	0,41
=====		
T O T A L	1.944	100,00

The great majority of the Graduates completed training in following trades:

All Training Units

<u>M A L E</u>	<u>GRADUATES</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>	<u>GRADUATES</u>	<u>%</u>
Metal Work	2.615	41,90	Needle Trades	2.985	79,62
Electricity	1.318	21,38	Labor. Assist. } Cosmetics } Beauty Culture }	520	14,13
Needle Trades	879	14,37	Textile Trades	144	3,84
Wood Work	495	8,09			

In the day schools the pro-eminence of graduations in the Metal group is even more evident:

Day Schools

<u>M A L E</u>	<u>GRADUATES</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>	<u>GRADUATES</u>	<u>%</u>
Metal Work	657	51,77	Needle Trades	623	92,37
Electricity	313	24,66	Labor. Assist. } Cosmetics }	46*)	6,84
Wood Work	272	21,43			

*) The schools for Laboratory Assistants and Cosmetics were opened in 1953. The graduates recorded are therefore the first.

- IV. Approximately one quarter of the total number registered in the 2 year period left studies before completion. The highest percentage of premature departures were registered in

	<u>%</u>
Algeria	39,52
Tunisia	36,41
Morocco	24,38

There are many factors which influenced the high rate of departures from these countries. The were in the main factors beyond our control such as emigration.

France registered approximately 23% of departures befor completion of training, due primarily to the need for children of North African Immigrant families to go to work as soon as they acquired any qualification which could enable them to find emplyment.

Internal migration, military service and exclsuions because of inability to follow in-creasingly difficult curriculum, resulted in the departures before completion of over 22% of ORT Israels total attendance.

Many of these students, following one or two years attendance found emplyment in their trades and became breadwinners. Of those whose departure was due to migration some continued their studies in the new country of residence.

- V. The attached charts No 3 and 4 reflect the continuing concentration of training in the metal, electricity and construction trades.

- VI. Chart No 5 reflects the fuller development of our full time trade school network.

- VII. Teaching Staff

Figures for the teaching staff are as follows:

	<u>Full Time</u>	<u>Part Time</u>	<u>Total</u>
1. 1. 1955	370	354	724
1. 1. 1957	444	313	757

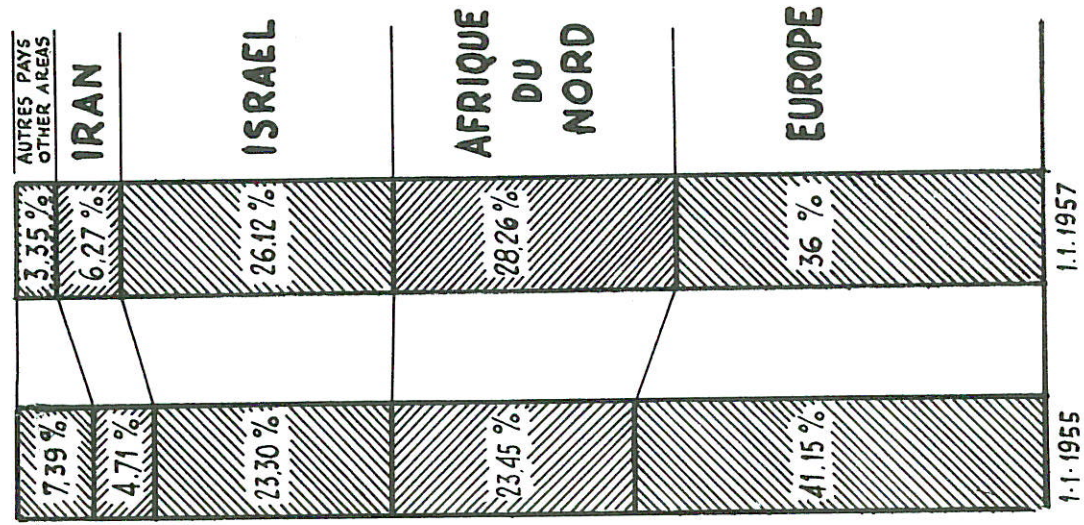
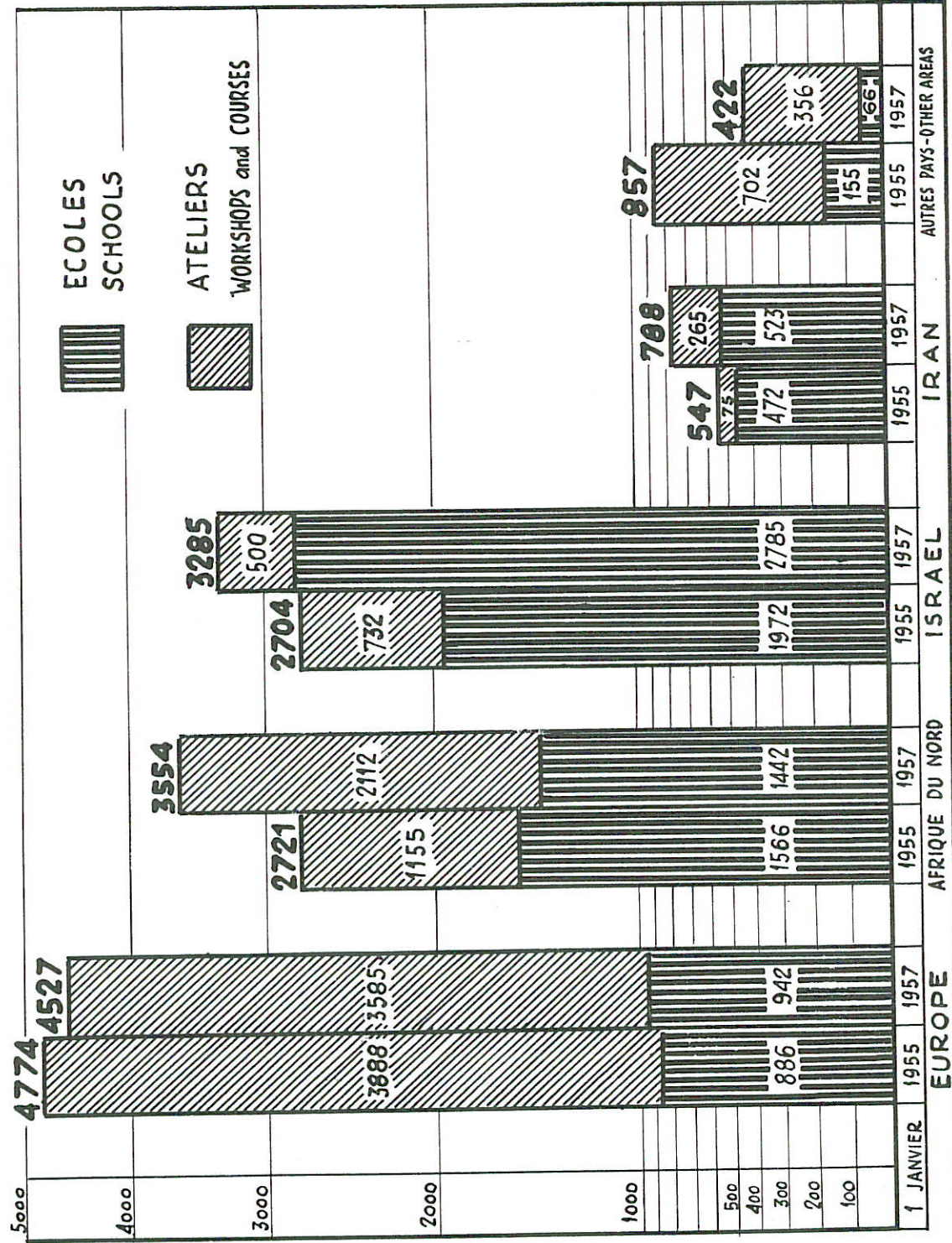
Calculating three part-time instructors as the equivalent of one full time instructor it will be noted that where as total enrollment increased by over 8%, teaching staff increased by over 12% thereby improving the teacher: student ratio and quality of training.

I

REPARTITION GEOGRAPHIQUE DES ELEVES DE L'ORT GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF ORT STUDENT BODY

AU 1-1-1955 & AU 1-1-1957

AS OF 1 JAN 1955 AND 1 JAN 1957

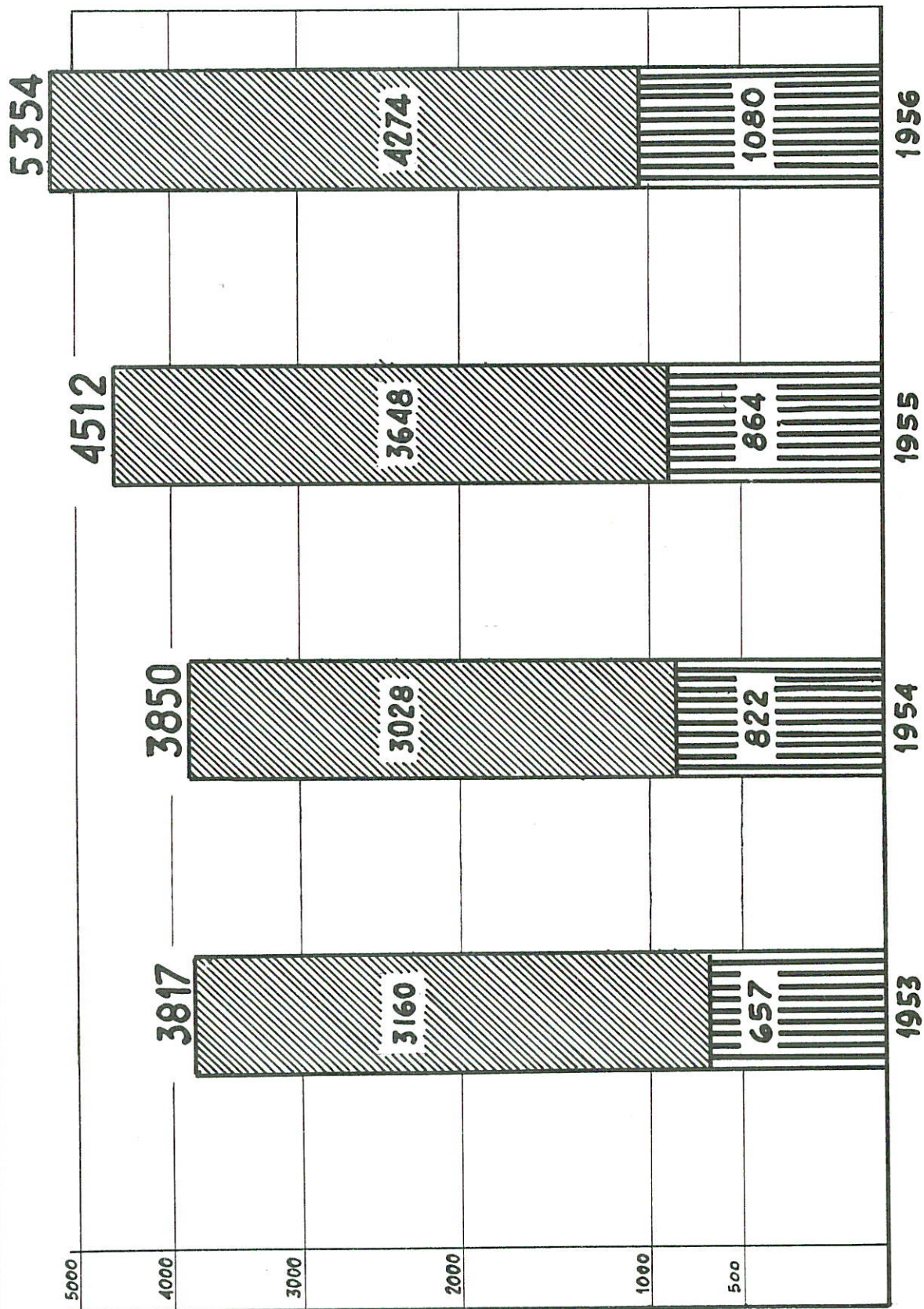


II

DIPLOMES DE L'ORT - ORT GRADUATES

ECOLE
SCHOOLS

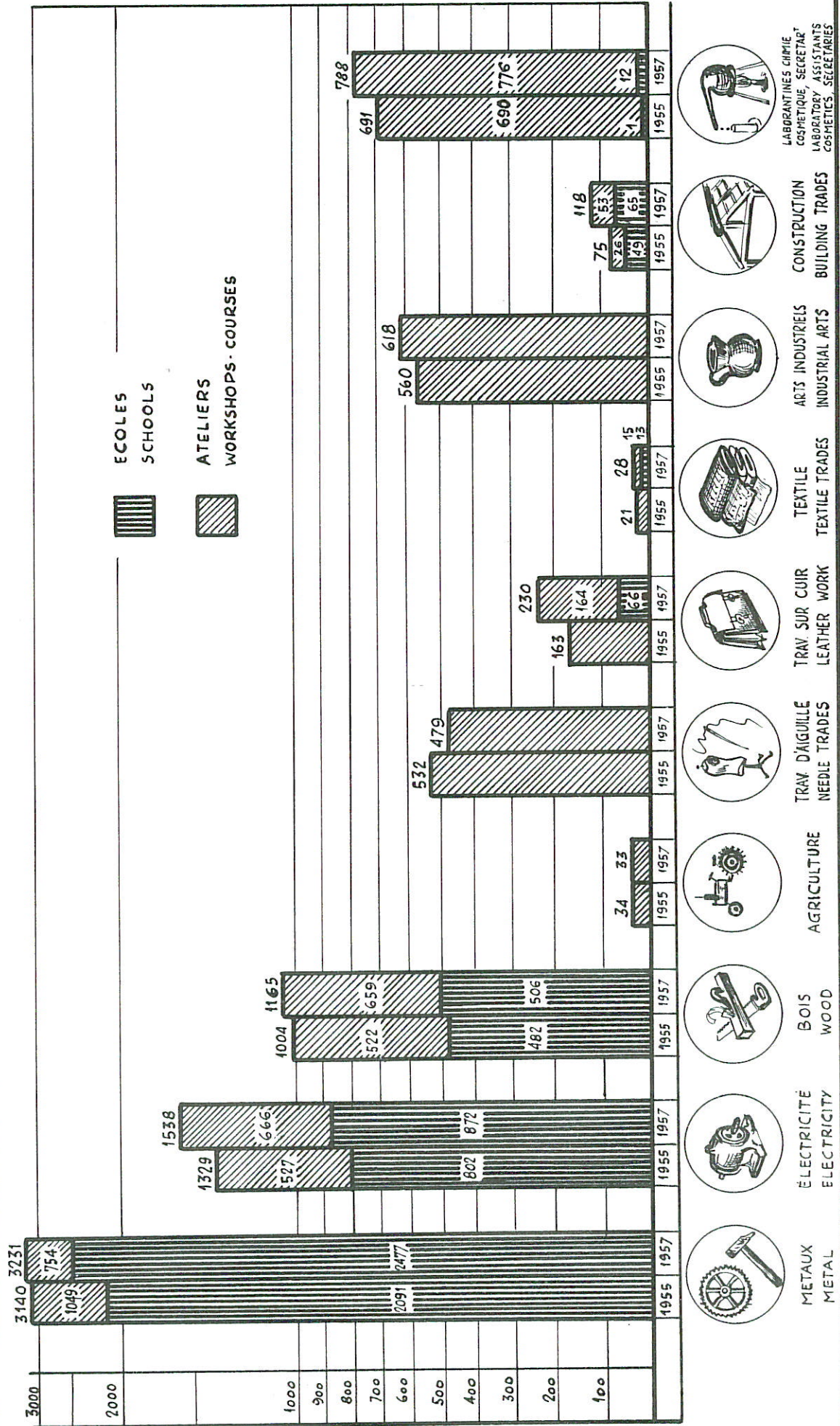
ATELIERS
WORKSHOPS
AND COURSES



III

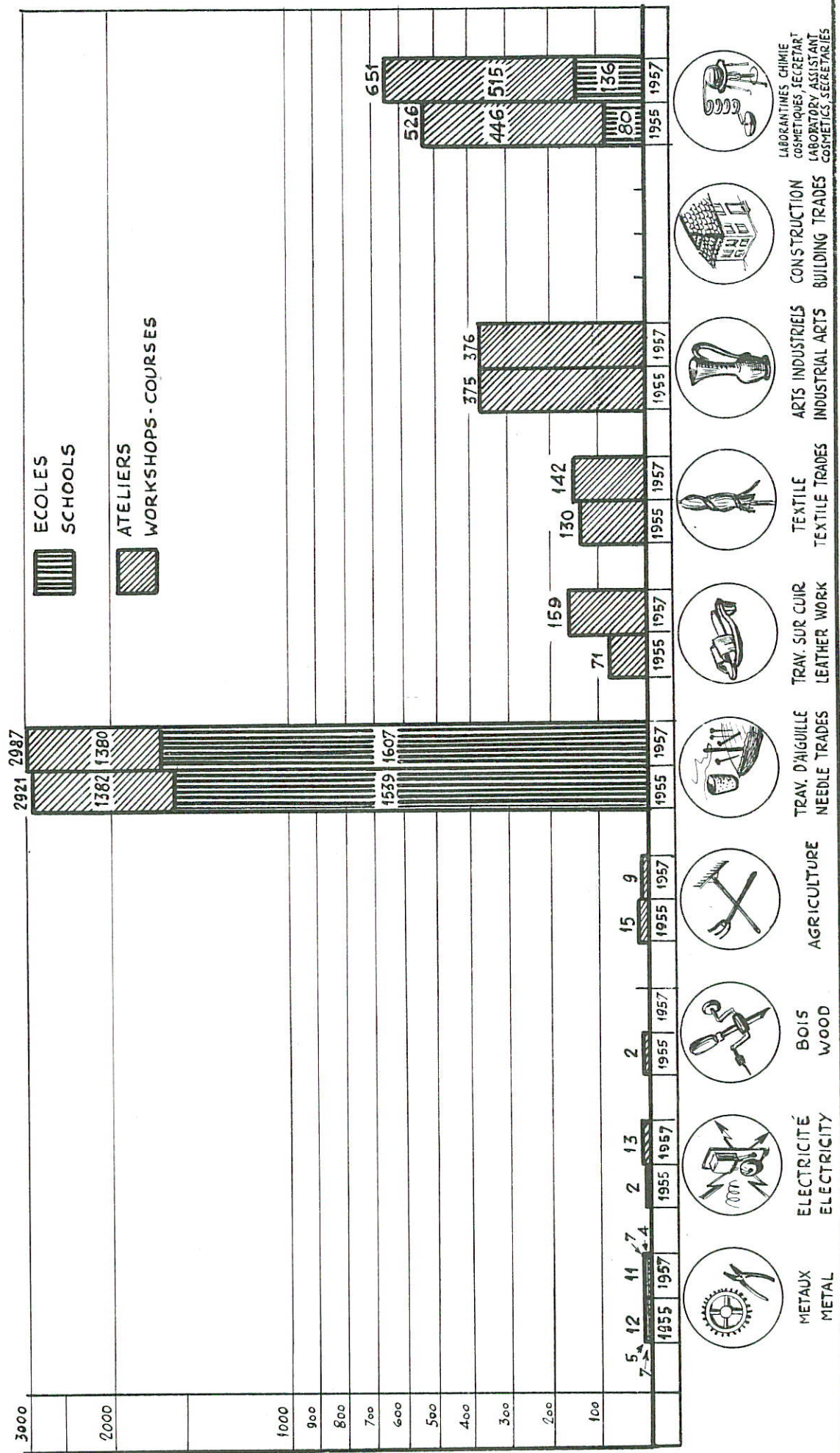
RÉPARTITION DES ÉLÈVES PAR MÉTIERS - HOMMES ENROLLMENT BY TRADES - MALE STUDENTS

1-1-1955 & 1-1-1957



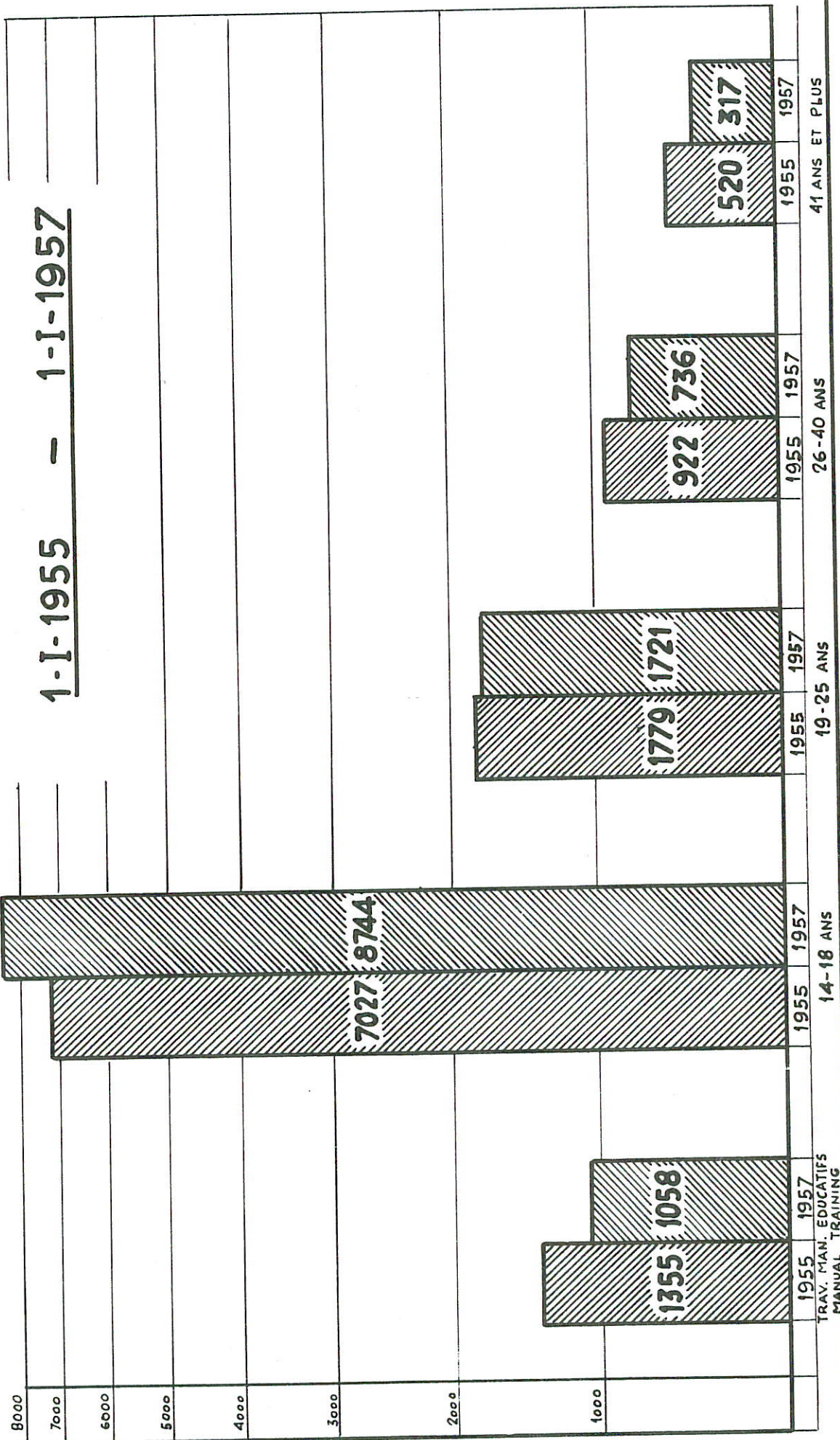
REPARTITION DES ÉLÈVES PAR MÉTIERS - FEMMES ENROLLMENT BY TRADES - FEMALE STUDENTS

1.1.1955 & 1.1.1957



V

REPARTITION PAR GROUPES D'AGE DES ELEVES DE L'ORT ENROLLMENT OF ORT STUDENTS BY AGE GROUP



NEW TRAINING UNITS
OPENED DURING THE PERIOD FROM 1.1.1955 to 1.1.1957

A. DAY SCHOOLS

<u>Country / Town</u>	<u>T r a d e</u>	<u>Duration in months</u>	<u>Number of pupils</u>
ALGERIA			
Oran	Mechanics' School	36	32
ARGENTINA			
Dominguez	Agromechanics	24	24
FRANCE			
Paris-Montreuil	Secretarial School	36	19
IRAN			
Chiraz	Shoemaking	36	46
ISRAEL			
Kiryat-Shmoneh	Carpentry	24	23
	Sewing	24	9
Herzliah	Locksmithy - Mechanics	24	25
	Sewing	24	19
Ashkelon	Locksmithy - Mechanics	24	56
	Sewing	24	32
	Carpentry	24	26
Tel-Aviv	Ready-made Clothing	36	18
Ramat-Gan	Textile	36	13
Kfar-Ata	Locksmithy	24	27
	Sewing	24	28
Lydda	Locksmithy	24	36
	Sewing and cutting	24	26
Gyvatayim	Construction Technician's	48	19
ITALY			
Rome	Electromechanics	36	24
MOROCCO			
Casablanca	Industrial Sewing	24	39
	Ready-made Clothing	24	19
	Chemists' Aids	24	10
Tetouan	Locksmithy - Mechanics	36	20
	Carpentry	36	15
CENTRAL ORT INSTITUTE			
Anières	Metallurgy	24	10

B. TRAINING WORKSHOPS AND VOCATIONAL COURSES

GERMANY			
Berlin	Shorthand and Typing	12	16
AUSTRIA			
Vienna	Weaving Workshop	6	10
	Dietetic Confectionery	7	16
	Shorthand-Typing	5	25
ARGENTINA			
Buenos Aires	Mechanics (evening course)	12	14

Country / Town	T r a d e	Duration in months	Number of pupils
BRAZIL			
Rio-de-Janeiro	Architectural Design	8	20
FRANCE			
Paris-Montreuil	Radio Assembling	10	7
	Welding	4	9
	Preparatory Workshop f. North-Africans	12	10
	Secretaries	10	20
HOLLAND			
Amsterdam	Perfect. Course for Ladies' Cutting	12	9
	Workshop for Invalids (Wooden Toys)	12	6
IRAN			
Teheran	Carpentry (Coop. Workshop)	24	18
Shiraz	Shoemaking (evening course)	36	33
	Tailoring (evening course)	36	61
	Carpentry (evening course)	36	47
	Sewing and Cutting (perfectioning)	8	18
Espahan	Sewing and Cutting (perfectioning)	8	14
	Ready-made Clothing	8	20
	Carpentry	12	21
ISRAEL			
Jerusalem	Electromechanics for motor cars	7	10
	Sewing	8	13
Tel-Aviv	Ready-made clothing	2	18
Ramat-Gan	Sewing (Perfectioning)	6	14
ITALY			
Leghorn	Leather Work	4	16
MOROCCO			
Casablanca	Workshop for Ladies' Underwear	6	18
	Prepar. Class for the Central Institute	12	15
	F.P.A. Agricultural Machines' Repair	6	18
	F.P.A. Electrical Installation	6	18
	Institute for the Deaf	-	31
Marrakech	F.P.A. Agricultural Machines' Repair	6	18
	F.P.A. Electrical Installation	6	18
	F.P.A. Carpentry	4	8
TUNISIA			
Tunis	Perfectioning in Sewing	6	8
	Adult's Workshops: Electricity	4	15
	Turning	4	22
	Welding	4	25
	Labor. Assistants	8	10
	Carpentry Design	8	12
URUGUAY			
Montevideo	Electromechanics	24	18
	Ready-made Clothing	12	24
<u>C. COMPLEMENTARY COURSES FOR APPRENTICES</u>			
ALGERIA			
Oran	Perfectioning Course	24	15
MOROCCO			
Casablanca	Elementary and Advance courses (Theory)	36	251
	Industrial Design	36	43

Country / Town	T r a d e	Duration in months	Number of pupils
MOROCCO, Casablanca, continued			
	Typographical Technology	36	41
	Technology of Wood	36	34
	Sewing	36	93
TUNISIA			
Tunis	Auto-Electricity	36	14
	Shirtmaking	36	11
	Shoemaking	8	18
	Men's Tailoring	6	20
	Ladies' Tailoring	8	15
	Course for illiterates	8	40

D. PRE-APPRENTICESHIP

MOROCCO			
Casablanca	Wood and Metal Working	4	60
TUNISIA			
Tunis	Mechanics	3	23
	Electromechanics	3	20

STUDENT BODY AS OF JANUARY 1st, 1957

ALGERIA

ALGIERS Day Schools

Fitting	45	
Automechanics	14	
Electricity	13	
Carpentry	30	
Sewing and Cutting	33	135

CONSTANTINE Day Schools

Fitting	37	
Sanitary Installation	8	45

Apprentices

Complementary Courses	12	
Apprentices supervised	66	78

ORAN Day School

Locksmithy		27
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Apprentices

Complementary Courses	13	
	298	

ARGENTINA

BUENOS AIRES Day School

General Mechanics	10
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DOMINGUEZ Day School

General Mechanics	9
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DOMINGUEZ Workshop

Mechanics	4	23
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AUSTRIA

VIENNA Workshops and Courses

Radiotechnics	10	
Underwear	10	
Dressmaking	26	
Weaving	10	
Photography	16	
Diet, Cooking and Conf.	16	
Cosmetics	15	
Engl. Comm. Correspond.	18	121

SALZBURG USEP Workshop

Dressmaking		9
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ASTEN Workshops

Automechanics	8	
Locksmithy	6	
Dressmaking	15	29

INNSBRUCK USEP Workshops

Dressmaking		18
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KUFSTEIN USEP Workshop

Dressmaking		9
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BREGENZ USEP Workshop

Dressmaking		9
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195

B E L G I U M

ANTWERP Day Schools

Automechanics	9	
Sewing and Cutting	7	16

Workshops and Courses

Automechanics	9	
Auto-Electricity	11	
Sewing and Cutting	25	
Fashion Design	8	53
Manual Training		256
		325

B R A Z I L

RIO-DE-JANEIRO Workshops and Courses

Sewing and Cutting	30	
Drawing	9	39

F R A N C E

PARIS-MONTREUIL Day Schools

Turning and Fitting	72	
Electromechanics	45	
Radiotechnics	78	
Carpentry	40	
Sewing and Cutting	55	
Secretarial	23	313

Workshops and Courses

Refrigeration	20	
Welding	24	
Sheet & copper smiths	12	
Electr. Arc Welding	9	
Typewriter & adding-up Machine repair	16	
Electrical Installations	13	
Radio Technicians	14	
Radio and Television		
Labor. Technicians	54	
Men's Ready-Made Clothes	15	
Ladies' Ready-Made Clothes	13	
Cutting	11	
Underwear	9	
Cutting Men's Clothes	9	
Cutting Ladies' Clothes	16	
Drawing	17	
Secretarial	15	
Preparatory Class	19	
Television Course	12	298

Apprentices

Complementary Courses	69	
Apprentices supervised	792	861

LYONS Day School

Dressmaking		25
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MARSEILLES Day School

General Class	31	
Electr. Installations	27	
Radio Technicians	52	
Dressmaking	43	153

Apprentices supervised		68
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STRASSBOURG Day Schools

General Class	36	
Locksmithy	13	
Electr. Installations	21	
Radio-Electricity	23	93

Apprentices supervised

	13
	1824

E N G L A N D

DOWER HOUSE Training Farm

15

G E R M A N Y

MUNICH - Workshops and Courses

Automechanics	15	
Watchmaking	6	
Dental Mechanics	13	
Dressmaking	16	
Underwear	10	
Trousermaking	11	
Furriers	13	
Leathergoods	7	
Upholstery	6	
Students in Practice	31	128

B E R L I N Workshops and Courses

Radiomechanics	10	
Dressmaking	18	
Bookbinding	11	
Hairdressing	11	50

ZIRNDORF USEP Workshops and Courses

Carpentry	10	
Dressmaking	13	
Shoemaking	5	
Tailoring	9	
English Course	38	75
		253

H O L L A N D

AMSTERDAM Day School

Technical Secondary School for Girls		13
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Workshops and Courses

Dressmaking	10	
Cutting	9	
Perfect. in Cutting	8	
Typewriter repair	6	
Leather Work	11	
Mechanical Knitting	6	
Wood Work	7	57

Manual Training

182

Apprentices supervised

4

APELDORN Workshops

Weaving		7
Manual Training		18

281

I R A N

TEHERAN Day Schools

Mechanics	26	
Electromechanics	36	
Carpentry	19	
Sewing and Cutting	64	145

Workshops

Carpentry Product. Workshop		25
Manual Training		20

ISPAHAN Day Schools

Carpentry	18	
Sewing and Cutting	79	97

Workshops and Courses

Perfectioning Sewing	14	
Children's Clothes	26	
Sewing and Cutting	19	59

SHIRAZ Day Schools

Carpentry & Marquetry	38	
Shoemaking	66	
Sewing and Cutting	179	283

Workshops and Courses

Carpentry	47	
Tailoring for Men	61	
Sewing and Cutting	18	
Shoemaking	33	159
		788

I S R A E L

JAFFA Day School

Mechanics	62	
Toomaking	87	
Electromechanics	96	
Radio Technicians	105	350

Workshops and Courses

Welding	25	
Turning	43	
Electromechanics	39	
Electr. Installations	38	
Motor Winding	11	
Radio Technicians	88	
Electr. Measurm. Instruments	16	260

NATHANYA Day Schools

Agromechanics	86	
General Mechanics	134	
Electromechanics	81	
Carpentry	41	342
Apprenticeship		80

JERUSALEM Day Schools

Locksmithy	76	
General Mechanics	49	
Automechanics	39	
Electronics	42	
Dental Mechanics	16	
Sewing and Cutting	70	292

Workshops and Courses

Sewing Course		21
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GIVATAYIM Day Schools

Locksmithy	88	
General Mechanics	81	
Refrigeration	25	
Building Technicians	18	212

TEL-AVIV Day Schools

Carpentry	58	
Sewing and Cutting	167	
Ready-made Clothing	12	237

Workshops

Sewing	16	
Hairdressing	27	
Carpet Weaving	14	
Ready-made Clothing	15	72

KFAR-ABRAHAM Day Schools

General Mechanics	132	
Locksmithy	18	150

HERZLIAH Day Schools

Locksmithy	44	
Sewing	19	63

REHOVOT Day Schools

Locksmithy	64	
General Mechanics	56	
Automechanics	2	122

RAMAT-GAN Day Schools

Textile Technicians	13	
Laboratory Assistants	54	
Sewing and Cutting	61	128

Workshop

Sewing		37
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RAMLEH Day Schools

Sewing and Cutting		63
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TEL-LITVINSKY Day Schools

Carpentry		18
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KFAR-GANIM Day Schools

Carpentry		44
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BNEI-BRAK Day Schools

Sewing and Cutting		67
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HOLON Day Schools

Locksmithy	50	
Sewing and Cutting	48	98

AFULEH Day Schools

Locksmithy	85	
Sewing and Cutting	53	138

ASHKELON Day Schools

Locksmithy	73	
Carpentry	20	
Sewing and Cutting	78	171

I S R A E L continued

KYRIATH SHMONEH Day Schools

Carpentry	22	
Sewing and Cutting	16	38

KFAR-ATA Day Schools

Locksmithy	28	
Sewing and Cutting	54	82

LYDDA Day Schools

Locksmithy	90	
Sewing and Cutting	80	170

KFAR MONASH Workshop

Agromechanics	30	
	3285	

I T A L Y

ROME Day Schools

Mechanics	54	
Electromechanics	35	
Sewing and Cutting	53	142

Workshops and Courses

Carpentry	24	
Sewing Product. Workshop	7	
Advanced Sewing Course	20	
Perfectioning Sewing Course	16	
Shirtmaking	20	
Bookbinding	24	111

Manual Training 171

ROME USEP Workshops & Courses

Mechanics	25	
Dressmaking	25	
Typewriter	15	
Technical Design	37	
English Course	84	
Spanish Course	9	195

CEVOLI Training Farm 12

MILANO Day Schools

Automechanics	38	
Television	41	79

Workshops

Carpentry	86	
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Manual Training 259

TRIESTE Workshops and Courses

Radiotechnics	25	
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Manual Training 37

FLORENCE Manual Training 44

VENICE Manual Training 22

LEGHORN Workshops and Courses

Sewing	15	
Children's Clothes	17	
Leather Work	15	47

Manual Training 49

S. ANTONIO USEP Workshops and Courses

Automechanics	32	
Auto-Electricity	7	
Carpentry	13	
Dressmaking	29	
Typewriter	29	
English Course	125	
Spanish Course	12	247
		1526

M O R O C C O

CASABLANCA - AIN SEBAA Day Schools

Mechanics	131	
Automechanics	63	
Car-Body Work	38	
Welding	42	
Welding Practice	19	
Electricity	57	
Carpentry-Cabinetmaking	65	
Wood Work Practice	20	435
Preparatory Class for the Central Institute		15

CASABLANCA - VAL D'ANFA Day Schools

Dressmaking	116	
Ready-made Clothing	13	
Shirtmaking	66	
Laboratory Assistants	43	
Beauticians-Hairdressers	28	266

CASABLANCA Workshops for adults

Agromechanics	22	
Electr. Installation	17	
Shirtmaking	18	57

Pre-Apprenticeship

Wood Work	63	
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Apprentices in Complementary Courses

Preparatory Course	176	
Elementary Course	219	
Advanced Course	32	
Sewing	93	
Wood Work	34	
Printing	41	
Industrial Drawing	43	638
Apprentices Supervised		431

MARRAKESH Workshops

Agromechanics	22	
Electrical Installation	15	
Carpentry	15	52

M O R O C C O Continued

TETOUAN Day Schools

Mechanics	20	
Carpentry-Cabinetmaking	15	35
		1992

T U N I S I A

TUNIS - ARIANA Day Schools

General Class	207	
Fitting	29	
Automechanics	52	
Electricity	64	
Carpentry	49	
Sanitary Installation }	38	
Plumbing		
Sewing and Cutting	60	499

Workshops

Perfectioning Sewing		13
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Workshops and Courses for Adults

Turning	35	
Welding	33	
Electricity	18	
Electrical Installation	18	
Labor. Assistants	14	118

Pre-Apprenticeship

Mechanics	18	
Electricity	18	36

Apprentices in Complementary Courses

Automechanics	27	
Welding	20	
Auto-Electricity	18	
Electrical Installation	17	
Carpentry	14	
Sewing	20	
Shirtmaking	11	
Ready-made-Clothes	28	
Tailoring for Men	20	
Tailoring for Ladies	15	
Shoemaking	18	
Drawing	12	
Illiterates' Course	40	260

Apprentices Supervised

338
1264

U R U G U A Y

MONTEVIDEO Day School

Mechanics		47
<u>Workshops</u>		
Electrotechnics	2	
Ready-made Clothes	2	4
		51

U. S. A.

NEW YORK Workshops and Courses

BRAMSON ORT Trade School

Electric Power Sewing Machine	63	
Pattern making	11	
Cutting	18	92

LITTON ORT Trade School

Machine Shop	22	
Radio & Television	24	
Jewelry Making	14	
Drafting	13	73
		165

CENTRAL ORT INSTITUTE ANIERES

Precision Mechanics	23	
Electricity	21	
Carpentry-Cabinetmaking	10	
Metallurgy	9	63

Stagiaires

Metal Work	4	
Electricity	4	
Wood Work	1	
Sanitary Installation	1	
Technical Design	2	
Toolmaking	3	
Precision Mechanics	9	
Refrigeration	8	32
		95

CENTRAL INSTITUTE PARIS

Dressmaking		13
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