



Report on the
World ORT Union
Central Board Conference

Divonne, France, June 30th – July 2nd 1963

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L I S T O F P A R T I C I P A N T S A N D G U E S T S

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS AND GUESTS
at the
CENTRAL BOARD CONFERENCE
DIVONNE, FRANCE. 30TH JUNE - 2ND JULY, 1963

A	ABRAMOVITCH, Mr. S. (AJDC)	Switzerland
	AGINKSI, Mr. P.	France
	ALBERSTEIN, Mr. D.	Switzerland
	ALEINICK, Mr. L.	Switzerland
	ALKIN, Mr. M. (Junior British ORT)	England
	ALLON, Hon. Y. (Minister of Labor, State of Israel)	Israel
	ALTERMANN, Mr. L.	Denmark
	ANTHONIOZ, Mr. M. (Mayor of Divonne)	France
	AZOULAY, Mr. D.	Morocco
B	BADER, Mrs. L.	U.S.A.
	BÄR, Mr. H.	Switzerland
	BARTUR, Ambassador M. (Permanent Delegate of Israel to UN)	Switzerland
	BARUEL, Dr. E.	Portugal
	BEER, Mr. H. (Sec. Gen. League of Red Cross Soc.)	Switzerland
	BEN-ARZI, Brig. Gen. E.	Israel
	BENNETT, Mrs. A.	Canada
	BERNICK, Mr. P.	U.S.A.
	BERTSCHI, Miss E. (Swiss Social Service)	Switzerland
	BESSIS, Mr. A.	Tunisia
	BIGAR, Mr. C.	Switzerland
	BLANCHARD, Mr. F. (ILO)	Switzerland
	BLUM, Mr. A.	France
	BØE, Mr. W. (Sec. Gen. NRC)	Norway
	BORGEL, Mr. R.	Tunisia
	BRAUDE, Mr. M. (Director-General, W.O.U.)	Switzerland
	BRAVER, Mr. B.	Austria
	BRAVER, Mr. P.	U.S.A.
	BRIK, Mrs. B.	Switzerland
	BRUNSCHVIG, Mr. A.	Switzerland

B	BRUNSCHVIG, Mrs. A.	Switzerland
	BRUNSCHVIG, Mrs. E.	Switzerland
	BTESH, Dr. S. (WHO)	Switzerland
	BTESH, Mrs. S.	Switzerland
C	CAIVANO, Mr. V. (ORT Alumni Ass.)	Italy
	CANTOR, Mr. B.	Switzerland
	CARRICHE, Mr. M. (ILO)	Switzerland
	CHAPIRO, Mrs. G.	France
	CHENARD, Mr. J. (Director, Overseas Hq. CRS)	Switzerland
	CHICHE, Mr. A.	Algeria
	CHORIN, Mr. J.	Switzerland
	COLMAR, Mr. J. (HCR)	Switzerland
	CUENOD, Mr. M. (UNESCO)	Switzerland
	COHANIM, Mr. M.	Iran
	COHEN-HADRIA, Mr. R.	Tunisia
	CREMER, Mr. M.	France
	CRESTOHL, Mrs. S.	Canada
	D	DARMSTETER, Mr. J-P. (Radio-Geneve)
DEANE, Mr. D. (World Alliance of YMCA's)		Switzerland
DE FONTANES, Mr. J. (French Consul, Geneva)		Switzerland
DERHY, Mr. S.		Morocco
DIOP, Mr. (Chief of Psychotechnic Service of Mali in Paris)		France
DOLO, Mr. I. (1st Cultural Attache, Mali Embassy)		France
ELIACHAR, Mr. E.		Israel
E	ESQUIER, Mrs. G.	France
	EISENBERG, Dr. A. (Jewish Education Committee)	U.S.A.
	FAGEN, Mr. M. (ECE)	Switzerland
F	FERDMAN, Mr. D.	Switzerland
	FRUMKIN, Dr. J.	U.S.A.

G	GABRIEL, Mr. G.	India
	GARÇON, Mr. J.	Morocco
	GHEZ, Mr. O.	Switzerland
	GINSBURG, Mr. M.	Belgium
	GIRMOUNSKY, Mr. V. (Director-General, JCA)	England
	GOLDMANN, Mr. S.	Switzerland
	GOTLIEB, Mr. A. (1st Sec. Canadian Permanent Mission)	Switzerland
	GOTTSCHALK, Mr. M.	Belgium
	GRODZINSKI, Mr. E. (Junior British ORT)	England
	GROSSMANN, Mr. Vl.	Switzerland
	GROTSKY, Mr. P. (Loeb & Troper)	Canada
	GRUNBERG, Mr. J.	Switzerland
	GRUNBERG, Mrs. J.	Switzerland
	GURNY, Judge, Dr. M.	Switzerland
	GURNY, Mrs. M.	Switzerland
	GUTMANN, Mr. G. (President, Jewish Community, Geneva)	Switzerland
H	HABER, Dr. W. (President of the Central Board, W.O.U.)	U.S.A.
	HABER, Mr. I. (HIAS)	Switzerland
	HALPERIN, Dr. Vl. (Director, W.O.U.)	Switzerland
	HALPERIN, Mrs. S.	Switzerland
	HARRIS, Mr. L.	Canada
	HAVEMANN, Mr. B. (Director, ICEM)	Switzerland
	HERRICK, Mr. S. (ILO)	Switzerland
	HERTZ, Dr. S.	Luxembourg
	HOLLANDER, Mr. L.	U.S.A.
	HORN, Mrs. M.	Israel
J	JAFFE, Mr. S. (AJDC)	Switzerland
	JARACH, Dr. B.	Italy
	JESHURIN, Mr. E.	U.S.A.
	JICHLINSKI, Mr. S. (President, Bnei Brith, Geneva)	Switzerland
	JONA, Dr. R.	Italy
	JORDAN, Mr. Ch. (Director-General, AJDC)	Switzerland
	JOSPE, Mr. J.	France
	JOSEPHSON, Mr. G.	Sweden

K	KAGANTON, Mrs. S.	South Africa
	KAHANY, Dr. M.	Switzerland
	KAHN, Admiral. L.	France
	KAPHAN, Mrs. L.	U.S.A.
	KAPLANSKY, Mr. K.	Canada
	(Canadian Labor Congress)	
	KAISER, Mr.	Switzerland
	KATZKI, Mr. H.	Switzerland
	(AJDC)	
	KATZKI, Mr. H.	Switzerland
	KAUFMANN, Mrs. F.	U.S.A.
	KENIN, Mr. H.	U.S.A.
	(President, AM. FED. MUS., AFL-CIO.)	
	KESSEL, Mr. B.	South Africa
	KHALIFI, Mr. J.	Iran
	KLATSKY, Mrs. J.	U.S.A.
	KLOPMANN, Mr. M.	Switzerland
	(Swiss Federation of Jewish Communities)	
	KONOFF, Mrs. A.	U.S.A.
	KOTLER, Mrs. E.	Iran
	KOHANE, Mr. A.	U.S.A.
	(AJDC)	
L	LACHMANN, Mr. J.	Denamrk
	LANE, Mr. S.	U.S.A.
	LEFTWICH, Mr. J.	England
	(Director, Fed. of Jewish Relief Organizations)	
	LAREDO, Mr. L.	Morocco
	LAREDO, Mrs. L.	Morocco
	LEVI, Mr. R.	Italy
	LEVIN, Mr. M.	Norway
	LEVINSON, Mr. C.	Canada
	LEVY, Mrs. M.	Morocco
	LEVY, Mr. I.	Morocco
	LEVY-WALICH, Mr. M.	Switzerland
	LEVY-WALICH, Mrs. M.	Switzerland
	LEWIN-EPSTEIN, Mr. E.	Israel
	LION, Mr. H.	Switzerland
	LIPSHITZ, Mr. L.	South Africa
M	MAGAT, Mr. A.	Switzerland
	MANISCHEWITZ, Mr. D.	U.S.A.
	MARK, Mr. M.	Switzerland
	MASELLI, Mr. G.	Switzerland
	(ICEM)	
	MAUS, Mrs. A.	Switzerland

M	MAYER, Mr. D. (Chairman of the Executive Committee WOU)	France
	MERKIN, Dr. M.	Argentina
	MESSMER, Dr. E. (Technical Assistance Dept. Berne)	Switzerland
	MEYER, Mrs. M.	Switzerland
	MEYER, Mr. J.	France
	MEYER-NEUMAN, Mrs. G.	Switzerland
	MILUS, Mr. S. (U.S. Mission)	Switzerland
	MOMIGLIANO, Mrs. O.	Uruguay
	MORSE, Mr. D. (Director-General, ILO)	Switzerland
	MOSS, Mr. J.	U.S.A.
	MOSAK, Dr. J. (UN)	U.S.A.
N	NATHAN, Mr. R.	France
	NICHOLSON, Mr. E. (UNESCO)	France
	NORDMANN, Mrs. J.	Switzerland
O	OEKSNES, Mr. K.	Norway
	OLEISKI, Mr. J.	Israel
	OUNGRE, Mr. L.	France
	OSIMO, Mr. S.	Italy
P	PAPER, Dr. H.	U.S.A.
	PARISIER, Mr. M.	U.S.A.
	PARODI, Mr. A. (President of Council of State)	France
	PICOT, Mr. A. (Former Councillor of State)	Switzerland
	PILLOUD, Mr. C. (IRC)	Switzerland
	PINEGAR, Mr. W. (HCR)	Switzerland
	PIRENNE-SYNGALOWSKI, Mrs. H.	Switzerland
	POTOFISKY, Mr. J. (President, ACWA-AFL-CIO)	U.S.A.
	POTULICKI, Dr. M. (ICVA)	Switzerland
R	RADER, Mr. J.	U.S.A.
	REIGATE, Mrs. P.	England
	RAFALOWITCH, Mr. I.	Holland

R	ROSENBERG, Mrs. M. ROSENFELD, Dr. ROUBACH, Mrs. M. ROOS, Mrs. O.	U.S.A. Israel France France
S	SACHER, Mr. G. SAFRAN, Rabbi. A. (Chief Rabbi of Geneva.) SALZMAN, Mr. A. (AJC) SCHEPS, Dr. S. SCHEFTEL, Mr. J. SCHRAGER, Mr. F. SCHNEIDER, Mr. J. SCHNYDER, Mr. F. (U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees) SCHWEITZER, Mr. D. SEGAL, Dr. S. SEIDEL, Mrs. R. SEIGEL, Miss. L. SENZER, Mrs. S. SHAPIRO, Mr. J. SHAVIT, Mr. E. (Jewish Agency) SINGARE, Hon. A. (Minister of Education, Mali) SIMON, Mr. J. SIMON, Mrs. J. SLOBODKIN, Mr. D. SMAGA, Mr. V. SOLUN, Mr. A. SPILLER, Mr. A. SPIRA, Mrs. L. SPIRA, Mr. J. SPIRA, Mrs. J. SPIVACK, Mr. J. STEIN, Mrs. H. STONE, Mr. G.	England Switzerland U.S.A. Switzerland France France France Switzerland Switzerland U.S.A. U.S.A. Switzerland U.S.A. Israel Switzerland France South Africa South Africa Poland Switzerland Switzerland Uruguay Switzerland Switzerland Switzerland U.S.A. Switzerland England
T	TAPIERO, Mrs. TAVOR, Mr. E. (Israeli Delegation) THEODORE, Mrs. E. TREINA, Mr. J. (Councillor of State, Geneva) TZALA, Mr. M. (Municipal Councillor, City of Geneva)	Morocco Switzerland Switzerland Switzerland Switzerland

V	VEDDER, Dr. A.	Holland
W	WAIMAN, Dr. M.	Argentina
	WASSERSTRUM, Mr. I.	Poland
	WEAVER, Hon. G.	U.S.A.
	(U.S. Asst. Sec. of Labor)	
	WEILL, Mr. E.	France
	(Secretary-General, AIU)	
	WEIZMANN, Mr. G.	Switzerland
	(ICEM)	
	WISENDER, Miss M.	Switzerland
	(U.S. Mission, Geneva)	
	WOLFF, Mr. M.	England
	WYLER, Dr. B.	Switzerland
Y	YANNAY, Mr. Y.	Switzerland
	(Israeli Delegation to the UN)	

WORLD ORT UNION
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
CENTRAL BOARD MEETING
DIVONNE, FRANCE

A G E N D A

WORLD ORT UNION CENTRAL BOARD MEETING
Divonne 30th June - 2nd July, 1963

Sunday, 30th June

9.30 - 10.30 a.m.
Hotel du Golf

Executive Committee Meeting

10.30 a.m. - 3.00 p.m.
Hotel du Golf

Conference Women's International
ORT

3.30 - 5.30 p.m.
Theatre in Divonne

Opening Session

1. Benediction by Dr. A. Safran,
Chief Rabbi of Geneva

2. Greetings

Dr. E. Messmer
Mr. V. Girmounsky
Mr. W. Bøe
Mr. B. Haveman
Mr. F. Schnyder
Admiral L. Kahn
Mr. M. Anthonioz
Mr. C. Jordan
Mr. A. Parodi
The President of the United States
Senator H. H. Lehman

3. President's Address by Dr. William Haber

4. Appointment of Commissions

6.30 - 7.30 p.m.
Terrace

Reception

7.30 p.m.
Hotel du Golf

Opening Dinner

Chairman: Mr. Daniel Mayer

Guest Speakers: Hon. Yigal Allon
Minister of Labor of the State of Israel

Hon. George L-P Weaver
U.S. Assistant Secretary of Labor
for International Affairs

Hon. Abdoulaye Singare
Minister of Education, Mali

Monday, 1st July

First Plenary Session

9.30 - 12.30 a.m.
Hotel du Golf

1. Report on Activities since 1960 Congress
by Mr. M.A. Braude, Director-General
2. Report of the Control Commission
3. General Debate

Second Plenary Session

2.30 - 4.30 p.m.
Hotel du Golf

General Debate (continued)

Commissions

5.00 p.m.

- a) Europe - Ground Floor, Hotel Chicago
 - b) Israel - Plenary Meeting Room, Hotel du Golf
 - c) North Africa, Iran and India - Ground Floor,
Hotel Chicago
 - d) Latin-America - Ground Floor, Hotel Chicago
 - e) Nominations Committee - Ground Floor, Hotel Chicago
 - f) Resolutions Committee - Lobby, Hotel Chicago
-

Tuesday, 2nd July

Third Plenary Session

9.30 - 12.30 a.m.
Hotel du Golf

- 1) Financial Support to the Program -
Problems of Organization and Fund-Raising
 - 2) General Debate
 - 3) Report of Women's International ORT
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Fourth Plenary Session

2.00 - 6.00 p.m.
Hotel du Golf

Executive Committee Meeting

Wednesday, 3rd July

8.30 p.m.
Central ORT Institute, Anieres

Graduation Exercises

A D D R E S S B Y D R . W I L L I A M H A B E R

Address by Dr. William Haber,
President of the Central Board
of the World ORT Union,
at the Opening Session.
Hotel du Golf, Divonne, France,
Sunday, 30th June, 1963.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am indeed honored to call to order this opening session of the Conference of the Central Board of the World ORT Union. On behalf of the World ORT Union and its Executive Committee which met this morning and for myself, I welcome you and greet you on this occasion.

It is appropriate at this meeting, three years since the last meeting of the Central Board, we take note of those of our leaders and members who are not with us today, and who have departed. I should like to read their names: Mr. Leon Crestohl, for many years President of the Canadian ORT Federation and a member of the Canadian Parliament. Mrs. C. Ferstenberg, one of the outstanding leaders of ORT in Belgium, Mrs. Jeanette O. Gayl, President of Women's American ORT, Mr. Elie Nataf, Chairman of ORT in Tunisia, Mr. David Rosenstein, Vice-President of the American ORT Federation, Mr. O. Werthein, a leader of ORT in Argentina, Mr. Michel Weinziehr, a leader of ORT in Switzerland. We recall with veneration the devotion of these colleagues of ORT for many years and we honor their memories. I should like to ask you to stand for a moment of silence - Thank you.

It is appropriate now having made reference to those who have departed to formally begin our meeting with the benediction and it is especially appropriate that this should be done for us by the Grand Rabbi of Geneva. I refer to Rabbi Safran. For many years he has blessed this work of ORT and our various conferences on many occasions. He is the spiritual guide of the Community in which ORT headquarters is located; a very dear friend, a very wise friend, Rabbi Safran. (Benediction by Rabbi Safran)

This is the ninth postwar conference of ORT as an international organization and as a movement of solidarity for a common human purpose. There are gathered in this room men and women from diverse lands and countries, places of different background, different national organizations, all indicative of a simple basic truth that the work in which we are engaged knows no boundaries other than human need.

The idea of ORT is universal. Its starting is most significant. Let me quote the sentence that was drafted 83 years ago in St. Petersburg, by those who founded ORT: Their first statement reads as follows "nothing could better ameliorate the position of the mass of our co-religionists than a thorough and a systematic development among that mass of practical work skills and productive occupations." Eighty-three years ago, these people and that sentence expressed the truth which is today not at all restricted to the Jewish people but is generally recognized as having application to economic and human progress of all peoples, everywhere. Indeed, we have come to reflect this in our own activities during the last few years.

But the ties that bind us to ORT are the ties that bind us to our people. Each of us knows from his own experience as will become amply evident in the course of the deliberations during the next few days, that for our mass of co-religionists in many countries, ORT is today a necessity for tomorrow's better life. The purpose of this assembly is to find ways and means of making this hope for a better life for tens of thousands a reality.

One should not talk about the meeting of ORT, of the Central Board, without making some reference to Switzerland. We arrived at the airport in Geneva and crossed over to France to get here. This geographic setting seems to me and to many of us very symbolic. Twenty years ago, Dr. Syngalowski reversed the order. He escaped from Vichy, France, then came to Switzerland. In Geneva, during those terrible days, while war raged - though it is difficult to realize - he found a sanctuary from which to renew our work. He established in this oasis of peace a new center of ORT. Out of this grew the international headquarters of the present world ORT program. Practically all that is represented in this room today, from all the countries here, came out of that beginning, twenty years ago. I should indeed fail completely if I fail to mention the name of Armand Brunschvig in this connection. For he was the first to grasp the significance of this undertaking at that time, here in Geneva and to rally to it his great loyalty. His energy today at the young age of 81, and his capacity for limitless devotion are a strength of ORT today. The path set by Armand Brunschvig has become a broad highway of support and friendship. As we stand here today, with one foot in Switzerland and the other in France, I wish to recall that in the darkest hour of ORT history, it was Switzerland which gave us a haven. Switzerland has been much more than that, most particularly with the Canton of Geneva, our ties have been close and vital and a source of strength. We are deeply grateful.

It is also appropriate, Ladies and Gentlemen, that the site of this particular meeting should be in France. Everyone who regards himself as a modern man recognizes his debt to France whose revolution opened up the modern age. Every Jew who is concerned with the survival of Israel recognizes how much of its safety lies in the bond between these two nations. We in ORT have a special and direct cause of gratitude to this land which has been so good to us in many ways. But I am thinking now in more immediate terms of another tradition of France which is of direct relevance to the business at hand, the tradition of refuge, of welcome to the oppressed, the homeless and the displaced - and they have found a haven here. Much of what we will be talking about tonight, tomorrow and Tuesday will relate to the tens of thousands of Algerian and other North African Jews whom the political tempests have tossed on to the path of the displaced and the refugee, and who are now trying to find a new place for themselves in France.

It is three years since we met in London. The statutes of the World ORT Union require that the Central Board meet the third year after the Congress. We are fulfilling that obligation with this session.

But it is much more than this. Much has happened in three years which has radically changed the nature of our work and it is fortunate that we can meet in the calm atmosphere of Divonne and take a look at what has happened to ORT geography and to what has happened to the people whom ORT serves. There are five problems I should like briefly to discuss: First of all, I would like to refer to ORT as operating on two tracks, if I can use a rail-road analogy. One is what we would like to call the emergency track, and the other what we can call the long-haul or the regular track that carries on normal traffic. We have thought many times, Ladies and Gentlemen, since the end of the war that thing had stabilized - that everything was orderly and it was possible to begin rehabilitation and reconstruction now that stability was here once more. We forgot the Egyptian expulsion; we did not expect the Hungarian revolution; we did not expect the North African developments. We found in ORT that we really operate two programs simultaneously. We operate permanent, vocational training programs in nineteen countries. That's the regular long track. But we must always be ready in Israel, in Morocco, in Tunisia, in France and everywhere to deal with problems which are not part of the long-haul program at all, but which are emergency problems. And so we were involved with Hungarian refugees and with the Egyptian refugees and now in France a phenomenal, revolutionary situation with the whole Algerian episode. We must act in urgency to use a phrase of Adlai Stevenson, but think in perspective. We therefore think ahead

of long-term vocational education and training, the long-haul, the permanent track, the regular program, but simultaneously, we must be prepared at any time for an emergency track, the short-term, emergency demands which are made upon us. That is the first observation. It has been true for every Jewish organization throughout its history.

The second observation I should like to make has to do with a complex problem which grew out of the end of an era in Algeria. It assumed its most dramatic form in France, last year, when massive flash flood, so to speak, of repatriates from Algeria entered France. Few of us who have lived through difficult times and have seen many mass migrations have seen the equal of this development. The swiftness of the departure of people from Algeria to France, its sheer human enormity was beyond any expectation. No one thought or planned for the arrival in France of 72,000 people a single day. Half a million Europeans in Algeria fled in a few months time. Among them are 120,000 of the 140,000 Jews. Another eight to ten thousand went to Israel.

Three years ago, when we last met at the ORT Congress in London, or one year ago, there existed in Algeria a sizeable, ancient and traditional community that traced back its ancestry over 100 generations. When in ancient days the Romans established their dominance over that area, there were already Jewish communities there. When the Arabs swept across North Africa in the seventh Century, they came upon deeply rooted Jewries that in the course of time evolved a unique and distinct communal form. When in the 15th Century the great expulsion took place in Spain, many of these Jews found a haven in North Africa. When the French came in the 19th Century, they found Jewish settlements throughout the territory of Algeria, among the coastal cities as well as among the oases deep in the Sahara. But between January and July of last year, those communities ceased to exist.

The ORT schools were closed, at least until the dust settled and the shape of the future can be clarified. The question may be asked: Was all of our work there since 1949 worthwhile, a whole decade of ORT effort and expense? I think it was. And I think every person here will think it was. In that short period, several thousands of Jewish youth were put through ORT schools, their minds were opened to the technological age, their hands were trained to its skills. Wherever they are today, whether in France, in Israel or elsewhere, those with ORT training are equipped to start again. They have something to offer to the communities in which they live.

The third problem which I want to talk about has to do with France. The entire problem has been transferred, as it were,

from Algeria, and in a sense from other North African countries to France. The remaking of the occupational pattern in Algerian Jewry so that its members can participate productively in a technological society will now be taking place not in Algeria, but in Marseilles and in a dozen other French cities. This month, July, will see the expiration of one year of aid which the French government has in all generosity extended to the repatriates. Those who have jobs will have income, but to have jobs they need skills. The problem is not deferrable. It is here and it is now.

There are other problems that do not belong to the ORT purview : Housing, synagogues, kashrut, and care of the aged. We have with us this afternoon the Director General of the American Joint Distribution Committee. He works in collaboration with the French community to solve these problems. But the most pressing and acute problem at the moment is jobs and training for jobs, and signs indicate that this problem will grow both for youth and adults in the next period. From all I have heard and seen, Ladies and Gentlemen, the problem is not that France cannot absorb workers into its plants, but there is not going to be much place for former grocers, or tailors, or shopkeepers, or pharmacists. They must be retrained for industry.

We will hear more details at the meeting of the Central Board tomorrow and the next day as to how France is responding to this challenge. The response has been magnificent and we are greatly indebted to Mr. Schragar, our director in France, who sits among us here and to his colleagues and his committee. But all of this is but the first reflex response to a problem huge in size and long in duration. What is involved is a complex, many sided problem.

Besides the 120,000 Algerians, there are perhaps 50 to 60,000 other North African Jewish newcomers in France. Three years ago, at the time of the last ORT Congress in London, there were 300,000 Jews in France. There are now 500,000. Today France has the fourth largest Jewish community in the world. There are more Jews in Paris than in all the rest of Western Europe. Four out of five of these Jews in France are postwar arrivals. They challenge the skill, the generosity of the French government, and French people, and particularly of the Jewish organizations who work with these people. Much of the work must be dedicated to help train these people.

We have a stake in this work. One need but look at Marseilles which worked up from 12,000 to 60,000 Jews in a brief few years. Toulouse, from 3,500 to 13,500. What has happened in these communities has been duplicated in dozens of other communities all over that country.

I should like to speak briefly about the work of ORT in Israel. It would be presumptuous, Ladies and Gentlemen, to try to describe

this program in any manner that would do justice to its scope, its magnitude, and its variety of schools and projects. There are others here who are far better prepared to do this than I am.

Last year I was in Israel with Mr. Max Braude, our Director General. It was in all ways an exhilarating experience. It was not merely that we were warmly received by everyone in authority from the saintly President Ben Zvi, whose recent death was a blow to all of us, former Prime Minister Ben Gurion and members of his government, as well as the Histadruth, employers, educators, and ministers of the government. One theme kept recurring all the time. Labor Minister Allon, who is with us, was most forceful about it. He and his colleagues kept coming back to the question of Israel's youth - not those in ORT schools and other schools - but those in any kind of schools. Not those who are at work but those who are not at work, not those who have found their place in the Israeli society, but those who still feel a little bit like outsiders. This was the explosive social problem that kept turning up again and again.

It became quite clear that with all the really wonderful schools that ORT has built - and they must be seen for their quality to be truly grasped - more must be built. I do not know, Ladies and Gentlemen, how many people in this audience have been to Israel and have seen the ORT schools, a wonderful constellation of institutions in 25 communities. But all these institutions to the contrary, there remains a large segment of Israeli youth beyond our reach who came from cultural backgrounds not capable, not adequate to enter such schools. They were precisely the people who had the greatest need for training. This whole problem has been pinpointed to an apprenticeship program, that goes not as far as our 2 and 3 and 4 and 5 year technical training, but a large scale program. We would like to call it large scale social engineering. This will not solve the problem of all the newly arrived immigrants, particularly from North African countries, but it would at least make a very important beginning in that direction. It is my happy privilege here to report that this beginning has been immensely advanced by the undertaking of the Women's American ORT to provide at least \$1,000,000 to undertake this new program in Israel.

In time to come this new apprenticeship program may well turn out to be one of the greatest contributions ORT can make to Israel and its youth. But this is only a beginning and in this, as in the total program, the question is always the means, funds, and the way all this work can be carried on.

Finally, a new dimension has been added to ORT these last few years. In a very real sense, much of what ORT has been doing in the past decade can be correctly described as "Technical

Assistance". The transmission of technical knowledge and the training of people in modern skills is the function of ORT. It is also the function of economic development. ORT was therefore very proud when it was asked by the American government to make a survey in eight African countries to see what the basic needs to raise the level of knowledge and skills were. That program has been well received and ORT has been asked to lend its experience to Mali and Guinea on behalf of the Government of the United States of America. Perhaps later we shall undertake programs in two others countries, always bearing in mind the central principles under which we operate that none of our new activities shall be at the sacrifice of ORT's basic obligations. That was the program adopted by the Congress in London, three years ago. So ORT is involved in assisting not only our own people but evolving nations in unlocking the doors to the technological age. Our time has been described as the second industrial revolution, it is increasingly so in every country. The whole new emphasis is on skills and on training. I would like to predict that in the next few years we will see in the field of American vocational and technical education the same kind of soul searching re-assessment as has been happening in academic education. In Israel, the struggle for labor productivity is generally acknowledged to be a key to the competitive survival of Israel's products on the markets of the world. In the new nations, too, skills are being directly identified with nation-building. It is a growing problem and one that is made more severe by the rapidity with which science and engineering are creating new productive forces. These are the challenges of ORT. We are living in a world which is not standing still, in which technology is changing, and ORT is itself being transformed in this technology. I was excited some months ago when Mr. Braude came to the United States and we began to explore how teaching machines, a modern method of teaching, could be used in ORT schools. In Geneva and now in Israel and in France we are carrying on experiments to see how the latest developments of teaching technology can be applied so as to facilitate the more comprehensive and more rapid training of people in the countries where ORT operates. We owe much in this development - and I say this without slightest hesitation - to the boldness and imagination of Max Braude who came to the United States and began to explore with American educationalists that modern teaching technology can be used, and we are learning much.

These are the ORT challenges, operating a full-time, long-term program and simultaneously an emergency program. The refugee and repatriate problem in France and the larger implications which it involves for us; the expansion of our work in Israel, the special apprenticeship program; aid to the developing nations where new nations are looking to an old organization to help them initiate their development and their economic growth on a sound basis, and the introduction

of new methods such as teaching machines, to which I referred.

Ladies and Gentlemen, it is a large menu to digest and I am afraid that we will not make much progress with it, unless we keep in mind the need for greater resources to meet these ambitious goals. I say we can hardly be bold in everything without also being bold in fundraising. We must find the wherewithal. we must find the means as we are, I hope, doing not only in the United States, in England, in Switzerland, but in other countries as well, about which more will be said during our meeting.

Finally, I should like to say that no matter what our decisions may be, their accomplishment is assured by men and women who serve ORT. I think back to the tradition of service which is exemplified by the teachers and directors of ORT schools in all countries, a corps of men and women at their posts in ORT today are dedicated to their work. I think of the teachers who reported to work in ORT day in day out in Algeria for seven successive years of war. I think of the Anieres graduates who have been sent off to strange places in Africa, away from all that was familiar, and are excited about what they do. I think of our director in India pioneering under extreme hardship to get a new program started. The list is long, and I wish to pay a special tribute to our Director General, Mr. Max Braude, and his colleagues here in Geneva. On his shoulders and on his colleagues' shoulders primarily fall the full burden of this work. I have seen with awe and wonder the energy, the imagination and the creative talent which he and his colleagues pour into their work. We are extremely fortunate in having him and our staff. In him, his colleagues and the central office in Geneva and the directors of the various country programs, ORT possesses the necessary means to go forward.

Thank you very much.

GREETINGS AND MESSAGES

Benediction by Dr. A. Safran,
Chief Rabbi of Geneva,
at the Opening Session.
Hotel du Golf, Divonne, France
Sunday, 30th June, 1963.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, Distinguished guests,

Lu ishra Hakadosh Baruch-Hu et Shchinato al Israel al sheasu
melacha.

Tradition tells us that it was only after the children of Israel had completed an important task that God revealed his presence to them and gave them His benediction. The task was that of building the sanctuary containing the universe in miniature. And it is only right that human beings deserve the Divine presence and benediction when their effort is the counterpart of His. But it is not only man's daring which leads him to imitate the Creator; it is the Creator who has inspired this dangerous desire by giving man some of His own prerogatives. We must, nevertheless, make sure that we do not misunderstand His bounty by arrogating to ourselves any of His rights, and powers or by forgetting that we are His creatures.

As long as man in his work remembers God, then his work is "good", that is, he has done his work with intelligence and love. Man made in the "image" of God has received the gift of a "reflection" of these two faculties. Joined together, they assure his freedom and goodness.

Since man is the only creature capable and desirous of thoughtful and organized effort, he is called upon to work in the image of Him who has given man the vocation of work. And how awe-inspiring is this vocation: To complete the work begun by the Creator and in this way to become His "collaborator," What a title.' In this way, man's daily work becomes truly "God's service," avodat hachem.

Whenever man breaks away from his divine image and "frees" his work from its divine model, he becomes filled with the poison of hatred and power. And all that he becomes, and all that he does bespeaks the absence of God.

There is no doubt that work is the measure of a civilization. Are men permitted to choose their work or is the choice imposed upon them? Does their work free them or enslave them? These are the terms of the dialectic of work which are at the same time those of the dialectic of history. We find them set forth in the first pages of Exodus which describe the slavery of the Jews in Egypt, a situation often repeated in Jewish history of which the most recent period was the worst.

We have now reached a stage in man's development when we have developed enough power to be able to destroy the planet on which we live. We should not be surprised therefore if hands which are not lifted in prayer but in defiance should be tempted to do this in a moment's callousness, madness or disgust.

In the uneasy world in which we live, ORT is a serene and comforting example of what work can mean when it is joined to the heart and head. For ORT not only gives young people and adults a trade that suits them but also clothes them in the divine image. ORT shows them the road leading to the paradise which was lost because of evil and of human pride, where they will not find oppressive opulence but rather where they will find again simplicity and the joy of living.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, this work that is yours bears witness of the Divine Presence among you. And for this you deserve God's benediction.

Address by Dr. E. Messmer,
Swiss Technical Assistance Dept, Berne,
at the Opening Session.
Hotel du Golf, Divonne, France.
Sunday, 30th June 1963.

Mr. Chairman, Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

We were very touched to receive your invitation to attend this meeting of the Central Board of the World ORT Union. Ambassador August Lindt, Delegate of the Swiss Federal Republic for Technical Assistance, has asked me to bring you his warmest greetings and to excuse his absence because he had to leave on official business to Algeria today.

I also wish to bring greetings to the French authorities here today since I always feel "at home" in France.

I wish too to tell you how much we value the cooperation of Swiss ORT in our work, particularly as modesty prevents Swiss ORT from so doing. Although private organizations, lay and religious, have been engaged in technical assistance for the last hundred years, the Swiss government did not establish its program until the beginning of 1961. Before that date, several government departments shared responsibility and operated substantial programs in this field. When we started to function, we decided that vocational training was essential for the developing countries and we inaugurated the course in Geneva. It had to be a complete success. And it was a complete success in all respects thanks to the experience of ORT in Geneva, its director and staff to whom I wish to express my gratitude.

The success was spectacular not because the Congolese students returned to their country and are doing a good job, but because the Swiss industrial firms where these students completed their training did their best to keep them as workmen, on the same level as their Swiss workmen. And they learned what they did in a comparatively short time whereas in a so-called developed country, it takes twice as long to achieve the same level of training.

The present course which ORT has undertaken for us gives the same hope. The organization in question is one of the best that we know. With them, we have no worries, no problems. We appreciate this all the more since we have plenty of worries and problems.

I shall close with the hope of finding everywhere in the future the objectivity, the experience, the desire to cooperate and the idealism of the World ORT Union. These are indispensable elements for the achievement of it not visible improvement, then at least greater efficiency.

.Address by Mr. Victor Girmounsky
Director-General of the
Jewish Colonization Association,
at the Opening Session.
Hotel du Golf, Divonne, France,
Sunday, 30th June, 1963.

Mr. Chairman, Your Excellencies, The Representative of the
Swiss Federal Government, The Grand Rabbi of Geneva, Ladies and
Gentlemen,

Although I represent an English organization of universal
scope, the Jewish Colonization Association commonly known as
JCA, I shall as a Frenchman speaking on French soil speak to
you in the language of this beautiful country in whose debt
we are for having saved our brothers.

Sir Henry d'Avigdor Goldsmith has asked me to present his
regrets at not being able to attend due to the press of his
parliamentary and other obligations. As for me, I am indeed
very pleased to attend not only as representative of an
organization with which ORT collaborates but also as an old
friend. The privilege of age and over 40 years of active work
on behalf of our co-religionists have made me one of the few
people present who can testify to the long and sometimes
tortuous road that ORT has followed in the course of the last
half century before becoming the powerful factor in the
regeneration of our people that it is today.

Ever since well before the First World War the closest
ties have existed between ORT and JCA. During this period as
many of you know, JCA had its own vocational training program
in Tsarist Russia. In many training centers, ORT and JCA worked
hand in hand. This collaboration continued throughout the
Interwar period. It is only proper to recall here that it was
on ORT's initiative - since ORT had retained its organization
in Russia during the Revolutionary period - that JCA offered
credits to the Jews expelled from the cities as well as those
in the Ukranian agricultural colonies who suffered from famine
and pogroms. Then came our common effort to reconstruct the
network of vocational schools in Russia itself, in Lithuania,
Latvia, Bessarabia and Poland, in which we were joined by a
third partner whose reconstruction activities have since
continued to expand, American Joint Distribution Committee.

It was during this period that I came to know ORT's leaders well - Bramson, Lvovitch, and later, Syngalowski. All three were strong supporters of close collaboration between ORT and JCA. I also like to remember that it was in our office in St. Petersburg that Leon Bramson started the work to which he brought so much heart, intelligence and energy.

I shall not dwell too long on the years following the Second World War. This war which changed the face of the world and brought such suffering to the Jewish people brought new tasks to JCA and obliged us to revise our program. One result of this was the decision not to undertake vocational training directly so as not to duplicate ORT's work, which with the generous help of our American co-religionists, was greatly and efficiently expanded.

At the present time, as you know, JCA is content to help ORT financially to the best of its resources. Our contribution is destined to supply the ORT schools with machines and tools as has been the case recently or is earmarked for the rehabilitation of those coming from under-developed countries or of refugees.

You will be given details of this help during the meeting. I do, however, wish to emphasize now ORT's impressive ability to meet emergency situations and to be always ready to answer the most urgent appeals. Today, as we have heard, France is a vulnerable spot with thousands of families of refugees and repatriates coming from North Africa. I visited several ORT schools there a few weeks ago and I was impressed by the manner in which ORT has faced the North African problems despite the great difficulties in age and previous training of these refugees. I was happy to give my impressions to my Executive Committee which then decided to increase our financial participation in this project, thus proving again JCA's unalterable interest in your program.

For the continued development of these activities which give our co-religionists a worthy and fruitful existence, I bring my own wishes, the sincere wishes of JCA, its President and Executive Council, for a successful meeting.

Address by Mr. William Bøe,
Secretary General of the
Norwegian Refugee Council,
at the Opening Session.
Hôtel du Golf, Divonne, France,
Sunday, 30th June, 1963.

Mr. Chairman, Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Or perhaps I shall rather start by saying, dear friends in ORT and dear friends of ORT. On behalf of the Chairman, the Board of the Norwegian Refugee Council, and Mr. Oeksnes, who is a great friend of ORT, it is a pleasure and an honor for me to extend all the best wishes and greetings to the World ORT Union, to all the supporters and friends of the World ORT Union all over the world.

It has been a great privilege for the Norwegian Refugee Council to be permitted to participate in the work performed by ORT in different countries. And as just mentioned by your Chairman, we have been able to contribute \$140,000 since 1960 towards the ORT schools.

I think, to avoid any misunderstanding, I should make it quite clear that I represent a body which is entirely independent and non-sectarian. We have 18 organizations supporting us, Catholic, Protestant, Jewish, and the Red Cross, and we are cooperating around in the world with international and national agencies, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, ICEM, of course, the American Joint Distribution Committee, and a number of others. We do feel that in the cooperation we have with ORT we have found one of the most important mechanisms for insuring a good and a safe future for refugees who suddenly find themselves in a new and foreign country with two empty hands.

Our cooperation with ORT is of rather recent date because when the immediate emergencies were over, we were looking not only to help refugees with their immediate needs, but to have the chance of thinking of their future more than on their immediate need. Our Board was looking around to find the best possible means to arrange for such a safe future and they found one of the important answers, a real future building opportunity, namely, vocational training in ORT schools.

We have had such experience with our cooperation with ORT that we are using ORT now as an example for all the organizations as to how we should like to have cooperation. This is now being recognized by more and more authorities and agencies.

As Secretary General of the Refugee Council, I have been asked by a very special committee which has been established by the Norwegian Parliament, a week ago, to negotiate with the World ORT Union for the placement, at our expense, of some few refugees from the Republic of South Africa in the school of Nathanya. I should also say that the eminent leadership of the World ORT Union has impressed our Board very much and also the very serious dedication of your staff towards their important tasks. It was my privilege, last year, on behalf of the Norwegian Refugee Council, at the inauguration of the new school in Marseilles, to hand your Director General, Mr. Braude, our highest expression of gratitude, the Plaque of the Norwegian Refugee Council, as a symbol of our gratitude for the very important and valuable work performed in an humanitarian and practical spirit for the refugees by the World ORT Union.

Today we should also like to give you a greeting from Norway to give you a tangible expression of our wish for continued cooperation and to give you a contribution toward one of your important works. We are a small country and we do not always have so much money, and we nevertheless hope that your Chairman will accept a small contribution today of \$5.000 and we feel that as we are in France, we know your problems in France, we do think that the money should be used for training of refugees from North Africa in your Marseilles school.

Address by Mr. B. Haveman,
Director of the Intergovernmental
Committee for European Migration,
at the Opening Session.
Hotel du Golf, Divonne, France,
Sunday, 30th June, 1963.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It gives me great pleasure to attend the opening of this session of ORT, an organization known throughout the world for its invaluable achievements during its 83 years of assistance in connection with vocational training.

I am particularly happy to have the opportunity of emphasizing once again the excellent cooperation which has always existed between the World ORT Union and ICEM, since ORT is about eight times as old as ICEM is. You may be aware that ICEM, whose main activity is to assist in movement and resettlement of refugees and migrants, has for several years been faced with the necessity of gradually becoming more and more concerned with vocational training which has been demonstrated to be one of the best methods of assuring satisfactory resettlement of migrants, particularly those proceeding to Latin America. As a result we began to seek the advice of ORT and our two organizations came more and more closely related. Last year, as the result of a decision taken by the ICEM Council session, I approached your Director General with the request to undertake a study of the activities of the Committee in the field of vocational training and to give us advice regarding our future work. I had no doubt, when I contacted Mr. Braude, that ORT was the most suitable organization being both highly qualified and independent to undertake such a study. Mr. Braude not only agreed to carry on the task, but prepared a most comprehensive study that he introduced himself at the recent session of the ICEM Executive Committee and Council. I am happy to inform you that all the delegates present at these sessions expressed their thanks for the excellent help given to the committee and complimented ORT on the preparation of a document which proved of great value as a basis for establishing ICEM's future policy in the field of vocational training.

Mr. Chairman, I am confident that the cooperation between our two organizations will continue on a friendly and productive basis and I should like to express to you all my best wishes for a successful conference. Thank you very much.

Address by Mr. Felix Schnyder,
United Nations High Commissioner
for Refugees, at the Opening Session.
Hotel du Golf, Divonne, France,
Sunday, 30th June, 1963.

Mr. Chairman, Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Let me first of all thank you very much for your very generous reception you have given me and for the opportunity you have allowed me to say a few words. It is for a man in the position of High Commissioner a very encouraging and inspiring experience to be present at such a conference as the Central Board of the World ORT Union.

As young as ORT seems to be with its 83 years, it is still the oldest and certainly the largest voluntary organization in the world promoting vocational training. ORT is respected for the high standard, for the excellence of its work, but also for the broad and very generous policy with which ORT extends help to people, to youth, to grown-ups all over the world, giving them a chance to a more useful and more fruitful life.

The Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees has programs all over the world, but we know of course how limited our means are and how limited the effect of our program. We know that nothing essential would be done for refugees without a concerted effort from all possible source and on the list of those organizations which do a great deal, which do a very important work by doing things which the High Commissioner cannot do, on this list ORT stands very high. The programs which you carry out in 20 countries benefit refugees by giving them a better chance and also benefit the countries which have given asylum to refugees.

I want, therefore, if you will allow me, to express to ORT my very sincere admiration for the work you are doing and I would like to express also the hope that this conference will further the work which you are so splendidly pursuing. Thank you very much.

Address by Admiral Louis Kahn,
President-Delegate of the
Alliance Israelite Universelle, Paris
at the Opening Session.
Hotel du Golf, Divonne, France,
Sunday, 30th June, 1963.

Ladies and Gentlemen, Distinguished guests,

One hundred and three years ago, seven young French disciples of St. Simon founded the Alliance Israelite Universelle in Paris to promote Judaism in the new world choosing the double and indivisible methods of education and defense of rights. In the name of our President, Rene Cassin, in my own, in the name of all of our Central Committee and of those colleagues here present, in the name of our Secretary-General, I have come to the meeting place of ORT. Twenty years later, at the other end of Europe, other men with a similar ideal in a different situation, that of Russia in 1880, founded ORT and assumed similar tasks by vocational training and social integration. A century has brought us closer geographically and operationally in our work of rescuing the Jews all over the world.

Ladies and Gentlemen, since I appear to you wearing several hats, allow me to express two wishes - first, that the association between ORT and the Alliance in France, Morocco, Tunisia, Iran, and Israel continues to grow on all levels - general education, vocational training, Jewish education.

As survivors of a cataclysm we have had to support the crumbling walls of history, the displaced persons, the survivors of concentration camps, parentless children, parents in despair, refugees and immigrants. This has resulted from the irresponsibility and crimes of those who take or who claim as a right the conduct of human affairs. And this brings me to my second wish: In the tradition of our founders and members, we ask you, the powerful of the earth, to work with us so that human happiness is no longer an accidental and fleeting occurrence.

Address by Mr. Marcel Anthonioz,
Mayor of Divonne,
at the Opening Session.
Hotel du Golf, Divonne, France,
Sunday, 30th June, 1963.

Ladies and Gentlemen, Distinguished guests,

The demands of parliamentary life have not allowed me to be prompt and I beg you to excuse me. I also wish to thank my friend Daniel Mayer publicly for his invitation today so that I can express my happiness and appreciation that you have chosen Divonne as your meeting place.

Organization, Reconstruction, Travail, what a wonderful title. As someone active in public life, I would like to tell you how important I believe your work is and to thank you for undertaking it. Vocational training and technical education are certainly exciting tasks in this technical age when too many people seem to believe that skill is only needed at the summit. While it is true that skill is needed there, it is also true that it is as indispensable at every level of human activity.

Vocational training, technical assistance, these are the goals you have set in the countries all over the world where you operate. I want to express our gratitude and our heartfelt wishes for your success since this is the best way to serve peace, justice and freedom.

Address by Mr. Charles Jordan,
Director-General of the
American Joint Distribution Committee
at the Opening Session.
Hotel du Golf, Divonne, France.
Sunday, 30th June, 1963.

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Board, Honored Guests, Ladies
and Gentlemen, Friends,

When Mr. Bill Bøe, from Norway, had five minutes and he gave you \$5.000, I forgot my cheque book. Well, Friends, three years ago in London on a similar occasion I ended my remarks by saying 'I like ORT', well, I have not changed my mind, I still like ORT and I welcome the opportunity to say so publicly again and I hope to do so for many, many years to come.

As a matter of fact, I cannot imagine a week in our work without ORT in our assignment. And my colleagues and I truly enjoy our association not only with Max Braude and the people in the head office here in Geneva, but with all the people all over the world, in all the different countries in which we work together so closely. And of course, as the younger agency, we are going to celebrate, I think, our 50th anniversary next year, we are always glad to help that older agency, 83 years old.

The speakers today are all national or international figures in governmental and inter-governmental and some of them in non-governmental or international organizations, interested in social, educational and cultural affairs. The members of the Central Board of ORT, on the other hand, are outstanding professional leaders in the private sector, as we call it in Geneva. The very fact that a meeting of ORT can bring together such diverse people is testimony of the position which basically this non-governmental organization, which is sparked by private initiative, has achieved today. Of course, ORT is truly unique in this field in that there does not exist, at least to my knowledge, another organization exclusively devoted to vocational training on the world scale. But aside from that, ORT has pioneered and is today one of the foremost private voluntary agencies which in ever increasing measure is called upon to support supplement and complement, governmental and inter-governmental initiative in development.

ORT has the experience and the skill which is urgently

needed in administration aid and technical assistance programs in the fields of vocational training. It is clear why. ORT is one of the agencies which has the human people to people approach and ORT has the flexibility in meeting new problems. ORT is one of those private agencies which can get things organized more quickly and more effectively than governments often can and is one of the agencies which can help people and in ways which governments regretfully cannot always initially.

ORT's performance in France following the large influx from Algeria I think is a case in point as the Chairman pointed out to you, this is something which is going to be discussed by the Central Board at greater length, in the course of your meeting.

But ORT is also one of the agencies which translates into effective action the humanitarian feelings which are created time and again by new alarms in new areas of trouble, by new emergencies involving people. But whether for victims of emergency such as refugees and displaced persons, often indigenous populations in depressed areas or in developing countries, ORT is one of the agencies which expresses the social conscience of civilized people. To help people to gain skills helps them to raise themselves to a life of greater dignity and incidentally, helps to raise the standard of life of the communities in which they live. ORT's mission then is also an investment in humanity in the fight against ignorance and poverty. Beyond that, teaching in the areas of human knowledge and humanitarian aid to people; the emancipated people and countries; all contribute to peaceful international cooperation.

I cannot think of a better way to end than by quoting from Pasteur: "I believe with unshakeable faith that science and peace will triumph over ignorance and war. That the people will find the way to each other not to destroy but to construct and that the future belongs to those who will do the most for mankind."

Thank you very much.

Address by Mr. A. Parodi,
President of the
French State Council, Paris,
at the Opening Session.
Hotel du Golf, Divonne, France.
Sunday, 30th June 1963.

Mr. Chairman, Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

When Mr. Daniel Mayer asked me some time ago to be with you today, I immediately accepted, not only because of our friendship born out of circumstances which have made it particularly strong but more especially because I wish to tell you of my great admiration for the work you do and of the gratitude that my country feels for this work.

In paying tribute to ORT, I do so first to your program, to your generosity and to the judicious manner in which you operate; I also think of your founders who eighty years ago were so far ahead of their time that they chose a goal, vocational training, which has become one of the prime needs of today. As demonstration of their clairvoyance, I shall take two examples - and I choose that which I know - the International Labor Organization and developments in my own country.

I shall show you how, in the last few years, the International Labor Organization has transformed its operations which were at the beginning, during the Interwar period, principally directed toward the regulation and establishment of standards of work in the industrialized countries. The International Labor Organization has now changed its sphere of interest to technical assistance and this technical assistance takes the form of vocational training all over the world and particularly in the new countries. This has been the purpose of what is called the Andean program which was a program of help through vocational training in Latin America and this is the purpose of programs which are now being developed.

Mention has been made of the work that ORT has now undertaken in technical assistance in many African countries especially. I believe this is extremely worthwhile.

I also wish to discuss with you events in my own country. One of the salient characteristics of the French situation is the rapid economic development of the last ten years.

An immediate consequence of this economic development has been manpower problems. I would like to point out that our financiers who, like the financiers in all countries, are well informed and who sometimes have difficulty in seeing the social aspect of a problem, our financiers have recently discovered that the lack of skilled labor has resulted in salary increases based on the law of supply and demand, and that these salary increases may be dangerous to the economic state of the country. The moment therefore has perhaps come for you to recall your services to the French government and ask for more help.

A second characteristic of the situation in my country is the complete change in our demographic situation. Having been for a long time a country with a very low birthrate the opposite is now true and here again the immediate consequence is seen in the manpower situation, since the end of the Second World War the French birthrate has risen about 200,000 births each year. The first generation of the increased birthrate, those born in 1946 who are now therefore 17 years old, present us with problems of vocational training as they enter the labor market.

We have also other problems which are essentially centered on vocational training. There is the migration from farm to city which the latest census shows to be much greater than was thought. When agricultural workers come to the city, they need training for industrial employment. The same is true for the foreign workers who traditionally emigrate to France.

We have also embarked on a long-term policy of industrial decentralization, i.e. to relieve the congestion of the Paris region by moving as many industries as possible to the provinces. Here too, we encounter problems of vocational training.

I have spoken of France because I am acquainted with her situation and one must speak of what one knows. But everywhere there are problems of manpower which are essentially problems of vocational training.

Those who eighty years ago founded ORT foresaw exactly the turn of events now taking place.

Now I wish to pay tribute to what ORT has done in developing the programs of your founders. In paying tribute to your generosity, I wish also to pay tribute to the quality with which you imprint your work. I spoke before of the International Labor Organization because I come to Geneva for the International Labor Organization, and I know how much the International Labor Organization values your collaboration with it. I also know that the French Ministry of Labor knows that one of the best uses for the funds for adult vocational training is to help ORT.

I also wish to thank you, Mr. Chairman, and all those who have spoken of our most immediate problem, that of the Algerian repatriates. I do not need to tell you how difficult and painful, psychologically painful, this problem is. Here again, it is to a great extent a problem of vocational training since it means retraining men who, though French and loving France profoundly but who do not know France at first hand, have to be re-accustomed to life in France and very often have to be retrained in their work since working conditions in France and Algeria are quite different. For the young too, there is a big problem of vocational training. ORT has given us much help here.

I wish to thank you both for your generosity and for your know-how.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

"To William Haber, President, Organization for Rehabilitation through Training.

"It is a pleasure to send greetings to those gathered at Divonne, France, for the International Conference of the Organization for Rehabilitation through Training.

"I congratulate you all for the effectiveness of the vocational and technical training programs now conducted in twenty-five countries throughout the world. Your work enables many to attain the skills needed for economic independence and for mankind's necessary pride in accomplishment.

"I particularly commend your efforts in those African and Asian nations which have so recently joined the world community. Your contribution is essential to these countries as they strive toward their economic, educational and technological goals.

"May your Conference be a productive one, yielding a harvest of ideas to aid you in continuing this important work.

John F. Kennedy

HERBERT H. LEHMAN, HONORARY PRESIDENT OF THE WORLD ORT UNION

"My dear friends and colleagues in ORT,

"It grieves me exceedingly that I cannot be with you at this significant international gathering, as I would have wished. I shall miss meeting once again with so many of you whom I have come to know in the course of time and to regard as collaborators in a work of great value for our people, and for all people.

"My own association with ORT goes back over forty years. As I look back it seems to me that through all the agonizing disasters with which our people were afflicted over these decades, one truth stands out and that is the sense of vision, of purpose, of will to build and rebuild wherever and whenever the need arose. This innate capacity to respond to human need, to take to ourselves the responsibility to relieve the agonies thrust upon your people, to heal the wounds of cruelty and injustice and to build anew - in this vast and complex process ORT has had a large and creative role.

"I am afraid that the luxury of relaxation will not be allowed to us even now. We live in an age of endless upheaval and, as has only too often been the case, Jews in many parts of the world continue to be the main sufferers. Yet there is that second aspect of our task - that for which ORT is so uniquely fitted - the creative work of construction in Israel and elsewhere. In this respect, I am particularly delighted with the turn of recent times whereby ORT experience has been made available to the people of new nations in Asia and Africa.

"Much remains to be done. I am confident your meetings will point the way. To each of you my every good wish.

BANQUET SPEECHES

Excerpts from the Address by the
Honorable Yigal Allon,
Minister of Labor, State of Israel,
at the World ORT Union, Central Board
Conference Banquet, Divonne, France.
Sunday, 30th June, 1963.

"...I fell passionately in love with ORT because I have met ORT graduates in Paris and in Israel under many different circumstances and I could see how well they were trained.

"...From the beginning we have believed it to be our duty morally as well as economically to give whatever technical assistance we can to developing countries because we, as Jews, have learned from our own experience what persecution, prejudice and racism are, and so we know that we must share our know-how with newly emergent countries to help them overcome their present difficulties...

"As Minister of Labor I know of no problem that is higher on our scale of national priorities than the integration of all our youth through education and training. I intend, as I have in the past, to concentrate the effort (of my Ministry) in the field of technical training.

"Our goal is to become a highly industrialized country. We must, at the same time, increase our capacity to absorb the many who come to settle, whatever their capabilities and skills...

"We are too small a country to be able to afford the luxury of having 'two Israels'. We cannot tolerate a division among our people between an elite of European origin who are well-endowed by virtue of origin, culture and education, while those of African and Asian descent remain permanently depressed. This gap is not of Israel's making. It is the heritage of history and of immigration. But it is, nevertheless, our problem to solve...

" I have been charged by President Shazar and by Prime Minister Eshkol to bring to you their best wishes for a most successful meeting and for the continuation and expansion of your program..."

Address by

The Honorable George L-P Weaver,
Assistant Secretary of Labor for
International Affairs, United
States of America, at the
World ORT Union, Central Board
Conference Banquet, Divonne, France
Sunday, 30th June, 1963.

I was honored to be invited by President Haber to be the American speaker at your international conference this year. The excellent activities and programs of the World ORT Union and of Women's ORT, have long been familiar to me. Bill Haber, Max Braude, and Paul Bernick have been close personal friends for many years. So I was particularly pleased at being asked to talk to you. Needless to say, I feel right at home.

In two major areas, you and I share an equal interest. The first is our mutual concern for modern skills training as necessary for a free and creative life. The second is our constant preoccupation with human rights. Of course, each is contingent on the other as ORT has so often proved.

I am frank to admit that I look upon the work of ORT with a mixture of amazement as well as admiration. The fact that you operate over 600 schools in 20 countries, that you impart 70 modern skills in your training programs, that you have trained a third of a million people since World War II, that you operate on five continents - all of this is an awesome as well as an inspiring record, and I speak as one who is an observer of training programs in the United States Department of Labor, so I can appreciate the scope of ORT's activities.

For 83 years ORT has performed its voluntary vocational training work. In that time, your organization has experienced the full gamut of problems in rehabilitation and training. Often these problems were the product of the times such as the dark days before and during World War II. It is highly significant that ORT has survived these periods.

ORT's record in the field of vocational training underscores one of the major challenges to the Free World. In order to develop and maintain a strong economic base, man must possess creative skills and abilities, and must be allowed

to exercise these within a framework of freedom. This has been the guiding philosophy of ORT over the years, and all freedom-loving people have profited.

Today we are in a period of rising expectations. New nations are emerging out of colonialism. What the people of these nations need are the skills and crafts that will enable them to become productive citizens of their country.

Here is a perfect example of how the knowledge and experience of ORT can be of great value. The experience you have amassed in this field is of such importance, and so desperately needed today., that I hope you can accelerate your programs of assistance to these countries.

I am sure that one of the first lessons you can share with those needing help is that training must be allocated on the basis of merit, not on the basis of race, sex or nationality. Although this ideas is basic to ORT, it has not been fully accepted in many parts of the world.

The U.S. Department of Labor has spelled out five basic principles in education and training to which a truly enlightened rehabilitation and training program must subscribe.

First, everyone can be trained.

Every man and woman can partake in a meaningful vocational training experience and become endowed with a useful skill if properly guided, tested, counseled and referred to a training course designed to meet occupational needs and which takes into account his or her talents, aspirations and capabilities.

A second essential principle is that everyone needs to be retrained.

Increasing technology brings with it obsolescence of skills up and down the whole occupational scale. It is no longer possible for many people to train for, enter, and then stay until retirement, in some one specific occupation without additional training at one time or another. New skills have to be learned, or old skills updated.

Third, training is needed everywhere.

Today, industry and busines are to be found everywhere as old factors such as nearness to power and transportation fade away in the light of modern technological changes and improvements. Different geographic areas are finding more and

more that their economic development depends on the skills of their manpower resources.

Fourth, Training methods must be improved.

This is partly a matter of adjusting the techniques of teaching to new requirements and challenges. As I am sure you realize, new devices and techniques are being constantly introduced. It is important for those involved in training to keep thoroughly up to date on them.

Fifth, those who do the training must be especially flexible and responsive to the changing conditions of the world of work.

In today's world of constantly changing technology, it is imperative that we strive to keep pace with methods, procedures and tools of the times. And not only must we keep pace with them, we must anticipate scientific and technological advancements, and prepare for them in advance.

Having made the point that everyone can be trained, I point out again that selection of trainees must be in accordance with democratic principles and practices if training or retraining programs are to have genuine depth and meaning. I know that ORT is fully cognizant of this, but I am moved to emphasize this point after attending the 47th Session of the International Labor Organization Conference in Geneva which has just ended.

Among its many activities, the International Labor Organization is engaged in a thoroughgoing evaluation of the degree of compliance with the Convention on Discrimination in Employment and Occupation. Earlier this year questionnaires were sent to 138 countries by the Committee on the Application of Conventions. These questionnaires were designed to determine, as best they could, the extent to which discriminatory practices, not only in employment and occupation, but in all walks of life, were still prevalent throughout the world. The replies to the questionnaires were carefully studied and evaluated by a special Committee of Experts from many countries, and a report based on their findings was published by the International Labor Organization.

One of the positive conclusions drawn from the Report is the rather melancholy fact that discrimination in one form or another is to be found in every country, no matter how high its ideals or how perfect its constitutional and legislative protections might be. But there are some plus sides to the problem, also. Earlier this year I was appointed Chairman of the International Labor Organization Committee on Discrimination,

and the work we have laid out for ourselves on this Committee, the moral climate of today, as well as the approach of the International Labor Organization itself to this whole complex problem of discrimination, leaves me with a great deal of hope that the constructive programs to diminish discrimination in our world of today can be appreciably accelerated.

Of course, when we speak of discrimination today, all eyes turn toward the United States where the struggle by the American Negro to realize his basic, constitutional rights is entering the critical stage. I believe we are nearing the crisis point in this struggle, and we are well on the way to realizing the ideal of equality of opportunity. The vast majority of the American people are in complete support of the efforts of the President Kennedy and his administration. The International Labor Organization Committee of Experts which reviewed the questionnaires on discrimination agreed with this evaluation.

The United States is not a perfect society, but we have the means and the determination to improve it constantly. We move ever closer to the ideals set forth by our founding fathers. The effort at Oxford, Mississippi, saw the use of troops of the United States Government to guarantee the right of one man to attend the University of his State. The significance of Oxford was not that an attempt was made by a group advocating a dying philosophy to deny this man, James Meredith, his rights because of his color. The significance was in fact that the United States Government moved swiftly to ensure that the law of the land would be implemented for any one citizen as well as all citizens, regardless of their color.

I know that ORT supports the principles for which so many Americans are striving. It is with a warm sense of comradeship that I discuss these important events with you.

I express the wish for myself, personally, and the United States Government, officially, that your excellent work in rehabilitation and training may continue as a glowing example of what determined, free people can do for their fellowmen when they blend their high technical proficiency along with their equally high democratic ideals.

A C T I V I T I E S R E P O R T S I N C E 1 9 6 0 C O N G R E S S

by

Mr. M.A. Braude

ACTIVITIES REPORT SINCE 1960 CONGRESS

Presented by Mr. M.A. Braude,
Director-General of the
World ORT Union.

It is the practice of all international organizations whether governmental or non-governmental to convene their governing bodies - boards like this Central Board - at regular intervals for a review of the past and a discussion of the future and its problems and for the establishment of lines of policy to guide their subordinate bodies and the secretariat or administration for the years to come.

An inescapable concomitant to these discussions is the report of the organization's Director-General which depicts that which has taken place since the last session and proposes what he considers, and his secretariat supports, should be the steps to take in the immediate period to come. The governing body - in this case you - is a captive audience and the Director-General in almost every case promises to present the program developments briefly using such stock phrases as 'in short' .. 'concisely' .. or 'in brief'.. while talking for an hour, rarely less, portraying the historic, economic and political background of the period under review, droning on and on struggling to describe many, many months effort, in this case 32, in many countries, in this case 20, attempting to highlight - this is another stock phrase - the accomplishment of the affiliated units - in this case over 500 - in so little time as to preclude morning siestas - in sufficient time to do justice to the efforts of his colleagues - in this case over a thousand, and the tens of thousands interested members.

The President of our Central Board yesterday ably deprived me of the opportunity of painting the colorful and interesting backdrop against which we operated these past few years. He did it so much better than I would have, thereby serving you doubly. You benefitted from quality yesterday and should gain from reduced quantity today. In fact, I am now determined to go one step further. He has given you the introduction to my report, and I shall ask my associates, who have more direct responsibilities than I in some of the areas about which I will talk, to present the details and the conclusions in either the general debate or at the commissions.

From me, therefore, you will hear very little more than the middle. I shall comply with the constitutional requirement of reporting to you of what we have done to execute the resolutions adopted by the Congress in 1960. I cannot promise to be brief. I can, however, promise to follow the admonitions of the Chief Prosecutor in Peretz "Bonche Schweig" - no similies, no metaphors, no rhetorics - the facts.

The Congress resolutions opened with a declaration stressing the great numbers who were applying to ORT for vocational training and calling for a redoubling of effort to expand our facilities where needed. The facts are that since the Congress in the areas of the most pressing need our capacity was increased, in some cases by 40%, in some by 60%, and in Israel by more than 100%. The fact is that 69,105 persons were trained during the 3 year period since the Congress, that over 30,000 completed their training since 1960. The economic implications of this wealth of manpower can be appreciated if only by an evaluation of the earnings of these graduates todate - no less than a hundred million dollars.

The resolution of the Congress with respect of our operations in Europe directed that in view of the "recurrence of migration, particularly in regard to North African Jews going to France and other parts of Europe, the ORT program must be kept in a state of flexibility and readiness to meet the continuing flux of population and unexpected events."

Even anti-semanticists could be puzzled by the reference to preparation for unexpected events. How does one prepare for something that one does not expect. A Talmudist would say that that was in the category of blind language which could be defined as when one says the opposite of what he means because he dare not express his true feelings and hopes that you will deduce his real meaning from the lack of logic of his expression.

The unexpected event that was obviously expected was the mass departure from Algeria. Surprising was the speed of the movement and its size.

Yet as early as 1959 we warned that if events in Algeria culminated in some measure of independence, the trickle of immigrants would become a flood. I shall not dwell at length on what was done to implement that resolution. Suffice it to say that we were better prepared than any other body in France, Jewish or Christian. We had expanded our reception potential considerably, but still had done far from enough. In the general debate that follows I hope Mr. Schragar will delineate for you just what was done and also explain why there still remains so much to be done.

The same resolution also referred to following the developments in the Common Market, particularly as they referred to training in Europe. The Chairman of our Executive, Mr. Mayer, with the assistance of Mr. Halperin and Mr. Schragger, has been in constant touch with these developments. No definite conclusions have as yet been reached.

The resolution also encouraged the continuation of manual training in day schools, presumably in Poland and Belgium, and the strengthening of Jewish education, presumably everywhere. Both directives were complied with, but more about the latter later.

The Congress outlined four points which were essentially guide lines for the Polish program, such as the lengthening of the training period for adults; increasing manual training for children; preparing graduates for capacity examination; studying the need for a central vocational school for adolescents. All of these points were complied with and will be reviewed in commission.

The Congress commended the broadening of the scope of the Institute and approved of the projects presented for training technicians, agromechanics, instructors and foremen. The Institute went even further: It added courses for the training of instructors from underdeveloped areas, Congolese and later Iranians, in cooperation with the ILO, the Swiss Government and the U.N. Special Fund with generally acclaimed success.

All of this was possible without reducing the size of the basic enrolment of Jewish students. On the contrary though in June of 1961, before these new elements were introduced, we had 84 students - today we have 130 in addition to the 15 Iranians. Nevertheless, the Institute continues to be ORT's choice target for constructive criticism. None of our institutions has, in fact, ever been as consistently examined and re-examined, checked and controlled in the interest of improvement, flexibility and adaptability. Thus, though the first cycle of technicians completed their course this year, and 14 of its 15 candidates successfully graduated, the Council of the Institute met to examine the possibilities of changing the program for the future - perhaps to consider whether anything less than 100% success is adequate.

The Congress recommendations for expansion in North Africa were not followed, primarily because of the great demographic changes Dr. Haber outlined to you. Normal migration, steady emigration, spurts and gushes of departure in all three countries of operation resulted in such substantial

reductions in Jewish population that efficiency, economy and basic common sense dictated consolidation instead of expansion in Morocco and Tunisia, and total liquidation in Algeria.

The Congress proposed, but history disposed. Our schools in Tetuan and Marrakesh were closed and our efforts in Morocco concentrated in our major centers in Casablanca. As a result of this, though a third of the Jewish population left the country, we succeeded in serving almost 90% as many in 1962 as we had in 1960. Tunisia's Jewish population by 1962 had dropped to around the 30,000 mark. We, nevertheless, in that year served almost 85% as many students as we had in 1960.

The only Moslem country in which expansion and further technical advance was possible was Iran where our total enrolment as of this date is 50% higher than it was in 1960. Such expansion required really remarkable efforts in construction and technical planning. The Director of ORT-Iran, Mr. Khalifi, and his successive assistants, Mr. Lopatka and Mr. Eshkanazi, both graduates of the Institute, have done a more than creditable job.

The Congress resolution about Israel was most carefully prepared and well considered with what might have then appeared to be very ambitious recommendations for the future. After stressing the problem of economic absorption and equal opportunity for children of immigrants of so-called "Eastern origin", the Congress urged the creating, as speedily as possible, of the necessary programs and devising the means by which far greater numbers of this youth could be brought within the vocational education framework. It went on to state that while the maintenance and development of the present pattern of technical schools, four-year trade schools similar high-level activities, are of great importance, the imperative and primary need was for programs of a more inclusive nature. In particular, the Congress viewed with favor an emphasis on more schools capable of accomodating larger and larger numbers of youths of the under-privileged and most destitute social strata in Israel.

Admiration was expressed for the initiative with which ORT in Israel has developed a multiplicity of methods aimed at reaching many different elements in the population but urged, "in view of the large and growing unmet needs, that the search for additional methods be intensified and that, in particular, for greater attention be given to the possibilities of an expanded program of apprenticeship."

What are the facts ? The number of students on 1st June, 1963, was almost double that of 1st June, 1960. The apprenticeship program began, for all practical purposes, after the Congress and multiplied sixfold, growing from 400 to 2,700. But more important, with the backing of Women's American ORT and the full cooperation and support of the Ministry of Labor, negotiations were completed, or are in the final stage, and construction either begun, or submitted for bidding on major centers in Tel-Aviv, Jerusalem and Haifa, which will rapidly swell that number to at least 10,000 - probably ultimately to 15,000. Though this is far from being a total solution to the problem for the children of Sephardic origin, it is a very positive step in that direction. In the particular instance, no small share of the credit is due to the nagging, encouragement, oft-times even interference of the ORT Union in ORT-Israel's autonomy, for ORT-Israel, though quite willing to recognize that this vast apprenticeship program had priority, was reluctant to detract in any way from the possibilities of future extension of the higher level training institutions.

But both ORT-Israel and the World ORT Union had their satisfactions. The Israeli ORT high-school enrolment was simultaneously increased: The three-year schools were doubled and the four and five-year network increased by two-thirds. The network of vocational training in the Yeshivoth which had only 140 students when turned over to us by the AJDC now involves more than 1000.

Every recommendation of the Congress with respect to Israel, but one, was met and exceeded including the request for increased local support. This was accomplished almost entirely through the combination of the tireless dedicated forcefulness and incredible strength of its veteran Director, Jacob Oleiski, and the persistent stubbornness of its highly respected President, Joseph Shapiro, whose motto after the Congress became: "We can give Israel know-how - Let the Government provide the money."

Yes, every recommendation but one was met and surpassed; the unmet one was the resolution on organizational expansion. Apparently in Israel nothing fails like success and Israelis are more inclined to join and assist the organization with the largest deficit. Our deficit, by local standards, is too low for respectability. Our poor Chairman has become a victim of his own past conservatism. Now when he insists here that a deficit is a healthy thing, no one believes that he means it, and his very effort to enlist new lay-leadership has proven a disappointment to him, because they think he can manage alone.

To some degree his position is analogous with mine when Armand Brunschvig drops into the office, as is his custom, and finds me depressed by an acute urgent need and an equally acute shortage of funds. He then says to me: "You shouldn't worry. We have every confidence in you. We know you will find the money."

Considerable attention, considerable effort and some funds have been expended in an attempt to follow the Congress recommendations with regard to Latin-America. Yet our successes to-date have been quite limited. The Congress recommended that a Director be appointed by the World ORT Union for Latin-America to be responsible for the good functioning and development of the schools and of the local organizations, their membership and their fund-raising. Though the director appointed made a good start, after a relatively short time he returned to Israel for personal reasons. Since then, however, South America has been visited for organizational purposes by Mr. Halperin and for training purposes by Mr. Alberstein, who returned with a series of proposals for improving our institutions in that area. In the general debate that follows you will hear more about that.

The Congress also considered the economic difficulties of the Bene Israel Jews of Bombay and recommended to the Executive Committee exploring the possibility of establishing activity to assist. Since that time, under the supervision of Mr. Alberstein a program was developed, the initial stages of which were executed by Robin Gilbert. A building was built and the equipment was ordered, incidentally, mostly paid for by contributions which were initiated locally. A Director for ORT-India has been engaged to replace Mr. Gilbert who has had about as much of Bombay as one can stand. The Technical Director, a graduate of the Institute, who is already on the spot, in his first letter describes his shock at coming face to face with the depressing condition in which he will work.

At the Congress we also discussed the poverty and plight of the Falashas and, though profoundly sympathizing with their problem, felt we were unable to do much about it. The resolution, however, called upon the Executive Committee to follow the matter sympathetically and, if the opportunity arose, directed it to take such measures as it could to help. The opportunity arose. Professor Norman Bentwich, a friend of the Falashas of many years convinced the Jewish Colonization Association of the wisdom of an experimental project and after several attempts we finally recruited a young man who appears to be by character and qualifications, by physical and intellectual capacity ideally suited for this difficult and dangerous mission. He has his visa and will arrive here in three days to depart shortly afterwards for Ethiopia.

This intrepid young man will drive a Landrover to the last point where there is a road and from there proceed on a donkey with the tools and equipment a donkey can carry, to help improve the manual proficiency of our Falasha brethren. It is an interesting and hopeful experiment.

The last of the specific program recommendations of the Congress referred to technical assistance. The resolution was a cautious, well-worded document designed to make certain that since ORT was being approached with increasing frequency to undertake technical assistance projects on behalf of governments, the Executive Committee should examine these requests with a view to assuring that our standard be maintained and that such undertaking would in no way impair the existing operation or basic responsibility of ORT. The initial projects undertaken have met with substantial success and general acclaim. They have been of such standard as to be emulated and have not only not impaired on ORT's basic operations, but, on the contrary, have enhanced its resources personnel-wise, materially and in prestige. We have long been the only international agency engaged exclusively in vocational training, but as recently as seven years ago, an article appeared in a prominent Swiss publication about ORT entitled "Secret Organization Operating out of Geneva." We are now recognized governmentally and inter-governmentally in those departments concerned as the most experienced body in this area of operation. Our survey of the vocational training program and needs for the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration was accepted with the acclaim by the thirty governments in its Council.

Our operations in Natanya are a prominent factor in the Israeli Government technical assistance program in African countries. Dr. Haber in his address to the Congress in 1960 stated: "Last year one student from Ghana attended the ORT vocational training center in Nathanya. I hope that there may someday be 40 students from Ghana and other African States studying there." The fact is that there are now 117 students from 17 African countries studying there.

Our survey on behalf of the U.S. Government of vocational training needs in eight African countries accomplished the summer after the Congress, is considered the most up-to-date document on the subject. I hope that during the debate, Mr. Charles Levinson who directs all our technical assistance activity, which evolved from these surveys, will tell you more about that.

So much for the program resolutions which are the only ones with which my report will concern itself this morning. I presume that the Chairman of to-morrow's plenary session, which is devoted to organizational and fund-raising matters, will open the discussions by referring to the resolutions taken on these issues. May I only state that in most of the areas of fund-raising steady progress is discernable. The growth of Women's American ORT still is a source of admiration and amazement for the rest of the World ORT Union. We have, however, become accustomed to these tremendous advances by ORT's largest mass membership body.

What has been most striking to all of us is the tremendous progress made in England since the Congress, under the direction of British ORT's new Chairman, Mr. Gabriel Sacher. The results of the efforts of the International Women's ORT have also grown steadily since the establishment of its secretariat in Geneva. ORT-Switzerland continues to advance with the acquisition of new capable leadership. The Scandinavian countries continue their steady support to our endeavours. The last to join our ranks, Norwegian ORT, represented here for the first time, has in typical Norwegian tradition been among the most generous, relatively, of our supporters.

In the countries of operation themselves, the most striking progress in fund-raising has been that of ORT-France followed very closely by ORT-Israel. In both areas the major portion of the program is covered by funds raised locally. The French contribution to the program will amount to one-and-a-half million dollars in 1963. The Israeli contribution to its program will amount to over two million dollars. The steady growth in both of these areas is a tribute to the untiring efforts of those who lead the program and their supporting staff.

I cannot close this report of past activity without referring to our Central Office which has added new personnel in keeping with expanded responsibilities. We have succeeded organizing structurally on a rational basis - we have not as yet completed our attempts at work simplification. Though I complain persistently, it is in fact a staff which has not failed to meet any emergency and which has proven itself capable of undertaking technical assignments in a manner which is amazing even to the staff members themselves.

I referred to Jewish education earlier in my report and indicated that we had complied with the wishes of the Congress, that is to say it has been expanded and better coordinated. We had hoped to get guidance from the Rabbinate or from Jewish organizations devoted primarily to Jewish instruction. Our repeated appeals over a five-year period for assistance in this direction have gone unanswered. It would appear that we can no longer bide our time and hope for others that are more expert in this area or who should be more expert in this area to provide us with the staff and know-how to undertake the many things that must be done. I, therefore, shall propose to the new Executive Committee, if this Board approves, a concentration on the application of the newest instructional method for teaching Jewish history and Jewish culture. I would propose that we engage programmers to develop the precise programs which we wish to teach during the hours available to us. I am presumptuous enough to suggest that if others will not help us in this area, we can do the job ourselves and may ultimately be prepared to help them with their problems.

As I examine the past in perspective, I am struck by a natural development which gives me no cause for great joy. We are adaptable and we are flexible in the sense of our activity as a world organization, that is to say that with reasonable speed we can follow the migrations of Jewry, tighten up declining operations, and expand with relative rapidity to meet the newcomers. Yet within our organizations, the major ones, one can detect the beginning of institutional hardening of the arteries. The Technical Director of a school which is now ten years old is quite prepared to permit mathematics to be taught as it was taught ten years ago, ignoring the changes in instructional technology which have come about in the past ten years. We pay lip-service to visual aids. We have been teaching almost the same way year in and year out assuming that if it is not the best it is at least good enough. The period of rapid technology change has seen in the past three years strides in the technology of instruction. We have experimented in the field of programing, and the use of teaching machines, and have already from our first steps, to which Dr. Haber referred, reached conclusions which would indicate that a major crash effort must be made if we are to maintain our status in the field of vocational education and if we are to train the student for the era of automation which is upon us. It is universally recognized today that the qualified craftsman must be given a general educational background thorough enough to enable him to adapt to constant change if he is to compete in the new industrial world. Above all, he must be taught to be able to learn after graduation as well.

We have by far the finest laboratory for the testing of modern instructional technologies in our dispersed and variegated network and must take the lead so that our trade schools continue to be among the best. We must make certain that our teaching staff is given the opportunity to improve its methodology and has at its disposal everything which is required today to teach more, more quickly. This will require a swing back of the pendulum, for we had always felt that it was wisest to concentrate our technical strength directly at the site of the problem in the national organizations. We shall, however, in this area of instructional technology have to centralize our efforts, and then transmit to the field the results for modification and adaptation. I shall propose an added function for Anieres, creating in it a laboratory of instructional technology - an institute for experimentation in pedagogic methodology.

In the course of tomorrow's discussion the question of the end of the German contributions to the Claims Conference will undoubtedly come up and it will become clear that the AJDC will lose about 30% of its annual revenue. There will obviously be speculation as to what our drop in income for 1965 from the AJDC will be. Will it be \$200,000 or half-a-million dollars and how will we be able to support so drastic a cut in income? The obvious next question - the question Dr. Haber raised briefly yesterday - is where do we propose to get funds not only for the inescapably larger needs of France and Israel, but for such new purposes as I have just proposed.

I cannot deny the wisdom of the regular consideration of the impending doom of 1965, particularly if this makes for organizational planning which will enable us to make up the gap of funds. I do, however, resist strongly the usual counterpart to such considerations: cutting the budget, for there is a strong tendency to go even further: adjust downward now so that the blow will be easier to take, begin fasting now on alternate days so that you will get used to going without food. I concur in cutting operations as they become uneconomic or side-ventures which may involve some of our funds, but I contend that none of the things mentioned above are of any lesser priority than expansion in France or Israel. We must keep our feet on the ground, but we must keep them moving forward. The quality of our instruction is basic in the achievement of goal. Revision of our methods is a necessity of today, not a fad for the future. We must go forward realising that around the curve of the road at 1965 there lies the most dangerous obstacle to our progress which we have faced in many years. We cannot decide to stop at this point and be safe. We must decide to be prepared to meet the obstacle and overcome it. The test of our strength will be the action that we take to perpetuate and continue the progress we have thus far made.

C O M M I S S I O N S

N O T E

According to a decision of the Central Board,
Dr. William Haber, President of the Central Board,
Mr. Daniel Mayer, Chairman of the Executive Committee,
Mr. M. Braude, Director-General of the World ORT Union, and
Dr. V. Halperin, Director of the World ORT Union, were
appointed ex-officio members of all Commissions.

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R E P O R T O N C O N T R O L C O M M I S S I O N

REPORT OF THE CONTROL COMMISSION

Presented by Mr. M. Wolff,
at the first Plenary Session.
Hotel du Golf. Divonne, France,
Monday, 1st July, 1963.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

After the most interesting and exciting report of Mr. Braude, it is rather difficult for me to speak because my report is very flat in comparison with what you have just heard.

But as I have once again the great privilege to submit to you the report of the Control Commission, I am doing it gladly - I need not remind you - the time is long gone - when the Control Commission had to go into the various figures and into the accountancy of the World ORT Union. These tasks, as you are aware, are performed by chartered accountants, Messrs. Loeb & Troper of New York, who prepare detailed balance sheets and accounts. This change of tasks of the Control Commission has in some ways made our functions much easier, because it would be far beyond our power, taking into consideration the enormous growth of ORT, to do the work which is so efficiently done by highly qualified specialists as Messrs. Loeb & Troper. On the other hand, what really are the tasks of the Control Commission and has it a real function to perform in the general set-up of the World ORT Union organization? This question has several times been put by the members of the Commission to each other, and was also raised in several previous reports of the Commission. As a result of these queries the step was taken in 1959 that the representative of the Commission should take part as an observer at the meetings of the Administrative Committee of the World ORT Union. For this post we chose our member resident in Switzerland, Mr. Bigar, who proved to be an excellent link as an observer. We are all of the opinion that this step was right: It brought the Commission much nearer to the activities of ORT and gave us the possibility from time to time to express our views on questions, which, in our opinion, were important.

The Control Commission, at its meeting in London on October 26, 1960 had made several recommendations concerning the reports of the auditors Messrs. Loeb & Troper. These are, 1) that their reports should contain a recommendation for a general discharge being granted to the Administration of World ORT Union concerning the financial side of their activities, and 2) that when the auditors are examining the account of ORT organizations in various countries, they should satisfy themselves that these accounts are in conformity with the legal and fiscal requirements of the respective countries and should state so in their conclusion. In this respect, I should like to report that, unfortunately, these recommendations have not been followed up. May I add that I had a talk yesterday with a representative of Messrs. Loeb & Troper, and I think that we found a way of doing it satisfactorily to both parties. Therefore I hope that in future these requests will be achieved and granted.

You will undoubtedly remember that the statutes of the World ORT Union have been amended in London in 1960, and that the Commission which was entrusted with this work took a high task in order to achieve the necessary results. We would like to suggest to the Central Administration that the provisions of the statutes should be observed, and we remind the Administration of clause 16 of the statutes which provides that the Control Commission must be supplied with the reports of the auditors, and that this should be done as and when such reports become available instead of waiting for the Control Commission to ask for the reports and then receive - at the same time - at least 20 different reports. We also suggest that, should Messrs. Loeb & Troper make any recommendations to the national organizations' annual report, these recommendations should be taken into consideration at once. And, if those who are responsible for this matter within the World ORT Union are of the opinion that these recommendations cannot be accepted, then we should like that the Control Commission be informed at once about it.

To what we refer particularly in this instance are the inventories of the buildings and of the schools in the report for 1962 concerning Morocco. The report of Messrs. Loeb & Troper contains the following statements. I quote: " We regret to report that the standard of the bookkeeping was far from satisfactory. We have been assured by the Director that immediate steps will be taken for the improvement thereof. For the third year in succession inventories of the capital assets (buildings, machines and tools, furniture and equipment, etc.) have not been available to us at the time of the audience. In fact, in the time of our current visit to Morocco, March/April of 1963, we have been informed by the accountants that the inventories for the years 1960 and 1961 have never been produced. The inventory for 1962 has been "promised" to be forwarded to us by the end of April 1963."

We would point out the seriousness of this state of affairs, all the more so as regards the year 1962 in view of the fact that 3 schools were closed during the course of the year, and the capital assets transferred or sold. We have received the assurance of the Central Administration that this question has been examined by them in all seriousness, and that steps will be taken very shortly to remediate the situation described by the chartered accountants.

We should also like to draw particular attention to the question of insurance. We should like that all property - movable or immovable - of ORT be insured for the total cost of its replacement value. We are sure that nobody will argue against it, as we are mentioning this only because we consider that this procedure should always be followed.

The representative of the Control Commission in the Administrative Committee undertook, on our behalf, a very serious task considering the problems of the Central ORT Institute at Anieres, and in this connection, we recommend that special attention should always be given to have a full complement of students, even if there is no immediate demand for instructors for the schools of ORT. We must always remember that the primary purpose of the Institute was in the first instance to educate young men to be instructors in our institutions. The pedagogic side of it, and the general spirit of the Institute must therefore always form the objects of the efforts of those who are responsible for the Institute. The developments in Africa, in South America and in Asia, and improvement of the relations between East and West make us foresee that it might be in a not remote future that there will be a great demand for experienced instructors. ORT must be ready for such an evolution in order to place at the disposal of people and organizations, which will ask from us the supply of necessary cadres, instructors for the development of human and technical requirements of youth.

Having dealt with these specific matters and having informed you of the actual position in each case, I should like to make some general observations. I should like to say how greatly the Control Commission appreciate the devoted work in the interests of ORT, of Monsieur le President Daniel Mayer, of the Chairman, Dr. Haber, and of all those who work on the Committees in the various countries and who are being sometimes faced with great difficulties - financial and others - and who nevertheless achieve, year by year, better and better results. I should also like to single out the Central Administration in the persons of our friends, Director-General Braude and Director Halperin, who never spare themselves in their effort to achieve the best for ORT.

And the Control Commission would like to emphasize that this applies also to the large and devoted staff of ORT organizations to whom gratitude is due for their work. It must also be specially mentioned that the women's organization of ORT, and among them in the first instance the Women's American ORT, are all above praise, not only because of various substantial material contributions which they are making to the work of ORT, but because their enthusiasm acts as an invaluable stimulant to all with whom they come into contact.

May I, before I conclude, tell the meeting that in August 1962 I was on a private visit to Israel where I have been before in 1957. I was astounded by the enormous progress achieved by ORT during these five years and by the variety of schemes and operations, including the African scheme and the Cypriot scheme which impressed me very much. My general impression is that ORT's work in Israel is full of vitality and drive, and that it can be attributed to the energy of the Committee, headed by Mr. Shapiro, and to the enthusiasm and enormous capacity for work of Mr. Oleiski and his collaborators, which is bearing excellent results. This is an example of the work of ORT in one of the countries where it is active, and I have no doubt that similar reports would be made for various other countries about ORT activities there. You will hear about it all during the present meeting from persons much better qualified than I, and also about the necessity of ever-increasing efforts in view of ever-increasing needs which still remain unsatisfied. I should only like to say that the Control Commission is pleased to be able to make its small contributions to the enormous work of ORT. The Commission is at your disposal in order to fight together with the Central Administration the risk of a certain inertia which is a constant danger of every great administration, and in order to pursue the ideas of ORT with our full enthusiasm for and faith in the purpose ORT stands for. Mr. Bigar is ready to reply to your questions, because it is he who is a permanent representative of the Control Commission in the World ORT Union.

On that I close and I thank you, Ladies and Gentlemen.

F R A N C E

Excerpts from the report
and discussion, at the
First Plenary Session.
Hotel du Golf, Divonne, France,
Monday, 1st July, 1963.

Mr. Schragar: ... You must realize that 1963 will be the most difficult year for the integration of the Algerian refugees. In 1962 they were looking for a job, for an apartment, and until April of this year, depending on the category, they were receiving government money. But all this has now changed.

... In the first place, we decided to help adults. I am pleased to be able to report that we have to a great extent carried out the program we set for ourselves. We have instituted 5 new sections for adults in Marseilles, 2 in Lyons, 3 at the Ecole de Travail, 2 in Montreuil which is already dangerously overcrowded with 1,200 students. At the request of the Refugee Committee in Strasbourg, we tried to institute courses there but, unfortunately, the community leadership directed most of the young to the academic schools. It is true that they now realize their error.

We also established six pre-apprenticeship classes... In addition, we established an ORT center in an area where many of the refugees have concentrated and where none existed before. I refer to Toulouse where five sections are now operating. This means a total of twenty sections for the Algerian repatriates. It has not been easy, as you can imagine, to arrive at this for reasons of money and space. It has been possible, however, through the work of the ORT Committee. We have here with us the President of the Technical Council, Mr. Cremer and his collaborators, Messrs. Schneider and Aginski. We also have here the president of the Ecole de Travail, Mr. Roger Nathan, who has also helped us in our relations with various government agencies. I do not mention such "old faithfuls" as Admiral Kahn and Jacques Meyer and all the other Committee members. Also, for the first time, the Women's Committee under Mrs. Roubach's leadership has changed its hitherto rigorous policy of social service only to fit the exceptional circumstances and has given us very important help.

But much remains to be done. Even though this year 5 to 6,000 adults will have attended ORT's accelerated courses and 5 to 6,000 young and adults will have been placed and trained by our Apprenticeship Service. I must also add that we were able to accomplish this much because the World ORT Union doubled its subvention. But I do not think it will be able to do so again and we shall have important problems to solve. With financial help from World ORT Union, we have bought land in Marseilles and building can start there - funds permitting - at the end of the year. In Lyons, we have renovated and extended our space and shall open three new courses for adults. In Montreuil we have succeeded in buying land right next to our building and I hope that our big project in Villiers-le-Bel, for which we have been given a big subsidy from the Ministry of Repatriates, will soon be realized.

The second part of our plans for this year should make it possible for us to train another thousand or 1200 students. We are using every available bit of space in our schools for new evening courses, so important for the Algerian refugees since they often need refresher courses to compete in the job market. We also have decided to expand Apprenticeship Service to the maximum in these two cities. In Strasbourg, we have again emphasized the need of vocational training to the Jewish leadership there....

Here are some figures on the cost of this new program - the construction and equipment of the new center in Villiers-le-Bel is estimated at 1,200,000 francs. Putting the new space in Montreuil into order should cost between 200,000 and 300,000 francs. Renovation in Lyons is expected to amount to 150,000 while the new building in Marseilles should cost 700,000 francs.

Dr. Segal: What is the potential of ORT with regard to the refugees from Algeria ?

Mr. Braude: As of last September, during the registration - before the complete impact of a discontinuation of subventions by government for repatriates had occurred - there were already in Montreuil alone 2000 more people applying than we had capacity for. If one is to take the figure across France, it is fairly safe to assume that, had we space and had we funds, we could have served another 3,000 people. On the cost factor in regard to this, our figures in the past have shown us that the average cost of training and the accelerated training - which involved training of adult repatriates - is about 300 dollars per year, of which there are Government funds by subvention and through other sources which we calculated, Mr. Schragar and myself, one day and came to close to 205 dollars.

Roughly, therefore, one could say that if we would operate a course for a hundred adult students in France - and one could certainly multiply this by the numbers which I have projected for you - we would require about 50,000 dollars for the establishment, assuming that the Government again came through with two thirds to the three quarters of the cost - and would require for the operation about a hundred dollars a man. Mr. Schragger's prediction in his report of a 1000 to 1200 - I believe - is the amount which we should try to get into more during the next year. We are talking not in the realms of need, but of actual feasibility, and would therefore require approximately, as Dr. Haber states it, 450,000 dollars of which we presume 300,000 to 350,000 would be available from Government sources.

FUND RAISING

Interim Period Between Last and Present Central Board Sessions

Excerpts from Report presented by
Mr. Renzo Levi on behalf of the
Fund Raising Committee

ORT fund raising provides two types of income to help meet the annual World ORT Union budget: Funds coming from negotiations with contributing organizations and funds raised through campaigns, participation in local appeals and membership drives.

This report deals only with the fund raising of World ORT Union in Europe and Latin America.

In some of the countries in these areas income has been on the increase through successful campaigning, intensive membership drives, annual balls, concerts; in France, collection of the Taxe d'Apprentissage makes up a large part of the local budget.

The Committee is not unmindful of the fact that a large impetus to growth was due to the resourcesfulness of the Central Office. During World Refugee Year the income of the World ORT Union was considerably augmented. The agreement with CORRA, and subsequent cancellation, the successful negotiations with Norway and other countries resulted in substantial income; furthermore, it led to continuing efforts on behalf of ORT in those countries.

Pressure brought to reorganize and revitalize ORT-Suisse already shows fruit; The enlarged and strengthened ORT-Suisse brought new vigor into the annual campaign with the result that 1962 topped all previous campaigns.

The enlarged and strengthened British ORT, under dedicated leadership, provided successively progressive support. The amounts received by the World ORT Union from England grew from some \$36,000 in 1958 to \$120,000 in 1962. These figures do not include the contribution of JCA, with its seat in London.

Steady and regular sources of income are the Latin America

countries with annual contributions to the World ORT Union of close to \$35,000; Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Portugal, Spain, Luxembourg and Finland have become regular participants in the budget.

Success in ORT fund raising can be measured by and depends upon the devotion of a nucleus of a team of volunteers, convinced that the cause is worthy and bent on achieving results. There is no single pattern for fund raising that fits all countries; a dedicated leader who is also a generous giver inevitably assures success; then, too, depending on the size of the community the leader assisted by a professional will produce results. It is sometimes more difficult to find the experienced professional than the willing giver. Important as the individual leader is, there is no denying that the roots of successful fund raising lie in large-scale mass membership.

Of equal importance is the persistent search for new sources of income, unrelated to current work of ORT, but with the aim of meeting extra-budgetary capital needs, such as extension of facilities, expansion, renewals and replacement. With that in view, a study of Foundations in the United States of America was undertaken. David Schweitzer was entrusted with a mission of assisting and strengthening the American ORT Federation Legacy Committee. With the full endorsement of Dr. Haber, a greater effort was made by ORT to enter the rewarding field of legacies, wills and endowments which is limitless in its possibilities. A National Legacy Committee was set up with a membership of over 40, among them lawyers, accountants, insurance men and estate trustees.

In the final analysis, figures speak for themselves. The attached table giving details by countries for the years 1959 to 1962 refers only to income from fund raising organized with the assistance of the Central Office in Europe and Latin America. It indicates a steady rise in income. In 1959 this amounted to \$110,000; in 1962 it was \$290,000. While during the preceding decade 1949-1958 a total of \$749,297, 83 was recorded, during the last five-year period, 1958-1962 inclusive, the total was \$1,168,624,13.

Modest as is the annual income from these sources in relation to the entire ORT annual budget, the public and community education that accompanies periodic campaigns or large-scale membership drives is most valuable.

We fully endorse the oft repeated message of Mr. Braude: "Unless greater efforts of support are shown from subventioning bodies, and unless we rededicate ourselves to increased membership, we will have failed in our mission at a time of greatest need" and we fervently hope it will be heeded by all.

WORLD ORT UNION

INCOME FROM FUND RAISING: Represents phase of fund raising of the World ORT Union which is confined in its program to Europe and Latin America.

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>
Denmark	7,172.24	1,032.22	14,731.73	3,837.89	8,624.56
England	36,021.63	67,949.95	85,330.92	112,000.-	120,120.-
Finland			2,723.77		1,554.25
France	71.43	478.35			6,048.47
Germany (W)				47,880.-	
Italy					5,000.-
Luxembourg				401.63	465.12
Portugal/Spain	431.77	2,345.85	1,530.99	2,264.07	
Switzerland	19,582.38	37,064.77	27,563.38	31,759.59	39,293.43
Aide Suisse a l'Etranger	5,665.84	3,350.-	9,513.83	15,458.65	13,198.18
Swiss Government				44,186.02	23,255.82
Sweden	4,481.43	29,156.25	16,111.-	23,575.65	15,194.30
Norway			56,338.03	10,108.67	20,000.-
Argentina	9,253.77	8,625.78	8,496.85	9,608.01	9,249.65
Aruba	515.62			495.54	
Brazil	6,619.95	2,700.-	1,262.55	11,814.23	3,662.39
Chile	287.37		814.88	718.89	
Columbia	3,005.50	2,954.32	4,866.06	4,072.07	5,070.07
Costa Rica	1,065.-	640.51	927.74	697.86	915.75
Dutch West Indies	989.58	937.24	1,371.10		724.14
Ecuador	1,812.91	620.27	2,713.65	1,756.14	2,061.41
Guatemala	600.-	2,013.38	600.-	1,200.-	425.-
Honduras	245.-	242.50	185.-		
Mexico	2,158.83	4,650.-	1,170.-	2,780.-	4,842.30
Nicaragua	600.-	20.-		149.-	350.-
Panama	1,040.-	727.-	1,015.-	1,576.25	1,070.-
Peru	157.89	2,442.66	1,435.16	1,250.-	2,024.10
San Salvadore	803.-	811.-	859.-	700.-	700.-
Uruguay	900.-	2,880.-	2,928.69	2,981.52	3,600.-
Venezuela	5,871.33	6,122.38	4,275.22	6,330.42	
Australia/ N. Zealand	9.29		3,742.93		2,949.25
Miscellaneous		76.40	2,913.77		
Total:	<u>109,361.76</u>	<u>177,840.83</u>	<u>253,421.25</u>	<u>337,602.10</u>	<u>290,398.19</u>

A D D R E S S B Y M R . J A C O B S . P O T O F S K Y

Address by Mr. Jacob S. Potofsky,
President of the Amalgamated Clothing
Workers Union, at the Third Plenary
Session. Hotel du Golf, Divonne, France
Tuesday, 2nd July, 1963.

I am happy to participate in this ORT conference. This is like old times for me, to attend such a conference and to share in your discussion about the important activities of ORT. I have been an admirer of your achievement for years, and I know and respected the great work of your erstwhile Directors, Dr. Bramson and Dr. Lvovitch - which goes back more than 40 years - and their colleague, Dr. Syngalowski, whom I knew so well. It was these men who made ORT a world organization, following the events of 1917 in Russia, and I still hold pleasant memories of my association with them during those early years of your history. In recent years the work of Daniel Mayer in Europe and Dean William Haber in America had a profound impact on ORT's activities.

Today your Director-General, Max Braude, and your officers and directors enjoy an enviable reputation throughout the civilized world.

During your long and illustrious history, ORT has become the world's greatest non-government organization devoted to helping people acquire skills that enable them to live useful and productive lives.

The continuing worldwide activity of ORT is one of the brightest chapters in the modern history of the Jewish people. The Jewish origin of ORT and its Jewish character run deep.

The statistics of what has been accomplished are a proud record, but figures cannot be as impressive as the real life products of this magnificent and humanitarian work. We can refer proudly to the tens of thousands of young people who have escaped despair and found themselves through ORT. We can refer with equal pride to the many thousands of adults freed from a continued life of grinding poverty by the opportunities provided by ORT. The numbers are large and impressive. But they come alive and speak to us with eloquence and compassion when we think of the individuals involved, of the bleakness and hopelessness from which each was reclaimed. For each of them ORT has meant not merely a horizon of economic opportunity, not merely the possibility of a new vocation, but the possibility of a life of dignity and fulfillment as useful members of the community.

Those who work with ORT know only too well that what it does is a rebuilding job, a job of human reconstruction. In a better world, there would be no place for ORT and no need for your services. In fact, there are many who thought that once Hitler had been buried, the usefulness of ORT would slowly diminish. Yet today our challenges not only remain, but ORT's work of human reconstruction through industrial education is even more urgent. I am sure all of you know, to take but one example, of the leading role ORT is playing in a far reaching program of apprenticeship training in Israel, a program which is designed to make technical skills available to young immigrants, deprived of vocational or trade school training, as a result of inadequate educational background or family economic circumstances. All of you are familiar with the many other examples in other countries and all continents.

Unless we go on with our hard-headed and heart-warming idealistic program, there is little chance that those whose lives have been blighted can ever be placed back on the path to economic survival.

History has placed a heavy burden upon us. We have accepted this responsibility and continue to accept it, not grudgingly, but with high hearts and cheerful spirits.

When I was invited to be a speaker at this conference, Paul Bernick, Executive Director of American ORT, sent me the 1962 ORT Yearbook. As I looked through it, I was impressed by the diversified services the organization provides and by the fact that each year we are helping more and more young men and young women. I was impressed, moreover, by ORT's flexibility, by its capacity to adapt its operations to ever changing conditions throughout the world. But what impressed me most was ORT's continuing search for new ways to use its experience in the training field to assist those in need.

If ORT had merely continued its traditional task of providing young Jews with modern skills, and retraining their elders for a wide range of employment opportunities, its contribution would be outstanding.

But ORT has not rested on its laurels. With the imagination, courage and spirit of service which have always characterized it, ORT has taken on a larger responsibility - nothing less than a major challenge of our time - providing technical assistance to the peoples of the developing countries in Asia and Africa.

The moral overtones of what ORT is doing in Asia and Africa in its emphasis on freedom, security and dignity of the individual - these are basic democratic concepts that need be emphasized more particularly in the developing countries, for there are sinister forces at work day and night to destroy these concepts.

This is but the latest reaffirmation of the vision of the founders of ORT. It is an inspiring extension to the world community of services which ORT has been rendering to the Jewish people for eighty years since its inception.

We are all proud of the reputation ORT has earned for itself, of the high esteem in which it is universally held. ORT's skills and experience are sought after by governments in every part of the world - including my own government. The work you are doing is of enormous importance, for our very future depends on the effective training of our youth.

We live in an unsettled era, an era in which the student body of the world is restless. They have a right to be restless, for our future, and the future of every young man and woman, is filled with more questions than answers.

Let us remember that the problem of youth is not merely a problem for the newer nations of the world; we face the same problem in my own country, where almost a million young men and women are currently without jobs, and where the challenge of school drop-outs is growing. We have always had school drop-outs; as a matter of fact, today a smaller proportion of youngsters are ending their formal education, before graduating from high school, than 30 years ago. But 30 years ago an unskilled, untrained youngster could find a job. Today, with the advances in technology, he cannot.

The work you are doing in training teachers and students, therefore, is pointing the way for a better future of all nations. Your experience is a reservoir we can all draw upon. Your achievements have meaning for the entire free world.

I would like to close on this hopeful note: The world we live in has become increasingly dangerous but as we recognize the danger, we also recognize that only true brotherhood can shield us from peril and give us a chance for human survival. ORT is an example of true brotherhood and the thousands of men and women around the world who have been put back on the road to decent and productive lives through ORT's training are living monuments to the nobility and scope of your constructive program.

What ORT has accomplished is a shining example of what can be done by men and women of good will cooperatively working for a worthwhile ideal. I heartily commend this example to the rest of the world.

I bring you my own personal greeting and the good wishes of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, my colleague Louis Hollander and I have the honor to represent.

The American trade union movement, A.F.L. - C.I.O., more particularly, the Jewish labor movement - but by no means only this part of it, has always recognized a kinship between its own ideals and those of ORT. For that reason, ORT has drawn to itself the interest, the support and involvement of American trade unionists. I am sure this will continue in the future.

May you continue your good work in peace and freedom.

R E S O L U T I O N S

E U R O P E

Presented by Admiral L. Kahn
on behalf of the
Commission on Europe

ALGERIAN REPATRIATES AND NORTH AFRICAN REFUGEES

The reports presented to the Central Board have convincingly demonstrated that the influx of the Algerian Jewish population in France has resulted, in 1962 and to an even greater extent in 1963, in problems of schooling for the young and in vocational retraining for the adults. This is not a temporary situation: As the children grow older, ORT will be faced by greater demands in the coming years and this means sustained planning for expansion in the immediate future as regards buildings, personnel, equipment and social services.

At the present time, ORT has undertaken the following program for the repatriates in France:

1. Establishment of new courses for adults in Marseilles, Lyons, Paris and Toulouse.
2. Establishment of evening refresher courses in all schools where they do not at present exist.
3. General expansion of Apprenticeship Placement Service and establishment in those centers where it does not now exist.
4. Establishment of a new vocational training center for adolescents in the Paris region so that the acquisition of a skill will make it possible for them to integrate normally into their new community.

H I G H E R T E C H N I C A L S T A N D A R D S

Presented by Admiral L. Kahn
on behalf of the
Commission on Europe

The necessity of raising technical standards was recognized by the London Congress and expressed in the resolutions passed in 1960. Since this question has become more urgent in the intervening years, we wish to make the following points:

- 1) Competition among the highly industrial countries has resulted in emulation, not only at the advanced technical level but also in production and in the planning offices and workshops. ORT students must be able to meet this competition.
- 2) It is no longer sufficient for ORT to train semi-skilled and skilled workers; we must also train as technicians those able to do this work.
- 3) We must at the same time recognize the limits as well as the possibilities of such training. This does not mean that ORT should compete with the more advanced technical schools and universities. It does mean, however, that we propose to the ORT Central Office that the level of teaching training and of instruction be raised either by means within or outside of ORT so that our students are fully trained to compete at the necessary technical level.
- 4) The need for qualified technical workers has been shown during the last years by easy placement of ORT graduates in countries suffering from labor shortage. But the problem now is to keep pace with the development of all industry in its most modern sectors.
- 5) It is obvious that, for those pupils who cannot absorb the higher level of instruction, ORT must maintain and extend its present level of training.

J E W I S H E D U C A T I O N

Presented by Admiral L. Kahn
on behalf of the
Commission on Europe.

Concerning Jewish students, the Central Board reaffirms the recommendations of the 1960 Congress that an important place must be given to the teaching of all aspects of Jewish education in the programs of the ORT institutions.

P O L A N D

Presented by Admiral L. Kahn
on behalf of the
Commission on Europe

The European Commission notes with great interest the proposal of Polish ORT to establish a technical school. It believes that this question must be jointly considered by the Central Office and by Polish ORT in the light of an increase in the technical skills and resulting higher standard of living for the Polish Jewish Community.

G R E E C E

Presented by Admiral L. Kahn
on behalf of the
Commission on Europe

Since the problem of postwar refugees has been largely solved, ORT's program in this country has been limited to the granting of scholarships to young Jews in need, making it possible for them to acquire vocational or professional training. The possibility of expanding the program to cover many more young people should be explored.

H O L L A N D

Presented by Admiral L. Kahn
on behalf of the
Commission on Europe

Since the program in Holland is self-supporting, we note with satisfaction that it continues to give special courses, Primary Manual Training in the Jewish schools and occupational therapy in homes for the aged.

I S R A E L

Presented by Mr. J. Shapiro
on behalf of the
Commission on Israel

The Central Board, having reviewed the record of ORT Israel over the past 3 years finds that the goals set at the 1960 Congress have been met and in certain areas surpassed. The Board notes that ORT Israel now operates a highly diversified program of vocational training which is vital to the nation's economic, social and education development. This program has provided tens of thousands of youth and adults with the opportunity to acquire work skills and technical knowledge. Its range of activities includes the training of technicians, vocational high schools of three and four years for the education of adolescents, skill improvement courses for adults, apprenticeship programs, the training of students in religious schools and projects for vocational rehabilitation of the physically handicapped.

Impressive as is this list, it far from exhausts ORT's activities in Israel. Taken together, they form a comprehensive network of technical and vocational education at many levels, which performs services of incomparable significance for the people of Israel, and in particular for its youth.

While the growth of ORT in Israel has been gratifying, it has been far from sufficient. Large numbers of youth, particularly those with a past of inadequate cultural and educational attainment, are as yet outside the reach of these services. Even among those who are able to comply with admission requirements, many are denied that admission because space and funds are not adequate.

At the same time, the Board recognizes that the economic development of Israel, and the improvement of work and living standards depends in the largest sense on the broad spread of skills among the people of Israel and above all on the productive integration of newcomers in equality in the country's economic life. Thus vocational education can be an effective instrument for overcoming the danger of the so-called "second Israel".

To state the problem in these human as well as social and economic terms is to indicate the magnitude of the challenge before us. To take up this challenge so as to render more effective ORT's contribution, the Board makes the following observations and recommendations:

- 1) No task is more urgent at this moment than the development of large scale apprenticeship-training programs on behalf of the tens of thousands of youth who are not presently receiving any preparation for work or livelihood. The Board therefore welcomes the plan to establish apprenticeship schools in Tel Aviv, Haifa and Jerusalem; and urges further exploration of the possibilities of setting up similar training services in development areas.
- 2) In view of the continuing shortage of secondary vocational schools, the Board suggests the continued (and, as is financially feasible) the accelerated growth of the ORT network of such schools so as to make place for larger numbers of young people. The Board recommends greater concentration as circumstances allow on the development of schools with three-year courses of study devoted primarily to practical subjects for such students who are unable to master the usual courses because of educational deficiencies.
- 3) The Board warmly approves the development of vocational training in the Yeshivoth and expresses the hope that ways will be found significantly to extend this program.
- 4) The Board urges that the most earnest consideration be given to the expansion of skills-improvement courses for adults and that the possibility be explored of organizing evening technical school programs of several years duration, in addition to the enlargement of the program of short courses.
- 5) Taking cognizance of the beginning made in Nazareth in providing vocational education in mixed areas, the Board recommends the extension of such services to similar areas of Israel, as may be feasible.
- 6) The Board expresses concern with the inadequate attention given thus far to vocational training of girls and proposes:
 - a) that consideration be given to expanding the number of vocational schools for girls;
 - b) that the range of occupations taught within the schools be greatly widened in line with new employment opportunities for women;
 - c) that the courses of study in existing girls' schools be expanded and modernized.

- 7) The Board notes with approval the establishment of projects for training of the blind at Ramat Gan ORT Textile Institute, at the initiative and with the financial support of the United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare. The Board greets the report that a similar project is now under discussion for the deaf, and urges exploration of the possibilities of extending such services for other handicapped persons.
- 8) In consideration of the rapid advance in educational methods, particularly through the application of technology to teaching, the Board calls the attention of ORT Israel to the potential of these new methods and proposes further research and experimentation as to their application in the training program.
- 9) The Board recognized that the chief brake on the tempo of ORT Israel's development has been the means with which to accomplish more. The Board deeply regrets that more funds have not been available which could be placed at the disposal of ORT Israel. We recognize that ORT Israel itself has made enormous strides in fund raising and in obtaining local support to the schools. This is expressed within Israel not only in funds but in buildings constructed by the municipalities which are ORT's partners in the schools and which they have made available for ORT use. Nevertheless, in reviewing the problem of how to meet the challenge of the future, the Board is impelled to express its serious conviction that ORT will be seriously handicapped in the performance of its tasks and in the realization of projects to meet the large unmet needs without far larger financial support than hitherto from the government of Israel.

I N D I A

Presented by Mr. Albert Bessis
on behalf of the Commission on
North Africa, Iran and India

The Central Board has learned with satisfaction that the Resolution voted at the 1960 Congress has been carried out and that the Bombay School has been established.

It recommends expansion of the Indian program to include the introduction of Primary Manual Training courses in the two Jewish schools in Bombay and the establishment of Apprenticeship Placement Service.

It recalls the services given under difficult conditions by Mr. Robin Gilbert and again expresses its gratitude to him.

I R A N

Presented by Mr. Albert Bessis
on behalf of the Commission on
North Africa, Iran and India

The Central Board notes with satisfaction that ORT Iran has expanded recently, modernizing the school buildings and constructing boarding facilities for the young people coming from the provinces.

It recommends the completion of the building renovation program.

It encourages the opening of new sections which both answer the desires of the young people and the needs of a developing country, such as the refrigeration and radio-television section for boys and industrial dressmaking for girls.

It also recommends that, insofar as possible, every effort be made to train a greater number of ORT Iran graduates in existing ORT institutions for advanced technical studies.

M O R O C C O

Presented by Mr. Albert Bessis
on behalf of the Commission on
North Africa, Iran and India

Based on the report presented by the ORT Morocco delegation,
the Central Board recommends:

To maintain, insofar as possible, the breadth of the ORT
program in Morocco through the opening of specialized classes,
if there are enough pupils who qualify, thus providing more
advanced technical training.

To expand the Apprenticeship Placement Service and the
Basic Education Center so that the most needy children can
be provided with these services.

To make productive work popular among the Jewish youth
by the introduction of Primary Manual Training courses in a
larger number of Jewish schools, including those eventually of
the Alliance Israelite Universelle.

To modernize as much as possible the equipment in the
School for the Deaf in Casablanca, the only institution of
this kind in Morocco.

To take every measure so that an increasing number of
ORT Morocco graduates can continue advanced technical studies
in existing institutions.

T U N I S I A

Presented by Mr. Albert Bessis
on behalf of the Commission on
North Africa, Iran and India

The Central Board notes with satisfaction that, despite recent population changes in Tunisia, the number of pupils in ORT schools has decreased very slightly.

Recommends that the principal emphasis in the future be the modernization of the equipment of the Ariana School, making the necessary adjustments so as to answer the needs and aspirations of the youth as much as possible.

Encourages all measures to permit an increasing number of graduates of ORT Tunisia to pursue their advanced technical studies in existing institutions.

L A T I N A M E R I C A

Presented by Mr. E. Eliachar,
on behalf of the
Commission on Latin America.

ARGENTINA:

The Central Board notes with satisfaction the considerable improvement of the situation of the schools in Buenos Aires, Clara and Dominguez in the last two years. However, it does not believe that this is enough and it affirms the necessity of giving the ORT institutions in the country the possibility to attract all Jewish youth who wish to learn modern industrial trades. In this way, ORT will enjoy the same reputation as in other countries.

Therefore, the Central Board recommends the modernization and re-equipment of the radio and television section of the Buenos Aires school and, in agreement with the Jewish Colonization Association, the re-equipment of the agro-mechanic school in Dominguez.

Regarding the proposed electronics school, the Central Board looks with favor upon its establishment, noting the necessity of proper installation and competent teaching staff, and recommends to the Central Office careful study of this project with respect to budget, making all efforts to allocate a specific sum for this purpose in 1964.

At the same time, ORT Argentine is called upon to negotiate a contribution for this purpose from the Jewish Community in Buenos Aires as well as to assure a minimum of 30% of the necessary sum from various local sources.

Regarding the Aliyah movement now developing, the Central Board recommends that, in cooperation with the Jewish Agency, hachshara courses be established.

The Central Board also recommends to ORT Argentina that it strengthen its membership by a special campaign to attract all parts of the Jewish Community as well as to

increase its income from local sources.

URUGUAY:

Following the report from Montevideo, the Central Board confirms the urgency of repairing the ORT school building. It recommends to the World ORT Union to help ORT Uruguay to accomplish this task by assuming approximately half of the proposed expenses, the other half to be contributed locally.

In addition, it recommends the modernization and completion of equipment in the following sections: refrigeration, radio, television, and secretarial, engaging competent teaching staff, establishing a Technical Advisory Committee to supervise the school, and also broadening the organizational base of ORT Uruguay to attract new leadership and increase local income.

Taking into consideration that most new immigrants in Uruguay during the last twenty years come from Germany or former occupied countries, the Central Board recommends study of the possibility to obtain a subsidy from the Claims Commission for the renovation and re-equipment of the school building.

BRAZIL:

The Central Board urges ORT Brazil to take the necessary measures to increase the number of students in the school in Rio de Janeiro and to examine the possibility of working together with the Alliance for Progress.

FUND-RAISING IN LATIN AMERICA:

The Central Board states that it is necessary to increase publicity for ORT in all Latin American countries in which there are Jewish fund-raising drives and that appeal must be made to the solidarity of the Jewish Communities in the neighboring countries.

COOPERATION WITH ALLIANCE FOR PROGRES:

The Central Board recommends to the Central Office to use its contacts in the United States with a view to obtain financial support from the Alliance for Progress to promote the ORT program in the development of vocational training in South America.

IN MEMORY OF OUR MARTYRS

Presented by Dr. Simon Segal
on behalf of the
Resolutions Committee

In this year of the 20th anniversary of the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising against the Hitlerite destroyers, the Central Board of the World ORT Union joins in the universal Commemoration of this heroic event. We recall the courage and devotion of thousands of ORT martyrs, the men and women of ORT who stood by their posts even under the most extreme conditions of the Nazi tyranny and continued to serve.

APPRECIATION TO FRANCE AND TO THE CITY OF DIVONNE

Presented by Dr. Simon Segal
on behalf of the
Resolutions Committee

The Central Board of the World ORT Union is deeply appreciative of the warm hospitality extended to this conference and to its participants from many lands by the Republic of France and by the City of Divonne, which made us welcome.

The Board takes the occasion of this meeting on French soil to express to the Government and to the people of France its most profound gratitude for the aid, support and friendship which has been given to the work of ORT in the course of recent decades. We are deeply mindful that such help has powerfully assisted this work and made it possible for ORT to serve more effectively the displaced persons, the refugees and others who have been in need.

RATIFICATION OF REPORTS

Presented by Dr. Simon Segal
on behalf of the
Resolutions Committee

Having received and reviewed the reports on activities carried out during the three year interval since the last meeting of the Central Board, this conference commends the Executive Committee, the Administrative Committee and the other bodies of the World ORT Union. The Board endorses the decisions taken during this period, expresses gratification with the development of the program and dynamic response to changing needs, which these policies made possible.

The Board expresses its profound regard for his dynamic leadership, to Director-General Max A. Braude and to the Central Office and its staff.

CONTRIBUTING AND COOPERATING ORGANIZATIONS

Presented by Dr. Simon Segal
on behalf of the
Resolutions Committee

The Central Board Conference expresses its gratitude to the American Joint Distribution Committee, the South African Jewish Appeal, the Canadian United Jewish Relief Agency, the Canadian Jewish Congress, the Jewish Colonization Association, the Norwegian Refugee Council, and all those organizations and communities who assist ORT in the maintenance and development of its activities.

The Central Board expresses its appreciation to the Alliance Israelite Universelle and the OSE for their cooperation with ORT organizations in various countries.

WOMEN'S AMERICAN ORT

Presented by Dr. Simon Segal
on behalf of the
Resolutions Committee

The Central Board of the World ORT Union notes with gratification the latest initiative of Women's American ORT in undertaking a responsibility for the expansion of apprenticeship in Israel so that it may become a far more effective instrument for the promotion of the educational and economic welfare of tens of thousands of Israel's youth. The Board recognizes in these newest undertakings the continuation by Women's American ORT of the tradition of JEANETTE ORLEANS GAYL CENTER, in dedication to the memory of this wise, humane, and dedicated leader. The Board recognizes in these newest undertakings the continuation by Women's American ORT of the tradition of flexible response to new needs as they arise which is so deeply imbedded in the history of and has been so often in the past manifested with dignity and sensitivity by Women's American ORT.

The Board avails itself of this opportunity to greet and salute Women's American ORT, to express its esteem for its imaginative dynamism, qualities that have propelled this organization into the front ranks of American Jewry.

ORT CENTRAL INSTITUTE

Presented by Dr. Simon Segal
on behalf of the
Resolutions Committee

The Board notes the expansion of functions of the Central Institute at Anieres in line with the resolutions and decisions of the 80th Anniversary Congress held in London in 1960, while continuing its basic purpose as a higher level school for the training of vocational instructors. The project of training Israeli agro-mechanics, the technical assistance programs with the Swiss government and the International Labor Organization for the training of Congolese and Iranians, the seminars for instructors and staff assigned to the new African projects, the introduction of new techniques for language instruction, the creation of a center for programmed instruction applying the new scientific educational methods to vocational schools - these represent creative flexibility and imagination in the operation of the Institute.

The Board affirms the need for increased experimentation in educational methods in line with latest developments. The Board recommends periodical refresher courses for former graduates and other ORT instructors to keep our staff abreast of recent developments in their specialities.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Presented by Dr. Simon Segal
on behalf of the
Resolutions Committee

The process of economic and technological development which is now engaging the energies of the new nations is one of the historic efforts of our times, a landmark in the age-old struggle of mankind to improve the standards of life and banish the spectre of want. The Central Board finds it to be entirely appropriate that ORT shall be involved in this work and hails the efforts thus far undertaken as measures that have brought new prestige not alone to ORT but to Jewish humanitarian enterprise.

The 80th anniversary Congress of ORT held in London in 1960, established a policy framework and outlined appropriate procedures for ORT participation in technical assistance activities. The Central Board greets with satisfaction the unfolding of such activities on a significant scale in the ensuing interval, in line with those principles. The Board proposes that these guidelines shall continue to be operative in the determination of future projects.

FORMATION OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES

Presented by Dr. Simon Segal
on behalf of the
Resolutions Committee

In view of the increasing importance of relations with various governmental bodies in connection with ORT activities, the Central Board proposes that in countries where it would be pertinent and advisable, the national ORT committees and organizations involved undertake to re-vitalize or establish Parliamentary Committees.

The Board recalls that Parliamentary Committees have in the past played a significant role in support of ORT objectives, both between the wars and immediately after the Second World War.

The Board expresses the conviction that many phases of ORT activity have again made the existence of such committees relevant and meaningful and urges that a serious effort be undertaken along these lines.

ALUMNI ASSOCIATIONS

Presented by Dr. Simon Segal
on behalf of the
Resolutions Committee

The 1960 ORT Congress took note of the decision of the ORT alumni associations to create a Federation of all its groups. The first steps have been taken to effect this decision, but lately the development of the World Federation slowed down.

The Central Board recommends a renewal of these activities and that the efforts towards such organization and development should be appropriately supported.

NATIONAL DIRECTORS AND TEACHING STAFF

Presented by Dr. Simon Segal
on behalf of the
Resolutions Committee

The Central Board greets the national directors ,
directors of schools, teachers and instructors and other
staff members, and extends the profound gratitude of
ORT for the dedication and spirit of service with which
they perform their vital tasks. The Central Board sends
its best wishes to each of them.

CONFERENCE STAFF

Presented by Dr. Simon Segal
on behalf of the
Resolutions Committee

The Central Board Conference expresses its sincere appreciation to the staff for the effective organization of this international meeting.

E L E C T I O N S

WORLD ORT UNION
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Members elected at the
Central Board Conference,
Hotel du Golf, Divonne, France.
Tuesday, 2nd July 1963, are
indicated by +.

All others were elected at
the World ORT Union Congress,
London, October 1960.

PRESIDENT: Daniel Mayer - France

MEMBERS:

A. ALPERINE - France
HANS J. BÄR - Switzerland
MRS. A.B. BENNETT - Canada
+ M. BERGER - Israel
+ A. BESSIS - Tunisia
A. BRUNSCHVIC - Switzerland

J. CHORIN - Switzerland
E. ELIACHAR - Israel
F. FELDMAN - South Africa
M. GINSBURG - Belgium
M. GOTTSCHALK - Belgium
H. GREENBERG - U.S.A.
M. GURNY - Switzerland
W. HABER - U.S.A.
+ L.D. HARRIS - Canada
O.H. HEIM - Switzerland
J. HOCHMAN - U.S.A.

ALTERNATES:

P. AGINSKI - France
V. LOEB - Switzerland
J. AIN - Canada
+ A. BEN-ARZI - Israel
+ R. BORGEL - Tunisia
J. GRUENBERG - Switzerland
E. BENGUIGUI - France
+ MRS. J. MAUS - Switzerland
J. BAR-SHIRA - Israel
I. JAFFE - South Africa
+ P. FERSTENBERG - Belgium
J. BLOCH - Belgium
+ J. ZWIBAK - U.S.A.
J. NORDMANN - Switzerland
G. MINTZER - U.S.A.

B. WYLER - Switzerland
A. DOLOWITZ - U.S.A.

L. HOLLANDER - U.S.A.	E. JESHURIN - U.S.A.
R. JONA - Italy	M . LEVI - Italy
G. JOSEPHSON - Sweden	+ I. PHILIPSON - Sweden
L. KAHN - France	J. SCHEFTEL - France
MRS. L. KAPHAN - U.S.A.	MRS. F. KAUFMANN - U.S.A.
MRS. A. KONOFF - U.S.A.	
	I. DAVIDKIN - Finland
J. LACHMANN - Denmark	+ L. ALTERMAN - Denmark
R. LEVI - Italy	MRS. M. ASCARELLI - Italy
E. LEWIN-EPSTEIN - Israel	MRS. M. HORN - Israel
L. LIPSHITZ - South Africa	MRS. S. KAGANTON - South Africa
L. MEISS - France	L. OUNGRE - France
R. NATHAN - France	J. SCHNEIDER - France
MRS. M. ROSENBERG - U.S.A.	+ MRS. I. ROTH - U.S.A.
MRS. L. ROUBACH - France	M. CREMER - France
G. SACHER - Great Britian	L. COHEN - Switzerland
	M. COHANIM - Iran
M. SENEHI - Iran	M. MOSSANEN - Iran
S. SEGAL - U.S.A.	
	S. DERHY - Morocco
J. SENOUF - Morocco	J. GARCON - Morocco
	J. LEVY - Morocco
A. SHABAN - South Africa	B. KESSEL - South Africa
J. SHAPIRO - Israel	M. SPITZ - Israel
G. STONE - Great Britain	G. ELLENBOGEN - Great Britain
A. VEDDER - Holland	I. RAFALOWITCH - Holland
J. WENGROWER - Argentina	+ M. WAIMAN - Argentina
MRS. H. WINGATE - Great Britain	M. SCHAUL - Great Britain

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

Daniel MAYER - President of the Executive Committee

Hans J. BAR - Switzerland

Armand BRUNSCHVIG - Switzerland

Joseph CHORIN - Switzerland

Jacob GRUENBERG - Switzerland

Dr. Max GURNY - Switzerland

Otto H. HEIM - Switzerland

Admiral Louis KAHN - France

Renzo LEVI - Italy

Mrs. L. ROUBACH - France

Joseph SHAPIRO - Israel

Director-General: M.A. Braude

Director: Vladimir HALPERIN

Director of Paris Office: F. SCHRAGER

WORLD ORT UNION
CENTRAL BOARD

Members coopted at the
Central Board Conference,
Hotel du Golf, Divonne, France,
Tuesday, 2nd July 1963,
are indicated by +.
All others were elected at
the World ORT Union Congress,
London, October 1960.

HONORARY PRESIDENT:

Senator Herbert H. LEHMAN - U.S.A.

PRESIDENT:

Dr. William HABER - U.S.A.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

Mr. Armand BRUNSCHVIG - Switzerland

Mr. Julius HOCHMAN - U.S.A.

Mrs. Ludwig KAPHAN - U.S.A.

Mr. Renzo LEVI - Italy

Mrs. Max ROSENBERG - U.S.A. (President, Women's American ORT)

Mr. Abel SHABAN - South Africa

Mr. Joseph SHAPIRO - Israel

MEMBERS:

ALTERNATES:

Algeria

Mr. E. BENGUIGUI - Toulouse
Mr. A. CHICHE - Toulon

Argentina

+ Dr. M. WAIMAN - Buenos Aires
Mr. J. WENGROWER - Buenos Aires
Mr. D. WAINTRAUB - Buenos Aires

Mr. M. RADUSZINSKY - Buenos Aires

Austria

Mr. BERNHARD BRAVER - Vienna

Australia

Mr. S. EINFELD - Sydney

Belgium

Mr. JEAN BLOCH - Brussels
Mr. MARCEL GINSBURG - Antwerp
Mr. MAX GOTTSCHALK - Ohain

+ Mr. P. FERSTENBERG - Antwerp
Mr. WILLY STEINFELD - Antwerp

Brazil

Dr. A. KELLER - Rio de Janeiro
Dr. S. MALAMUD - Rio de Janeiro
Dr. A. SEREBRENICK - Rio de Janeiro

Canada

Mr. J. AIN - Montreal
Mrs. A.B. BENNETT - Toronto
Mr. L. D. HARRIS - Toronto

Two vacancies

Canada (cont)

Mr. C. LEVINSON - Geneva

One vacancy

Denmark

Mr. D. ALTERMAN - Copenhagen

Mr. E. GOLDSCHMIDT - Copenhagen

Mr. J. LACHMANN - Copenhagen

Finland

Mr. I. DAVIDKIN - Helsinki

France

Mr. PAUL AGINSKI - Sceaux (Seine)

Mr. JACQUES DREYFUS - Lyon

Mr. A. ALPERINE - Paris

Mr. ROBERT BLUM - Paris

Mr. MICHEL CREMER - Paris

Mrs. G. ESQUIER - Paris

Mr. L. FRENKIEL - Paris

+ Mr. J. JOSPE - Lyon

Admiral LOUIS KAHN - Paris

Mr. DANIEL MAYER - Paris

+ Mr. RENE MAYER - Paris

Mr. L. MEISS - Neuilly s/Seine

Mr. JACQUES MEYER - Paris

Mr. ROGER NATHAN - Paris

Mr. L. OUNGRE - Paris

Mrs. M. ROUBACH - Paris

Mr. J. SCHEFTEL - Paris

Mr. J. SCHNEIDER - Paris

+ Mr. ANDRE WEILL - Paris

Germany

Rabbi I. LICHTIGFELD - Frankfurt

Great Britain

Mr. A.S. DIAMOND - London
Mr. G. ELLENBOGEN - London
Alderman A. MOSS - Manchester
Mr. George STONE - London
Mr. Gabriel SACHER - London
Dr. Martin SCHAUL - London
Mrs. H. WINGATE - London
One vacancy

Mrs. H.G. REIGATE - London

Greece

Mr. P. BENOUSIGLIO - Athens

India

Mr. G. GABRIEL - Bombay

Iran

Mr. M. COHANIM - Teheran
Mrs. E. KOTTLER - Teheran
Mr. M. MOSSANEN - Teheran
Mr. M. SENEHI - Teheran

Mrs. M. SENEHI - Teheran
+ Mrs. V. BAROUKH - Teheran

Israel

Mr. J. BAR-SHIRA - Tel Aviv
Mr. A. BEN-ARZI - Lod
Mr. M. BERGER - Tel Aviv
Mr. E. ELIACHAR - Jerusalem
Mr. M. GOLDSTEIN - Tel Aviv
Mrs. M. HORN - Tel Aviv

Israel (cont)

Mr. A. KLIR - Ramat-Gan
Mr. E. LEWIN-EPSTEIN - Tel Aviv
General M. MAKLEFF - Beer-Sheba
Mr. MAX SPITZ - Tel Aviv

Italy

Mrs. M. ASCARELLI - Rome
Mr. R. JONA - Ivrea
Mr. M.J. LEVY - Milan

Luxembourg

Dr. Simon HERTZ - Luxembourg

Morocco

Mr. David AZOULAY - Casablanca + Mrs. Marie LEVY - Casablanca
Mr. Simon DERHY - Casablanca
Dr. J. GABIZON - Tetuan
Mr. J. GARCON - Casablanca
+ Mr. Isaac LEVI - Casablanca
Mr. L. SCHULMANN - Casablanca
Mr. Jules SENOUF - Casablanca
One vacancy

Norway

+ Mr. Hans CAPPELEN - Oslo + Mr. M. LEVIN - Oslo
+ Mr. W. BØE - Oslo

Netherlands

Mr. I. RAFALOWITCH - Amsterdam Mr. M. ARONSON - Amsterdam
Dr. A. VEDDER - Amsterdam

Peru

+ Mr. Louis SCHIDLOWSKI - Lima

Portugal

Dr. E. BARUEL - Lisbon

South Africa

Mrs. Richard FELDMAN - Johannesburg

Mr. I. JAFFE - Johannesburg

Mrs. S. KAGANTON - Johannesburg

Mr. B. KESSEL - Johannesburg

Mr. L.A. LIPSHITZ - Johannesburg

Mr. P. ZELIKOW - Germiston

+ Mr. Louis ROSEN - Johannesburg

Sweden

Mr. Gunnar JOSEPHSON - Stockholm

+ Mr. Ivar PHILIPSON - Stockholm

Mr. Ragnar SACHS - Stockholm

Finansborgarradet H. MEHR -
Stockholm

Switzerland

Mr. Hans BAR - Zurich

Mr. J. CHORIN - Geneva

Mr. Leonard COHEN - Geneva

Mr. J. GRUENBERG - Geneva

Dr. Max GURNY - Zurich

Mr. Otto HEIM - Zurich

Mrs. Jacqueline MAUS - Geneva

+ Mr. Victor LOEB - Berne

Mr. Berthold WYLER - Geneva

Mr. P. DREYFUS DE GUNZBURG -
Bale

Mr. J. NORDMANN - Fribourg

Tunisia

Mr. Albert BESSIS - Tunis
Mr. Robert BORGEL - Tunis
Mr. R. COHEN-HADRIA - Tunis
One vacancy
One vacancy

United States of America

Mr. George BACKER - New York
Mrs. Leon BADER - New York
Mr. A. DOLOWITZ - New York
Mr. Harry GREENBERG - New York
Baroness P. DE GUNZBURG - New York
Mr. Adolph HELD - New York
Mr. M. HERZFELD - New York
Mr. Louis HOLLANDER - New York
Mr. E. JESHURIN - New York
Mrs. F. KAUFMANN - New York
Mrs. L. KLATZKY - New York
Mrs. A. KONOFF - New York
Mr. D.B. MANISCHEWITZ - New Jersey
Mr. George MINTZER - New York
Mr. John MOSS - Chicago
+ Mr. Jacob S. POTOFKY - New York
Dr. Simon SEGAL - New York
Mrs. Sydney SENZER - New York
+ Mr. Joseph SPIVACK - Cleveland
Mr. J. TUVIM - New York
+ Mr. J. ZWIBAK - New York
Mr. Philip BRAVER - New York
Mrs. H. HILF - New York
Mrs. M. LOURIE - Los Angeles
Mrs. I. ROTH - Philadelphia
+ Mrs. R. SEIDEL - New York

Uruguay

Mr. Samuel KOBRIN
Mr. Andre SPILLER
One vacancy

Federation of Alumni Associations

Mr. Vito CAIVANO - Rome
Mrs. S. WEINBERG - Paris

WORLD ORT UNION
CONTROL COMMISSION

As elected at the
World ORT Union Congress,
London, October 1960.

Mr. Claude BIGAR - Geneva
Mr. Arthur BLUM - Strasbourg
Mr. Bruno JARACH - Turin
Mr. M.M. WOLFF - London
One vacancy

C L O S I N G S P E E C H

by

Mr. Daniel Mayer

CLOSING SPEECH

Presented by Mr. Daniel Mayer,
Chairman of the Executive
Committee, at the Final Plenary
Session, on Wednesday 3rd July 1963.

... We must thank, as has been done, ORT's staff and all those who have given their help during the last few days. First of all, I mean the interpreters whose expressive mimicry has often suggested or added to the quality and exactness of the translations. And then there is another skill which is usually not mentioned because it is a thankless one, it is that exercised by Mr. Dorier, whom few of you know, which is the planning and installation of the electronic equipment for translation. This trade is similar to that of a newspaper proofreader who is only noticed when there is a typographical error, but who never is given credit when all goes well: I do not wish to forget him in our thanks because he made a perfect performance possible.

In our work here, we have only interrupted speeches to applaud men or numbers, or men quoting numbers. And, fortunately for us, the inevitable minor differences of opinion were settled in private conversation. We have applauded the men to whom we entrust our fate from now until our next international congress. In particular we have heard many praises from many places for Max Braude. And yesterday, carried away by my own eloquence, I went so far as to confer the degree of genius upon him. This was, if you will, proof of my own overweening pride since it implies that I am competent to judge this matter and it was perhaps to myself that I referred. But in any case praise has been so overflowing that I wonder whether a new job should be created, similar to that of the slave whose duty it was to tell the Roman Emperor upon his return from a Roman triumph: "Do not forget that you are only human."

There is also Vladimir Halperin whose virtues are completely different, I would almost say opposite, from those of Max Braude and who through tact and deftness has developed useful contacts not only with the Swiss authorities but all over the world. He is - and it seems contradictory - the roving and stationary ambassador of ORT for public relations,

that is, he does not travel to see people but rather he invites them to see him. And he is largely responsible for the preparation of the agenda, the questions and the other material which we have considered at this meeting of the Central Board.

I said that we have applauded men and we have applauded figures. These figures almost cover our needs; Mr. Sacher's offer, that of Women's American ORT, preceded and followed by other pledges will probably permit us to operate during the months to come without any great difficulty.

The resolutions which we have adopted go from raising the technical level to local problems and programs, including the problem of education which to my mind launched us upon a slightly sterile discussion. Do not think that I wish to reopen the debate or to take advantage of my being the last speaker to prevent a rebuttal. But the education which ORT can give must be the sum of two parts which appear to be contradictory: 1. to permit our students to be integrated into the society in which they live, and 2. to affirm their loyalty to Jewish heritage, history and culture and, by so doing, to our collective conscience. It is obvious that it is the sum of both these duties, contradictory only in appearance, that must guide our teachers. This was a unanimous decision.

Tomorrow evening graduation exercises will be held in the Institute in Anieres. I ask that all those among you who are planning to attend - and I hope all of you will do so - to try to visit the Institute during the afternoon so that you will be able to see the new language laboratory - language apprenticeship by audio-visual methods. We know about this technique, that is, we know that there are two schools in France, that ORT is the first in Switzerland, that there are many in the United States. Behind these equations and diagrams, I ask you to do what Einstein asked us to do - to think of the men. Those who are in a country without knowing the language are practically blind and deaf, since they do not understand the words they see or hear. In reality, the use of the language laboratory of the Anieres Institute has meant that, after three months, the young men are no longer blind or deaf, and this is ORT's great accomplishment.

And at the same time in the same place, you will be able to see the magnificent Warsaw ghetto exhibition. Believe me when I say that I am accustomed to exhibitions, I just wish to say that the Warsaw Ghetto Exhibition at the ORT Institute equals the most beautiful and most moving of this kind in

its rich documentation and in its originality of pedagogical idea. And when I say pedagogy, I indirectly refer to what I just said about education. If we are not in agreement among ourselves - and this is natural since we represent all trends in Judaism - we are unanimous in believing that the fight in the Warsaw ghetto is in the great tradition of the Maccabees and that the monuments being raised in commemoration on the site of the Ghetto are a kind of Third Resurrection of the Temple. We are also unanimous in believing that this lesson should not only be given to all young Jews but also to those who are not Jews so that they can understand the meaning of the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising.

We can find guidelines for our work in the quality of the messages received and in the distinction of the personalities who came here to greet us. Believe me that, though the name of Roosevelt may be controversial in the United States, it is a name which means a new world era in most other parts of the world, including my country. And he is one of the three or four men whose presence would be necessary at this time, or at any time, to organize the peace and to extend a hand to those with whom we may not agree but with whom we do not intend to fight. This is why we were so moved by the presence among us, however briefly, of Congressman James Roosevelt and of the message he brought us. And I should like to ask William Haber and the American delegation which includes such noted labor leaders as Mr. Potofsky and Mr. Hollander as well as the leadership of the Jewish community there to convey to President Kennedy our pride and pleasure at his message to us.

Our work will go on, not only in headquarters in Geneva but also in each of the countries you represent.

I am not worried for Israel. The only worries they give us are financial ones. We shall pass them on to Mr. Braude and to his technicians and he will try to solve them, as usual. But I am not worried about ORT's expansion in Israel; on the contrary, I am a little worried about too rapid expansion and this is not a worry but pride and conviction.

I am not worried about Canada, which gives me another reason to believe in the republican form of government. I remember that a French king, Louis XV, dismissed Canada as a few acres of snow. When I hear the numbers of dollars - that were mentioned here - I think of rather a big snowball.

I have no worry for France because of the quality of the committee and - you will permit me to say so - by the quality of a man like Mr. Schrager, director of ORT France and at

the same time World ORT Union representative in Paris, whose advice and experience have meant so much to me. I shall even go further and say that if he had not taken me by the hand about a dozen years ago and led me to ORT, my knowledge of the aims and philosophy of ORT and the Jewish world would be quite different and I wish, therefore, to express my gratitude to him.

Nor am I worried about the United States even if our American friends make me strain my capacity in arithmetic by translating not words but figures. And at the moment when I have reached 1,000 they are at 2, and I keep racing madly behind them in order to catch up with the figures that Mrs. Rosenberg proclaims with lucid eloquence.

I am not worried for Switzerland as long as there will be a man like Armand Brunschvig, without whom Swiss Jewry would not be what it is.

I am not worried for Italy because I know that behind Renzo Levi's pleasant smile is a wealth of experience and human warmth that we all love.

But as for the others, all of the others! I have already mentioned Mr. Braude's trips. In his reports he takes us away from the earth, up into the sky, not into space with the astronauts who only see masses of light and shadow from afar, but rather on a flight much closer to man in which each country represents to him and to us not men in the mass or in an anonymous entity, but human beings.

And in one of our last conversations he told me that Charles Jordan, as his name indicates, has discovered in Jordan a group of 250 Samaritans who, I assure you, would make us all agree that we are the same kind of Jews since they claim to be the only real Jews, the only Orthodox Jews since they have been living there for four centuries before Jesus Christ and that, therefore, they are the only true followers of Judaism. Well, they are still living in Jordan and though they do not ask us to send planes for them to leave or clandestine radio equipment, they do modestly ask us to send them sewing machines to help them raise the standard of living in their community. And, believe me, we would still be here tomorrow morning if I were to report on each country which has asked us to help them. And then there are the countries not on this list but where tomorrow some difficulty may arise which brings them to us. This was the case for Egypt before the events there. This was the case for Hungary, before the events there. One never knows where a pogrom will break out even though one may have premonitions beforehand. And it is

for this reason that we must be stronger in number, that we must be prepared and that we must be able to answer all such appeals.

There are sometimes men who have been with us a long time and who feel constrained to leave us for reasons of health. Though such a decision is noble in intent, it is awful for us. Dr. Vedder who is here with us now, and who has always been participating in our work, is in such a state of health that he has told us that he does not think that he will be able to continue his regular activity. He has asked us therefore if we would agree to relieve him of the obligation of regular attendance.

When I see this man whom illness has made weaker and who, since he is a doctor, knows what his state is, I would like to tell him of our deep friendship and gratitude that he came here : And I would also like to pay homage to his wife, who has come with him. Here I trust that the legalists among us will forgive me - the day when Dr. Vedder spontaneously decides that he can no longer come and that he must resign, I shall not ask for legal advice but I shall take it upon myself to tell him : You have worked enough to become an Honorary Member of the Central Board and of the Executive Committee, which gives you not only the moral right to come, but also the duty to continue to help us with your experience and advice. When this happens, Dr. Vedder will also be happy. Why ? Because this morning, two young men from Junior British ORT answered the roll call, and they represent the changing of the guard in ORT. We are not one of those organizations - and I know too many - in which people fight for honors and keep offices forever. We are among those organizations which are always on the lookout for young leadership. Yesterday, when we were talking about figures, in dollars, in pounds sterling contributed by British ORT, we could not measure - for there is no column in our register for this - the support given by British ORT to ORT by bringing us these young men who are now gradually integrating themselves into ORT so that they can become leaders tomorrow. This cannot be added in figures, and this is perhaps the most important contribution of British ORT.

I also want to emphasize that the quality of our action is the same everywhere, whether it be in Africa, in Iran, or in Western Europe. Two days ago, an African minister of education came here to thank us for our help. Here we are all interested in offering needy youth, or rather, in offering the young even though they are not needy, the chance to learn a trade. Why ? Because we work with the same spirit in all countries. It is neither that of charity nor tips. It is rather the spirit which protects the dignity of the recipient, and what is perhaps more difficult, protects the dignity of

the donor from any notion of false superiority.

When we study these problems together, you will note that we think of them in universal and timeless terms. We no longer speak of the trades that have become obsolete in certain countries and which were the classic trades of the ghetto Jew. We have almost no schools teaching leatherwork, hatmaking or furs; our schools teach electronics, laboratory techniques and refrigeration. From what I know of two of these three men and have heard about the third, we follow in the example of Theodore Herzl, Chaim Weizmann and Leon Blum when we think in terms of the timeless and universal. Weizmann and Leon Blum were the only two men I have met who had the capacity to make one better than one was, because one did not dare to speak to them about petty local or immediate concerns in the face of their genius which saw everything and understood every thing and which spoke of the future while we spoke of the present.

I believe that if we are guided by these principles, no effort will be unbearable, no effort will be completely impossible. And if sometimes these principles leave us, then remember what happened in Divonne. While we were looking across to the Mt. Blanc range, we noticed a few clouds, and then massive grey clouds blocked our view, Mt. Blanc disappeared and we felt depressed. Some who arrived after the clouds began to wonder whether it was really possible to see Mt. Blanc. And these doubts grew stronger during the height of the storm. It was only the poets, the lovers, the insane, the idealists, in other words, the ORT pioneers who had sufficient imagination to remember or to understand that, behind the clouds, visible or not, was Mt. Blanc. And then the clouds disappeared and clearness reappeared - even better - a rainbow crowned the snowy peaks with a kind of sacred aureole and those who never doubted remembered that these snows are eternal.

A P P E N D I X

MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL SUMMER MEETING
of the Women's International ORT
Divonne, June 30, 1963

L I S T O F A T T E N D A N C E

Officers:

Mrs. G. Kaphan, President WIO
Mrs. M. Roubach, Chairman WIO Executive Committee
and Chairman French Women's ORT
Mrs. J. Maus, Secretary-General WIO
and Chairman Swiss Women's ORT
Mrs. C. Kaufmann, Vice-President WIO
Mrs. Melanie Horn, Vice-President WIO
and Chairman Israel Women's ORT
Mrs. L. Crestohl, Vice-President WIO
and Hon. President Women's Canadian ORT

Delegates

Alternates and
Observers

Canada	Mrs. S. K. Bennett, Chairman	
France	Mrs. G. Chapiro, Vice-President Mrs. O. Roos, Strasbourg Chairman	Mrs. R. Nathan
Great Britain	Mrs. Reigate, Vice-President Mrs. Stone, Vice-President	
Iran	Mrs. M. Senehi, Chairman	Mrs. Kotler
Israel	Mrs. Melanie Horn, Chairman	
Morocco	Mrs. Marie Levy, Chairman	Mrs. Laredo
Netherlands		Mrs. Vedder Mrs. Rafalowitch
South Africa	Mrs. Kaganton, Hon. Vice-President	Mrs. Lipshitz Mrs. Simon
Switzerland	Mrs. R. Bollag, Basle Chairman Mrs. R. Segal, Basle Vice-Chairman Mrs. S. Gurny, Zurich Secretary Mrs. B. Nordmann - Fribourg Mrs. D. Levy-Nordmann - Fribourg	

Delegates

Alternates and
Observers

Switzerland
(cont.)

Mrs. Theodore, Membership Chairman
Mrs. S. Halperin, Vice-President
Mrs. S. Maus, Vice-President
Mrs. Levy-Walich, Vice-President

Geneva: Mrs. A. Safran
Mrs. M. Braude
Mrs. Syngalowski-Pirenne
Mrs. Y. Brunschvig
Mrs. B. Brick
Mrs. V. Btesh
Mrs. J. Grunberg
Mrs. J. Levy
Mrs. M. Meyer
Mrs. A. Solun
Mrs. G. Meyer
Mrs. J. Spira
Mrs. L. Spira
Mrs. V. Wodak

Uruguay

Mrs. Ottolenghi de Momigliano

U.S.A.

Mrs. Helen Rosenberg, Chairman
Mrs. Konoff, Vice-Chairman
Mrs. L. Bader, Vice-Chairman

Mrs. Klatsky
Mrs. Senzer
Mrs. W. Haber
Mrs. P. Braver
Mrs. Bernhart
Mrs. S. Segal
Mrs. R. Seidel
Mrs. J. Spivack

A G E N D A

(See appendix for country reports)

Sunday, 30th June 1963

Morning Session: Chairman - Mrs. J. Maus, Secretary General

1. Greetings to Women's International ORT:
Hon James Roosevelt, Congressman, California, USA
Mr. Daniel Mayer, President of the Executive Committee of
The World ORT Union.
Dr. William Haber, President of the Central Board of
The World ORT Union.
2. Report and perspectives - New WIO project
Mrs. Gertrude Kaphan
3. Financial report - Mrs. Jacqueline Maus
4. Report on French problems - Mrs. Marcelle Roubach
5. Message from World-Wizo - Mrs. B. Nordmann, Chairman Swiss Wizo

Afternoon Session: Chairman - Mrs. M. Roubach, Chairman WIO Executive Committee

1. Program of Israel Women's ORT to meet the new influx
of immigrants - Mrs. Melanie Horn
2. Report on Strasbourg Women's chapter activities -
Mrs. O. Roos
3. Morocco Women's ORT 1962/63 - Mrs. Marie Levy
4. Reconstruction problems of ORT Uruguay -
Mrs. O. Ottolenghi de Momigliano
5. Discussion
6. Resolutions

Address by Hon. James Roosevelt,
Congressman, California, USA,
at the Morning Session
Hotel du Golf, Divonne, France.
Sunday, 30th June, 1963.

Madam President, Ladies and Gentlemen,

As your good President so well said, I have known of course for many years of my good mother's great interest in the work of ORT and the work which you, Ladies, have been carrying on. I think that it would be perfectly proper to say that her friendship with many of you probably goes back many years. And I think it is rather interesting today that - in our own country - the fundamental principle, which has been your guiding light for so many years, is the necessity for giving people the dignity and the opportunity of being able to develop their lives, and that is what we today still are facing and have to overcome. But I think I must agree in principle with what the President of the United States has said in his message, which is that today all of us have a tremendous opportunity and a tremendous responsibility in other parts of the world where people know that the time is now for them to proceed as rapidly as possible to the achievement of a better standard of living and a better way of life. We have just seen this at the **International Labor Organization Convention**, which I have had the privilege of attending as the representative of the House of Representatives in Washington. And when the African delegates left the conference, they did so I think very much for the same reasons that we have been having demonstrations in the United States: It is not that anyone wants to be vitriolic, that they want in any way to be disobedient, but they want to drive home that the time has come to do things now, not for political expedience, but because they are fundamentally right, and just.

And so I knew that, if my mother were still with us and if she happened to be in Geneva as we are, from where we are leaving in a few hours to go to Athens and then to Israel for about 10 days, I knew that she would not have missed the opportunity of coming in to greet you, and so, I really feel that I am doing what she would have wanted. Thank you so much !

MESSAGE FROM WORLD WIZO

Presented by Mrs. B. Nordmann,
Chairman of Swiss Wizo,
at the Morning Session.
Hotel du Golf, Divonne, France.
Sunday, June 30th, 1963.

Madam President,

The last few years have seen the end of colonialism and the establishment of political freedom on the African Continent. However, well before this liberation, ORT understood and applied the only means to procure true freedom for the individual.

Eighty-three years ago, after having reconsidered the idea of manual labor in intellectual circles, ORT, by establishing vocational schools made young people understand that real freedom and dignity are based on their financial independence.

Today, ORT trains young people who can adapt to modern society with courage and confidence.

We in WIZO, who have been operating vocational schools in Israel for 40 years, were delighted to welcome ORT schools in that country. Both our organizations have the same goal to educate a happy, responsible and skilled youth. We have the same responsibilities, the same problems and also the same satisfaction.

Israel is still too young to have the same artisanal tradition as the old world. In the face of all its difficulties, Israel cannot allocate sufficient funds for vocational and secondary education. In Israel as throughout the world, ORT schools have a basic role. The modern world is a world of specialization. It is no longer possible for intuition to replace knowledge and a university diploma does not in itself guarantee one's future. ORT pupils, however, begin life with a skill and therefore find their way.

In the name of World WIZO I express our wish to see ORT schools grow throughout the world for the greater strength of the free world and I wish you every success in your deliberations.

Address by Mrs. Gertrude Kaphan,
President of,
Women's International ORT,
at the Morning Session.
Hotel du Golf, Divonne, France,
Sunday, 30th June, 1963.

We want to recall the name of a leader in ORT whose memory we all revere and who is responsible in so many ways for ORT's prominence. I refer to our great source of inspiration, Dr. Syngalowski, whose daughter is here today. We welcome you and wish to tell you in what high esteem we hold your dear father.

I wish also to welcome Dr. Frumkin, American representative of the World ORT Union.

I have recently returned from a tour of the ORT schools in Europe and Israel and also visits with women's committees, particularly in Great Britain. First and foremost I wish to emphasize that an ORT school without a Women's Committee is like a home without a mother.

In the past year we express regret for the loss of several country organizations, due to problems beyond their control, we refer to Tunis and Algiers. We are mindful of the need for duplicating these efforts elsewhere. We welcome the news that Mrs. Bader will go on a mission to Mexico, and we wish her great success.

FRANCE: In preparation for my British speaking efforts I visited the schools in Paris and Marseilles. The Montreuil schools is bursting at the seams, I have never encountered such overcrowding. What Paris ORT needs is such a building as the Syngalowski Center in Tel Aviv, so ably chaired by Mrs. Senzer of the Women's American ORT, who would I am certain, be willing to provide the experience dervied from this massive undertaking, to the French Women's ORT.

Your awareness of the crisis demands with which the French Women's ORT must contend provides the opportunity to pledge Women's International ORT support in ever greater measure to the tragic results of the Algiers exodus. I wish Madame Roubach to know that we are aware of the needs, and wish to express our gratitude for the valiant efforts being made on behalf of the two hundred thousand Jews who have come to France within the past year.

BRITISH WOMEN'S ORT: Expansion into new areas in London, not yet organized, and particularly creating a first Region in London so that the national executive committee can focus upon national expansion, was accepted as good organizational planning. The urge to visit schools in the near future will also prove beneficial. Several sessions with the Executive leadership, outlining their hopes for the future, provide confidence that we shall witness rapid growth in the British ORT. A visit to the Glasgow Chapter was a source of inspiration to me.

ORT DAY IN LONDON: Attendance excellent, "Brains Trust", a new technique for providing information and inspiration. The panel consisted of the following: Mrs. Wingate, chairman, a well-known British actor, Lady Henriques, Vice-President of British Women's ORT, (a recent visitor to ORT schools in Morocco) and myself. It was a most stimulating afternoon and increased the membership considerably.

ISRAEL: The miracle of ORT in Israel defies description. The influence of ORT's service to the Homeland is incalculable. Mrs. Horn, President of Women's Israel ORT will report to you later. I cannot forego the opportunity to express admiration for the many services which they bring to the thousands of students attending ORT schools in Israel. Noteworthy also is the Michaela Syngalowski School for laboratory technicians in Ramat Gan. You will remember that the equipment was provided by Women's International ORT as its first special project in 1955. The school is providing vital training, mainly for girls, in skills much in demand.

ITALY: Both in Rome and in Milan the women's committees are now part of your international project effort. For them to participate in ORT work in France and Israel raises their sights.

Our Women's International ORT combined efforts in Israel, Marseilles, Teheran, and in the Algiers crisis, prove beyond words the great value of this form of help to the World ORT Union, and makes all of us closer in our zealous desire to grow stronger organizationally.

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL ORT

Resolution N° 1 - Special Fund

The Special Fund, having become a tradition, the World ORT Union budget includes annual contributions from it. The following are some of the current needs stressed by the Director General :

1. Help the Algerian repatriates in France - completion of facilities in the Bramson School in Marseilles.
2. Unmet needs in Israel - hotel school in Nathanya.
3. Urgent needs in Iran - a kitchen for the school in Teheran.

Resolution N° 2 - Financial Reports

Women's International ORT urges all Women's Committees to keep Women's International ORT fully informed of the women's efforts in all countries.

Resolution N° 3 - New Projects

Women's International ORT strongly recommend that all projects considered important by the affiliates be referred to the World ORT Union for approval.