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MINUTES OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING at HOTEL DU RHONE

9th February, 1976 at 9.30 a.m.

Haber:

My presence here this morning in place of our dear friend, Daniel Mayer, does not need much explanation. As you know, Mrs. Mayer passed away last Friday, and he is at home with his sorrow and I am certain that our spirits are with him. It leaves a great emptiness in his life and I wish that I could get him on the telephone to express our collective feelings to him, but so far I have been unable to do so. We have a Vice-Chairman of the Executive Committee and that is General Herzog. As you know he has other duties in New York which he foolishly thinks are more important than this. And, consequently, he could not leave them, and he is there. It becomes my duty as the next officer to chair this meeting, which I am happy to do. Unfortunately almost every meeting begins with some sorrow and we have several to report here. Let's begin by calling attention to the passing of a tower of strength of French ORT: President Robert Blum. We have seen him at our meetings for more than a decade, we know of his great leadership, his nobility of character and it is particularly because of the unique place he had, not only as a head of French ORT, but in the ORT Union that I am going to depart from the usual procedure and at the request of the representatives of ORT France, ask Mr. Schrager to take just about a minute and a half and tell some more about Robert Blum.

Schrager:

M. le Président, Mesdames et Messieurs, c'est moi qui ait qu l'honneur - il y a déjà plus de 20 ans - de parler un jour avec le regretté Robert Blum de ce qu'est l'ORT. Je lui ai proposé de venir tout d'abord au conseil d'administration de l'ORT France et de devenir vice-président par la suite, et à partir de 1966, président de l'ORT France. Qu'est ce qu'a emmené Robert Blum vers l'ORT? D'un côté, c'est le technicien, ancien élève de polytechnique, grand spécialiste de l'industrie aéronautique et spatiale, mais je crois que c'est plutôt le côté social, le côté humain, l'oeuvre sociale de l'ORT qui l'a attiré.

Robert Blum fut un président hors-série - un de ces présidents qui venait deux ou trois fois par semaine, qui s'intéressait au travail quotidien qui assistait à toutes les réunions de la Commission Technique et Pédagogique, à la Commission des Finances, la Conférence des Directeurs, et il considérait un peu sa tâche comme celle d'un PDG. Cet homme là, qui a beaucoup souffert pendant la guerre, parce qu'il était le fils de Léon Blum, qui a eu le triste privilège d'être interné alors qu'il était prisonnier de guerre dans ce camp horrible avec le fils de Staline, avec les Rotschild et avec un grand nombre de personnalités. Il n'a jamais parlé de ses souffrances. Il cachait ce qu'il a enduré. Pendant ces dernières années, il est venu dans nos réunions. Chacune de ses interventions étaient riches d'enseignement.

Nous tous à l'ORT France et à l'ORT Union, nous allons garder en mémoire le souvenir de cet homme si affable, si modeste et si courtois dans son comportement. Nous, ses amis proches savons ce qu'était un homme de coeur, qui est devenu au cours de ces dernières années l'une des personnalités les plus attachantes non seulement de l'ORT France, mais de l'ORT Union.

René Mayer, le regretté, m'a dit un jour à son sujet:

"Voilà un homme auquel je ne connais pas d'ennemis sur la place de Paris et ce n'est pas si peu de choses"

Nous nous souviendrons à l'ORT France de cet homme modeste courtois, affable et de cet homme de coeur.

Haber

Thank you very much Mr. Schrager. It is with sadness that I recall also the passing of a long-timer, a veteran of ORT South Africa. Louis Lipshitz. He had attended many of our meetings. I had the pleasure to visit with him many times in Johannesburg. He had been ill for a long time. He told me during his illness when he was unable to get about that his greatest sadness in life was the fact that he was unable to attend the first ORT Congress in Jerusalem. I have communicated with his wife on all of your behalf.

I refer again to the loss of a person highly respected and prominent in Women's American ORT, Carola Kaufmann, who died since we last met.

And now I wish to say just a word about the passing very recently, almost the other day, in his 92nd year, of Dr. Vladimar Grossman. Most of us who knew him, as almost all of us, are aware of that powerful character, his erudition, scholarship, his writing, his editorship. Almost to the very end his commitment and devotion. I have here a letter from Professor Foighel from Denmark in which he comments on the contribution Dr. Grossman made in that country. We know of the other Scandinavian countries where his name was highly respected and where his capacity to bring practical resources in terms of the allocation of public funds to ORT is well known to us. It was not my pleasure to see him in the last couple of years. Mr. Braude tells me that he had some visits with him, and I think it is most important to recognise his passing - it leaves an emptiness with us. He was a fighter to the very end. I cannot but recall the persistent correspondence he had with me. He had a fixed idea that something could be done in the United Nations, that technical assistance funds could be used for ORT's work in Israel and elsewhere. He could not understand why I did not go to the high and the mighty and get the money. He kept writing - and while I could not proceed for I did not think it was practical, I never ceased marvelling at his dedication, at his commitment. Mrs. Grossman is here with us this morning, and her brother from Sweden and I wish on all your behalf to express to her the deep affection, high esteem and respect we all had for Dr. Grossman. May I ask all of us in the name of all these people to rise a moment. Thank you very much.

One or two other bits of existing introduction. We live in a world of change. Sometimes it is hard to accommodate the change

and sometimes it is most pleasant. The first one, a pleasant one is what you might call a changing of the guard in Women's American ORT, and for the first time we greet Mrs. Ruth Eisenberg in her capacity as president of Women's American ORT. If I proceeded to tell you what I thought of Women's American ORT, you would think I was another American chauvinist. This is not the place or the time, but I will inject a sentence. This is the first time that their allocation to the World ORT Union exceeds 3 million dollars and with her are the new officers. The nice thing about Women's American ORT is you always know what is going to happen two or four years from now. Nothing is taken for granted. The Chairman of the Executive Committee eventually becomes president, and then somebody else comes in as Chairman of the Executive Committee. She is here, Beverley Minkoff. Someone else comes in as other officers. And, of course, Mr. Gould is perennial. He is here. We would like to welcome them.

Last night during the ceremonies and receptions, I made a reference to the contributions which Leonard Cohen made to the revitalisation of British ORT many years ago. There has been a changing of the guard there. I am delighted to see the old-timers, like Gabriel Sacher here. I am sure he will resent my characterisation, but the new president of British ORT, a position which has not been filled for a long time, is now taken by Lord Arnold Goodman. Unfortunately he cannot be here today. Of course we all know David Young, who, as Chairman of the Organisation and Fund Raising Committee, we will hear from him on another occasion.

We have not had the pleasure of having with us at our meetings the president of ORT Morocco. David Amar here? Will you stand up. David Amar is the president of ORT Morocco and I think he is accompanied by the new President of the Women's Group.

And of course on the death of the distinguished president of ORT France, we are delighted that Mr. Jacques Schneider is carrying on until the important decisions are made. Thank you very much for these introductory comments. We have a programme and we shall later on hear of the report of the Technological and Pedagogical Committee. We shall also hear of the report of the Organisation and Fund Raising Committee. We shall hear what progress or lack of progress the By-Laws Committee has been making when Professor Foighe1 gives his report.

Item 2 is the report of the Administrative Committee. It is in writing and in your folders. You have the privilege that you can raise questions if you wish. Assume you have read it and unless I hear any questions, - do I hear any - I should like to turn to the activities report for 1975 and I will call on Dr. Halperin to give it to us.

V. Halpérin: M. le Président, Mesdames et Messieurs, mes chers amis. Je vais essayer de vous épargner un long rapport d'introduction. Ce rapport central nécessaire a essentiellement pour rôle d'être à la fois le prologue et le tremplin de la session d'hiver de notre comité exécutif. Mais son importance, en vérité, réside dans les commentaires et dans les prises de position des membres du comité exécutif, c'est-à-dire les porte-paroles de nos organisations nationales ici réunis pour nous éclairer ou nous interpellier, et de cette manière, pour nous mettre sur le chemin d'une critique constructive et stimulante. Car, mes amis, je suis sûr que vous le sentez au moins aussi fort que moi, rien ne serait plus fâcheux, rien ne serait plus inquiétant pour la vie de notre mouvement que de céder avec complaisance à des tentations de routine ou à des ronronnements d'autosatisfaction. Je m'efforcerai, par conséquent, d'être à dessin bref, pour laisser le plus de place possible aux membres de l'Exécutif de s'exprimer et de nous faire part eux-mêmes des principaux problèmes qui se posent à travers la carte géographique de l'ORT en Europe, en Amérique, en Afrique et en Asie.

Deux ou trois chiffres comme toile de fond qui en fait se passent de commentaire. Dans l'abondante documentation que vous avez reçue et que je vous demande d'étudier si vous n'avez pas eu le temps de le faire avant la séance, au moins sur le chemin de retour. Depuis le 1er janvier 1975, l'effectif scolaire total a passé de 43.457 à 45.770 au 31 décembre dernier, sans compter les programmes d'assistance technique, où les problèmes des effectifs ne sont pas aussi simples et où le problème des effectifs est en dehors de notre charte statistique. Je crois que c'est important aussi pour que nous sachions que dans nos écoles à plein temps, c'est-à-dire à l'exception de nos cours accélérés ou des travaux manuels éducatifs ou d'éducation créatrice, l'effectif scolaire au 31 décembre dernier était près de 30.000 élèves : 29.785 contre 27.360 l'année précédente. Et au cours de l'ensemble de l'année 1975, la fréquence totale dans l'ensemble des réseaux de l'ORT a atteint le chiffre record de 70.775 élèves qui ont passé par les écoles et les cours de l'ORT à travers le monde au cours de l'année 1975.

Dernier chiffre que je crois il faut retenir, parce qu'il fait partie de notre singulier bilan et des dividendes que l'Union Mondiale ORT distribue à ses membres lors de ses assemblées générales: Au cours de cette dernière année, 20.298 élèves ont obtenu leur diplôme de fin d'études dans les 637 unités scolaires de notre réseau. En chiffres ronds, 20.300 diplômés, c'est-à-dire juifs et juives, jeunes et adultes, qui sont entrés, au cours de cette dernière année, dans le circuit du travail économique industriel.

L'ensemble des programmes de l'ORT à travers le monde englobe aujourd'hui un personnel de plus de 4.300 personnes à temps complet ou à temps partiel dont, en chiffres ronds, 3.000 enseignants: professeurs, instructeurs, maîtres d'atelier. C'est en leur nom à tous

que nous présentons ce bilan sommaire, en leur adressant en retour de la part du comité exécutif l'assurance de notre estime et de notre appréciations pour les tâches souvent difficiles et presque toujours extrêmement bien accomplies.

Mes amis, je vous ai dit tout à l'heure que nous allons essayer de ne pas verser dans les lieux communs, ni même essayer de faire un tour de la carte de l'ORT, parce qu'il serait préférable que les informations de dernière heure viennent des représentants des organisations nationales.

Par ailleurs, les travaux très intenses hier des Commissions Technique et Pédagogique et de l'Organisation et de Collecte de Fonds m'incitent à évacuer d'emblée les données techniques, pédagogiques, organisationnelles et de collecte de fonds, pour éviter toute répétition, car certainement ces observations, ces critiques ou ces suggestions viendront par la bouche des rapporteurs de ces deux importantes commissions. Certaines options sont claires mais demandent dans certains cas à être reprécisées.

Et d'abord, que ce soit en Israël, ou que ce soit dans les réseaux de l'ORT dans la Diaspora, l'exigence impérieuse de l'ORT demeure open-ended aux deux bouts de l'échelle. C'est-à-dire, de poursuivre sans retenue et sans réserve sa course vers le haut en ouvrant à nos élèves et à nos candidats-élèves de meilleures possibilités de promotion technique, éducative, sociale et culturelle, mais sans négliger pour autant ceux qui sont, hélas, et pas par leur faute, au bas de l'échelle. Je pense à tous ces candidats innombrables dans les classes préparatoires de l'ORT en France, dans les classes de rattrapage de l'ORT CEB et analogues au Maroc, en Iran, en Inde - où récemment une opération dite de sauvetage a été déclenchée par le directeur de l'ORT à Bombay, M. Joseph Guedj, pour permettre, et je le cite en passant, parce que je crois que c'est un sincère effort dans un des défis de l'ORT que ce soit en Inde ou ailleurs, pour permettre à un certain nombre de fillettes, pour la plupart vivant en province en Inde, des fillettes juives, de pouvoir être acceptées dans les écoles de l'ORT, même et surtout si leur niveau scolaire fait qu'en somme elles ne sont pas qualifiées pour entrer dans une école ni primaire et encore moins secondaire d'enseignement professionnel de l'ORT.

Mais la vocation de l'ORT, à Bombay comme à Casablanca, à Teheran comme à Kfar Saba ou Holon, ou à Jérusalem, ou à Paris ou à Marseille ou en Amérique du Sud, la vocation de l'ORT est de faire en sorte que progressent autant que possible tous ceux qui peuvent progresser, mais que l'ORT peut être la seule de son espèce et de sa matière qui puisse ouvrir les portes de la chance de la vie à des garçons et à des filles qui sans cela seraient

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condamnés à l'échec. Vous savez, quand on fait le bilan de l'ORT, la tentation est grande de s'arrêter, de s'attarder sur les programmes de l'ORT en Israël. Je ne le ferai pas, parce que je sais que si je commence, j'aurai de la peine à m'arrêter et je vous ai promis d'être bref mais je compte sur notre délégation israélienne pour apporter le complément indispensable d'information dont nous avons besoin. Ce qui est important, c'est que l'effectif scolaire en Israël, presque sans tambour ni trompette, a passé de plus de 30.000 élèves l'an dernier à plus de 32.000 élèves cette année-ci, et que la fréquence totale en Israël seul, en 1975, a dépassé le chiffre de 47.000. On en parlera tout à l'heure, on en parlera peut-être aussi au moment de la discussion du budget, et nous serons quelques-uns à ne pas très bien comprendre comment, d'un côté, il y a une constante dispute entre l'ORT Union et l'ORT Israël, l'ORT Israël demandant davantage de fonds pour pouvoir accroître ses programmes, et en même temps les constatations par lesquels, même avec des budgets incomplets et insatisfaisants, l'ORT Israël arrive à des résultats extraordinaires. Cela constitue un des miracles d'Israël auxquels on nous a habitués, d'augmenter de 10% à 15% l'effectif des élèves sans avoir provoqué encore de banqueroute à l'ORT Israël ou à l'ORT Union. Mais ce que nos amis d'Israël nous diront aussi lorsqu'ils nous parleront de l'augmentation des écoles usines l'augmentation du programme pour les populations arabes en territoires administrés en Israël, ce qu'ils nous diront probablement aussi c'est d'une part, que les dropouts in Israël n'ont pas dépassé cette année le 10%, ce qui constitue un record sur le plan scolaire. Mais est-ce qu'ils nous diront aussi, et c'est quelque chose qui nous angoisse, mais peut-être nous apporteront-ils un début de solution à ce problème: c'est qu'il existe aujourd'hui en Israël au moins 20.000 - et je pense que je suis assez largement en dessous de la vérité - au moins 20.000 adolescents de 14 à 17 ans qui ne sont dans aucun cadre solide ni de travail, ni d'études, et qui constituent un phénomène dangereux, explosif, auquel il faut remédier d'urgence et auquel, je crois que nous devons le dire ici sans nous gonfler, seul ou presque seul, l'ORT est à même d'apporter certaines réponses. Lesquelles nous l'entendrons probablement tout à l'heure de la bouche de nos amis israéliens.

Et puis en France, l'effectif a augmenté aussi et a passé à près de 4.000 élèves au 31 décembre dernier, avec une fréquence totale qui dépasse 6.000 élèves, et près de 2.000 diplômés. Je n'ai pas besoin de rappeler ici l'importance de la nouvelle école de Lyon, réalisée grâce à la WAO et au gouvernement français. L'inauguration, à laquelle avait présidé le regretté Président Robert Blum, avait en même temps été une occasion pour les milieux juifs et les milieux gouvernementaux en France de saluer le pouvoir

d'adaptation de l'ORT et, comme l'avait dit le préfet de la région l'ORT montrait une fois de plus l'exemple d'une réelle solidarité humaine. Les français parmi nous savent, et il n'y a pas lieu d'y revenir, que le Président de la République dans le remaniement de son gouvernement a désigné récemment un secrétaire d'Etat spécialement chargé de la révalorisation du travail manuel. Ce qui est assez intéressant pour nous, c'est de savoir que nous ne l'avons pas inclus dans le remaniement de l'ORT parce que ce programme est à l'ordre du jour depuis l'ORT existe en 1880, mais ce qui est intéressant est que pour remplir cette importante et délicate fonction, le Président Giscard d'Estaing a fait appel à M. Lionel ^{STOLERU} STOLERU....., distingué coreligionnaire, ancien du groupe Torah v'Zion, animé par notre ami le Rabbin Roitman qui est aujourd'hui à Jérusalem, et que M. Lionel ^{STOLERU} STOLERU..., secrétaire d'Etat pour la révalorisation du travail manuel, et peut-être par conséquence membre honoris causa de l'ORT France et de l'ORT Union, est en même temps encore aujourd'hui administrateur du Consistoire Central de France, je crois qu'il y a là une coïncidence, et peut-être plus qu'une coïncidence. Ce problème de la révalorisation du travail manuel est un problème qui a retenu l'attention longuement hier ^{d'attention} de la Commission Technique et Pédagogique, sous son double aspect, car nous savons que presque partout, en Israël comme dans la Diaspora, les jeunes voudraient être formés dans des blouses blanches et dans les métiers "propres" entre guimets, mais l'ORT en même temps, que ce soit en Maroc ou que ce soit en Iran ou que ce soit en Amérique du Sud, en France, en Israël ou en Inde, se doit de ne pas perdre de vue la dimension et la nécessité de la révalorisation du travail manuel. Et puis, troisième point dans nos options très en vogue aussi en France - et ce n'est pas du ^{de la} propagande pour le Gouvernement français que je fais - c'est le problème de la qualité de la vie. Et j'en viens ici aux préoccupations de la qualité de la vie à l'intérieur des écoles de l'ORT elles-mêmes. C'est-à-dire, nous ne pouvons pas, nous ne devons pas nous contenter de formation technique et professionnelle même bien faite, même solidement faite. Elle doit être nécessairement complétée par une solide infrastructure éducative et sociale sans oublier les efforts indispensables de l'éducation juive. Et à cet égard je pense que ce n'est pas seulement Me René Weil qui a été notre fouet et notre éveilleur depuis quelques années sur le plan de l'éducation juive tant qu'il était à Strasbourg, mais je crois que ses préoccupations n'ont pas changé maintenant qu'il est à Jérusalem, qui se félicitera peut-être avec nous. Nous n'avons pas encore résolu les problèmes de l'éducation juive, mais nous avons singulièrement progressé.

Et mon ami Braude me disait qu'il s'était livré lui-même récemment et à l'occasion d'une réunion à Londres chez le Grand Rabbî à une évaluation des efforts de l'ORT en matière d'éducation juive, d'où il constatit, aussi bien en Israël qu'en d'autres pays, que l'ORT devient de plus en plus un élément important d'éducation juive. De loin assez suffisant encore au gré des spécialistes, qu'ils soient religieux ou pas religieux, mais tout simplement juif mais quand nous songeons qu'en Amérique du Sud, dans notre école de Buenos Aires par exemple, notre programme comporte, je crois, 6 heures hebdomadaire d'éducation juive, qu'en France notamment au lendemain du Congrès de Jérusalem, nous arrivons à une moyenne de 4 heures dans les premières années et de 2 ou quelquefois 3 heures d'éducation juive, hébreu ou histoire juive et de conscience juive, et que cet effort est plus ou moins parallèle dans nos autres écoles, lorsque nous songeons qu'en Israël, événement assez peu prévisible, un certain nombre de kibboutzim notamment non-religieux et quelquefois religieux, se sont adressés à Joseph Harmatz pour lui demander d'envoyer des éducateurs de pensée juive pour apporter une espèce de formation accélérée juive de l'ORT dans les kibboutzim, nous nous rendons compte de cette faim et de cette soif que les uns et les autres éprouvent à l'égard de ces problèmes. Je crois en conséquence que sur le plan de l'éducation juive - mais il sera important qu'on en discute peut-être un peu plus au fond et de manière moins complaisante tout à l'heure - des progrès ont été réalisés. Je crois que d'autres progrès devront être réalisés mais que nous sommes dans l'ensemble, y compris dans les pays aussi difficiles que l'Iran et l'Inde, sur une voie positive et intéressante.

La quatrième option, mes amis, concerne le^s programme^s pour les réfugiés, qui sont à la fois complémentaires et différents des programmes pour les.....Et je pense à la fois aux réfugiés qui viennent du Magreb en France, qui sont assez nombreux, plusieurs centaines, je crois cette dernière année et qui trouvent directement leur chemin, à la fois sur le plan éducatif et sur le plan, je dirais, politique, et de protection dans les écoles de l'ORT Strasbourg, de Villiers-le-Bel, de Montreuil, l'Ecole de Travail à Paris ou à Marseille ou à Toulouse parce qu'ils savent qu'ils seront reçus, vite reçus et ils savent ou ils espèrent qu'ils seront vite intégrés. Et nous savons aussi que le problème de la poursuite de leurs études n'est pas simple, et que quels que soient les efforts de nos écoles au Maroc et les efforts naguère de nos écoles en Tunisie, il y a un certain clivage entre leur formation au Maroc et leurs possibilités scolaires en France. Je crois qu'il serait important - on en a parlé hier un peu d'une manière rapide à la Commission Technique et Pédagogique - que nos amis de France et peut-être aussi ceux du Maroc nous parlent du problème de l'adaptation et de l'intégration scolaire

de nos élèves, de même que ce problème se pose de manière aiguë en Israël également. En Israël où cependant, je crois, aujourd'hui la proportion des élèves dits d'origine orientale est de l'ordre de 60% ou 65%, alors que dans les autres écoles secondaires elle est de l'ordre de 40 ou 45%, donc, là aussi, vous vous rendez compte de l'importance des tâches de l'ORT.

Mais en parlant des réfugiés, je voudrais ouvrir une assez rapide incursion sur le problème qui reste dramatique des Juifs de l'Union Soviétique, et qui se situe en tout cas à deux plans pour l'ORT et peut-être à un troisième. Deux plans, parce que je pense - je ne parle pas de ceux qui se trouvent en Union Soviétique, hélas, à part des pétitions de principe ou de pétitions toutes courtes, nous n'avons pas réellement accès à eux. Par contre, lorsqu'ils quittent l'Union Soviétique et qu'ils arrivent en Israël, nous savons que l'ORT s'est employée et continue à s'employer pour les intégrer soit comme enseignants, soit comme élèves, soit comme futurs élèves, soit comme membres du staff administratif de l'ORT en Israël. Ca pose des problèmes d'Oulpan ~~de~~ d'adaptation et puis il y a le problème de ceux qui voient moins clair dans leur avenir et qui choisissent pour des raisons qui leur sont propres et qui je crois, ne nous regardent pas et qui ne peuvent pas nous regarder, qui choisissent une période de transit à Rome avant d'émigrer le plus souvent vers les Etats-Unis, le Canada, l'Australie et d'autres pays. Je dis que leur choix, je crois, ne regarde pas non plus Israël; et en tout cas, une organisation comme la nôtre, ce qui nous regarde, c'est que lorsqu'ils se trouvent à Rome ils puissent être pris en charge le plus rapidement possible. Eh bien, en quelques mots seulement parce que la plupart ^{de} entre vous connaissez le problème, pas seulement nos amis de l'Italie, le Dr. Jarach et ses collègues, mais aussi nos amis des Etats-Unis, d'Israël et d'ailleurs, - il y a aujourd'hui à Rome au dernier chiffre, je crois 2.600 Juifs venant d'Union Soviétique, sur lesquels à peu près 300 reviennent, pour des raisons qui leur sont propres, d'Israël où ils ne se sont pas installés, et 2.300 qui viennent d'arriver de l'Union Soviétique et qui se préparent difficilement, péniblement, tristement, mais pleins d'espérance, à former une nouvelle vie dans le nouveau monde. Et alors, au fond c'est un problème social. Et c'est un problème politique qui véritablement n'est pas en premier lieu un problème de l'ORT. Il s'agit de leur donner des cours de langues pour les préparer à leur immigration, mais l'ORT au fond a des tâches théoriquement plus spéciales à accomplir: celles de formation professionnelle ou de recyclage professionnel. Cependant, l'ORT à la demande de la HIAS

du Joint et des autorités américaines, s'est chargée de donner des programmes rapides et accélérés de formation d'anglais à ces réfugiés qui se trouvent à Rome - actuellement il y a près de 600 ou 700 qui suivent ces cours d'anglais à Rome. Seulement, au début on ne savait pas très bien comment les prendre en charge, parce que nous pensions qu'ils ne restaient que 2 ou au maximum 3 mois à Rome. Aux dernières nouvelles, et en raison des conditions d'immigration en Canada et aux Etats-Unis et en Australie, ils risquent de rester à Rome 6 mois, 8 mois, quelquefois un an entier, et lorsqu'on songe que ces gens ont en moyenne 50 ou 60 ans et que c'est leur heure de la dernière chance, pathétiquement de la dernière chance, de pouvoir retrouver en quelques années ce qu'il leur reste à vivre, je dis que nous, avec nos amis de la HIAS et du Joint, nous faisons mal notre travail si ne pouvons pas les intégrer tout de suite dans la préparation à une nouvelle vie et si nous n'arrivons pas à trouver un nouveau tour de force digne de l'ORT à travers les décades passées, pour faire en sorte que tout de suite, immédiatement, sans retard, ils puissent recevoir cette préparation à la fois technique, sociale et administrative, et c'est la raison pour laquelle notre directeur général et le chef de notre département des opérations, MM. Braude et Alberstein, se sont rendus récemment en compagnie des responsables du Joint et du HIAS et les présidents et directeurs de l'ORT en Italie pour étudier sur place les possibilités. Je ne dirai pas davantage, mais je crois qu'il est important que les séances d'aujourd'hui sortent pour nous un certain nombre de visions plus encourageantes. Et il est clair aussi, et c'est par là que je terminerai, aussi bien en Israël et encore plus à Rome nous ne pouvons pas nous permettre le luxe de donner simplement des cours d'anglais, si bien qu'ils soient donnés. Il nous faut, même si ce n'est pas à priori notre rôle, aider à mettre en place une certaine infrastructure sociale et culturelle qui permette à accueillir ces Juifs pas seulement le soir du Séder une fois par an, mais dès leur arrivée, et si pour des raisons que nous ne connaissons pas et que nous ne jugeons pas, peut-être aussi aujourd'hui les communautés juives d'Italie ne sont pas assez fortes ou assez équipées pour faire ce travail d'accueil, eh bien, bim kom, she ha anashim hishtadel lyor ish - là où d'autres ne peuvent pas faire face à la tâche, c'est à l'ORT. Nouveau défi, mais constant défi, mais il nous importe de faire ce travail et de le faire vite et mieux que nous n'avons fait jusqu'à présent.

Cinquième option - la tâche spécifique de l'ORT dans les communautés juives en déclin numériquement. Je pense à l'Inde et au Maroc. Il ne reste aujourd'hui que près de 5.000 Juifs en Inde. Je crois qu'en Maroc - David Amar nous donnera des précisions - il ne reste que 20.000 Juifs à peu près, mais on ne compte pas les Juifs en général.

Vous le savez, ni à la Synagogue, ni dans les communautés, un peu par superstition, et par conséquence je crois que ce n'est pas important de savoir s'il y en a 15.000 ou 20.000 ou 25.000. Ce qui est important de savoir, c'est qu'ils sont là. Baruch a shem. Nous ne savons pas ce que leur réserve l'avenir. Mais nous savons que pour le moment ils sont là, que pour le moment la situation politique n'est pas plus mauvaise qu'elle ne l'a été à d'autres moments et que de nouveau c'est un choix qui est le leur plus que le nôtre et que tant qu'ils sont là, nous devons faire en sorte que le programme de l'ORT se déroule le mieux possible et avec le plus d'impacte possible. Alors tout à l'heure ils sera peut-être une question importante - c'est-à-dire une question de la consolidation du réseau de l'ORT à Casablanca. Il est évident que notre école d'Ain Sebaa, fondée par Jules Senouf en 1947, dépasse aujourd'hui nos besoins et que nous sommes bien avertis en cherchant à faire déménager l'école d'Ain Sebaa sur l'enceinte de l'école des filles d'Anfa et d'organiser autour de l'école des filles à la fois l'école des garçons et l'école des filles. C'est une mesure de consolidation absolument indispensable, difficile sur le plan de l'organisation et de l'administration, mais qui portera ses fruits assez rapidement et qui provoquera à la fois une meilleure opération de l'ORT à Casablanca et des économies considérables. L'Ecole des Sourds dont il a beaucoup été question ici, est en voie de solution, puisque les autorités de la ville de Casablanca ont virtuellement décidé de ^{re}prendre à leur compte notre petite école de la rue de l'Oise et l'installer à leurs frais avec l'infrastructure de l'ORT dans l'ancien bâtiment du centre d'éducation de base, acheté par la préfecture de Casablanca à l'ORT Maroc.

En Amérique Latine, je dirais seulement que les tâches et les perspectives s'accroissent, que l'école de Buenos Aires aujourd'hui est le principal établissement de l'enseignement secondaire juif sur le continent sud-américain, et qu'aussi bien qualitativement que quantitativement, c'est devenu une des institutions de proue du Judaïsme sud-américain, mais là ne s'arrêtent pas nos tâches. Il faut améliorer nos structures au Brésil, il serait important de savoir si des progrès ont été réalisés à Sao Paulo. Nous l'espérons l'année dernière, je crois que nous sommes en recul par rapport à nos espérances de l'année dernière. Peut-être que M. Wand-Polak pourra nous en dire quelque chose, il revient de là-bas. Par contre, nous avons créé de nouvelles unités scolaires de l'ORT au Mexique auprès des écoles juives, au Santiago de Chili auprès de l'école juive, en Colombie, à Mendoza en Argentine, dans la province. Je crois que c'est tout. Et on prépare l'ouverture de cours de l'ORT à l'école juive d'Ascension au Paraguya.

L'objectif de l'ORT en Amérique du Sud, c'est à la fois de développer l'enseignement professionnel et de servir de plus en plus d'instrument d'assistance technique auprès des écoles juives du continent sud-américain.

Je ne vous ai rien dit de l'Iran parce qu'en somme c'est le développement qui continue, le développement à la fois du pays, et l'ORT s'efforce de suivre le développement prestigieux de l'économie iranienne. Nous sommes à court de place à Teheran et grâce à une subvention du Gouvernement néerlandais, l'association NOVIB, une nouvelle construction importante est en voie d'achèvement, ~~de~~ ^{de} même que d'autres sections devant être ajoutées, mais la situation évidemment est difficile parce que le coût de l'opération en Iran est de plus en plus difficile à suivre. Heureusement que grâce aux accords négociés par l'ORT Union d'une part et à la directrice de l'ORT Iran, Mme Motamed, le Gouvernement iranien continue pour le moment généreusement à subventionner le programme de l'ORT en Iran qu'il considère comme un programme pilote.

Avant de terminer, je voudrais dire deux mots de notre programme qui vient de cesser au Liban. Vous savez que jusqu'à quelques mois, l'ORT en collaboration avec l'Alliance Israélite Universelle avait à Beyrouth, auprès de l'école juive, une école de secrétariat et c'est pour aider cet important groupe de jeunes qu'en octobre 1964 a été ouvert un institut de l'ORT d'enseignement professionnel. Au cours des 11 années de son fonctionnement en secrétariat et en enseignement général et comptabilité, cet institut a admis 180 élèves, garçons et filles, sur lesquels 163 ont passé avec succès leurs examens, de sortie. Ils n'ont pas eu la moindre difficulté à trouver de bonnes postes de travail dans ce centre bancaire et commercial qui était Beyrouth jusqu'à il y a quelques mois.

Toutefois, la Communauté Israélite de Beyrouth, qui comptait environ 2000 personnes en 1964, a vu son effectif diminuer régulièrement par le fait de l'émigration. Et alors, l'année dernière, d'entente avec le président de la communauté qui était en même temps président de l'ORT, le Dr. Atié, il a été décidé de mettre fin au programme de l'ORT Beyrouth faute de combattants et avant que d'autres combattants s'installent dans les ruelles et dans les rues de Beyrouth. Et l'ORT est restée présente, par l'intermédiaire du président Atié, par l'octroi de quelques bourses individuelles à ceux qui en avaient besoin sur le plan de la formation technique et professionnelle, mais il n'y a plus de programme scolaire proprement dit et nous verrons par la suite s'il sera encore possible ou nécessaire d'en faire au Liban.

Et je vais terminer par la mention des efforts qui se sont poursuivis à l'Institut Central de l'ORT à Anières pour la formation et le recyclage de maîtres en appelant, comme l'année dernière, nos organisations nationales à bénéficier davantage des structures et

des expériences que l'Institut d'Anières peut offrir à la fois pour les stages de formation de longue durée et pour les stages de recyclage de courte durée.

Sur le plan de l'Assistance Technique, il y a, si vous voulez, le programme continu sous la direction de notre Gene Abrams dans les programmes d'Afrique, d'Asie, d'Amérique Latine et du Proche Orient. Actuellement, nos programmes d'Assistance Technique s'étendent aux pays suivants : le Tchad, le Gabon, la Guinée, la Côte d'Ivoire, le Mali, la Maurétanie, le Niger, le Nigéria, le Zaïre (la région la plus importante pour l'ORT), les pays du Conseil de l'Entente, le Chili et l'Iran. Par ailleurs, l'Administration de l'Aide Technique Américaine (USAID) a demandé à l'ORT de créer une nouvelle unité de développement de programme, dont la direction a été confiée à M. Richard Reid, qui est avec nous pour la première fois ici aujourd'hui, qui a pour but d'étudier sur le plan des possibilités des options de programmes d'Assistance Technique des Etats-Unis et d'autres gouvernements, des possibilités d'extension de programmes d'assistance technique dans les différents continents, qui sont assumés par l'ORT.

Et dernier point qui est à cheval entre les programmes traditionnels et l'Assistance Technique, une mission dont revient notre ami Alberstein de Dublin. Vous allez voir pourquoi je le mets en marge de l'Assistance Technique et des programmes de l'ORT - c'est qu'à Dublin, où il y a une petite communauté juive de 4000 âmes, il y a une belle petite école juive méritante et pauvre, et que l'école et la communauté juive de Dublin se sont adressées à l'ORT pour demander qu'on fasse pour eux ce que Wand-Polak fait en Amérique du Sud, ce que d'autres font ailleurs, et pour demander si l'ORT ne pouvait pas les aider à installer un laboratoire de science à l'école secondaire ou primaire juive de Dublin, et alors donner des systèmes de programmes et de programmation éducatifs et modernes. Et alors, fidèle au concept et au schéma de cette assistance technique de l'ORT à l'intérieur des écoles juives, à la suite des recommandations qui nous ont été rapportées par M. Alberstein, vous verrez pour la première fois dans le budget que vous présentera notre Directeur Général tout à l'heure un poste inscrit sous la ligne "Dublin", pour permettre à l'ORT d'organiser des programmes spéciaux de formation préalable d'ordre scientifique dans l'école juive de Dublin.

Voilà, mes amis, quelques têtes de chapitres. Je m'excuse pour ~~xxx~~ tout ce que je n'ai pas dit, mais je vous demande de prendre acte pour tout ce que je vous ai économisé en temps et je pense que maintenant la parole devrait être donnée aux membres du Comité Exécutif pour corriger, compléter ou améliorer mon rapport.

Je vous remercie.

- Haber I should like to thank you, Dr. Halperin, for your comprehensive view of what is happening in the ORT network. Any questions?
- Foighel Complained that members of the Executive Committee only received report on Interim Committee meeting when the Executive Committee opened. Wanted more efficient way of distributing this important document. Raised questions concerning Chairman of Executive Committee's anxiety at ORT's working in such countries as Chile, Colombia and Mexico and Paraguay. Felt this was important, since it touched upon the philosophy of ORT's work. Wanted to have a discussion on this matter.
- Braude Felt the meeting was at a disadvantage in trying to discuss Mr. Daniel Mayer's opinion in his absence. Primarily Mr. Mayer was concerned that ORT might be working in relationship with the Government of Paraguay, and his feelings on this matter were definitive and decisive. ORT had always abided by his political judgement in technical assistance programmes, but the cases above mentioned were purely Jewish programmes. Mrs. Soskin also commented on this matter during the Interim Committee, but Mr. Braude felt that if Prof. Foighel wished to raise this question, it should be done when Mr. Mayer was present, since his was the only point of concern raised.
- Haber Further explained that if ORT was doing Jewish work in a Jewish school for Jewish students, then no matter if the country becomes a dictatorship, ORT would continue to work there until it was thrown out. Cited various examples of how this had happened in the past. Mr. Braude had stated that it was this kind of situation in Paraguay. Mr. Mayer raised the question of Mexico referring to the Resolution on Zionism and Racism. He had raised an understandable, philosophical point of view from his own political persuasion. Mr. Braude answered his concern in that meeting and the discussion was taken no further.
- Foighel Wanted to make it clear that he did not wish to discuss Mr. Mayer's opinion in his absence. He took it that ORT had a different philosophy when dealing with Jewish Schools for Jewish children from its technical assistance philosophy.
- Haber Said the situation was not that crystal clear. During the 1967 war Guinea broke relations with Israel. They dismissed the American Ambassador, the Israeli ambassador and the Israeli teachers in ORT's technical assistance programme had to leave, whereupon the President of Guinea asked them to stay, but the Israeli authorities refused to allow this. ORT found replacement teachers from other countries, since there was a commitment to AID to continue with that programme. He stated clearly that ORT would never be part of an oppressive regime.
- Amar Spoke of the Jewish population of Morocco, which had stabilised for the time being as it had no political problems. Said the Ministry of Education appreciated and encouraged ORT's work. A new women's committee had been formed, the results were promising. The first fund raising campaign had brought in \$60,000 and he felt the efforts would carry on into 1977. He felt the budget would be covered by the

sale of the Ain Sebaa Boys School, if the Committee decided to sell. Reconstruction work at Val d'Anfa could then take place under excellent conditions.

Jarach

Reported that ORT Italy had very serious problems. Firstly, the problem of the refugees in Rome, which included the fear that the Government of Italy might not continue to allow the refugees to stay in Rome. Refugees were now staying 8 to 9 months, and at that moment there were 2,200 cared for by HIAS and 400 who had no social assistance at all. 30 English classes were in operation throughout the day and the biggest problem facing ORT Rome was that of space.

ORT Italy's second problem was that the Italian Jewish community was only small, with 25,000 living in Rome and Milan, but 5,000 in scattered communities in Trieste, Venice, Turin, and Genoa. These small communities had to have programmes for which they did not have the means and ORT had to be the one to carry out such programmes. Mr. Jarach felt that even if the money was not available from World ORT Union to realise this activity, he would find it elsewhere.

Ne'eman

Said that in the rapidly developing world of technology, ORT Israel had to constantly up-date and develop its vocational training programme. He hoped that the World ORT Union would help ORT Israel in this matter.

Melamed

Said ORT France was in expansion, every year bringing in 200 students more. The Lyons school was finished, but other schools lacked space and had to be extended, because sometimes ORT France had to refuse children who came for registration. New methods and special approaches had been created to help children who were not up to ORT standards integrate into the system. All graduates of ORT France had found work on leaving school.

Wunsh

Asked whether the instruction to Russian refugees in Italy was confined to language, or whether any other courses or retraining were undertaken by ORT. He wanted to correct an impression that might have been created by a phrase in the South African Report. The discipline imposed on fund raising there did not come from the Government, but from the Jewish community itself. Secondly, until the present, operational activities in ORT South Africa had been confined to the provision of vocational guidance, and to granting bursaries. Now they were examining introducing technical subjects in the Jewish day schools, which were extremely strong in that country. The Jewish communal bodies have agreed with ORT that technical training in Jewish day schools is a high priority and training programmes in electricity, metalwork, woodwork and industrial art were going to be implemented in Grades 5 and 6, funded by raising funds from sources from which money would not otherwise been available, and therefore World ORT Union will not suffer by this new initiative.

- Gould Returned to the question raised earlier concerning the countries in which technical assistance programmes are operated. Whilst he was in complete agreement with Dr. Haber that ORT should always serve a Jewish community in no matter what country and under no matter what regime, he wondered whether given the recent UN Resolution on Zionism and the general offensive against Israel current in the world today, ORT could continue to be identified with countries which are vigorously and violently in the forefront of this concerted campaign, through its technical assistance programme.
- Wand Polak Spoke of the expansion needed in the Buenos Aires if they were going to be able to serve 1,500 students in the future. ORT was still not in Sao Paulo Brazil, because of negotiation difficulties, and it had now been decided to go by themselves and establish an ORT programme. ORT was also implementing programmes in Jewish day schools in Colombia and Chile in additions to the programmes already running in Venezuela, Argentina and Brazil.
- René Weil. Spoke of the importance of Jewish Education not only in the Diaspora but also in Israel if Jewish identity was to be preserved. He also spoke of the very real appreciation for the work of ORT that existed in Israel.
- He asked that the importance of Jewish Education be underlined by providing for it when establishing the budget.
- Haber Asked Dr. Halperin to recapitulate on his report and the subsequent comments and questions.
- Halpérin Récapitulation. En vérité, mes amis, je crois que je n'ai noté qu'une question. Les autres étaient des compliments d'information, des réponses. La question que j'ai notée, et qui demandait un compliment d'information émanait de notre ami, Basil Wunsh, qui demandait qu'elles étaient la structure et les programmes ou les cours pour réfugiés à Rome. S'il s'agissait uniquement des cours de langues, ou d'autres chose; et bien, la réponse, cher ami Wunsh, pour le moment c'est qu'il s'agit uniquement de cours de langues. Et il s'agit uniquement de cours de langues, essentiellement à raison de la précarité et de l'espace et de la durée, parce qu'à la rigueur, à la limite, en deux mois ou en trois mois on n'a pas perdu son temps si on a organisé des cours accélérés d'anglais, et ça permet au moins aux réfugiés de se sentir un peu moins perdu dans la préparation de leur immigration, mais il y a des limites que l'ORT ne pourra pas dépasser, et si on pense que les réfugiés risquent de partir dans les semaines qui viennent, on ne peut pas faire

à peine sérieusement le programme de réadaptation professionnelle. Néanmoins, avec nos amis de Rome, toujours dans l'espérance de pouvoir faire mieux, ce programme de transit à Rome, dès le moment où ces réfugiés se trouvent à Rome, et nous le savons maintenant pour 8 mois, ou 10 mois, il y a certains cours professionnels, ou de réadaptation professionnelle qui pourraient être mis en place. Et notre Département des Opérations, en même temps que l'ORT à Rome, s'emploie maintenant à grouper une solution au moins partielle, à ce problème pour ajouter une dimension technique et professionnelle, au programme de l'ORT. Je retiens la demande de notre ami, René Weil, de faire en sorte et je le dis aussi que les programmes d'Education juive loin d'être considérés comme terminés doivent partir d'un nouveau tremplin aussi bien en Israël que dans la Diaspora. Je crois que nous y allons nous y employer déjà la prochaine session du Comité Exécutif. A Nathan Gould je voudrais dire que je suis personnellement content qu'à la suite du Professeur Foighel, il ait repris le problème des programmes de l'Assistance Technique de l'ORT, et à la lumière de événements scandaleux aux Nations Unies.

Seulement je crois que lui-même ayant posé ce problème nous donnera acte que ce n'est pas le thème pour une discussion improvisée au sein du Comité Exécutif. La vérité est que la plus grande vigilance s'impose, mais que cette vigilance est déjà inscrite dans les premières résolutions de l'ORT concernant l'Assistance Technique, dès le Congrès de Londres en 1960, et deuxièmement, il faut faire attention au danger de précipiter encore l'isolement à la fois d'Israël, et l'isolement de certains pays d'Afrique ou d'Asie, qui sont entraînés malgré eux dans des situations telles que celles que nous avons vues à New York et qui en fait ne demande qu'une chose, c'est de pouvoir retrouver le camp le meilleur. Je crois que le moment n'est pas venu. Ce serait déplacé de ma part d'ouvrir ici, un débat idéologique qui n'en ait pas un, mais je crois que Nathan Gould a eu raison de tirer une sonnette d'alarme, et que les uns et les autres au sein du Comité Exécutif, au sein de la Direction Générale, nous ne devrions pas négliger cette problématique mais pour arriver probablement à la conclusion qu'à la demande même et dans l'intérêt de l'Etat d'Israël, tout ce qui pourrait être fait par un organisme comme l'ORT - un organisme non-politique, alors que le drapeau d'Israël momentanément ne peut pas flotter partout - devrait être entrepris pour éviter l'asphyxie juive ou l'asphyxie d'Israël.

Haber Introduced David Young to give report on Organisation and Fund Raising Committee meeting.

Young Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, yesterday, we spent the day in this room with our usual February meeting of the Organisation and Fund Raising Committee. And it was notable this time that we had with us representatives of 16 different fund raising organisations from 14 different countries. We had for the first time Mrs. Senouf who was representing Morocco and Mr. Velleman who was representing the Netherlands. And it has been for us a most satisfactory trend that at each meeting we have more and more representatives and I hope most sincerely that as the years go by we gradually bring into these meetings representatives and active workers who are fund raising

throughout the world. We have heard a lot this morning about ideology. Our ideology would be represented in one word, Tachles. Because when it comes to fund raising, only work really counts. We, in the Committee, have problems to which I have referred in the past, problems that we do not directly raise money. Our purpose is to serve to co-ordinate our activities and to engender a sense of co-operation. And this is beginning to work very well.

Since we last met, not as a result of our Committee, but Paul Bernick spent a very successful visit to South Africa and his presence there helped fund raising very much. Basil Wunsh went to New York at the invitation of the American Men for their Annual Convention and experienced as I think I did the year before, the very remarkable activity, one which will, I think, help considerably both the Americans and the South Africans. In our own country, we have started visiting the French. We are divided by the channel and we are divided by a language, but at long last we are beginning to overcome the problem and for us it has been the opportunity of seeing ORT at work close to home. A number of our new key workers went to see the schools. We have enjoyed French hospitality and we shall impose upon them a great deal in the future.

Now for our meeting. Murray Sklar reported on his visit in the USA - a very considerable work and help which I think he gave both in the USA and Canada. We hope that following the resolution of the last Executive, he will be visiting South America in May. Our real function in the February meeting is to look back on the results of 1975 and after lunch to look forward to 1976. And when we look and see what we actually did last year, we can feel that very dangerous feeling for fund raisers, a certain degree of self-satisfaction. Because when we look at the total of the budget against the budget of 9.8 million, we actually raised 10.4 million.

Now there are a number of reasons for this, one which I am very conscious of that one of the few countries which fell below its budget target, was my own. Nevertheless when we looked in detail and we saw the American women. I also in November went to their Convention, and still have not yet got over the sense of shock at being thrown out at 4.00 in the morning of hotel rooms because they were still caucusing. But their results again showed a very satisfactory and substantial increase and they already have an increase of 7,000 members over last year. The American ORT Federation, who are in the middle of a 4-year plan designed to raise their membership from 18 to 26 thousand, carry on on target and showed a very satisfactory and substantial increase in fund raising. Because I look at fund raising not only in the amounts raised by donations and membership. But also by looking at the amounts raised by applying to government programmes and indeed in many ways the most satisfactory way to raise funds is to do it from governments, because it costs us anyway. When we look at Canada, which showed a remarkable increase over last year again this is a result of steady increase as far as the Canadian Ladies are concerned, but they showed a 30% increase in membership and although we have no representative from the men, Lyone Heppner could not be with us, nevertheless their result still gives us satisfaction.

And when we look at some of the smaller countries, Denmark where we had a substantial contribution from the Danida scholarships and in Germany where not only did we receive an increase in fund raising, but again received substantial contributions from government, we realised how important this particular activity is to us in our work.

It is difficult for me to say too much about Great Britain. To say that it is not a secret that we are suffering under some economic difficulties, but that we are resolved to do better next year. That seems to be the resolution not only of ORT but of the British government. I hope that we will be more successful.

We were fortunate again in having representation from Holland. And once again we received substantial sums and even greater promises for next year, from government sources.

South Africa. Basil Wunsh we were very happy to see with us this time, South Africa makes progress on all fronts, and their increase this year was so substantial that it remained a source of satisfaction and pride to all of us. And so we looked at Switzerland from which we again received steady contributions. Switzerland, from which we had a pessimistic report at our July meeting. Jacqueline Maus was able to surprise us all and come back and she is really responsible for a remarkable feat, because at the time of the war they lost an entire campaign, and they did not let their budget go down and they have now made up the deficit. This is really a truly remarkable result.

Then we turned to look at the operating countries and here again it is difficult because of our budget which remains a mystery. I think there are some very strong Talmudic influences at work in our budget because it is capable of so many interpretations, that it is very difficult for us to exactly understand it. And it is, therefore, very difficult for us to disinter the fund raising activities from the operational countries. But in France it goes from strength to strength, and here again is another example of the co-operation our committee is engendering. We all know and not many of us understand too well the Taxe d'Apprentissage. As a result of our activities, Rabbi Judah Cahn is engaged in a campaign in going to the multi-national companies in the USA and over the period of the next six months seeing what can be done to direct all those companies with operations in France to move the tax in our direction. This is something which I think should be capable of being expanded by all of us who live in countries where there are industrial concerns which operate in France. I hope that this is another area of co-operation which can be expanded.

In England we have great sympathy with Italy because we know exactly what it is like. Italy also carried on in great difficulties for fund raising.

So we looked at the results for 1975 and did not feel too dissatisfied.

After lunch we showed a film and now I am rather sorry that we only showed it to members of our Committee. A film that was prepared by our colleagues in France and which was shown on French television. It was a film that demonstrated the work of the schools in France and we have now decided to make this film available with sub-titles to be used by countries throughout the world. This was a new departure for us which we would like to follow at the next Executive. And the next film which we will show, perhaps not only to the members of our committee but generally. We might take this as an opportunity to show each other some of the best audio-visual work we are doing, and seeing if we cannot share it in some way.

After the film we continued the discussion which we had started last time with Mr. Bellicha of France and we all participated. We showed that we really find great difficulty in agreeing on what is membership and we had great difficulty in agreeing on how to promote membership, but it is a subject which only benefits from continual discussion because by the constant reiteration of the advantages of membership I hope that all of us will gradually institute membership campaigns and build up the broad base of support without which this organisation cannot thrive. And I say this in the full knowledge that we are one of the worst examples - the United Kingdom.

We then looked at the future: 1976. And I think you will see in the budget papers you have with you the 1976 income proposals. Income proposals which are remarkable in themselves. The Women's American ORT budgeting to exceed 3 million dollars for the first time - a really notable achievement. American ORT Federation 786,000 dollars. I think that the figures are now rising up in line with our budget. We have in fact only two variations from these - both happily an increase: The representative from the Netherlands promised a 1000% increase in its membership - unfortunately it only amounts to 4,500 dollars but it's nice figure - 1000%. And once again we were most pleasantly surprised with South Africa and it appears as if we might achieve in 1976 an additional 202,000 dollars. So that we can look for a budgeted increase in budget income of approximately 10.8 million . I think this may give Max Braude a few less headaches but I don't think it will be very long before he finds out how best to spend it.

Finally, we looked at one event which takes place this year which is of great interest to us all and this is the opening of the School of Engineering. We discussed whether or not it would be possible for us to be at the official opening which is on the 14th September. One idea which came up during the course of our meeting and I think it is one which has considerable merit, is that a room should be set aside in the School of Engineering in which there would be audio-visual apparatus to enable visitors to have some idea of the remaining schools in Israel and elsewhere in the world and some idea about the story of ORT, because I suspect that we may have a number of visitors who will go to the School of Engineering and who will not have the time to go to the rest of the network. The official opening takes place on 14th September and we would like if we could for as many of us to be there, not in the form of an Executive, not in

the form of our representatives of our individual countries, but really to make a pilgrimage, an Aliyah, to be there and rededicate our faith in the ideals not only of Israel, but of the school network for which we work.

Haber Asked for questions.

Braude Wanted to correct one or two wrong impressions made by Mr. Young's report. The importance of Government income should be minimised, since whilst it was of importance in operating countries, such income which crossed Borders amounted to less than 3% of the budget.

He also wanted to point out that whilst the results of South Africa were very encouraging, nevertheless the income predicted for 1976 includes income from 1974 and 1975 covering the transfer through the Agency of accrued funds.

Druxerman Wanted to correct Mr. Young in that she was still president of Women's Canadian ORT until October, 1976. She said she would do all in her power to increase Canada's budget to the World ORT Union.

Haber Thanked David Young for his report and for his leadership of the Organisation and Fund Raising Committee.

He then asked for the report of the Technical and Pedagogical Commission from Mr. Bruno Jarach.

La Commission Centrale Technique et Pédagogique s'est réunie le 8 février 1976, de 9 h 30 à 12 h 30 sous la présidence de M. B. Jarach et de 14 h à 17 h 15 sous la présidence de M. P. Aginski.

L'ordre du jour proposé par les deux présidents était le suivant :

1. Adoption du procès-verbal de la réunion du 6 juillet 1975.
2. Les métiers de la mécanique pour les années quatre-vingt et les divers problèmes que leur enseignement soulève dans le réseau scolaire de l'ORT.
 - a) Brève introduction par M. V. Allali, Inspecteur de l'ORT Union
 - b) Exposés par les spécialistes présents
 - c) Brèves interventions des directeurs concernés.
3. Situation présente et les possibilités de développement de l'enseignement dans le domaine des matières plastiques.
 - a) Les techniques employées dans l'industrie et la formation du personnel technique.
Introduction par M. S. Guedj, Adjoint au Chef des Opérations
Exposé par M. J.H. Léopold-Metzger, Président de l'ORT Strasbourg.
 - b) L'état actuel et perspectives d'avenir dans le réseau scolaire de l'ORT.
Bref rapport par M. J. Harmatz, Directeur Général de l'ORT Israël.
4. Rapport sur les activités techniques et pédagogiques du Département des Opérations.
Brève introduction par M. M. Aboudaram, Adjoint au Chef des Opérations.
Très brefs rapports des directeurs des organisations nationales présents:

Point 1 :

Le procès-verbal de la réunion du 6 juillet 1975 a été adopté à l'unanimité.

Point 2 : Les métiers de la mécanique

Afin de gagner du temps au cours de la séance, les documents de travail suivants avaient été distribués à l'avance à tous les participants à la Commission :

- Les métiers de la mécanique pour les années quatre-vingt et les divers problèmes que leur enseignement soulève dans le réseau scolaire de l'ORT, préparé par M. V. Allali, Inspecteur de l'ORT Union.
- Formation dans les métiers de la mécanique pour les années quatre-vingt, préparé par M. H. Bud, Membre de la Commission Centrale Technique et Pédagogique.
- Evolution de certains métiers de la mécanique pour la décennie quatre-vingt, préparé par M. R. Weill, Président de la Commission "Mécanique" de l'ORT France.
- Perspectives de développement de la mécanique dans le réseau de l'ORT Israël, préparé par M. J. Harmatz, Directeur Général de l'ORT Israël.

Les quatre rédacteurs des rapports mentionnés ont pris la parole à tour de rôle pour de très brèves présentations à la suite desquelles un débat animé et de très haute tenue s'est engagé entre toutes les personnes présentes. De ce débat, les idées et propositions générales d'action suivantes sont ressorties :

1. La Commission demande au Département des Opérations de l'ORT Union de coordonner l'étude des perspectives des métiers de la mécanique dans chaque pays d'opérations, étude menée par les Comités Techniques des organisations nationales en consultation avec les industriels.

Les résultats de ces études sont à communiquer aux membres de la Commission qui a décidé de porter le problème des métiers de la mécanique pour la prochaine décennie à l'ordre du jour de séances ultérieures.

2. Afin de permettre aux professionnels de s'adapter aisément à l'évolution des techniques, la formation à l'école doit être suffisamment large et approfondie et comprendre, selon les métiers et les niveaux, des notions d'oléopneumatique, de métrologie, d'automatisation, de commande numérique, d'électricité et d'électronique.
3. Afin d'accroître la motivation des jeunes pour les métiers de la mécanique, il est recommandé :
 - a) de mettre à la disposition de cet enseignement tout le matériel didactique moderne disponible
 - b) de développer et d'employer des films, bandes magnétiques et tout autre matériel audio-visuel susceptible de montrer sous un jour favorable les branches de la mécanique aux futurs candidats. Il serait également bon d'organiser à leur intention des visites d'usines modèles.
 - c) d'élever le niveau des formations offertes en vue de satisfaire les aspirations de la jeunesse pour des postes techniques et de maîtrise.
 - d) pour la même raison, il faudrait, parmi le large éventail des métiers de la mécanique, développer, entre autres, les formations d'outilleur-mouliste, de régleur et de technicien d'entretien et de contrôle avec une large formation de base, ces métiers étant très considérés dans tous les pays industrialisés.
4. Il est également recommandé d'organiser d'une façon systématique des stages de recyclage dans l'industrie pour les enseignants afin de les tenir régulièrement au courant des évolutions de la technique.

Point 3 : L'enseignement dans le domaine des matières plastiques

Pour ce point de l'ordre du jour également, une documentation abondante avait été distribuée à l'avance à tous les participants. Il s'agit de :

- Situation présente et possibilités de développement de l'enseignement dans le domaine des matières plastiques. Les techniques employées dans l'industrie et la formation du personnel technique. Introduction, préparé par M. S. Guedj, Adjoint au Chef des Opérations de l'ORT Union.
- Ce que pourrait être une politique de formation de personnel destiné à l'industrie de la transformation des matières plastiques, préparé par M. J-H- Léopold-Metzger, Président du Comité de l'ORT Strasbourg
- La formation dans le domaine des matières plastiques dans les écoles de l'ORT Israël, préparé par M. J. Harmatz, Directeur Général de l'ORT Israël

Après avoir entendu de brèves introductions de MM. S. Guedj, J-H. Léopold Metzger et J. Harmatz, les participants à la réunion ont entamé une discussion très nourrie à la suite de laquelle la Commission a recommandé ce qui suit :

1. partout où une formation d'outilleur-mouliste existe, d'ajouter autant que possible une orientation en plasturgie .
2. de prévoir des cours complémentaires de courte durée dans le domaine des matières plastiques pour les mécaniciens.
3. à cet effet, et comme première mesure, d'équiper la plupart des sections de mécanique de notre réseau scolaire de modestes laboratoires de transformation des matières plastiques.

4. que chaque organisation nationale procède, dans son pays, à une étude sommaire des besoins qualitatifs en main-d'oeuvre qualifiée de l'industrie de la transformation des matières plastiques.
5. dans un stade ultérieur et vu le coût élevé des équipements industriels modernes dans cette branche, que chaque organisation nationale étudie toutes les possibilités de mettre leurs élèves en contact avec l'équipement moderne, que ce soit en allant vers l'usine ou en obtenant des industriels qu'ils mettent de l'équipement à la disposition de l'école.

Point 4 : Activités techniques et pédagogiques de l'ORT Union

La Commission Centrale Technique et Pédagogique, dont les membres avaient reçu avant la séance des rapports résumant les activités du Département des Opérations de l'ORT Union, de l'ORT France et de l'ORT Israël, a entendu les informations complémentaires présentées oralement par les directeurs des organisations nationales présents et a pu prendre la mesure des efforts déployés et du travail accompli dans le réseau mondial de l'ORT depuis la dernière séance de juillet 1975.

Après un débat enrichissant, la Commission a exprimé sa satisfaction au Département des Opérations et aux organisations nationales ORT pour la qualité des tâches accomplies dans le domaine technique et pédagogique.

L'ordre du jour étant épuisé, la séance a été levée à 17 h.15.

- Haber Thanked Mr. Aginski for the report and asked for comments.
- Sacher Asked if there were any courses on quality control and if in addition there were courses on fuel economy.
- Aginski Replied that in France there were no courses as such but that within mechanics and electronics courses, quality control instruction was given.
- Alberstein The above reply concerning France applies for the rest of the ORT network.
- Haber Suggested that the idea of a fuel economy course should be investigated by the Department of Operations with a view to its implementation.
- Soskin Wanted to be assured that the part of the programme which took care of the lower echelons in the educational scale of ORT's children who so very often became the drop-outs of the school system, was not forgotten in favour of more sophisticated courses.
- Aginski Reiterated that in France, the ORT school graduates did not count one unemployed person.
- Haber Hoped that the Technical and Pedagogical Committee and the Department of Operations would pay special attention to see that ORT students not only had educated hands but also educated minds.
- In the absence of any other questions or comments, Dr. Haber thanked Mr. Aginski and his Commission for their work and for their report.
- He called on Professor I. Foighel to give the report on the work of the By-Laws Committee.
- Foighel As you know the Committee for the By-Laws has for its task, it is obvious, to create by-laws for this organisation. This, of course, is something which might raise some questions. We have here an organisation, which is nearly one hundred years old, and we never had by-laws before. Why do we have by-laws now? to regulate the work of the organ, the officers, and to regulate the decision-making. It goes together with a question which is often put, as to whether the law is regulating life, or if the law is only a reflection of life. Lawyers very seldom go into a debate on this question for obvious reasons, because the question is not very important.
- What is important however is that it might be necessary for an organisation like this to have a set of rules which can act as guidelines and also could solve some problems if they may occur. But there is something much more important. By creating a body of by-laws, and that is by dealing with the laws, our attention is drawn to some facts of great importance, not only for the day-to-day work of our organisation but also for the principle which rules our organisation. In our

meetings we have so far gone through nearly the whole draft of our by-laws. But we stopped yesterday, at a question which we would invite you to take part in. That is the important relationship between the World ORT Union and the membership organisations. We have a tradition for this relationship here in the organisation, but the question is whether this is a good tradition, whether we should change this tradition, or whether we should at least try to clarify what is this relationship.

We have two trends in the world for the time being. One is a trend which shows that decisions should be made on the local level more than on the central level. This is a political trend which goes through all democratic countries. But then we have another trend, a trend which goes towards more effectiveness.

The question is whether this organisation can be more effective either by more centralisation or by more localisation, if I may use this expression. Now we have to clarify this principle, because in clarifying this principle we might find an answer to lots of important questions. For example who is responsible for the functioning of the programme in different countries - is it the World ORT Union, or is the local organisation? Who is responsible for funds? Who can control the effectiveness of a programme? What is the position of the World ORT Union and the World ORT Union's administration towards the local directors. Who elects them? Who gives them directives and who controls them?

I think it is important to our work in our commission, that we can have a full discussion of this problem of the relationship between the membership organisations and the World ORT Union. We will, from our Committee, try to prepare some questions which we can discuss and we hope that we can distribute them to all members of the Executive Committee so that we can have a useful discussion next time and try to clarify all the problems which will come to our mind as soon as we sit down to try to think them through.

Haber Stressed the importance of Professor Foighel's remarks saying that this area of the autonomy of the national organisations had never formally been faced. He stated that this would be an agenda item for the next Executive Committee.

He asked for questions on Professor Foighel's report.

Soskin Wanted to be absolutely certain that Executive Committee members received the questions before the meeting, so that they could have a chance to discuss them in their own countries for a representative view at the actual meeting.

Haber Welcomed this suggestion and asked that it be assured that this should happen.

Creeger Said that the Charity Commissioners in Great Britain asked just this question of British ORT and it was, therefore, also a legal question.

Haber. Said this added new dimension and that the problem was much more serious when it came to an operating country.

He thanked Professor Foighel and his Committee for their work and report and turned to Item 5 on the Agenda which was the Financial Report for 1975.

Braude The agenda item is improperly stated. It is not the financial report for 1975, it is the document called provisional statement of income and expenditure. There is a distinction. If you find it, I think we can study the recapitulation, and actually see what took place. Our income was in excess of what we had expected in the budget and our expenditure was practically the same as what was in the budget, the result of which is shown on the document as a surplus for the year.

But, in fact, the comment I made before about South Africa applies to this report as well. If one subtracts the prior year's income from the amount of income listed as current, you arrive at a deficit of \$176,000 for the year's operation which is quite close to the \$199,000 predicted. As I reviewed the document myself, as you probably have, you will find that there are very few variances between budget or expenditure and budget for income and the actual figures, so I think I would be prepared to answer any questions you may have, but there is little to comment about at this point.

Haber Asked participants to study recapitulation page and then asked for questions.

Wunsh Wondered whether revenue items which cover the technical assistance could be identified.

Braude. The revenue item is listed as item d on page 1 under the American ORT Federation. This is for the last time, because that is an incorrect designation of the total source of funds. That comes from an historic continuity where originally all technical assistance funds came from the U.S. Government. In the budget you will find that that has changed.

Haber Asked if there were any other questions.

Meeting adjourned for lunch.

Haber Reopened meeting and asked Mr. Braude to review budget.

Braude I suppose ladies and gentlemen it would be typically Jewish to suggest that we start discussing the budget on page 2 instead of on the first page, because the recapitulation, I presume, is better at the end of a discussion than before it. I have very few general remarks to make about this budget. I shall only view its changes when they occur and try to explain them, otherwise I would get into a review of Dr. Halperin's activities reports and into the other comments which have been made from the floor by representatives of national organisations.

So if you turn to page 2, which I now discover is page 1, the heading called "Expenditure Budget, 1976" that's where I'll begin. The first thing, the alphabet sometimes gets you into problems, and the first two countries listed are Argentina and Brazil, and I want to repeat what I said to the Interim Committee. These figures are not taken out of the hat, but are completely undependable. How can I put it to you? If the budget of Argentina was submitted everyday, it would change because of fluctuations within an hour or two of 10 to 20% in rates of exchange. Its not meaningless - we know that the inflation and rates of exchange go pretty closely together particularly in South America - but whether the increase in costs exceeds the daily devaluation is hard to establish and a long-term trend is pretty hard to establish as well.

Therefore, even our 1975 subvention which we have set here at 90,000, might have been high or low. We will only know that when we find out what the December financial report indicates as the position. And our guess for 1976 is simply a reflection of a larger programme than there was in 1975 and that's why we make a \$20,000 increase.

In Brazil, the large increase is related to an overlap of a director who will be leaving in about 6 months and a new one who has already reported, which accounts for some of that increased expenditure.

The Central ORT Institute figure is pretty much the same as last year, in the fact the 1976 budget figure is the same as the one we originally had for last year and it only reflects slight differences in the fluctuations, in the rates of exchange for the Swiss franc.

We come to Chile. A new programme undertaken in the Jewish Day School of Santiago de Chile in which we are spending \$15,000 in 1976 and loaning \$15,000 which is not reflected here to the Community of Chile which has guaranteed by individual promissory notes so that the initial capital expenditure of \$30,000 can be made.

The same is practically true about Colombia, except that there we refer to two cities, Bogota and Cali.

Then you have a new item in the budget again. Not new to some of you - it was there many years ago, but since the recognition by the sephardic Chief Rabbi of the Jewishness of Falashas, and the statement by the Jewish Agency that they are covered by the Law of Return, it should have been a Government statement, but it was an Agency Statement, the Jewish organisations who are involved in welfare relief and education will probably be expending in Ethiopia instead of \$20,000 or \$30,000 which was the annual expenditure, several hundred thousand dollars under an enlarged programme of education, agricultural development and health. I have budgeted for a study as to what role we have to play within the programme, which is now outlined by a very competent man - I think for the first time a very competent man who had gone there resident to develop a programme. It's a man by the name of Gershon Levy, a veteran of the land resettlement branches of the Jewish Agency, also a U.N. agricultural expert with a vast experience in Ethiopia and Burma and he has come up with not only a solid health programme, a strengthening of the educational programme, but he has also found 12 more villages of Falahsas than

anybody every talked about. He is proposing an agricultural development programme which requires such very advanced things as buying one hundred oxen, so that instead of using your wife to plough, you might have a more effective instrument with four feet. More of that sort of thing is in the programme and we shall have to study and see which part of the total programme is ours.

The French budget has in it a subvention of about 10% more than the year before with certain earmarked funds. These numbers are very simple, because they combine two things. The \$309,000 represents continuing payments by the WAO for the Lyon building already finished. It also includes some \$90.9 which is a grant from a Swiss Foundation towards the construction of a Torah Melacha school in Toulouse.

The India figure is the same as last year. Here you see a government grant. A government grant in this case which is the amount reserved for machinery and equipment and the reconstruction of the ground floor of the girl's school.

In Iran you see what looks like an unmet need of \$70,000 with a need expressed or required of about \$400,000 with our providing \$325,000, which represents the difference between the cash on hand at the end of the year and the needs for the current calendar year, which brings me to only one qualification which I insist I must make. Never make the mistake of believing that the column "Unmet requested subventions" is actually unmet needs. That is what happened specifically in the Iranian situation - the \$70,000 is there. In fact \$75,000 is there. But to balance out the sheet and make the totals come out right, the subvention request is unmet because it was met the year before. There is a special grant from the Dutch Government through NOVIB. Are there any questions?

Wunsh

Asked how many people were effected by the Ethiopian projects and what was the total Falasha population according to estimates.

Secondly, he wanted a little elaboration on the question of unmet subventions, since he did not understand the explanation.

Braude

I am not at all sure about the number of Falashas in Ethiopia. I told you some 12 more villages have been discovered, so statistical reporting has changed. I could be entirely wrong but I think it is over 25,000. But I could be wrong, as could the source of any statistical information. The survey is being carried out by a friend of Joseph Harmatz and he has requested a budget of £sterling 157,000 for a programme which he envisages for the year 1976/77. There is no fiscal clarification as yet.

Of that amount, the educational portion is approximately 40% the health proportion which consists of courses for dressers, sanitarians, digging wells to make certain of pure water, establishing clinics, where the ill can come for ambulatory care, is another 40% and a figure to the best of my recollection of about £sterling 20,000, comes under three categories.

One is agricultural improvement, which includes oxen, fertiliser and seeds: the second is homecrafts and industries, where I think there is an amount of about £7,000 sterling, and the third element is a flour mill, and the fourth is crafts and trade training.

It is in that category that we have to decide whether we have a reconstruction role or only a training role, or whatever portion we will pick up. We cannot, I think, without studying it on the spot, make any decision. In consequence I have merely put in a round figure of \$5,000 to cover the study and any immediate things we decide to do before a June 20th Executive.

- Bernick Mentioned the disagreement over whether the Falashas should be helped on the spot or transported to Israel. The American Falasha Committee was for the Israel solution and the British for the Ethiopian one. The ORT project seemed to involve working in Ethiopia itself.
- Braude The British Welfare Committee which consists of about 4 or 5 agencies, the moving spirit of which is David Kessler of the Jewish Chronicle, with support coming from the Jewish Colonisation Association and the JDC which intends to spend about \$150,000 there this year, the tendency seems to be that whatever one does in Ethiopia will not be lost if migration takes place, but you will have healthier people. The major agencies are concentrating on expenditure in Ethiopia and not deciding to forget about it for three years until an immigration policy becomes clear and effective. To the best of my knowledge the agency policy did not consider Ethiopia a priority land for the sorts of steps that have been taken in the past directly and effectively in emergency areas to evacuate a people. If the country is not in that category, one cannot expect under the current political situation that there will be any vast movement or 10% or 5% movement in the next two years. But again all we have reserved to date is figures to allow for a study.
- Young Still found explanation of unmet needs subvention a little difficult to follow.
- Braude I am sorry - it is an arithmetic problem. It is a very simple one, especially for a banker. If you subtract 4531 from 8482 you will not arrive at 325. You will arrive 3951. Therefore the subvention is 70,100 dollars less than the amount required to balance the budget according to the presentation. Our allocation of 325 is based upon our knowledge of the availability at the end of the year of 75,000 dollars. excess of income over expenditure for prior years in Iran. Is that clear?
- Gould Asked if that applied to other unmet needs.
- Braude No, it is different in every place. For example, an unmet need of 41,000 to the Institute, that is not an unmet need, it is an unmet request. Unmet request, because we in the Central Office to the best of our calculation know that there are certain incomes which are bound to derive from certain services which the Institute will provide to the Technical Assistance Department which will give them the income to balance the budget, So there we think we have budgeted to the dollar, in our knowledge of income not taken into account by a local organisation when it makes its calculations. The budgeting process, Nathan, is a fairly thorough one. If, for example, a country puts into its budget, as Morocco did, 10,000 dollars more - that's social assistance from the

Women's American ORT - and we know that is wrong, we have to increase the subvention on the other side. If on the contrary, they have neglected to include it at all, you get not an unmet need, but an unmet request for subvention for which we know that there is an answer. That does not apply at the moment to France, although in the case of France, it is not an unreasonable expectation that some balance can be arrived, sometimes you don't meet a subvention request in the hope of encouraging the local organisation to do a little bit more if you think they can do a little more. But I must make this clear to the entire board, that we have for years always been aware of our responsibility for underwriting a programme. That is to say if the situation gets bad or unbearable or if a deficit occurs which we did not foresee because of miscalculation, the ORT Union in prior year grants will make it up. I can give you an example of that which my staff can verify. For 15 years we have under budgeted Morocco on the assumption that steady immigration from Morocco would reduce the operational costs, We have been wrong, there has been steady immigration, but increased costs have more than balanced the steady immigration. Thus for example this year, we made various adjustments to give Morocco for prior years some \$65,000 to erase its deficit, and its starts of 1 January 1976 with a clear bill of health. We do not in countries where there is no evidence of the ability to meet by further income any of these problems of ongoing deficits which are to some degree an encouragement to fund raising and effort, where that we consider to be unreasonable, we come forth at the end of the year with an adjustment of subvention.

India the same as last year.

Iran I have explained.

Now you have got Ireland. That's a sort of sad and funny one. Strange because it comes to us through such a highly personal source. The Jewish Community of Ireland heard of ORT's programme around the world and went to the son of the former Chief Rabbi, General Herzog and said, Can't you help us. And so we entered into discussions of ways to help this day school, which is not unique - I think it is one of the problems which is broad spread throughout the Diaspora, the weak Jewish Day school. We have a firm feeling that Jews send their children to the best schools they can send them to, whether they are run by the Jesuits, or by somebody sent from Bnei Brak. The tendency is to send them to the best schools. We, therefore, have felt that if Jewish identity can be best preserved and Jewish conscienceness best preserved in the day schools, we had a primary role to improve the quality of the day school, thereby attracting the children and hence to expose them not only to a more modern approach in education, in general with a more comprehensive view, some kind of a technical orientation to be added. If we could improve the quality of such Jewish day schools, we should be doing a magnificent service for the continuity of Jewry.

That has been best expressed in South America, but will be further expressed in South Africa and now comes the Irish programme.

The Irish programme the visit of David Alberstein to Dublin reminded me of a story which used to be told by a member of this Executive Committee named Abel Shaban. Abel Shaban would describe the poverty in Lithuania in the following manner. Two Jews are standing outside the lit window of a wealthy Jew who is busy eating a herring and potatoes. And one says, that herring must be worth at least a rouble. "Ich soll es vermaeden mehr was kostet" I should be worth as much more than one rouble than this herring cost. David tells me that he came in and asked the teachers what their immediate needs were and they came up with a magnificent list, teachers and all faculties of something like £600 sterling. And that when he went further and asked them what they could dream of, they got up to about £1500 sterling. Audio-visual aids, training aids, equipment, running costs. Well, strange as it may seem, we want to increase their appetites, for modern education and in consequence have allotted the simple sum of \$5,000 or \$10,000 for which we currently know that their dreams extend to about \$5,000. But we hope after taking the teachers to a modern educational exhibition, DIDACTA that they might find more things that they can use to improve the quality of their very small Jewish Day School in Dublin which was not founded by Rabbi Herzog, but by his successor Rabbi Jacobowitz the Chief Rabbi of the Empire. It is an interesting project and I hope we will be able to spend the money.

Israel. Since November we have increased the subvention amount to Israel by \$300,000. You recall the long discussion which I had with Mr. Steinberg in the Interim Committee and our argument about his three-quarters of a year budget. Or isn't it because of a change in fiscal year. And he convinced me that we must accept their fiscal year budget which runs from 1st September to this August, 1976 as their annual budget. The figures which you have here are accurate for that period and the amount missing with this increase of \$300,000 still leaves a gap of one million, four hundred and thirty thousand which I remind you is not more than 5% or 6% of their total budget. Here again, we shall re-examine, although I must admit that we must re-examine with some confusion because we now have benefited from a very modernised, from a very expensive computerised system which I still have not learnt to understand. I am sure ORT Israel does understand, at least they are in a better position to ask questions than we are, but I can't read it at the moment. Hopefully by the end of their fiscal year I shall be able to understand what these machine records are producing and we can analyse together what exactly the situation is.

The fiscal situation of ORT Israel is not quite as drastic as it would have appeared a year and a half ago. They, nevertheless, still have a sizeable deficit, but it is considerably lower than the one we discussed in December, 1975.

The next item for 1976 is Italy into which we did get some tangential discussion this morning. There is a difference of opinion which has not yet been clarified between my office and the leadership of ORT Italy and it goes way back to the discussions in the year 1973. We are still not convinced of the continuation of the mixed programme with the Regione, that it is not a costly investiture. But that cannot be clarified at this meeting. It will require a lot of close co-operative work between our offices and ORT Italy.

On the other hand, the second item of help to Russians includes something which was not mentioned this morning. The \$75,000 which you see for the first time as an item for expenditure for Russian migrants includes \$35,000 which I think we will require for the establishment of a vocational testing service. We have operated vocational testing services many, many years ago in Austria and Germany, but it appears it is an almost essential thing to expedite the emigration from Italy of migrants to the United States and Canada, one must establish clearly what people are, and they are not always what they say they are, because terminology is different. There is the classic example of petroleum engineer, which is one thing in the United States and it is not a filling station operator. We have found doctors in our medical classes - we don't teach medicine, but we teach English to doctors who are potential migrants and we use an American doctor who says, it makes no difference about language, but if you can't recognise measles, I wonder whether you are a doctor.

On the other hand, the reverse might also be true. Somebody might be much more highly skilled than the Russian label indicates. So we will be opening up a vocational testing service. The balance of the funds, I think, is to increase our capacity, not it is not to increase our capacity, it is to increase the cost of an expanded programme.

We have a waiting list of approximate 200 people whom we cannot admit to language training because of a lack of capacity. \$40,000 will not meet the capacity problem, but it will be the cost of increasing our registration capacity or our teaching capacity from 750 to a thousand at one time. That is why that figure is there.

The next item is a hopeful one - Lebanon. Our expenditure in 1975 was for the liquidation of the existing programme in a school of the Alliance in the city of Beirut. The 6,000 is a figure which Mr. Alberstein suggests as enabling us to provide scholarships for such Lebanese students who can go to some training school somewhere else to enable them to continue with their studies. The provision is for 12 scholarships.

The Mexican figures raise a very interesting question. And we got a very lovely letter, which I am sure Mr. Young would agree was completely confusing, which quoted about 17 numbers until we could finally deduce what Mexican Women's ORT was telling us. They were saying: You budgeted us \$40,000. We spent \$11,800 on the new school. We, therefore, only sent you \$28,000. Therefore, Mexican Women's ORT is meeting local expenditure and, therefore, not providing the former \$40,000 a year which they provided to World ORT Union before the local programme commenced.

So on the income side you will find Mexican Women's ORT not budgeted at \$40,000 - but at something like \$25,000 with \$15,000 expended by the ORT Union in Mexico, which means that we expect a net income of \$10,000, since we will credit them with their expenditure locally.

The Moroccan figure is a very accurate one based upon today's calculation that a very beneficial rate of exchange which Mr. Amar was able to work out with the Prime Minister's office and the Ministry of Finance. In

fact this figure would increase by at least 35% if it was not for reaching a permission from the Government to buy investment funds to use for our regular programme. The budgetary figure is based upon the continuation of that license privilege for the next school year. Although our actual licence will expire in June or July for the last school year, if that permission is not continued then the subvention will have to be increased by approximately \$75,000 to \$100,000.

Next, the Bramson Trade School is the same budget as the year before, but the expenditure is the same as for 1975.

South American office is the same as the year before.

In Uruguay we are going to have to go through a complete change of programme and we will also have to make some capital expenditure in connection with grants for that capital expenditure earmarked by the German government. So we must increase the subvention in order to expend the funds which have been earmarked for that purpose.

Venezuela is almost the same.

And then if you turn the page you get to the functional expenditure.

Cadre retraining is about the same. Instructors refresher training about the same. Pedagogical development and research about the same. If you see slight changes in these figures, these are Mr. Levy's calculations of seniority, etc. These are all based on line by line calculation. Social Assistance is in and out. There is an increase of \$3,000 over last year. Most comes from Women's American ORT. I think the breakdown is WAO. South African Women's ORT and Swiss Women's ORT to reach the total but the bulk is WAO.

Central Operation looks like a large increase of \$100,000, but you will find the details of that. Perhaps you will join me on page 3.

Though we have made no provision for increasing salaries because of the cost of living index in 1976, we cannot stop the increased costs of utilities, rental costs and other things over which we have no control. Many reflect increased travel costs, which as you know have gone up tremendously in recent years, fares, reports and statistics, information conferences. It is simply based upon increased hotel rents,

We have a new item of \$10,000 which the Control Commission asked us to budget for especially, to provide for any travel or studies which they think indicated in the course of the next year. And also I suppose to show that they do exist as an operating body within the organs of the ORT Union.

Subsidies and contributions, not much change. Jubilee Fund, I think we have been short-changing the Jubilee fund, which is supposed to be a percentage of central expenditure and that is more accurate.

But we have increased the fund raising budget as requested by Mr. Young last year to provide for increased services. It is not so much a question of if needed, as it is a question of, can you find the people and the proper people for this additional expenditure.

The administration figures again, it is calculated line by line, telephones utilities, seniority, etc.

Pension and audits are calculated to the dollar. And that I think summarises the total expenditure which reaches the grand figure of \$10,989,000. roughly \$500,000 more than the year before of which \$300,000 is in Israel, \$100,000 in France and \$100,000 in Italy. It is over-simplified, there are plusses and minuses, but that is roughly where the increases lie. I think this is a good time to find out if there are any question about expenditure, before we go on to income.

Bernick Wanted to point out that in Israel there was the Nehemiah Cohen Scholarship Fund, which did not represent a gain for Israel of \$200,000 but which was an endowment from which Israel will get the earning in the coming year.

Wunsh Said he understood unmet subventions as follows: they could be broken into three categories, a) where need was met from previous year's resources, b) where, because no income was budgeted, expenditure would simply have to be cut and c) where there were no precise plans for expenditure, but it was hoped that local funds would be available to meet any eventual outgoings.

He also asked for an estimate of the present Jewish population in the Lebanon and whether there were any restrictions on their right to move.

Concerning the increase of \$350,000 for fund raising and organisation, he wanted some idea of how the money was going to be spent.

Braude. Well, I think there is just a slight amendment on Basil's interpretation of the three types of unmet needs. There is the one which, as I say, is a request which ignores the existence of funds there which can be used. The second is one that incorrectly estimates known local income. In other words we are aware and they are not of additional income that they will receive locally. And the third kind is where we accept the expenditure budget as being correct, sometimes assume that the expenditure budget has too many reserves in it or increases and other times where we assume that the capacity predicted for local fund raising is below the actual capacity. There is always a tendency in anybody making a budget to increase his income and reduce his expenditure. No, the reverse - to increase his expenditure, but to take a pessimistic view of his income. Then I suppose there is a fourth category, where we know the need is there and we know perhaps that the need can go way beyond the amount budgeted for, but where no consideration has been taken for the moment to the problem.

For example, you heard Mr. Wand Polak say that he wants to take his school from 1000 to 1500 students. He wants to start building now so that in two years it can be 1500 students. That has not been budgeted, there are no figures for it. And in fact it is something for which

he cannot budget yet. Is the land behind available? Can he buy it and for what cost? So there are unmet needs beyond what is here. Then you have the further knowledge:ORT Israel has at this point relatively unlimited potential for expansion if the funds are available, but based upon the existing known programme and the things planned, this is the amount of unmet subvention we feel here that we can risk. I don't know how I can defend this policy, except to tell you that our day school programme in the last twenty-five years has increased tenfold, and that every year, as you go along, you see this expensive day school programme, because our adult courses are not only not very expensive, but you usually get paid in full for them by some government body or somebody else under unemployment of permanent education programmes. The day school programmes, following this system of budgeting, have not suffered. That does not mean that instead of increasing ten fold, we might not have increased fifteenfold, but in effect we have made good progress.

- Wunsh Said that fund raisers trying to convey the extent of financial needs to their supporters, needed an accurate deficit figure. One deficit figure was \$321,000, but if unmet subvention were added quite a different figure was arrived at.
- Braude My best educated guess of what one really should have is not \$180,000 plus \$300,000 but probably \$1,400,000. As for the Lebanon, Mr. Alberstein is our Lebanese expert.
- Alberstein Spoke about the Lebanese situation as at 8th February, 1976.
- Braude (First words not clear) the total amount represents salaries of fund raisers which are paid by the World ORT Union and any of our own fund raising expenses. There are about 40 people who are on the payrolls in different parts of the world for various and sundry reasons. There are some countries where the law about the relationship of administrative expenditure to total are to our mind unrealistic. There are areas where we are just starting to develop fund raising, where you have to make your expenditure for several years, before it could be absorbed by a national organisation without appearing an exorbitant proportion. Thus, for example, the reason for increasing the budget is to allow space for one more man or to pick up two people engaged in two different countries to expand the fund raising potential of those countries and carried on the World ORT Union's central payroll, not to create local problems, and with the full knowledge of the national committee, by request and by agreement.
- Ne'eman Asked that if there were any additional income available at the end of the year, that Israel should have first priority for a higher subvention.

He also asked if the functional budget included capital outlay, and if not was capital outlay separately budgeted or not.

Braude The capital outlay of the World ORT Union is relatively minor and it is under Item 4 on page 2, called office installation and equipment. New adding machines, etc. With respect to encumbrance on future income to some degree we have already discounted that, because in the November meeting my understanding with Mr. Steinberg was that a great deal would depend on how much more money we got out of the JDC. We got \$200,000 more and gave ORT Israel \$300,000 more. So I say to some degree the previous encumbrance has been partially met, but if that is the wish of the committee and if our income increases, we shall again, when we really know the picture of ORT Israel requirements, re-examine it. Subject to two re-examinations in June and November, 1976.

Haber Any other questions? Now we turn to income page 4.

Braude One page 4 you have the income receipts. You have the remarkable, I think remarkable, continuing growth of the WAO under extremely trying circumstances and I would strongly recommend to all of you reading that part of the WAO report which talks about the problems which an organisation like the WAO faces in economic crisis which were completely enlightening. I never thought that a young membership could be a disadvantage in crisis, and discovered that it was. There are all sorts of comments in that section which makes the accomplishment despite the crisis even more remarkable. I make no mention of the JDC/ORT agreement. I think we were relatively optimistic when we went into negotiations and we were nevertheless surprised that we got a firm figure immediately, that we got an increase immediately with the opportunity open to us to come back again. What had happened in previous years was "no" for the time being, but come back again.

AOF membership we had budgeted for about 15% increase which I think was a surprise to Mr. Bernick when he arrived here.

The development programme unit is, as you know, an American Government grant to strengthen the development of our technical assistance services. The Jerusalem Engineering school under the AOF is budgeted for an amount, which I think is wrong, but as that is an in and out matter, that is, we put into the budget exactly as much as we receive, whether it is budgeted or not, is at the moment of relatively no importance except for the cash position. I think you should know that as of this date we have advanced close to \$900,000 above income towards the expenditure of the Jerusalem building and it would appear to us that we will get into a very serious financing problem during the year 1976 which is as yet only predictable in those terms but not in amounts. I would expect that it should be somewhere in the area of 2 million dollars more than actual income which will have to be found if we are to have a dedication on September 14 without having someone lean on the building before we walk in.

Machinery is earmarked as in and out. The Nehemiah Cohen Scholarship fund will probably receive some money in 1976, but as Mr. Bernick called your attention, that is an endowment fund, the interest of which is to be applied to scholarships for students, priority to the Jerusalem Engineering School, priority to Sephardic students, but really open to anybody, governed by a Board selected by the donor together with Israeli ORT.

Australian income is based on past experience.

Canada we were very pleasantly surprised, I must say, I was not only surprised by the results of WAO, because Mrs. Druxerman and I in discussing many months ago right back to their convention where they projected an increase of half a million dollar in two years did not mean \$250,000 a year, meant 225,000 and 275,000, but I presume that since Ruth managed to get \$250,000 in the first year, 500,000 for 2 years is an underestimate.

Equally surprising were the results of the efforts of the Canadian ORT Federation. Gratifying as well. The Hebrew Engineering school figure is the best we know for now. There is an error in the budget which has just come to my attention. The income from CIDA for India is wishful thinking and if it does come in, it has not been listed on the expenditure side, so we will have to add to the deficit on the face of the budget that \$40,000. This figure is purely wishful thinking since we have not even submitted an application as yet.

Denmark. Professor Foighel told me yesterday that it is hard to predict anything more from Denmark at this time. We have had two sorts of income from Denmark which were primary. DANIDA which was the Danish International Development Authority and the Danish Refugee Council. DANIDA finds that we don't work in enough developing countries, areas for it to give us any grants. In other words, in all of our countries of Jewish operation, the only two which are eligible are Morocco and India. Israel is not, Iran is not and for those two programmes we have no projects to submit to the Danish International Development Agency. The \$63,000 which you see here was granted several years back but it was granted for scholarships at the ORT Institute of Aniêres on the assumption that the students came from developing countries and would return to them. When we got the money with that condition we refused to spend it. We got into discussion with the Danish international Development Authority, stating that we felt that their grant was justified, in that graduates of the Institute went to developing countries as instructors, even if they didn't return to their home country. I think they stretched things a little and agreed, so we could introduce the income which came in cash several years back into the 1975 income. But we have nothing to hang on to for a future application. As far as the Danish Refugee Council is concerned things have changed a little since its President was Isi Foighel - don't know why, but it seems that the president of the Danish Refugee Council was more generous to ORT than his successors. But they themselves have not had a campaign in 1975 and will only campaign again in 1976, at the end of the year in October and November and will probably be making their first allocation in January of 1977 after the results of the campaign are known.

Germany has had a rather good year. I suspect that we would have to have Dr. Willner be 60 years old again each year, because I think part of this income came in his honour, on the occasion of his 60th birthday. So if he doesn't mind staying 60 years old, we will probably do very well each subsequent year. The government grants are interesting. They are particularly interesting because these government grants are not all tied to capital expenditure, because you have the German Economic Corporation making a grant to

us for teacher's salaries in Iran, an on-going operational expenditure. I think it is part of a three year grant which will continue another year more.

Great Britain has had a very, very difficult and trying year. What you see here are dollars - you must remember that we began the year with a \$2.50 pound. And this is a \$2.02 pound. So if you see any figure here calculated here at less than last year it is really an increase in pounds sterling. In other words the total here, exclusive of the Jerusalem Engineering School and the Soskin Scholarship Fund, the total outside of that represents a 5% increase in the number of pounds sterling over last year.

I was pleased to hear that the Netherlands will have a 1000% increase, beyond what we have budgeted. Instead of \$500, we will have \$5,000. The Iran building is an earmarked contribution of NOVIB from the Dutch Technical Assistance Authorities and the Van Leer Foundation's contribution is primarily a fee for Mr. Wand Polak's services.

Then you have an item called Latin American campaign - last year \$22,500, this year \$25,000 which is probably a 3,000% increase with rates of exchange being what they are. I think the movements in the past year have really been phenomenal. We started for example with 9 and ended with 22 in one of these countries. And when contributions are made, people do not give you dollars. In consequence this is an optimistic figure, because it would represent so much more in local currency.

We received nothing last year from an agreement which we have which at its best gave us \$20,000, but there has been no payment for 1975 and we have no reason to believe there will be one for 1976. I think again because of this currency matter.

Luxembourg, we put in the same figure as last year.

Mexico. Mexican Women's ORT, I think I explained before, that part of that money will be expended in Mexico and it will take a few years for them to get back to their \$40,000 net, when they will raise \$65,000 as opposed to \$35,000 they are raising now.

Norway, this figure may be an underestimate. The Secretary General of the Norwegian Refugee Council just advised me the day before yesterday that he thought he could find us some more money so we may be able to equal last year's figure.

South Africa - the \$51,700 plus the \$13,800 are our calculations of the licences which are currently available in South African ORT, women and men. The \$172,000 is a conversion of 150,000 rands, which from correspondence appear to be the amount of the allocation of the South African Zionist Federation to the South African appeal to the South African ORT which returns it to the South African Zionist Federation which sends it to the Jewish Agency, which ultimately pays us. However, to that long process which can sometimes be endangered by devaluations or benefit from revaluation, there is a clear understanding

worked out and I am amazed that he can do it by Basil Wunsh and the Jewish Agency which will provide for the payment to us of our 1974 and 1975 allocations by August of 1976. So we will probably have the prior year's income of an additional \$300,000 or at least \$250,000. But this is the figure of non-allocated and non-licensed for transfer. So Mr. Wunsh might want us to change our system, but this is the one we have adopted for a number of years as the only one we could figure.

Sweden a little bit less than last year and I don't know the reason for that estimate, because Mr. Smaga is unfortunately ill, so I can't ask him why he has calculated less from Sweden than the year before.

Switzerland we have again calculated for an increase without consultation with Madame Maus, who seems loyally somehow to come through with whatever number we put in. Maybe we don't put in enough. Last year Swiss ORT was , of course, the only one to suffer from the increased value of the dollar as the Swiss Franc went down from 2.38 to 2.60. Consequently, their dollar contribution was less than it would have been before. There you see a little item, which we didn't mention yesterday, but that is the final payment of the Jerusalem Engineering School contribution of one individual, which is already paid.

In fact that is the only income item on the sheet which is only partially paid, that's totally paid already.

Next item is the Technical Assistance services which is a calculation which is fairly loose. In the discussion this morning when Mr. Gould raised the question about re-examining the wisdom of continuing in some areas, I might also remind him that some areas are re-examining the wisdom of continuing with us. And although it is an ongoing business which seems to be very successful it can end as quickly, much more quickly than it began, but at this point this is our best calculation for this year.

Then recuperations calculated on last year's income which brings up to a total central income of 9 million, one seventy nine, plus one million 487. I see nobody has added that up on the sheet - it makes 10 million, 667.

Haber

Mr. Haber congratulated Mr. Braude on his explanations. Asked for questions. Said mental note had been made of Dr. Ne'amans observations.

Said a motion was necessary to approve the budget which must be formally adopted.

Young

Wanted the budget to be prepared in future years in such a way as to show unmet subventions more clearly, so that the budget would show the real deficit for the year.

Haber Said this point was well taken and that he was sure Mr. Braude would note it.

Wunsh First, I would like to correct the figures for South Africa. The figure of 51.7 should be 74 and we will find a way to remit that money. And the figure of 13.8 should be 14. On a cash basis the 172.5 should be 353. That I think will give you an accurate idea of what income in terms of cash you can expect from us this year.

The next observation I wanted to make is that I congratulate the Director General in his presentation, but I want to take this opportunity to express the sense of frustration that many of us feel as fund raisers in the Diaspora. We, picking Israel as one country we seek to help. It has a defence budget of 40%, it has a massive foreign debt to service, the official policy of the Government is to reduce the standard of living. This is the official Government policy. We know that certain educational expenditure which was envisaged, could not be incurred and in fact, certain cuts were suggested and yet when you have a look at the contribution of the World ORT fund raising to Israel, it sounded bad enough last year, when we discussed it in this room. It was 15%. It is now 12.7 % and I think that the lower that figure gets and the less our material contribution. I am not over-looking our technical and didactic contribution, the lower our financial contribution to the ORT programme, the greater we jeopardise the independence of the ORT operation in Israel and the greater may be the pressure from other people who provide funds to influence policy in the running of these schools, which would be a very sad thing. Now, This is, in the main, the cause of the restrictions that are imposed on fund raising ability by the moratoriums which are either imposed, or initiated or recommended by the Jewish Agency in our country, for example. We are pretty helpless - we are subjected to a very strong disciplinary control in our ability to raise money which we think would be there and could be obtained without endangering the Israeli United Appeal and I think it is of the utmost urgency for us, because this applies not only in South Africa, but in other parts of the world, that we must reactivate this matter with the Jewish Agency and obtain some greater independence and flexibility of fund raising.

Haber Said the point was well taken.

In the absence of other comments, chair entertained motion to approve budget. It was moved and supported and voted on with no opposing and abstaining votes.

The budget was therefore approved and would be signed.

Called for next item on the agenda, the 1977 Central Board meeting.

Gilbert Said that the next Central Board meeting would take place in London, as decided upon by the Administrative Committee, in the summer of 1977.

Haber Any more miscellaneous questions or comments.

Schrager Asked for biographical information on the founders of ORT

Haber Asked for this question to be pursued. Said he wanted to make some closing observations.

Foighe1 Pointed out that Central Board had not been voted on.

Haber Asked if there were any objections to the Central Board meeting in London.

There were no objections

Said that next meeting of Executive Committee would be in Paris at the Sheraton Hotel on 19 and 20th June.

Closed meeting as follows:-

First let me say I am very proud of the kind of attention we have had this afternoon. Everybody was here, everyone who was here this morning is here, the discussions were on a high level, the subjects were serious, we had three responsible committees which met yesterday, the reports were received and well received today and I believe on the whole, unless you think I am exaggerating, that it was a useful and constructive Executive Committee meeting.

I want to leave one note with you. In 1980, four years away, we shall mark the 100th anniversary of ORT. My understanding of present plans is that it will be in Jerusalem. It is so important an anniversary in the history of ORT and in the history of the Jewish people and the history of this generation, I would really like to plead with you to reflect about it. What kind of ideas have you got that we should try to implement and incorporate in that meeting. Substance of matters we will have, what centennial matters shall we have, what shall we celebrate. There are so many possible ideas, our Israeli friends will have ideas, our North African friends will have ideas and I think there ought to begin to be a flow of suggestions. You ought to discuss it in your local group as to how to best take advantage of an exciting anniversary that very few Jewish organisations have that privilege of having lived a hundred years. God willing all of us in this room will be there.

We are adjourned.

Tape 3.

Chaim Herzog

a set of procedures for the operations of the headquarters, standing operating procedures, In this connection, this function should really fall on the auditors, but I am afraid the auditors are taking rather a long time about what they have to do in this respect, and therefore in order that we get this out of the way, and adjust such matters as have to be adjusted, I should like to propose the appointment of a special sub-committee to draft the standard operating procedures, for the workings of the headquarters, particularly in financial and control matters, and I should like to propose the committee to be composed of Mr. David Young as the Chairman of the Committee, he is in London and is directly in contact all the time with the head office, Mr. Smaga, who is in charge of the Finance of the organisation, and a representative of the Control Commission whom the chairman of the Control Commission will appoint.

I think by that means we will short cut the procedures, and we will get some form of a procedure which the Control Commission is apprised of, and will ~~help~~ help us now to get the organisation moving as we wish to see it moving.

Are there any objections to that proposal, or comments on it.

If not I take it that this is approved, I would ask Mr. Philippe Herzog who is here just to note that we expect you to nominate, or when you have talked to Mr. Bigar, who unfortunately has not been able to come because of his illness, we would appreciate hearing from you as soon as possible who the third representative will be.

The next item is the report of the Director General, Mr. Braude.

Max Braude

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, the last time I reported on the activities, the programmes and problems of the ORT Union, network was one year ago, on the 2nd July, 1978. I began that report by stating that the previous year seemed to me to be a very short one, despite its pressures and its worries. I attributed that feeling perhaps to my advanced age. If I was correct in that analysis I must be getting very young for the last 12 months seem to me to have been the longest of the 28 years of my association with ORT.

The central purpose of this report to you is to make it completely clear that despite the divisive fuss and fury, my recommendation made almost a year and a half ago, the recommendation to move the WOU headquarters from Geneva, a recommendation I had made previously in 1974 in order to stop the haemorrhaging of our resources, despite the subsequent queries and enquiries and quibbling and quarrels, both organisational, and regrettably sometimes personal, despite the disruption despite the diversion of some of our headquarters departments, despite all that, ORT's operational network has continued as in previous years to develop steadily both in quantity and in quality.

I shall not be brief as I promised in all previous reports, because I want to go into detail to make it clear to you that many things have been going on as usual. Almost all the national organisations, both operational and supporting, continued to suffer from yet overcome as far as possible, the problems of creeping recession and galloping inflation with related cost increases.

As always in the past to the best of my memory, there have been crises here and there with two most urgent ones of this year developed in Iran for reasons which I am sure are well known to all of you and in Ethiopia for reasons which the majority of you may not know.

I shall proceed from the simple to the complex.

In India or Morocco there was no striking development to report. The Indian enrolment was relatively stable, in Morocco, the decline in enrollment was only 4%, the new consolidated school appears to be operating successfully. Unfortunately inflation is eroding the savings achieved by this centralisation of our schools in Casablanca.

In Latin America things are progressing very much as planned. The Argentinian school now has close to 1000 students, an increase of almost 43% since this date last year.

The junior college was opened this year with two sections, one in computer science and one in process control, for next year two more sections will be added, in building construction and business administration.

The perplexing problem in Argentina is rampant inflation, best expressed by the fact that a teacher in 1976 only three years ago, salary was 250 dollars a month. Today it is 1000 dollars a month. Fortunately most of these increases are covered by local income, from government, from tuition, from computer centre income, and from donations. The ORT union subvention most of it, 75% is used for new equipment, advanced exp-equipment, improved equipment. There was a building project approved by this Executive but it has not yet begun, the land purchases of land adjacent to the building are taking time, the architect's plans are ready, the necessary permits have been requested. B. Wand Polak expects that these formalities will be completed shortly, and that the construction will begin. Problem, it was expected that the project would cost 2 million dollars, of which 1 million would be raised locally. The local campaign has begun, with initial success and it is hoped that the goal will be reached. The serious problem is whether we can stay within that budget. The serious problem in Argentina, and that will occur elsewhere in our network, is the striking difference in the rate of inflation, 300%, and the ratio of devaluation of the peso. 100% per annum. The creative education programmes which you have heard so much about over recent years, now exist in over 20 schools, in Buenos Aires, Mendoza, Tucuman, Rosario, Cordoba and Santa Fé. ORT has also entered into the secondary schools of Tucuman, with courses in Business Administration.

In Brasil, the building for the computer centre, which Dr. Malamud referred to at this morning's meeting, will be completed in the next month or two. Dr. Malamud's pledge to raise the 2 million 200 thousand

which the construction will cost - he reported this morning that he was more than half way home, The ORT Union will provide the computer system which should be functioning in the late Fall.

The Uruguay school is now developing very satisfactorily under the direction of the New directrice Charlotte Greenburg, and its operational cost are practically met by local income.

The Santiago de Chile project of converting the local Jewish school to a comprehensive School is now in its fourth year of operation, The changeover from pure academic to comprehensive is now complete up to the Junior high school level, and the first year of the senior high school with ultimately a baccalaureat in computer science and electronics.

A similar programme has been initiated in Peru. The Director of that programme is a graduate of the Aniëres institute, and there were saved from many of the problems which developed in Chile as a result of our experience there,

We are negotiating with the Venezuelan Jewish Community for a similar conversion of its Community school to a comprehensive school but we are having some problems in getting sufficient independent and authoritative action to enable us to accomplish our purposes.

In Mexico an agreement similar to that of Chile and Peru is reached with what is called the Mexican Jewish School, the largest in the community, with a student body of 1500 children.

Until now our efforts there were limited to creative education at the primary school level, the new agreement should take us to the entire secondary education system. A technical director has been selected from the Argentinian staff and he should arrive in Mexico next month.

IN Paraguay and Colombia, we are running creative education programmes in the primary community school. We continue in Latin America to provide a form of technical assistance in cooperation with the Van Leer Foundation. A project which is called MEVAL is a project for educating pre-school children of the barrios together with their parents in an attempt to prepare them better for normal primary school education. This programme has been evaluated by governments by external experts and is considered a very successful pilot undertaking. The government has asked the Van Leer Foundation to expand the programme, over the next five years based upon the excellent results with a desire to hit 100,000 children when the programme is completed.

Also in connection with the Van Leer Foundation, we are completing we hope negotiations with the German government to match the Van Leer Foundation for a project which is called distant education. It took me about three hours to understand what was meant by that so I won't attempt to explain it to you. ~~Vyt-u-~~ But it is an acceptable form of education in which you reach out to the farm areas and to the areas where there aren't adequate facilities for doing vocational education.

I come back to France, the programme continues to grow. There is a general increase in enrollment of about 10%. Despite the construction programme over 10 years financed primarily by Women's American ORT, Montreuil is still very overcrowded, though it is expected that part of the shortage of space will be met by the

new school at Choisy le Roi. Monteuil at the moment has almost 2000 students. The Technical Yeshiva at Toulouse which was described to you in detail in Dr. Halperin's report in January is developing most satisfactorily. Several months ago I met with Jules Bloch and discussed with him the necessity for additional facilities in Marseilles and Toulouse.

In Marseilles the city did manage to lease us a plot, adjacent to the school, of sufficient size to build the necessary annex, but the lease is only of seven years duration which would have limited us to some type of movable construction. . ORT France is pursuing its efforts with the city of Marseilles, to get a lease of extensive duration. We have made no progress in solving the Toulouse problem.

And within the programme of ORT France, the new developments are three new sections for adults in Choisy le Roi, the new school which was just opened, programme with the Ecole Akiva in Strasbourg, a new section for telephone technicians in Lyons, a course in microprocessing in Montreuil, and a government financed special programme for South East Asian and Chilean refugees, as ORT France helps with the absorption of these problems.

Interesting is the fact that of the 1978 graduates, 94% found employment by the end of the year and during the year which I think is most commendable result in the light of unemployment in France. I think it reflects both the quality of the training provided and the careful appropriate selection of the skills which were taught.

It is difficult in a report to describe the tremendous programme of ORT Israel. Mr. Zvi Luboshitz, of the Congrol Commission and a member of the ORT Israel executive, talking about ~~the~~ what had to be planned for the exhibitions of the Congress, with some kind of a graphic presentation which could really clearly show the size of this network, the miles of its corridors, the ground which it occupies both for school and recreational facilities, the size of the machine tool park and the equipment park, I don't think statistics and graphs can adequately describe it. I do know that I once calculated that it would take six weeks of eight hour days to have visited each institution for about half an hour to an hour.

You will excuse me, Chaim, but our statistics show that 67,000 people benefited from ORT Israel's services between June of 1978 and June 1979 of whom 40,000 were in the high school and post secondary establishments. But Joseph Harmatz puts it succinctly. The last school year was the year in which Israel signed a peace agreement, says he, it was also the year of the most strikes. The school year began with a strike which lasted until the end of December, and then again in June there was again a partial strike which cast a shadow over the school year. The damage is obvious although every effort was made by the Israel headquarters and its staff to reduce the damage to a minimum. Then again, the network's manpower had to be reorganised, as a result of imposed changes in the study programme. That caused unrest. About this Joseph Harmatz says in a note to me. Passions ran very high and they still haven't completely quietened down. Nevertheless ORT Israel moved ahead, The registration figures are very important because they are an indication of what our school population will be for the

next four years, they were the highest we have ever had. Seventy five hundred. A constant increase therefore lies ahead for the years to come.

Now the service to Israeli society should be quite clear to you, the more students enrolling, the more youngsters receiving an education, learning a trade, the less there will be of young people on the streets, a prey to all of the afflictions of what is still an affluent society. In Jerusalem, at least three of our schools are full to capacity, the same is true for several other parts of the country and the network,

There was growth in almost every sector, apprenticeship centres, adult training, industrial schools. The number of adult technicians and engineering technician students. The only unchanged sector of the educational programme was the education of young technicians and engineers, because the army refuses for reasons which are obvious to them and which we, even in recognition of their correctness continue to battle, the quota of students authorised to postpone military service so that they can go directly from high schools into technician and technician training -again I quote Harmatz. He says manpower is the only one of the consumer goods which is scarce in Israel.

And they are good which everybody needs.

During the year we opened two new schools, at Beit Shan, a religious and a secular one. They have exceeded our expectations, . Kiryat Motzkin was opened only this year, and already has more than 500 students. It's started so well that a brilliant future can be anticipated, when the construction is completed that school will go to 1500, On the Lebanese border we opened a new school at Kibbutz Sassa, It's right close to the border, and students come from that Kibbutz, and the neighbouring Kibbutzim, and from the larger population areas, you can hardly call them cities around the school. The fact that the school is fenced in for security, that it is policed by more than a dozen watchdogs, and that it is surrounded by bunkers, seems to have no visible effect whatsoever on the ~~etrus~~ enthusiasm of the faculty or on the student body. In fact, in retrospect everything opened this last year is doing well. As a rule new babies cry a little, This year they have been smiling.

And on the planning board for the future in Israel are three more regional schools, one in Galilee, Gilboa in the Beit Shahn valley, another in the Negev in the south, a new industrial school is being planned together with the Ministry of Labor for the Israeli Chemical Industries, in the Negev, which is becoming even more important with the Sinai airfields being moved there, and where the location of most of Israel's mineral resources is to be found.

There will also be two more industrial schools - partiality, impartiality, one with Peugeot, and one with FIAT.

Planning is also shaping up of an educational approach which was developed by ORT Israel, a very much needed and extremely interesting programme, a large school in the Tel Aviv area for disadvantaged youth.

either scholastically retarded or school dropouts, It is a school which will be operated in partnership together with the Minister of Labour, the Municipality of Tel Aviv, and the initial financing a sizeable grant comes from the Bank Leumi Anniversary Fund.

And we are under pressure, a little further north to take over responsibility for two additional schools in Haifa, one in Kiryat Ata, I don't know whether ORT Israel will refuse all the pressures, and this is not all of the pressures, these are the ones which we have been looking at.

There are also two programmes, small in numbers, but extremely significant, two programmes for Jewish youth from abroad. One was a programme in which WAO cooperated, and 18 American high school students finished their 10th grade in a Kibbutz in Israel in a programme operated and supervised by ORT, They not only learned Hebrew and had a successful scholastic year, but they were also adopted, each of them, by a Kibbutz family. When I visited them very briefly, I found that the most interesting project, the complaints were fascinating, the food wasn't so good, that was to be expected, and for some of them it was difficult to conceive of living in a situation where you didn't have your own private bathroom. That was the kind of families they came from, and yet they were happy.

The other programme is one which is run by ORT Israel in conjunction with ORT France, where graduates from the French school network go to Israel for a one year preparatory course before entering into a technicians training course. This year 12 graduated, but what is most amazing, when with a capacity at the moment of about 30, there seems to be 70 to 75 applicants from French ORT. So that is also remarkable.

Several years ago a Mexican Jew very wisely selected as a project to which to dedicate his money the pedagogical centre which most of you know about, Israel Moshinsky, whose son is a prominent scientist, selected that project of all those we presented to him - the centre has been serving the ORT network and the rest of Israel's educational system most admirably. I don't know what you would call it, justice or natural, but the Mexican Ministry of Education having visited the centre, has asked us to set up a similar centre in Mexico city, and Joshua Fliedel is there studying that now. Set up for them... The most magnificent understatement for me to say would be that in the light of all these positive accidents, there are a few problems.

Primarily the usual one. Rampant inflation, somewhere between 80 and 100%, for the past 12 months, it is hard to be accurate. One thing we do know our payroll went up by 76%, It is true that the government is obligated and will cover almost all of these increases, but there is always a lag and lags are relatively costly in a country with such an inflation rate that an investment in Israeli pounds can bring you 60% per annum. I remember the late Pinhas Sapir, I don't know whether it was the three of us together, who referred to one of his Minister colleagues whose name he couldn't remember, as that Pita Palmachnik, the banana grower. I notice that, if you will excuse me that Israel seems to be developing at least one of the characteristics of a banana republic, in its economics.

Running this massive enterprise is undoubtedly the most difficult task in the ORT Union, perhaps more difficult than trying to move the WOU

headquarters in the face of the personnel problems, the financial problems, the pedagogical problems, and the constant pressure to expand. A tremendous amount of credit is due to the ORT Israel committee and to Joseph Harmatz. You have heard that the Administrative Committee approved of my proposal of the nomination of Harmatz as Deputy Director General, for WOU programme activities. Subsequently in keeping with our custom and practice within the World ORT Union, of consultation, the WOU officers and I agreed to ORT Israel's proposal as you have heard to nominate Michael Avitzour as Joseph's successor. All I can say to you Michael is that I wish you luck, strength, courage, good health, you will probably need more than that.

Our Technical Assistance programme grew during the last year despite all of the wrangling and fussing. In June of 78 we had 15 projects in operation, since that time 5 new ones have been added. Two of the old ones will be completed during this calendar year, at least 5 more programmes are in the pipeline and will mature. We have 118 employees in the field. At the headquarters the staff has changed considerably, as the result of the decision to move to London. Eugene Abrams whom you all know, who lobbied and fought so desperately for the maintenance of the technical assistance programme in Geneva, is no longer with ORT. It was a decision upon which we both agreed, in the light of his attitude towards the move.

He found employment however with the firm Arthur Andersen Corporation, who are an auditing and management consulting firm, which had decided to diversify into the technical assistance field. This new company offered very attractive employment, to the staff of the Technical Assistance department and to a few of the members of the Operations Department as well. You have always talked about how overpaid our Geneva staff was, Arthur Andersen offered them 110% of their earnings with us. Naturally quite a few of those who were offered this tempting opportunity to stay in Geneva with the greater earnings, to the satisfaction of their wives, the solution of some of their family problems accepted their new employment. But of those who took the offer the interesting fact is that two, who had no lengthy association with us, they had been picked up from the outside world, one of those who left had an association with us, Anières, etc., had a problem with his passport, Tunisian, and wanted to stay to acquire his Swiss nationality, only two of the old timers and mark you have old timers aged 45, in our training system went to the new company. What is significant to me is that those who remain are essentially products of ORT with extensive periods of service with the organisation.

As of the first of May, Simon Feldman, whom you all remember as representing the staff at recent meetings, who was so eloquent in his attacks upon me, has been nominated to head the Technical Assistance department. We have already also recruited replacements for three of the five who departed, and are confident that we can manage all of the programmes that we have on hand and the additional projects in the pipeline.

In keeping with the ~~wish~~s wishes expressed by the Swiss technical assistance authorities, we shall retain a man in Geneva as a liaison toward that project. He will not only service the Swiss government projects, which incidently pays an overhead fee which more than covers the cost of the staff involved, but he will also serve for sometime as a transitional liaison between the field projects and the senior technical assistance staff in London.

It is perhaps true that Arthur Andersen will be a rather interesting competitor, since the staff that they have acquired has both ORT experience, and considerable ORT knowhow. We are concerned, we have warned the corporation that we will not tolerate project raiding. To date, however, our relationships are reasonably amicable, on the surface.

I shall not go into great detail about the Central ORT Institute. In keeping with the decision of the Executive Committee about a year ago, a complete report has been put into your folders. There were a few scholastic problems with the first year's class, nothing exceptional, but the programme continues successfully. What is important is that the budgetary problems were considerably reduced during 1979, by additional reimburseable activities, and I say to you that the per capita cost despite the fact that it is in Switzerland, including tuition board insurance, compares favourably with any post secondary boarding education almost anywhere else in the world. And cheaper than most places.

And now that was the simple stuff. Now to the more complex things. I apologise for the length, but I think we have talked so much about such insignificant things, at the past two meetings, that the heart of what we are doing deserves the time. About a year ago, I talked to you about the problem in Italy of a caseload of about 5000 Russian refugees. and for the financial problems we were facing for the language programme we were operating. I then advised you that we were moving most of our language training to a new centre in Ostia. and expressed to you the opinion that if Ralph Goldmann, Executive Chairman of the JDC, and Gaynor Jacobsen of the HIAS, were successful in their efforts to force a more expeditious handling by the US authorities of the migration process, the caseload would be reduced and we would come closer to meeting the need. They succeeded in expediting the migration process from Italy, The Russians also succeeded in accelerating their emigration processes, so with the rate of departure going up from about 1000 to 2000 from Rome, the Russians went up from 2000 to 4000. to 5000 from Russia. to Italy. The result is that at the end of May there were 10,340 Soviet Russian refugees in Italy. They had shifted locations because of housing. Instead of them all being in Ostia, there were at that point about 5,500 at Ladispoli, 3,000 in Ostia, and about 2000 in Rome and its immediate surroundings.

The fun began, problems of two categories begin to arise, The first problem focused on Ladispoli, not too far from here. We planned to open a new centre there when the population shifted, and last February I gave Dr. Sonnino full authority to go ahead. Things don't work that fast in Italy, Dr. Jarach, Dr. Sonnino, Mr. Levi, and everybody else will agree We were told it would take about 6 weeks to 2 months, and it hasn't even started. yet, and now five months have gone by,

But something else happened, the summer holiday season, came about, the calendar could not be stopped, Ladispoli has an all year population of about 15,000 except in the summer season when it doubles. So the Russians were occupying one third of the available vacation space, for the Roman citizens summer holidays, pressures, plenty of pressures, secondly fights on the buses. With the population only 15,000, the number of buses are geared to that. But there were 5000 Russian Jews ready to shove off the Italian passengers, to get on to these limited spaces, The Ministry of the Interior instructed the Joint to tell the people who owned the pensione in Ladispoli that effective the 1st June, no more Russian would be sent there. The owners of the pensione told the Joint they were going to sue them for damages, and interest. The Joint referred them to a letter from the Ministry of the Interior forbidding them to do so. They intervened with the Ministry of the Interior who sent a telegram to the joint cancelling the instruction. Before the Joint would tell the Pensione owners that the instruction was cancelled, they got another telegram from the Ministry of the Interior reverting to the first. The comedy began.

In any event, as it is now, we are back to the first instruction of the Ministry of the Interior, and the caseload at Ladispoli will be reduced and we shall not attempt to open up a teaching centre there until the fall which means we should begin tomorrow. at the time they take now. At the meantime we are offering courses to some Ladispoli residents in Rome.

But back to Ostia which you will see on Monday. I don't know whether Dr. Sonnino took photos of the wreck of a building which I as a last resort agreed to ORT Italy's acquiring. An absolutely superb job was done in reconstructing it. I think you will like it very much. And things went very smoothly, despite the problems of teaching staff who live in Rome, who have to be there at 8.45, it means they have to get up at 7, to leave Rome. If they miss a bus they are an hour late, The problems of replacement in this kind of a situation if one gets sick or cannot show up for some other reason, Other problems, the man who has run the programme for ten years at least, is seriously ill, has been hospitalised since May 20th, and then comes a new complication, security.

On June 7th, we were informed that some Palestinian terrorists had landed in Italy, landed, arrived, in any event they were known to have arrived in Italy, and had a hit list, which authorities said included any institution housing or servicing Soviet Jewish refugees. We checked that out with the Italian authorities who also found it confirmed by the Israeli security authorities, who were working closely with the Italian authorities. One day later on June 8, the police at Ostia insisted that we raised the height of the fence around the building, install an alarm system and internal controls. Three days later, the police at both Ostia and Ladispoli asked that all refugee activities be stopped. Dr. Sonnino and Dr. Jarach took precautionary measures, to keep the school open, then the problem began with the teachers who got,

naturally frightened when they saw the police in front of the building. So the school was closed twice, once for 2 days and once from the 13th to the 15th.

We are taking a number of security measures, obviously, if you have to live with this threat, or you would never open at all. We have considered some things which you just can't do here. For example, we thought of evacuation exercises, it's a process which is normal in most schools around the world like a fire drill, but Maurice Aboudram put it this way. Such exercises will be shocking to the neighbours living around the school, because of their volatile temperaments it might provoke a major incident, because of a minor happening. In any event steps are being taken, in close cooperation with the HIAS and the Joint I suppose it will cost a sizeable amount of money to provide security for the programme. I didn't recognise the term, but I ~~kn~~ now know what the price is to provide 24 hour gorillas. And in the meantime, with all this, the basic programme of ORT Italy continues. It is true that our operational department is not completely satisfied with the results of the examination in the basic programme. They are not quite as good as last year which was exceptional. It is examining with ORT Italy the possibility of improving the situation.

Up until now no crises,

As I proceeded to prepare this report, I realised that the simple process of highlighting the programme would become very lengthy, I shall therefore say very little about the problems which have been plaguing our work in Ethiopia. The only thing I will say is that they are problems created primarily outside our work in Ethiopia. Problems created in Israel and problems created in the United States. They are problems, however, which may endanger the safety of both our expatriate and local staff, and furthermore they are problems which can interfere with the financing which we have so successfully built up. As a result of a lot of matters, internal and external, five of our local staff of about 180 were placed under arrest. The Israeli placed in charge of the programme in Gondar about whom I reported to you very optimistically last year panicked. At least he wrote to us that he would not return to Gondar because of the security problems there. So he was terminated, and Jean Claude Nedjar, a Frenchman, who had worked for us in Chile, moved from the Addis headquarters to Gondar to supervise the programme. Simon Guedj managed with a great deal of courage I think, to get the show back on the road, after extensive arguments with the Ethiopian authorities. It took him about six weeks. Then our Israeli friend, encouraged by the Israel Falasha Committee, and an American pro-Falasha association, began to write letters, to make speeches, to file reports, condemning ORT in two fashions. First he stated that all of our reporting was false, and that we were doing little if anything in Ethiopia to improve the situation, that there was no progress since the Falasha Welfare association our predecessors had left.

He accused us of misappropriating funds. Secondly he stated that ORT's presence in Ethiopia precluded the presence of another Jewish Welfare body which would not be anti-Aliyah as ORT was, but would be pro-Aliyah and must more appreciated by the Falashas.

Now during the past year, I have become accustomed to all sorts of twice twisted facts and figures, but never in my association with any aspect

of Jewish work have seen such unfounded and virulent attacks on an organisation itself, and on its representatives. It is amazing to me, it was and still is, listened to the charges of a disgruntled discharged employee. Those attacks by the way were widespread confidentially, because in this particular instance it appears that anything less than about a thousand copies about Ethiopia in the US is considered as confidential.

And for the first time in their history American ORT Federation and Women's American ORT were on the defensive without really knowing why. Well, Sidney Leiwant, Simon Guedj, David Alberstein, Paul Bernick certainly spent hundreds of hours just denying lies. Then it was decided that a group of American communal leaders would fly to Ethiopia to see that there was a programme. Not anything that somebody had said did not exist. Well nobody was ready to go before the rains came and then the rains came. Fortunately the only communal leader we could get to go, it was David Kessler who found him, David Kessler might not be well known to all of you, I only have two or three things to say about him, - Norman Bentwich died at about the age of 90, he had kept the interest in the Falashas alive. Kessler who took over and headed all of the organised Falasha activity, in fact. In fact the only programme that was ever run in Ethiopia was done by David Kessler, who was the owner publisher of the Jewish Chronicle, one of the most distinguished Anglo-Jewish publications in the world, David Kessler, despite his age, I can say that about him, he is three years older than I am, flew off with Simon Guedj, travelled around with him for ten days, he didn't hesitate to go anywhere and he wrote an article which is in your portfolios, I think that the praise he gives to ORT in this instance is most gratifying. Kessler is not a man to be very replete with praise, He is of German Jewish extraction, Very correct, I found out he was counting hypodermic needles in the clinics, to see that they checked with the inventories, He is that kind of a man and with that kind of knowledge you have here a solid statement that our work is valued there, very dangerous there,

There was a by-product of this trip that I must tell you about, I must tell you because I ... During his stay there Simon Guedj became aware of the fact and obtained from the security authorities a document written by Mr. Turgemann addressed to the Ethiopian Herald with copies to ten governmental officials starting with Mengistu and going down to a provincial security officer - also the embassies of each country which had donated funds to this programme accusing us of everything under the sun and all of it just a bunch of damned lies. And enclosing above all the final report of his predecessor - also a little disgruntled which attacked ORT for dedicating itself to the Falasha aspect of the rural development instead of... no it accuses us of telling the world that we are doing rural development when all we are doing is worrying about the Jews. The complete opposite of the attack he made before. I have never heard of such a thing. In my old days and I am probably part of that world which Chaim Herzog reported about - Schar Schragar's world - a Jew who does such a thing is excommunicated. Even if his accusations were true and this is all lies. I shall be shocked if the Israeli authorities do nothing about stopping this madman.

But that will not in any way change the precarious situation in which

we now find ourselves. If the Ethiopian authorities are more sensible and more mature than the governments who have also been advised, they will allow us to continue with our work and ignore the charges as they seem to be doing. The funding authorities, however, American German Canadian Swiss and now Sedish might find this a very valid excuse for discontinuing or reducing their support. This would be tragic for as David Kessler put it to me, this is the first time in their history that something of significance has been done for the Falashas. And he is writing a history of the Falashas.

So all we can do is to wait and pray that what damage has been done so far won't be definitive and lasting, If a lie is repeated often enough it is very difficult to convince people that there is no fire whatsoever behind such smoke.

I told you that this would be a lengthy report and for the sake of brevity I have asked David Alberstein to prepare a report for you in writing on our current situation in Iran. He returned about ten days ago,

David Alberstien says, however, that under no circumstances will I make a written report which could by accident fall into the wrong hands. Accordingly those of you who wish to hear more details about the background situation which he described to me at great length, can find him, he is around for the next two days, but he doesn't want to be quoted ~~to~~ to have any public presentations.

I have taken out of his report a few facts which you ought to know though, about the programme itself, not the background in which it is operating, The Jewish school system in Iran, there was the alliance which was a complete school right through to secondary and there were other intermediate schools, Mahaleya, Zagarien, the Oze HaTorah had three religious schools, one of which is about to be closed and they had two intermediate schools, one of which is also being closed, because they have no students. Then there was a Iraqi school, which taught in English, there was a Koresh school which had about 60% non Jews, there was a primary school which was supported by the community itself, and there was a private sort of self-financing school. There were schools in the provinces, Abadan, Ispahan, some are being closed because there aren't any Jews left .. Finally there was an organisation called ORT Iran, The ORT Iran school year began quite successfully, good recruitment, everything looked wonderful, To help run the programme, we successfully recruited with great difficulty six foreign staff, to go in, three graduates of Anières. Well they got there in September, and that was the beginning of the period of unrest, revolution and what have you, These teachers never had a chance to teach. It was becoming dangerous, as Alberstein puts it, for pale faces to be seen on the street, and so they stayed in their rooms, we finally repatriated all of them, because it made absolutely no sense to keep them there. Since the events, the Ministry of Education had advised us not to employ foreigners, That is the situation at the moment.

The situation in the school when it reopened became more and more dramatic Most of the Jewish teachers were gone, and many of those who remained did not want to be associated with a Zionist organisation, Even our Jewish secretarial staff - well, I guess to quote from what one of them said to her employer, would be part of the sort of things that Alberstein doesn't want me to talk about. In most schools around the country personnel committees or students took over the school. With a great deal of ingenuity Parvine Moatamed managed not to have a personnel

committee which would take things over. It's true that several of our instructors have gone to the authorities with all kinds of accusations. One of them has worked with us for twenty years. The cleaning personnel is absent half the time. After all they have to go to the mosque, and get a lecture from the Mullah two or three times a day and you don't dare say a thing about it.

We have had a man there since the very first days, since before Alberstein, Azziz. He is the Chairman of the Khomeini Committee, and I think the cleaning personnel spend a lot of time figuring out which one of them is going to take over which building when they take over the school.

Things with the Ministry of Education were going along very well, The fact that no more than three weeks ago we got a subvention of all things, from the Ministry of Education. But that was a short period of bliss, because the Islamic Association of students in the US and Canada has now started a publication which attacks all us Israeli spies, we are in good company, ORT, Alliance, Oze HaTorah Ech Halutz, Hashomer, and another schools called the "Exn Embassy of Israel, El Al airlines, JBC, the Jewish hospital, It is not quite up to date this brochure. It says that the director of ORT Iran is Abrasha Bloss, Is there anyone old enough here to remember, because he left in 1953. So they are a little out of date. Proof of the fact of what a momser he is was that he was a member of the Pahlavi Masonic Lodge. And masons are almost worse than Zionists.

But it is no joke, no joke at all and in our ORT institution we have our school for instructants, which we erected in the happy days of our hrelationship with the previous government providing our building, their equipment, their budget to train technical teachers for their schools and ours as well . It was a delightful project. We were doing so well, it was a model. So that means we have 140 violent, fanatic Moslems , older than school age, post secondary, sitting around trying to figure out how they can take over the school. They wanted to change the name. They wanted to call it the Palestinian school or something like that.

But Madame Motamed seems to keep things relatively under control, Let me give you a th few statistics about the dangers. At the beginning of October 1978 we had 701 students. of whom 117 were not Jewish, 17%. Today those 117 are still there, but a great number of the Jews have gone, so the non-Jewish population is now 23%. And in the fall it will come closer to 30%. Because not only have the Jews emigrated. The Jews are afraid to come to Jewish schools. And if we don't tackle it the school will be half empty and who knows what the future will be. It is Alberstein's conclusion and I agree with him that we can do nothing about the next school year, but we should hope to try to convince the other Jewish educational organisations, to unite with us and to move out of this active hot section in which we are located and do what Parvine Motamed suggested some time ago, the Jews were now living in the north of the city, rent a couple of buildings and operate a combined comprehensive kind of school in conjunction with them. Otherwise you are going to get into a situation where two or three Jewish organisations are going to be fighting for every secondary student, jealously competing and none of them succeeding and all of them in danger.

And the fears are justified. I don't know whether you girls from WAO remember Mrs.....who was on the Committee of ORT Iran, the house was confiscated because once upon a time she was photographed alongside of Moshe Dayan when he visited Tehran.

I wish to express my great admiration for the behaviour of Parvine Motamed in these unpredictable, trying and dangerous times. Several months ago, we called her to come to Geneva. I tried, we all tried for many hours to dissuade her from returning, despite the fact that her decision would have meant the end of our programme there, and we had damn good reasons to try to dissuade her. We had information which we had received from other sources that it was dangerous for her to return. She said as I recall it, I have hundreds of students, and forty staff members. What will happen to them if I don't return.

She is a strong woman and an obstinate woman. She wavered only once, for about fifteen, ~~mint~~ minutes, but she stuck to her resolution to return, I hope to see her toward the end of this month if she comes out, and I repeat if she comes out. In the meantime I solicit your concern about her and if it doesn't offend your sensibilities, perhaps your prayers.

I won't talk about fund raising and organisation. That was talked about in David Young's meeting and I don't want to pre-empt his report, but the summary my friends, in the network of the ORT Union, it was business as usual. Problems, crisis as usual. Major crisis, Ethiopia, Iran.

I did not want to comment on the turmoil we have been going through after the decision to move to London, but as Chaim Herzog insisted I shall do so. The decision was taken, as you recalled, the second time in Ferney Voltaire by a majority vote. I suppose in organisational life such a decision is normally accepted by the minority. Sometimes gracefully. There were of course staff problems which culminated in a strike. That strike took place because there was no dialogue. I am quoting. The staff committee chairman, I think has to confirm that the committee chose to go on strike after my having asked them to reopen the dialogue but I suppose if they didn't want to there was no dialogue so maybe the justification was correct. Perhaps the preparations for the strike the publicity campaign had gone too far, to change the planning. In any event the dialogue was reopened, concessions were made on both sides, Nevertheless some of our staff and some of the local Geneva press seemed reluctant to accept this fact. They did not want to accept the peaceful solution, that had been reached. In any event our offices in London should be ready on schedule. The only problems we know about are temporary telephone lines because of an industrial dispute. Of the 18 staff members whom we expected to move probably ten only will be going, of whom several will serve only to the Congress. In addition to Joseph Harmatz, three new staff members have already been recruited to join us there,

Due to the delays in the decision to move, I had concluded that it might be necessary to continue the accounting services in Geneva for the last four months of 1979, to close the 1979 books there. We have also recruited two senior executives for the finance and administration department to work in Geneva and in London for the balance of the year.

Mr. Steinberg doesn't agree. He thinks we should try to move earlier. I agree with him in principle but to see how it works out practically it will mostly relate to personnel.

At this moment I think we have more or less ironed out the personal problems - perhaps I should say the domestic difficulties of the staff who will be moving. Chaim told you of the designation of a sub committee for personnel and finance matters. The committee met three or four times since its designation but its Chairman David Young and I were in almost daily contact and sometimes conflict, but not constant conflict. Those conflicts were natural development of someone who has had authority to act on his own in personnel matters for more than two decades and an active young business man also used to making decisions and insisting on those decisions being followed out not only in principle but in detail.

I think that what is significant in the young-Braude relationship, is the fact that exactly two years ago today by date I received a one word letter from day David Young in our common language of course, Latin, which reads Dear Max, Pax, David, and for the life of us neither of us can remember what we were fighting about or what he made peace about. It has been that kind of a relationship,

We are now revving up for take off to London, with a young and dedicated team of key people who have made their choice. When I talked to you a year ago about it I said that people might be forced to go because they couldn't find employment. They have all been offered employment. People going to London are going of their choice and the oldest is at least 10 years younger than those key people who have been leading the WOU's professional staff for the past 20 years. All except one of them to the best of my knowledge all are under 50.

It will be a difficult transition period, but in no way a fir frightening period - in no way whatsoever, I estimated about a year ago that we would suffer a loss of efficiency for about a year. For maybe 18 months. I think that estimate was wrong. I think it was exaggerated.

Let me finish We have a long term plan adopted by the Central Board two years ago. It will of course have to be revised, but very slightly I think for the Centennial Congress. I contend that the execution of such a plan is only possible with a young, strong, revitalised headquarters of men who, although they are young are experienced. My entire working career and before ORT I have never experienced such criticism and never such personal attack as I have born these past 18 months. Despite that I firmly believe that the decision of this board was a right one, and with all the advantages of hindsight and all the dissension behind behind if I had to do it again, I would make the same recommendation.

There remains much more to be done. But I am fully convinced that the move was a necessary step to establish a reasonable viable base for our work in the second century of ORT.

Chaim Herzog

I thank Max for a very thorough and comprehensive report in which he has given you a good picture of what has been going on in ORT and as I pointed out in my opening remarks ORT was not only engaged in moving but in operating as it had been operating in the past. And for that our appreciation to the Director General and to all those members of the staff

who are actively engaged in pursuing the activities of ORT.

Now are there any questions or comments.

Bruno Jarach

(Spoke in Italian)

Wanted to congratulate the Chairman of the Executive Committee for his decision to hold this meeting in Rome.

ORT Italy is a small and modest organisation but adequate to meet the needs of the small Jewish Community in Rome. Has an important programme both in Rome and in Milan as well as in the small Jewish communities. But to this must be added the programme for Russians which was very heavy burden and sometimes a very difficult programme to execute.

I cannot add anything to what Max Braude has said except to say that every day brings a fresh difficulty and it is only thanks to the help and assistance of the Department of Operations of Geneva that we are able to surmount these everyday problems. Figures for Russians now 8000, 3800 at Ostia, 3,500 at Ladispoli and 500 in Roma.

Spoke of the impossibility to teach all these Russians for many reasons, space, authorities, etc.

Welcomed them on the school visit of the next day.

Chaim Herzog

Thank you Dr. Jarach. I take the opportunity of thanking ORT Italy for their part in the arrangements which have been made here, and for the arrangements which they have made which have enabled us to conduct a very valuable Executive meeting indeed. We look forward to visiting your schools tomorrow and to understanding your problems. Max gave us a very thorough look at the problems. It is not only your problems Ostia represents a very major Jewish problem on a world basis, at the moment. Some attempts are being made to resolve it. We regret that a great part of the load has fallen upon ORT Italy, And we can only congratulate you on the way you are bearing up and carrying the load with the help of the Central Office.

Are there any other questions or comments. Mr. Aginski

Paul Aginski

J'ai une petite communication à faire, de la part du Juge Gurny. Il regrette, il n'a pas pu venir. Il faut observer au Comité Exécutif que aucun crédit n'a pas été voté pour payer les frais de déménagement à Londres. Il sera peut-être urgent, n'est ce pas, de voter un certain somme d'argent qui permettra de couvrir ces frais.

Deuxièmement je voudrais exprimer un vœu. Je demande que dans la nouvelle structure, de ORT à Londres, on tient compte des ressources propres de l'Union Mondiale ORT

Chaim Herzog

You know, Mr. Aginski, they say that great minds think alike, and this matter was in fact raised yesterday at the Administrative Committee and as a result of a recommendation which was made at the Administrative Committee a Resolution was presented to hear to cover which was raised by Mr. Gurny and we are grateful to him for his concern, but we hope to solve that today. At the moment I would like to limit ourselves to Mr. Braude's report. And we will afterwards take up any administrative problems arising out of the move or anything else.

Gabriel Sacher

I raised some four years ago the question of the curriculum in the schools of ORT and ~~wahnt-notice~~ what notice was taken of the fuel crisis then. Since then it has got much worse. Are we teaching our technicians anything in this connection.

Max Braude

I said the network was operating during this past period, I didn't say that I was so effectively. I would like to refer the question to Mr. Harmatz and Mr. Bloch - if they listen.

Joseph-Harama
Joseph Harmatz

Mr. Chairman we do study in our schools solar energy. And we had last year a few graduate technicians who have worked on projects in this field. I believe in years to come we will develop it increasingly.

I don't if this is covering the entire problem of the fuel crisis but we are doing our utmost to help as much as we can.

Jules Bloch

Les problèmes d'économie d'énergie sont étudiés dans tous les programmes de l'ORT France, au niveau du deuxième degré, c'est à dire au niveau du baccalauréat de technicien.

D'un autre côté, sous un autre aspect, nos constructions scolaires que nous sommes en train de réaliser, sont également étudiées sous l'aspect d'économie d'énergie qui est un problème extrêmement important dans les années à venir.

Chaim Herzog

Has any other director of any ORT Organisation got any other comments on this particular problem. Mr. Polak or anybody else. If not, I shall go to the next question. I just mentioned here that Mr. Sacher has raised...on this issue ah, Mr. Steinberg.

Eliel Steinberg

Uziel Steinberg

It was most gratifying to hear that ORT was doing something else than moving to London. It was good to hear Max telling us something about ORT. and it was Max at his best, a man who knows Jewish life, who knows ORT, feels for Jews, understands what it is, and not only the way that he tells it during the last few Executive meetings.

I would like then first of all to congratulate Max for his excellent report. I could probably stop here. You would be grateful for that. But I am not going to do that. You have to be patient with me. Max gave you a very thorough description of our activities in Israel, and of course his English is much better than mine, so what I will do will only spoil what he said.

Nevertheless I would say that we are closing to our Congress and it would be a good idea to spend some time on our programmes what we really want, where we are heading. And despite the great achievements which Max described, we are asking ourselves in Israel, now we are let us say in the last meetings, a number of questions - where are we heading what we have to do, do we take in more schools, what kind of schools, Do we sponsor certain projects or we don't sponsor projects, Somehow we don't get to these questions here. Maybe we have been too busy, too preoccupied with this move of our organisation headquarters. The present aim of ORT in Israel is to provide good technicians, technical engineers, Nevertheless we have to contribute something to society, both from the economic point of view, educational, social. And you all know there are ~~porbi~~ problems. And we have sometime an uneasy feeling and we are asking ourselves, despite all this, did we do our job. What can we do more. Did we finish. There are some problems, we should continue or discontinue. Sometimes I have made some remarks which maybe they have been misinterpreted or misunderstood, I don't like monuments. Despite the fact that I like to walk around in big cities and see what people did during the centuries and I hope Jewish people will do the same, but it is a question of priorities, and you know we have to ask ourselves, do we do this or do we do something else. It shouldn't be sporadic. Just because we have somebody who is contributing to something. You have to have definitions what we want.

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PLAN FOR THE ORT HISTORY

1. The ORT History is estimated to run about 500 pages and to be published as a hardbound book.
2. The book will contain an introduction, a preface, maps, photographs, a glossary of foreign terms and an index, as well as voluminous notes documenting sources in a variety of languages.

The introduction will be invited from historians of the stature of Dr. Abram Sacher or Dr. Salo Baron.

The Preface is a brief opening statement by the author on some of the problems he has found and the methodology he intends to follow.

The maps are to be interspersed as aides to aid in visualizing the complex movement of ORT at different times.

The glossary will be based on such accepted transliteration authoritative sources as YIVO and the U.S. Library of Congress.

Photographs will be inserted as separate sections of several pictures of personalities and of ORT programs to illustrate references to them in the text.

The index will be sufficiently comprehensive as to make instantly accessible the voluminous references to names, events and institutions mentioned in the book.

The notes are being prepared with scholarly intent to give the book solid grounding in ascertainable facts. Some of the notes are, in effect, emendations of the text; sometimes in the form of numerical tables, in other instances, fascinating references beyond the scope of the purpose of the book proper, yet filled with political, psychological and ideological insights.

3. Dr. Shapiro brings to his task the discipline of an experienced historian and writer of history as well as a brilliant researcher and linguist. For over a decade Professor in Judaic Slavic Studies at Rutgers University, he is of that school that may best be described as a "historian's historian." He is painstaking in his balance of materials and in his judgments. An asset of intangible and rare merit is that Dr. Shapiro is himself totally immersed by mind, temperament and autogiography in the events and movement he describes, that he has associated with the JDC and the Claim Conference, and is a prolific writer, as for instance his annual sections in the American Jewish Yearbook and as editor and updater of the English Edition of the Simon Dubnow history, among innumerable others in a variety of publications. The author of the ORT History is therefore thoroughly qualified by experience, competence and standards of scholarship to do the job.

4. On Purpose. In order to allow full play to these factors in producing a work of high quality, it was established at the outset of the agreement with Dr. Shapiro

that the book is to avoid the making of an institutional "puff" book singing the praises of ORT, its leaders and its achievements, as is only too often the nature of organizational "histories." Dr. Shapiro was assured autonomy in his writing and his evaluations, with the caveat of course that nothing malicious or overtly damaging is to be included.

Such autonomous relationship between the author and his work is deemed crucial to its reasonably objective quality. After all, this book is the first full length study of ORT's history, and will probably stand uniquely so for some time to come. The book must therefore withstand the scrutiny of historians, no less than all of concerned with ORT and with modern Jewish historiography. A proportion of risk is inherent in such an undertaking by any organization. After all, we are asked to hand over to an "outsider" any and every kind of document, lend ourselves to "oral history" and a measure of psychohistory, among other considerations. Nonetheless, we seek a book that is accurate and comprehensive beyond challenge, although there of course, can be, and there surely are differing judgments or points of view. Such comments within the ORT family at this stage are desirable and welcome.

The book should find its way into libraries, universities, among students, on reading lists of courses in Judaica as a recognized and valid work of note. The book should serve as a source-book for many aspects of modern Jewish developments. The sheer scope of the volume and its authority should invite theses, commentaries, corollary works, as well as references in many works dealing with the modern Jewish age, none of which could have been done in the absence of this book. A major premise for the writing of the ORT history was therefore to produce a contribution to the study of Jewish life, no less than an ORT chronicle.

5. On Theme. It was early agreed that ORT shall be portrayed within the context of the last Jewish century, not as a separate or marginal factor, but indeed to restore ORT to its rightful place as an element in the making of that history. The context agreed to was to view ORT from the "inside" of Jewish life, rather than as a thing apart, without sacrifice of its unique features.

6. On Style. Style cannot be decreed. It is of necessity an extension of the author, his manner of expression for good or ill, his personality and his perceptions. Style is individual; it should not be tampered with. It is as basic to the author's autonomy as it is his viewpoint. A few months ago, there appeared a book by Meyer Shapiro (no relation) called "Modern Art." Meyer Shapiro is universally acclaimed as an awesomely erudite thinker. His literary style has been occasionally compared to Isaiah Berlin's, precise rather than stylistic. I raise this extraneous analogy because it permits me to introduce a comment by a New York Times Book Review critic about Meyer Shapiro's latest book that could in many ways apply to the style of the other Shapiro:

"Meyer Schapiro is not a brilliant writer, as that word is generally understood. When on his way to an important conclusion, his manner of speech is often workmanlike at best, as if he were out to avoid the kind of surface gloss in which we simply see the author's face reflected. But by getting his thoughts down on paper complete and entire, with nothing superfluous and nothing left out, he arrives at a precision of statement that makes us think of 'brilliance' as something to be shunned.

7. Editing. Having said the above in order to convey as best I can, the linkage between the author, his scholarly autonomy, the theme, the object of the book and the style employed, let me not omit however the necessary assurance that is owed this body. The history of ORT has an editor, coming from some 35 years of book editing, lately from McMillan and Co., New York branch. His name is Emanuel Geltman. He has edited Irving Howe, Ashley Montagu, Seymour Martin Lipset, Lewis Coser - in short, we have as editor of this book a competent man in his field. This is not always a congenial relationship. A sort of "class war" often characterizes the dynamics between author and editor. The function of the editor is, to put it negatively, not to rewrite the book or to question the substance of the writing, but rather to make lucid occasional obfuscations, introduce common references in place of technical terms, and in other ways to remove redundancies, polish grammar and phrasing for more felicitous reading. In addition, I get into the editing act in my way. In short, the alertness to the readability of this book has not been overlooked.

8. Schedule. As of now, Dr. Shapiro has prepared his material up to the mid 1950's. Additional research is required, some of it in Israel, hopefully this Spring. Dr. Shapiro promises to have the manuscript complete by August 1, 1979. That is the deadline toward which he is working. Completion of the text provides the raw material. The manuscript will have been edited right along, but there will be another editing of the work as a whole. Indexing is an onerous and time-consuming chore, but it is essential. The glossary will be done by August 1 or shortly thereafter. Other appurtenances mentioned above will be ready for the publisher. Allow another 4-6 weeks to assemble everything in shape for publishing, and we are roughly in mid-September.

9. Publication. Arrangements have been made with a publisher's agent to act on ORT's behalf to obtain the best publishing arrangement at least cost. It is understood that the World ORT Union, under whose aegis this project is proceeding, will cover the largest portion of publication costs. It is literally impossible to present such a figure at this time, in view of the variety of publication options, inflation, etc., but for practical purposes, we may start with \$50,000. Publication is to include design, etc., for all of which ORT has assumed obligation and taken steps to implement.

It is hoped to have the book off the press by March 15, 1980.

It is proposed to publish 5,000 copies, but this is a starting figure. Everything depends on the order for Women's American ORT. Such agreement should be reached within weeks since costs, preparatory work and the terms of negotiations with publishers depends on the quantity.

The book will be published under the imprimatur of a well-known, reasonably prestigious house, with a recognized and good reputation, with adequate facilities to handle a complex book of this order and with access to the channels of distribution outside of ORT that are to our interest. However, it should be understood that the greater part of the press-run will be directed toward ORT distribution, secondly to other organizations and institutions in the Jewish world, and thirdly to academic channels such as described above, and finally although minimally, as reality must assure, to a modestly sized general public.

List Price - Probably about \$20, with agreed upon discounts for ORT organizations, and dependent to a great extent on the terms of agreement with the publisher. The book should not be regarded as a give-away, it should be offered

for sale. The same holds for the Centennial Congress where the history should be aggressively promoted and offered for sale. Sales should be concentrated in the World ORT Union; ORT organizations should purchase through the WOU and pay for its purchase to the WOU.

10. The ORT History is a major element in the ORT Centennial, and one that should have an impact for years thereafter. Its educational and program use within ORT ranks are self-evident. Portions of the book will be offered for publication in scholarly and other publications. The book will be offered for review, symposia on the book will be proposed to various academic associations or universities, the history will have a place in Centennial exhibitions.

11. Other Language Publication. Consideration has been given to translation and publication of the history into French, Hebrew and Spanish. The possibilities have been explored at the U.S. end. It is first necessary to decide in principle that such translations are in fact necessary and useful, taking into consideration the reading public to which it would be addressed. We should then arrive at a preliminary quantity figure for each language. It would be cumbersome to propose translation with the object of other than English publication prior to a rather advanced stage of English publication, no earlier than January-February 1980. Even if translation were to begin from the manuscript, such translations would have to be synchronized with changes in the text in proof form, which is always inevitable. However, translation can be done in principle. It is proposed that once that is agreed to, such a translation would be done in New York, under the eye of the author who in any case would need to scrutinize it. The publisher's imprimatur would need to be negotiated, hopefully with the widest latitude as to technical aspects since this would reduce costs considerably.

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Note: Material has been prepared for presentation to publishers which may be of interest in its thematic description of the substance of the ORT History, its author, and the suggested page design keyed to maximum readability.

Jack Rader