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Executive Committee Meeting,  
Geneva, Hotel du Rhone,  
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SUMMARY OF MINUTES OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING HELD 7th February,  
1977 in GENEVA at THE HOTEL DU RHONE.

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Daniel Mayer: En regardant l'ordre du jour que vous avez sous les yeux, vous allez vous rendre compte que c'est extrêmement chargé, plus que les autres fois et que, je le dis toute de suite, pour que ses membres le notent, La Commission de Règlement se réunira à nouveau après la session de ce soir. Je demande aux membres de la Commission de Règlement de noter qu'il y aura encore une réunion à l'issue de l'Exécutif.

Malheureusement, comme il en va à chacune de nos réunions, je suis obligé d'évoquer, mais vous me reprocheriez bien, à juste titre, de ne pas le faire, si je ne le faisais pas, la mémoire de ceux qui sont disparus depuis notre dernière session. Et hélas, leur nombre est particulièrement important cette fois.

M. Paul Kahn, ancien président de l'ORT à Strasbourg, Membre du Conseil central,

M. Georges Mintzer, ancien Président de l'Exécutif de l'American ORT Federation, et membre actif depuis des nombreuses années de notre Comité Exécutif:

M. Max Gottschalk, que nous voyons moins depuis quelques années mais qui avait été un membre actif de notre organisation, membre d'honneur de notre Conseil central, vice-président de la ICA, et l'un des dirigeants les plus écoutés et les plus estimés du Judaïsme belge.

M. Jules Sénouf, président fondateur de l'ORT Maroc, dont la générosité, presque visionnaire, a permis à l'ORT dès 1947 au Maroc, de commencer de poursuivre la réalisation d'un important réseau scolaire, que seule l'émigration, indépendante de la volonté de la communauté juive marocaine, a quelque peu diminué et amputé.

Toute à l'heure nous parcourons le rapport écrit du comité intérimaire qui nous était toujours présenté par M. Armand Brunschwig, disparu depuis plusieurs années mais ça me donne l'occasion de rappeler également le souvenir de Madame Armand Brunschwig au cours de l'année dernière, ainsi que de

M. Moshe Skidel, qui fût le secrétaire général de l'ORT Israel dès sa création en 1948,

de Jacob Feintuch, chef de notre service d'achats,

de Madame Genstein, qui a été pendant plus de 20 ans, la secrétaire du Comité Féminin de l'ORT France.

Faut-il également évoquer la mémoire de Sir Henry d'Avigdor Goldschmid, président de la ICA.

Et, que tous les parents ou amis de ceux que je viens de citer veuillent bien m'en excuser, mais j'ai gardé pour la fin, pour lui

faire une part une peu spéciale, parce qu'elle était spéciale dans mon esprit et dans mon coeur, la silhouette de David Slobodkin. Ceux qui l'ont connu se n'en étonneront pas. David Slobodkin a été le Directeur de l'ORT en Pologne dans les périodes les plus difficiles. Difficiles sur le plan de l'ORT, difficiles sur le plan juif, difficiles sur le plan de l'homme, et cela d'une manière particulièrement exemplaire et émouvante. A mes yeux, il symbolise les soubresauts que nous pensions ultimes mais que nous pouvons espérer maintenant qu'ils n'étaient nullement les derniers du judaïsme dans l'Europe de l'est. Et, il a agit avec un élégance, une grandeur, je dirais si le mot n'était pas trop galvodé, une noblesse, qui forçait l'estime. Et c'est peut-être en saluant sa mémoire à lui, que je pense à l'ensemble de ceux qui, pour la même cause, sont tombés ou depuis sont disparus..

Bon, fort heureusement, il n'y a pas que des mauvaises nouvelles. Je veux par exemple saluer la présence pour la première fois à nos travaux dans sa nouvelle fonction, de M. Jules Bloch qui est le nouveau directeur général de l'ORT France. Et vous verrez par les interventions que nous aurons tout à l'heure, que dans l'ensemble notre organisme s'est renouvelé, rajeuni.

Si je jette simplement un coup d'oeuil sur l'ensemble de l'assistance, je dirais même et fort heureusement, féminisé. Il y a à la fois plus de jeunes et plus de femmes, même si comme dans le gouvernement Carter, ou on trouve le moyen d'avoir à la fois des noirs et des femmes en trois personnes seulement. Nous pouvons constater qu'il y a plus de jeunes et plus de femmes, en moins de personnes que le total des jeunes et des femmes, parce qu'il a beaucoup de jeunes femmes.

Allons, à l'ordre du jour... Vous l'avez sous les yeux...Je suppose qu'il n'y a pas d'observations sur son contenu...Nous en sommes d'accord.

Alors, nous passons toute de suite au rapport du Comité Intérimaire qui a dû vous être présenté par écrit. Je ne pousserai vraiment pas la délicatesse et le manque de courtoisie à votre égard - jusqu'à demander que seuls participent au vote d'approbation ceux qui l'ont lu car le quorum ne sera pas atteint...

Je suppose qu'il n'y a pas d'objections à l'adoption, au moins théorique, du rapport écrit du Comité Intérimaire..Alors, il y en a pas...Nous passons rapidement au rapport annuel 1976 et je donne la parole à Vladimir Halpérin.

RAPPORT CENTRAL  
Comité Exécutif - 7 février 1977 - 9 h 30.

L'ordre du jour chargé en même temps que l'importance pour nous de recueillir le maximum d'observations et de "feed-back" des membres du Comité Exécutif, m'incitent à faire ce matin un effort particulier de concision dans ce qu'on a la coutume d'appeler le Rapport Central d'Activité. Je n'essayerai par conséquent pas de couvrir la carte mondiale de l'ORT et j'ai choisi de limiter mes observations à certains terrains nouveaux ou à des problèmes avec lesquels nous sommes spécialement confrontés. Au demeurant, les rapports nationaux écrits ont pu être distribués avant la séance et chacun y aura trouvé une documentation fort complète. *à part*

Notre effectif scolaire, en dehors des programmes de l'Assistance Technique, a passé de 45.770 au 1er janvier 1976 à 46.748 élèves au 31 décembre 1976. *à part*  
*100 000*  
*Tous sont en fait*  
*à part*

Dans les écoles à plein temps, l'effectif est resté à peu près identique et se situe à 29.648 élèves au 31 décembre 1976.

La fréquentation totale pour 1976 a été de 72.000 élèves en 1976 contre 70.700 l'année précédente. 20.223 personnes ont obtenu en 1976 leur diplôme de fin d'études.

L'ensemble de notre personnel à travers le monde dépasse 4.300 personnes, dont près de 3.000 enseignants.

A part quelques exceptions, on peut dire que 1976 a été pour le réseau scolaire de l'ORT une année de consolidation et d'approfondissement plus que d'expansion.

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\* sans oublier des rapports de la Comm. Tech. & Péd. et de la Comm. d'org. & de collect. de fonds.

## ISRAEL

se référer au rapport écrit. *La place de l'ORT en Israël sera plus le soin d'être*  
*substituée.*

Inauguration en 1976 du Centre Pédagogique Moshinsky à Tel Aviv et de l'Ecole Technique Supérieure à Jérusalem.

Notre impatience et nos aspirations <sup>pour Israël</sup> sont à la mesure de notre fierté et de notre exigence. *pour faire d'Israël = master the difficult*  
*you will be asked to achieve the impossible.*

Je sais que je ne suis pas en désaccord avec ~~Le Général Herzog et Joseph Harmatz~~ <sup>le Comité de l'ORT Israël</sup> si j'insiste devant vous sur l'importance particulière pour l'ORT-Israël de s'efforcer à tout moment de demeurer pilote et par conséquent disposer d'un réseau géographiquement, qualitativement, socialement aussi diversifié que possible. Ecole d'Ingénieurs à Jérusalem, Centre Syngalowski à Tel Aviv, Centre Lvovitch à Natanya - synonymes de fierté et d'aspiration vers les niveaux les plus élevés de l'enseignement technique et la meilleure perfection scolaire. Mais n'oublions pas pour autant les écoles indispensables et au moins aussi importantes dans les zones de développement et pour les éléments les moins privilégiés, les plus faibles, donc les plus vulnérables de la société israélienne. ~~Bramson et Syngalowski nous ont bien appris que l'ORT n'a jamais été, et ne doit pas être, une organisation pour les pauvres, ou mieux, que l'enseignement professionnel n'est pas l'apanage des pauvres et des malheureux. Mais ils nous ont appris aussi que les plus démunis et ceux qui sont, à un titre ou à un autre, les plus menacés, ont droit de notre part à une attention accrue et à une certaine priorité.~~

S'il est un cadeau que je souhaite à Israël, au Judaïsme, et à l'ORT pour son premier centenaire, c'est que la situation politique et stratégique au Moyen Orient permette enfin de faire passer l'éducation et ses tâches en tête de la liste des priorités, afin que la formation d'hommes et de femmes complets et intacts prenne le pas sur le bruit des armes et sur la défense aux frontières. *à Israël*

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## FRANCE

Consolidation et légère extension. *Pas au bout de la course —*  
 Par arrêté du Ministère d'Education national du 22 juillet 1976, les écoles  
 ORT ont été reconnues par l'Etat.

La nouvelle Yeshiva Technique à Toulouse va bientôt ouvrir ses portes -  
 première réalisation de ce genre dans l'histoire du Judaïsme français.  
 Comité Torah et Technique, sous la présidence de Monsieur Isidore Frankfurter,  
 groupant d'importantes personnalités rabbiniques et scientifiques de France.

Marseille - D'après des statistiques sérieuses, il ressort que la Communauté  
 juive de Marseille a considérablement augmenté et comporte probablement,  
 actuellement, de 50 à 60.000 âmes au minimum.

L'Ecole ORT dans cette ville, dont l'effectif est aujourd'hui de 409 élèves et  
 stagiaires, a atteint à peu près, avec ce chiffre, sa capacité maximum.

Une poussée certaine des effectifs est à prévoir à court terme. Peut-être même  
 la création de nouvelles sections pour jeunes est-elle à envisager.

D'autre part, une concentration assez importante de Juifs s'est établie sur les  
 bords de la Méditerranée et dans le sud de la France, et un grand nombre de  
 demandes pour un internat éventuel sont parvenues à notre Centre de Marseille.  
 Pour l'évolution de ce Centre, nous avons envisagé plusieurs solutions qui sont  
 actuellement à l'étude:

- soit la recherche d'un terrain plus important pour le déplacement de  
 l'unité scolaire au grand complet;
- soit un déplacement partiel de l'Ecole vers un autre terrain (soit la partie  
 Ecole pour Jeunes, soit la partie Formation Professionnelle pour Adultes);
- soit, enfin, la surélévation d'une partie des bâtiments existants.

En ce qui concerne la partie internat, le Grand Rabbin de Marseille nous a  
 proposé une participation dans un complexe communautaire devant servir  
 d'internat pour d'autres écoles juives.

Montreuil - L'Ecole de Montreuil ayant acquis sa capacité d'accueil maximum  
 avec 1.700 à 1.800 élèves et stagiaires, ce chiffre ne peut guère être dépassé  
 sans mettre en cause la sécurité des élèves.

Or, depuis plusieurs années, les effectifs de ce Centre ont augmenté régulièrement. Des concentrations importantes de communautés juives s'étant implantées dans le sud de Paris, nous envisageons actuellement la création d'une unité scolaire dans cette direction.

Cette création consisterait en un complément à notre action dans la région parisienne, comme l'a été la création du Centre de Villiers-le-Bel dans le Nord. Dans la région parisienne également, des mesures doivent être prises pour permettre l'accroissement de l'action de l'ORT.

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refugees considerably  
n. accous des à l'ORT de  
fructueux  
celui de nos "enfants" qui refusent  
le d'attraction et d'apprentissage

ITALIE

- 1) Réforme scolaire
- 2) Réfugiés russes
- 3) Efforts pour les petites communautés.

1) La réforme scolaire décidée par le Gouvernement et soumise au parlement, semble devoir être mise en application d'ici un an. Elle agrandira considérablement les responsabilités de l'ORT du fait que, suivant la nouvelle formule, une nouvelle année d'études obligatoire sera ajoutée au cycle existant de cinq plus trois, avec la perspective, par la suite, de la création de "junior colleges". Il est à peu près certain que l'on demandera à l'ORT de mettre en place des programmes pour la "terza media", ce qui aura pour conséquence un nouvel afflux d'élèves, notamment au lycée scientifique à Rome, où l'ORT devra ouvrir, même sans la réforme, deux nouvelles classes en 1977, et trois nouvelles classes dans le cadre de la réforme. Il se posera donc une indispensable nécessité d'agrandir les locaux.

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pour l'ORT de l'ORT  
à l'ORT de l'ORT  
à l'ORT de l'ORT

2) Réfugiés russes : Quand je songe aux milliers de Juifs russes qui, en route pour le nouveau monde, ont passé, passent et vont passer plusieurs mois en transit à Rome, je ne sais pas en vérité quelle est la note que vous et nous méritons pour la préparation que nous essayons de leur donner dans des conditions très précaires. Sans l'ORT en étroite coopération avec l'AJDC et le HIAS et l'aide financière du Gouvernement américain, ces migrants n'auraient aucune préparation à leur nouvelle vie aux Etats-Unis, au Canada ou en Australie. Mais de quel droit pouvons-nous sélectionner ceux qui méritent d'apprendre l'anglais, car nous n'avons pas assez de place pour tout le monde? Et de quel droit pouvons-nous nous permettre de dire après deux mois à une classe d'élèves qu'ils en savent maintenant assez et qu'il leur faut céder le tour à une autre classe de débutants? Si nous et vous étions vraiment à la hauteur de notre réputation et de nos responsabilités humaines et éducatrices, nous aurions trouvé au nom de notre faiblesse la force de convaincre ceux dont cela dépend de nous donner les moyens requis pour que ce programme si difficile d'aide urgente puisse être mené comme il se doit. Peut-être n'est il pas encore trop tard de changer, au moins pour que ceux qui attendent encore la chance de pouvoir sortir d'URSS et d'aller rejoindre leurs familles suivant leur propre et légitime choix.

En janvier, 1000 réfugiés ont pu partir aux Etats-Unis, mais environ 500 nouveaux sont arrivés à Rome. Même estimation pour février. On peut s'attendre à un "case-load" de 2000 à 2500 réfugiés à Rome en transit pour les prochains mois.

3) - se référer au rapport de l'ORT-Italie concernant un début de réponse pour les petites communautés dispersées, efforts à poursuivre.

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au profs / ins  
Florence

MAROC

*vue de l'A.S. garçon à l'action efficace de David Huges - 9.*

Légère diminution, consolidation, construction de la nouvelle école de garçons à Anfa, qui devra être prête pour la rentrée d'octobre 1977.

Les longues démarches effectuées auprès de la Préfecture de Casablanca au sujet de la cessation de nos activités à l'Institut pour les sourds ont fini par aboutir. Le service social de la Préfecture a créé une Association Marocaine pour Enfants Sourds-Muets (AMES) qui a repris l'institution en main. Le directeur et l'institutrice de la nouvelle école ont été formés par l'ORT-Maroc. Le gros du matériel auditif a été offert par l'ORT-Maroc. Son Excellence le Gouverneur de la Préfecture de Casablanca nous a remerciés par lettre pour notre précieux concours.

Le projet de restructuration de nos écoles de Casablanca dont il était question dans notre rapport de l'an dernier, est entré dans une phase active. La construction d'une nouvelle école de garçons s'est concrétisée; le gros oeuvre est déjà avancé et nous pensons être en mesure de déménager vers la fin de l'année scolaire 1976-1977.

Nous abordons la nouvelle année scolaire avec foi et optimisme. L'ORT a parfaitement sa place au Maroc. Nous poursuivons avec persévérance nos activités en faveur de la jeunesse, et notamment de celle pour laquelle l'ORT reste la seule planche de salut dans le domaine de la formation professionnelle.

Nombre de nos élèves occupent de très belles positions dans la vie économique du pays. C'est là le meilleur témoignage de la rentabilité de notre action.

L'économie marocaine est en pleine expansion. L'industrialisation du pays se poursuit à un rythme régulier et se situe à l'avant-garde du progrès de par son niveau de technicité. *format changé. Article continué.*

De ce fait, notre souci constant reste la formation et le recyclage de notre corps enseignant. C'est à ce prix que nous pourrons maintenir la qualité de notre enseignement et continuer à obtenir de bons résultats. étant donné surtout que le niveau d'instruction générale de nombre de nos élèves, lors de leur admission dans nos centres, est bien plus faible que celui de leurs camarades fréquentant les écoles publiques.

AMERIQUE LATINE

X Il y a 150 ans  
Judeo-germanic growth !!  
ou prof. ortaux ou  
même d'autres

S'il est un Continent où j'ai senti le rôle et la responsabilité de l'ORT en tant que pilote, c'est bien l'Amérique Latine et ses communautés juives. Nous ne rendrons jamais assez hommage à Bernard Wand-Polak et à ses diverses équipes à travers l'Amérique du Sud pour ce qu'ils ont déjà accompli, pour la vision et pour la qualité des réalisations dans divers pays, notamment en Argentine, au Brésil, en Uruguay, au Chili, au Venezuela et, depuis peu, en Colombie, au Paraguay et au Mexique. Le trop rapide voyage de quatre semaines que je viens d'accomplir m'a impressionné tant sur le plan de ce qui a déjà été fait par l'ORT dans ces pays que par tout ce qui reste encore à faire. Car tout est à faire. Il est faux, dangereux et trop facile d'analyser la situation en Amérique Latine en fonction des constantes crises politiques et économiques et des manifestations latentes et résurgentes d'antisémitisme ici ou là. Plus de trois quarts de million de Juifs vivent en Amérique Latine et continueront à y vivre, quel que soit le régime politique au pouvoir. Ce n'est pas par des manifestations de sympathie ou de protestation que l'on peut exercer une influence réelle et salutaire. Ce qui m'inquiète le plus, c'est l'érosion menaçante de ces communautés sur le plan éducatif et culturel, car en définitive, comme partout ailleurs, l'image de ces Juifs, leur force ou leur faiblesse, dépendent de l'éducation qu'ils auront reçue. Si nous donnons à Bernard Wand-Polak et à ses collaborateurs les outils requis pour faire dans chaque communauté juive d'Amérique Latine ce qui a été admirablement commencé en Argentine et au Chili, c'est-à-dire des écoles compréhensives juives modernes, d'avant-garde, avec des équipes de jeunes éducateurs motivés et dynamiques avec un sens authentique de l'éducation juive sous une forme moderne, alors, mais alors seulement, l'ORT aura bien mérité sa réputation qui malheureusement dépasse encore trop souvent la réalité. Et ce n'est pas parce que nous avons un magnifique réseau, encore insuffisant, à Buenos Aires que nous devons ralentir nos efforts à Mendoza, à Rosario, à Cordoba ou dans d'autres communautés de l'intérieur en Argentine, et ce n'est pas parce que nous venons de signer avec l'école Weizmann à Santiago du Chili, qui groupe 1200 élèves, un accord transformant cette école en école compréhensive Weizmann/ORT, que nous devons nous abstenir d'assumer une tâche analogue à l'école Leon Pinelo à Lima au Pérou.

les 150 ans  
de l'école  
Weizmann  
à Santiago  
du Chili

le 150<sup>e</sup>  
anniversaire  
de l'école

ou en bien trop !!  
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## ETHIOPIE

Démarrage difficile mais désormais engagé pour l'aide aux Falashas sous la forme de programmes de l'Assistance Technique à certaines régions de l'Ethiopie. Renforcement de notre équipe. Aide du Canada et des Pays-Bas et probablement aussi des Etats-Unis.

*finir ou galar ci vous en*

EDUCATION JUIVE

Séminaire de Jérusalem avec le concours de l'ORT-Israël et de l'Agence Juive, dirigé par Maurice Aboudaram.

Trois semaines de travail intensif pour 25 professeurs de France, d'Italie, du Maroc, de l'Inde, d'Iran, d'Argentine, du Chili et du Brésil et quelques enseignants israéliens.

Importance du follow-up. et à l'inst. nouveaux.

Faut-il promouvoir des ateliers J.O. ou  
- aussi par possibilité de relations de  
travail, de l'élève et de l'enseignant et de  
l'homme ?

à un niveau à développer

Daniel Mayer thanked Vladimir Halperin for his report. Asked Victor Smaga to speak on Point no. 3 of the Agenda - details on audited accounts for 1976.

Victor Smaga: You all have in your folders a copy of the report entitled "Statement - Provisional Statement of General and Earmarked Revenue and Expenditure." I am not going to take your time, and go down the line reading every item in the auditor's report. The figures speak for themselves. I would like to comment, however, on its generalities and on the results of our finances last year.

As you know the funds received and expended by the World ORT Union include all sorts of earmarked amounts which naturally do not effect the financial results of the World ORT Union operations as such. This is why, for more clarification, the financial report is submitted to you in a revised form. It clearly separates the earmarked items from the general funds. In the light of this change, the actual World ORT Union central operations for the year 1976 are distinctly reflected in the first two columns of this document.

You will recall that the budget adopted by the Committee last February foresaw a deficit of some \$362,000 resulting from a total estimated expenditure of \$8,973,000 against an income forecast of \$8,611,000. These totals, of course, do not include the earmarked contributions of some \$2,000,000, amounts which are expended as they are received for their respective destinations.

While it is gratifying to note that the anticipated deficit of \$362,000 dropped to \$40,000 for the year, I must emphasize that this performance was possible mainly by unexpected certain receipts which unfortunately, will not repeat in 1977. In fact, accumulated prior years' allocations which were not transferable from South Africa in the past, were received in 1976. This gave us an excess income over the budget of some \$140,000 plus \$105,000 also received over the budget, thanks to the efforts of South African ORT.

In addition, as a result of the sale of the Tunis and the Casablanca C.E.B. properties, we have received \$319,000 not listed in the 1976 budget.

It should also be noted that other receipts of certain importance were received in 1976 over the budget. They emanate from Canadian ORT (\$77,000) mainly for the Ethiopian programme: from Denmark (\$40,000) and Sweden (\$37,000). From Germany, we also received \$149,000 unbudgeted, but earmarked. Of this amount, \$100,000 for the Jerusalem School of Engineering, from the Federation of Jewish Communities thanks to Mr. Willner, and \$40,000 for equipment in the Bombay school.

On the other hand, from Great Britain we were short \$142,000 than anticipated.

Taking into account other minor ups and downs, the amount of revenue received over the budget aggregated some \$650,000.

However, we also had increases in the expenses over the budget to the extent of some \$322,000. They are mainly due to our expansion in the

field of our technical assistance services, increase of some \$165,000, entirely covered by appropriate income.

The Ethiopian Falashas programme, budgeted for \$5,000 - cost us in 1976 \$96,000 - towards which we received a contribution from Canada of some \$61,000.

Other increases over the expenditure budget netted some \$66,000., resulting as I have just said in a total increase of expenses of \$328,000 against a total increase in our income of \$650,000. This left us with a net increase in income of some \$322,000 which made it possible to end up the year with an actual deficit of \$40,000 - as against an anticipated budget deficit of \$362,000.

I do not want to take more of your time, Mr. Chairman, by reading all the figures of this report. I will be glad, however, to answer any questions you may have.

Daniel Mayer thanked Mr. Smaga for his report and opened the floor for discussion on both V. Halperin's and V. Smaga's reports.

Jeffrey Sterling asked Mr. Smaga whether the Technical Assistance figure - revenue account shown in the statement represented actual dollars received or a percentage of the running income over a two to four year period.

Bruno Jarach emphasized the grave situation of the Russian refugee language programme in Rome. Whilst the pedagogical side of the programme was working well, new demands were being made on ORT Italy to introduce Jewish content into the programme at a time when it was extremely difficult to accommodate all the students registering because of lack of space. The programme could not continue under the present conditions.

Gabriel Sacher asked why in the 1977 budget no figure was given for the Rome language programme.

Ruth Eisenberg said that at the Interim Committee meeting it had been stated that a report would be given on progress in the Rome programme during the present Executive session and that conclusions would be drawn for its eventual improvement.

Max Braude Before we go too far, I would like to get in to answering some of these questions.

We have been through the process of planning a new school building, of renting one in Ostia to ease the accommodation situation and to increase the number of students because of the heavy caseload. The issue then came up, if you remember, of the diversion of Russian refugees to Italy - that is to say, there was discussion as to whether any at all would come in the future. And the pressures were placed upon us were, ...not really pressures... but it seemed highly incorrect to go ahead with a three or four hundred thousand dollar expenditure, if within six months to a year, there would be no purpose served and the buildings would be completely unusable, situated out in Ostia for a basic Rome ORT programme.

Financially, at the beginning of the year we were assured of \$150,000 of U.S. Government support - then we were assured of \$250,000 of U.S. government support. Then for some odd reason, simply because it repeated 1975's number, the figure was fixed at \$271,000. That is governmental reasoning. \$271,000 in 1975 was the exact cost, therefore, in 1976 when the expenditure was about \$340,000, you still get \$271,000. I think that in the 1976 report, this is reflected in the ORT Union allocation of some \$75 or 76,000 of its own funds.

We don't know to-day exactly how much we will receive out of the Office of U.S. Humanitarian Affairs, which subsidizes this language training programme in Rome. But we have been advised that we will probably get the same \$271,000. But the problem isn't exclusively money in this Roman situation. It's a question of facilities. To reopen the Ostia proposition, if it can be done, would still delay availability of premises for eight to nine months, because the work was never started. To finish the work would take nine months. The current migration picture is quite different from what it was when we were talking in November. Over a thousand Jews were moved during the month of January. And the outgoing Attorney General in the United States also provided for parole for Russian migrants - a thousand were moved without parole under existing procedures. And if the HIAS can step up the rate of movement, it is quite possible that the caseload will drop below the 2,000 figure which we have been talking about.

One of the problems with facilities is that there is nothing available to rent in any area which would serve our purposes. There is behind the Rome school a tremendous space formerly occupied by a lumber yard - lumber yards are big - again it looks like the Coliseum in terms of its buildings, crumbling - and would require a tremendous expenditure to make them usable. Again you would be into a year's work - nine months work till you got it fixed so in the meantime we would have no solution.

We even went so far as to explore portable classrooms, mobile classrooms - you can take them away afterwards. The loss that you have is about 50% but still it is more economical than building something for temporary use.

After long discussions, I have come to a conclusion which I will explore on the 22nd February at a meeting called for that date in Rome. I have the strong feeling that ORT must maintain its standards and that we should accept only the number of students whom we can serve properly without crowding, without having them in the corridors. That the programme should be improved considerably in content and I disagree with Mr. Jarach about the tremendous problems of Jewish education. Nobody is proposing anything drastic. It is proposed that for the adults in addition to some modules of the English language training where some shifts should be made. "What are you giving your sister for Christmas" is substituted by "What are giving your sister for Chanukah". Instead of "I am going to the Museum", it becomes "I am going to visit the old Synagogue on 22nd Street." These modular changes which come into an English language programme - the English language teachers are enthusiastic about, saying that they cause no problem whatsoever and make it even more interesting because of the discussion which arises.

Plus the request that they be given one hour a week of some Jewish background - the content is under discussion - it could be the structure of the Jewish community in the United States in the areas to which they going, or something about the fact that in the United States you have Orthodox, Conservative and REform Judaism. The content would be given in Russian for one hour a week. Another proposal is that the same be done for the boys and girls who are teenagers and who attend the school. You have some 14 to 18 year old children who are in a separate group, where they are taught to read and write as well as speak English whereas the adults are only taught to speak. And so the proposal is to introduce along with the normal programme some Jewish subjects. Again not half of the curriculum, not even four hours a week.

But my conclusion is, and I discussed this with the JDC and the man from the Council of Welfare Funds and Federations, enough of this nonsense of overcrowding. We will take as many as we can serve properly and we will let them continue until they go - until they emigrate, which is pedagogically sound. We will admit on the basis of first come, first served. When I made this proposition in the USA, the head of the Council of Welfare Funds and Federations said, but yes, you will then present me with a budget for doing the total job with a total number of people who are required and I shall see what I can do about getting the money from the hosts of the new immigrants in the various cities to which they go.

But first we have to set up a programme. Here again it is not all a question of money. We have got to find a space solution. We could budget I suppose, for purchasing the Grand Hotel - you've got to come up with something in terms of what you can do. I firmly believe that if we establish a model programme and make certain that the receiving communities know who went to our language training and who didn't - For you have this sort of problem. Some people don't come to our language training programme because they have been advised that when you get to the United States for two or three more months you are taken care of whilst you are studying English. Some even go and say they didn't. And others who didn't go, say that they did and ORT get an awful reputation for bad teaching.

But they are not the easiest people in the world. So it is all going to be examined. We have no figures now. But I think this approach of doing a decent job - not over-admitting and doing a respectable programme is the right solution.

Now with respect to the funding - even if the United States Community - or let me put it this way. The hypothesis that we find a space solution - mobile trucks or renting some other appartments - which seems to have been impossible for the past two or three years - that we do find that solution and there is a possibility of making it larger and there is a caseload of over 2,000 - remember our past year's experience has shown that one third of the number enroll. If the case load is down to 2,000 and it will be at the end of next month, I think then we need a capacity of 700. We are operating on a 600 basis. 700 registered, 550 attending, because of the thousand problems of the migrant. In summer time, when it's nice and warm on the beaches of Ostia, they have no great thirst for learning. In the winter time when it is nice to come from Ostia to Rome and you get a free ticket if you are coming to a language class, attendance is high. I don't

think the pressures will be as high in 1977 as they were in 1976. I can assure this committee that if funds are needed, I can go plead for them to refugee councils in Denmark and in Norway and get the money even if it is not forthcoming from the American Jewish Community.

If Mr. Smaga will forgive me, I should like to answer Mr. Sterling's question about the technical assistance funds taken into the budget. Technical Assistance has a tremendous turnover in dollars because some of these programmes involve purchases of equipment - millions of dollars of equipment. What we do administratively and financially to handle the matter is that under our new system - it is almost the same as in the past - we establish a technical assistance restricted fund into which income goes regularly every week or every month. From which, at the end of the year, we take out completed and paid for projects. Why do I say completed and paid for? Because I think you have two factors. Number one - there is the subject of the reexamination of your income, sometimes by government audit - did you overcharge? Was there an error? WE have had occasions where we have had to refund.

Secondly, some governments are notoriously slow in repayment. And even though you start off a programme which should cost you a half a million, and you get an advance of 800,000, the problems of billing and the problems of payment and the problems of the man on the other side who is paying you, who perhaps has only been in the job two months. The man who signed the contract has gone with the constant upheaval. Thus for example we got reimbursed for the months of June, July and August last in Zaire, but they forgot about April, January, February and March.

With all of these problems we carry receivable amounts in this fund which we are certain mentally are pretty good. We have some sort of guarantees and recourses in the Court of the Hague and all the protections you can get but we continue to consider the funds that are owed to us in Technical Assistance as doubtful receivable because of the potential. It hasn't occurred yet, but in the event of Mr. Mbotu getting killed on Tuesday, we would be thrown out of Zaire on Wednesday, and two years could go by, if we go to Court, before we can succeed in reclaiming. The figures you see are secure net reimbursements for projects completed.

On the other side there is a fund which has, I don't know, a million dollars in guarantees - a million 400 thousand in receivable and constant income coming and going. When the audit is made, a reserve will be made for these receivables, as if they weren't worth a penny.

Mrs. Renée Soskin advocated the use of the prefabricated classroom as a teaching unit for Rome, based on her own experience as an educator.

She also asked for more information on the New York school.

Mr. Jacques Schneider spoke of ORT France. Whilst results were in general satisfactory, there were serious problems in Marseilles, where lack of space could mean that the school could not register the increase number of students coming from Marseilles growing Jewish population. There had also been requests for boarding facilities in the town and this should also be envisaged.

There was also the problem of Montreuil. The student body had increased over past years and had reached the limit. To relieve this problem the establishment of a new school unit in the South of Paris where most of the city's Jewish population was concentrated had been discussed. The direction of World ORT Union and the Executive Committee should be aware of the urgency of these problems and help ORT France solve them.

Ruth Eisenberg wanted to give encouragement to Mr. Schneider in his statement on ORT France, especially concerning Southern France where Women's American ORT had long felt that the Jewish population was inadequately served by ORT.

She was not yet in a position to give a complete answer to Mrs. Soskin's question on the New York school. It was essentially planned to serve Jewish youth - young adults.

She also spoke of the Rome programme, where she said ORT's basic principles were involved as well as practical questions. It was too easy just to say ORT would only train those who can be accommodated when this meant that those who needed training desperately would as a consequence not receive it. The overriding question was people and their needs and ORT's role in this.

David Amar spoke of the consolidation of the ORT Morocco school structure, of the evolution in the political situation in Morocco. He felt that the future of ORT Morocco could be envisaged with more serenity than in the past.

Bruno Jarach thanked Mr. Braude and all Executive Committee members who had spoken on the subject of the Rome Refugee Programme since this meant that all would now be aware of the programme's importance.

Jeffrey Sterling said that in the past ORT had shown its excellence in carrying out task force operations. He felt that ORT's presence should not just be an operational one but should include an involvement in the refugees' decision on choice of final destination.

Paul Bernick spoke of the New York School. He said the student body would be young adults of 18 years and over, and would be for Jews handling a problem not touched by any other organisation in the USA. The financial administrative aim would be eventually to charge tuition fees, however, scholarships would aid those without sufficient means. Teaching approach would be experimental, with two fields of study - electronics and electricity and general office management. This was not new in the US but new for a Jewish school and it was felt that this would attract Jewish youth. A director has been engaged and teachers were being sought.

Concerning Technical Assistance, he said that the figures shown, as mentioned by Mr. Jeffrey Sterling above, did not represent any of the funds for actual operations. They represented mainly funds for the administration of the technical assistance programme, the overhead for which reimbursement was paid. There was only one figure which was operational - a grant from the United States which was to help expand administration, supervision and ability to improve in the technical assistance field. Many more millions of funds are spent on technical assistance but were kept in separate accounts and spent on each programme.

Concerning Rome, he felt it should be frankly said that the discussions within the Jewish community hampered ORT's outlook in relation to solving the Rome problem. This was reflected in the abandon of the Ostia project. He felt that this was a mistake.

Daniel Mayer asked Mr. Wand Polak who had been involved in the planning of the New York school whether he wished to add anything to Mr. Bernick's comments on the programme.

Bernard Wand Polak said he would only add that the student body would consist of three categories of students - young adults, students from the religious community and Russian immigrants.

Uziel Steinberg spoke of the Russian refugee programme in Rome - he mentioned that it was often harder for refugees to integrate into a highly industrialised country than into Israeli society.

Max Braude: The minutes of the Interim Committee do not actually reflect what I meant to say concerning the Rome programme. There is an old Hebrew expression which says "My hands did not help to spill this blood", which is what I meant when I said that I was glad that we had not been asked to be partners to a committee which took this kind of decision. I think I have expressed my opposition to it everytime I have had a chance to, but not as a working member. I want to clarify the question of quality and quantity. What had been proposed to ORT was to take everybody in, and you can only do that if you give them one or two months instead of three in the existing facilities which is pedagogically completely unsound since this means that for two or three months before departure the immigrant has absolutely no language instruction. He will end up speaking better Italian, if his English course is January, February and March, and his departure is July or August. And this forces you to reduce the quantity if you cannot find space and on this issue I would like to say that if anyone thinks for one moment that it is funds which keep us from doing this, I think I have tried to indicate and I say it again: I have full confidence in my ability of finding the funds which would not be available for any other part of our programme. It is the practicable solution which ORT Italy has not been able to come up with except for the Ostia thing in the past.

Secondly I think we would be absolutely wrong to go into any great <sup>capital</sup> expenditure, because there is absolutely no guarantee about the size of the programme, the continued migration, etc. There has been a drop of 50% in the caseload in Rome since we were discussing it at the Interim Committee. If the caseload for a variety of reasons drops still further, ORT can serve everybody in the existing facilities until the

day they leave which is the pedagogically sound solution.

Daniel Mayer Qui demande la parole? Alors, s'il n'y a plus personne, nous pouvons considérer que le rapport qui a été présenté par Vladimir Halpérin et étayé par les chiffres fournis par Victor Smaga après les réponses et explications de Max Braude, est adopté. Il n'y a pas d'oppositions. Il n'y a pas d'abstentions? Donc, c'est décidé et nous passons au point 4 de l'ordre du jour: Budget 1977, pour lequel je donne la parole à Max Braude.

Max Braude You have before you the 1977 budget, which is presented in a form different from that of the past 28 years. For 28 years we have presented the report in the same form - that is to say in the years preceding me a form was adopted and we followed it all these years until today.

Something else has happened which is the most shocking thing to me however This is the first time in my recollection that a budget proposed to the Interim Committee in November had a smaller deficit than the budget proposed to the Executive in February. What used to happen is that we would put in the subvention figures and if we didn't get as much money as we thought we were going to get, we would cut the subventions in January.

But this time we feel that no subvention can be cut and the deficit <sup>foreseen</sup> in November for the 1977 operation of about \$300,000 increases ~~until~~ <sup>to</sup> about \$450,000. There are lots of pluses and minuses which Victor Smaga and I could ~~not~~ find. But we reached the conclusion that it lies primarily in the fact that our predicted income from South African prior years' funds - that is to say the money that the South African Zionist Federation allocated to us for years and years and which could not come out because of currency regulations, began to come out through the Jewish Agency in the year 1974 or 1975 so that we got more money in 1976 than expected. You had, therefore, a weird situation with the 1976 deficit having been cut by the excess income in 76 from South Africa making for a bigger deficit because the income is already in.

The cover page tells the whole picture. As you see, we count earmarked income as being both in and out. The other is the expenditure for the general budget.

I must also sound a note of caution about the fact that earmarked expenditure is constantly going up which in effect means that people are giving us money for buildings, which means that the budget increases and the operational element is harder to find. Yet in the light of a statement like Mr. Scheneider's that Marseilles is inadequate, that Montreuil is inadequate, and Mr. Wand Polak will tell you that Buenos Aires is inadequate we shall always have, I think, growing capital expenditure, earmarked expenditure. But we must make strenuous efforts to make sure that the non-earmarked budget ~~expenditure~~ <sup>expenditure</sup> does not fall behind in the programme - we must grow in that as well.

With those general remarks we turn to page 1, if you will..

There are no changes in subvention, -to the ones which were proposed to the November Interim Committee. There are no great increases in allocations over last year as you note. I must make one comment, however. OUR ability to keep a smaller figure for Morocco over last year - a

slight reduction - is primarily due to David Amar's success in getting for us a preferred rate of exchange; the ability to use investment funds for an operational programme. I am very grateful to him for that. I think this figure would otherwise be \$600,000 instead of \$400,000. And as usual the man you compliment is not in the room.

On page 2, we have done some regrouping, which reflects itself in the schedules. We think this is a more proper way of labelling central operational and other central expenditure, but your main categories are clearly here. And you do see, I must make a comment on this; an increase in the amount of money to be spent on administration - some \$20,000 - which reflects I think the budget rate which we are now using for the Swiss Franc as opposed to the budget rate we used for the Swiss Franc last year. I hope Mr. Bernick will not say that I am complicating matters by putting the facts down. Last year we budgeted to use the Swiss Franc at 2.60 to the dollar and with great success came out at 2.46 to the dollar with the aid of Mr. Krischewsky and his committee.

This year we are playing a little safer, and are budgeting at 2.40 to the dollar. If the dollar remains as strong as it has been last week, we will not spend \$520,000 on administration, we will spend considerably less.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I still remain with unmet subvention requests primarily in three countries. I am not concerned about the Central ORT Institute unmet request, because there is a possibility that this unmet request will be met with a special grant from Canada in 1977, as it was in 1976. But in France we have a slight difference of opinion as to what the deficit picture actually is. And I have not been able to make any adjustments to the November figure until we see the results of the 1976 operation. We will be in better shape to make the comparisons in the 1977 budget and that cannot take place for a month or so. So I might easily come along in July or at the next meeting of the Executive and say this budget is all right or may be it will have to be revised. That is the same for Italy as well. We don't know enough yet to change our best guess at the moment.

With respect to Israel, we had a long discussion about this the last time and if the unmet request has been reduced, it's a matter of rates of exchange and arithmetic. We budgeted at 8.50 in November and with the devaluations of the last couple of months, we are budgeting at 9.00. This changes considerably in 100s of thousands of dollars in a big budget like ORT Israel's. There is quite a serious discussion going on between Mr. Steinberg and myself. We don't shout as much to each other publicly as privately and the discussion centers about what rate of exchange we should use for 1977 for ORT Israel. Mr. Steinberg says the devaluation would bring the average rate for the year 1977 to 10. I say we will budget at 9.00 and will make an adjustment after we know the average rate. Because I don't think you can predict because we do not send one twelfth of the budget in every month and a portion of the budget which relates to machinery purchases is certainly not made every month. Therefore, our best solution is to do what we did in 1976. We calculated the average rate at the end of the year. I told you in November that we had given Israel another million two hundred thousand pounds above what was budgeted and by January when we closed the books we ended up giving them a million six hundred thousand pounds more than was budgeted. I shall have to

ask ORT Israel's understanding and comprehension and not ask us to prophecy, but to adjust the figures at the end of the year in the light of the real experience.

Nevertheless, there will be an unmet request. But, Mr. Mayer, I <sup>am</sup> grateful to you for calling your attention last time to the fact that this does not mean an unmet need. The work is done - it is just not paid for and shows up on the deficit of the balance sheet.

Those are the only problems which I had with the expenditure budget. If you want to discuss that before going on to the income budget - it's entirely up to the Chairman I think.

Daniel Mayer decided it was better to get a global view first of all.

Max Braude We turn to page three of the income budget - predictions for 1977 compared with the actual income of 1976. The basis for our budgeting is the best available information five days ago.

But I have heard rumours that after some discussion in the fund raising and organisation committee that some of these figures can be changed fortunately upward. So we have the WAO carrying the same figure as last year. We have a calculated increase from the American ORT Federation as you can see of some 25 thousand dollars - roughly 8%. In Canada we have built in what we think is a reasonable increase based upon the experience factors of last year. Let me assure you that Canadian ORT did not fall down on its commitment of \$250,000. It was just that the Canadian dollar fell.

In Denmark we placed a figure which I am sure Professor Foighel will say is optimistic for the first time. Years back he used to say that we did not anticipate enough, but he has some reasons I hear for believing that the figure is optimistic.

In Germany, our income drops for a very good reason. I don't like it but apparently Mr. Willner can only have a 70th birthday once in his lifetime. If he could repeat that transaction, and I can give him a few examples of people I know what have had 70th birthdays for three or four years in a row, then we would get another \$100,000 gift in honour of Max Willner, as was made to the Jerusalem School this year.

In Great Britain despite the economic situation we have budgeted a sizeable increase and I hope that Mr. Young, Mrs. Soskin and Mrs. Bud and Mr. Sterling will confirm that this is not at all unreasonable. It is based upon what they consider to be optimistic forecasts, but I have every reason to believe, having spent some time there in the last couple of weeks, that they will make that goal.

Latin America you see a drop. That is simply because the funds that were received from a sort of united agreement come in every second year now instead of annually.

Luxembourg always amazes me. To think that the little Jewish community of Luxembourg gives us \$7,000.

The Mexican Women's ORT apologise annually for not having met their commitment of \$50,000. We budget them, however, at 25 and they meet

it regularly. They must be encouraged to do more.

In the Netherlands our money comes primarily for technical assistance purposes from NOVIB and an overhead fee for a technical assistance programme from the Van Leer Foundation. This has to date been concentrated in the Barrios of Caracas, but will probably expand during 1977, so that figure may be higher.

South African ORT amazes me. I thought it was an error. I could not believe that they transferred to us \$156,000 from their own private independant fund raising activities, despite their agreement with the Zionist Federation and the active involvement of their President in the Zionist Federation. But those are the figures. In fact, South African ORT will, in 1978, exceed the amount of money ~~they raise locally. It will be more than the amount~~ they get from the agreement. However, one cannot be optimistic or certain of anything at all in South Africa these days. In addition to their other problems there is an economic recession which effects the Jews the same way as anywhere else.

The drop in Sweden again relates to a birthday. The President of ORT Sweden, Mr. Philipson, had a birthday. He might be more amenable to having another 75th birthday than Mr. Willner.

In Switzerland we are suffering considerably from the fact that we have quite a number of relatively large sum donors. And this system of having the relative majority of your support coming from the minority of your contributors is a dangerous one. Someone has only got to slip financially and you have a 10% drop in income. What this increase really represents is many more people substituting for major donors who are off of our lists. We have had some bank casualties which did not effect our deposits but our contributions.

Technical assistance figures are the same as we calculated in November, reflecting an increase in the programme and the miscellaneous recuperation. But then you see - a slight

But then you see - a slight item. Building sales. You ~~can't~~ <sup>manage to</sup> see them that again. The buildings in Tunisia. So that accounts for what looks like a drop in income, when actually every donor organisation is calculated for an increase.

The unhappy fact at the moment is that we have a \$448,000 deficit staring us in the face and I don't know this time - I haven't in the back of my head, as in the past, well maybe South Africa will pay - they have already paid: maybe we will see the Tunisian building - it's already sold. I don't know the direction I can look for the windfall which might reduce this deficit considerably. But I know the direction which I have to look. It's to ORT National Organisations, asking them to increase their efforts in both the operating and the non-operating countries.

Daniel Mayer asked if anyone wanted to put questions, reminding the assembly that the Interim Committee had already discussed the budget actually being presented at length.

Jeffrey Sterling wished to make a formal proposal to the Executive in connection with the Rome Refugee programme as follows:-

"I propose the Executive formally requests that a flexible programme in non-permanent facilities be created to meet a changing requirement in Rome to be implemented by the Central Board meeting. "

When questioned<sup>d</sup> as to what exactly he meant by "by the Central Board meeting" he replied that it should be in operation before the July Central Board meeting.

Daniel Mayer asked for comments and questions either on Mr. Sterling's proposal or on the budget.

Max Braude : I would like to make a further comment, if ORT Israel does n't propose to do so. That the budget which I have discussed is for the existing programme. I really wonder whether we shall not see expansion, particularly in the area of outlying settlements and in the area of more social need during the coming year.

I got a letter before I went to Israel the last time, about a fascinating experimental school who asked whether we couldn't come in and help on the technical side of it. When I mentioned this to Joseph Harmatz he said he knew all about it and said to me that he had seven other projects which were not mature enough to even bring to his own Executive Committee. And some of them may interest a lot of you.

The Ministry of Labour wants to expand its tourism training and is talking about purchasing a hotel in Jerusalem and would want us to run the hotel school within it. They haven't purchased the building yet, it's not ripe.

The Abba Hillel Silver ~~Yeshiva~~ School near Ashkelon should be well-known to Americans. It was established in memory of that great Zionist and is sort of boarding school running into difficulties. When I say running into difficulties, I am not talking about financial difficulties. Difficulties in educational administration and the reputation of ORT Israel for the managements of schools is good enough to have this kind of thing being constant. The request for the A.W. Silver ~~Yeshiva~~ School comes from the head of the Technical Education Department of the Ministry of Education. They

They also ask whether we couldn't give them some help in a school which is named for Nehemiah Cohn in Haifa which is apparently in trouble. Nehemiah Cohn is a major donor in the United States and has established a sizeable scholarship fund for ORT Israel.

There is another proposal to do something in Kiryat Schmone. And those of you who know your geography in Israel will know that this is certainly going up into the areas where much help is needed.

Beit Shan - I don't know if any of you know Beit Shan - It's not exactly a place I like to visit very often - you go through there in the summer time and you just think it has been burnt down it's so hot - it smells of scorched earth and it also has problems with its comprehensive school

Domona has problems, Or Yehuda, a little town which you see in from the airport going to Tel Aviv on the left. One glance at the area will tell you that it is not exactly an area of Jewish affluence. They have two schools and all kinds of problems.

~~We talked about in the Planning Commission the necessity for - and~~ here I would like to make a comment - I wouldn't want anyone to interpret Vladimir Halperin's comments about the necessity to serve the less affluent the underprivileged students, as critical of ORT Israel. I think it is a constructive criticism saying that more can be done, so let's do it. Effectively it is clear that in this area of the underprivileged, ORT Israel does 70% of the total vocational training which is provided to them. The argument is that 100% as it is now is not enough. Therefore, I say we have left an unmet need or unmet request in ORT Israel. I suspect that the unmet request of ORT Israel, after a review and ripening of these various programmes and I am sure there are many more that will take place that the figure will be larger.

Hopefully, this kind of project that we are asked to take over always starts with - it won't cost you any money, is thoroughly funded. How could you accept 8 more projects without having 2 more headquarters staff or some travel is beyond me. Fundamentally, ORT Israel's services, I hope, will grow. You know, they didn't this year. Surprisingly enough, ORT Israel's high school programme did not grow this year and there were a great number of studies made to find out why. One will shock you.

We computerised the collection of tuition - it used to be when somebody came in to register his child and he was one of the people whose social category would make him eligible to pay tuition, he registered in May and gave you 10% of the tuition fee. That kid always showed up. Now you couldn't bill him for some reason to be corrected. So the card went to the computer and the computer sent it back to the school and in the meantime the child has changed his mind. He has gone elsewhere. So to some degree I feel the slight decline we had in registration - Mr. Harmatz and his staff are firmly convinced - is due to the system which lost them - the drop was about 500 or something. But that 500 could easily be this little change in the system. And forgive me for going on about ORT Israel, which for some reason today is speechless. But with that, I close my remarks unless there are any questions.

Gabriel Sacher said his comment had nothing to do with the budget but was concerned with continuing the discussion on Mr. Sterling's proposal for the Rome programme. He seconded the Resolution put by Mr. Sterling on this.

Moshe Etzioni said that each Jew had the right to aid wherever he could find it and at any time. He did not feel Jews from Russia should feel obliged to come to live in Israel.

ORT taught Russian refugee Jews in Rome English and he felt that at the same time they should be taught Jewish history for which he did not feel it would be difficult to find a budget. Such a programme would help them come nearer to Judaism and perhaps influence their choice of final homeland. They should not be forced to go to Israel but perhaps this kind of Jewish instruction would orient and influence them in their choice.

Jeffrey Sterling found Mr. Etzioni's point fair, but he wanted to point out to him that Mr. Steinberg had said that Russian Jews going to highly industrialised countries might find it more difficult to integrate than those who gone to Israel. Jews in the Rome programme had as much right to ORT's aid as those going on to Israel. ORT as an international organisation, should give it to them in this framework.

Daniel Mayer said that most people were agreed that the maximum of Jews should leave the Soviet Union and that, furthermore, most should then go to Israel. That it was clear that some choose to go to America was of course regrettable but it was, nevertheless, a fact. He wanted to remind those present that those living in Rome had already made their choice. Therefore, the idea of propaganda to make them change their minds was false.

One could count on the Jewish Agency to continue their work in that direction. Mr. Sterling's proposal was concerned with those Jews who had already arrived in Rome. Therefore, the question of the Jewish identity programme was separate from Sterling's text and he wished to know if there was anyone who wished to discuss the content of the said text. If not, it would be put to the vote.

William Haber wanted to know if the proposal was practicable in view of the time limit mentioned therein.

Max Braude had no objection to the Resolution. He imagined that the assembly would understand if he did not succeed in finding temporary facilities. He said the Resolution puts a date which might be a challenge to both the World ORT Union and ORT Italy. Everything possible would be tried to find a solution before July, but it might well be that the report in July would cover progress, no progress or a solution.

Jeffrey Sterling put the Resolution deliberately because he felt there was a certain reluctance to find a rapid solution.

Daniel Mayer said that since Mr. Sterling's proposal did not in fact contain mention of a specific date, the Resolution could be adopted and that Mr. Braude could report on its application and development at the next Executive meeting or at the Central Board.

Jeffrey Sterling said his proposal did have a date.

Daniel Mayer asked Mr. Sterling if he would accept, in the interest of his Resolution, to substitute "be implemented" by "on whose implementation a report would be made in July"?

Jeffrey Sterling accepted.

Daniel Mayer asked Mr. Bruno Jarach to give his opinion on this text.

Bruno Jarach said he was satisfied with the text of the Resolution especially since it showed the Executive Committee had realised the urgency of the situation. Together with the World ORT Union, ORT Italy would find a solution.

Daniel Mayer put the amended text to the vote.

Passed with two or three abstentions.

He then asked for any further comments on 1977 budget.

Since there were no further comments, Mr. Mayer assumed that this meant that the 1977 budget in its overall form was adopted and approved by the assembly.

Vote: Budget unanimously adopted.

Introduced next item on agenda which was Technical and Pedagogical Report.

Bruno Jarach: D'être rapporteur de la Commission Technique et Pédagogique est une chose très difficile parce qu'on a dans la Commission des discussions très approfondies - il y a des très bonnes discussions et je dois dire c'est une commission avec laquelle comme précédent je me déclare complètement satisfait mais c'est très difficile de résumer pour le comité exécutif et je pense que ceux qui ne seront pas contents de mon rapport seront surtout ceux qui ont participé à la Commission parce qu'ils n'auront pas du rapport l'impression du profondeur de ce qu'on a dit et comment on a discuté et du résultat positive qu'on a obtenue.

Cette Commission travaille très bien et je pense qui est satisfait de son travail le Département des operations et je pense que toutes les organisations nationales peuvent gagner quelque chose de positive de son travail.

COMMISSION CENTRALE TECHNIQUE ET PEDAGOGIQUE  
DE L'UNION MONDIALE ORT

Séance du 6 février 1977

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La Commission Centrale Technique et Pédagogique s'est réunie le 6 février 1977, de 9h 30 à 12h 30 et de 14h 15 à 17h 30, sous la présidence de MM. Paul Aginski et Bruno Jarach.

Les points suivants ont été traités :

1. Adoption du procès-verbal de la réunion du 8 février 1976.
2. Les formations en électronique et les divers problèmes que leur enseignement soulève dans le réseau scolaire de l'ORT.
3. Réouverture d'une classe préparatoire à l'Institut Central ORT.

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Point 1 :

Le procès-verbal de la réunion du 8 février 1976 a été adopté à l'unanimité.

Point 2 : Les formations en électronique

Les documents de travail suivants avaient été distribués à l'avance à tous les participants :

- Effectifs scolaires dans les formations en électronique au sein de l'ORT, au 1er janvier 1977

- Les formations en électronique et les divers problèmes que leur enseignement soulève dans le réseau scolaire de l'ORT : en Argentine, au Brésil, en France, en Iran, en Israël, au Maroc, en Suisse et en Uruguay.

Cette volumineuse documentation a été complétée par une brève introduction de M. V. Allali, Inspecteur de l'ORT Union et par des exposés de M. J. P. Picco, Professeur de l'Ecole Technique Supérieure de Genève, du Dr Gidéon Meir, Responsable de l'enseignement de l'électronique à l'ORT Israël, de M. G. Melamed, pour la France, et de M. B. Wand Polack pour l'Amérique Latine.

Une discussion très vivante et extrêmement approfondie, à laquelle se sont intéressés et ont participé toutes les personnes présentes, s'est engagée. On peut résumer comme suit les points principaux qui ont été abordés :

- En ce qui concerne l'électronique en général, évolution très rapide de la technique dans tous les domaines qui touchent à l'électronique;
- En ce qui concerne l'enseignement de l'électronique :
  - . les niveaux de formation dans les différents pays
  - . la nécessité d'avoir des formations de base élargies, mais sans spécialisation excessive
  - . le rôle de l'expérimentation dans ces formations
  - . la place de la mécanique dans les formations
  - . l'importance du matériel didactique
  - . l'accès des filles dans les sections d'électronique.

Les rapports présentés par les différents pays ont suscité de nombreuses questions qui ont été discutées très en détail.

Au cours de ces débats, les constatations et les recommandations suivantes ont été faites:

- L'électronique est un secteur de l'industrie qui subit de profonds bouleversements environ tous les dix ans et les organisations nationales doivent faire des efforts considérables pour s'adapter aux nouvelles techniques.

La Commission recommande donc à toutes les organisations nationales de continuer à suivre très attentivement cette évolution afin de pouvoir mettre à jour en permanence les programmes d'enseignement et les connaissances de son personnel enseignant, et de moderniser les équipements de laboratoire et d'atelier.

- L'électronique occupant une part de plus en plus importante dans notre réseau scolaire, la Commission exprime le souhait que le Département des Opérations prenne les mesures appropriées pour pouvoir faire face à cette situation.
- Les organisations nationales doivent constamment s'adapter aux exigences de l'industrie tout en répondant aux aspirations de la jeunesse juive. Plus particulièrement, la Commission félicite l'ORT Israël pour les progrès exemplaires accomplis et dont les formations peuvent rivaliser avec celles dans les pays les plus industrialisés.

Compte tenu de l'évolution rapide et constante de l'électronique, un enseignement spécialisé n'a pas sa place à partir du niveau de technicien ou du baccalauréat technique. Cependant, les besoins en main-d'oeuvre varient d'un pays à l'autre. C'est ainsi qu'en Israël l'industrie et la Défense Nationale exigent surtout la formation de techniciens et d'ingénieurs techniciens hautement qualifiés. Par contre, en France, les formations au niveau de technicien dans les écoles pour jeunes et au niveau d'ouvrier dans l'enseignement accéléré pour adultes, sont possibles et souhaitables. Dans d'autres pays encore, le niveau ouvrier qualifié répond aux besoins du marché du travail local.

En conséquence, la Commission recommande de favoriser les formations au niveau technicien et ingénieur technicien, tout en continuant, à moyen terme et pour répondre aux besoins du marché du travail et aux aspirations de la jeunesse juive dans certains pays, les formations au niveau ouvrier qualifié.

- Plus que tout autre secteur de l'industrie, l'électronique nécessite un important bagage théorique. La vérification des lois de l'électronique et leurs applications sont indispensables à la compréhension des différents domaines de l'électronique.

La Commission recommande aux différentes organisations nationales de persévérer dans le développement du domaine de l'expérimentation dans toutes les formations.

- La mécanique étant la base de toutes les techniques, son étude est essentielle au début de toutes les formations.

Comme, dans la plupart des écoles d'électronique existe une première année de formation technique générale, la Commission recommande d'y introduire, quand ce n'est pas déjà fait, un enseignement de base en mécanique.

- Les rapports statistiques montrent que très peu de filles étudient dans les sections d'électronique. Or, l'expérience a montré qu'elles réussissent au moins aussi bien que les hommes dans ces métiers, plus particulièrement dans ceux qui exigent une grande dextérité et dans les opérations de contrôle.

La Commission recommande donc instamment aux organisations nationales de faire des efforts pour accroître la proportion de filles dans les formations en électronique.

- Les aides didactiques que l'on trouve dans le commerce sont généralement des gadgets très coûteux et sophistiqués, et sont loin de répondre aux besoins de l'enseignement. Par contre, il existe dans chaque pays un important potentiel de savoir-faire des enseignants qui, assistés d'un bureau technique, peuvent développer un matériel didactique économique, efficace et bien adapté aux différents niveaux de formation et aux programmes.

La Commission a été particulièrement impressionnée par les réalisations dans ce domaine de l'ORT Israël. Elle a également noté avec une

grande satisfaction le travail qui se fait depuis de nombreuses années déjà à l'ORT France et à l'Institut Central ORT. Elle souhaite que cette activité soit intensifiée au service de l'ensemble du réseau scolaire de l'ORT Union.

- L'utilisation du matériel didactique par tous les enseignants est efficace lorsque ces derniers sont pleinement informés de tous les avantages qu'ils peuvent en tirer pour leur enseignement. De même, l'évolution rapide des techniques en électronique nécessite de chaque enseignant un important effort d'adaptation.

En conséquence, la Commission recommande aux organisations nationales d'organiser de fréquents séminaires et stages pour coordonner l'introduction du matériel didactique approprié et pour recycler et perfectionner aux nouvelles techniques les enseignants et les responsables de l'enseignement de l'électronique.

- Le développement du matériel didactique, approprié aux formations dispensées, exige un travail souvent considérable de la part des enseignants dans chaque pays.

Pour éviter les pertes d'énergie que pourrait amener le développement d'un même type de matériel dans plusieurs pays, la Commission recommande à chaque organisation nationale de faire part au Département des Opérations de ses réalisations didactiques au fur et à mesure de leur création, afin que ce dernier puissent les diffuser dans tous les pays.

La complexité des problèmes posés par l'enseignement de l'électronique et l'intérêt général suscité, dont ce point de l'ordre du jour n'a pu être épuisé. D'autres recommandations concernant l'électronique seront sans doute présentées à des séances ultérieures du Comité Exécutif.

Point 3 : Classe préparatoire à l'Institut Central ORT

La Commission a été saisie d'une demande d'examiner l'opportunité de la réouverture d'une classe préparatoire à l'Institut Central ORT d'Anières. Ayant constaté que plusieurs éléments d'appréciation manquent actuellement, il a été convenu de reporter d'une année cet examen.

Point 4 : Activités techniques et pédagogiques

Après avoir pris connaissance des rapports d'activités techniques et pédagogiques soumis par le Département des Opérations et les organisations nationales, la Commission fait part au Comité Exécutif de sa satisfaction pour les efforts déployés et la qualité du travail accompli dans ce domaine tant par le Département des Opérations que par les organisations nationales.

La séance a été levée à 17h30 sans que l'ordre du jour soit totalement épuisé.

Jacques Schneider said that whilst he did not disagree with the report given by Mr. Bruno Jarach of the Technical and Pedagogical Commissions discussions of the previous day, he felt that it gave a rather simplified view of the day's work. He had not been happy with the working methods of the Commission and expressed the desire that in future, when subjects of a very high technical level were on the Commission's agenda, care should be taken to see that sufficient time was devoted to them so that they could be dealt with thoroughly. He felt that too much detail had been covered when it would have been preferable to take an overall view of the technical item on the agenda which in this case had concerned electronics.

Daniel Mayer underlined that Mr. Schneider's criticisms were principally concerned with the Commission's working methods which did not strictly fall within the province of the Executive. This should be born in mind by other Executive members wishing to make comments.

Paul Aginski said he was in agreement with Mr. Schneider but pointed out that such subjects as electronics were discussed in detail in the national organisations and the Commission should deal with them in a global fashion.

Bruno Jarach regretted that Mr. Schneider was not happy with the report. He felt that the most important factor was to have the members of the commission and the directors of the national operating organisations in agreement with the conclusions of the day's work rather than giving an exact rendering to the Executive Committee

Jacques Schneider repeated that he simply did not feel that the report on the Commission's work accurately reflected the depth and detail of the discussions.

Daniel Mayer concluded the above discussion by saying that Mr. Jarach's report would be completed automatically by the discussion between Mr. Schneider and Mr. Aginski. He then put the report to the vote and it was passed with two abstentions.

The Meeting then adjourned for lunch

William Haber called the afternoon session to order and asked Mr. David Young to give the report on the meeting of the Organisation and Fund Raising Committee.

David Young: It is with a certain amount of fear and trepidation that I rise to present my report this afternoon. Therefore, I feel it only right that in commencing, I should give a solemn warning to any members of my committee - I do not tolerate criticism! And if this report isn't satisfactory, please write to me about it... but in fact I will indulge later in a certain amount of self ...

criticism and criticism about the scope and the function of our committee.

It has become the custom to devote the February meeting to a review of 1976 and to a look ahead towards the problems of 1977. During the course of this morning when we went through the 1976 budget figures I think you will have seen that, in fact, the budgeted income which was due principally from the non-operational countries of 10 million 600 thousand dollars actually achieved 11 million 700 thousand. But a closer analysis alas reveals that half of this increase was the sale of buildings, another substantial part was the arrears from South Africa and another \$470,000 was for earmarked funds.

However, there was, in fact, in 1976 a small but very real increase over the budget. And this I think is a cause (it is very dangerous for fund raisers ever to congratulate themselves) but nevertheless it is a reason for some measure of self-congratulation.

We look at the results in detail and we start off with the United States. We quickly realise that, once again, the American ladies have led the way. To achieve 25,000 new members and 85½% reinvolvement is a considerable achievement. Because that, in fact, meant that 20,000 new members were signed up during the course of the year. I am open to correction on the figures. And when you think that 20,000 new members is in some cases more than the entire Jewish population of some member countries here ~~is~~ realise that, as a committee, we are made up of very different parts.

AOF increased its membership by 2,100. And, in fact, in the course of their report said that by the Centenary they hoped to have 100 chapters in operation.

Canada also had a good year and made steady progress. And there has been a change in people in Canada and I think we are looking to this year with great confidence.

Germany achieved a spectacular result. Max Braude has already referred to the contribution of \$100,000 to the School of Engineering and there is no reason why we can't have contributions each year.

Alphabetically, I am afraid, we next come to Great Britain. And I should make it quite clear that in my country British Women's ORT achieved their target. In fact, they slightly exceeded it. Alas, the men did not - we can blame part of it on currency, but most of it I think in effort, and partly the fact that economic circumstances haven't been too easy. However, we have made very real progress, I think, in people. And what we have succeeded in recruiting in 1976 will hopefully come in the next few months.

I would not like the financial results of South Africa to disguise the very real progress they made. Although the amount of money was increased substantially by the payment of past arrears, they did, in fact, extremely well in their actual fund raising for 1976 and are very optimistic for 1977.

Switzerland maintained their budget, and Sweden showed a result which was nearly 300% better than budget. Well, they raised themselves from \$25000 to \$70,000. 300% better in 1977 makes this \$210,000 and who knows thereafter - it's a target.

France was 20% over their budget, and as a point, I would like to come to later, but the figures we have before us do not in fact highlight the fund raising capabilities and the fund raising results of the operational countries.

From Iran we learnt that there is a distinct possibility that the agreement with the Magbit might be broken, and that, by the time of our summer meeting, Iran might be on the point of developing its own fund raising capabilities. There is a development that can only encourage us. Iran is today certainly not one of the under-developed nations - it is one of the wealthy nations, and I hope in the future that we can look to the making of a real and substantial contribution towards our fund raising capabilities.

Italy and Israel achieved their targets.

And I think the problems with the operational countries was highlighted, I think, when Max Braude joined our meeting. Partly because I think he thought we were all fast asleep so he made a slightly provocative speech, which aroused a number of even more provocative replies.

Max drew attention to the lack of fund raising by operational countries; now the lack of fund raising capability in operational countries is, in a way, highlighted by the way in which we prepare our figures. The figures I gave you at the beginning - last year's budget of 10.6 million - actual 11.7 million - really only included the non-operating countries. And I have a feeling that until we can look at the actual fund raising comparisons country by country and that we can produce figures for Italy, Iran, and France, which show the actual amount of money which is raised by membership and by fund raising and circulate it when that time comes, we will then start talking seriously about fund raising. And yet I would venture to suggest that there is a reason why the figures have not been prepared in this way.

For the non-operational countries we are, by and large, fund raisers first and educationalists second. This is the very nature of our organisation. When we look at the operational countries the position is, as you would expect, completely reversed. Our colleagues running the operational countries are, of course, educationalists first and fund raisers second. At the Jerusalem Congress a Resolution was passed which had it that all operational countries should appoint a separate fund raiser. This has happened in France and we have seen very real and very worthwhile improvement.

But I would like to take it a stage further. I don't think we will see the real capability of fund raising in these countries, until we have a separate ORT committee which is devoted only to the fund raising side. Because the lay leaders who are concerned with fund raising are not necessarily the same lay leaders who are concerned with the actual supervision of the operation of the schools.

And this is something which I should like us to consider perhaps at the Central Board meeting in July.

Now, during the course of our meeting, another subject was raised where I think we could work better together. We are, after all, a refugee organisation by origins, and I fear that a number of workers do tend to leave to go from one country to another. For reasons which I find it difficult to fathom, a number of Englishmen have in the last three years left England and gone to live in Switzerland, the USA, South of France and Israel.....must be to do with the climate! At the same time we have an ever increasing South African Jewish population in London and I suspect that there is also an increasing South African Jewish population in New York. We have as one of our workers in British ORT in London a girl who was part of the ORT set-up in South Africa. I think it would be a good thing to increase cooperation if we could correspond and pass over the names of our workers - not only workers - but contributors when they go from country to country. This is one of the ways in which we can cooperate.

We were also able to report the increasing commercial use of the film "L'Chaim". In my country we are now going to endeavour to have it shown on television following the example of America. We have also it commercially. And this is something I would commend to you to try to do the same experiment as we did. That is to persuade a commercial cinema to show at normal commercial rates because in that way it makes the biggest impact, people actually paying and going in for their own entertainment and not almost being forced to go for a charity function. ~~paving and going in for their own entertainment~~

We also showed during the course of our meeting, and in a way it's a pity that you couldn't all see it, we didn't show it today, the new film on Russian in Rome. I think this will be a very valuable tool for highlighting one aspect of our work. I won't say much more about it in case you think after this morning that the British are obsessed by the Russians in Rome.

But there are many ways in which we can work. And there are many ways in which we are learning to work together. Our real problem is that we are a committee of apples and oranges. The real problem is that the problems that beset our friends in America are entirely different from the problems which effect our friends in France for example or in my country. The problems are different in terms of scale, but not I suspect when you come down to the actual mechanics. What we are all after is, after all, raising money. What we are all after is to increase membership.

And I said at the beginning that I was going to indulge in a certain amount of self-criticism. I don't really feel that I should report that our meeting yesterday was a great success. I don't feel it was a success because it didn't really deal with some of the practical day to day problems which beset fund raising. I would, therefore, like to suggest that when we meeting London we should do two things. First we should consider whether organisation and fund raising could be brought, time permitting, to a plenary session and not put away at a smaller committee. Because fund raising is the real secret of the progress of the ORT programme and all of us should, in some way or another be involved in fund raising.

Secondly, along with the session of the organization and fund raising committee I would like to see established an exhibition or seminar so that we can have a practical and hard working session, and so that those of us who come to London achieve two things. First, to renew the dedication in the work they are doing, but secondly, to come back with some more practical hints and different methods of working - methods which have succeeded in one country and should, therefore, succeed in another.

And then, at the end of the day we looked forward to the future.

Now this is where I feel a lot more hopeful. If you look at the figures that Max Braude gave us this morning you will see that the fund raising for the non-operational countries only is budgeted at 11.4 million for 1977. Everything within me is against the concept that any fund raising organisation should ever show in a budget a lower figure for this year than last year whatever the reasons. But there is still a deficit and if you add the deficit on, our requirement is still greater than it was last year and, if you add on the unmet subventions, it is greater still.

And when we went through, those of us who were at the meeting, to get confirmation of the pledges for next year, we found that there were three exceptions. And happily the three exceptions result in an increase and not a reduction.

AOF now tell us that they will in fact transfer one million, fifteen thousand dollars instead of 990 thousand dollars, which is an increase of 25 thousand.

WAO not unsurprisingly, are going to pledge a further 270 odd thousand dollars but some of this is taken up with the Bramson School and will probably result in another 125 thousand dollars as an increase for next year.

Germany was able to increase its contribution by another \$5,000.

So at least Max, we can tell you that it looks as though your deficit will be reduced by 155,000 dollars although I have no doubt you will find very pressing reasons to increase it in the not too distant future.

Every other country seems to show reasonable progress. If I might comment on my own, we are not really showing an enormous increase. All we are trying to do is to achieve our pledge at the same level as last year. And, therefore, though it might appear a substantial increase, we are determined that whatever happens we are not going to go backwards: and, hopefully, this year we will succeed.

And there it is. We had an interesting day - I think we could have had a better day and I am sure we will make even better use of our time when we all meet together in London in July.

William Haber thanked David Young for his report and asked for questions and comments.

Gabriel Sacher commented that the UJA allocation to ORT Canada appeared very small. Was it not the moment to consider disengagement from involvement in the UJA?

Max Braude The past five years experience has indicated that the \$50,000 allocation is a token contribution in a kind of one way agreement. There has never been any interference with ORT Canada's independent fund raising. There seemed, therefore, no sense in dropping it.

I would like to ask WAO is it possible for them to give more clarification on the increased figures reported in Mr. Young's report. Or is it too early for this?

Ruth Eisenberg stated that it was too early - the figures were a projection and there was every confidence that they would be realised but details would be clarified in the near future.

However, WOU could count on getting a \$125,000 increase plus the \$150,000 that WAO were going to contribute to the Bramson School.

This would bring the WAO contribution to \$3 million 127.85 thousand, pending formal confirmation.

Harold Friedman thought that David Young was right when he said that at future meetings it might be advisable not to have separate fund raising commissions. Everyone was involved in fund raising and basically this was the most important part of Executive Committee meeting.

William Haber pointed out that whilst David Young had suggested there should be a fund raising discussion on commitment and problems in London at a plenary of the Central Board, Friedman was saying there should be fund raising discussions at every Executive Committee plenary.

Harold Friedman said that this was his suggestion since he did not feel that a full day was needed for the committee discussion.

Ruth Eisenberg thought that many problems would arise in discussions taking place in plenary on organisation and fund raising. Whilst such a move would underline the importance of the subject, problems would not be solved. The aim was to get to the crux of the problem and this would not be achieved by shifting the debate from one body to another.

Jeffrey Sterling said in the past the committee had tried to discuss its commitment in a very limited amount of time. Discussions dealt with five-year fund raising programmes and it was important that sufficient time be accorded.

Max Braude could not envisage that the subject could be given enough time in a plenary meeting. The previous days meeting, for various, some unavoidable reasons, had not been sufficiently planned. Changes could not be made on the basis of this particularly meeting.

The subject did require a separate committee which did not preclude a one hour or a two hour discussion in plenary.

Jacqueline Maus was in favour of plenary discussion only on the subject.

Harold Friedman was also in favour since everyone could learn about fundraising when the experts spoke on the subject.

William Haber suggested that all committee report to the Executive Committee sessions should conclude with specific proposals on which some action was desired on the basis of which there could be a discussion- the proposals could then be adopted.

Gabriel Sacher asked how much money was raised from legacies in the United States.

Paul Bernick said it averaged out between 50,000 and 100,000 dollars a year. The WAO, in the last seven months, had received \$154,000 from legacies. This was not income one could plan for unless of course ORT had the mafia on its side!

Ruth Eisenberg said that seeking legacies was a very important source for funds for ORT. It took great concentrated effort - the first results of past work were now being felt.

Harold Friedman repeated the old maxim: membership created dues, it created scholarships, it created large contributions and it created legacies.

Paul Bernick said that the AOF and the WAO did have a system of "Letters of Intent" which had no legal value but, nevertheless, did give an indication that a person had signed a will with ORT as beneficiary.

Max Braude There are natural increased costs which a 100-year old organisation has built into its structure. These most probably account for about 50% of total increased costs. The rest is inflation, which in some areas is tremendously high, but in others does not play so much of a role. But viewed over the general programme, the growth rate of our own fund raising - and here I am making a distinction between negotiated agreements - last year we ourselves raised by our own efforts in the non-operational countries, from solicitations, memberships and functions 4 million 819 thousand dollars. This rose to 4 million 821 thousand yesterday. Now to grow, as our central budget does, at the rate of a half a million to a million a year, clearly means that we have got to get strong enough to broaden our membership basis and our fund raising activities to double the figure earlier than within the decade.

But that's the long term goal. And we are on the path actually with all the ups and downs and reverses of economic recession. I think that the

progress we are just beginning to see is the fruit of the legacy programme started in the States, for example, fifteen to twenty years ago. Which means we will probably fit in people at the age of 55 or 60 or 70 for commitments and now the money flows in.

Sometimes unfortunately legacies have strings to them which earmark the legacy and create for you a further budgetary problem. Someone might leave, say, 2 million dollars to create a deep sea-diving school on Mount Scopus. You might reject this...I suppose if it was at Ashdod you would probably be tempted to accept, knowing full well that you had already accepted an operational burden of \$100,000 to \$150,000 a year.

So the whole discussion of legacies brings me back to the discussion of some years ago about endowment. I have always opposed in a sense the establishment of an endowment fund to which people left their legacies because we were growing too fast and we needed as much money as could come in from legacies for operational purposes. Although I do know that scattered all around the world if you read the audit reports, many legacies have gone into reserves. I think that this is healthy if you can afford it and the existence of the reserves in various countries - I don't care if they are Rabinovitz Funds or Katz Funds or the anonymous scholarship fund in the name of Mr. X, these are healthy things and we don't discourage them.

And sometimes, when we read a national <sup>with large</sup> operational country's budget report and find a tremendous deficit <sup>(reserve)</sup> in their legacy fund and the scholarship fund, we don't really get that excited about what appears to be there. Nevertheless I think this process makes some sense <sup>except</sup> countries where you have soft currencies in constant devaluation. I don't think we are activating legacy programmes adequately in most of the countries of the world.

I don't think we have the proper legal advisers and accountants and committees which make legacies even more than a membership endeavour. You do receive from your member who is a lawyer and your member who is an auditor the unknown who contributes and drafts his testament when he is advised by his financial or legal adviser that it might be a good idea to include some charities. Last year we had about seven of those who came through the channel of the ORT member, the lawyer or the auditor who dealt with them. It could certainly be strengthened. This is the kind of thing where I think you need a working session in the fund raising and organisation committee outlining in detail how you establish within your own organisation a proper committee to work on legacies.

I'd hate to ask the question of this session - how many ORT organisations have a legacy committee? Does England have one, does France have such a Committee. I don't think so. Does Israel have such a Committee? If you look at the demographic studies we had for the Long Term Planning Commission, we should be much more interested in legacies, where because of the declining population, it seems that the death rate is exceeding the birth rate in many communities.

I do think that there are many more things that could be done in legacies in general although I do think there is something else to be said. On reflection, over the years, one of the reasons that your meeting wasn't so good this year, is that we are beginning to take progress for granted. We have made an awful lot of headway.

A slight reflection. When I drafted my first budget together with Aron Syngalowski, in the ORT Union, our total fund raising outside of the contributed funds of the JDC around the world was \$219,000. So we have come a long way. I suppose that 219,000 dollars is a million. We are raising 5 million. That does not mean that we don't have to raise ten in the next six or seven years to keep up with the growth of programme and the growth of costs.

William Haber asked for any other comments. He suggested that Young, Braude and colleagues should plot a formula for specific recommendations concerning fund raising which could be presented to the forthcoming Central Board.

He asked Professor I. Foighel to give his report on the By-Laws Committee meeting.

Isi Foighel

Thank you Mr. Chairman. I would like to make a few remarks. After having had yesterday a day of thorough discussions on some of the issues concerning the by-laws, I am happy to report to you that the Committee is continuing its effort to be able to present to the next Executive Committee meeting a draft on the by-laws for our organisation.

I take this opportunity, however, to recall the fact that the purpose of this by-laws committee and the purpose of having by-laws is to codify, to write down the year-long practice of the Organisation. Such as this practice has developed by decisions taken by this Committee, by the Central Board, the Control Commission, the Congresses and not least in the day-to-day practice of the administration.

This means that the paper we are going to present to you, will be neither revolutionary nor dramatic. It will be a set of rules which will modernise and clarify some of the rights and duties of the various organs. The question, therefore, naturally rises - why do we put so much effort in this work, when the result is merely a codification of the practice we know? The answer is that it has something to do with both the concept of by-laws and the concept and philosophy of our organisation.

A set of by-laws, like all other rules, act as a framework in which this organisation will operate. By formulating these by-laws we will open up for discussions, certain issues which will draw our attention to what we have done in the past and what we are expected to do in the future. In a voluntary organisation such as ours, where every person affiliated to ORT is working because he or she has an interest in doing what we feel is necessary and appropriate for giving education to people who need education - the law in such an organisation should never be the master, but a method to increase and refine our task. This means that the discussions on the rules is much more important than the actual wording of the rules. It is in this spirit that we conduct our discussions in our committee.

And it is in this spirit that half a year ago we presented to the Executive Committee the question of the relations between the World ORT Union and the national organisations. Not necessarily to solve the problem but to discuss the problem. On this very important question we had a fruitful debate. And we are in the By-Laws Committee considering now how we can reconcile the diversified points of view which were voiced during the last Executive meeting. To create a framework in which to discuss this question, the President of the Executive Committee has asked us to make a draft on instructions to the Director General. And thereby, through such instructions, try to clarify the role and the responsibilities of the Director General especially in relation to the national organisations.

We are continuing our debate in our Committee. We are looking forward to taking the debate from the Committee to the Executive Committee and we hope to present to the President of the Executive Committee a draft which might be useful and inspiring and which will be helpful in strengthening our dedication in our work.

William Haber : May I ask whether it is contemplated, if I recall our charge, that the By-Laws are to be presented to the Central Board or the Congress - which - after the Executive.

(Someone replied the Central Board)

The Central Board. And the Executive Committee meets before the Central Board. And it is contemplated that the report of the By-Laws Committee will be presented to the Executive Committee in London - Any other questions?

Uziel Steinberg : said it would be worthwhile to hear the opinions of the expert lawyers who made up the By-Laws committee as to what problems were causing particular concern in their discussions.

William Haber: Professor Foighel, this is a pretty smart Committee (the Executive Committee). They would like to hear what's bothering us on the By-Laws Committee. Have you any comment?

Isi Foighel: Everything is bothering us in the Committee. But what we were discussing yesterday afternoon was how to present this important question for discussion in the Executive Committee. I would have liked that we could have finalised our work to such a degree that we could have had the first discussion today and then we might all have thought over the question and had another discussion at our next meeting. Unfortunately we did not achieve this. We were, as you can imagine, lawyers and other interested people, very eager to discuss the issue and the discussion takes time and we did not achieve that.

But as you heard this morning we are going to have a meeting again this afternoon, when we have been through the Executive Committee meeting and we might come a little step further. Some of the ideas and the problems need time and also time for contemplation, and thinking and discussing. We do hope that we will find a way so that the discussion on this important issue will take place during circumstances where we have plenty of time to discuss.

Moshe Etzioni: My dear friends, the Chairman of our Committee was very modest. May I disclose the facts as they are. We were given authority to make by-rules under the Statutes to be approved by the Central Board for three organs - for the Congress, for the Central Board and for the Executive Committee. And we finished our work - we prepared the By-Laws for all the three organs but we did not solve only one problem. And this is the problem of the relations between the World ORT Union and the local organisations - national organisations. This is very delicate, I would say a very diplomatic problem and this is the reason why we could not solve it so easily.

The work has been done - maybe we have to redraft a little. The work is on our papers. That is my judgement.

Jeffrey Sterling: Mr. Chairman, I remember at the Congress in Jerusalem we had a rather similar problem. Could I request that if there is, as the Justice has kindly pointed out, what was always the problem and what was the problem then, the relationship between the World ORT Union and the national entities, can we know well in advance what is being proposed so that the national bodies have the opportunity of discussing it with their own committees, rather than only coming up at the Executive Committee which gives nobody any opportunity at all.

Secondly, may I suggest that the Committee at the Executive Committee is replaced by non-lawyers and then we will probably get a definitive decision!

William Haber: May I make just one comment - I don't know whether you were serious about the proposal, which Judge Etzioni correctly says is substantially complete except for that one crucial issue. I cannot see how this can be made available to the national organisations for discussion before the Central Board, for it must come to the Executive Committee to be approved by that body before it goes to the Central Board. The Executive Committee meets the night before the Central Board in London and that kind of thing is not possible.

Jeffrey Sterling: It does seem to me, Mr. Chairman, because it is something with which I personally have been concerned for two or three years, it is very easy for the national entities, as I used the expression once, if you want the king of the court, with the courtiers and barons out in the open, if you get a weakening in the centre you get a strengthening in the field.

I really do think that although Professor Foighel brought this point up in a general way and saying that it is in the long term interests, I personally think that this is something which has been absolutely fundamental for the last twelve years. And it's been growing and I would say that the national unity, if you want, could break asunder if we did have what was an apparent change of viewpoint, some four years ago, I personally feel very strongly, I reiterate, that anything that would separate the World ORT Union from being the final arbitrator

Anything that would separate the World ORT Union

of anything in connection with ORT, whatever the legal implications, I personally, I am speaking personally, not on behalf of the British delegation, I would be personally dead against. What I am suggest is that, if the Committee on the By-Laws, they said there is a disagreement at the moment that they hope by the time.....there is bound to be interchange. If it is coming up at the Executive to be ratified or proposed at the Central Board, it seems to be so fundamental that whatever opinion the By-Laws Committee would appear to reach between them in advance of the Executive Committee, there ought to be an opportunity of discussing by the national bodies in advance.

Paul Aginski: Je serai très brèf. Je souhaite que le projet de règlement intérieur soit communiqué aux organisations nationales à temps pour que les organisations puissent le discuter. Je réfuserai si on le reçoit une heure avant la réunion du Comité Exécutif qu'on le discuterait et qu'on l'adopterait le lendemain. Ce n'est pas possible. Il faut bien définir exactement que tous ces règlements intérieurs vont achever sur la relation entre les organisations nationales et ORT Union. Nous ne pouvons pas déceimment prendre un décision sans en avoir discuté.

Max Gurny: Je dois avouer que je ne comprends pas le procédé du Comité qui a à nous faire maintenant un rapport. C'est le troisième ou la quatrième fois qu'on entend toujours qu'un rapport intérimaire un rapport provisoire - et jamais quelque chose de définitif.

Au dernier séance du Comité exécutif, le président du Comité a constaté que son Comité de règlement intérieur prépare depuis septembre, 1974 un projet. ET chaque fois on a entendu: on travail mais on ne savait pas quoi. Mais seulement la dernière fois Professeur Foighel a proposé un plan pour une réglementation anti-constitutionnelle concernant les relations entre Union ORT et les organisations nationalales. Je voulais dire que c'est un essai de changer la structure même de notre organisation. La structure qui depuis le commencement maintenait le compart du travail - l'autonomie de ses organisations membres et je repète mon opinion de Conseil juridique - nous ne devons pas entreprendre quelque chose contre la constitution.

Mais laissons ça de côté - aussi du point de vue historique de l'ORT, du point de vue moral de l'ORT, du point de vue fondamental de l'existence, c'était complètement faux - et maintenant j'ai compris, ou bien j'ai compris hier soir quand j'ai discuté aussi avec M.Foighel de ce problème, j'ai constaté que le Comité a renoncé à ce plan de construire une nouvelle structure de centralisation complète de l'Union ORT. J'étais content d'entendre ça de la bouche de M. Foighel - que le Comité ne voulait plus soumettre ce problème au Central Board.

Et maintenant j'entends le contraire. Je repète que je ne comprends pas ce procédé. Une fois on renonce, on propose, on soumet une question au Comité exécutif comme la dernière fois. Hier soir on a dit le Comité renonce et maintenant le rapport du Président dit on ne veut pas le mettre dans le projet même, mais on ne veut pas, bien sûr, mettre la question à discuter par le Central Board.

C'est impossible ce procédé et je m'oppose strictement à cette manière de travailler. Ou bien on propose un projet définitif, ou bien on ne propose rien du tout.

Et si le Comité n'a pas la possibilité de conclure un projet définitif et propre - le Central Board n'est pas là pour discuter de ce problème sans un projet clair et définitif. C'est comme ça que le Comité exécutif et que le Central Board peuvent prendre des décisions.

Et je dis c'est un spectacle qui est très désagréable qu'on arrivera maintenant deux-trois ans - qu'on se prépare pour le centenaire de l'existence de l'Union Mondiale ORT avec des discussions qui nous mènent à rien.

Je comprends le Président du Comité exécutif qui cherche à sortir de ces difficultés et qui a dit au Président de ce Comité - dite-mois quelque chose au moins, si vous ne pouvez pas le donner au Comité exécutif que le Président puisse décider comment il doit le soumettre ces choses à son Comité.

Et bien, moi, je prie le Président du Comité et je prie les membres du Comité de se dépêcher de mettre sur papier un projet qu'on puisse soumettre au Comité exécutif et au Central Board. Je suis aussi de l'avis de M. Aginski que les organisations nationales doivent avoir avant le Central Board, avant la réunion même - des projets pour en discuter entre eux avant qu'ils viennent à Londres.

John Davidson I think that Judge Gurny has raised a point that requires an answer, not only for him but for the other members of the Executive Committee. I think that perhaps I can clarify the situation perhaps a little more than it has been clarified to date. I agree with Judge Gurny and I think indeed the members of the By-Laws Committee agree with him, that it has taken a terribly long time to accomplish a draft of the By-Laws. It has been a long and tedious job and unfortunately it went very slowly. Actually the original motion which I made at the meeting of the Central Board was that the By-Laws Committee prepare a draft and present it to the first meeting of the Executive Committee which followed the Congress in Jerusalem in 1974.

But this simply has proved not to be possible because there are so many divergent views on many of the points and since these things go slowly, it took much longer than expected. On the other hand I think more has been accomplished than Dr. Gurny realises - perhaps because it hasn't been made clear here how much has been accomplished. We have completed a draft of the by-laws which basically sets forth the rules by which the Congress, the Central Board and the Executive Committee should operate. Actually this is in accordance with the provision of the Constitution which directs that the Central Board arrange to have by-laws adopted for those bodies. The question came up in the course of the deliberations of the By-Laws Committee that there were serious questions as to the relations between the World ORT Union and the national organisations, which a number of people felt should be clarified in the By-Laws and one of the reasons for the long delay in the work of the By-Laws Committee is that an effort was made to see whether that could be done.

But the members of the By-Laws Committee finally concluded in accordance with the opinion of Judge Gurny that this is not a proper subject for By-Laws under the Constitution, but that still left us with the position that this was a very important issue, then many members of the Executive Committee and the By-Laws Committee felt should be further clarified in some manner, with a view to getting a reaction from the Executive Committee. Therefore, Professor Foighel at the last meeting of the Executive Committee made a report sort of throwing this question out to get a reaction from members of the Executive Committee and a reaction was forthcoming which further illuminated the fact that there are strong differences of opinion on how this subject should be handled.

We agreed with Dr. Gurny that actually the By-Laws could not handle this and since the By-Laws Committee was not empowered to be a Statutes Committee to amend the Statutes we therefore could not proceed with it. We also recognised that trying to formulate this in the form of changes in the Statutes was a very difficult job which would not only be difficult to draft but which would arouse so much difficulty and controversy among the members of the Executive Committee that it did not seem to be a wise way to approach it.

Accordingly a very practical solution to this dilemma was raised by the suggestion that perhaps since it is clear as a matter of the Constitution that the Director General is appointed by the Executive Committee and that the Executive Committee can instruct him as to his duties and how he should approach matters on this question of relations between the World ORT Union and the national organisations, that we should prepare a draft, which is now in process for completion, setting forth by way of a recommendation to the Executive Committee that it instruct the Director General on the general principles on which this problem should be approached.

This would have the great advantage of being (1) within the clear constitutional prerogative of the Executive Committee and also, if the Executive Committee wanted to change any of its instructions, it has the power to do it without going through an amendment of by-laws, which would be improper, or an amendment of the Statutes, which would be a very long process.

So the actual situation is that we have a practically completed draft of the by-laws, subject to a mere language clarification on the comparison of the French and English draft. And also we have a draft, but a draft which has to be further refined, of these recommendations which we will make to the Executive Committee of the instructions that it should give to the Director General as to his duties.

And I hope that this clarifies to Judge Gurny and to the members of the Committee what the actual status is. I think we all agree that this has taken much too long. We cannot blame anyone, certainly not the Chairman who has been very vigorous in pushing it through, but simply that it is a matter that has taken a lot of time and we simply haven't been able to have sufficient meetings.

We have now approached the point where I think, now following this meeting, the By-Laws Committee will be able to complete this draft and recommendations, rather than wait to the meeting in July in London, and so that we will have them in good shape and present them to the Executive Committee well in advance of the Executive Committee meeting, so that all members of the Executive Committee will have an adequate chance to consider them so that when we come to meet, it will not be a new thing for them that they hear for the first time.

Bruno Jarach: J'ai seulement trois mots à dire. Je suis tout à fait d'accord avec ceux qui ont dit qu'il faut absolument discuter dans les organisations nationales avant de discuter la chose dans un Comité exécutif. Et je me permets encore de dire quelque chose. Je ne suis pas modeste comme Mr. Daniel Mayer a dit de moi ce matin. Malheureusement je suis un petit peu juriste, et puisque je suis une petit peu juriste, (pour le 10%) je vous dis que c'est quelque chose de très difficile de vouloir régler quelque chose qui est impossible de régler. On ne peut pas faire des règles uniques pour des situations qui seront toujours différentes. Vous ne pouvez pas avoir la même règle pour les rapports entre ORT Union et Ethiopie et ORT Union et Israel. Alors c'est seulement de l'utopie de penser qu'on puisse arriver à faire quelque chose comme ça.

C'est beaucoup mieux - d'ailleurs je me suis occupé d'une multi-nationale - et lorsque les juristes sont venus dire - vous devrez faire quelque chose pour régler les relations, je dis on ne fera rien, parce que si on fait quelque chose, on arrive plus à travailler. Et ça j'ai dit plusieurs fois même à M. Voghera qui représente l'Italie dans cette commission. J'espère que vous allez avoir le bon sens de nous laisser travailler. ~~à travailler.~~

Moshe Etzioni

I can assure my friend, Judge Gurny, that we don't intend to do anything ultra-virus the statutes. It is impossible to sit on such a Committee to do something against the Statutes.

As I declared before the By-Laws Committee finished its work. And there is no actual reasons why we could not send to all national organisations the draft of the work done until now. We can do it. We can do it before the Executive Committee.

The only thing which hasn't been solved and which properly speaking does not belong to the By-Laws Committee is the question how are the duties of the Director General. Now we come to the conclusion that the Executive Committee would be very well advised if somebody would discuss the matter and prepare some paper. The reason why we adjourned it today was to ask the Executive Committee or actually the President of the Executive Committee to give us, whether you want it or not, to prepare some working paper. If you don't want, we have finished our work - we don't need to go on with this. And let the Executive Committee define the duties of the Director General as it is said in Article 13 of the Statutes.

I should like also to draw your attention - there is another article, Article 3, very ambiguous - it doesn't say how it works."Subject to the legal requirements of the countries where they are situated the activities of the member organisations shall conform to the general directives issued by the governing organs of the union."

I can imagine that the Director General would like to know what orders he can give, what not, and somebody has once to discuss the matter. But as regard our work as a By-Laws Committee, we have finished our work.

I think our dear friend, the Chairman, will agree with me we can send it somewhere before the Executive, the draft of the by-laws as we have prepared them.

William Haber: I would like to make an observation that you might wish to think about when we continue this discussion. The question was raised by way of a comment by Justice Etzioni, which also crossed my mind here, as to whether the Executive Committee would authorise the submission of the By-Laws Committee report to the national organisations for review by them in order for the Executive Committee in London to have the input of the national organisations. That would simplify the matter. It would be a deviation from the earlier instruction to the By-Laws Committee that its report be submitted to the Executive Committee first before it goes to the Central Board. You might want to reflect on this because it would simplify some of the problems.

On the other hand you may not wish to do so, if you want to yourself, as an Executive Committee, pass upon the question before it is made available to the national organisations.

Jeffrey Sterling: Justice Etzioni has pointed out that it has done most of its basic task, but the one thing that they disagree on, I would like to be assured by the Chairman of the By-Laws Committee, whether the difference of opinion in connection with the method by which the national organisations can be controlled, if I can use that expression by the World ORT Union through the Director General, is what is the basic difference of the argument. Is it a legal argument, or is it in more than a legal argument, in that various of the national groups have different views as to what extent they want to be organised or controlled by World ORT Union.

I submit that if it is the latter, in no way should it be left in the hands, or even given the opportunity of choosing on that point, because, no. 1. I think it is unreasonable, and no. 2., it is beyond the right of the By-Laws Committee to settle something as fundamental as that of the Executive.

William Haber: I think I should say most of our fears are exaggerated.

Max Gurny: Seulement deux mots! De toute cette discussion qu'on a eu depuis la dernière séance du Comité exécutif, je n'ai pas entendu un argument pourquoi on voulait changer les règles sur les relations entre Union ORT et les organisations nationales. Pas un argument était exposé jusqu'à présent. Moi, j'ai réfléchi un peu sur les raisons qui étaient peut-être possibles. Je me suis rappelé qu'il y avait deux fois depuis que je travaille avec l'ORT, des discussions

entre des opinions diverses concernant le contrôle et l'activité des organisations nationales de l'ORT.

C'était une fois des critiques qu'on avait ici à cause du travail en Israël. C'était la chose de M. Chorin, et puis je me suis dit, oui, c'est mieux d'essayer d'avoir quelques rectifications par Israël.

La deuxième c'était une très courte discussion qu'on a eu ici et qu'on continue maintenant - aujourd'hui même - c'était à cause de l'ouverture d'une école à New York.

Il y avait des membres du Comité exécutif qui avaient une autre opinion. Je me rappelle seulement de ces deux cas, où on avait vraiment discuté comment est-ce que l'ORT a la possibilité, par exemple, d'interdire à une organisation membre d'ouvrir une école. Personne a pensé que ça sera impossible de discuter les choses, mais on a jamais arrivé à une conclusion qu'on pouvait défendre quelque chose.

Alors, je veux seulement dire avec ça qu'on n'a pas une raison pour vraiment changer dans l'existence de l'ORT.

Et il n'y a pas seulement les organisations nationales qui ouvrent les écoles. Il y a aussi des organisations nationales qui ramassent de l'argent. Comment on peut les contrôler. Alors il manque dans l'argumentation du procédé pour cette réglementation d'intérieur. Il manquait jusqu'à présent des arguments pour leur idée de changer le fond de l'existence de l'ORT et c'est ça que je voudrais encore ajouter.

William Haber: I have one more speaker and that is the Chairman of the By-Laws Committee. Mr. Foighel, Judge Gurny's comments would have been frankly unnecessary if what he had said should have been done to begin with were done. For if you were to look at the by-laws on the sheet of paper, he would realise that most of the fears he expresses and others may express aren't there.

Unfortunately that sheet of paper as John Davidson explained is not yet available. I would like to have you listen to the Chairman of the Committee and then to deal with the question as to whether you wish the report of the Committee on By-Laws distributed to the national organisations in advance of the Executive Committee meeting in July and August.

Isi Foighel: May I first of all thank all for their comments and criticism. I think it has been a most constructive exchange of views.

There are a few points, however, that I want to stress.

1. It is not true that we cannot reach agreement in our Commission. On every point we have reached agreement. What is true, however, is that when we start our discussions, we have different opinions, but our job is to find an agreement between different opinions. That is the normal job for any committee.

And the fact that we have not finalised our work today is only due to the difficulty of the problem. The problems are difficult and we have to try different ways of finding some formula which we are sure that everyone can accept.

We will find agreement and you will have that paper on which we agreed.

2. We are not making unconstitutional suggestions. This needs not have any further comments, but we have judges and I don't know what in our Committee, and of course we are not going to make anything which is unconstitutional.

3. We were asked if there was any rationale why we touch the questions on the relationship between the World ORT Union and the national organisations. Ladies and gentlemen, the very discussion we had here is a rationale for touching this question. And we have seen by going through the By-Laws which is the day-to-day practical situation that every time we touch upon a new issue we have to clarify to ourselves what are the relationships between World ORT Union and the national organisations. So this is the rationale and that is why we are dealing with it. I wish to say a few remarks on this question.

It goes without saying that the relationship between the main organisation and the national organisations is not only a little bit touchy but it is also difficult, just as are the relations between humane beings. It changes from place to place and it changes also from the point of view of time.

And it is, of course, absolutely true that the relationship between World ORT Union and the national organisations is different in a geographical sense. It is obvious and it is also obvious that the relationship might be different in 1978 than it was in 1955, picking out a year by chance. How can we solve such a problem. It can go two ways. We can either find a substantial rule if we have great luck, or we can give up a rule and instead find a procedure by which we can solve problems if they come up some day in the future. And what we are discussing just now in the Commission - we might discuss about midnight today, just to find the procedural rule by which we can solve this problem if it comes up. And that is what we are doing.

Now Mr. Chairman, there was maybe a suggestion that our draft should be available to the national organisations. If you permit me we can do it in two ways. Either the Executive Committee here can give the authorisation you asked for or we can do it in a much more informal way. Our committee can just send a provisional draft off to the national organisations before we hand over the draft to the Executive Committee. So I would suggest that we be a little bit informal - that we will finalise a provisional draft - we will send it out to the national organisations - ask for written comments and on the basis of the written comments, we might change our draft and present it to the Executive Committee. I don't know what way is the best way, but I think we can use both ways.

One more point, we have had very good cooperation in our committee

with the main office in Geneva and they have prepared all the papers we asked for in time, so there should be no doubt that the only reason we are not finished is due to the Commission's great desire and positive desire to discuss the problem. Let me lastly thank John Davidson for giving the explanation and analysing our work.

William Haber: As Chairman I would like to make a proposal. To keep within the spirit of the original Resolution, that the Committee's provisional report hopefully to be finished today or soon be made available to the members of the Executive Committee by mail. The Executive Committee members would have the freedom since they come from various national organisations to discuss it with their national organisations and report back. So that, when we meet in London, every member of the Executive Committee would know what is in it, would know the views of his colleagues. We would, therefore, be in a better position to reach a forthright conclusion .

Is that agreeable? I am not going to ask for a motion, because we are doing what you asked us to do, except we are doing it by mail. Agreeable? (All were agreeable).

I thank all of you for the vigorous involvement in the discussion of a serious problem.

Next item - item 6. ORT In Jewish Day Schools.

Max Braude This subject was put on the agenda at the request of Mr. Gabriel Sacher and he is not here. I hope he has just stepped out.

There was some confusion arising from some remarks I made, I thought at the Interim Committee, but I notice there is no reflection of them in the Interim Committee minutes, about our expanding programmes around the world in cooperation with Jewish Day Schools. And I suspect that I over-emphasised the by-products and possibly created confusion.

Fundamentally, if we start from the premise that the World ORT Union as a movement has been dedicated to the promulgation, propagation and expansion of vocational education among Jews, without limitations as to where they are, what their economic status was, but as a philosophy of help. The expansion of our programme, wherever it is situated, should be one of our primary goals.

We have found that though we have been preaching this philosophy for many years with some success it probably has become properly and generally accepted, not so much as the result of our efforts, but of the changing thinking in the world at large. That not everyone can best benefit by university education, that the best education that one can receive is an open ended education, which also has at the end of it some kind of saleable skill.

As a result, almost universally around the developed countries and developing countries, educational reform bills have either been enacted or are in the process of being tested or will be enacted. The enacting of this type of bill requires in most cases the introduction of some sort of technical stream into Junior High Schools, intermediate schools, secondary schools and has seriously affected the Jewish DAY

School movement, which as you know is growing, but which now has this problem imposed upon it by law, and which finds itself incapable or inept in applying the new regulations meaningfully. Therefore, more and more Jewish Day Schools come to us. You may be interested to know that very recently the Jewish Agency Educational Department for the Diaspora sent Jewish Day Schools to us to provide them with assistance in making their Day Schools comprehensive.

The range is amazing from small communities, countries with a small population - 20 to 25 thousand Jews with one large day school. Or Mr. Young, you might be interested to note the visit to me by the Secretary of the Chief Rabbi when I was in England recently. He stated that the creation of two large comprehensive schools was contemplated in North London and that they would appreciate the help and advice of ORT in the establishment of the plans for the technical stream and that as far as ORT wanted to come with them they would be happy to have the help.

Where the confusion arose, I guess, came from my enthusiasm about this programme, and expressing the fact that by making these schools better, they would attract more students. And that, therefore, we would be making a big contribution in the battle against anti-semitism and alienation.

I think that several members of the Executive thought that I was opening up Jewish Day Schools to teach Talmud, Gemorra, Bible, and History. I was simply talking about our going in and improving the quality of these schools, not only by the introduction of a technical stream, but also with our educational methodology and know-how. It's many, many years ago that we did this in Milano. The Jewish Community of Milano is too small for a Jewish attended, Jewish run vocational school on an independant basis. By entering into the large Milano Jewish comprehensive school with a technical stream, we are providing a service to the community and improving the school. What happened, in addition to the methodology which we use for our own technical education - the Director has asked for the application of that technology to the general education. I think one can safely say that we helped modernise that school.

We are doing the same thing in a way in Israel. When a comprehensive school is operated in Kyriat Bialik, we are asked to come in and help.

That is part and parcel of the same type of things, but which happens primarily in the countries outside of Israel.

I don't see that there can be any opposition. There might be, but such action would be in keeping with the principles and philosophies of the founders as we have been operating in past years in schools in Milan, Rome; we have gone into the Jewish Day school in Dublin and I suppose we will be going into the Jewish Day School in Peru and we may probably merge our programme in Montevideo, with the major Jewish Day School of Montevideo.

The question was raised by Mr. Sacher and I presume he had some questions, but if any of the rest of you have got questions, I shall be delighted and excited to answer them.

Harold Friedman: asked what Mr. Braude meant by the phrase "making the Day School comprehensive".

Max Braude: In the past Jewish Day Schools were structured in the traditional pattern which ORT has always opposed. Academic subjects only. Now with general education reform taking place in many countries, if a school offers more than just academic trends, its curriculum more closely resembles the work world and the child has the choice of electronics and mechanics or music and art all under one roof. By ORT's adding the technical stream to the basic academic section, the school becomes comprehensive.

William Haber: said that Mr. Sacher should receive a summary of Mr. Braude's report on this matter.

Turned to Item 7 on the Agenda: Central Board meeting.

He said that a meeting of the Central Board Preparatory Commission had taken place and that the Central Board would now begin on Sunday morning July 10th with an Executive Committee meeting on Saturday evening July 9th.

The meeting would take at least three days and it perhaps should be planned to continue into the morning of the fourth day.

Monday evening had been reserved for a gala function at the London Guildhall and a sub-committee of professionals had been assigned to make further planning and submit a report to the formal preparatory Committee.

Turned to Item 8 - Varia.

Asked for Comments. When there were none presented, he called on Daniel Mayer to close the meeting.

Daniel Mayer: C'est un rite qu'à la fin de chacune de nos réunions, William Haber me donne la parole pour, dit-il, tirer les conclusions. Ces conclusions, vous pouvez les tirer vous-même: il suffit d'observer ce que nous avons fait depuis ce matin. Est-ce que vous m'autorisez à dire que nos travaux, ou plutôt l'aspect que nous avons donné de nos travaux était particulièrement inégale? Je veux dire d'inégale qualité, non pas à cause des rapports ou des rapporteurs, mais à cause de la manière dont, collectivement, nous avons appréhendé la question.

Prenons, par exemple, les rapports des commissions: la Commission des règlements. Nous avons appris que nous l'avons chargée de codifier ce qui existait déjà. C'est cela un règlement, écrire ce que nous avons l'habitude de faire. Or nous savions le faire, mais nous ne savions pas l'écrire. C'est-à-dire, que tout ce que nous vivons depuis 1880 est parfait, mais à condition que nous ne le codifions pas. Si on veut commencer à l'écrire, nous sommes perdus.

Et voilà pour le rapport, malgré les efforts et le mérite de son Président et de tous ses membres, voilà le rapport de la Commission du règlement.

Rapport de la Commission Technique et Pédagogique: Pendant toute une

journee, a-t-il semblé au travers de la discussion qui a eu lieu entre quelques-uns de ses membres, ont été abordés et même tranchés les problèmes les plus modernes les problèmes de l'électronique, les problèmes de l'informatique...mais on n'a pas trouvé, malgré ces machines à gagner du temps, on n'a pas trouvé les minutes nécessaires pour établir un procès-verbal qui donne satisfaction à tous ceux qui avaient assisté à la séance. Cela m'a rappelé ce qui s'est passé dans mon pays lorsqu'on a senti qu'on s'approchait du moment où il y aurait 50 millions de français. On a mis - je fais appel aux français qui peuvent s'en souvenir - on a mis à ce moment-là en branle les machines les plus modernes pour savoir qui était le 50 millionième français et quelle serait son identité. Et c'était évidemment très compliqué parce qu'il n'y a pas seulement les naissances, mais il y a aussi les décès. On a donc utilisé, après des études, des plans et des programmes extrêmement compliqués, les machines les plus modernes. A la suite de quoi, on a trouvé 10 personnes, qu'on a ensuite tirées au sort pour savoir laquelle était la bonne. J'ai aussi le sentiment que c'est ce genre de travaux dont on nous a rendu compte.

En ce qui concerne la Commission du Fund Raising, c'était un peu plus callé. Car il y a dans le monde des gens qui ont promis des legs mais qui ne meurent pas, et des gens qui n'ont rien promis et qui meurent. Alors, si j'ai bien compris, le travail de la Commission du Fund Raising consiste à coordonner les legs et les décès de manière que l'ORT puisse avoir une ressource supplémentaire.

Et voilà quels ont été à mes yeux méchants, à mes yeux critiques, les rapports qui nous ont été présentés.

Par contre s'agissant du budget, qui est de 50 million de dollars, on l'a adopté en quelques minutes, très rapidement, sans discussion et en approuvant toutes les suggestions, avec vraiment une amitié, une affection, et malgré les apparences, un sérieux qui nous honorent. Peut-être d'ailleurs que, les problèmes des commissions ayant abouti, nous aurons un jour une discussion sur ce que nous avons décidé il y a quelques années, à savoir des réunions des commissions antérieures aux séances de l'Exécutif. Est-ce que ce n'est pas mieux d'avoir une discussion générale et de charger au contraire les commissions de rédiger et de mettre noir sur blanc ce que nous avons décidé en séance plénière? Nous en avons parlé justement avant l'expérience d'aujourd'hui, Halpérin et moi, et peut-être, est-ce un problème qui devrait revenir. Mais ce qui est important, c'est qu'un budget de 50 millions de dollars ait été adopté à cette cadence.

Et puis que, sous-entendu en filigrane, nous ayons comme principal événement pour les années à venir le centenaire. On attache tellement d'importance à ce centenaire que je me demande, en toute ingénuité, pourquoi on a attendu tant d'années pour le célébrer.

C'est quelque chose de tellement important que je me demande pourquoi on n'a pas commémoré ce centenaire il y a dix ans ou il y a 15 ans à temps pour attirer tous les bénéficiaires.

Ceci dit, ma conclusion je la tirerai d'un propos de Shalom Aleichem qui nous est parvenue via Aron Syngalowski et, ce matin, Vladimir Halpérin. Vous vous souvenez de la très belle formule qu'a utilisée ce matin Vladimir Halpérin à propos des juifs naturellement pauvres.

ils ont un seul lit, une seule couverture, un seul oreiller, et l'un d'entre eux secoue celui qui est en train de dormir et lui dit, dors plus vite, j'ai besoin de l'oreiller. C'est ce que nous a rappelé ce matin avec beaucoup d'émotion, Vladimir Halpérin. Alors notre travail à nous - et le budget de 50 millions de dollars est là pour ça - n'est pas de réveiller quelqu'un pour partager son oreiller, c'est d'oeuvrer pour que, lorsqu'il y a deux hommes, il y ait deux oreillers, et donc deux sources de repos.

Meeting adjourned.