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SEVENTY YEARS OF ORT SOUVENIR ISSUE

# LOOKING AHEAD

INCORPORATING "THE BULLETIN"

JOURNAL OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN ORT-OZE

Vol. 13. No. 4.

JOHANNESBURG

APRIL, 1950

# ORT SPANS THE WORLD



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# SOUTH AFRICAN ORT-OZE

COME TO THE

# "70 YEARS' ORT"

CELEBRATIONS

and

# EXHIBITION

of a Varied and Rich Collection of ORT Students' Work in Europe

LANGHAM HOTEL, JOHANNESBURG

APRIL 22ND TO 25TH (INCLUSIVE)

OPEN DAILY 9 A.M. TO 11 P.M.

## PROGRAMME

### Saturday, 22nd April

8 p.m.

Reception at Langham Hotel.  
Official Opening by the Chairman of the Organisation: Mr. A. SHABAN.  
Address by MRS. FREDA FELDMAN: Chairman, Women's Section.  
Messages by representatives of National Organisations.  
Greetings from "ORT Veterans" —  
MR. R. FELDMAN, M.P.C.

Showing of ORT Film.  
Tea Interval.  
Address by DR. H. SONNABEND.  
Address by RABBI DR. M. C. WEILER.

### Sunday, 23rd April

11 a.m.

Address by DR. H. SONNABEND.

2 p.m.

Examination of Garments made by pupils of S.A. ORT-OZE Cutting and Designing Class (J'burg).

8 p.m.

Address by MR. R. FELDMAN, M.P.C. (in English)

Address by MR. P. ZELIKOW (in Yiddish)  
Drama Recital by TAUBIE KUSHLIK.  
Song Recital by MISS ANN TAYLOR.  
Chairman: MR. LEOPOLD SNIDER.

### Monday, 24th April

11 a.m.

Address by DR. F. A. H. de BEER.

2.30 p.m.

Women's Annual General Meeting. Address by MR. A. SHABAN.

5.15 p.m.

Presentation of Diplomas to pupils of Cutting and Designing Class.

8 p.m.

Addresses by MR. M. DONEN and MR. M. H. S. FESTENSTEIN.

Song Recital by MRS. JANIE SUSSMAN-PINCUS.  
Chairman: MR. L. A. LIPSCHITZ.

### Tuesday, 25th April

Children's Afternoon.

4 p.m.

Address by MR. P. ZELIKOW.

DAILY — A FILM ON "ORT" WILL BE SHOWN AT REGULAR INTERVALS.

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# MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE S. AFRICAN ORT-OZE



MR. A. SHABAN

IN company with ORT Organisations all over the world, we are celebrating this month, the month of April, 1950, the Jubilee of seventy years ORT.

During the seventy years of its existence, the ORT grew from a small nucleus of idealists into a worldwide Movement.

The basic principles of the Movement are as important and vital to Jewish life today as they were seventy years ago.

The principles on which the Movement was founded, namely to make the Jewish people into a productive element so that they can rank with equality in the economic field amongst the productive nations of the world, is as important today as it ever was. This explains the vitality of our Movement.

In South Africa, the ORT Movement has only been in existence for thirteen years. During that short period of its existence, the Organisation has grown into a national body in stature and influence. Today it occupies a prominent position, and is a factor

to be reckoned with in local Jewish life.

While our local Movement has so far only concentrated on vocational guidance, cutting and designing classes and the farm training project, it has, nevertheless, rendered invaluable moral and financial support to the World ORT Union as a whole.

With a membership exceeding 7,000, and branches in the major cities of the Union of South Africa, it has been possible for this non-political Movement to rally additional thousands of sympathisers and supporters throughout the country.

Believing in the soundness of our ideal, South African Jewry, with its healthy instinct for a productive and normal nationhood, has given our cause unstinted support, and we hope will continue to do so in the future.

We would fail in our duty if, on this solemn occasion of the celebrations of ORT's 70th anniversary, we did not publicly express our thanks and gratitude for the moral and financial aid meted out to our World Movement so lavishly by the S.A. Jewish Appeal, the S.A. Jewish Board of Deputies, the S.A. Zionist Federation and the S.A. Jewish public as a whole. It is due to their deep understanding of the rehabilitation of our people through productive and manual work, and their belief in a healthy nationhood, that our local Organisation has been enabled to give our World Movement the support we have given them in the past.

On this important occasion too we cannot fail to think of the founders of our Movement, the leaders, and the millions of our brethren in Europe amongst whom and for whom the Movement was originated, and who are no longer with us. In their memory we bow our heads in grief and sorrow.

To our thousands of members and sympathisers in South Africa, to the leaders of our Movement abroad, to the 30,000 pupils in our schools and workshops in Europe, Israel, North Africa, South and North America, we send our hearty greetings, and say: "You are the vanguard of a healthy and productive nationhood — we salute you!"

A SHABAN,  
Chairman, S.A. ORT-OZE.

## ORT-OZE IN SOUTH AFRICA

Encourages Jewish youth to become skilled workers.

Provides Vocational Guidance through scientific Aptitude Testing.

Places applicants in industrial and agricultural employment.

Provides Bursaries and Maintenance grants for apprentices.

Develops the Esrael Lazarus Farm as an Agricultural Training Centre.

Conducts a course in Cutting & Designing of women's clothes in Johannesburg.

Maintains a sewing class and a Hobby Centre in Cape Town.

Sponsors the OZE Foster Parent Scheme which aids child victims of the war.

Represents the interests of the World Unions ORT and OZE in South Africa.

# The S.A.J.A. Clothing Depot

**URGENTLY NEEDS  
GOOD USED CLOTHING  
and BED LINEN**

**• S.A. JEWISH APPEAL DEPOT,  
176 PRESIDENT STREET  
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**Phone : 22-3911**

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**BERESFORD HOUSE, MAIN STREET, JOHANNESBURG.**

# MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE WOMEN'S SECTION OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN ORT-OZE

WITH the beginning of the second half of the present century, people have been taking stock of the past and looking into the future, and this may be a suitable occasion to consider the part the Jewish woman in South Africa is playing in the community.

People are inclined to speak lightly of our women folk and we are very often caricatured as an idle lot, busy doing nothing. Actually this is a distortion.

Our women have not only established the home, but also played their part in the building of the community which is based on the home.

Up to very recently, it is true, we have been doing what may be called the unskilled work, the drudgery, the unpleasant and the unspectacular. Even in communal life, our place is still, so to speak, in the kitchen. We do not yet sit down at the table with the men as equals, but I think the time is not far distant when the active woman communal worker will be accepted as an equal.

An important achievement in this direction is to be found in the interest women have been displaying in the work of the ORT in the United States and South Africa. While right from the inception women have been identified with OZE activities because they dealt with the mother and child, ORT has been, until recently, almost entirely a movement consisting of men only.

The appeal for normalising the economic life of the Jews has taken longer to reach the women, but with the opening of schools providing training for women, it was but natural that the services and co-operation of the women would become essential.

Here in South Africa, immediately ORT started practical activities, our women workers came forward to help with the Vocational Guidance Bureau and later



MRS. FREDA FELDMAN

also with the ORT Training Farm.

This indicates that our women share no less a high sense of responsibility towards the problems that face our people.

In the early days of the establishment of the Vocational Guidance Bureau, we had to overcome the mother's opposition to her son learning a trade. It was a serious obstacle, but I think there has been a welcome change in this regard.

The interest shown by the Union of Jewish Women in ORT work is also a most welcome sign that the ORT idea has taken root in this country.

On its 70th birthday, ORT finds itself strengthened by the support and active participation of the Jewish woman, and should be able to carry out its functions with even greater results than in the past.

FREDA FELDMAN,

Chairman, Women's Section  
S.A. ORT-OZE

## Activities of

## S.A. Ort-Oze

## Womens' Section

\* Supports the Foster Parent Scheme through which needy Jewish children overseas are materially and morally helped by sponsors in South Africa.

\* Maintains a creche for 70 children in Morocco, North Africa.

\* Assists financially the ORT Teachers' Training School in Geneva, and other ORT and OZE institutions.

\* Endows ORT and OZE institutions with equipment.

\* Helps local ORT-OZE work.

\* Assists and co-operates with local welfare organisations.

# What YOU can do assist the ORT-OZE

- **Become a member and take an active interest in our work.**
- **Help a South African boy to learn a trade by donating a bursary of £20 per year.**
- **Support the Esrael Lazarus Training Farm Building Fund.**
- **Become a Foster Parent and bring happiness to a child victim of the war.**
- **If you are an Industrialist, help us by notifying us of any vacancies you may have for apprentices.**

*For Further Information please contact the Secretary,  
South African Ort-Oze*

100, FOX STREET,  
10, UNITY HOUSE,  
JOHANNESBURG.  
'PHONE: 33-9171.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE HOUSE,  
ST. GEORGE'S STREET,  
CAPE TOWN.  
'PHONE: 3-2187.



WITH the beginning of the second half of the present century, people have been taking a look of the past and looking into the future, and this may be a suitable time to consider the part that is playing in the community. People are inclined to speak of our women folk and the role they are playing in the community. One woman however, who has played the home part in the building of their part in the building of the community which is based on the home. We have been doing what may be called the unskilled work, the drudgery, the unpleasant and the unappreciated. Even in communities of the past it is still so that the women have been doing the work which is essential to the life of the community. As an industrialist, you may be interested in the part that is played by the women in the community. The women are the backbone of the community and it is their part in the building of the community which is based on the home. We have been doing what may be called the unskilled work, the drudgery, the unpleasant and the unappreciated. Even in communities of the past it is still so that the women have been doing the work which is essential to the life of the community.

Clothing  
ORT-OZE

\* Supports the Foster Parent Scheme through which needy Jewish children overseas are morally and materially helped by sponsors in South Africa.

\* Maintains a crèche for 70 children in Morocco, North Africa.

\* Assists financially the ORT Teachers' Training School in Geneva, and other ORT and OZE institutions.

\* Endows ORT and OZE institutions with equipment.

\* Helps local ORT-OZE work.

MRS. FREDA FELDMAN

On its 70th birthday ORT has been able to carry out its function with great credit. The women are the backbone of the community and it is their part in the building of the community which is based on the home. We have been doing what may be called the unskilled work, the drudgery, the unpleasant and the unappreciated. Even in communities of the past it is still so that the women have been doing the work which is essential to the life of the community.

# MESSAGE FROM WORLD ORT UNION, GENEVA, SWITZERLAND

ELAPSED SEVENTY YEARS PRESENT AND FUTURE JEWISH INTERESTS CONFIRM BEYOND DOUBT THAT ORTS FOUNDATION ONE OF MOST IMPORTANT EVENTS IN JEWRY'S RECENT HISTORY STOP JUBILEE BELONGS NOT ONLY TO ORT ORGANISATIONS THEIR INNUMERABLE FRIENDS AND STUDENTS IN THIRTY COUNTRIES NOT ONLY TO HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS WHOM ORT GAVE BASIS OF EXISTENCE AND TO THOSE WHOSE LIFELONG SOCIAL FUNCTION BECAME OCCUPATION LEARNED THROUGH ORT BUT JUBILEE MOREOVER BELONGS TO ALL THOSE FIGHTING FOR EXISTENCE AND FUTURE OF JEWRY TO ALL WHO CONSIDER APPRECIATION OF PEACEFUL CREATIVE WORK AND RAISING WORKING CULTURE A GUARANTEE FOR FRUITFUL PROGRESS STOP WE WISH YOU TOO THAT YOUR COMMEMORATION ORTS ANNIVERSARY AND ITS FOUNDERS MIGHT FIND ITS EXPRESSION IN MOBILISATION NEW ACTIVE FORCES FOR EXPANSION ORTS WORK AND CONSOLIDATION ORT UNIONS VITALITY

## — AND FROM THE PARIS CENTRAL BOARD

THE Paris members of the Central Board, World ORT Union, in preparing for the celebration of the 70th anniversary of the creation of the ORT movement, wish to express to the South African ORT-OZE their warmest appreciation for the contribution which this organisation since its foundation in 1937, has made to the development of ORT ideas and of ORT work. They wish to refer specially to the fact that the South African ORT-OZE's generous financial assistance immediately after World War II enabled ORT Union to launch its emergency programme for DP's in Germany. South African ORT-OZE further played a pioneer role in the spreading of ORT activities to Eretz Israel. It stimulates World ORT Union efforts to cope with long-range problems in the field of over-all policy and leadership.

The Paris members of the Central Board wish the South African ORT-OZE a successful celebration of the anniversary which is happily combined with the Ex-

hibition of articles made by students in European ORT schools, and look forward to efficient co-operation between the two organisations for the further development and intensification of ORT work.

Judge Leon MEISS, President,  
Central Board, World ORT  
Union.

Dr. David LVOVITCH, Chairman  
Executive Committee, World  
ORT Union.

Admiral Louis KAHN, Chairman  
Interim Committee, World ORT  
Union.

Abraham ALPERINE, Chairman,  
Administrative Commission,  
World ORT Union Paris.

J. JEFROYKIN, Baron Guy de  
ROTHSCHILD, Leon FRENKIEL,

Ruben GRINBERG, Jacques  
SCHEFTEL, Members of the  
Central Board, World ORT  
Union.

### From Dr. J. Frumkin, Veteran ORT Leader

*MAY I take this opportunity to extend my sincerest personal greetings to you on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the foundation of ORT. I was very happy to witness for many years the most valuable support which the South African ORT-OZE extended to the work initiated in Russia 70 years ago, which I joined more than 40 years ago, and which has so marvellously developed in the last three decades."*

### AUSTRIAN ORT

"FRATERNAL GREETINGS FROM ORT STUDENTS TEACHERS WORKERS AND MEMBERS OF AUSTRIAN ORT ASSOCIATION STOP WISH SOUTH AFRICAN ORT MANY SUCCESSFUL DECADES OF ACTIVITIES (FROM) DR. HEINRICH SOKAL HARRY BRANTON"

# GIVE GENEROUSLY

*where*

*Interest and Duty*

*coincide*



The

## United Communal Fund

is South African Jewry's Investment  
in Its Own Future

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# Message from the National President of American Women's ORT



MRS. GERTRUDE KAPHAN

WOMEN'S American ORT extends warmest greetings to our sister organization in Johannesburg, South Africa, on the occasion of your Annual General Meeting to be held on April 24, 1950.

We are aware of the great service that you are rendering in your dual capacity of helping ORT and OZE. Your magnificent contribution to both causes serves as an inspiration to us in America. Your Jewish community presents a challenge to all right thinking Americans for the sacrifices you have made because of your awareness of responsibility to our unfortunate brethren.

The Women's American ORT is deeply grateful for the contribution that South Africa has made in making it possible to have an ORT programme in Israel. Were it not for your help our work here would be most difficult. For the American Jewish public demands an Israel programme and has not seen the light sufficiently to support ORT's role in the new homeland.

Cable address, AMORTED NEW YORK

## AMERICAN ORT FEDERATION

ORGANIZATION FOR REHABILITATION THROUGH TRAINING

212 FIFTH AVENUE  
NEW YORK 10, N. Y.  
Murray Hill 6-3222

March 30, 1950

Dear Mr. Shaban:

In the name of the Board of Directors of the American ORT Federation, we wish to extend our warmest greetings to our sister organization, the South African ORT-OZE, which together with all sections of the ORT movement, is celebrating the 70th Anniversary of our great organization. We are proud to be associated with you in a world movement whose broad and persuasive concept of reconstruction and vocational training has taken such a great hold in the world Jewish community. We, in America, draw inspiration from your successful work in assisting the ORT program in Israel, Europe and North Africa and, even beyond that, your moral and intellectual leadership has been of inestimable value to us.

Sincerely yours,  
*Adolph Held*  
Adolph Held, Vice President  
American ORT Federation

AH/r1

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IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO No. \_\_\_\_\_

Represents the WORLD ORT UNION in the United States  
Devoted to the vocational training and economic reconstruction of Jews throughout the world

Our women's group is determined to impress the needs upon our people, but we shall ever be grateful for the primary help given by your community. We wish to stand by your side in all of our undertakings for ORT and wish you greatest success under the executive leadership of your charming chairman, Mrs. Freda Feldman, who has found a place in the heart of every American woman who has had the privilege of meeting her.

The exhibit that you are showing has been shown here, and we hope that your people will also be impressed with the recuperative powers of the Jews which this exhibit so well portrays.

**GERTRUDE KAPHAN**  
National President.

## IN A NUTSHELL

**ORT and OZE BELIEVE . . .**

- That There is Dignity in Work
- That There is Happiness in Health
- That Everyone has a right to Work and Health
- That True Help begins Where Charity ends

**ORT and OZE BELIEVE . . .**

**THAT WORK AND HEALTH BRING PEACE AND CONTENTMENT**

# MESSAGE FROM ISRAEL:

## “Important to the Economy of the State”

ON THE OCCASION OF YOUR CELEBRATIONS WE SEND YOU OUR HEARTIEST BEST WISHES STOP ORT ISRAEL JOINED BY ALL OUR EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS GREATLY APPRECIATE THE SUPPORT YOU GAVE US DURING THE FOUNDATION PERIOD OF OUR WORK HERE STOP YOUR EFFORTS GREATLY CONTRIBUTED TO ESTABLISH A NETWORK OF SCHOOLS AND COURSES ALL OVER ISRAEL IN WHICH NOW NEARLY 900 PUPILS ARE LEARNING FIFTEEN TRADES IMPORTANT TO THE ECONOMY OF THE STATE

### “YOUR SUPPORT IS A GREAT ENCOURAGEMENT TO US”

—Says British ORT

MEMBERS COUNCIL AND EXECUTIVE BRITISH ORT TOGETHER WITH YOU WILL COMMEMORATE SEVENTIETH ANNIVERSARY ORT WHICH THROUGHOUT THIS CRITICAL PERIOD OUR HISTORY HAS WORKED FOR ECONOMIC RECONSTRUCTION OF JEWISH LIFE ON PRODUCTIVE PRINCIPLES OF SKILFUL WORKMANSHIP IN INDUSTRIES REQUIRED IN THE ECONOMIC LIFE OF THE COUNTRIES WHERE JEWS LIVE OR INTEND RESETTLING STOP YOUR WORK AND THE RELIANCE OUR CENTRAL BOARD PLACES ON YOUR SUPPORT AND COOPERATION IS GREAT ENCOURAGEMENT TO US HERE AND TO ORT ORGANISATIONS IN THE COMMONWEALTH STOP WE HOPE THAT IN THE CONTINUING NEED OF RECONSTRUCTION YOUR ORGANISATION WILL PLAY ITS VITAL PART AND WE WISH YOU EVERY SUCCESS —

A. J. HALPERN CHAIRMAN;  
LT-COL. MARCUS LIPTON  
M.P.; ANTHONY GREEN-  
WOOD M.P.

### ORT IN ISRAEL

SHAPIRA, PRESIDENT NATIONAL COUNCIL  
BEHAM, CHAIRMAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Women's  
Canadian

**ORT**

NATIONAL OFFICE  
1400 MANSFIELD STREET  
MONTREAL, CANADA  
TELEPHONE LANCASTER 4992

373 St. Catherine St. W.

March 31st, 1950.

South African ORT-OZE,  
10 Unity House,  
100 Fox Street,  
Johannesburg,  
South Africa.

Dear Friends:

We are very much interested to learn of your plans for celebrating the 70th Anniversary of the foundation of the ORT movement, and the exhibition to be held in connection with it.

On this significant occasion, we send our very best wishes to you and hope your celebration will prove a memorable one. Your energetic and devoted activities on behalf of the ORT programme of rehabilitation of our people, has always been an inspiration to us, in our own ORT endeavours. We hope we may some day equal in doing and giving, the standards you maintain. May this rededication to the objectives of ORT, mean for you even greater scope in this work, which you have promoted so earnestly and so successfully.

With ORT greetings and sincere good wishes to all your members.

*H. B. Greenwood*  
H. B. Greenwood,  
President,  
Canadian ORT Organization.

Yours sincerely,

*Sophie H. Crestohl*  
Mrs. Leon D. Crestohl,  
President,  
Women's Canadian ORT.

## JOIN THE S.A. ORT-OZE

and participate  
**ACTIVELY**  
IN OUR  
**WORK**  
HERE  
and  
**OVERSEAS**

Please enrol me (us) as a member (members) of the ORT-OZE.

Name .....

Address .....

Membership fee (Minimum) Single £1 1 0  
(Husband and Wife) £1 10 0

# Greetings from UNION OZE GENEVA

THE seventieth anniversary of the ORT, which you celebrate today is a date of great significance for all those who are grouped around the OZE. In celebrating it, we do not only pay tribute to the merits and achievements of our sister-organisation, but praise likewise the realisation of a great constructive idea and the victory of a democratic Jewish national movement.

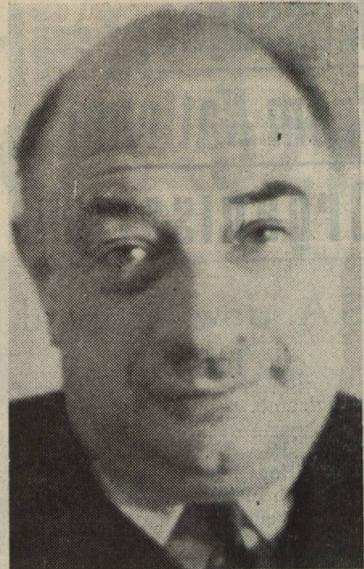
The work of OZE was started at a moment when the ORT, after a long period of inner struggles, burst the narrow frame of a charity society and found its way towards a wide popular movement. Thus almost simultaneously have been brought to life, in the very heart of Jewish East-European settlements, two new forces which, for many decades, were a constructive factor within the whole of Jewry and which still continue to control a vast domain of social work.

Since 1915, when both ORT and OZE were first put before important responsibilities, a close connection exists between the activities of these two organisations. They mutually complemented each other, and the existence of the one organisation would scarcely have been possible without the existence of the other. For the bringing up of a physically strong young generation is the essential condition of the formation of a socially and economically normal Jewish people.

This close connection between the aims of ORT and OZE led to the common endeavours to win the South African Jewry for the rehabilitation of the European Jews. Dr. Leon Bramson, the unforgettable leader who shaped the ORI movement in the course of several decades, and Dr. A. Syngalowski brought to South Africa the ideas inspiring both organisations and won in fact the Jewish community of that country for both movements.

The tasks we are now facing on the European continent, in North Africa and Israel, require a continued joint effort of ORT and OZE. This necessity is obvious to the leaders of both organisations. South African Jewry, which may duly consider itself as one of the main pillars of ORT and OZE by giving them impetus and strength by their generous material support, is the best pledge of their further progress and development.

OZE CENTRAL BOARD  
L. GURVICH  
Secretary General.



DR. L. GURVITCH,  
Secretary-General of the OZE Union

## From Union of Jewish Women of South Africa

(JOHANNESBURG BRANCH)  
"THE JOHANNESBURG Branch of the Union of Jewish Women of Southern Africa sends its best wishes for the success of the ORT Exhibition, and offers its very hearty congratulations on the magnificent job being carried out by ORT throughout the world."

(Mrs.) D. Gavronsky  
Acting Vice-Chairman.

## MESSAGE FROM BRAZILIAN ORT

WE extend to you our heartiest congratulations on this great event of the 70th anniversary of the ORT movement which you are celebrating this month.

Your splendid work in South Africa is well known to us as it is throughout the world, and is the admiration of all ORT friends.

The young people to whom your support and guidance has given the chance both in South Africa and throughout the world of learning a trade, of leading a happy life as skilled workers, will remain living monuments of your work and will bring you the satisfaction of having achieved much for Jewry.

## ORT Holland Sends Greetings

WE herewith send our best wishes to all members and friends of the South African ORT-OZE. The important task which ORT Union has fulfilled during the 70 years of its existence for World Jewry makes it one of the most positive and constructive elements for our people.

We hope that ORT Union will be able to continue its task and we are sure that the active and powerful branch in South Africa, the South African ORT-OZE, will do its utmost to realise this. The marvellous help already given especially for our work in Israel and for our brethren in Arabic countries assures us that we can rely on your assistance as long as it is necessary.

## THE BELGIAN ORT

WE extend to you our best wishes on the occasion of the opening of the International Exhibition of ORT work as well as for the celebrations you are organising in commemoration of the 70th anniversary of our great movement.

The contribution of the South African ORT-OZE to the work of the World ORT Union was received in Belgium with joy and admiration. We too are giving our modest share towards the common cause.

We hope that our united efforts will increase and enable the ORT to open more schools and courses wherever the need is greatest.

ASSOCIATION ORT BELGE.

# Messages from National Organisations

## S.A. Jewish Board of Deputies

I welcome this opportunity of conveying the greetings and good wishes of the South African Jewish Board of Deputies to the ORT Exhibition which coincides with the celebration of the 70th Anniversary of the ORT movement. The positive and constructive attitude of the ORT to Jewish life wherever it is lived, has always made a strong appeal to the Board, which is happy to be associated with the ORT in conducting the local Vocational Guidance Bureau.

The historic service rendered by ORT in the rehabilitation of our fellow Jews in the critical post-war period is splendidly exemplified in the exhibits, which come from many centres and many lands.

It is good to know that ORT has behind it a record of seven decades of service to the Jewish people. May it continue to prosper!

F. ZWARENSTEIN.

Chairman, Welfare Committee.

## ISRAELI UNITED APPEAL

ON behalf of the National Executive of the Israeli United Appeal I extend our greetings and good wishes to your organisation on the occasion of your exhibition "70 Years of ORT."

South African Jewry will undoubtedly be very interested in seeing some of the results of the work which they have supported for many years.

With the extension to Israel of the activities of the World ORT Union, a new and important chapter is being written in its history.

I wish their work of reconstruction and your exhibition every success.

L. TAGER

National Chairman.

## "One of the Solutions to Our Problems"—S.A. Jewish Appeal

"SOUTH AFRICAN JEWRY will be pleased to see some of the fruits of the great efforts the World ORT Union has been making to induce our people to engage in productive work, particularly in view of the extension of ORT work to Israel. This Exhibition is timely and interesting to this community as an indication of the constructive and vitally important nature of the work which the ORT is performing — work which must help in improving the economy of Israel through providing the country with skilled artisans and craftsmen.

I am personally very glad to associate myself with the work of ORT, because I believe skilled artisans and craftsmen are one of the solutions to the problem of our people. I had the pleasure of seeing ORT schools in Europe and Israel, and can say that ORT was and is responsible for saving thousands of our people from degradation and despair, providing them with new hope for their future by earning a respectable living.

Wishing your Exhibition and the endeavour of your organisation every success.

MAX GREENSTEIN.  
National Chairman.

## S. AFRICAN ZIONIST FEDERATION

WHEN I was recently in Israel I visited one of your Institutions in Jaffa and was deeply impressed by what I saw.

Israel stands in urgent need of skilled men and women in every phase of life in the country, to increase its productivity and to establish new industries. The equipment that was transported to Israel from your Institutions in Europe is rendering a great benefit, and the training you are giving to the youth of Israel is making an important contribution in that direction.

The trainees in your schools are a fine type and the enthusiasm they display in their work and study, is most encouraging.

I know that in your programme you plan to establish many more Training-Institutions in Israel.

On behalf of the S.A. Zionist Federation I congratulate you on your endeavours and wish you full achievement in all your future activities and every success to your Exhibition.

BERNARD GERING.  
Chairman.

## UNITED COMMUNAL FUND FOR S. AFRICAN JEWRY

IT is with special pleasure that the Chairman and Executive Committee of the United Communal Fund extend greetings to the S.A. ORT-OZE, and its supporters on the occasion of the exhibition of ORT-OZE work.

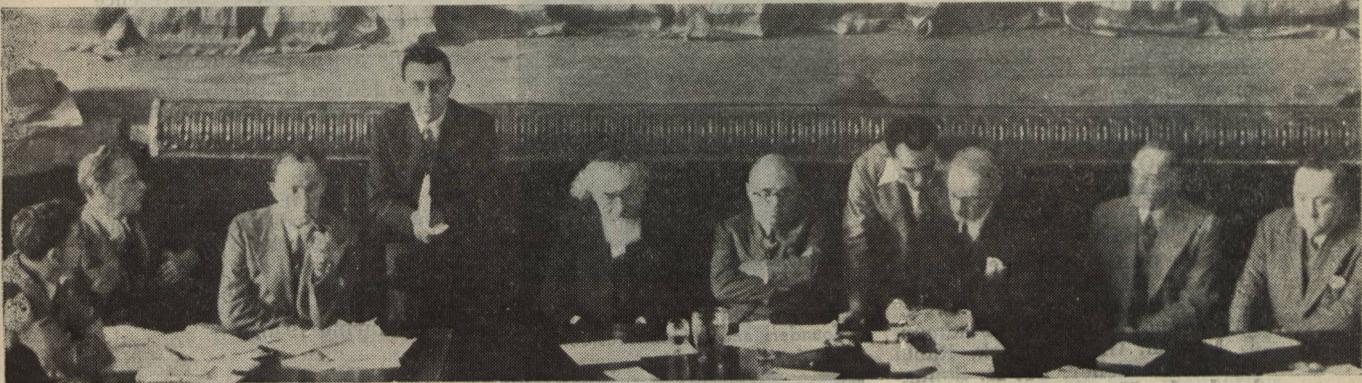
Firstly because of the valuable work which the ORT-OZE organisation has been doing for many years both in South Africa and overseas. Secondly, because the ORT-OZE is one of the constituent bodies of the United Communal Fund and we welcome every occasion on which the work of our constituent bodies is brought before the public who can then appreciate the importance of the fund.

It is our earnest wish that the organisation shall be enabled to continue with its good work and that the public will appreciate the importance of this work.

Without full public support of the United Communal Fund the work of the ORT-OZE and that of the other constituent bodies cannot be adequate to serve the community in the manner which the community would like.

Your exhibition is a step in the right direction.

# Milestones in the History of the South African ORT-OZE



1937

ON THE 26th FEBRUARY, 1937, a letter was sent to some 200 Jewish personalities in South Africa, inviting them to attend the Foundation Conference of the S.A. ORT-OZE.

The campaign conducted by Dr. Syngalowski for the economic and medical institutions of ORT and OZE had been brought to a successful conclusion, and those associated with it felt that the end of Dr. Syngalowski's visit should not mean the cessation of contact with the ORT-OZE movement, but that it should rather mark the beginning of a new era of enhanced interest in, and association with, ORT-OZE activities and ideals.

The Conference took place at the Jewish Guild, Johannesburg, on the 21st March, 1937, when addresses were delivered, among others, by the Chief Rabbi, Prof. Dr. J. L. Laudau, Dr. A. Syngalowski, Mr. S. Y. Jacobi, Mr. Harry Carter, Mr. R. Feldman, Mr. G. Weinstock, and Rabbi Dr. M. C. Weiler. Mr. S. Schneier presided.

The following resolution, establishing an ORT-OZE in South Africa, was adopted:—

'That the increase in the labouring elements, skilled artisans, industrial workers, farmers, etc., among Jews, is under all circumstances a vital necessity for our people.

ORT and OZE were brought to South Africa in 1927 by the late Dr. Leon Bramson who visited this country to raise funds.

The S.A. ORT-OZE was established in 1937. We give below a year-by-year history of the movement.

That this also holds true in the matter of strengthening the physical powers of the younger generation.

That this Conference therefore asserts that the tasks of the ORT-OZE are an urgent demand, both from the viewpoint of the economic position of the Jews in the lands where they live, as well as in the interests of Jewish emigration and colonisation in other lands.

That this Conference directs the attention of the Jewish public of South Africa to the need of taking steps in this country aimed at the planned reorientation of Jewish youth, and their going over from the over-crowded commercial and professional pursuits to those of agriculture and industry.

That, taking all this into consideration, this Conference constitutes itself as the inaugural Conference of the permanent branch of ORT-OZE in South Africa.

That the Conference resolves that the organisation now established shall conduct constant propaganda by word of mouth and pen for the ideas of economic reconstruction among Jews,

## A HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPH

*Showing the Main Table at the Foundation Conference of the South African ORT-OZE, at the Jewish Guild, Johannesburg, on the 21st March, 1937. From left to right: Mr. A. Markowitz, Mr. J. Lewsen, Mr. R. Feldman, Dr. H. Sonnabend, the Chief Rabbi, the late Dr. J. L. Laudau, Mr. S. Schneier, Mr. L. Melamed, Dr. A. Syngalowski, Mr. H. Carter and the late S. M. Jacobi.*

shall study South African social-economic conditions and in conformity therewith inaugurate local work calculated to enlarge the number of Jews engaged in industrial and agricultural pursuits.

That this Conference calls upon the Executive and National Council of the new organisation to secure the co-operation of, and enrol as members, organisations and individual friends of ORT-OZE in this country."

Mr. S. Schneier was elected Chairman of the Organisation with Messrs. A. Sive and I. Kupper, vice-chairmen, Mr. G. Weinstock, treasurer, and Mr. J. Lewsen, hon. secretary. Mr. A. Markowitz was appointed secretary.

1938

The newly-founded organisation proceeded energetically to launch its programme.

Local activities consisted in establishing contact with the

Jewish Helping Hand Society and with the Board of Deputies to interest them in the formation of a Bureau to provide vocational guidance and to assist the Jewish youth to enter the skilled trades.

The year was also devoted to an intensive propaganda drive in the course of which sermons were given on ORT-OZE at three synagogues and a number of addresses were delivered at drawing room meetings organised by the very active Women's Section under the chairmanship of Mrs. S. Furman.

It was also decided to publish an ORT-OZE Bulletin of which Mr. Markowitz was appointed editor. Its circulation in 1938 was 2,000 copies.

In the course of the year several house meetings were held and were addressed by Dr. L. F. Freed and Messrs. P. Feldman, J. Lewsen, G. Weinstock, Rabbi Dr. M. C. Weiler, Dr. H. Sonnabend, A. Markowitz and Mesdames Shriro, Furman, Dembo and M. D. Hersch.

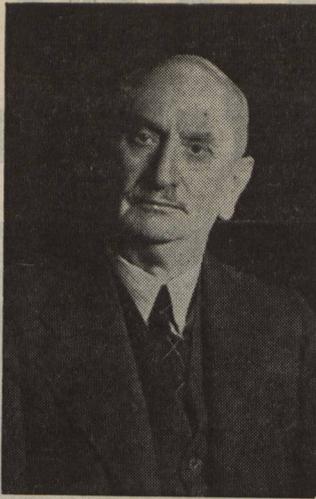
The Youth Development Association, the forerunner of the Vocational Guidance Bureau, was established in May 1938 on the initiative of the ORT-OZE, financed by the Helping Hand and the Board of Deputies.

During the 1st year of its existence the ORT-OZE had approximately 200 members.

## 1939

Local activities continued to develop. Numerous public meetings were held, addressed, among others, by Rabbi Dr. M. C. Weiler, Dr. H. Sonnabend, Messrs. A. Lipworth, R. Feldman, J. Lewsen, Dr. I. Ipp, A. Markowitz and various members of the Women's Section. The Bulletin, in the form of a News Letter, continued publication and its circulation increased to 2,500 throughout the Union. A start was made to supply weekly press releases to the local Jewish newspapers, this work being entrusted to the secretary.

The Youth Development Association ceased to function in July, 1939, when the Board and the Helping Hand withdrew their financial support and the ORT-OZE decided to carry on by itself and formed the Vocational Guidance Bureau under the chairmanship of Mr. J. Lewsen with Mr. Markowitz in charge of the Bureau. Leaflets were printed



The late MR. A. SIVE one of the founders and a Hon. President till his death on the 9th August, 1947.

and sent to all school-leaving Jewish youths and Mr. Markowitz (assisted by Mr. Pinchuk) compiled a Vocational Guide Book which attracted much attention in educational circles.

During 1939 the ORT-OZE, together with the S.A. Jewish Board of Deputies, launched a Joint Emergency Appeal for Refugees and ORT-OZE, which was headed by the Rt. Hon. Lord Marley, D.S.O., J.P., D.L., and Lady Marley, supported by Dr. Boris Aisurovitz. The Joint Emergency Appeal was conducted in 215 centres in the Union, South West Africa and the Rhodesias, and a total of £108,000 was raised. The campaign was conducted from the ORT-OZE offices, with Mr. A. Markowitz as secretary and Mr. G. Osrin as organiser.

## 1940

The outbreak of the second World War both intensified and handicapped the work of the local organisation on behalf of ORT and OZE overseas. The Joint Emergency Appeal was wound up, and the money collected was remitted to Europe.

Early in 1940, the S.A. ORT-OZE at the request of the World Union OZE, undertook a drive for clothing on behalf of Polish refugees then sheltering in Lithuania. This work was carried out by the Women's Section, and a large quantity of garments was obtained.

The ORT-OZE Vocational Guidance Bureau called a Conference of youth organisations on the 21st July, 1940, at the offices of the S.A. Jewish Board of Deputies, which was addressed by Mr. J. Lewsen, Chairman of the Vocational Guidance Bureau, and Mr. G. M. Lazarus, Chairman of the Board. On the 19th November, 1940, a successful Conference of industrial employers was held to enlist their co-operation in accepting youths as apprentices.

In addition to placing civilian youths in employment, the Vocational Guidance Bureau concentrated its efforts on popularising the Government Technical Training Schemes for Air Force technicians, ground-mechanics and artisans under the Van der Bijl Scheme. A total of approximately 250 applicants was assisted to join the technical services of the Army during 1940.

## 1941

Labouring under war-time difficulties, the ORT-OZE nevertheless continued to expand. Communications with ORT and OZE headquarters practically came to a standstill, but the local organisation was able to do some work on behalf of refugees, notably for those interned in Mauritius. The ORT-OZE was represented on a committee established in 1941 to assist the detainees, and some technical courses, including tailoring and dentistry, were sponsored.

The first nine trade school bursaries were granted for the school year beginning in January, 1941.

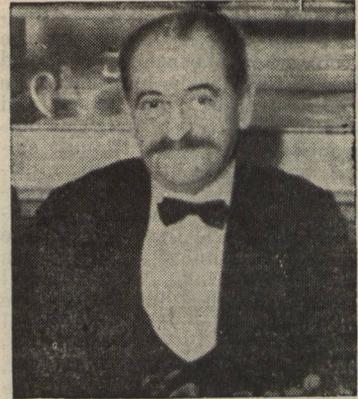
The Women's Section, which had given its active co-operation to the Joint Emergency Appeal, resumed its ordinary work in 1941, and assisted the Vocational Guidance Bureau, arranged lectures and meetings, collected clothing for the Mauritius detainees, and arranged a number of functions. Members of the Section gave freely of their time in support of the war effort. Many joined the Red Cross to undergo nursing training.

During the year, Mr. S. Schner was elevated to the position of President of the Organisation. Rabbi Dr. M. C. Weiler was elected Chairman.

At the Annual General Meeting of the S.A. ORT-OZE held on the 14th May, 1941 and continued on the 29th May, 1941, a constitution was adopted. Rabbi Weiler was re-elected Chairman.



HON. PRESIDENTS OF THE S.A. ORT-OZE, taken on the occasion of the First National Conference in 1948. Since then Mr. I. Jaffe, Mr. G. Weinstock and Dr. H. Sonnabend have been appointed Hon. Presidents. The picture shows: left to right: Mr. Leopold Snider, Rabbi Dr. M. C. Weiler, Mr. Morris Kentridge, M.P., and Mr. S. Schneier.



MR. G. WEINSTOCK

At this Annual General Meeting, Mr. R. Feldman moved a resolution, seconded by Mrs. G. Kaganton, to the effect that the time had arrived for the S.A. ORT-OZE to interest itself in Jewish Land Settlement, with the object of organising a likely post-war movement towards agriculture, especially among returned soldiers.

## 1942

In accordance with the Mandate received, the Executive called a meeting of experienced farmers to discuss Land Settlement. Further, the Executive, in collaboration with the Council for Natal Jewry, inspected the Pongola Settlement Scheme which the Government wanted to sell. Although nothing came of this scheme because the Government subsequently decided to use the Pongola Settlement for the growing of potatoes to supply wartime convoys, the investigations showed that there was a great deal of interest among South African Jews in farming.

Owing to war conditions, the publication of the printed ORT-OZE Bulletin was suspended, but cyclostylcd news-letters were sent out to members. The membership in 1942 had risen to 2,500, thanks to a drive conducted during the year.

The Vocational Guidance Bureau made steady progress both in practical work and in regard to publicity.

The Women's Section of the ORT-OZE continued with its usual work and distinguished it-



MR. ISRAEL JAFFE

self with the part it played in the Palestine Section in the Liberty Calcade of the Governor General's Fund.

## 1943

Dr. H. Sonnabend, who had succeeded Rabbi Weiler as Chairman of the Organisation, left on active service, and Mr. L. Snider was elected Chairman. Rabbi Dr. Dr. M. C. Weiler was elevated to the position of Hon. President.

The outstanding event of 1943 in the growth of the ORT movement was the registration of the S.A. ORT Utility Co. Ltd. under the chairmanship of Mr. L. Snider which had as its aim the establishment of a training farm for returned soldiers and others seeking employment on the land. A very successful drive was conducted to sell the shares in the Company, which received the approval of the Jewish community no less than of the Government.

## 1944

In April, 1944, the S.A. ORT Utility Co. Ltd. acquired the farm Garth in the Standerton district and proceeded to develop it. The sponsors of the Company, working with much enthusiasm and energy, raised £30,000. Working on a purely empirical basis, the Company was not equally successful with farming and training operations and found progress slow and laborious. A number of trainees were admitted to the farm, but, owing to unsuitable management, all but two subsequently left.

The Vocational Guidance Bureau took an important step towards inaugurating local work, by forming a class in Cutting and Designing of women's clothes under a continental expert, Mr. P. Jakubowitz, who served in an honorary capacity.

In the ordinary course of its work, the Bureau dealt with 337 applicants, of whom 108 were placed as apprentices in skilled trades.

A Junior ORT-OZE section was formed and a branch of the Organisation became active in Cape Town.

## 1945

With the end of the war, the S.A. ORT-OZE concentrated its activities on rendering help to the Jewish survivors in Europe through ORT and OZE institutions. In order to avoid duplication of campaigns, an agreement was reached with the S.A. Jewish War Appeal which allocated considerable sums for overseas needs.

Locally, the Vocational Guidance Bureau was faced with the problem of the young returned Jewish soldier who had joined the Army straight from school and was now too old to enter an apprenticeship. Regulations dealing with apprenticeships, however, were relaxed by the authorities, and as a result the Vocational Guidance Bureau was able to assist a number of ex-soldiers to learn a trade. Mr. Samuel Couzin, who had taken over the chairmanship of the Vocational Guidance Bureau when Mr. Lewsen left on full-time war work, expanded the activities of the Bureau in many directions, one of them being to encourage Jewish girls to take up nursing and similar occupations. The Bureau dealt with over 300 applicants, and 30 bursaries were granted.

The Land Settlement Scheme of the ORT Utility Co. Ltd. did not prove a success.

The membership of the Organisation rose to 3,000, and with the lifting of printing restrictions the publication of the ORT-OZE Bulletin in an enlarged form was resumed.

During the year, the ORT-OZE received several substantial bequests including one of £1,000 from the late Mr. B. Gordon.

The Women's Section organised a large number of meetings and was responsible for obtaining the bulk of the advertisements appearing in the Bulletin.

Dr. H. Sonnabend returned from distinguished Active Service and was re-elected Chairman of the Organisation. Mr. L. Snider was appointed an Honorary President.

## 1946

In 1946, the S.A. ORT-OZE celebrated the tenth year of its existence. By that time, the Vocational Guidance Bureau had dealt with 1,343 applicants of whom 965 had been placed as apprentices whilst the rest had been given advice on vocational problems. By that time too, the Organisation had granted 150 bursaries for trade school attendance and had made a number of grants for girls wishing to train as nurses.

The membership had risen to 4,000, and in the course of the year active committees had been established in Bloemfontein and Benoni (in addition to Cape Town).

On the 12th January, 1946, the Organisation mourned the loss of Mr. Ezrael Lazarus who had been

## SUPPORT FOR ORT AND OZE OVERSEAS

**L**ORD and Lady Marley's Campaign in South Africa, just before the outbreak of the Second World War, marked an important organisational event in the fund collecting procedure of S.A. Jewry. On the initiative of the ORT-OZE Lord and Lady Marley, who were ORT-OZE delegates, were induced to head a Joint Campaign for Refugees and ORT-OZE, sponsored by the S.A. Jewish Board of Deputies and the S.A. ORT-OZE. The result achieved encouraged the holding of combined drives ever after, and money for overseas needs of the ORT-OZE has since come from the S.A. Jewish War Appeal (latterly renamed S.A. Jewish Appeal), in which the ORT-OZE is co-operating. In the course of the years, very substantial amounts have been allocated and remitted to ORT-OZE overseas.

closely associated with the Land Settlement movement of the Organisation. He bequeathed the farm "Goedgevonden" of 836 morgen to the Organisation which then decided to abandon, for the time being, its work on the Garth farm and proceed with the development of the Lazarus farm instead, as under the terms of the Will, it would have forfeited the bequest had it not started to develop it.

The Women's Section spent a busy year raising funds and inaugurating, at the request of the World Union OZE, a Foster Parent Scheme, aiming at the "adoption" of war orphans and other children in need of aid.

The Junior Section of the ORT-OZE made progress and arranged a number of interesting functions which spread the idea of ORT-OZE amongst young people.

The Annual Meeting of the Organisation, on the 21st August, 1946, was graced by the presence of the Hon. Dr. Colin Steyn, the Minister of Labour, who, in his speech, paid tribute to the efforts of the S.A. ORT-OZE to encourage the youth to take up skilled work. "You of the

ORT-OZE are leading the way along a path which this country should do well to follow", the Minister declared. Messages were also delivered by representatives of the S.A. Jewish Board of Deputies, the Zionist Federation, the Union of Jewish Women and the S.A. Jewish War Appeal, paying tribute to the local and overseas work of the ORT-OZE.

## 1947

A new feature of the work of the Organisation during the year was the tracing of relatives on behalf of the World Union OZE. As a result, many survivors in Europe were placed in contact with their family and friends in South Africa.

The S.A. ORT-OZE embarked on a drive to form branches, and committees were formed in Krugersdorp, Potchefstroom, Springs, Vereeniging and Volksrust. As a result of these activities, supported by local canvassing, the membership of the Organisation increased to 4,554 throughout the Union.

The Women's Section devoted its chief efforts to the Foster Parent Scheme, and 193 "adoptions" were effected during the year. The Section also "adopted" an OZE home for children in Poland, and a sanatorium in Switzerland. At the Annual General Meeting of the section on the 14th October, Mrs. M. Furman, chairman since the inception of the section, was elevated to the position of hon. President and Mrs. Freda Feldman was elected chairman. The monthly Bulletin achieved a circulation of over 5,000. Its news service and reports elicited favourable comment not only among readers in South Africa, but at international conferences of the ORT and OZE.

The S.A. ORT-OZE was represented at some of these conferences, having decided to take an active part in the formulation of policy by the World ORT Union and by the Union OZE.

At the Annual General Meeting of the Organisation held on the 17th August, 1947, the guest of honour was the Honourable the Minister of Health, Lieut. Colonel H. Gluckman and Professor and Mrs. J. Weingreen, prominent ORT personalities from Great Britain who had organised the first ORT school in Germany after the war.

Dr. Sonnabend was re-elected Chairman.

1948

The highlight of ORT-OZE activities of 1948 was the holding of the 1st National Conference on the 22nd and 23rd May, which was attended by 150 delegates from all parts of the country, together with representatives from leading communal and Zionist societies.

Conference adopted a resolution pledging itself to serve the new State of Israel by assisting in the productivisation of its citizens and in the promotion of their health. Another important resolution adopted was that a National S.A. ORT-OZE Organisation be established to ensure the implementation of its aims on a nation-wide basis and to co-ordinate and extend its activities.

At the Annual General Meeting of the Organisation on the 2nd November (concluded on the 9th December) Dr. Sonnabend was re-elected Chairman. He was able to announce that the membership had passed the 5,000 mark, and that the Bulletin of the S.A. ORT-OZE had reached a circulation of 7,000. He called for an all-out effort to double the membership.

During the year, the Vocational Guidance Bureau continued with its routine work and extended its Aptitude testing service — which was described as “an unique service that is being readily appreciated by the Jewish community.”

The negotiations with the S.A. Jewish Orphanage having failed, the S.A. ORT-OZE decided to carry on with the development of the Lazarus Farm on its own, and farming operations were started during the year which resulted in the ploughing and planting of 70 morgen of land. Farm buildings were being erected and the existing cottage was renovated.

The Women's Section raised the number of its “adoptions” to 364. Its activities having been handicapped by the Polio epidemic of the previous year, the Women's Section decided on a series of fund-raising efforts in order to make up for the losses suffered when it was impossible to hold functions.

*Contact with the ORT and OZE overseas was maintained and its conferences attended by representatives from the S.A. ORT-OZE who urged that World ORT and OZE should extend their activities to Israel, a recommendation which was adopted.*



MR. ARTHUR MARKOWITZ, Secretary of the S.A. ORT-OZE since its inception.

1949

The 2nd National Conference of the S.A. ORT-OZE was held on the 25th and 26th May, and was attended by Dr. A. Syngalowski, leader of the World ORT Union, who specially flew from Geneva to deliver the address. A number of other functions were held in honour of Dr. Syngalowski.

The routine work of the Organisation proceeded apace. The Vocational Guidance Bureau dealt with 357 applicants. 20 bursaries were awarded during the year.

Agricultural operations on the E. Lazarus farm were further developed and resulted in an income of £1,500, whilst £5,000 was spent by the Organisation in capital investment and in putting the whole farm under cultivation so that it would eventually produce an income sufficient to pay for the maintenance of the training scheme. The Farm Building Fund was inaugurated, and a circular letter addressed to all members asking them for contributions met with considerable success.

The Women's Section, although handicapped by restrictions placed upon its work through the agreement with the S.A. Jewish Appeal according to which the S.A. ORT-OZE was not to conduct any fund-raising activities,

nevertheless carried out its obligations to ORT and OZE overseas and increased the number of sponsorships to over 400.

In the course of the year, the Women's Section undertook an obligation to maintain an OZE home in North Africa at a cost of £90 per month, and also decided to send £600 towards the ORT school for teachers in Geneva.

A feature of the year's activities was the liveliness of some of the branches established notably Vereeniging, Warmbaths, Bloemfontein, Volksrust and Port Elizabeth. The Cape Town ORT-OZE also continued to make steady progress.

November 1949 was set aside as “ORT-OZE month” under the slogan “Every Member make a Member”. A large number of public and drawing-room meetings was organised, and publicity was intensified.

At the Annual General Meeting on the 30th November, 1949, Dr. H. Sonnabend was elevated to the position of Hon. President, and Mr. A. Shaban was elected Chairman.

1950

The S.A. ORT-OZE has started the year with a reorientation towards greater emphasis on local work, and extensive reorganisation has taken place with this object in view. Much attention is being given to mark the 70th anniversary of the establishment of the ORT movement, which co-incides with the Barmitzvah of the S.A. ORT-OZE. The anniversary will be celebrated with an Exhibition of work done by ORT pupils, and a reception on the 22nd April. The current issue of the Bulletin, now called “Looking Ahead,” is devoted to this important milestone in the history of the S.A. ORT-OZE.

One of the chief tasks lying ahead is the extension of Vocational Guidance and placement services; another is the doubling of the membership, which now stands at approximately 7,000 throughout the country. It should be noted that the S.A. ORT-OZE maintains itself entirely from memberships, and makes no deductions whatever from the amounts allocated by the S.A. Jewish Appeal for overseas needs. The doubling of the membership will, therefore, enable the organisation to engage in more local work.

# How ORT Came to South Africa

By R. FELDMAN

THE story of how "ORT" came to South Africa goes back some years before Dr. Leon Bramson arrived in 1927 to acquaint the Jews of South Africa with this movement, and to collect funds on its behalf.

It forms part of the as yet unwritten history of South African Jewry's splendid effort to assist the Jewish victims of World War One.

In 1920, when the need was at its greatest, when amidst civil war and famine, communities in Eastern Europe were endeavouring to re-establish themselves; the "War Victims Fund" as it was popularly known, was on the down-grade. It was without leadership, and the public was uninformed on the dire needs and the extreme urgency of the situation.

A revolutionary re-organisation took place and a glorious chapter embracing the years 1920-25, in the history of our community, was written.

The Johannesburg suburb of Doornfontein was in those years a compact Jewish centre, and because almost every house had close relatives in Eastern Europe, "The War Victims' Fund" was the pre-eminent communal activity, and the Doornfontein Branch of the "Fund" the most devoted and active.

Its persistent attempts to persuade the Fund's Executive to re-organise and bring new life into the Fund's activities having failed, this branch called a meeting of Johannesburg Fund workers to demand that a conference of all Transvaal branches be called to consider the following three main issues:—

- (1) The "Fund" should cease being under the control of the Board of Deputies, but should become an independent body.
- (2) Part of the income to be devoted to reconstruction work and not only to relief, and
- (3) that the "Fund's" obsolete name be changed to "The Jewish Relief and Reconstruction Fund." (The official name was "Fund for the Relief of Jewish War Victims of British and Allied Nations, and Palestine").



R. FELDMAN

The conference was held at the Grand National Hotel, Johannesburg, on the 14th November, 1920. The attendance was very good, and a sense of deep consciousness and determination permeated the delegates.

All the proposals were adopted, and thus, for the first time, the conception of constructive help was adopted and became one of the Fund's main planks. The call for a change in outlook in relief work overseas arose from some meagre information received from Paris about a peoples' movement known by the strange name of "ORT" which had as its aim to reconstruct the life of the Jews on a sound economic basis by directing and assisting people to enter productive occupations through teaching some skilled trades and helping others to settle on the land.

The "ORT" idea had arrived in South Africa, but the name of "ORT" was not used and remained unknown except to the inner circle that determined allocations. Direct support was given to the "ORT", but it was only in 1927, when Dr. Leon Bramson, a man of saintly devotion to the cause of strengthening the economic foundations of the Jewish people, arrived in South Africa, that the aims and work of "ORT" became known in this country.

South Africa's proverbial hospitality was not extended to him. In fact the community, through its official bodies and spokesmen, resented his coming and were not interested in the ideas he ex-

pounded. They just could not "be bothered," and he had to submit to insults and indignities on the part of many rich donors.

When asked how he, with his sensitive nature, could endure such treatment and persevere with pleading and begging for donations, Dr. Bramson replied that knowing what good could be done even with the meaneast contribution, he just had to suppress his personal feelings.

Bramson's campaign had not, however, the object of spreading the ideas of "ORT". Its object was limited to raising funds. It was left to the penetrating logic of Dr. Syngalowski that the "ORT" ideology took root in South Africa. True the mission of his first visit was also to raise funds for the work of "ORT", but with the advent of Nazism, and faced with a changed world position, it was inevitable that "ORT" should bring more than a philanthropic appeal on behalf of the Jews elsewhere. Inescapable was the logic that the Jews of South Africa too needed its message, and that there was the need to translate it into deeds.

Syngalowski's fund-raising campaign being over, the Committee did not disband, but set itself the task of establishing an "ORT" organisation in this country (in conjunction with "OZE"), and ever since the dual objective of supporting the work of "OZE" overseas and propagating the idea of "ORT" amongst the Jewish youth, adapted to the needs of the local community and the South African environment, has been pursued.

Of its attempts, its achievements and failures, others will write, but this much I will say. The S.A. ORT-OZE has set itself the task of serving the community and if the services it is placing before the community are not more widely utilised, it is no indication that they are not vital and necessary.

"ORT" does not attempt to change conditions.

It registers economic changes, gives the required warnings, and directs and helps the few with whom it comes in contact, and assists, indirectly, the many towards greater economic security in a much changing world that has no mercy for those who are caught unprepared, to meet the exigencies of sudden or even gradual changes.

# ORT

## Organisation for Rehabilitation Through Training Its Origin and Growth

By G. J. ASHKENASY

THE legend of the wandering Jew has become a tragic reality. Since 1933 the European Jews are on the move — first they tried to flee before the massacres, now the surviving remnants are trying to find new homes and new life. As always, migration spells economic readaptation and it is ORT's duty and privilege to help them in this. ORT is the only Jewish organisation whose sole aim is to help integrate the Jews into the productive economy of the community in which they live or wish to live.

To appreciate the significance of ORT's ideology it is necessary to bear in mind the circumstances under which the Jews lived in Russia at the time of ORT's inception. The overwhelming majority of Russian Jews — all but some 200,000 of a total of over 5,000,000 — lived in what was termed the "pale of settlement," i.e. the western provinces, which had but recently accrued to Russia (17th and 18th centuries).

They were not allowed to own land — in a predominantly agricultural state; they could not exercise certain professions; they were barred from public offices. Nor could they move out of the "pale" unless they belonged to the first guild of merchants or were artisans.

### EFFECTS OF INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

The industrial revolution reached Eastern Europe in the second half of the 19th century, attracting large numbers of peasants to the cities, where they engaged in factory work and also in commerce. This created growing competition with the Jews — 72% of all persons engaged in trade within the pale were Jews. The Jews found it ever harder to compete with the non-Jewish elements and their economic status was growing steadily worse.

It was to remedy this situation that a group of prominent Jews

in St. Petersburg, headed by Samuel Poliakoff and Baron Horace de Gunzbourg, founded the ORT. The letters, O.R.T., are the initials of the Russian name, "Society for the Propagation of Labour," more popularly known today as Organisation for Rehabilitation through Training. The aim was to integrate the Jew into the economic life of the country and to put him on a footing of equality with the rest of the population. To that extent ORT's aims were political, but only to that extent.

To attain this end it was — and still is — necessary to intensify Jewish manual labour, to raise the standard of Jewish artisans, to industrialise the Jewish workman and to encourage the Jew to engage in agriculture. If the objective has remained constant all through the history of ORT down to our own day, the means have varied with the varying circumstances. This elasticity, this adaptability to new conditions, is the proof of ORT's vitality, of its youthfulness. It is one of the oldest Jewish international organisations, founded in 1880 — 10 years before the J.C.A. (Jewish Colonisation Association), 26 years before the American Jewish Committee, 30 years before the O.Z.E. (Organisation for the protection of the health of the Jews), 35 years before the Joint Distribution Committee, 55 years before the World Jewish Congress — but it shows no signs of sclerosis and is always ready to start new projects, to meet new demands.

The history of ORT can be divided roughly into six periods, each characterised by its prevailing form of activity.

### 1856 LAW AIDED JEWISH ARTISANS

The first period runs from its formation in 1880 till 1906. Though ORT obtained official permission to raise funds in 1880, Russian politics underwent a ra-

This article was written shortly after the end of the war. Whilst there have been some changes since then, the story of the growth and development of ORT still holds good. In addition to the work outlined, the ORT has now extended its activities to Israel and North Africa, serving the Jewish State and training thousands of Jews in Islamic countries to become productive citizens of Israel.

dical change after the assassination of Czar Alexander II in 1881 and the reign of his son, Alexander III, was marked by reactionary tendencies and anti-semitic policy. The Czar granted ORT the permission to establish a temporary committee of 12 members, but it was not until after the Revolution of 1905 that it obtained an official charter.

During this first period the predominant policy was to grant individual craftsmen low cost credits for machinery, tools and material. They were encouraged to take advantage of the Law of 1865 authorising trained workers and technicians to settle outside of the pale and to spread over the country. Vocational training in those days was given principally by master-craftsmen to whom boys were apprenticed. ORT supplemented this training by evening courses and also gave technical guidance to craftsmen, to enable them to improve their economic situation.

However, after 1905 the situation had changed considerably. The revolution of 1905, as all revolutions, was the result, not the cause, of a profound modification in the economic and social condition of the country. Industrialisation was progressing apace. One of the industrial centres was located in Russian Poland, where the dense Jewish population had to compete with non-Jewish tradesmen, and with non-Jewish labour and where Jewish apprentices had to compete with non-Jews, more ready to perform menial tasks in the master's household.

### GOVERNMENT CHARTER GRANTED

In 1906 ORT received its official charter from the Russian government and the scope of its activity was thereby enlarged. Its policy changed from predominantly individual to corporate help. An experiment in the establishment of co-operative stores for the sale of goods turned out

by Jewish artisans was made in 1911.

Vocational schools were established in Vilna, St. Petersburg and Bialistok, existing schools were subsidised; 100,000 private apprentices received extra-curricular vocational training through evening courses. ORT instituted systematic research into the conditions of Jewish trade and agriculture and the general economic situation and published information on markets, employment opportunities and so on.

By 1913 local ORT groups had been established in 20 cities.

The third period embraces that of the first world war, when ORT's long term programme in Russia had to be interrupted and an emergency programme inaugurated. The western provinces constituting the pale were engulfed in military operations and the civil population from these regions was evacuated further inland. The plight of the uprooted Jewish families, trying to adjust themselves to new circumstances, was pitiable.

ORT improvised urgently needed employment agencies in cities of refuge and 25,000 of the 60,000 applicants were helped to find work. A credit system for tools, machinery and material was established. Training workshops and dormitories (called "patronates") were created for children, victims of war and evacuation. It was then that the ORT slogan, "Help through Work" was coined.

**SHOPKEEPERS DECLASSED**

In 1917 the Russian Revolution began, in 1918 the Peace of Brest Litovsk was signed, in 1919 the Treaty of Versailles came into force. The result was a complete upheaval in Eastern Europe. In Communist Russia 80 per cent of the Jews were declared "superfluous people" and declassed because they were merchants, shopkeepers, free lancers of various descriptions and had no place in a Communist society. They lost their citizenship and the only hope of salvation lay in productive work, more particularly, at that early time, in agriculture.

The new states — Poland, Lithuania, and Latvia, whose territories had once formed part of the Russian Empire, either totally as in the case of Latvia or Lithuania, or partially as in the case of Poland — and Rumania, which had annexed Bessarabia, a Russian province, after 1918 only to lose it again in July, 1940 — comprised what had once been the "pale" of settlement. Here industrialisation and bitter nationalism were the order of the day.

These geographical changes made ORT an international organisation, functioning in sovereign, independent states which had once, at least partially, been integrated in Russia. But ORT's financial resources had all but dried up; there were not enough rich Jews left in Eastern Europe to support ORT's programme, though the necessity for its implementation had not lessened.

ORT reacted to the changed circumstances by creating the World ORT Union (1921) and by seeking financial support from Jewish communities in other lands. Dr. Leon Bramson, Dr. David Lvovitch, Dr. Aron Syngalowski, leaders of the World ORT Union, spent long months

and whole years in the United States and other countries establishing ORT societies.

**TOOL SUPPLY AGENCY FORMED**

Our fourth period extends from 1919 to 1933. ORT Union headquarters were established in Berlin and the work of integrating Jews into the economic life of their respective countries was actively carried on, in each country according to local conditions. In Russia where the accent was on return to the land, ORT settled 120,000 colonists in various parts of Russia, with the help of the Soviet government. They were supplied with technical guidance and instructions and tools, machinery and seeds.

The ORT Tool Supply Corporation, founded in 1928, was established in America to permit friends and relatives to send machinery and tools to Russia, which, under a special agreement, Russia allowed in free of duty. Later, after 1926, the accent was put on industrialisation, and though ORT continued helping the existing colonists, it created no more new agricultural colonies, but devoted its activity to the creation of co-operative workshops, factories, and vocational training schools.

When the Soviet government initiated the Biro-Bidjan scheme almost all of the 200 families of artisans transferred there in 1936 were former ORT graduates. ORT also established factories and rural artisans' co-operatives in Biro-Bidjan. In 1938 the Soviet government took over all relief organisations having outside affiliations, and this ended ORT's work in Russia.

Outside of Russia a certain movement to the land could also be discerned immediately after World War I in Poland, where ORT encouraged particularly market-gardening in the suburbs of Polish cities. But the most important part of ORT's programme was vocational training for both youths and adults. Short and long term courses and schools were established for the teaching of various trades.

Between 1920 and 1933, 140 trade schools, courses and training work-shops and 150 industrial co-operatives had been established in Poland, Rumania, Lithuania and Latvia; 100 colonies and farms had been created and were receiving subsidies and agronomical guidance in Poland and Bessarabia. Low cost credits and legal aid, which proved very necessary to help Jewish

Three Historical Photographs showing pupils at work in the famous ORT Technicum at Vilna. They were taken shortly after the end of the 1st World War.





AT AN ORT SCHOOL IN GENEVA

artisans comply with the complicated new laws, were extended.

The Technical Institute in Vilna was considered a model of its kind; in Lodz the accent was on the textile trades. ORT's establishments continued to multiply in Poland, Lithuania, the other Baltic states, Rumania, Hungary — until the outbreak of World War II.

#### GERMAN REFUGEES HELPED

Hitler came to power in 1933 and the Jewish people entered a period of trials unprecedented even in Jewish history. As regards ORT, conditions were immediately drastically changed. ORT headquarters were moved to Paris. The German Jews, instead of financing ORT, turned to it for help. Evicted from public office, the liberal professions and commerce, they looked to handicrafts as a means of livelihood, both in Germany and in the countries to which they hoped to emigrate.

Schools for German Jewish youths were opened outside of Germany, more particularly in Lithuania. Eventually a vocational school was established in Berlin (and transferred to Leeds, England, on the very eve of the war). Jewish emigrants fled from Germany en masse, and the French ORT, instead of supporting the work of the ORT Union in Eastern Europe, needed help to organise vocational training courses for thousands of Jewish refugees who flocked to France.

Courses in tailoring, dress-making, mechanics, etc., were est-

ablished in Paris, farms for agricultural training were acquired in the Southwest of France, and an attempt was made at settling German Jewish refugees on the land.

During the whole period from 1933 to 1939 the accent was on helping Jewish refugees fit themselves for a new life. Wherever Jewish refugees went, there also went ORT.

In the Western hemisphere this phase was carried on before and through the second world war; ORT helped the Jewish immigrant find his economic independence in South America, where ORT schools were established in Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Santiago, La Paz, Cochacamba, Sao Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Cuba. In Canada a refugee camp at the Isle aux Noix was liquidated because almost all of its inmates could be integrated into the Canadian war industry, thanks to an ORT school established there. In the United States 50 per cent of all the inmates of the Oswego camp were ORT pupils and two trade schools in New York City still play an important part in helping immigrants learn to earn a living.

#### ORT CARRIES ON DESPITE WAR

World War II disrupted all normal activity, but ORT carried on wherever it could, as long as it could. It ceased work in Warsaw only upon the destruction of the Warsaw ghetto; in Paris two ORT schools operated despite the occupation, although they were virtually cut off from

the rest of the world; the schools in Hungary kept functioning until almost the very end of the war.

ORT headquarters were moved to unoccupied France: to Marseilles. ORT courses were multiplied in various cities of unoccupied France. ORT went into the concentration camps, where Jews were herded prior to deportation to Germany. At that time it was still possible to liberate those who had visas for some overseas country, and for them the acquisition of a trade was all important.

Then, after the total occupation of France (November, 1942), Dr. Aron Syngalowski and several other ORT workers escaped to Switzerland and there immediately started courses for refugees in cities and in internment camps; vocational schools were opened for Jewish youths. Schools and courses were established in Geneva, Zurich, Basle, courses and workshops in more than 30 camps, with a total of over 3,000 pupils at the beginning of 1946. The trades taught range from market-gardening to radio-mechanics and from dressmaking to the manufacture of cosmetics. Despite great difficulties, contact was maintained with various occupied countries.

And after the war, ORT adapted its activity to the new situation. Schools were opened for the young survivors of Buchenwald; under an agreement with UNRRA, ORT opened workshops and courses in the displaced persons camps in Germany; in France, Hungary, Poland, and elsewhere, ORT work was resumed and extended to suit the needs of the Jewish population and the Jewish refugees. ORT entered a period of intensive expansion; it started work in Belgium, Holland, Sweden. It inaugurated new departments, such as maritime instruction in England and France.

Enough has been said to show that ORT's varying and ever more intensive activity is always directed to the same end: to encourage and help Jews to take an active part in the productive economy of the country they live in or in which they are newly settling and to put them on a footing of equality with the whole population.

# "Our New Children"

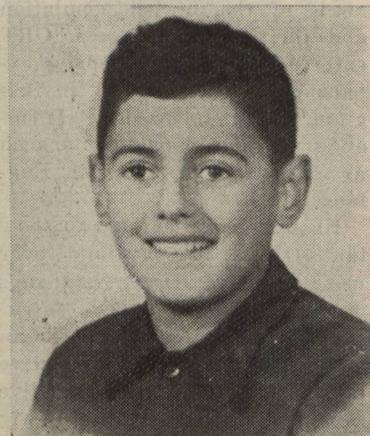
by MADGE ROSENDORFF

(Committee Member, Bloemfontein Branch S.A. ORT-OZE)

THE family of Jewish children in our town of Bloemfontein is gradually increasing — but the new members don't live here, and their parents, and brothers and sisters, have never seen them. They live far over the seas in war devastated Europe, and when they join our family, we know them at first only as rather serious little faces on small photographs with names and addresses attached. But as the months go by, slowly we get to know them better, slowly they become members of our own circle of children. Little Jacques and little Suzette are no longer mere faces with names, they become girls and boys, needing the same love and affection as little David and Judy in our own town.

You see, one of the undertakings of the Women's section of the S.A. ORT-OZE in our community, has become the adoption, under the Foster Parent Scheme, of orphans, and needy children in Europe. It does not involve legal adoption. We merely send a small monthly contribution towards their upkeep; we send them occasional parcels, and write them letters. We feel that an intimate personal friendship will slowly develop, and we would like to give those children, so far away, something of the love and affection that we give the little ones in our community.

Gradually the idea of this Foster Parent Scheme is spreading through the town. Our Commit-



This is Gino Urbino, a little Italian boy who is being sponsored in South Africa



PAMELA MORRIS

tee has adopted a little girl. Her name is Suzette. A group of two or three women will between them adopt a child, and contribute jointly towards its maintenance. The children of our Cheder have "adopted" a little boy called Jean. They all bring their pennies and tickeys to send him. They enjoy writing to him too, and he answers their letters. He is fast becoming one of the most popular members of the Cheder. One plump little red-head next door talks of Jean as though she knew him very well. She has just started school, and does not write very well, but one of her ambitions, when she advances more, is to write to her foster-brother Jean.

And so it goes in our town. We are coming to feel very close to our little ones overseas. We begin to remember that Andrzej may need a new pair of shoes, and Cyla has such pretty curls — shall we send her a ribbon to tie them, such as our little Barbara has here?

So we hope, in a small way, to do our share to dispel the sense of loneliness that must have grown up with these little survivors of persecution and war. We know that just as easily, it could have happened to our children here, and remembering this, we try to stretch out our arms to those little ones we have never seen, and bring them into our own family of children.

## Touching Gesture by Two Children

Donate their Savings for OZE Orphans

TWO little Johannesburg girls, Margot Jacobson and Pamela Morris, have donated the contents of their money boxes to help orphaned children in Europe in the care of the OZE Organisation.

Margot, who is eight years of age, is already an old campaigner, having once before given her entire savings to the OZE Foster Parent Scheme.

"It makes me happy", she says, "to think that my pennies and tickeys will help to give pleasure to some other little girl who has not got all the good things I have."

Margot is the grand-daughter of Mrs. J. F. Jacobson of the Hillbrow Branch of the S.A. ORT OZE Women's Section.

Pamela Morris, who is of the same age as Margot, in sending her contribution has asked that it be accepted in memory of her late Aunt, Mrs. Annie Miller, who was one of the founders of the Women's ORT-OZE in South Africa.

Thank you very much, Margot and Pamela!



MARGOT JACOBSON

## The Shape of Things To Come

# Some Reflections on the Future of the World ORT

*"Labour, if it were not necessary for existence, would be indispensable for the happiness of man."*

Samuel Johnson.

by Dr. H. Sonnabend

FOR almost two centuries machines have been at work upon this planet. One invention has followed upon another, mechanical devices have grown more and more purposeful, working processes have become rationalised to a degree never dreamt of. Turret lathes as big as small houses and tools as delicate as Swiss watches work with uncanny precision. Mechanical arms rise and fall, glide and turn, hammer, press, smooth, sort, count, pack. The *Golem*, the soulless *factotum* of Rabbi Judah Loew of Prague, has become almost a reality.

Are these robots rendering superfluous the skill of the men who "serve the machines"? If craftsmen are still needed, is there no change in the quality and type of required skill? These questions must be answered before we can embark on the discussion of ORT's future as a mass-movement of vocational training.

The seventy years since the inception of this organisation have not only witnessed fundamental changes on the Jewish scene, but have been marked also by a radical transformation in the sphere of industry and technique. It has become, therefore, doubly necessary to scrutinise the foundations and examine the validity of the ORT Idea.

### HOW MUCH SKILL?

Let me turn first to the fundamental question of the amount of skill required in modern industry. England's leading economist, G.



DR. HENRY SONNABEND

D. H. Cole, has come to the conclusion that technical progress is not unfavourable to the skilled worker, although it may affect adversely particular categories of trained men. Krisch, another expert on this question, has proved that in the *Age of Electricity* proportionately more trained workers are required than in the *Age of Steam*. I venture to predict that a similar proportionate increase will characterise the approaching *Age of Atomic Energy*.

The need for always greater skill has grown not only in the new basic industries, but also in the auxiliary processes, such as making the machines and their component parts, and in the maintenance, supervision and repair of modern apparatus. Moreover, the very nature of the modern assembly technique means a greater responsibility for the single individual. The mounting of a motor car in the Ford Works requires not less than 84 men each doing something else. The clumsiness or deliberate sabotage on the part of one single worker would affect the output of the remaining 83.

### THE POWER AGE

The new Power Age, no less than the Age of the Craft Guild, depends in the last analysis not only on the machine itself, but on the other hand, the intelligence, the judgment of the skilled worker. The new high quality industries require all-round machinists, mechanics, assemblers, boring-machine operators, grinders, moulders, pattern-makers, tool and die-makers. Think also of the new responsibility resting on the shoulders of those who are in charge of the administration, supervision and control of electricity as compared with that of men in control of steam power. An even greater measure of responsibility will rest on those in control of that most powerful and dangerous source of energy, the fission of the atom.

*Not only do we still require a high proportion of skilled workers, but the degree of skill required has tremendously increased.* There is a general rule that wherever the proportion of skilled men decreases, the degree of skill rises. Baumgarten, in an exhaustive study of this fundamental problem, has shown that in many new trades and modern industries the worker requires an exceedingly high degree of intelligence, subtlety and quick perception.

### BASIC PROPOSITION STILL APPLIES

One can safely say: the basic proposition of ORT ideology that the skilled worker has a better chance of finding a niche in the economy of his country remains unchanged. I venture to go even further and submit that the higher type of skill now required is particularly favourable to the implementation of the ORT Ideal. The Jew is much more likely to be attracted to occupations requiring intelligence and alertness of mind, than to trades which imply monotony and routine.

Let us look more closely at the propaganda used by ORT leadership in the first decades of ORT's existence. It was based on an appeal to normalise Jewish life by doing away with the lopsided occupational structure of our people in Eastern Europe. Just because the majority of



Precision Engineering is being studied by this lad, one of the hundreds assisted by the S.A. ORT-OZE to learn a trade.

Jews were estranged from productive labour, the ORT had to go to the extreme of glorifying the virtues of toil. Disgusted by the insecurity of the middle man and the distorted psychology of the *Luftmensch*, ORT leaders were singing the praise of physical work.

It must also be remembered that ORT was launched in an industrially very backward country. In Russia of the eighties there was still a chance to save the artisan, there was still a possibility for the small craftsman to stand up against the *Moloch* of mass-production.

In other countries social thinkers were not at all inclined to glorify the machine. On the contrary, they were alarmed by the way in which man was becoming enslaved by the new *Frankenstein* he had himself created.

In the early stages of industrialisation, many a writer was warning against "the damnable creatures of steel" which were threatening to convert the human personality into a robot without heart or nerve, without pain or fear, implacable and devoid of all human feeling.

#### THE MACHINE WAS DEHUMANISING MAN

As far as the workers themselves were concerned, they felt that these wheels, rollers, spindles, connecting rods, belts,

and cranes were taking the place of human hands and thus threatening man with mass unemployment. No wonder that there were outbursts of anger on the part of workers against technical progress; sufficient to mention only the machine-stormers of Nottingham. In another remote corner of the world, Gandhi was teaching his followers to free themselves from the dictatorship of the machine and to return to the simple spinning wheel.

#### JEW'S MISSED A PHASE

For reasons already mentioned, *the Jew has not passed through this phase of rebellion against the machine.* On the contrary, something of that glorification of toil that characterised early ORT propaganda still lingers on in the minds of some of our writers and speakers. We require now very urgently a radical revision of the whole technique of propaganda directed at those whom we want to convert to our idea of a Jewish skilled working class.

What is skill? We speak of the skill of a barrister in cross-examining a witness, or the skill of the witness in evading the traps set for him. The distinguishing trait of skill is mental adroitness. If a man is quick in the handling of a tool, but does it automatically without any mental effort, we should rather speak of *dexterity*. We may define skill as the purposeful application of natural ability and/or acquired knowledge. *The skill of the good mechanic may contain a large amount of dexterity, but it also includes a measure of alertness of mind.*

It seems to me that the ORT should more and more concentrate on occupations which are truly skilled in the highest sense of the word. If we do this, then our attitude will fit in with the technological advance of our Age, and with the special inclinations of the Jew. The latter has a particular bent for the intellectual effort and the exercise of mental abilities. In a certain sense, *our chief asset is the intelligence of our people.* We must learn to make full use of this asset.

#### "SPIRITUALISATION OF WORK"

The task of the ORT is thus to create a class of skilled workers, with the accent on skill. Walter Rathenau, the Jewish-German millionaire-industrialist, made some profound remarks on the fundamental problem of reconciling mass-production and mechanisation with the need of preserving and developing the human personality. He proclaimed the "spiritualisation of work" through exertion and intelligence, and through genuine refinement and concentration of the mind. Should the ORT achieve success in this direction, its contribution will be of value also to all nations faced with the same fundamental disease of our time.

What about the practical tasks facing ORT? I shall try to outline the general scheme of our future work, keeping in mind the abovementioned theoretical premises.

#### THE PROBLEM IN THE U.S.A.

Let me begin with the U.S.A. and its numerically stronger Jew-



TRAINING TO BE CRAFTSMEN. ORT Tool-making School, Jaffa. General view of mechanical workshop.

ish community. Henry Wallace advised American Jewry to embark on a gigantic scheme of changing its economic composition by diverting 20% of its manpower to agricultural occupations. No doubt, Wallace meant it well and considered this adjustment as a measure making for greater security against anti-Semitism. I am afraid, however, that this well-intentioned advice can never be put into effect. This is the Age of urbanisation. It is not right to expect a mass-exodus from town to the land when so many millions are marching in the opposite direction.

I believe that a well-planned and efficiently carried out propaganda drive for diverting American-Jewish youth into industrial occupations would have a better chance of success. The *homo americanus* has an extraordinary attitude to work. As Gini pointed out, one of the first things that strikes Europeans on landing in the U.S.A. is the *paroxysm of activity* everywhere. *People seem to live for work, rather than work for a living.* Not that work is looked upon as a pleasure activity, but it is glorified in many ways. The average man is afraid not only of unemployment, but also of the "endless holiday" waiting for him when he retires. If we keep in mind that this very same country is harbouring the most *mechanically-minded nation* in the world, we are entitled to presume that propaganda of the above-mentioned kind can achieve worthwhile results.

This publicity and promotional activity, however, must be accompanied by the inauguration of well-equipped and well-directed vocational guidance institutions. The ORT in the U.S.A. may not be required to provide special training facilities; Jews can make use of the excellent technical schools available in that country. The ORT does require a powerful propaganda drive and special vocational guidance facilities. These are needed to *break down the specific psychological resistance* characterising large sections of predominantly middle class Jewry.

#### OLD PREJUDICES STILL LINGER

Apart from the old prejudice still lingering in the minds of many Jews, we are also faced with an appalling ignorance of the occupational possibilities in a modern industrialised or semi-industrialised country. I cannot resist quoting the case of a Jewish girl in Johannesburg whom I have heard explaining to her



Johannesburg youths undergoing an Aptitude Test conducted by the ORT-OZE Vocational Guidance Bureau.

neighbour that "*reduction workers are people who have something to do with massage.*"

What applies to the United States would be partly applicable to countries such as South Africa, England, etc. The Jew has not yet learned the range, variety and scope of technical vocations open to our youth. Enlightenment and vocational guidance must be fostered by every available method.

As to the ORT message itself, there is an all-important law of human nature that we must constantly keep in mind. What is that law? Always make the other person feel important. Why? Because one of the deepest principles of human nature is the craving to be recognised and appreciated. We require a *psychological revolution* as far as the economic sphere is concerned. We need for this an inspired and inspiring leadership.

Clerks and artisans both work for comparatively low pay. In fact, the artisan tends to be paid higher. Nevertheless, there tends to be also amongst non-Jews a snobbery of the clerk. It is expressed in the different outlook of those who work with their coats and collars off, as compared with the ideas of those who are most painfully punctilious about the brushed black coat that has become shiny from too much brushing. It can be partly overcome by emphasising the increased responsibilities of the technical worker and by underlining the always greater knowledge required from the skilled tradesman.

#### TRAINING ON HIGHER LEVELS

In keeping with this principle the ORT must review its attitude to the problem of assisting men and women wishing to train on higher levels. I think that the time has come to give those who wish to continue at Universities and Engineering Schools special assistance. This kind of subsidy can also serve as an incentive to those who are beginning to train on the lower levels. The young man ought to know that if he proves himself in the more elementary technical training, he will be helped to promote his technical knowledge at Universities and Technical Colleges. This will be in keeping with the general principle that the ORT is *not merely the organisation to spread labour, but the organisation to spread skill of the highest degree.*

A different approach, of course, is required in countries situated on the Old Continent. As to France, Belgium, Holland and other territories this side of the Iron Curtain, we may still have a chance to intensify ORT work. We must insist, however, that *local communities should take a more active part*, both in the financing and administration of ORT work. It is necessary to remove the stigma of charity from our activities and give them back, as far as possible, the character of self-help.

There are, of course, territories in which ORT work has to be financed almost entirely from outside sources. There is above

all the network of schools in the North-African countries which must be expanded at a rate commensurate with the urgency of the problem. Need I emphasise how important it is for Israel to have in Morocco, Tunis and neighbouring lands a system of large-scale *technical hachshara*?

This brings me to a fundamental problem, namely, the preparation of skilled industrial workers for and in the Jewish State. I do not propose to repeat here what I have said so often in the past. I only want to emphasise that every attempt must be made on the part of the ORT leadership to co-ordinate this form of activity with the work done by the Jewish Agency and other Zionist bodies.

What about ORT work in Israel? I shall try not to be carried away by the enthusiasm of one who has constantly agitated for the expansion of ORT activities in the Jewish State. I shall keep to the bare facts of a very serious situation demanding the most intensive study and analysis.

#### SIGNIFICANT FIGURES

I have in front of me an article which appeared in the Digest of the Jewish Agency. The article contains some revealing and disturbing statistics. The comparison between labour productivity in January-September, 1947 and labour productivity in January-September, 1949 contains a serious warning. In the chief key-industry of the country, electricity production of the Palestine Electric Corporation, there has been a considerable decrease. Reductions in output took place also in other countries. After a full analysis of the situation, the writer sums up his findings as follows: "Generally speaking, the reason for the drop in the index of industrial output is to be sought in lowered productivity."

In the Building Material Industry the index of employment went up from 100 in 1947 to 123 in 1949, but notwithstanding this, a reduction in output is noted in this branch. Similar figures are given for other industries. The conclusion is inescapable. There is a fall in the productivity of labour.

This is not the place to analyse all the reasons for this lowered productivity. It is sufficient to remember that the *Olim* are very seldom skilled workers. If we look at the statistics of immigration till January, 1950, we find that of the 337,444 new immigrants, 74,000 came from Pol-

and; 35,000 from Bulgaria; 30,000 from Rumania; 94,000 from Arabic-speaking countries in Africa and Asia. Amongst all these groups the proportion of immigrants belonging to the skilled industrial class must have been very small.

#### ISRAELIS MUST BE CRAFTSMEN

I don't think it requires stressing that Israel can absorb millions of immigrants only if its economy will be based on a thoroughly modern process of *industrialisation*. Just as Switzerland, Israel has no materials, and just as that country, it must build up industries in which the skill of the worker — and not the value of the material — is the decisive factor in production. This cannot be achieved without a large and highly-skilled working class.

We live in a world of international trade and competition. Israel must use to the full every asset, including that of the mental alertness and innate ability of its workers. I think it was Emerson who said that if a man makes a better mousetrap than his neighbour, the world will soon beat a path to his door.

Without a gigantic attempt at retraining large masses of Jews, Israel may win the military struggle, but lose the economic battle. Menachem Mendel speaking Hebrew, is still Menachem

Mendel, the *Luftmensch*. The character of Israel will depend on the social and economic structure of its inhabitants. Only if we shall have a large number of self-respecting and highly skilled workers, as well as a large section of modern farmers, Israel will be a progressive country. The importance of ORT and vocational training in Israel can hardly be exaggerated.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES

Intensification and re-orientation of ORT work will also require profound administrative changes. As far as these are concerned, I wish to refer the reader to the article by Mr. Shaban in the present issue of "Looking Ahead." What we need now is a Federation of ORT Organisations with substantial local autonomy in certain zones of activity.

In spite of its 70 years, the ORT still displays the resilience and strength of enthusiastic youth and vigorous manhood. It still has the power to adjust itself to an entirely new set of conditions in the life of the Jew and in the field of technology. This is why one can hope that this great Organisation for the spread of labour will gradually grow into a mighty movement for the spread of high technical skill amongst Jews in Israel and wherever else they may live and work.

Come to the

"70 YEARS ORT"

CELEBRATIONS

and EXHIBITION

LANGHAM HOTEL  
April 22nd to 25th, 1950

# The First Seventy Years—and Whither Now?

by **A. SHABAN**

Chairman of the South African  
ORT-OZE

**THIS** month we celebrate the seventieth anniversary of the establishment of ORT.

When a man reaches his three score years and ten, the occasion is celebrated joyfully by him, his family, his relatives and friends. Should the man happen to have communal achievements to his credit, or should he have distinguished himself in working for his people or for humanity at large, then his anniversary becomes an occasion for universal rejoicing. Meetings and other gatherings are being arranged in his honour. His story is publicised, his achievements are evaluated in the Press; his name is on everyone's lips.

Why all these celebrations? Firstly, his friends are glad that the celebrant has reached his 70th year, because in spite of all discoveries and achievements of modern science it is still a noteworthy fact for a man to travel for 70 years through the eternal infinity which we call time, and through the hurly-burly of the human jungle which we call life. Secondly, we know that although 70 years may only be a moment in infinity, no second moment lies before us. Science is important and leaves us behind.

Psychologists may explain that when a man celebrates his 70th anniversary, he mocks at time which he has conquered. He avenges himself on time and looks mockingly at approaching death. One could therefore say that a 70th anniversary is not just a celebration, but a veritable orgy of the subconscious mind.

Thirdly if the man whose anniversary is being celebrated, is not just an ordinary man, there is added joy in his achievements, in his contribution towards enlarging the human mind, and the influence which he exercised on his period and its ways. Perhaps he has even done his share in leading humanity towards a higher level of progress and civilisation. This shows how much room there still is for improvement, and how grateful humanity is for every spark of greatness.

The same process applies in the life of an individual as in the life of an idea. Sometimes however, the individual outlives the idea, and sometimes the idea outlives the individual. Ideas are

born in the human mind on the basis of reality, winged by a better future, and are spread throughout the world by organisations and parties.

An organisation or a party is no more than a group of people who have become imbued with an idea, and aim at putting it into effect. The idea remains alive until it is submerged by changing times and conditions which deprive it of its vitality. Said bluntly, this means that ideas, like people, are living organisms subject to the laws of life and death, and it is for this reason that we celebrate important anniversaries of an idea, just as we celebrate anniversaries of people.

The idea of ORT has already lived amongst us for seventy years. It came into being, grew and expanded out of the need to normalise the life of the Jewish people on the basis of the sad realities of the 1880's. ORT is one of the oldest Jewish organisations in the world.

ORT is ten years older than HIAS. Fifteen years older than political Zionism, seventeen years older than the "BUND", thirty five years older than the Joint Distribution Committee, ten years older than J.C.A. and thirty years older than OZE.

But the age of an organisation is not of importance. What is important are the actions and achievements of the organisation during the time of its existence, otherwise if age alone were the important factor, one could say with the proverb: "The ass lives and lives and yet remains an ass." No, it is not the years, but the maturing of an idea that matters, an idea which with the sweep of its logic has ruled a section of the Jewish world.

The strength of the ORT idea lies in its simplicity: productivisation of Jewish life through skilled work and farming without any political bias or colouration whether in Europe, the Americas, Israel, North Africa or anywhere else. ORT aims at raising a generation of economically normal Jews. ORT wants to reduce the high percentage of Jewish shopkeepers, and to increase the percentage of Jewish artisans, industrial workers and farmers, and in this way to bring Jewish

economy into line with the economy of other peoples. This, in brief, is the ideology of the ORT.

It is wrong to say, as some do, that ORT wants to teach young Jews "to earn a living", because if that were the only reason, why should the youth be induced "to earn a living" through skilled work. Skilled work is not the easiest means of earning a livelihood. Why not provide the young man with a well paying grocery shop or a small gold mine? Would that not be an easier way of making a living and a shorter cut to prosperity? No, the ORT idea, as we have already stressed before, aspires to something higher and finer. A trade is a means to an end, says the ORT, but not an end in itself. Here lies the fundamental difference between the ORT and the many philanthropic organisations active among Jews. ORT is not a political movement. ORT is not affiliated to any party or group. ORT is a movement of the people and as such, it deserves the support of all classes and sections within Jewry, for it is in the interest of every one of us to see to it that the economic basis of our people shall be sound and healthy. Perhaps it is because ORT knows no party that it has been able to sink such deep roots into Jewish life.

The idea of ORT is as topical today as it was seventy years ago. In the course of the years conditions have changed, and with them method and procedure, but the value of the ORT idea itself has remained as great as ever it was.

Such changes as have come about have been the result of a period of storm and stress through which humanity in general, and the Jewish people in particular, has passed.

In the last seventy years history has witnessed great changes. The map of the world has been altered more than once. Two world wars and a dozen smaller conflicts have all but turned the world upside down.

The development of technical science has revolutionised many aspects of life. The telephone, the steam engine and electricity have been developed to a pitch of perfection. New inventions have been radar, television, aeroplanes and modern submarines, and last but not least, the atomic bomb. Science marches with seven league boots.

It is only five years since the

first atomic bomb exploded over Hiroshima, but already it has become obsolete through the invention of the hydrogen bomb. Before we have become accustomed to the concept of the "Atomic era" it has been superseded by the "Hydrogen Era". History is rushing ahead in breathtaking waves on which Jewish life bobs helplessly like a cork on the ocean.

To the Jewish people the history of the past seventy years has meant on the one hand slaughter and destruction and on the other a national renaissance.

In the 80's of last century began a reign of terror and pogroms in 150 towns of Tzarist Russia, which came to an end with the extermination of six million Jews in the concentration camps and gas chambers of Nazi Germany. But the same seventy years which witnessed so much horror and pain also saw the establishment of modern Yiddish and Hebrew literature, saw the crystallisation and unity of the Jewish people, saw the emergence of class consciousness and the birth of the Jewish State.

It is understandable that in the labyrinth of events ORT was led to change its method and procedure from time to time without deviating from the basic principle of its ideal.

Today, when we look back into the past, it is fitting that we should also think of the present and plan for the future. The first question which arises is: is there a future for ORT, is our organisation still necessary for the Jewish people, and if so, what should be its tasks?

As I have already said the need for ORT is as great today as it was at any time during the past seventy years. This is a fact. Both in Israel and outside of Israel our paramount need is the productivisation of the Jewish masses. Present day economic trends and historical processes show that the future will have no room for "declassed" people. The question of productive work is particularly important to Israel, for a country cannot be built up unless it has the necessary number of qualified workers in agriculture and industry. A land cannot be founded on shop keepers, agents and brokers. Until the creation of the Jewish State the percentage of productive workers in Palestine was normal, but recently, with the influx of Displaced Persons, and North African Jews, the proportion has been upset and productivisation has become the demand of the

hour. The ORT in Israel therefore has a great historical mission.

Seventy years ago the ORT gave the Jewish people a promissory note. It has not yet been cashed. It dare not remain unpaid.

The question is not whether ORT has a future, but rather is Jewish economy normal, and as long as the answer to this question is NO, the future existence of ORT is a matter of vital importance to the whole Jewish people. There remains the question: what is to be done in the future? I shall attempt to give an outline how I personally conceive it.

There is a point at which ORT and Zionism meet. This point is productivisation of the Jewish people through farming and skilled work, both in Israel and elsewhere. In this connection the ORT should come to an understanding with the authorities in Israel, and with the Zionist organisation outside of Israel. A basis for co-operation in vocational training must be found.

We must stop dividing our people into "my Jews" and "your Jews." This anomaly, this paradox, must disappear. We must stop looking upon the ORT as if it were a foreign ideology, as if it were a step-child. We must stop looking upon ORT as a society of gate-crashers who have taken their seats at the set table of Israel.

Both Israel and the Zionist movement elsewhere are interested in turning the Jew into a productive worker. A healthy, normal Jewish people outside of Israel is the best guarantee for the future of the State of Israel. I am convinced that the suggestions I have made are not only of great importance to the ORT, but are important also for the well-being of the Jewish people. Moreover, I am convinced that these suggestions can be brought to fruition if they are approached with goodwill and understanding. It is a pity that this co-operation was not achieved long ago. However, this is past history. It is not too late to make amends. I know that my ideas might possibly shock some friends of the ORT, but I feel that the question must be posed clearly and sharply.

I am not one of those who eat a "pomeranzen Zionist" for breakfast, a "Histadrutnik" for lunch, and a "Cherutnik" for dinner. We must form a *United front* for the productivisation of the Jewish people.

The ORT itself ought to change into a Commonwealth of ORT Unions, a federation of ORT Unions, with full autonomy and rights of self-administration based on the principles of brotherly co-operation.

The ORT in Israel should become the concern of the Jews in Israel, just as the ORT in Poland is the concern of the Jews of Poland. The same in France, Belgium, Holland, Italy, Great Britain, North and South Africa, the Americas, Canada, etc. All these ORT Unions should be the concern of the Jewish people. The Headquarters of the ORT should be transformed into a propaganda and enlightenment body for the great ideals of ORT. It should also assist the independent ORT Unions in technical and propaganda matters, with the balancing of budgets, and so on. I do not think it is necessary for me to stress the difference between the existing world ORT Union which gives directives and instructions from Paris or Geneva, and the idea of a Commonwealth of ORT Unions.

The Commonwealth of ORT Unions' Headquarters should also be responsible for the training of future ORT leaders and other ORT personnel, but its main task would be to spread the ideology of ORT among the Jews of the world, so that the ORT movement shall become a creative force in Jewish life.

All this requires much effort and endeavour, but it also requires fresh minds and the strength of young men to assist the present leaders in carrying the burden which has weighed on their shoulders for many decades. In this respect the Jews of Africa and of America can make an important contribution.

There was a time when the Jews of Europe looked upon their American and South African relations as "rich uncles". This was meant purely in a financial sense. The Americans and the South Africans were there to provide ready cash. The pulse, the life force, of Jewry was in Europe. In the course of the catastrophes through which the world has recently passed the Jews of Europe were destroyed. Now it has fallen to the lot of South African and American Jewry to become "rich uncles" in the spiritual as well as the financial sense, so that they may help the remnants of their brethren in Europe.

The idea of ORT from today onwards must become the idea of the people and the idea for the people.



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# The Emergence of the New Jew

by **RABBI DR. M. C. WEILER**

I want to thank United States Jewry for making me feel at home when I was in their midst recently. I am particularly grateful for the very warm reception I received from our friends of the ORT and of the OZE.

\* \* \*

Returning to the United States after an absence of 17 years, my impression is that American Jewry is coming of age, and has greatly matured. The reasons for this may seem paradoxical:

Firstly, the decimation of European Jewry has had the effect of making the Jewish community of America feel that it must henceforth become self-reliant, because the reservoir for leadership in Eastern and Central Europe has dried up completely. American Jewry has realised that it has to build up its own citadels for the preservation of religious institutions and cultural and social agencies.

Secondly, the emergece of the State of Israel has made American Jewry realise that an opportunity has now arisen to "liquidate" — in a positive Jewish sense — the Jewish problem by putting an end to the collective homelessness of our people. It has also made them conscious of the problem of their loyalty towards the Jewish State and the United States. All this has brought about a heart-searching and revaluation.

\* \* \*

In this connection, it is also necessary to state that the "crisis psychology" which existed after the war is coming to an end. Whilst it existed, the appeal to American Jewry was of an emotional character. The more one was able to picture the gruesome details of the plight of European Jewry, the more success one had. The most honoured leader was he who was most efficient in "filling the pushke." Now, however, American Jewish opinion is sobering, and it is seeking new avenues of approach and method in dealing with its problems. The pragmatic approach towards fundamental issues is in evidence everywhere, and I was particu-



**RABBI DR. M. C. WEILER**

larly conscious of it at the public reception graciously given for me under the joint auspices of the American ORT Federation and the American Committee for OZE, at which all the leaders of organisations present stressed how essential ORT and OZE were in the planned Jewish economy of the immediate present and certainly of the future.

\* \* \*

Among the representatives who hailed the energy and devotion of the S.A. Jewish community to all causes in the interest of World Jewry, were Dr. Mark Wishnitzer of the American Committee for OZE; Joseph Schlossberg, National Committee for Labour Israel; Prof. Herman Grey of the American Jewish Committee; Mrs. Ludwig Kaphan, National President of the Women's American ORT; Ralph J. Kaplan, founder of the Universal College of Tel Aviv and representing the United Jewish Appeal; Julius Hochman, Vice-Chairman of the Central Board of the World ORT

Union; Dr. M. Sudarsky of the Jewish Scientific Institute; and Dr. Henry Shoskes, overseas representative of HIAS.

Bernard Kahn, Chairman of the American Committee for OZE and Vice-Chairman of the American Joint Distribution Committee, was Chairman of the meeting and extended the good wishes of the AJDC to the ORT-OZE.

"I personally," he said, "was a friend of these two organisations long before the AJDC came into existence. After the 1st World War the AJDC was very happy to find in ORT and OZE two specialised organisations which could do part of the work the AJDC was not so well-prepared to do. We always find in these two organisations not only partners ready to take over some work assigned to them, but partners who give their initiative, their knowledge and experience to the AJDC. We are especially grateful that the South African Jewish community takes such a great interest in these two organisations for which the AJDC has the highest regard, and to which it pledges its continued support."

Among the tributes paid to ORT, were the remarks made by Prof. Grey who stated that he, and the American Jewish Committee, would like to see an expansion of ORT training in the United States where new-comers arrived daily and required vocational assistance. His remarks were strongly supported by Julius Hochman who appealed for greater understanding by American Jewish agencies of the importance of this work.

\* \* \*

My own feeling is that whilst one must pay tribute to all the welfare agencies who have made a magnificent contribution in the sphere of relief which was indispensable at the time it was rendered, the relief agencies themselves will be the first to admit that relief is only temporary whilst rehabilitation is permanent.

ORT and OZE have a magnificent chance to make an invaluable contribution to rehabilitation and to the emergence of the new Jew, but they will have to conduct continuous and world-wide enlightenment about their ideologies.

The ORT will have to hammer  
(Continued on page 34)

# THE JEW IN SOUTH AFRICAN AGRICULTURE

MR. BROWN stressed two facts:

- (1) Most of these Jewish farmers started "from scratch," usually without any capital or knowledge of farming.
- (2) They revolutionised agricultural practice on the highveld.

## A SUCCESS STORY

The highlight of his account was "the success story" of Mr. Esrael Lazarus who came to South Africa in 1896 at the age of 16 with a capital of 10/-. When Mr. Lazarus died in 1946 he was known as the biggest individual producer of mealies and potatoes, not only in the Union, but in the whole world. His annual yields were up to 150,000 bags of mealies and 150,000 bags of potatoes; in addition to large crops of other products from farms extending over 30,000 morgen, maintaining 10,000 animals and 2,000 labourers.

Mr. Brown fitted his account of Lazarus into the story of an agricultural revolution in the 82 mile highveld stretch from Springs to Bethal, which Lazarus initiated and in which a big colony of Jewish farmers in the district later joined. Mr. Brown emphasised that the significance of Lazarus was not only his role as a pioneer, but as exemplar to others. His story, therefore, is not only the story of the man himself, but the story of agriculture on this stretch up to today.

## BUSINESS METHODS

Mr. Brown said that when Lazarus started farming in 1904 he introduced a business attitude to farming. He kept books to know whether he was gaining or losing, in contrast to other farmers who didn't know whether their operations were profitable or not. He broke away from old traditions. He found the "squattening" system unproductive, and cheap labour expensive. He therefore put squatters off his land and paid for his labour. No man black or white, was allowed to stay on his farms unless he was a genuine worker. He introduced proper clean cultivation and a scientific system of tillage to conserve moisture and destroy weeds. In co-operation with the Government Agricultural Depart-

Extracts from a Lecture by

MR. M. BROWN,

M.B.E., B.Sc. (Econ.)

*THE striking part played by South African Jewish farmers in filling the nation's food larder and turning "the wastes of the Transvaal into some of the best farms in the Union", were described by Mr. M. Brown, M.B.E., B.Sc (Econ.) in a recent lecture. He paid a special tribute to the late Mr. E. Lazarus, who bequeathed a farm to the S.A. ORT-OZE as an agricultural training centre for Jewish youths.*

*Mr. Brown was for many years a well-known official in the Economics Department of the British Administration in Palestine. Some years ago he was sent by the Palestine Government to investigate the citrus industry in the Transvaal. Recently he has been making a study of the contribution made by South African Jews to the country's agriculture. The following extracts are from a lecture delivered by Mr. Brown to the S.A. Jewish Sociological and Historical Society:*

ment and the fertiliser companies he experimented to find out the best methods, kinds, and quantities of fertilisers to be applied. He realised that you cannot go on taking valuable plant food out of the ground without putting back the ingredients you have abstracted, and that kraal manure by itself was inadequate. Proper cultivation, fertilisers, and crop rotation brought his yields up from 5 to 50 bags per morgen. He saw clearly that the farmer must go in for winter ploughing in order to store up the maximum moisture in the soil, to expose harmful insects to destruction by winter frost, and to have the land ready in good time for the summer planting season. He went in for proper seed selection. He grew sufficient food for his animals instead of purchasing it.

## YIELDS INCREASE

The results of these improvements were soon obvious:—

When Lazarus started farming in 1904 the average yields per morgen were three to five bags of mealies. He and other farmers who emulated him brought the yields up to 20-30 bags per morgen. Potato cultivation, when he started, was negligible. He gave this industry a great fillip. He improved both the land and the yields and hastened the transition from extensive pastoral farming to modern intensive agriculture.

## LOVED THE LAND

Mr. Brown said that Esrael Lazarus was a genuine and successful pioneer. His success was due to the possession of an innate scientific sense, hard work, common sense, organising and business ability, enterprise, keen powers of observation and love of his land and his work. "Obituary notices described Lazarus as a modest man;" said Mr. Brown, "this is true, but those who knew him and with whom I have spoken explain that he took a pride in growing "big", and sought and found satisfaction in his "bigness" feeling that he was making a contribution to agricultural development. This "pride" I think, explains why he went on ever expanding his operations, even in his old age when it was quite un-



The late MR. E. LAZARUS, the "Mealie King of South Africa"



ON THE LAZARUS FARM

necessary for him to do so from a financial point of view.

#### JEWISH INITIATIVE

Summarising the progress made in the Springs-Bethal area of the highveld as being largely due to the initiative of Mr. Lazarus and of other Jewish farmers, Mr. Brown said that grazing land and pastoral farming had now been transformed into modern intensive dry farming. He found that because of the up-to-date methods used by Jewish farmers their production of maize and of potatoes per morgen was often twice the average for the Transvaal as a whole. This modern method of farming was now spreading rapidly along the highveld among all farmers who achieved similar results when they employed similar methods. "According to estimates given to me," he said, "about 75 per cent of the Union's summer potatoes are produced in the highveld and Jewish farmers are responsible for much more than one half of the highveld's potato crop."

#### SAREMBOK AND SCHLESINGER

Mr. Brown quoted other instances of Jewish pioneering work. In the Western Province, for instance, the late Joseph Sarembok did a great deal to put the South African deciduous fruits on the map. Thanks to his experience in California he planted his orchards on a big scientific scale. He introduced proper methods of pest and disease control,

and the best methods of spacing, irrigation, pruning, picking and packing. Others learned from his example with the result that the Ceres area exports one third of the Union's deciduous fruit. It was from Ceres that deciduous fruit farming spread to the rest of the Western Province.

Speaking of South Africa's "citrus king", the late Mr. I. W. Schlesinger, Mr. Brown recalled that the intensively cultivated estates at Zebediela and Letabo were bushveld 30 years ago. The estate at Zebediela is the biggest in the world, and is efficiently organised and employs the best methods of irrigation and cultivation; has modern laboratories and expert scientists.

Mr. Brown said: "I have been dealing with facts and history. If I were permitted to speculate about the theme of the future historian on the agriculture of South Africa, I think it will concern itself with the agricultural revolution which began after 1900 and is still in progress. By agricultural revolution I mean the change from pastoral farming to modern agriculture, and in that revolution, Jewish farmers have often taken the initiative and have played a very prominent and progressive part."

#### PIONEER FARMERS

Mr. Brown prefaced his account of the Springs-Bethal farmers with a record of Jewish farming achievements and

## The Emergence of The New Jew

(Continued from page 32)

away its message that Jewish life must become productive not only in the countries which are receiving aid, such as North Africa, but also in prosperous countries like the United States and South Africa. In the well-to-do countries too, the economic order is changing and the young Jew must be equipped to meet the challenge of the changed economy.

The OZE, although chiefly humanitarian in its aims, is in fact also a rehabilitative organisation, and its work complements that of the ORT, because no man can become productive if he suffers from under-nourishment, tuberculosis or other diseases.

\* \* \*

ORT and OZE must continually emphasise the great work which they have done in the past, and particularly in the post-war era. We in South Africa are happy to watch the great efforts by ORT and OZE, especially in the north of our own continent which forms a reservoir for immigrants to Israel.

We are also particularly pleased that we are expanding ORT and OZE activities in Israel itself.

Apart from the intrinsic merits of ORT-OZE work in Israel, it is important to be conscious of the fact that no Jewish organisation will count for much in the future if it has not succeeded in establishing for itself a niche in the third Jewish Commonwealth in Israel.

personalities of the 19th century. He mentioned Maximilian Thawitz (arrived 1823) who introduced Merino sheep into the country; Jonas Bergtheil (arrived 1834) the first to carry out successful experiments in cotton growing in Natal; and Aaron de Pass and his son Daniel (arrived 1846) who introduced sugar cultivation in Natal on a large scale; Joel Myers, a pioneer in the domestication of the ostrich; the House of Mosenthal which pioneered the wool, hides and skin industry in the Union, and which imported Angora goats to found South Africa's mohair industry; Sammy Marks who established experimental farms near Piensaarspoort for fruit-growing and stock-raising; and many others.

# LAZARUS FARM To Admit Trainees in June

## A Review of Land Settlement Work

by

**M. H. S. Festenstein,**

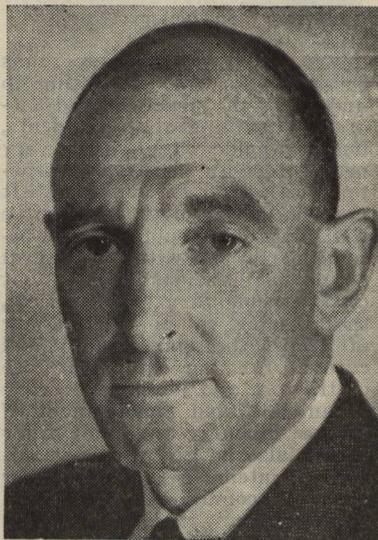
CHAIRMAN, LAND SETTLEMENT COMMITTEE

ONE of the objects of the S.A. ORT-OZE is to encourage agricultural pursuits among Jews in the Union, and to that end the Organisation has favoured the establishment and running of a Training Farm.

The late Esrael Lazarus, who was one of the foremost farmers in this country, recognised the desirability of this object by bequeathing in his Will, the farm "Goedgevonden" in the district of Oogies to the S.A. ORT-OZE, for the purpose of establishing and maintaining thereon an Agricultural Centre for Jewish Youth. The bequest was not an absolute one, but was conditional upon a training establishment being set up and maintained to the satisfaction of the trustees of the Estate. If at any time within 10 years from the date of the testator's death, the trustees are not satisfied with the farm as a training establishment, or with the number of students being trained, they may, in their sole discretion, retake possession of the farm, and in that event the ORT-OZE will lose all rights to the farm.

Apart from a small dwelling house, there were no improvements on the farm of any kind whatever; in addition the lands, which had been worked for many years, were almost exhausted. In order to establish and maintain a training centre on the farm it was necessary to acquire implements, to erect buildings, to employ a manager and labourers, all of which it was realised would cost a considerable sum of money.

In his Will, Mr. Lazarus had said, that in accepting trainees, preference should be given to



MR. FESTENSTEIN

boys from the S.A. Jewish Orphanage, and the ORT-OZE therefore thought it desirable to open negotiations with the Orphanage, with a view to conducting the farm as a kind of partnership venture. In those days the Orphanage hoped to bring to South Africa 400 children from Europe, a portion of whom could be trained as farmers. There were, however, repeated delays in getting this scheme started and it was finally abandoned. As a result our protracted negotiations with the Orphanage about the farm fell through. The S.A. ORT-OZE was left either to abandon the idea of a training farm altogether or to raise the money itself and continue with the scheme.

Members of the Farm Committee held several interviews with the Department of Agriculture in Pretoria, whose advice was sought as to the best method of

setting up a training establishment and the probable minimum cost thereof.

The Department was sympathetic and interested and after going into the matter fully, it advised the ORT-OZE, that to make the best use of a farm of this size, namely, 830 morgen, 3 full time qualified men would be required, and that the initial cost of the venture would be not less than between £15,000 and £20,000. This scheme was submitted to the National Conference of the S.A. ORT-OZE in May 1948, when it was felt that the organisation could not hope to raise the money required, and it was decided instead to embark upon a more modest programme which would involve an initial outlay of about £5,000. After some delay in finding a suitable manager, work on the farm was finally started in September, 1948.

### FIRST ACTIVITIES

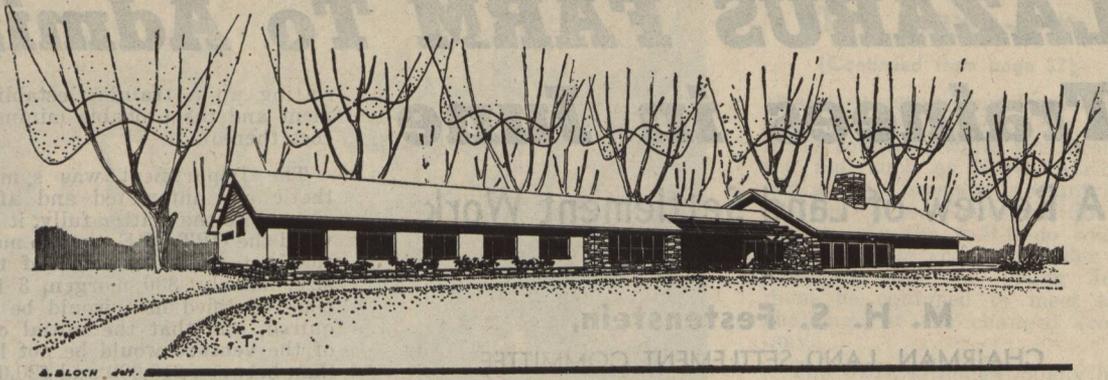
Some of the necessary implements, including 2 tractors were purchased, and other implements and tools were kindly lent to the ORT-OZE by the Estate of the late Esrael Lazarus. Owing to the late start only about 200 morgen were ploughed and planted with maize, sunflower seed, pumpkin and some tff. A shortage of native labour restricted some activities, but nevertheless crops to the value of over £1,500 were raised in the first season. The Manager, Mr. P. Skea and his wife occupied the house on the farm, which was renovated and improved.

A compound to accommodate about 20 native labourers was built, and a new tank and a small reservoir for watering the vegetable gardens were installed. Also a large shed was built for the storage of crops and the housing of implements and equipment.

### IRRIGATION

Bearing in mind that the trainees will have to be taught farming under various conditions, the Committee decided to utilise the large dam on the farm for watering a portion of the land, and a pump and piping were installed to fill the reservoir built for the purpose of providing irrigation for about 10 morgen of virgin soil.

## HOW THE HOSTEL ON THE FARM WILL LOOK



Whilst farming operations were thus well in hand, the Committee did not lose sight of the fact that the main purpose of the farm was to provide training. Before trainees could be admitted however, it was necessary to provide suitable accommodation as soon as funds were available. A start was made with the erection of a hostel for about 16 people. In addition to bedrooms, the hostel contains a dining room, lounge, library, a kitchen, bathrooms, etc. The hostel building is now nearly completed, and a very successful roof wetting ceremony was held on the farm last month.

It is hoped that the first group of students will be able to be admitted by June of this year.

### PLANS FOR THE FUTURE

In view of the terms of the Will of the late Mr. Lazarus, it is urgently necessary to start the actual training of students as soon as possible, and in order to be able to have students on the farm a plan has been evolved which consists of two mutually dependent parts.

First, the erection of suitable buildings for students, and secondly, the further development of the farm so as to increase revenue to pay for the cost of maintaining the students, which will amount to a considerable sum each month, and if possible to pay them a suitable remuneration.

The first part of this plan is now nearing completion, although a number of other buildings such as poultry runs and workshop, and a small dairy, still have to be erected.

### TRAINING

Mr. Skea, the Manager, has consented for the time being to undertake the practical and theoretical training of the students, but it is evident that in the very near future an assistant Instructor will have to be employed. It is the intention of the Committee that students should not only become acquainted with the general farming operations carried out on the whole farm, for example, the planting, caring and reaping of crops, the maintenance and care of farming equipment, use of tractors and implements, care of animals, and management of native labour; but that they should also be given special tuition in intensive farming under irrigated conditions and in soil conservation. It is also hoped to instruct them in managing a dairy, poultry plant and orchard.

In order to raise funds for operations on the farm, the Organisation decided some months ago to issue an appeal to all members to make small contributions. An amount of £1,400 has so far been raised by these means. An amount of approximately £6,000 plus revenue from crops has so far been invested in the farm, and approximately an

equal amount will still be required before actual training starts. In the next year or two however it is expected that the farm will be more or less self-supporting, as it can produce an income of about £4,000, a year.

### PROMISE OF ASSISTANCE

A very encouraging augury for the future success of the farm is the interest evinced in its progress by a large number of Jewish farmers in the neighbourhood and by the Jewish community of Witbank, the nearest town to the farm. At the roof wetting ceremony last month many farmers and practically the whole Jewish community of Witbank was present, and an Advisory Committee was formed, which has pledged itself to give its moral and material assistance to the venture.

The Farm Committee is arranging discussions with this advisory committee and in the course of the next few weeks a definite date will be fixed by which students will be admitted to the farm.



THE FRUIT OF THE EARTH. Some of the giant tomatoes grown on the Farm this season.

# THE ORT EXHIBITION

## An Appreciation of the Craftsmanship on Display

By Mr. PERCY ZELIKOW

who is a member of the Executive of the South African ORT-OZE  
and Chairman of its Vocational Guidance Bureau.

**A**FTER a long period of waiting, we have at last succeeded in bringing to Johannesburg the Exhibition of articles produced by pupils of ORT Schools in Europe. This Exhibition had a successful showing in the United States, where is justly created a very good impression.

*In order to view the Exhibition from its true perspective, one must note the difference between this and other Exhibitions. If normally exhibitions tell of human endeavour and creativeness, of inventiveness and ingenuity, this, our ORT Exhibition, tells in addition of other equally great achievements. It tells a story of suffering and humiliation, and at the same time of hope and regained happiness. It tells of a chapter in our history full of despair and annihilation, of how a people who had lost not only the means but also the desire to live, have succeeded in regaining moral courage and won strength — both physical and spiritual — through work.*

In the whole history of ORT, there is not to be found so glorious a chapter as its successful contribution towards the rehabilitation of the Jews in the D.P. Camps.

### OUTSTANDING WORK

This is evidenced by the Exhibition. Whereas all the articles displayed are of a high standard, here and there one sees workmanship and craftsmanship of quite an outstanding class. A bench micrometer which measures thicknesses to one-thousandth of an inch is surely more than one would expect from a trades school trainee. Yet this "mike", one of the exhibits, will satisfy even the most critical tradesman. Examples of precision turning and fitting are of a high standard, likewise the variety of intricately formed and welded exhibits typical of the boiler-making and sheet-metal industries.

Fine craftsmanship is also apparent from the variety of wrought-iron work. Some trainees have obviously excelled them-



MR. P. ZELIKOW

selves. Among the fine exhibits of machine tools there are delightful models of a precision lathe and a steam boiler. The meticulous care with which they have been completed show not only skill but also patience and a great love for the trade.

### GREAT VARIETY

The exhibits are representative of a number of skilled trades. In addition to most branches of the metal industry there are also electrical and electro-mechanical exhibits, furniture and upholstery, types of leather-work and leather craft, there are fine fret-work exhibits, ceramics and a wide range of women's wear — hats, dresses, underwear, etc. It would appear, however, that the most popular trades are in the metal industry.

There are a number of exhibits showing intricate and accurate bench-fitting, good efforts at filing and lathe-turning. A good deal of planning and imagination has gone into the production of some of the work. There is throughout abundant evidence of good instructorship. This is particularly gratifying since ORT experienced and still does experience difficulty in securing the services of suitable instructors.

*One senses the efforts of the beginners; one can feel the enthusiasm and joy of the learner who wrestles with the typical difficulties of the first job.*

At a preview of the Exhibition, a former ORT trainee said that he viewed the Exhibition with a great deal of personal sentiment. It took him back, he said, some twenty-five years, when as a young lad he first entered the ORT School for Mechanical Engineering in Kovno. He pointed to a hammer among the exhibits — almost identical, he thought, to the one he made in his first days at school.

### A TRAINEE REMEMBERS

He would never forget the happiness it brought him when he began to see that out of a black and rusty piece of steel began to emerge a tool, bright and shiny and almost true to the required dimensions. When in later years, he could, with the aid of machine-tools, produce articles of quite a high degree of accuracy and precision, when he later surmounted the prepared obstacles of stiff examinations, he still could not recapture the first thrill of making a simple hammer.

*There have been many notable advances in the metal industries. Great progress has been made in the last quarter of a century; specialised tools and scientific processes have been introduced in the industry, which not only lighten the burden of the worker but also achieve more accurate results. Yet this remains — the thrill and great happiness of being able to create, to fashion and mould any desired object of hard and resisting metal.*

The Exhibition will surely convince us further of the great achievements of ORT. It has helped despairing Jews to become self-supporting, it has instilled in their hearts a feeling of security unknown to the "luft-mensch", it has taught hands to produce, which means economic stability and self-respect.

Yet one more message it brings, us. We have been generous in our contributions towards the work of ORT in Europe. Our organisation here has devotedly and untiringly served the cause of ORT. If we wanted to see practical achievements, if we need confirmation of their great and useful work, this Exhibition provides us not only with proof, but it also inspires us to further our activities in aid of our cause — the cause of training the Jew to become a skilled and productive artisan.

# REPORT ON MARRAKESCH NURSERY HOME SPONSORED BY S.A. WOMEN'S ORT-OZE

THE Nursery Home at Marrakesch, endowed by the Women's Section of the S.A. ORT-OZE, opened its doors on January 15th, 1950.

The number of applications for admission being extremely large, a team of social workers and visiting nurses examined the cases in their homes, preference being given to orphans, the number of which is relatively large, after which, particularly serious social cases, such as children of blind, sick or divorced parents. The age limit was fixed between three and six years.

The chosen candidates were submitted to a medical control in order to eliminate all danger of contagious diseases. Fifty children have, so far, been accepted.

The premises of the Nursery are situated close to the Mellah (Jewish quarter). They consist of a refectory, a play room, a dormitory, a kitchen and a bathroom. A shady garden and a big terrace provided much joy to the kiddies coming from the slums and not accustomed to spending their time in the fresh air.

## PERSONNEL

The personnel is composed of a matron, a trained nurse and a charwoman, who also does the cooking. One or two ladies — members of the Jewish Community take turns every day to play with the children and to supervise the running of the institution.

The School-Board of the "Alliance Israelite Universelle" has promised to appoint a specially trained kindergarten teacher for the Nursery, who would be remunerated by the Alliance.

## DAILY ROUTINE

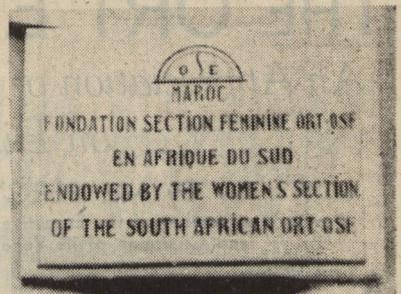
Arrival of the children at 8.30 a.m.

The children are washed and receive the necessary medical attention, prescribed to each of them individually. Almost all of them suffer from trachoma, already milder after the period spent at the Nursery in hygienic conditions and with proper medical care.

At 10.30 the children are brought to the terrace where they play and sing until 12 o'clock, after which they receive their mid-day meal. After the meal they take a two hours rest. Then they again play and do some manual work until the hour of the afternoon tea.

They leave the Nursery at 5.30 p.m.

The first day the children spent at the Nursery revealed absolutely heartbreaking details. When they were given the toys to play with, they had no idea how to handle them and kept them in their hands without any reaction. They sat on the floor, their arms crossed, as if in Rabbinic schools, without moving, without speaking. But the first ten days spent in the Nursery, under adequate supervision and in pleasant and wholesome surroundings, were sufficient to transform these unhappy children into gay, laughing and noisy youngsters. Now, the toys are broken, and merry roundabouts and children's songs have replaced the heavy and bleak atmosphere of the beginning. Every day they are taught a few words of French and new songs.



The Tablet at the Entrance to the Nursery Home in Marrakesch endowed by the S.A. ORT-OZE Women

## "TABLE MANNERS"

The children have also acquired decent table manners. On the first day they all threw themselves upon the plates with food, and ate with their hands. The use of spoons was totally unknown to them; when at first they were given spoons, they began by taking the food from the plate with their fingers, putting it into the spoon, and bringing the spoon to their mouths. Now they all eat very nicely and know the proper use of plates and spoons.

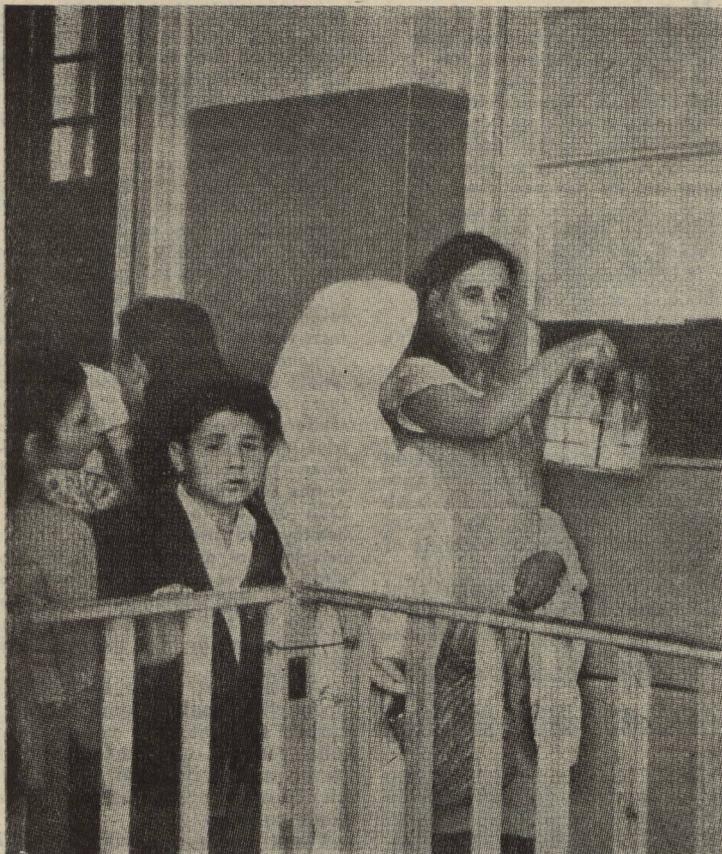
A sense of cleanliness and order is being inculcated into the children. Lately, a child was seen to pick up a piece of bread fallen on the floor, and put it in his pocket, so that nobody should see that he soiled the floor.

See Case Histories on opposite page



The children as they looked when they came to the home.

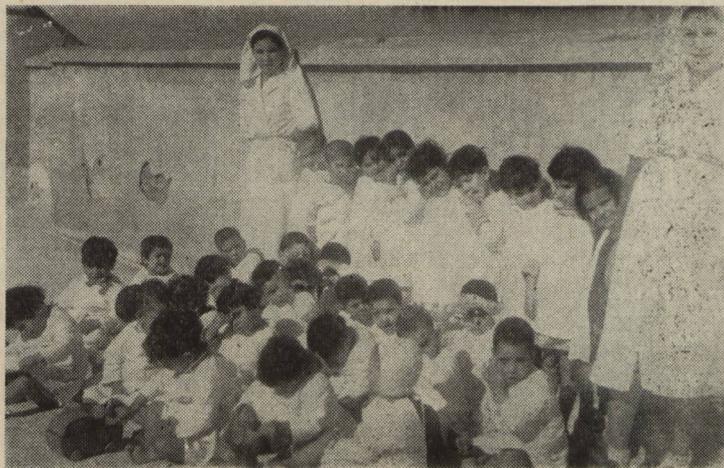
## A STRIKING PICTURE OF OZE'S FIGHT AGAINST ILL-HEALTH IN N. AFRICA



This is a picture taken at the OZE dispensary in Tunis which has been operating since June, 1947. It shows a mother receiving the day's ration of milk in one of the poorest Jewish quarters. The OZE has been very active in recent months in the Ghetto of Tunis, which is overcrowded and lacking in the most primitive health facilities.

Almost all the 50 children accepted at the Nursery live in similar conditions, and unfortunately there are still many more of such cases in Marrakesch. The vestimentary question is also very serious; as all these children were in rags and must be completely dressed and changed once or twice a week. For the coming summer underclothes and light frocks and suits for children from three to five years are urgently needed.

An increase of the budget by another £50 per month would allow the acceptance, in the same premises, of another 50 children, but this still does not mean that all the unhappy children of Marrakesch will be looked after.



The children as they look now!

### SOME CASE HISTORIES

Here are a few case histories of children accepted in the Nursery:

**ASSOULINE** Sol (five years) and *Blona* (four years); father dies suddenly in June 1949; mother pregnant; 3 children, five, four and two years old. *Lodging*; one room (5 mt. x 2 mt.) for 8 persons; one single mattress, no windows, no running water, no W.C.

**BOUSKILA**, *Salomon* (four years); father — carrier on the market (earns 50 frs. about one shilling per day); has been coughing for a year. Mother — blind since her early youth after smallpox. Two children; three and four years old. *Lodging*; one small room in basement, totally dark; only ventilation through a small door opening into a dirty courtyard; earthen floor, no mat, mattress, water, light, nor W.C.

**COHEN**, *Annette* (five and a half years). Father was paralysed and died in 1945; mother died from uremia in 1948. Two children; twelve years (going to school) and five-and-a-half taken up by their uncle. *Lodging*; one room (8 mt. x 2 mt.) for 12 persons; one big bed, one sofa, no water, light nor W.C.; one window.

**SKERRA**, *Jacob* (five years). Father has a heart disease and cannot work. Eight children. The whole family is in the charge of the elder son, who is married and earns 200 frs. (about four shillings) per day. *Lodging*; one room (6 mt. x 2 mt.) for eleven persons. One bed without mattress, no window, running water, nor W.C.

# Leon Blum's Last Gesture of Friendship to OZE



THE LATE LEON BLUM

**M.** LEON BLUM, the noted French statesman and one time Prime Minister, whose passing is being mourned, was a staunch friend of both the ORT and the OZE Organisations, with whom he was associated for many years. One of the last public acts of M. Blum was to address a letter to the General Secretary of the Union OZE in support of a drive at present being undertaken by the OZE in Australia.

The following is a translation of his letter:—

Paris, March 1st 1950.

My dear Secretary-General,

You have drawn my attention to the fact that various Jewish Communities in Australia decided this year to launch an action on behalf of their less fortunate brethren of other countries with a view to contributing to the reconstruction of Jewish victims of the war.

I was pleased to learn that these Communities have invited the Union OZE to delegate one

of its members in order to cooperate with them in this drive, and that they were particularly interested that an important part of the collections should be reserved for the National branches of the Union OZE which they desired to assist.

I am fully aware how strongly Australian Jewry always prove their attachment and interest towards the Jews of the old Continent whom they have helped on many occasions in the past.

I know that at present OZE has taken upon itself a new tremendous task: that of improving the health and hygiene standards of the Jewish populations of North Africa and of fighting there against various plagues which render the populations of these countries unfit to undertake existence — I mean tuberculosis, trachoma, scalp-worms and various other diseases. The OZE desires to help in creating a healthy and strong youth and this is certainly not only a medical task, but also a cultural one concerned with both economic and social domains. There is also the task of rescuing thousands of human beings from the North African ghettos.

Another of your tasks is to prepare a healthy emigration to Israel so that this young State may receive only immigrants fit to be an active and useful element in the reconstruction of their country.

I also deeply appreciate that OZE continues to do its utmost for the sake of Jewish populations in the domain of health protection. In Israel, you contribute to maintain a proper health level among children and you fight successfully against the infant mortality, by establishing special Centres and Institutions. Thousands of children will benefit from your creches, homes and dispensaries, but your activity should be still more developed with the assistance of the Israeli Government and the help of the Jewish Communities all over the world.

I follow with great interest and attention your great humanitarian work, and I am wholeheartedly with you in all your endeavours. I express the wish and hope that the campaign of all Jewish Communities will prove fertile in results, and my sincere desire is that Dr. Klee's mission may successfully contribute to its efforts.

With my best regards, I remain, dear Mr. Gurvic,  
Yours sincerely,

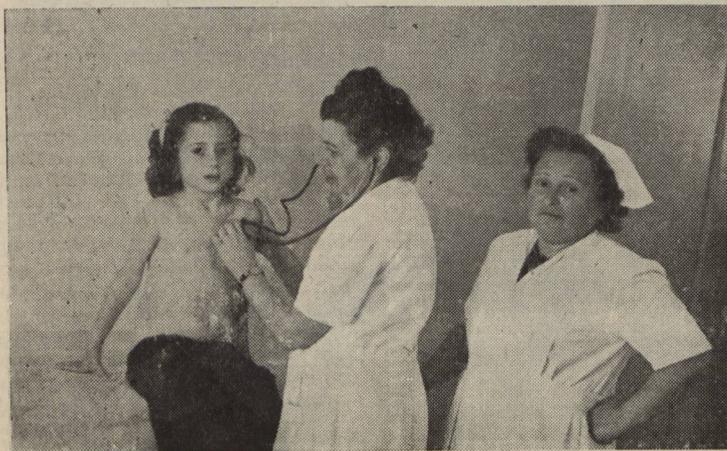
*Leon Blum*

## It was for Children like these that Leon Blum pleaded

Fredzio Kestenbaum is a beautiful and intelligent child of three. His father was in the Polish Army and his mother was serving a ten-year term of imprisonment in the U.S.S.R. The boy is in a home and could well do with some of the comforts bestowed upon more fortunate children.



The picture on the right shows CYLA WINER, aged 10, whose family fled to the U.S.S.R. on the outbreak of the war. Her father died in Tazskient in 1941. She with her little brother Simon and her mother were repatriated to Poland recently. The Winer family very badly need material aid.



IN AN OZE CLINIC

# SOCIOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF VOCATIONAL READAPTATION

by  
MAURICE HANO

**L**IKE all social problems, Jewish emigration such as we are witnessing today and the vocational retraining which it involves are primarily phenomena of adaptation to society and to the changes in immediate environment.

Indeed, the first condition to be fulfilled by an entity or by a group if it is to live is that it must be in equilibrium with its *milieu*.<sup>(1)</sup> When this *milieu* undergoes changes and when equilibrium is destroyed, the only entities and groups that survive are those possessing sufficient vitality to adapt themselves to the new situation.

During the long years of war, when Hitlerites and their followers ruthlessly pursued the destruction of Jewish communities, the Jews necessarily concentrated their vital energy on merely defending their existence and nothing but their existence. It was only after the war that the problem of readaptation and of establishing a new equilibrium arose.

## MANY PROBLEMS

To obtain this equilibrium under the entirely different conditions of the post-war period, the Jews of Central Europe had the choice of two possibilities: readaptation on the spot and emigration. Either of these alternatives demanded heavy sacrifices and gave rise to a host of economic, social and psychological problems.

Today, quite apart from any judgment of value, the sociologist is bound to note a fact which he can, at most, study and analyse, and then endeavour to determine the consequences: in spite of the difficulties and risks involved, a large proportion of Jews from the East opted for the



second alternative, namely, emigration.<sup>(1)</sup>

Since the end of the war, a considerable number of Eastern Jews have, legally or clandestinely, been arriving in Western Europe either with the intention of settling there or with that of continuing their journey to Israel or to some country overseas. And here we note an important point in regard to Jewish social life: a large number of these immigrants who, in their native land, belonged to the middle classes, were shopkeepers, employees, intellectuals and, more rarely, artisans, are compelled by the exigencies of social and economic conditions to learn manual trades which facilitate their absorption into the economic life of the country granting them asylum. This latter emigration of Jews from the East is thus accompanied by a process of economic and social readaptation, a process of proletarianisation.

(1) All the Jews of Central Europe did not, of course, set out on the road of emigration; a certain number remained in their country and sought to adapt themselves there to the new situation. Nevertheless, emigration was already a traditional feature of Jewish communities and it is no doubt this fact that greatly facilitated the mass movements we are witnessing today.

A typical scene in an ORT School

## COMPLEX CHARACTER

We need but visit one of the numerous ORT vocational training centres<sup>(2)</sup> to realise the complex character, the suffering and also the vital energy that this phenomenon spells for each individual case, a phenomenon in which only the fact that the cases are to be found in their thousands and the waning of our sensibility numbed by the horrors of war can conceal its unprecedented character.

It would be difficult for us to say which of the ORT pupils whom we interviewed were the most representative cases. As regards essential points, their stories are very much the same. There was a student of chemistry, formerly an assistant at the Faculty of Bucharest, who, having reached France after leaving his country illegally, failed to find employment in his profession and as a last resort decided to learn oxy-hydrogen welding. There are others who spent

(2) One of the largest centres is at Montreuil, just outside Paris; others are established at Strasburg, Marseilles, Casablanca, Algiers, New York, Buenos Aires, etc.

months in Yugoslav gaols before they were able to continue their exodus. The most painful and difficult cases are the older persons with family responsibilities, for example, the former office worker who came to France with a wife and child and now has only 16,000 francs a month for all three to live on; of this sum 5,000 francs is spent on the rent of one hotel room in which they live together. The father is learning a manual trade in the hope that he will soon find a job in a factory.

The list could be continued at much greater length but it would always tell the same story, repeated in hundreds of variations. It represents a process of proletarianisation embracing the best features of the present emigration of Jews from the East and the only positive aspect of the last act of a tragedy that defies our imagination; a process of proletarianisation that is all the more significant in that it links up with similar processes affecting the Jews of North Africa (Southern Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia, Egypt) and even Jews of the West.

The specific and common character of the social structure of the different Jewish societies in the world had, for many years, been one of the rare features. The pre-war sociologist had long ago observed, in these communities, the typical preponderance of the middle classes, the almost complete absence of the peasant class and the small number of factory workers.

#### HISTORICAL FACTORS

Historically, this was explained in Europe by the fact that in the Middle Ages, since Jews had no possibility of acquiring land and could be neither landlords nor peasants, they remained confined in the circle of intermediate callings. In the United States of America, the explanation was that pre-war immigrants had a tendency to persevere in the trades they already knew and were allowed to practice them in so far as they performed a function of value to the country's economy.

So long as capitalist society was flourishing, this social structure did not, however, give rise to any disquieting problems. Concentration in a few trades no doubt favoured anti-semitism, particularly in Russia and in the countries of Central Europe where the development of a non-Jewish middle class, which scarcely existed at the end of the

19th century, led to keen competition and furnished an economic foundation for the anti-semitic superstructure. On the one hand, this competition and even the anti-semitic excesses that accompanied it did not yet imperil the very existence of the Jewish communities and, on the other, emigration to the United States of America (3) acted as a safety-valve which, by absorbing the surplus, made it possible to maintain a more or less stable equilibrium between the economic capacities of the Central European countries, the influx of newcomers to the middle classes and the number of Jews concentrated in Russia, Poland or Rumania in their "traditional" occupations.

Since the end of the first world war, and especially since the 1939-1945 war, several phenomena have intervened which, by acting all in the same direction, have profoundly disturbed this situation. These phenomena are as follows:

(1) The decline of European economy, particularly the general economic crisis of 1929-1933 and the serious agricultural crisis which accompanied it intensified, in unprecedented measure, the struggle for existence and the competition waged within the middle classes in the agricultural countries of Central Europe, where the largest Jewish communities were to be found.

(2) The advent of the Nazi regime in Germany.

(3) The drastic restriction of immigration into the United States of America from 1924 onwards.

(4) During the war, the massacre of the Jewish population of Europe was on such a scale that, in certain countries, 90% of the Jewish community were exterminated.

(5) After the overthrow and destruction of Hitler's regime, the recent social changes brought about in Central and Eastern European countries, though possessing no pronounced anti-semitic character, have specially reacted on the Jewish communities in that, by suppressing intermediate trades and by encouraging industrial concentration, they have deprived the Jews who had survived of the possibility of con-

tinuing their life according to the old rule of ensuring a decent existence by practising their old trades.

#### RESULT OF UPHEAVALS

All these upheavals have naturally had deep repercussions on the psychology and behaviour of the Jews, particularly on those of Eastern Europe. This explains the new current of emigration started among the Jews still living in Poland (88,000), Rumania (380,000), Hungary (174,000), Czechoslovakia (42,000) and Bulgaria (45,000), which, owing to the legal restrictions in force in every country, has become a new wave of illegal emigration.

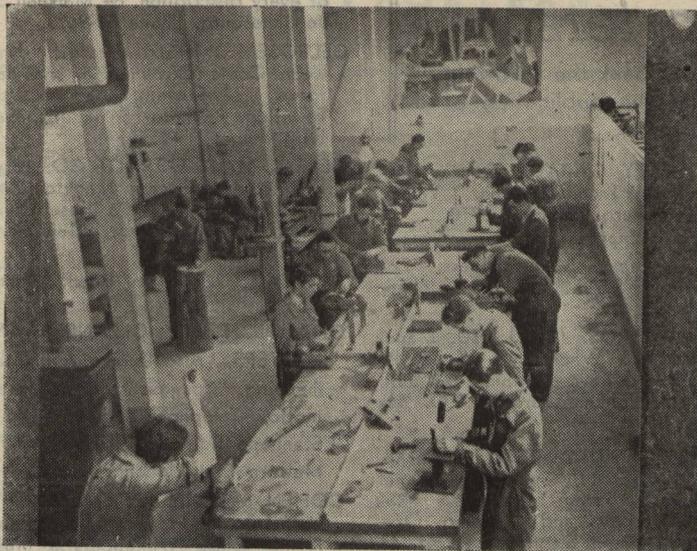
This time, however, departure pure and simple was no longer sufficient for them to regain an economic foothold in the West and particularly overseas and in Israel. In most countries of immigration there is now a surplus of "intermediates" and of persons practicing liberal professions, so that the newcomers have little chance of being integrated into their new country's economy, even supposing this was legally open to them. Thus faced by the necessity of taking up manual work, either on the spot or abroad, a considerable number have chosen to learn trades, thereby creating, within the emigration movement, a strong tendency towards manual occupations.

The State of Israel today has a population of some 1,040,000 Jews and a statistical survey covering 389,438 immigrants shows that about 50% of these are workers or peasants. During the last twenty years, emigration to Palestine has been a means of salvation for thousands of persons and, at the same time, a process of social improvement.

A Jewish proletariat, however, presupposes not only skilled workers but also an occupational mind and a class conscience which, at least in a first generation, is extremely difficult to acquire. Reduced to its simplest terms, the question is one of creating workers who are satisfied with their profession, who take it for granted and do not expect it to give rise to problems of any kind.

It is in this respect that ORT, which has established a network of vocational schools in all parts of the world, is carrying out work whose value it would be difficult to overestimate. In the ORT

(3) Between 1881 and 1949, 2,474,700 Jews left Europe to settle in the United States. If to this fact we add that in 1939 there were about 9 million Jews in Europe, the magnitude of this movement will be realised.



Young refugees trained as mechanics at the ORT Technical School, Geneva.

schools, apart from vocational training, it implicitly instils into its trainees, both young and adult, a mentality and a moral philosophy corresponding to the actual life that awaits them. The lawyer from Budapest who is learning to be a welder, or the son of a former manager of a Prague bank who is being trained as an electrician, are made to understand that they can and must live by accepting without reserve the economic and psychological reality of their new profession, with all that it implies in the way of aspirations, hopes and prospects in daily life. What is even more important they are induced to do so unconsciously by the atmosphere of workshop and professional emulation that ORT creates in all its training centres.

It should be added that the extension of the ORT network of schools has enabled it to contact, besides the Jews of Central Europe, two other strata of exceptional interest.

First of all, the Jews of Western Europe and even those of Latin America. A very small but certainly increasing number of these Jews realise, in view of the ever-growing difficulties encountered by the liberal and even by the business professions, the desirability of availing themselves of this opportunity to give their children vocational training. This is true no doubt of the lower middle class whose standard of living is about on the same level as that of the prole-

tariat, for whom the transfer is easier to effect.

#### NORTH AFRICAN JEWS

Next, there are the 750,000 Jews in Africa and, in particular, the 470,000 of Northern Africa, of whom those of Morocco and Southern Algeria again form a special group. With regard to the latter, apprenticeship in a skilled trade often means not only rising a degree higher on the social and economic scale but also the first contact with European thought and culture.

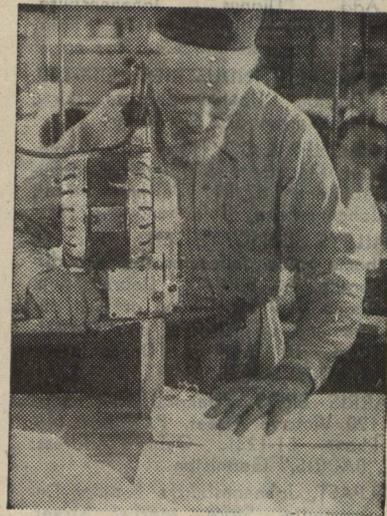
We have there a group of communities of which practically nothing was said in pre-war sociological literature but which, (after the extermination of the Jews of Eastern Europe, after the birth of the State of Israel which has created, outside Europe, an important intellectual and political centre of Jewish life and, lastly, after the extension to all parts of the world of the activities of organisations such as U.N.I.C.E.F. and ORT which, before the war, were focussed more particularly on Europe) now suddenly reveal themselves as an important source of men and energy which, in a substantial measure, can contribute to the birth of a Jewish working class.

#### OUT OF THE RUINS . . .

And so, out of the suffering which the last 20 or 30 years have brought to the Jews, more so than to the rest of mankind, and from under the mass of

ruins which the last war and fascist barbarity has left in Europe, life is once again returning. Out of the suffering of thousands of individuals who today are still illegally crossing the frontiers of Eastern Europe; out of the confusion of people who have seen all their habits and beliefs overthrown and are obliged to begin life all over again; out of the slow, organic adaptation, scarcely beginning, of the Jews of America and Western Europe to the changes in the structure of modern society; out of the slow movement of Moroccan and South Algerian Jews towards European culture; out of the creation of the State of Israel, a new social strata is coming into being, namely, a Jewish working class, representing an improvement and an adaptation to present day life of an ensemble of social groups which, throughout many centuries, had to bear the crushing weight of an inheritance handed down from the Middle Ages. It is a process whose scope and significance it would be difficult to estimate at this moment, but the reality of which is undeniable; a process which just at a time when the sky seemed to be the most overcast by clouds opens up new horizons and new hopes for the future.

## An Old Man Learns New Trade



Thousands of workers like this former DP will be trained for skilled jobs in Israel through the nationwide training program now being undertaken by the World ORT Union in connection with the Israeli government, various Israeli organizations and the Jewish Agency.

## Our Supporters

The South African Ort-Oze wishes to thank the following firms for their support which makes the publication of "Looking Ahead" possible.

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**BAILEYS DELICATESSEN.** For all home made delicacies that are different. 44 Beit St. Doornfontein. Phone 44-9191. Phone or visit our new and up to date Fish Department. 10 Beit St. Doornfontein. 44-9337.

**BARRIS BROS.,** General Merchants. 120 Victoria Street, P.O. Box 146. Phone 51-1231. Cable Address: "BARRIS," Germiston.

**BELFAST,** Johannesburg's Popular Departmental Store, Market Street, Johannesburg. Telephone 22-5944.

**BENONI ELECTRICAL CO. (PTY.) LTD.** Electrical Engineers and Contractors. Agents for Philips Radio. Phone 54-1803. 83 Princes Av., Benoni.

**BEZ. VALLEY GARAGE,** Service Station, 74 Broadway, Bez. Valley, Johannesburg. Phone 25-5710.

**BINDER & EPSTEIN,** "Ostree" Shirts and Pyjama Manufacturers, 227 Booysens Road, Booysens, Johannesburg.

**BOBOW BROS. (PTY.) LTD.** Manufacturers & Wholesalers of "DAP" Men's and Boys' Clothing. 79 Eloff St. Ext. Johannesburg. P.O. Box 717

**BOOYSENS AUTO BODY REPAIRS,** (Proprietor. H. Smulowitz) Panel Beaters, Spray Painters, Radiator Repairs and Cleaning, Oxy Acetylene and Electric Welding, 61 Booysens Road, Booysens, Johannesburg. Phone 33-1996.

**JOHN BOWLES AUTO METAL WORKS (PTY.) LTD.** For expert panel beating, spray painting, and general repairs. Dealers in new and used cars. 97 Victoria St. Germiston. Phone 51-2720.

**BRAKPAN CYCLE SUPPLY.** 418 Voortrekker Rd. Brakpan. For Cycle Accessories, Hardware, Toys etc. Agents for all makes of British Cycles. Phone 55-2585.

**BRAKPAN HARDWARE & CROCKERY BAZAAR.** 361 Voortrekker Rd. Brakpan. Phone 55-2298.

**BROADWAY HOTEL.** Excellent Cuisine and Accommodation. Main Street, Rosettenville, Johannesburg. Phone 32-2319 and 32-2015.

**BUREAU OF PEST CONTROL.** Insecticides. 66 Loveday St. Johannesburg.

**H. BURDE & CO.,** Sheet Metal Manufacturers. 56 Van Bock Street, Doornfontein, Johannesburg. Phone: 22-9291.

**BUTTERFLY HOUSE.** Ladies' and Gents' Outfitters. Specialists in Ladies stockings and underwear. Phone 25-4504. 382 Jules St., Malvern, Johannesburg.

**C. & C. ELECTRO PLATING WORKS (PTY.) LTD.** (Props.: S. & L. CASSEL). All types of plating. First class workmanship guaranteed. Prompt delivery. 22 Crystal St. Denver, Johannesburg. Phone 25-4594. After Hours: 43-3380.

**CALU INDUSTRIES (PTY.) LTD.,** Manufacturers of "ULAC" Brand Paint, Putty, Varnishes, Enamels and Allied Products, cor. Heidelberg Road and End Street, Johannesburg. Phone 22-9145.

**CARPENTRY ENTERPRISES.** Woodwork of every description. 64 Marshall St., Johannesburg. Phone 33-9623.

**CELROSE LIMITED.** Dresses, Knitwear, Coats, Costumes ex own factories. 32 Stevens Road, Stafford Township. P.O. Box 3490, Johannesburg. Phone 33-2555.

**CEREAL MALT EXTRACT CO. (PTY.) LTD.,** Malt Extract Manufacturers, P.O. Box 3592. 79a Rosettenville Road, Johannesburg. Telephone: 22-9693.

**J. CHAIT,** 227 Main Road, Martin-dale Johannesburg.

**CHAMPION DRY CLEANERS AND HATTERS.** Also Dyeing & Irresistible mending. "Your Satisfaction" is our motto. Telephone 25-1867. 42-48 Stanhope Rd. opp. "Uncle Willy's" Malvern East, Johannesburg

**COHEN & LEVIN (PTY.) LTD.** Timber, Iron & Hardware Merchants. Paints, Glass, Wallpapers & Brushware. 71a Princes Ave., Benoni. P.O. Box 266. Phone: 54-2918/9.

**COLMAN'S ENGINEERING WORKS,** Motor and General Engineers. Specialists in: Reboring, Resleeving, Lineboring, Remetalling of Connecting Rods, General Turning, Crankshaft Grinding, Imported Pistons for any make of Car. All work guaranteed with latest precision equipment. 13 End Street, Johannesburg. Phone 22-5360.

**CONTINENTAL GARAGE.** Repair Specialists, 54 Main Street, also at 3 Thorpe Street, Johannesburg. Phone 33-3574.

**W. COPANS & SON.** Bag, Box and Scrap Merchants. 32 Park Road, Fortsburg, Johannesburg.

**CRITERION MOTORS.** Motor Cycle Specialists. Cars & Accessories. Telephone 56-3043. 53 Second Street, Springs.

**W. M. CUTHBERT & CO., LTD.,** Boot and Shoe Distributors. P.O. Box 1177. Johannesburg. Branches throughout South Africa.

**D.A. JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKER & CYCLE WORKS** (Prop. S. Minkowitz), 4 Railway Street, Germiston. Phone 51-3373. Residence 25-5136.

**M. DAVIDSON.** Furniture Dealer. Stoves and Stove Parts supplied wholesale and retail. 194 Railway St., Germiston. Phone: 51-4783.

**DUGSON CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS (UNIO) LTD.** Manufacturers of high grade suits, and sportswear for men and juveniles. Uniforms and cap Specialists. 205 Main Reef Rd., Commissioner St. West. P.O. Box 3561, Johannesburg.

**DURRICO.** Retinning and Reserving of milk Cans and all dairy utensils. Works: 40 Crystal St., Denver. P.O. Box 87 Denver.

# OUR SUPPORTERS

(Continued)

- EASTERN TYRE & CYCLE CO.** (Prop.: Joe Rogoff). New Tyres, Resoled Tyres, Used Tyres, Vulcanising, Spare Parts, Batteries, Cycles, Cycle Accessories and Repairs, 429 Jules Street, Malvern, Johannesburg. Phone: 25-5751.
- EAST RAND CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS.** Suits, Trousers and Sports wear Manufacturers. Park & Rand Roads, Germiston. P.O. Box 87. Phones 51-1261/51-2762.
- EAST RAND FRESH MEAT SUPPLY (NEWTOWN) (PTY.) LTD.,** Wholesale Butchers, Hide and Skin Merchants and Exporters, 66 Pim Street, Newtown, Johannesburg. Phone: 33-1641.
- EAST RAND HAIRDRESSING SALOON** Fancy Goods and Toys Dealer. 203 Voortrekker Rd. Brakpan.
- EAST RAND FISHERIES.** 12a Third Street, Springs.
- ECONOMIC CABINET MAKERS.** Furniture Manufacturers. 40 Kruger Street, City & Suburban, Johannesburg. New Phone 22-1314.
- END STREET SERVICE STATION (PTY.), Ltd.** For all repairs, Servicing, Oiling and greasing. Accessories, Spares and Tyres and Tubes. Cor. End and Main Sts., Johannesburg. Phone 22-1023.
- EVERLAST STEEL FURNITURE MANUFACTURING CO.** Quotations given on Quality Furniture and Equipment for Homes, Hotels, Hospitals, Tea Rooms, in Stainless Steel, Chromium, Plastics, Aluminium and Synthetic Lacquers, etc. Phone 33-5810. 12-14 May Road, Fordsburg, Johannesburg.
- EXPRESS GLASSWORKS (Transvaal) Limited.** Glass and Paint Merchants. Phones 22-4707/8. 12 Gold St., City and Suburban, Johannesburg.
- FAMILY SHOP.** Grocers, etc. Deliveries to all parts of Johannesburg. 93 Augusta Road, Regents Park, Johannesburg. Phone: 32-1383.
- FAY CONQUEST.** Paris-London Originals. Dinner-Evening and Cocktail Wear. Lambooy's Bldgs, Cor. Main and Nugget Sts., Johannesburg. Phone 22-6863.
- FELT & TWEEDS LIMITED.** Manufacturers of felt, Cotton Wool. Blankets, upholstering Wadding, etc. Flock, Tailor's wadding, Shoulder pads, Cotton waste. 121 Bunsen St. Industria Ext., Langlaagte, Tvl. P.O. Box 62, Langlaagte, Tvl. Phone 35-4163/4. Tel. Add.: "Textflock", Johannesburg. Head Office, P.O. Box 1280, Cape Town. Branch: P.O. Box 2662, Durban.
- L. FELDMAN, LIMITED.** Sole Agents Henry Clay, Havana Cigars. 60 Sauer Street, Johannesburg.
- FINE ART FASHIONS (LTD.).** Ladies Dress Manufacturers. Wholesalers. 105 Pritchard Street, Johannesburg. Phone: 22-7606.
- FIRST S.A. STERILIZERS & DRY CLEANERS (PTY.) LTD** Specialising in Carpets, Curtains and Eiderdowns. 100 Augusta Rd., Regents Park, Johannesburg. Phone 26-3433.
- FRENCH PLUMBING.** Stockists of Stoves and Hardware. 135 Main Rd., Fordsburg, Johannesburg. Residence Phone: 35-3203. Business Phone: 33-8279.
- J. FRIEDMAN,** Manufacturing Jeweller, 134 Fox Street, Johannesburg.
- G. & W. TIMBERS (PTY.), LTD.** Timber and Building Material Merchants. 122-124 Main Road Newlands, Johannesburg. Phone 35-9045. P.O. Box 7339.
- S. GADDIN,** General Dealer Dealer in Bones, Bags, Rags, Bottles, Cast Iron, Scrap metals etc. 6 Quinn St. Newtown, Johannesburg. Telephone 33-5665.
- GEEN AND RICHARDS LIMITED.** Johannesburg's popular furniture store. 126 Market Street, Johannesburg. "THE STORE WITH THE GOOD REPUTATION."
- GERBER'S AUTO REPAIRS.** 5 Siemert Road, Doornfontein, Johannesburg. Motor Repair Specialists. Phone: 22-1692.
- GERING & SHAMES (PTY.), LTD.,** Shirt and Pyjama Manufacturers, Toronto House, 110 President Street, Johannesburg.
- GERMISTON GLASS WORKS (Prop.: L. A. Putter).** 35a Joubert St., Germiston. Phone 51-3749. P.O. Box 42. We specialise in Glazing Leaded Lights. Automobile and Plate Glass.
- GLEN WEAR (PTY.), LTD.,** Manufacturers of "GLEN" Tailored Outerwear. 83 End Street, Johannesburg. P.O. Box 5957, Phones 22-3780 and 22-8671.
- GLOBE ELECTRICAL, LTD.,** 264 Jeppe Street, Johannesburg. Phones 22-1148 22-1149.
- GOODMAN BROS. JEWELLERS (PTY.) LTD.** Manufacturers Representatives. Hollandia House, President St., Johannesburg.
- GOLDENBERG'S KOSHER POLONY FACTORY (PTY.), LTD.,** Manufacturers of all kinds of Polonies, Sausages, Smoked Beef, etc and fresh meat supplies. 44 Beit Street, Doornfontein, Johannesburg.
- GOLDFIELDS CONFECTIONERY & BAKERY (PTY.), LTD.** 6 Plain Street; and Shakespeare House, Commissioner Street, Johannesburg. Phones 33-8532 & 33-9061.
- GORDON'S CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS (PTY.), LTD.,** Manufacturers of High-Class Suits and Sportswear, 25 Lilian Road. Fordsburg. Johannesburg. Telephone 33-8539.
- GREATERMANS STORES LTD.,** General Drapers and Outfitters. 164 Market Street, Johannesburg.
- GUTNER FURNITURE MART,** Furniture Dealer. 11 Ferreira Street, Johannesburg.
- HAROLD'S AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION,** Agents for Kaiser-Frazer Motor Cars and Federal Trucks. Automobile Repairs, Petrol, Oils, and Greases, Phone 229. 166 King Edward St., Potchefstroom.
- HARTMANN & KEPPLER,** Cabinet Makers, 43 Sherwell Street, Doornfontein, Johannesburg. Phone 22-2762.
- HENDLER & HENDLER (PTY.), Ltd.** Sheet-Metal Workers and Tinware Manufacturers. Industrial Sites, Heidelberg Road. P.O. Box 7025. Phone 22-3341—22-3273.
- H. J. HENOCHSBERG (PTY.), LTD.,** Union Clothing Manufacturers, P.O. Box 481, 260 Commissioner Street, Johannesburg. Phone 22-9944.
- HENWOOD'S, LIMITED.** General Hardware Merchant. Pritchard & Loveday Streets, Johannesburg.
- HILDETTES.** Come to Hildettes for Gowns, Lingerie and Corsetry. Telephone 22-6101. 11 King's Court, King George Street, Johannesburg.
- HILL FILLING STATION.** (Proprietor W. Freedman), 103 Bezuidenhout Avenue, Johannesburg. Phone: 43-1202.
- HOPE CAP FACTORY.** (Prop. B. Sament). 122a Jules St. Belgravia. Phone 24-5176.
- HORSE SHOE BAZAAR** (Prop. L. Pein). Phone 291 Nigel. 12a Main Road, Nigel.
- HOWARD'S FURNISHING CO.,** Stockists of Chesterfield Suites, Dining Room Suites, Bedroom Suites, and all other Occasional Furniture. 7c Fourth Street, Springs P.O. Box 494. Phone 56-1244.
- L. K. HURWITZ & SON LTD.,** Wholesale Distributors, Raleigh Cycles, P.O. Box 5765, Telephone 22-4971. 136 Marshall Street, Johannesburg.
- S. HURWITZ & SON.** Scrap Iron and Metal Dealers. Specialising in Mining Material, Machinery, etc. Foundry Suppliers of Non-Ferrous Metals. 47 Bree Street, Newtown, Johannesburg. Phone 33-9957.

# OUR SUPPORTERS

(Continued)

## INDUSTRIA GARAGE (PTY.) LTD.

Repairs & Breakdown Specialists. Lubrication Service. Dealers in new and second-hand cars. Tyres and Accessories. Telephone 35-2154. 12-14 Central Ave. Mayfair, Johannesburg.

**INTERNATIONAL TOBACCO CO. of S.A., LTD.**, Manufacturers of du Maurier, Max and Peter Jackson Cigarettes, 22 Bunsen St. Industria. P.O. Box 5764, Johannesburg.

**A. JACKSON & CO. (PROP.), LTD.**, cor. Main Road and 2nd Avenue, Westdene, Johannesburg. Complete House Furnishers. Phone 35-9340.

**JOHANNESBURG TRUNK FACTORY (Pty.) Ltd.** Manufacturing Wooden and Fancy Trunks and Suitcases. 1 End Street, cor. Heidelberg Road, Johannesburg. Phone 22-8144. Telegraphic Address: "Joytrunk."

**L. E. JOSEPH & CO. (Pty.), LTD.**, Cor. Park Lane and Commercial Road, Fordsburg, Johannesburg. Printers and Manufacturing Stationers.

**JOWAL MANUFACTURERS (PTY.) LTD.**, Dress Manufacturers. Industry House, 5 Davies Street Doornfontein, Johannesburg. Phone 22-3300.

**JUBILEE BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURERS (PTY.) LTD.** Men's, Ladies' and Boys' Staple Velted Shoes. 46 Mint Road, Fordsburg, Johannesburg. Telephone 34-1202.

**JUNO FURNISHING CO.** Complete House Furnishers, 64 Knox Street, Germiston. P.O. Box 372. Phone 51-1106.

**A. & J. KAGAN & CO.** Wholesale merchants. Direct Importers Phone 22-7952. 30 Troye St. (off Market St.) Johannesburg.

**KAHAN & FRIEDMAN (PTY.) LTD.** Building material and hardware merchants. Corner House, Central Ave., Kempton Park.

**KAIGOR MANUFACTURING CO. (PTY.) LTD.** Specialising in sprayed Kitchen Schemes and American Kitchen Fittings. cor. Mav and Mint Roads, Fordsburg, Johannesburg. Phone 33-2664/5.

**KALMONOWITZ**, Coach and Motor body Builder, Painter, Trimmer and Welder. All Repairs done neatly at moderate prices. 56 High Road, Fordsburg, Johannesburg, Phone 33-0486.

**M. KAY**. Veneered products. For panels and doors to the furniture trade. 24 Auret St. Jeppe, Johannesburg. Phone 24-4013.

**KEMPTON PARK SUPPLY STORE.** For Groceries, Hardware and Glassware. 1 Pine Avenue, Kempton Park.

**KENLEY BLOUSES (PTY.), LTD.** Manufacturers of "KENLEY" Blouses. P.O. Box 8577, Johannesburg Phone 24-2301.

**KENSINGTON SHOE STORE AND ELECTRIC SHOE REPAIRING.** For better quality & quick service. Phone 25-4342. 75b Langerman Drive, Kensington.

**K. & F. GARAGES (PTY.) LTD.** Garage and filling station. Phone 69. 46 Commissioner St. Nigel

**KITCHENER SERVICE STATION (PTY.) LTD.**, Repairs and Service 153 Kitchener Avenue, Bez Valley, Johannesburg.

**KNEP TIMBERS**, Timber Merchants. 112 Albert Street, Johannesburg.

**KRAWITZ & BLOCH**, Wholesale Merchants, 199 Fox St., Johannesburg. P.O. Box 9028. Phone 22-8836.

**KRUGERSDORP DRY CLEANING & DYEING WORKS.** Prop. B Baxt. We call and deliver 11 Commissioner St. Burgershoop, Krugersdorp. 66-2550.

**LANDSMAN BROS.**, Manufacturers of Bedroom Suites in Imbuya, Klaat & Walnut, 44 Pine Ave., Fordsburg, Johannesburg. Phone 33-9896.

**LEADERS DRY CLEANING & DYEING WORKS (PTY.) LTD.** We call and deliver. 1 Lilian Road, Fordsburg, Johannesburg. Phone 33-8254.

**E. LEISSNER**, Metal Dealer, For cheapest batteries in South Africa. 22 Pine Avenue, Fordsburg, Johannesburg. Telephone: 43-1864.

**LEVIN & CO.** Wholesale Soft Goods Merchants. 162 Market Street. Johannesburg.

**LEVITT'S MOTORS.** Chevrolet and Buick Sales and Service, c/r. Avenue and Mint Roads, Fordsburg, Johannesburg.

**LEVY'S BAKERY.** Sponsored by Levy's Bakery. 12 Kimberley Road, Bertrams, Johannesburg.

**LIBERTY BOX & BAG MANUFACTURING CO. (PTY.) LTD.** For all types Cardboard Boxes and Paper Bags. Phone 34-2741. Stevens Road, off Eloff Street Ext. Johannesburg.

**LIBERTY DIAMOND CUTTING WORKS (PTY.) LTD.**, Diamond Cutters. P.O. Box 7875, Johannesburg.

**ALEX LIPWORTH LTD.** Wholesale chemists and druggists. 1-3 De Villiers St. Johannesburg.

**W. LIPWORTH & CO.** Footwear Manufacturers. 158 Market St., Johannesburg.

**LOVEDAY TEA ROOM & PROVISION STORE**, 55 Loveday Street, Johannesburg.

**I. LUBNER & CO.** Select House Furnishers. Agents for Radios, Refrigerators, etc. 98 Prince's Avenue, Benoni. P.O. Box 146. Phone 54-1130.

**LUCILLE** for the latest in Hats, Dresses and all Ladies' Wearing Apparel. We specialise in wedding outfits. 146 King Edward St., Potchefstroom.

**LUCY'S MOTOR CAR SALES (PTY.) LTD.**, for all makes of cars and vans. 130 Stanhope Road, Malvern East, Johannesburg. Phone 25-6058.

**LURIE BROS. & CO.**, Wholesale. For all types of Piece Goods, Towels, Hosiery, Coats and Costumes. 110 President Street, Johannesburg.

**MAIN S.A. CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS & TRADING CO.** Manufacturers and Wholesale Merchants, Men's and Boys' Shirts and Trousers. 7 Harris Street, Westgate, Johannesburg. Phone 33-7630. Tel. Address: "MAINSATCO."

**MAPLE TRADING CO. (PTY.) LTD.** Wholesale Merchants, 206 Commissioner Street, Johannesburg.

**MEDICI GOWNS**, Makers of Fine Ladies' Wear, Medici House, 13 Betty Street, Jeppe, Johannesburg.

**M. E. STORES.** For Camping Equipment, Tents, Sails and Riding Apparel. Cor. Pritchard and Harrison Sts., Johannesburg. Phone 33-7346.

**MENDELOWITZ & CO.** Wholesale Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes, Sweets and Fancy Goods Merchants. 47 Sauer St., Johannesburg. Phone 33-5326.

**METAL & WOODCRAFTS COMPANY.** Manufacturers of Step Ladders, Ironing Boards and Clothes Dryers. cor. Central and Park Roads, Fordsburg, Johannesburg. Phone 33-7315.

**MODERN BUTCHERY.** Retail Butchery, cor. 10th and Delarey Streets, Vrededorp. Johannesburg. Phone 35-2307.

**MOSHAL, GEVISSER & PARTNERS LTD.**, Wholesale General Merchants, Cable and Tel. Adds. "Busybees" or "Albright". P.O. Box 1050 or P.O. Box 2818, Johannesburg. 154 Market Street. Telephones: 22-8477 (4 lines), 22-4166 (4 lines).

**M-KECHNIE MOTORS.** Repair Specialists, and second-hand car dealers. 13a Harries St. Johannesburg. Phone 22-8329.

**MILLERS ELECTRICAL LINES (PTY.) LTD.** Wholesale Distributors for the Electrical Trade. P.O. Box 8362. Phone 22-5130. 18 Nugget Street, (corner Anderson Street), Johannesburg.

# OUR SUPPORTERS

(Continued)

- N. & L. LOCK ENGINEERING CO.** Safes opened and repaired. Keys made to order. Stockists of New and Second-hand Radios and Electrical Fittings. 241a Bree Street, Johannesburg. Phone 22-4674.
- NAFFE & PALMER.** Wholesale Merchants. Telegraphic Address "Nafpalm". P.O. Box 1000, 57 Von Weilligh Street, Johannesburg. Phone 22-9279.
- NATIONAL DIAMOND CUTTING WORKS (PTY.) LTD.** (Directors: A. P. Krykman & L. Freedman). Licenced Diamond Cutters and Buyers. Direct Exporters of Polished Diamonds. Phone 22-3691. P.O. Box 8728, 25 Davies St., Johannesburg.
- NATIONAL SOLDER CO.,** Manufacturers of High-Grade Solders, Anti-Friction and Printers' Metals. Stockists of Pure Lead, Tin, Antimony and Zinc. 11 Ffennell Road, Village Deep Johannesburg.
- NATIONAL VENETIAN BLIND CO.** Manufacturers of quality Venetian Blinds. Phone 33-7450. 20 Jeppe St. P.O. Box 2701, Johannesburg.
- NEW COAL AGENCY, LTD.,** Coal Merchants, 2 Clonmel Chambers, cor. Eloff & Market Streets, Johannesburg.
- NON PAREIL 1941 (PTY.), LTD.,** Hollands Home-Made Bakery. 3 King's Court, King George Street, Phone 22-4093. 108 Central Avenue, Mayfair. Phone 35-2081. Sogots Corner, Oxford Road, Rosebank. Phone 42-3995. For Pure and Wholesome Confectionery and Chocolates.
- NOYCEDALE HOTEL.** For comfort phone 00905 Nigel. P.O. Box 35 Nigel.
- S. M. NUDELMAN & CO.** 40, Sherwell Street, Doornfontein, Johannesburg. Manufacturers of Ladies' Garments. Makers of "Myra" Garments. Phone 22-0892.
- OLYMPIC SERVICE STATION. A.A.** Recommended. "The Station of Repute." Petrol, Oils, Tyres, Tubes, Accessories and Batteries. Repairs. Used Car Dealers. Specialised Lubrication. Our modern spare parts shop is at your service! Prop. Mr. & Mrs. E. Heymans. 100, Stanhope Rd., Malvern East, Johannesburg. Telephone 25-2770.
- ORIENT CANDLE COY. (PTY.), LTD.** Candle Manufacturers. 164 Eloff Street Extension, Johannesburg. Phone 33-9326. Manufacturers of various brands of House and Mining Candles.
- ORO TIE FACTORY.** 55, Bradlow's Buildings, Market & Von Brandis Sts., Johannesburg. Phone 22-1215. P.O. Box 7757.
- OVERALL AND LINEN MANUFACTURERS (PTY.), LTD.,** associated with H. Horn (Pty.), Ltd. The Linen Specialists; Manufacturers of Household Linens; also Men's and Ladies Overalls. 105 Pritchard Street Johannesburg.
- PACIFIC PRESS (PTY.), Ltd.** General Printers. 302 Fox Street, Jeppe, Johannesburg. Phone 24-3486.
- PARK CEILING INDUSTRIES (PTY.) LTD.** Ceilings Supplied & Erected Anywhere. Phone 26-3736. 56b Augusta Rd., Regents Park, Johannesburg.
- PATLANSKY BROS. & PATLEY (PTY.), LTD.,** "Universal" Salad and Cooking Oils. 132 Jeppe Street. P.O. Box 378, Johannesburg.
- PEARLMAN (VENEERS) S.A. (PTY.) LTD.** Importers of Veneers, 22 Bok Street, Joubert Park, Johannesburg. Phone 44-7191.
- PERTH DRY CLEANERS & LAUNDERS (PTY.), LTD.,** Dry Cleaners and Launderers of repute. Our modern plant and process gives you the best in cleaning, with a three-day service. A telephone call to 33-5281 or 33-0610 will bring our van to your residence immediately. 44 High Road, Fordsburg, Johannesburg.
- PLASCON PAINT & CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES (Pty.), Ltd.** Manufacturers of Paints, Enamels, Lacquers and Allied Products. 28, Maddison Street, Jeppe, Johannesburg.
- POTCHEFSTROOM MALT & PRODUCE SUPPLY (PTY.), LTD.** Malt Makers and Produce Merchants. Office & Stores: Levy's Factory Site, Industrial Site Potchefstroom.
- PROGRESS WATCH AND CYCLE WORKS (PTY.) LTD.** All leading makes of Watches, Bicycles, Tricycles, Toys, Gramophones and all spare parts stocked. C/r. Second and Fourth Avenue, Springs. Phone 56-1979.
- PYRAMID TRADING CO.** General wholesale merchants. 17 Lombard St. Potchefstroom.
- RADIO CABINET WORKS.** Radio Cabinets, Antique and Reproduction Furniture Specialists. cor. Lower Page Street & Beacon Road, New Doornfontein, Johannesburg. Phone 22-8874.
- RAND BROOM & BRUSH MANUFACTURERS (1935) (Pty.), LTD.** Broom and Brush Manufacturers, 3 Spring Avenue, Village Main, Johannesburg.
- RADIOLEK (PTY.), LTD.** Everything Musical and Electrical. Wholesale and Retail. Stockists of: Radios, Refrigerators, Washing Machines, Electric Stoves, Pianos, Sewing Machines. cor. Fox and Von Brandis Streets, Johannesburg.
- RAND PIPES & MATERIALS (PTY.), LTD.,** Iron Piping, Fittings, Valves, Steel Tubes, etc., 226 Marshall Street, Johannesburg. Phone 22-5640
- RAYMOND PLYWOOD (PTY.), LTD.,** Plywood and Timber Specialists. 38 Durban Street, Johannesburg. Phone 22-9361/2/3
- REEF FRAME MAKERS (PTY.), LTD.,** Frames and Furniture Manufacturers. 155 La Rochelle Road, Selby, Johannesburg. Phone 33-9976.
- J. O. RESNIK** Manufacturers of Household Linens, Napery, Ladies' and Men's Protective Clothing (Boiler Suits and Overalls), Shirts and Lumber Jackets (also cut-make-trim). 74 Eloff Street, Extension, Johannesburg. Phone 33-9824.
- RITE TRADING (PTY.), LTD.** Wholesale Merchants—Woolens and Trimmings for Tailoring Trade—Toys—Fancy Goods. Howsen House, 26a Davies Street, New Doornfontein, Johannesburg. Phone 22-1768.
- ROCKABYE PRODUCTS.** Perambulator Manufacturers. 1, Central Rd., Fordsburg, Johannesburg.
- ROSENBAUM, FISCHGRUND & TANUP (PTY.) LTD.** Licenced Diamond Cutters. 111 Polly Street, Johannesburg.
- ROSETTENVILLE SHOE CO.** For High Class Footwear. 2 Geranium St., Rosettenville. 32-2580 and 32-1183.
- ROYAL CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS.** (Props: L. Gellman and L. Groll). We cut make and trim. Phone: 24-3171. P.O. Box 12, Jeppe cor. Hans and Jules Street, Jeppe, Johannesburg.
- SAFFER BROS.** Wholesale suppliers to Carpet and Curtain trades. 123 Market St. Johannesburg.
- S.K. CASH STORES.** Grocery Bazaar, etc. 19 Second Street, Springs. Phone 56-2430.

# OUR SUPPORTERS

(Continued)

- SANDLER MOTORS (Pty.), Ltd. P.O.**  
Box 5125, 175/7 Main Street, Johannesburg. Phone 22-6814.
- SCHEFTZ & SHEFTS.** Wholesale Soft Goods Merchants, Household Linen Specialists. 41 Market St., Johannesburg.
- S. SEEFF & CO.** Estate, Insurance Agents, Property Salesmen. 12 New St. South, Johannesburg.
- SEGAIL'S MEAT MARKET.** Family Butchers and Poulterers. Phone 44-6682. 46 Pretoria St., Hillbrow, Johannesburg.
- A. SHER & SON.** Shopfitters. Manufacturers of all types of Showcases, Wall Fixtures in Metal, Glass and Best Selected Timbers 21 Davies Road, Malvern East, Johannesburg. Res. Phone 25-1870.
- SHOPMASTERS (Pty.), Ltd.,** Specialists in Shopfronts, Office Screening, Interior Fixtures, Panelling, Glass Counters, etc. 42/48, Stanhope Road, Malvern East, Johannesburg. P.O. Box 24, Cleveland, Jhb. Phone 25-1618.
- SOUTHERN FURNISHERS.** Furniture Store. 218 Turf Rd. La Rochelle, Johannesburg. Phone 32-3428.
- SOUTH KENSINGTON SUPPLY STORES.** Eggs, Butter, Grocery and Provision Merchants. 77 Langerman Drive, Kensington, Johannesburg. Phone 25-1713.
- SILVERS MOTOR METAL WORKS.** Motor Engineers. Panel Beaters and Spray Painters, cor. Fox and Delters Streets, Johannesburg.
- M. SKIKNA.** Scrap Metal and Bag Merchants. Specialising in: Plant Tins, Drums, Barrels, Dust Bins, etc. 175 Main Reef Road, Fordsburg, Johannesburg. Telephone: 33-9259.
- SKYLINE SERVICE STATION.** Break-down repair specialists. 24 hour service. Specialising in Repairs, Spares, Accessories, Petrol, Oil and Greasing, etc. 18 Pretoria St., Hillbrow, Johannesburg. Phone 44-2804.
- SMITH & COMPANY.** Gents complete outfitters. His Majesty's Bldgs. Commissioner St., Johannesburg.
- H. SOLDIN (PTY.), LTD.,** Clothing Manufacturers. Fine Art House, 105 Pritchard Street, Johannesburg.
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- STANDARD CLOTHING FACTORY (PTY.), LTD.** P.O. Box 1261. Phone 33-4552. 45 Market Street, Johannesburg.
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Phone 33-1976. P.O. Box 1779, Johannesburg.
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Woolen Merchants, 134 President St., Johannesburg. 22-3677/22-2980/22-2989.
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Come to Uncle Willy's Roadhouse for delicious refreshments and courteous service. Famous for our hot dogs, hamburgers and fried chicken. 132 Stanhope Road, Malvern East, Johannesburg. Phone 22-2324.

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(Continued)

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- With compliments of **MR. & MRS. I. DANIN & FAMILY.** DONATION. Delcon's-Benoni.
- With compliments from **MR. & MRS. M. DERMEIK & FAMILY,** 14 Arras Rd., Delville, Germiston.
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Published by the ORT-OZE, Unity House 100 Fox Street, Johannesburg. Printed by Pacific Press (Pty.) Ltd. 302 Fox Street, Johannesburg.

# ישראל-פרעסע וועגן דער „אָזע“ טעטיקייט אין לאַנד



דרום אפריקאנער געסט באזוכן אן „אָזע“-היים אין תל-אביב. אונדזער בילד ווייזט ה' מאקס שפיץ און פרוי ג. קאגאנטאן מיט די קינדער און פלעגע-פערסאנאל פון היים.

דעם 6טן מערץ, ה. י. האָבן א רייע ישראל-זשורנאליסטן, פארשטייער פון די אָנגעזעענסטע צייטשריפטן אין לאַנד, באזוכט די „אָזע“-אינסטיטוט ציעס און באקענט זיך נענטער מיט דער טעטיקייט פון „אָזע“ לטובת די קינדער. אין דער באגלייטונג פון די „אָזע“-פארשטייער, האָבן די זשורנאליסטן באזוכט די היים פאר נויג-קינדער אין יהודה, די דערהאלונגס-היים (בית הבראה) אין בען, די אוי-גערופענע בתי בערל, און די טאָג-היימען אין רמלה. זיי האָבן אויך בא-זוכט און באקענט זיך נענטער מיט די באוועגלעכע אמבולאטאָריעס פאר קינדער-קראנקייטן און מיט דער בא-וועגלעכער דענטישער קליניק. זיי האָבן זיך בעתן באזוך אינטערעסירט מיט יעדער קלייניקייט, צוגעקוקט זיך צו די קינדער און פארשיידענע אינס-טאַלאַציעס און באקומען אויספירלע-כע אויפקלערונגען אויף אלע גע-שטעלטע פראַגן.

צומאָרגנס אין דערדיגען כמעט אין דער גאנצער טאָג-פרעסע זייער אן אויספירלעכער באריכט וועגן דעם באזוך. א רייע קארעספאָנדענטן שטעלן זיך אָפּ אויף יעדער אנשטאַלט באזונדער און טיילן זיך אויספירלעך מיט זייערע איינדרוקן. די גרעסטע אויפמערקזאמקייט און אמערסטן אַרט אויף זייערע שפאַלטן האָבן גע-ווינדעט דעם דאָזיקן באזוך די גרוי-סע טעגלעכע צייטונגען — „דבר“, „הבקר“, „הצופה“ און „הארץ“, און אויך „חרות“. אויך א ריי צייטונגען אין פרעמדע שפראכן האָבן געשריבן וועגן באזוך.

ביי דער געלעגנהייט ווערט ארומ-גערעדט אין אלגעמיין די פארצווייג-טע טעטיקייט פון „אָזע“ אין לאַנד און אירע פארדינסטן לטובת די קינ-דער, בפרט פון די קינדער פון די ער-לים חדשים.

אונטער א גרויסן קאָפּ אויף צוויי שפאַלטן: „5000 קינדער דערהאַלן זיך אין די „אָזע“-אנשטאַלטן אין ישראל“, דערציילט דער „דבר“ וועגן די פאר-שיידענע קינדער-היימען פון „אָזע“ און וועגן דער ארגאניזאציע פון דער קינדער-אויפזיכט. אן ערך 5000 קינ-דער גייען אדורך יערלעך די „אָזע“-אנשטאַלטן. 70 פראָצענט פון זיי שטאַמען פון עלטערן, וואָס געפינען זיך נאָך אין די עוליים-לאַגערן און אין די פארווארפענע געגענטן (כפרים נטושים).

לאַנסן (אמבולנסים נודדים), ווי אויך אויף דער הילף, וואָס „אָזע“ גיט די טובערקולאָז-קראַנקע.

דער „הארץ“ שטעלט זיך אָפּ אויף די ביוזשעט-פראַגן פון „אָזע“, און דער „חרות“ שטרייכט אונטער די מוסטערהאפטע ארגאניזאציע, וון 21 פלעגערניס און דערציער באשעפטיקן זיך מיט 60 קינדער.

אלע צייטונגען דערמאָנען אויך די ווייטערדיקע פלענער פון „אָזע“ לטו-בת די קינדער. אויך, למשל, וועט נאָך אין לויף פון חודש געעפנט ווערן א דערהאלונגס-היים פאר קינדער אינם שול-עלטער און פראנצויזישן כרמל אין חיפה, אויף 50 בעטן, און אזא זעלבע היים פאר קליינע קינדער אין ירושלים.

עס איז ווערט אונטערצושטרייכן, אז דער אָפּרוף פון דער ישראל-פרע-סע איז, אין אלגעמיין, זייער א בא-גייסטערטער, און אלע זשורנאליסטן, אן אויסנאָם, שטרייכן אונטער מיט גרויס אנערקענונג די גרויסע דער-גרייכונגען פון „אָזע“, און בפרט די גרויסע פארדינסטן לטובת די יודישע קינדער אין לאַנד.

„הבקר“ גיט א גרויסן קאָפּ: „צוויי הונדערט טויזנט פונט ביוזשעט פון „אָזע“ אין ישראל“ און דערציילט פרטים וועגן דער אויפזיכט פון „אָזע“ איבער די גאָר קליינע און אפגעשוואכ-טע עוליים-קינדער. דער קארעספאָנ-דענט שטעלט זיך אָפּ באזונדערס אויף דעם גרויסן איינדרוק, וואָס עס האָט געלאָזן דער באזוך אין רמלה, יו עס געפינען זיך 60 קינדער אויף דערהאַ-לונג. דער רוב באשטייט פון קינדער צווישן 2 און 6 יאר. אלע קינדער זיינען אפגעשוואכט, אונטערדערנערט און וועגן 30 פראָצענט ווייניקער ווי די נאָרמאלע קינדער אין זייער על-טער. דער זשורנאליסט ברענגט א פאַל פון א קינד פון צוויי יאר, וואָס איז זיי פארגעשטעלט געווארן און האָט געוויגן ניט מער ווי 6 און א האלב קילאָ, ווען מען האָט עס אריינגענומען אין אנשטאַלט, אין דער צייט, ווען די נאָרמאלע וואָג פון א צוויי-יעריק קינד איז 12—13 קילאָ.

דער „הצופה“ רעדט וועגן דער אל-געמיינער טעטיקייט פון „אָזע“ אין ישראל און שטעלט זיך גאָר באזונ-דערס אָפּ אויף די באוועגלעכע אמבו-

קומט צום 70-יאריקן יובילעאום און „אַרט“ - אויסשטעלונג לאנגהאם האטעל יאהאנעסבורג. 23-טן - 25-טן אפריל.

ב א ר ר י מ ז נ נ ע ו



פון דער ד. א. יידישער קולטור-פעדעראציע

צו דער געזעלשאפט „אַרט-אַזע“ אין יאהאנעסבורג

חשובע פריינד.

די דרום-אפריקאנער יידישער קול-טור-פעדעראציע פייערט צוזאמען מיט אייך דעם 70-טן יארטאג פון דער גרינדונג פון „אַרט“. די מאָדערנע יידישע קולטור-באוועגונג האָט זיך אָנגעהייבן כמעט אין דערזעלבער צייט, ווי די „אַרט“-באוועגונג. עס עקסיסטירט אָבער ניט נאָר קיין כראַ-נאַלאָגישע קרובה'שאפט צווישן די ביידע באוועגונגען. אויך אידעאָלאָ-גיש זיינען זיי תמיד געשטאַנען זייער נאָענט. און דאָס איז לייכט צו פאר-שטיין: הן דער „אַרט“ והן די יידיש-וועלטלעכע קולטור-באוועגונג האָבן זיך באזירט אויף די דעמאָקראטישע און ארבעטנדיקע שיכטן פון דער יידישער באפעלקערונג אויף דער גאָ-רע וועלט. מען קאן ניט פראָדוקטיו-וויזירן די יידישע קיבוצים, מען קאן ניט אנטוויקלען קיין אינטימע בא-ציאונג צו ארבעט. מען קאן ניט ענ-דערן די סאציאלע סטרוקטור פון יידישן פאלק, אויב מען הייבט ניט די קולטור-מדרגה פון יחיד און כולל, — און דאָס איז מיגלעך נאָר דורך דער מאָדערנער יידישער קולטור-באווע-גונג. פון דער צווייטער זייט אויך וועט די פארשפרייטונג פון גייסטיקער קול-טור ניט ברענגען קיין גאָר גרויסע רעזולטאטן, אויב זי וועט ניט זיין פארבונדן מיט א פרוווע צו ענדערן דעם שטייגער לעבן, די סביבה און אירע אידעאלן. און דעריבער איז קיין צופאל ניט געווען, וואס גראָד די פארגרעסיווע עלעמענטן ביי יידן האָבן גלייך אין די ערשטע יארן פון דער עקסיסטענץ פון „אַרט“ ארויס-געוויזן דעם גרעסטן אינטערעס צו דער ארבעט פון „אַרט“ און האָבן גע-זען, אז „אַרט“ זאָל וואס גיכער זיך באפרייען פון די פילאנטראָפישע כוונות פון די גרינדער, און אז די טע-טיקייט פון „אַרט“ זאָל אָננעמען א ברייטן געזעלשאפטלעכן כאראקטער. ערשט מיט יארן שפעטער האָבן אַנ-דערע שייכטן פון דער יידישער בא-פעלקערונג, וועלכע זיינען לכתחילה געווען פיינדלעך צום „אַרט“, זיך דערנענטערט צום „אַרט“.

פון דער אפריקאנער אידישער צייטונג

צום פארויצער „אַרט-אַזע“ ליבער פריינט שאַבאַן.

מיט פארגעניגן נעם איך אָן אייער איינלאדונג צו באגריסן די „אַרט“-באוועגונג צו איר שבעים. אין דער זעלבער צייט וויל איך אויך באגריסן אין נאָמען פון דער „אפריקאנער אידי-שע צייטונג“ און פון די אלע וועלכע שטייען ביי דער צייטונג, די אלע עס-קנים, וועלכע האָבן געפירט און פירן איצט אָן די ארבעט פון „אַרט-אַזע“ אין ד. אפריקע.

זייענדיק אין אייראפע, אין 1947, אין משך פון וועלכער צייט איך האָב באזוכט צענדליקער אפטיילונגען פון „אַרט“ אין פראנקרייך און אין דער דייטשער אַקופירטער זאָנע און זיך אָנ-געזען די פאך-שולן און ווארשטאַטן אונטער דער לייטונג פון אַג-דאָנאַס י. אליסקי, האָב איך בולט גע-זען ווי די אידייען פון „אַרט“ האָבן משפיע געווען אין יענער געדריקטער צייט, ווידער אויפצושטעלן דעם זעלבסט-רעספעקט און אפטימיזם צווישן טויזנטער אויסגעווארצלעט אידן אין די פארשיידענע לאַגערן.

די גרונט-אידייען פון „אַרט“ זיי-נען אפילו נאָך היינט, בעת דער אנט-שטייאונג פון א אידישער מדינה, ניי-טיק און ווירקזאם, אזוי אז די ארבעט מוז פארגרעסערט ווערן ביז דער ענדגילטיקער עמאנסיפאציע פון די אלע יעניקע, וועלכע מוזן אויך פילן די פרייד פון זיין א טייל פון די פרא-דוקטיווע מאסן פון דער מענטשהייט.

מיט חברישע גרוסן

באַריס גערשמאַן

„אפריקאנער אידישע צייטונג“ יאהאנעסבורג

די מאָדערנע יידישע קולטור-בא-וועגונג, ווי אויך די „אַרט“-באווע-גונג, באגרענצן ניט זייער טעטיקייט מיט איין לאנד אָדער איין קאָנטינענט. אומעטום, ווו עס זיינען פאראן יידישע ישובים, איז פאראן א פלאץ פאר ביי-דע באוועגונגען.

מיר זיינען זיכער, אז אויך אין דער צוקונפט וועלן ביידע באוועגונגען

פון דרום אמעריקאנער „אַרט“

צום „אַרט-אַזע“ קאָמיטעט יאהאנעסבורג.

טייערע פריינט.

איך שיק אייך מיין הארציקע בא-גריסונג צו אייער און אונדזער יום-טוב — 70-יעריקן יובילעאום פון „אַרט“.

מיט 11 יאר צוריק, אין דער צייט, בין איך געווען אין דרום אפריקע, מיטגעהאָלפן אין דעם גרויסן קאמ-פיין, וועלכער איז אדורך מיט אזא ערפאלג.

פאר דער צייט זיינען פארגעקומען אזויפיל ענדערונגען אין לעבן פון אונדזער פאלק און דער „אַרט“, אלס א בויגזאמע ארגאניזאציע, האָט פאר-שפרייט זיין ארבעט אין די פאנאנ-דערגעווארפענע איבער אלע 5 קאָנ-טינענטן יידישע ישובים.

איך קום ניט לאנג פון אויסטרא-ליע, ניי-זעלאַנד, אינדיען און פער-סיען, מדינת ישראל און עגיפטן — אומעטום איז די „אַרט“-ארבעט אין דער אָדער יענער פארם פארגע-שטעלט.

און ניט איינמאָל האָב איך זיך דער-מאָנט דעם סימפאטישן יידישן ישוב פון דרום אפריקע. ס'איז ניט געווען כמעט קיין איין יידישער ישוב, ווו כ'האָב ניט געהאט קיין רעפערענט וועגן דרום אפריקע און דעם יידישן ישוב דאָרט.

כ'בין צוזאמען מיט אייך אין דעם „אַרט“ יום-טוב, כ'ווינטש דעם „אַרט“ פירן ווייטער זיין ארבעט פון פרא-דוקטיוויזירן די יידישע מאסן און אויך ערפאלג אין אייער צושטייער צו דער „אַרט“-ארבעט. „יישר כח“.

אייער דר. ב. סוראָוויטש

מיטגליד פון צענטראל-פארוואל-טונג פון „אַרט“

שטיין נאָענט איינער צו דער אנדע-רער, און אז דאָס וועט זיך לאזן פילן אויך אין דרום אפריקע. מיר באגריסן אייך נאָך א מאָל און ווינטשן, אז אייער ארבעט זאָל גיין מחיל אל חיל.

מיט דרך ארץ

סעקרעטאריאט פון דער ד"א יידישער קולטור-פעדעראציע

זיינען געבליבן די בעסטע גוטע פריינט.  
ווען סינגאלאָוסקי איז דאָ געווען ניט לאנג צוריק האָט ער זיך דער- פרייט ווען ער האָט מיך דערווען אין קאַראַניישן האָל. נאָך זיין רעדע זיינען מיר אוועק אין לאַנגהאַם האָטעל. גע- ווען אייניק הערש און שריא און נאָך אייניקע. מען טרינקט טיי. שריא און פּרעגט אים: ווי איז מיט אידיש אין ישראל?

— פאַרעסט עס — ענטפערט סינגאלאָוסקי — אידן וועלן ריידן אין ארץ ישראל העברעאיש. די קינדער לערנען זיך אויס גלייך. די עלטערע ליינען די העברעאישע פּרעסע און ריידן העברעאיש ביסלעכווייז. מיט אונזלענע זקנים ווי איך רעדט מען אידיש, און גיט א פינטל מיטן אויג. איר וואלט זען ווי די אלע העברעאישע מיניסטערן לעבן אפ ווען זיי קע- נען זיך דורכריידן אין אידיש...

און הערט א מעשה. אין קרית-ענ- בים האָבן אידן געהאט באהאלטן גע- ווער. די ענגלישע האָבן עס געלאזן וויסן די אראבער. עס איז דארטן גע- ווען א גרויסע מלחמה. די אידן האָבן זיך פאַרשטעקט הינטער א דיקן מע- שענעם בלעך. דערטאַפט ער גיט א טאַנק. אלע וויילע אים אפגעפאַרבן מיט אן אידער פאַרב. די אראבער האָבן געמיינט אז אידן האָבן הונדערט טאַנקען און ששים רבוא סאלדאטן הינטער דעם מעשענעם בלעך. און ווייסט איר וואס איז געווען אויפגע- שריבן אויף דעם בלעך: אז גאט וויל — שיסט א בעזים.

ווער קען פאַרגעסן די לעצטע רעדע פון סינגאלאָוסקי אין קארלסבאָן האָ- טעל! איך האָב אויף מיין לעבן אוי- פיל ניט געלאכט ווען ער האָט געשיל- דערט יאָסל דעם שניידער ווי ער טענה'ט זיך אויס מיט דעם רבונן של עולם.

סינגאלאָוסקי האָט דאָ ניט געקראָגן אויפיל געלט וויפיל ער האָט פאַר- לאנגט. אָבער דער „אַרט" האָט דאָ א פּעסטן אַרט און א שטאַרקע ארגא- נויזאציע.

דער „אַרט" קען שטאַלצירן מיט זיינע מעשים און זיינע ארבעטער. אין דעם „אַרט" קען געפינען אן אַרט יעדער איד, וואס וויל אז מיר זאָלן זיין פּראָדוקטיוו און זאָלן אויפ- הערן צו זיין לופט-מענטשן.

איך שיק צום יום-טוב פון „אַרט" מיין הארציקסטע ברכה און ווינטש אייך לאנגע יארן און פרוכטבארע ארבעט ביי אונדז און אומעטום: באת- רא כדין ובכל אתר ואתר, אין ארץ ישראל און אין כל תפוצות ישראל.

צו ארבעטן פארן „אַרט" און איך האָב די איינלאָדונג אָנגענומען.  
איך בין ארומגעפארן מיט אים אויפן ריף. דער איסט-ראנד, פון ספרינגס ביו דזשערמיסטאָן, איז גע- ווען א שווערע שטיקל ארבעט. אָבער דער וועסט-ראנד, פון ראנדפאָנטין ביו רודעפארט, איז געווען א „טרי- אומף-צוג".

זיין קאמפין האָט אָבער, נעמוזט ווערן אפגעשטעלט אויף א קורצער צייט. עס האָט זיך אָנגעפאַנגען דער ציוניסטישער קאמפין, עס איז געקו- מען ברוך פּרעקראָט (ער איז איינגע- שטאַנען אין עלדזשין האָטעל מיט סינגאלאָוסקי. און דא האָב איך גע- זען ווי איידעלע מענטשן ריידן. צו- קערמאן איז געווען א פראכט-מענטש. אין הארצן האָט ער געהאלטן סינגא- לאָוסקי פאַר א רענעגאט. אָבער מען האָט זיך ניט געקריגט מען האָט זיך דערמאָנט די יונגע יארן, ווען דער „השלח" איז ארויס.

צוקערמאן האָט געזאגט, אז דער „השלח" איז ארויס אין 1907 און סינגאלאָוסקי זאגט אים: יודעלאוויטק האָט מיר געזאגט דער ערשטער ביכל פון „השלח" איז ארויס אונטער אחר- העם'ס רעדאקציע אין אָקטאָבער 1906.

צוקערמאן איז איינגע'קעשנט. אין 10 מינוטן האָב איך געבראכט דעם ערשטן יארגאנג פון „השלח". שוואַרץ אויף ווייט: תשרי, תרנ"ז (אָקטאָבער 1906). און דאָ האָב איך געזען ווי סינגאלאָוסקי קען לאַכן... שפעטער איז געקומען זשאבאָטינסקי מיט יע- קבי (יאָקאָבי). נחום לעווין און אליהו בן-חורין.

סינגאלאָוסקי זאגט מיר: א רח- מנות אויף זשאבאָטינסקי, ער וועט קיין געלט ניט מאַכן. איך שטער קיי- נעם ניט, איך בין א בעל-מלאכה. אָבער ניט קיין שונא. מיין ברודער איז א פראָפעסאָר אין ירושלימער או- ניווערסיטעט, ער הייסט זהרי, ער איז יעקב אָבער איך בין אויך קיין עשה, זשאבאָטינסקי אָבער באטראכטן די ציוניסטן פאַר א פּערזענלעכע פאַ- ליטישן שונא פון ווייצמאַנען. ער איז א מורד במלכות.

— איך וועל ארבעטן פאַר זשאבאָ- טינסקי, אייער קאמפין איז געענדיקט — זאג איך צו סאנגאלאָוסקי.

— איר זוכט צרות אויף זיך — זאָגט מיר סינגאלאָוסקי — גייט ניט אוועק פון אונדז. מיר דארפן אייך. — ווי זאגט שלום עליכם — ענט- פער איך — זאָל נאָר גאָט געבן יארן, צרות וועלן ניט פעלן. איך האָב זיך מיט סינגאלאָוסקי געזעגנט אין מיר

בראמסאָן. ווען ער האָט מיר גענומען שילדערן זיין יחוס, די גאונים וקדו- שים פון זיין פאמיליע און די אמתע צדקות פון זיין פאָטער, האָב איך גע- פילט אז איך שטיי אין די ד' אמות פון קדושה.

נאכער איז דאָ געקומען דר. אהרן סינגאלאָוסקי אין 1937.  
זיין ענערגיע און אַראַטאַרישער טאַלאַנט האָבן דאָ געלייגט א פּעסטן פונדאמענט פאַר „אַרט-אָוע".

איך האָב זיך באַקענט מיט אים אויף א באַנקעט, וואס מען האָט גע- געבן צו ה' אייבל שאַבאַן, ווען דר. סעמיועל עווענס האָט אים געשיקט אין אייראָפּע צו ברענגען אידן אין סוואַליאַנד. הרב הראשי פראַפ. י. ל. לאַנדוי האָט מיר פאַרגעשטעלט פאַר אים אויף דעם באַנקעט.

— איך קען אייך — זאגט מיר דר. סינגאלאָוסקי — איך ליינען אייערע ארטיקלען אין „אידישן עקספרעס", און איך מו איר זאָגן, דאס אייער קריטיק וועגן בוך „ווילנע", וואס יע- פים ישורין האָט ארויסגעגעבן אין גני-יאָרק, איז מיר זייער געפעלן גע- ווארן און איך דאַנק אייך.

— איך געדענק אייך אויך — האָב איך אים געענטפערט — נאָך פון דער ס"ס צייטונג „דער נייער וועג", 1906 אין ווילנע. איך האָב אלע נומערן פון דער צייטונג איינגעבוּנדן.

א פייערל האָט זיך אָנגעצונדן אין דר. סינגאלאָוסקי'ס אויגן. — יאָ דאָס איז געווען אן אינטערעסאַנטע עפאָכע — זאגט דר. סינגאלאָוסקי — „דיע שטורם אונד דראַנג עפאָכע". די סיאָ- ניסטן סאַציאַליסטן האָבן געקערט וועלטן, מען האָט געפיייערט די חתונה פון ציוניזם מיט דעם סאַציאַ- ליזם. מען האָט מיך גערופן דער ס'סאָוסקער לאַסאַל. איך האָב געפריי- דיקט טעריטאָריאַליזם. אָבער מיר איז דאַרטן געווארן איינג: „יאָ באַטייעל טעריטאָרי א אַני כאַטיעלי טעאַרי" (איך האָב געוועלט א טעריטאָריע און זיי האָבן געוועלט א טעאַריע). „טייע" רע מענטשן געווען ביי די ס.ס. אָבער בטלנים, מפּלפּלים, מען האָט געדרייט מיטן גראַבן פינגער.

איך האָב פאַרלאָרן דעם „נייעם וועג" אין מיינע נסיעות. איך וואָלט אייך בעטן מיר עס לאָזן א קוק טאַן. איך האָב עס אים געבראַכט אלס — א מתנה.

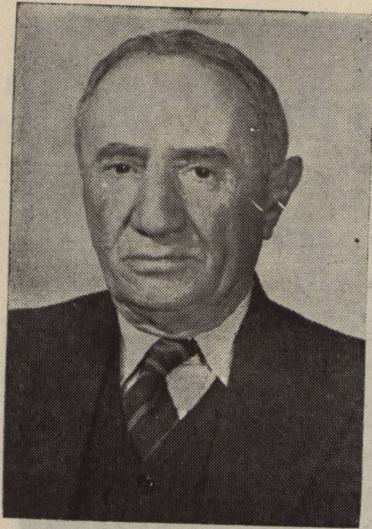
ער האָט מיך ארומגענומען און זיך צוקושט מיט מיר. (שפעטער איז דאס ביי אים פאַרפאַלן געווארן ווען ער איז געלאָפן פון בערלין קיין פאַריז זיך ראַטעווען פון די נאַציס). סינגאלאָוסקי האָט מיך איינגעלאָדן

# באגענישן מיט בראמסאן און סינגאלאוסקי

א בינטל זכרונות

פון

י. ש. יודעלאוויטץ



מיט אייניקע וואכן צוריק בין איך געווארן איינגעלאדן פון קאמיטעט פון „אַרט“ צו שרייבן אן ארטיקל אין אייער צייטונג לכבוד דעם 70-יעריקן געבורסטטאָג פון „אַרט“. איך האב געזאגט „ברוך המקום“ געבענטשט איז דער „אַרט“. דער „אַרט“ האט אָנגעשריבן א שיינעם קאפיטל אין דער געשיכטע פון אידן אין דרום אפֿ־ריקע.

איך האָב גוט געקענט די ערשטע בוי־מייסטער, וועלכע האָבן דאָ גע־לייגט דעם גרונטשטיין פארן „אַרט“ און איך וואלט געקענט אָנשרייבן ביי־כער פון די לאנגע נעכט און טעג. וואס איך האָב פארבראכט מיט זיי און וויפל איך האָב געלערנט פון זיי. נאָר דער אַרט אין אייער צייטונג איז צו קליין פאר דער היגער גע־שיכטע פון „אַרט“. איך מוז דעריבער אריינגיין בסוד הצמחום, מאכן דאס בקיצור.

איך געדיינק, איינמאָל, א שבת־נאכט האָט מיר ה' ישראל קופער אָנ־טעלעפאָנירט, אז ער וויל אריבערקו־מען צו מיר מיט אדוואקאט בראמסאן. דאָס איז געווען אין 1927. עס איז געווען פאר מיר א גרויסע איבערראשונג און נאָך א גרעסערער כבוד.

לעאָנטי מאָאייסע־עוויטש בראמסאן איז געווען געשעצט ביי אלע רוסישע אידן. א לינקער, א סאציאליסט, א טרו־דאָוויק, אָבער—א רעכטער מענטש. ווען ס'איז געשאפן געווארן דער ערש־טער רוסישער פארלאמענט, די דומא האָבן פאר אים געשטימט אלע אידן פון קאָוונער גובערניע, און ער איז אויסגעקליבן געווארן אלס דער ערש־טער אידישער דעפוטאט פון קאָוונער גובערניע. זיין האלטונג און זיינע רעדנס אין דומא האָבן זיך אויסגע־צייכנט מיט טאקט און שטאַלץ פון אידישן און מענטשלעכן שטאַנדפונקט. ער איז געווען באווסט אלס ביל־דונגס־עסקן, אלס ביבליאָגראַף „סיס־טעמאטישעסקי אוקאזאטעל“ וועגן די אידן אין דער רוסישער ליטעראַ־טור און פרעסע, זיינע רייזעס אין די אידישע קאָלאָניעס אין דרום־רוסלאַנד און זיין טרעפן זיך מיט גראַף לעוו טאַלסטאָי, ארעפן זיך מיט גראַף לעוו טאַלסטאָי, און זען צו

רוסישער אינטעליגענט און א אידי־שער תלמיד חכם. דאָס זיינען געווען דברים היוצאים מן הלב. הארציקע אידישע ווערטער. ער האָט געשיל־דערט דעם אידישן חורבן און אָנגע־וויזן, אז די איינציקע רפואה צו דער אידישער קאטאסטראַפּע איז מלאכה און ערד־ארבעט.

ער איז שוין אָבער געווען אלט און צובראכן. ער איז געווען א „ראש־ישיבה“, אונטער דעם צארס רעזשים, געזעסן אין שליסלבורגער קרעפּאַסט, ווייל ער האָט אונטערגעשריבן די „וויבאָרגסקאיע וואָווואניע“ ווען מען האָט פונאנדערגעלאזן די ערשטע דו־מא און די ראדיקאלע דעפוטאטן האָבן זיך געווענדעט צום רוסישן פאלק, אז די רוסישע בירגער זאלן ניט צאָלן קיין נאלאָגן און באַיקאַטירן דעם צארס מלוכה.

ער איז אויך געזעסן אין שליסל־בורגער קרעפּאַסט אונטער דעם באָל־שעוויסטישן רעזשים. די באַלשעווי־קעס, אָבער, האָבן געמוזט אנערקענען זיין ערלעכקייט און אומשולדיקייט. זיי האָבן אפגעפסקנט: „נע ווינאווען, נאָ דאָסטאַין פובליטשנאווא פאריטשאַ־ניא“ (ניט שולדיק, נאָר ער פארדינט מען זאל אים עפנטלעך טאָדלען).

אין יאָהאנעסבורג האָט ער געקראַגן די טרויעריקע ידיעה, אז זיין מוטער איז געשטאַרבן.

זיין קאמפיין האָט ניט אריינגע־בראכט פיל געלט, אָבער ער האָט דאָ געהאט פיל צרות. אונדזערע אידן וועלכע האָבן ניט פארשטאַנען די וויכטיקייט פון „אַרט“ האָבן אים קיין געלט ניט געגעבן, און דערצו האָבן נאָך מאנכע אים זייער גראַב בא־האנדלט.

בראמסאן איז געשטאַרבן עלנט און אליין אין ניצא, פראנקרייך, יען די נאציס זיינען אריין אין פאריז.

די וואס האָבן אים געקענט וועלן אים קיינמאָל ניט פארגעסן. ער איז געווען א שטאַלצער איד. ווען איך האָב אים דערציילט, אז דער היגער אנטיסעמיט קונצע האָט געשריבן אין דער יאָהאנעסבורגער „דויטשע פאַסט“ אז בראמסאן באהאלט זיין אידישן נאָ־מען, וועלכער איז געוויס אברהמסאן, האָט מיר בראמסאן געזאגט: מיין אמת־ער נאָמען איז בראם־סאן. מיינע זיידעס האָבן זיך מיחס געווען צו ר' משה־לע סטאוויטשער, געווען א גאון און א קדוש, זיי פלעגן זיך רופן ברום־בני ר' משה). נאָכדעם האָט מען צו־געלייגט דעם „סאָן“, איז געווארן

שרייבן וועגן אידן און איבערהויפּט דערציילן טאַלסטאָיען וועגן אידישע פּויערים און ארבעטער — האָבן אים געמאכט א גרויסן נאָמען.

איך האָב געזאגט ה'ן קופער, אז איך וועל קומען צו בראמסאן־ען אין קאַרלטאָן האַטעל.

בראמסאן איז דאָ געקומען אין שליחות פון „אַרט“ צו שאפן געלט פאר די „אַרט־שולן.

איך האָב זיך געזען מיט בראמסאנען. אים דערציילט, אז איך האָב גע־קענט זיין פּאָטער ר' משה'ן און זיין מוטער ראשעל אין קאָוונע. געווען אין 1903 אן אסיפה פון „מזרחי“, ווו זיין פּאָטער האָט אָפּגעגעבן א באריכט פון דער מזרחי קאָנפּערענץ אין לידע. לעאָנטי איז ניט געווען קיין ציוניסט, אָבער האָט הויך רעספעקטירט זיין פּאָטער און האָט מיט גרויס אינטערעס זיך איינגעהערט ווען איך האָב אים איבערגעגעבן זיין פּאָטערס רעדע.

טרערן זיינען אים געשטאַנען אין די אויגן ווען איך האָב אים געוויזן זיין מוטערס א פּאָעמע אין פרץ סמאָ־לענסקי'ס „השחר“. זיין מאמע איז נאָך דאן געווען א מיידל און זיך אונטערגעשריבן ראשעל סאָלץ. ער האָט געוועלט איך זאל ארבעטן פאר דעם „אַרט“. אָבער צוליב פּאַר־שיידענע סיבות איז דערפון גארנישט געווארן.

ער האָט דאָ דער ערשטער געלייגט דעם פונדאמענט פאר דעם „אַרט“. ער האָט דאָ געהאלטן רעדעס ווי א

# 1950 זיבעציק יאָר „אַרט“ 1880



דר. ד. לױױװיטש



דר. ל. בראַמסאָן ז"ל



דר. א. סינגאַלאָױסקי

## די ערשטע טריט פון דער „אַרט“ באַװעגונג אין ד.א.

אינווענטאר פאר די יידישע קאלאָ-  
ניסטן אין אוקראינע.  
אין דער זעלבער צייט, אין 1925,  
קורץ נאָך מיין אנקומען אהער, האָב  
איך זיך געווענדט דורך דעם „אפרי-  
קאנער“, צו דער יידישער געזעלשאַפֿט  
אין לאַנד מיט דער אויפפאָדערונג צו  
שאַפן אַן „אַרט“ באַװעגונג אין לאַנד.  
אין יולי, 1927 איז אַנגעקומען אהער  
דער באַליבטער פירער פון דער  
„אַרט“ וועלט-באַװעגונג, דער פאָר-  
שטאַרבענער דר. ל. מ. בראַמסאָן, און  
אונטער זיין אנפירונג איז געשאַפן גע-  
װארן א „אַרט“ אָרגאַניזאַציע אונטערן  
פאַרזיך פון א. ליפּװאַרט. אין 1931 איז  
אהער אַנגעקומען דר. יאַקאָבי און  
דורכגעפירט אַ קאַמפיין פאַר „אַרט-  
אַזע“ דירעקט מיט אַ ריי מאַסן-  
מיטינגען, אויף װעלכע ס'זיינען  
ארויסגעטראָטן די יאַקאָבי, דער פאָר-  
שטאַרבענער דר. לאַנדאָן, און  
פּעלדמאַן און מיין װייניגקייט, אונ-  
טערן פאַרזיך פון ה' א. ליפּװאַרט און  
ה' א. בלאַך. אין 1937 איז אַנגעקומען  
אהער דר. סינגאַלאָױסקי, און ס'איז  
געשאַפן געװארן די פאַראייניקטע אר-  
גאַניזאַציע: „אַרט אַזע“.

נ. סאַלמאַן

אויפטראַג אַנצופירן אַרבעט אין גיי-  
עם לאַנד.  
נאָכן אַנקומען אהער, דעם 25טן  
מערץ, 1925, און נאָך מיין באַקענען  
זיך מיט דעם צושטאַנד פון דער יידי-  
שער געזעלשאַפֿטלעכקייט אין לאַנד,  
האַב איך זיך געווענדעט צו דעם דע-  
מאָלט-גוססדיקן „רעליף-פאַנד“ מיט  
דעם פאַרשלאַג זיך צו פאַרװאַנדלען  
אין א „אַרט“ אָרגאַניזאַציע.  
אין די צוויי ענטפערס פון סעקרע-  
טאַר ה' פּערסי קאַהען, װערט מיר  
מיטגעטיילט, אַז מיין פאַרשלאַג איז  
באַהאַנדלט געװארן דורכן פראַפאַגאַנ-  
דע-קאָמיטעט און ס'איז באַשלאָסן גע-  
װארן, אַז „ס'איז ניט ראַטזאַם און ניט  
װינשטװערט צו שאַפן אַ גייט אַרגאַ-  
ניזאַציע“. עס װערט אױך מיטגעטיילט  
װעגן באַשלוס צו שטיצן באַדייטנד-  
פּינאַסיעל דעם „אַרט“ אין איראַפע.  
ביים ענדע פון יולי 1925 האָב איך  
דערהאַלטן אַ בריוו פון בערלין, פון  
צענטראַל-ראַט פון „אַרט“, מיטטיילנ-  
דיק װעגן דאַס דערהאַלטן פון פאַנד,  
צוויי סומעס פון פינף הונדערט און  
זעקס הונדערט פונט, װעלכע זיינען  
איבערגעשיקט געװארן צום „אַרט“  
פאַרשטייער אין רוסלאַנד, איינצוקויפן

איצט, װען די יידישע װעלט פיי-  
ערט דעם 70 יאַריקן יובל פון „אַרט“,  
איז אױך נייטיק אויפצובלעטערן די  
געשיכטע פון זיינע ערשטע טריט ביי  
אונדז אין לאַנד.  
אַלס דער עלטסטער „אַרט“ מיט-  
גליד דאַ אין לאַנד, האָבנדיק צוגע-  
שטאַנען צום פעטערבורגער „אַרט“ אין  
1909, װעל איך פרוּױן איבערגעבן  
אייניקע עפיואַדן פון דעם אריינדרין-  
גען פון דער „אַרט“ אידעאָלאָגיע אין  
ד. אפריקע.  
ביים סוף פון פעברואַר, 1925, ערב  
מיין אפפאַר פון װאַרשע אהער, קיין  
ד. אפריקע, אין אַ אפשייד-געשפּרעך  
אין װאַרשעװער אפיס פון „אַרט“, מיט  
דעם „אַרט“ דירעקטאַר פאַר פּוילן,  
דר. משה זילבערפאַרב און דעמאָלט-  
טיקן גאַסט אין פּוילן דר. ה. זשיט-  
לאָױסקי איז אויפגעשווומען די פרא-  
גע װעגן א „אַרט“ באַװעגונג אין ד.  
אפריקע — אין לאַנד, צו װעלכן איך  
גרייט זיך אפצופאַרן.  
אויפן װעג אהער, אין בערלין,  
האַב איך באַזוכט דעם צענטראַל-ראַט  
פון „אַרט“, װעלכער האָט מיר בא-  
זאַרגט מיט אַ בינטל „אַרט“ ליטערא-  
טור אין יידיש און ענגליש, מיטן

# ווערט א מיטגליד

## פון דרום-אפריקאנער „ארט-אזע“

- העלפט אונדזער יוגנט לערנען א פאך און העלפט אונדז מיט 20 פונט, א יאר פאר סטיפענדיעס!
- העלפט אונדז קריגן שטעלעס פאר אונדזער יוגנט!
- שטיצט אונדזער פארם - פראיעקט!
- שטיצט א יתום פון קריג מיט 2 פונט א מאנאט און ווערט זיין מאמע!

*For Further Information please contact the Hon. Secretary,  
South African Ort-Oze*

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דרום - אפריקאנער

# ארט-אזע



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