

# **REPORT**

# **ON THE ORT ACTIVITIES**

**AUGUST 1946-JULY 1947**

---

Submitted to the meeting of the  
CENTRAL BOARD of the WORLD ORT UNION  
PARIS, July 6th-7th 1947

## **ORT UNION**

**PARIS**

**GENEVA**

**June 1947**



SUMMARY

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I N T R O D U C T I O N

ON THE THRESHOLD OF THE SECOND HALF OF 1947.

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I N T R O D U C T I O N

ON THE THRESHOLD OF THE SECOND HALF OF 1947.

THE FOLLOWING PAGES CONTAIN THE REPORT ON THE ORT ACTIVITIES DURING THE LAST QUARTER OF 1946 AND THE FIRST 6 MONTHS OF 1947. IN ADDITION, THEY CONTAIN TWO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, ONE FOR 1946 WHICH WAS EXAMINED AND APPROVED BY THE CONTROL COMMISSION ELECTED BY THE CONFERENCE, AND ONE COVERING THE FIRST HALF OF THE YEAR 1947.

\*

NOT ONLY THE ORT INSTITUTIONS, THE ORT ORGANIZATION, TOO, IS STILL IN THE STAGE OF GROWTH.

THE POST- WAR DIFFICULTIES ARE CHIEFLY DUE TO THE FACT THAT EVERYTHING HAS TO BE DONE IN A COMPLETELY CHANGED WORLD WITH THE HELP OF PEOPLE NEW TO THE ORT WORK WHO HAVE YET TO GAIN ORT EXPERIENCE. EXTRAORDINARY EFFORTS MUST BE MADE SO THAT THE TECHNICAL POSSIBILITIES AND THE AVAILABLE STAFF MAY MEET THE REQUIREMENTS MADE OF THE ORT. AND ALTHOUGH THE CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION CAN NOW LOOK BACK ON CONSIDERABLE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE ORT UNION PARTICULARLY IN THE FIRST 6 MONTHS OF THIS YEAR, IT MUST NEVERTHELESS BE RECOGNIZED THAT THE VERY RESULTS OF THE CURRENT WORK CARRY IN THEIR WAKE GREATER DIFFICULTIES.

THE FOLLOWING PROBLEMS THE SOLUTION OF WHICH IS IMPERATIVE ARISE AS A RESULT OF OUR LATEST EXPERIENCES:

IN MANY COUNTRIES, THE LACK OF MEANS AMONG THE PERSONS IN NEED OF VOCATIONAL TRAINING HAS BECOME A DIFFICULTY WHICH, UNLESS A WAY IS FOUND TO OVERCOME IT, WILL ENDANGER THE REALIZATION OF THE ORT PROGRAM.

NEW MEASURES MUST BE TAKEN IN MANY FIELDS, AMONG OTHERS IN THE AGRICULTURAL DOMAIN. THIS IS TRUE OF THE COUNTRIES WHERE THE JEWISH POPULATION IS ENDEAVOURING TO ADAPT THEMSELVES TO THE NEW POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AS WELL AS OF THE DISPLACED PERSONS IN THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES.

\*

IN THE WESTERN COUNTRIES WHERE ORT, IN ADDITION TO ITS OTHER TASKS, MUST TACKLE THE PROBLEM OF INCORPORATING THOUSANDS OF NEWLY IMMIGRATED PERSONS INTO THE ECONOMY OF THE COUNTRY BY GIVING THEM THE SPEEDIEST POSSIBLE VOCATIONAL TRAINING, ORT, THOUGH COMPLYING WITH THE NEEDS OF THE MOMENT, MUST NOT LOSE SIGHT OF THE FACT THAT IN THE NEWLY FORMED WORLD THE POSITION OF THE JEWISH COMMUNITIES WILL LARGELY DEPEND ON THE VALUE AND APPRECIATION OF THE JEWISH WORK.

IN THE COUNTRIES OF CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE, WHERE ORT IS THE ONLY JEWISH ORGANIZATION ENDEAVOURING TO ADAPT THE YOUTH TO THE NEW SOCIAL STRUCTURE OF THESE COUNTRIES, BOTH VISION AND A SENSE OF REALITIES ARE REQUIRED TO FIND THE RIGHT WAY OF EITHER LEADING THE YOUTH INTO THE SPHERE OF HANDICRAFTS OR OF BIG INDUSTRY.

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WITH REGARD TO THE GENERAL SITUATION OF THE ORT UNION IN EUROPE AND PARTICULARLY IN VIEW OF THE PRESENT SITUATION IN AMERICA, SYSTEMATIC MEASURES ARE NEEDED TO ENSURE THE FINANCIAL BASIS FOR THE FUTURE OF ORT.

ALL THESE PROBLEMS AS WELL AS THE NORMAL COURSE OF ORT ACTIVITIES DEMAND MOST AND FOREMOST PROPER UNDERSTANDING OF THE AIMS AND UNIFORMITY OF EFFORT.



THE FIRST POST-WAR CONFERENCE OF WORLD ORT UNION  
in AUGUST, 1946

LIST OF THE PARTICIPANTS

(Delegates and Members of the Central Board)

REPORT ON THE FIRST POST-WAR CONFERENCE

- |                             |                    |                                |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| A. Alperine (Paris)         | of the             | S. Kahan (London)              |
| M. Ansbacher (Brussels)     |                    | L. Kahn (Paris)                |
| E. Aris (Sofia)             |                    | J. Kowarski (Lyon)             |
| G. Backer (New York)        | WORLD ORT UNION    | L. Levine (New York)           |
| Mrs. L. Bader (Nice)        |                    | Miss M. Levitas (Johannesburg) |
| S. Beloff (London)          | Paris, August 1946 | Litton (New York)              |
| Mrs. G. Bellack (Basle)     |                    | D. Lvovitch (New York)         |
| L. Boudin (New York)        |                    | Mrs. C. Margulies (New York)   |
| Mrs. A. Boudin (New York)   |                    | L. Meisel (Paris)              |
| A. Brunschvig (Geneva)      | **                 | E. Minkowski (Paris)           |
| R. Cantoni (Rome)           |                    | L. Miraki (Lodz)               |
| J. Cohen (Amsterdam)        |                    | M. Muskat (Warsaw)             |
| Mrs. S. Creetohl (Montreal) |                    | A. Neuman (St. Gallen)         |
| A. Dolowitz (New York)      |                    | J. Oleicki (Warsaw)            |
| Mrs. F. Dolowitz (New York) |                    | H. van Praag (Brussels)        |
| P. Dreyfus (Paris)          |                    | L. Rothschild (Brussels)       |
| L. Frenkiel (Marseille)     |                    | Mrs. L. Roubach (Paris)        |
| J. Gold (Zurich)            |                    | K. Sachs (London)              |
| F. Grinberg (Sofia)         |                    | Rabbi A. Saffran (Bucharest)   |
| E. Grinberg (Toulouse)      |                    | Ph. Samuel (London)            |
| V. Grossmann (Lwow)         |                    | J. Scheftel (Paris)            |
| Ph. de Gunzburg (Paris)     |                    | N. Schwarz (Santiago de Chile) |
| S. Guranova (Lodz)          |                    | A. Surovich (Sao Paulo)        |
| J. Halpern (London)         |                    | A. Syngalowski (Geneva)        |
| L. Herson (Sofia)           |                    | J. Szpilfogel (Tel Aviv)       |
| M. Jurek (Geneva)           |                    | A. Tarr (New York)             |
| J. Kagan (New York)         |                    | Rabbi M. Weiler (Johannesburg) |
| M. Kagan (Warsaw)           |                    | J. Wengrover (Buenos Aires)    |
| M. Kagan (Lodz)             |                    | J. Winitzki (Rio de Janeiro)   |
| Mrs. L. Lewis (New York)    |                    |                                |



THE FIRST POST-WAR CONFERENCE OF WORLD ORT UNION  
in AUGUST, 1946

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| E. Arie (Sofia)             | A. Kowarski (Lyon)             |
| G. Backer (New York)        | M. Levine (New York)           |
| Mrs. L. Bader (Nice)        | Miss M. Levitas (Johannesburg) |
| S. Beloff (London)          | A. Litton (New York)           |
| Mrs. G. Bollack (Basle)     | D. Lvovitch (New York)         |
| L. Boudin (New York)        | Mrs. C. Margulies (New York)   |
| Mrs. A. Boudin (New York)   | L. Meiss (Paris)               |
| A. Brunschvig (Geneva)      | E. Minkowski (Paris)           |
| R. Cantoni (Rome)           | L. Mirski (Lodz)               |
| J. Cohen (Amsterdam)        | M. Muszkat (Warsaw)            |
| Mrs. S. Crestohl (Montreal) | A. Neuman (St. Gallen)         |
| A. Dolowitz (New York)      | J. Oleiski (Munich)            |
| Mrs. F. Dolowitz (New York) | R. van Praag (Brussels)        |
| P. Dreyfus (Paris)          | L. Rothschild (Brussels)       |
| L. Frenkiel (Marseille)     | Mrs. L. Roubach (Paris)        |
| J. Gold (Zurich)            | K. Sachs (London)              |
| N. Grinberg (Sofia)         | Rabbi A. Safran (Bucarest)     |
| R. Grinberg (Toulouse)      | Ph. Samuel (London)            |
| V. Grossmann (Arolsen)      | J. Scheftel (Paris)            |
| Ph. de Gunzbourg (Paris)    | N. Schwarz (Santiago de Chile) |
| R. Gurmanova (Lodz)         | A. Surovich (Sao Paulo)        |
| A. J. Halpern (London)      | A. Syngalowski (Geneva)        |
| A. Haravon (Sofia)          | J. Szpilfogel (Tel Aviv)       |
| L. Hersch (Geneva)          | A. Tart (New York)             |
| J. Hochman (New York)       | Rabbi M. Weiler (Johannesburg) |
| G. Jaszunski (Warsaw)       | J. Wengrover (Buenos Aires)    |
| G. Jospa (Antwerp)          | J. Winitzki (Rio de Janeiro)   |
| Mrs. L. Jarvis (New York)   |                                |



The first post-war International Conference of the World ORT-UNION met on Saturday, August 17 th, in Paris, under the Chairmanship of Mr. Justin Godart, former Minister, Honorary President of the French ORT.

Judge Léon Meiss, President of the French ORT, President of the Consistoire Central, opened the Conference.

Distinguished guests conveyed their greetings : the representatives of the French Government; Governor V. Valentin-Smith, delegate of the Inter-governmental Committee on Refugees for France ; Dr. Gort of UNRRA ; Lord Marley and Mr. S. Grumbach of the ORT British and French Parliamentary Committees ; representatives of the American Christian Committee, YMCA, the International Rescue and Relief Committee, A.J.D.C., Jewish Agency, Alliance Israélite Universelle, American Council of Welfare Funds, Hias, Union-OSE, etc. Their presence testified that ORT accomplishments arouse great interest in governmental, diplomatic and press circles.

In the name of Mr. Georges Bidault, President of the French Government, Mr. Armangaud paid tribute to ORT.

Mr. Morch, representative of Mr. Jules Moch, Minister of Public Works and Mr. Michel Bloch, representative of Mr. Billoux, Minister of Reconstruction followed Mr. Armangaud.

Mr. Fiorello LA GUARDIA, Director General of UNRRA, who was unable to come, sent his warm appreciataion of "ORT splendid work, skill and enterprising spirit".

The last speaker of this opening session was Mr. A. Alpérine (Paris) who thanked on behalf of Dr. D. Lvovitch, Dr. A. Syngalowski and of the Executive Committee the distinguished guests who greeted the Conference.

The first post-war World Conference showed the high importance and fruitfulness of the ORT work when the representatives of various countries displayed their activities during the war and after liberation.

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The Conference devoted three days to three questions : a) Reports on ORT during the period of trial and persecution, b) Present and future tasks, c) Rebuilding of the organization.

The Conference set to work when the delegates listened to Dr. A. Syngalowski speaking about "ORT during the war.

Mr. Litton of New York, rapporteur of the Central Commission made a financial report which was approved by the delegates.

Colonel Muskat, the head of the Polish Delegation, reported on ORT activity in his country.

Messrs. V. Grossman and J. Oleiski spoke on the activity in Germany.

Dr. Minkowski reported on France, Messrs. M. Jospa and R. van Praag on Belgium, Mr. R. Cantoni on Italy, Mr. A. Brunschvig on Switzerland, Mr. A.J. Halpern on England and Mr. Cohen on Holland.

During the session Admiral Louis Kahn (France) spoke of the importance of the ORT maritime work.

After Admiral Kahn, the Conference heard reports from the overseas: Rabbi Dr. M.C. Weiler's on ORT in South Africa, Mr. Louis Boudin's on ORT in United States, Mrs. Dolowitz's on the Women's American ORT. Mr. Julius Hochman's on the ORT Labour Committees in the United Sates, Dr. M. Winitzky's on ORT in Argentine, Dr. A. Wengrover's and Dr. Surowitch's on the ORT work in Latin America, Mr. S. Schwartz's on ORT in Chile and Mr. Szpilfogel's on ORT in Palestine.



The Conference also heard short messages of greetings from various countries.

During the afternoon session, Mr. Besserman spoke in the name of the Jewish Inersyndical Commission, Mr. Melman on behalf of the Federation of Jewish Artisans in France.

When the Conference dealt with the second part of its agenda, on August 19th, Dr. Syngalowski delivered his Exposé and outlined the guiding principles of ORT activity in the near future.-

Then, Dr. Lvovitch spoke of "ORT and Resettlement."

Chief-Rabbi J. Kaplan (Paris) greeted the Conference in the name of the French Jewry and the French Rabbinate. A general discussion took place in the evening session.

The reports of the Women's ORT Organizations were presented the last day by Mrs. F. Dolowitz and Mrs. A. Boudin (United States), Mrs. S. Crestohl (Canada), Mrs. G. Bollak (Switzerland), Mrs. L. Roubach (France) and Mrs. R. Gourmanowa (Poland).

Numerous resolutions were discussed and adopted concerning a) the Reports of the Executive and of the Country Organizations ; b) the financial report of the control Committee ; c) the vocational training of youth ; d) the professional training of adults ; e) the industrial and artisans' professions ; f) periodical deliberations of ORT instructors ; g) the CENTRAL INSTITUTE for training vocational school instructors ; h) the aid to Jewish Displaced Persons in Germany ; i) the ORT-work in North-Africa ; j) the ORT-work for and in Palestine ; k) Organization, Information and Public Relations ; l) ORT institutions oversea ; m) the South-African War Appeal.

### ELECTIONS

The last part of the Conference was dedicated to organisational questions and the elections.

Mr. Georges Backer, President of the American ORT Federation, was elected president of World ORT-UNION.

The following members were elected to the EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE (with seat in Paris) : Dr. D. Lvovitch and Dr. A. Syngalowski, co-chairmen, Messrs. A. Alpérine, P. Dreyfus, Ph. de Gunzbourg, Admiral L. Kahn (France), A. Brunschvig, Prof. Paul Guggenheim, Prof. L. Hersch (Switzerland), L. Boudin, J. Hochman, M. Levine (U.S.A.), G. Jaszunski (Poland), A.J. Halpern (England), R. van Praag (Belgium), M. Avenbourg (South-America), Rabbi Dr. M.C. Weiler (South-Africa).

An ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE (with seat in Geneva) of seven members was nominated : Messrs. A. Alpérine (Paris), Armand Brunschvig, Prof. Paul Guggenheim, Prof. L. Hersch (Geneva), Dr. L. Lvovitch (New York), Judge Léon Meiss (Paris), Dr. A. Syngalowski (Geneva).

An INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL of 48 members has been elected under the chairmanship of Judge Léon Meiss. Members : Dr. D. Lvovitch, Dr. A. Syngalowski and following representatives of the various country organizations : Messrs. George Backer, Joseph Baskin, Louis Boudin, Alexandre Dolowitz, Mrs. Naomi Finkelstein, Baron Pierre de Gunzbourg, Max Herzfeld, Julius Hochman, Murray Levine, A. Litton, David Rosenstein (U.S.A.), A. Alpérine, Pierre Dreyfus, L. Frenkiel, Ph. de Gunzbourg, Admiral L. Kahn, Mme. L. Roubach, Me. J.



Scheftel, (France), A. Brunschvig, Paul Dreyfus-de Gunzbourg, Prof. Paul Guggenheim, Dr. E. Haymann, Prof. L. Hersch (Switzerland), H. Beloff, A.J. Halpern, Rabbi Dr. Mattuck (Great Britain), G. Jaszunski, Prof. M. Luszkat, Dr. E. Sommerstein (Poland), H. Avenbourg, J. Goren, Dr. Malamud (South-America), R. van Praag, Léo Rothschild (Belgium), Mrs. S. Crestohl, V. Grossman (Canada), A. Weiss, J. Kandel (Rumania), Dr. E. Boda, B. Halasz (Hungary), S. Scheier, Rabbi Dr. M.C. Weiler (South Africa). S. Isaac (Holland), J. Pardoff (Bulgaria), J. Oleiski (D.P. in Germany).

The Conference concluded its work on August 20 th, 1946.

#### RESOLUTION CONCERNING THE REPORTS.

The Conference heard and discussed the reports of the Executive and of the various Organizations on their activity during and immediately after the war. The Conference notes with gratitude and admiration that the various Organizations have persevered in their work under the most terrible conditions and that their leaders have done their utmost in a spirit of heroic self-sacrifice, to protect these institutions.

The Conference requests the Executive to assemble all available data on the OET activities during this period and to publish a complete report in the form of a book.

The Conference states with enthusiasm that the reconstruction of the OET in Europe has begun immediately after the liberation and that, with the help of the governments, possibilities for work on a larger scale have been created everywhere. The Conference more especially welcomes the reconstruction of the OET in Poland - the country in which the Jewish catastrophe has been the most terrible and where there existed, before the war, the largest OET organization.

#### RESOLUTION CONCERNING THE FINANCIAL REPORT AND THE REPORT OF THE CONTROL COMMITTEE.

The Working Conference of the OET-UNION which was held in Paris on August 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th, 1946, have reviewed the general financial report of the Executive Committee for the period going from the last OET World Conference to the beginning of 1946 and the report of the Control Committee. The Conference ratifies these two reports dealing with the management of the finances of the OET-UNION during the war and expresses their agreement with the Executive Committee and with the members of the OET-UNION.



R E S O L U T I O N S

carried by the

WORLD CONFERENCE OF THE ORT UNION

17 - 20 August 1946

in Paris

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RESOLUTION CONCERNING THE REPORTS.

Having heard and discussed the reports of the Executive and of the Country Organizations on their activity during and immediately after the war, the Conference note with gratitude and admiration that the ORT institutions have persevered in their work under the most terrible conditions and that their leaders have done their utmost in a spirit of never failing sacrifice, to protect these institutions.

The Conference request the Executive to assemble all available data on the ORT activities during this period and to publish a complete report in the form of a book.

The Conference state with enthusiasm that the reconstruction of the ORT in Europe has begun immediately after the liberation and that, with the help of the governments, possibilities for work on a larger scale have been provided everywhere. The Conference more especially welcome the restoration of the ORT in Poland - the country in which the Jewish catastrophe has been the most terrible and where there existed, before the war, the largest ORT organization.

RESOLUTION CONCERNING THE FINANCIAL REPORT  
AND THE REPORT OF THE CONTROL COMMITTEE.

The World Conference of the ORT-UNION which was held in Paris on August 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th, 1946, have reviewed the general financial report of the Executive Committee for the period going from the last ORT World Conference to the beginning of 1946 and the report of the Control Committee. The Conference ratify those two reports dealing with the management of the finances of the ORT-UNION during the above mentioned period and show their agreement with the Executive Committee and with the Direction of the ORT-UNION.



VOCATIONAL TRAINING OF YOUTH.

a) Higher vocational

EXPRESSION OF THANKS.

The World Conference of the ORT-UNION congratulate and thank all the members of the Executive Committee and above all Dr. A. Syngalovski and Dr. Lvovitch for their efforts and achievements.

b) Central Trade Schools.

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The World Conference of the ORT-UNION pay tribute to and congratulate the ORT personnel and above all the teaching staff who under adverse and often dangerous circumstances accomplished their task with great courage and devotion.

\*

The World Conference of the ORT-UNION, which was held in Paris at the Palais d'Orsay on August 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th, 1946, thank all the organizations which honoured the opening meeting with their presence testifying thus their sympathy with the ideas and the work of the ORT.

d) Jewish Studies.

In view of the educational character of the trade schools, the Conference decide that a just share of the programs of theoretical teaching should be devoted to Jewish studies.



VOCATIONAL TRAINING OF YOUTH. ADULTS

a) Higher vocational standards.

Having heard Dr. Syngalowski's exposé and the discussion on the general outlines of ORT activity in the immediate future, the Conference welcome the tendency towards raising youth's vocational training to a high level of cultural - technical knowledge.

b) Central Trade Schools.

In order that trade instruction be maintained everywhere at a high level and in view of the present shortage of specialists and of good technical equipment, the establishment in one region of several training workshops for a same craft should be avoided. It is desirable, on the contrary, to open central trade schools for the various crafts, to which would be admitted young people from different towns. For this purpose it is essential to get in touch with relief organizations for youth, so that the assignment of the homeless youth to the various towns be done in agreement with the ORT Country Organizations.

c) Agricultural Training.

The Conference welcome the establishment in Hungary and Belgium of new training farms for young people, as well as the reopening, in France and in other countries, of ORT agricultural schools. The Conference recommend that the Executive should further develop this activity in conformity with the process calling for specialisation and industrialisation in the field of agriculture, which might facilitate the integration of Jews in the agricultural trades.

d) Jewish Studies.

In view of the educational character of the trade schools, the Conference decide that a just share of the programme of theoretical teaching should be devoted to Jewish studies.

The Conference welcome and approve the project of the establishment in Switzerland of a Central Institute for Training Vocational School Instructors and Administrative Staff. The Conference entrust the Executive with the mandate of taking every necessary step to ensure the prompt realization of this project.



### PROFESSIONAL TRAINING OF ADULTS

The Conference invite the Executive to increase still further the number of training workshops and of professional courses of a short duration, so as to help the bulk of ruined and déclasséed Jews to acquire a sound trade.

### INDUSTRIAL AND ARTISANS' PROFESSIONS

Considering the new politico-economic situation and the possibilities which have lately become manifest in most European countries, the Conference are of the opinion that everything should be done to adapt the Jewish population to this new situation. The Executive is invited to cooperate in getting the industries and the new economic branches of activity to absorb Jewish workmanship, without however abandoning the traditional Jewish crafts.

### PERIODICAL DELIBERATIONS OF ORT INSTRUCTORS

The Conference invite the Executive to see to it that periodical deliberations should take place between the specialists responsible for the technical training in the ORT schools, in order to compare their experiences and to unify the teaching methods of the ORT.

\* \* \*

### THE CENTRAL INSTITUTE FOR TRAINING VOCATIONAL SCHOOL INSTRUCTORS

The Conference welcome and approve the project of the establishment in Switzerland of a Central Institute for Training Vocational School Instructors and Administrative Staff. The Conference entrust the Executive with the mandate of taking every necessary step to ensure the prompt realization of this project.



#### AID TO JEWISH DISPLACED PERSONS IN GERMANY

Considering the tragic situation of the Jewish displaced persons in Germany, the Conference recognize that, in view of the prolongation of the stay in German camps of these human masses, the problem of productive employment and of professional training becomes ever more acute, be it considered from the point of view of their future or in regard of their present moral condition.

The Conference call the attention of the Jewish world to this tremendous problem and request all those who take to heart the fate of the victims of nazism to do their share in helping the ORT to dispose of more funds for the professional training of tens of thousands of surviving Jews (chéérit hapléta) in Germany, Austria and Italy and for equipping them with machinery.

#### ORT WORK IN NORTH AFRICA

Taking into consideration the great need of the Jewish proletarian masses in North Africa, the Conference decide that due attention should be paid to the constructive work in those countries in order to improve the situation of the local Jewish population.



RESOLUTIONS CONCERNING  
ORGANIZATION, INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS

ORT WORK FOR AND IN PALESTINE

- Membership
1. The Conference state with satisfaction that the ORT everywhere has helped the young people going to Palestine to acquire a trade, that the ORT has met the requests of the alijah organizations regardless of their ideological trends and has admitted their members either into the existing ORT schools or into new institutions established for that purpose.

Considering the important results obtained by the women's organization

The Conference recognize that, in order to assure the professional ability of youth alijah and to avoid waste of both effort and material means, it is essential to reach an agreement guaranteeing that the students of trade schools do not interrupt their apprenticeship and that those who cannot possibly bring their apprenticeship to a close here be given the possibility, on the basis of a special paper delivered by the ORT, of continuing their apprenticeship in Palestine.

2. As regards work in Palestine itself, the Conference note the establishment in Tel Aviv of a branch of the ORT Tool Supply Corporation, whose task is to distribute on credit machinery and tools to craftsmen. The Conference recommend to the Executive the study on the spot of the conditions and the manner in which it might be necessary and possible to open in Palestine a central ORT institution where Jewish artisans and workers could improve their professional qualification.

ORT organizations in all countries, and more particularly those overseas, with all important information and documentation relating to the work of the ORT, and which is to serve as a liaison office for the exchange of ORT publications in the various countries.



RESOLUTIONS CONCERNING  
ORGANIZATION, INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS

Membership

The Conference invite the Executive and all the Country-Committees to see to it that the development of the ORT be based everywhere on a large membership and that the ORT ideas pervade all Jewish circles.

Women's Organizations

Considering the important results obtained by the women's organizations in the United States, in Canada and in South Africa, the Conference express their gratitude to the leadership of these organizations and recommend the establishment of similar organizations in every country and of a central liaison organization functioning as a link between the various ORT women's committees and coordinating their activity for the success of the ORT movement.

The Conference ask the Executive to take the necessary steps in order that the women's organizations be entrusted everywhere with special tasks, with a view to widening their field of action and increasing their influence.

DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS

The Conference entrust the Executive with the task of establishing an Information and Public Relations Department which is to provide ORT organizations in all countries, and more particularly those overseas, with all important information and documentation relating to the work of the ORT, and which is to serve as a liaison office for the exchange of ORT publications in the various countries.



### ORT INSTITUTIONS OVERSEAS

The Conference regard the establishment of ORT schools overseas as a sign of an important evolution and invite the Executive to see to it that the ORT schools in all continents should get into touch with one another.

The Conference note with satisfaction the growth of the ORT organizations in South America and express their gratitude to Messrs. M.I. Trotzky, M. Avenburg, Dr. B. Surovich and M. Merkin for their valuable cooperation.

### SOUTH AFRICAN JEWISH WAR APPEAL

The Conference send their greetings to the Jewish War Appeal in South Africa, on the occasion of its new aid and reconstruction drive in favour of Jewish war victims. To the wishes for the success of this drive, the Conference add the hope that the leaders of the Jewish War Appeal will recognize the importance of the problems of reconstruction and increase their help to the ORT, taking into consideration the necessities of the times, the needs of the Jewish youth and especially the tasks which the ORT has to fulfill in favour of the Jews in occupied Germany.



The first meeting of the Central Board of CRT UNION, elected at the World Conference held on August 17, 18, 19 and 20 in Paris, was held on August 20th at the Hotel Palais d'Orsay, France.

The following members were present: Louis B. BOUDIN, Alexander DELWINE, Murray LEVINE, John WOODMAN, A.C. LITTON, Dr. D. LYOVITCH, Dr. A. SYNGALOWSKI, Admiral Louis LAM, Ing. Leon YENKIEL, M. Jacques SCHEFFEL, A. HUNSCHEWITZ, Prof. Liebowitz, A. HALPERN, Colonel MUSKAT, G. JASEWNSKI, R. van BRASS, Rabbi Dr. M.C. WALKER, J. GINSKI, Y. WOODMAN.

THE FIRST CENTRAL BOARD MEETING

On motion duly made and carried, Mr. Boudin was elected Chairman of the meeting, and he appointed Mr. Levine Secretary. On motion of Rabbi Dr. Walker the following order of business was adopted: 1) election of officers and committees; 2) designation of headquarters. August 20th, 1946 Mr. Dolowitz moved that there be created a President of the World CRT UNION as distinct from the President of the Board of Directors. The motion was unanimously carried. Mr. Halpern then nominated Mr. George HACKER of U.S.A. for President of World CRT UNION. After discussion Mr. HACKER was unanimously elected. (The meeting was thereupon suspended in order to welcome the Bulgarian delegation: Dr. S. Aria, Vice-President of the Bulgarian CRT, Mr. A. ... and Dr. Karavonoff, who just arrived from Sofia).

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On motion of the Bulgarian CRT, Mr. A. ... and Dr. Karavonoff, who just arrived from Sofia, were welcomed to the meeting. Dr. Lyovitch nominated Mr. Leon WEISS for President of the Board of Directors and he was unanimously elected. On motion of Dr. Syngalowski the election of Vice-Presidents of the Central Board was deferred until later. Mr. Levine moved that an Executive Committee be elected consisting of 15 members. This was unanimously carried. On motion of Rabbi Dr. Walker the President of the World CRT UNION and the President of the Central Board and the 3 Vice-Presidents to be elected, were designated ex-officio members of the Executive Committee. Suggestions were then made by various delegates as to the composition of the Executive Committee and a lengthy discussion followed in which the delegates from all countries participated. Finally, on motion of Mr. Jasewinski it was decided that the 15 members shall consist as follows: From France - 4, USA - 3, Switzerland - 3, England - 1, Belgium - 1, Poland - 1, South America - 1 and South Africa - 1. Thereupon the delegates from the respective countries nominated the following: from France: Messrs ALPHEUS, de GUNESBOURG, ... from U.S.A.: Messrs BOUDIN, LEVINE, HOCHMAN; from Switzerland: Messrs HUNSCHEWITZ, ... from Poland: Mr. J. GINSKI; from England: Mr. HALPERN; from Belgium: Mr. van BRASS; from South America: Mr. ... from South Africa: Rabbi Dr. Walker. Thereupon the above nominees were duly elected members of the Executive Committee. On motion of Mr. Dolowitz, unanimously carried, Dr. Lyovitch and Dr. Syngalowski were elected Vice-Presidents of the Central Board and Co-Chairmen of the Executive Committee.

The question of the location of the main office of the organization was then discussed at length; some members spoke for the continuance of the main office in Paris, others suggested that Geneva was the proper place. Dr. Lyovitch suggested as a compromise that Paris be kept as the head-quarters of the organization, but that the Administrative Committee with Dr. Syngalowski as its head, should be located in Geneva and take charge of the work in all Europe, except England and France. Mr. Boudin then reported that at a conference held earlier with Dr. Syngalowski and Mr. Alpheus the following arrangement had been agreed upon: that the main office of the Central Board and Executive Committee shall continue in Paris, but that the Administrative Committee shall have its office in Geneva, and shall consist of 3 members from Switzerland, 2 from France together with Dr. Lyovitch and Dr. Syngalowski, and that all training work in Europe shall be directed from Geneva.



M i n u t e s

of the First Meeting of the CENTRAL BOARD ORT UNION, 1946.

- 15 -

The first meeting of the Central Board of ORT UNION, elected at the World Conference held on August 17, 18, 19 and 20 in Paris, was held on August 20th at the Hôtel Palais d'Orsay, France.

The following members were present: Louis B. BOUDIN, Alexander DOLOWITZ, Murray LEVINE, Julius HOCHMAN, A.C. LITTON; Dr. D. LVOVITCH, Dr. A. SYNGALOWSKI; Amiral Louis KAHN, Ing. Léon FRENKIEL, Me Jacques SCHEFTEL; A. BRUNSCHVIG, Prof. Liebmann HERSCH; A. HALPERN; Colonel MUSZKAT, G. JASZUNSKI; R. van PRAAG; Rabbi Dr. M.C. WEILER; J. OLEISKI, V. GROSSMAN.

On motion duly made and carried, Mr. Boudin was elected Chairman of the meeting, and he appointed Mr. Levine Secretary. On motion of Rabbi Dr. Weiler the following order of business was adopted: 1) election of officers and committees; 2) designation of headquarters; 3) regulations of meetings. Mr. Dolowitz moved that there be created a President of the World ORT UNION as distinct from the President of the Board of Directors. The motion was unanimously carried. Mr. Halpern then nominated Mr. George BACKER of U.S.A. for President of World ORT UNION. After discussion Mr. BACKER was unanimously elected. (The meeting was thereupon suspended, in order to welcome the Bulgarian deputation: Dr. E. Arie, Vice-President of the Bulgarian ORT, Mr. A. Grinberg and Dr. Haravonoff, who just arrived from Sofia). Upon resumption of the meeting, Dr. Lvovitch nominated Mr. Léon MEISS for President of the Board of Directors and he was unanimously elected. On motion of Dr. Syngalowski the election of Vice-Presidents of the Central Board was deferred till later. Mr. Levine moved that an Executive Committee be elected consisting of 15 members. This was unanimously carried. On motion of Rabbi Dr. Weiler the President of the World ORT UNION and the President of the Central Board and the 2 Vice-Presidents to be elected, were designated ex-officio members of the Executive Committee. Suggestions were then made by various delegates as to the composition of the Executive Committee and a lengthy discussion followed in which the delegates from all countries participated. Finally, on motion of Mr. Jaszunski it was decided that the 15 members shall consist as follows: From France - 4, USA - 3, Switzerland - 3, England - 1, Belgium - 1, Poland - 1, South America - 1 and South Africa - 1. Thereupon the delegates from the respective countries nominated the following: from France: Messrs ALPERINE, de GUNZBOURG, DREYFUS, KAHN; from U.S.A.: Messrs BOUDIN, LEVINE, HOCHMAN; from Switzerland: Messrs BRUNSCHVIG, GUGGENHEIM, HERSCH; from Poland: Mr. JASZUNSKI; from England: Mr. HALPERN; from Belgium: Mr. van PRAAG; from South America: Mr. AVENBOURG; from South Africa: Rabbi Dr. Weiler. Thereupon the above nominees were duly elected members of the Executive Committee. On motion of Mr. Dolowitz, unanimously carried, Dr. Lvovitch and Dr. Syngalowski were elected Vice-Presidents of the Central Board and Co-Chairman of the Executive Committee.

The question of the location of the main office of the organization was then discussed at length; some members spoke for the continuance of the main office in Paris, others suggested that Geneva was the proper place. Dr. Lvovitch suggested as a compromise that Paris continue as the head-quarters of the organization, but that the Administrative Committee with Dr. Syngalowski as its head, should be located in Geneva and take charge of the work in all Europe, except England and France. Mr. Boudin then reported that at a conference held earlier with Dr. Syngalowski and Mr. Alperine the following compromise had been agreed upon: that the main office of the Central Board and Executive Committee shall continue in Paris, but that the Administrative Committee shall have its office in Geneva, and shall consist of 3 members from Switzerland, 2 from France together with Dr. Lvovitch and Dr. Syngalowski, and that all training work in Europe shall be directed from Geneva.



Mr. Dolowitz thereupon moved that the compromise above out-lined be adopted. The motion was carried. Thereupon, on motion of Mr. Levine and unanimously carried, the following regulations for the meetings of the Central Board and the Executive Committee were adopted:

1) The Central Committee shall meet at least annually, on a date to be fixed by the Executive Committee, and the Executive Committee shall meet at least quarterly, on a date to be fixed by it.

2) Notice of the meetings of the Central Board shall be mailed to the members thereof at least 45 days in advance, except that in the case of meetings other than the annual meeting, notice of 30 days may be given. Notice of the meetings of the Executive Committee shall be similarly given, except that in cases of urgency, 15 days notice only shall be required.

3) With each notice of meeting, a proposed agenda shall be sent, but such proposed agenda shall not bar the meeting from considering other matters.

4) Any organization sitting on a continent other than the one in which the meeting is held shall have the right to empower in writing their members attending a meeting to cast the votes of all members of the body living in that country who are not attending that meeting.

5) The presence of members entitled to cast at least one-half of the votes of the body shall be necessary for a quorum;

6) The minutes of the meetings shall contain a record of the vote on each question, showing the persons voting for or against any proposal. A copy of the minutes of each meeting shall be sent promptly to each member of the body.

On motion of Mr. Levine, and unanimously carried, the following regulation with respect to financial records was unanimously adopted: The ORT Organization in such country shall, within 30 days after the end of each quarter-year, send to the Main Office and to the New York Office a statement of account, setting forth the monies received and their source; and the expenses, including the following details: cost of teachers, materials, equipment, administrative expenses and general expenses, i.e. rent, light, power, repairs etc.. They shall also report the place of each activity, the number of pupils in each course (separately as children and adults), the character and duration of each course, and such other details as will be useful for propaganda.

On motion of Mr. Levine, and unanimously carried, the following resolution was adopted: A special official shall be designated at the Main Office whose duty shall be 1) to see that the required financial reports are made and sent out; 2) to act as a bureau of information so that there will be a constant flow of authoritative material to all countries, and 3) to implement the guardianship-plan by putting the children in touch with their guardians. Each country shall designate a similar official who shall send to the main office and to New York copies of all printed material issued by his Organization.

On motion duly made it was resolved that a financial and accounting office be established in New York.

The meeting was adjourned at 12.20 a.m.



TASKS OF THE CENTRAL EXECUTIVE AND THE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE  
AFTER THE PARIS CONFERENCE

In accordance with the decision taken by the Central Board a Central Office in Paris, as distinct from the already existing Geneva Central Office, was created under the direction of Dr. D. Lvovitch and secretary E. Gordon. Whilst the Geneva Office maintained the connections with the OBT organizations in Belgium, Bulgaria, France, Holland, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Roumania, and Germany, the Paris Office was given charge of the relations with the transoceanic countries, and, for the time being, also of the work in Germany and Austria. In New York, a Financial Office of the OBT UNION was founded under the supervision of the American members of the Central Board and Mr. Louis Galinsky was appointed director. Among the important activities of this office is the publication of the "weekly Summary", which provides valuable information on OBT work all over the world.

R E P O R T S

After the conference by the CENTRAL EXECUTIVE and OBT Union found themselves confronted with the following essential tasks:  
In Germany, the vocational training of the DP's had to be expanded on the basis of an exact plan, and the ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE administrative apparatus, capable of carrying out this plan, had to be created. Furthermore, the work of OBT had to be extended to Austria, too. In Italy, the OBT work for DP's and refugees as well as for the local Jewish population had to be soundly established. Specialists had to be procured, and in Northern Italy, where most of the DP's were stationed, an organization had to be set up. The OBT in Poland, created by the initiative of the Geneva Centre at a time, when the general conditions in this country as well as the possibilities for OBT activities there were as yet obscure, had still to organize its systematic work in accordance with the Central Office of the OBT UNION. Qualified technicians for the expansion of OBT institutions had to be found. Pioneer-like was the work in Hungary, Roumania, and Bulgaria; where hardly anything had remained of the pre-war work. Personal contacts had to be made, so that the OBT organizations might everywhere gain that independence, which is necessary in the work of OBT as distinct from philanthropic activities in general. In Czechoslovakia, where OBT had not existed before the War, an OBT organization had to be founded in accordance with the laws of this country. In England too, where the OBT institutions were still in their beginning stage, a sound development on a sounder basis had to be ensured. In Holland, the necessity of a reorganization made itself felt. In France, OBT had to prove itself equal to the new tasks with which it was confronted, particularly the tasks created by the influx of new immigrants. This made it necessary to obtain the authorization and the assistance of the Government. In North Africa, OBT had to begin its work for the native Jewish population.

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Apart from these problems, which differed in every country, there was one which was of the same nature, although not of the same acuteness, in all countries. This was the problem of supplying the OBT institutions with the machines, tools and materials lacking in the countries in question.

And the leading bodies in Europe had to prepare themselves for meeting all these difficulties, the OBT in America had the double duty of reorganizing the American OBT on a broader basis, and of preparing the fund-raising campaign of 1947, on the results of which the realization of the OBT program in Europe was depending.



TASKS OF THE CENTRAL EXECUTIVE AND THE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE  
AFTER THE PARIS CONFERENCE

In the Occupied Countries:

In accordance with the decision taken by the Central Board a Central Office in Paris, as distinct from the already existing Geneva Central Office, was created under the direction of Dr. D. Lvovitch and secretary E. Gordon. Whilst the Geneva Office maintained the connections with the ORT organizations in Belgium, Bulgaria, France, Holland, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Roumania, and Germany, the Paris Office was given charge of the relations with the transoceanic countries, and, for the time being, also of the work in Germany and Austria. In New York, a Financial Office of the ORT UNION was founded under the supervision of the American members of the Central Board and Mr. Louis Walinsky was appointed director. Among the important activities of this office is the edition of the "Weekly Summary", which provides valuable information on ORT activities from all over the world.

After the conference, the leading boards of the World ORT Union found themselves confronted with the following momentous tasks :

In Germany, the vocational training of the DP's had to be expanded on the basis of an exact plan, envisaged on a large scale; a well-functioning administrative apparatus, capable of carrying out this plan, had to be created. Furthermore, the work of ORT had to be extended to Austria, too. In Italy, the ORT work for DP's and emigrants as well as for the local Jewish population had to be soundly established. Specialists had to be procured, and in Northern Italy, where most of the DP's were stationed, an organization had to be set up. The ORT in Poland, created by the initiative of the Geneva Centre at a time, when the general conditions in this country as well as the possibilities for ORT activities there were as yet obscure, had still to organize its systematic work in accordance with the Central Office of the ORT UNION. Qualified technicians for the expansion of ORT institutions had to be found. Pioneer-like was the work in Hungary, Roumania, and Bulgaria, where hardly anything had remained of the pre-war work. Personal contacts had to be made, so that the ORT organizations might everywhere gain that independence, which is necessary in the work of ORT as distinct from philanthropic activities in general. In Czechoslovakia, where ORT had not existed before the War, an ORT organization had to be founded in accordance with the laws of this country. In Belgium too, where the ORT institutions were still in their beginning stage, a successful development on a sounder basis had to be ensured. In Holland, the necessity of a reorganization made itself felt. In France, ORT had to prove itself equal to the new tasks with which it was confronted, particularly the tasks created by the afflux of new immigrants. This made it necessary to obtain the authorization and the assistance of the Government. In North Africa, ORT had to begin its work for the native Jewish proletariat.

Apart from those problems, which differed in every country, there was one which was of the same actuality, although not of the same acuteness, in all countries, and this was the problem of supplying the ORT institutions with the machines tools and materials lacking in the countries in question.

While the leading bodies in Europe had to prepare themselves for meeting all these exigencies, the ORT in America had the double duty of reorganizing the American ORT on a broader basis, and of preparing the fund-raising campaign of 1947, on the results of which the realization of the ORT program in Europe was depending.



MEASURES CARRIED OUT BY THE CENTRAL BODIES

In the Occupied Countries.

Germany.

Here, above all the legal conditions necessary to a normal ORT activity had to be created. To this end, the first agreement with UNRRA was concluded in Arolsen in November 15th, 1946, by Dr. Lvovitch acting for the ORT UNION. The second, amplified agreement was concluded in March 1947 by the ORT delegate Vladimir Grossman. The latter also arranged from Canada the first transport of tools to Germany. A further 4 transports of machines and precision instruments followed, arranged by the Geneva Central Office of the ORT UNION. Later on, shipments of machines and instruments also arrived from the United States, England, Sweden and France. In connection with the liquidation of UNRRA HQs. In Arolsen, Mr. Vladimir Grossman, who had till then represented ORT and its work with the authorities, left his post in order to be free to devote himself to other ORT activities. Even before this, the position of the ORT work in the American Zone was in need of reform, as after the departure of Engineer E. Rosen, who had represented ORT with UNRRA and the Military Authorities, the steady contact with those instances had been interrupted. This emergency was realized above all by Mr. Julius Hochman, member of the Executive of the ORT UNION in New York, who visited Germany in September. His conversations in Geneva crystallized into the resolution of effecting a speedy reorganization. The planned transition of the work in Germany into the hands of the Geneva Office had to be postponed, on Dr. Syngalowski's request, until he had visited Germany. In the discussions, which took place at that time in Paris, Mr. Louis Boudin, member of the Executive of the ORT UNION, was also taking part. Dr. Lvovitch went to Germany in October, in order to settle all pending questions. The first step was the agreement concluded by him with the Central Committee of the Jews in Germany. This agreement was recognized by UNRRA and by the Military Authorities. Mrs Margulies was made Director of the American Zone and then an engineer was engaged in every district of this zone to act, so to speak, as liaison between ORT and UNRRA. Later on, Mrs Margulies was appointed first director for Austria. Mrs. Horowitz took over the direction of the American Zone. After 6 months, she was succeeded by Mr. Louis Walinsky. At the end of 1946 a reorganization was undertaken by the Central Office. In November 1946, a conference of the directors of the ORT Vocational Training Centres in the American Zone took place in Munich in the presence of Dr. Lvovitch; on this occasion the manager of the ORT schools in this zone, Engineer J. Oleiski, propounded a plan of activities in accord with the discussions he had in the Central Office in Geneva during his visit there. At the end of the same month, a conference was held in Heidelberg on the initiative of UNRRA; in this conference participated, apart from ORT and the JDC, also the Jewish Central Committee and the Jewish Agency. During this conference, Dr. Lvovitch set forth the program, which was officially sanctioned. By this meeting the vocational training of Jewish DPs was de facto conferred upon ORT.

By the organizations, by UNRRA and by the Army authorities, ORT was given the task of training 10.000 DPs. This necessitated an enlargement of the staff.



In the British Zone, the direction of the work was given to Mrs. Mowshowitch, London, and Engineer Vear. Thanks to the circumspect and energetic management noticeable progress was realized here in spite of many difficulties.

In May 1947, Mr. George Backer and Dr. Lvovitch visited the ORT institutions in Germany. They took part in the third directors' meeting and examined together with Mr. Walinsky and Agr. Oleiski all the steps which must be taken in order to increase the number of pupils.

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Austria.

Complying with a request of UNRRA, of Rabbi Philips Bernstein, special advisor on Jewish Affairs to the U.S. Army, and of the Jewish Community in Vienna, ORT began its work in Austria on the basis of an agreement concluded by Dr. Lvovitch with the Military Authorities and UNRRA at the end of December 1946.

Mrs. Margulies, New York, was appointed the first Director for Austria. Her assistant is Ing. D. Steward, London. While Dr. Lvovitch stayed in Vienna, an ORT Committee was formed there with the participation of the Jewish Community, the refugee organizations, the Jewish Agency, the JDC and the HIAS. This Committee is presided by Messrs. Herzgang, Feiertag, and Dr. Broczyner.

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Italy.

In 1946, Mr. A. Blass was delegated from London to Italy in order to found there a Marine school like the one of the British ORT. Subsequently, however, Mr. Blass was kept busy with other ORT matters. The Geneva Central Office of the ORT UNION, which is in charge of the work in Italy, felt that ORT cannot found a marine school in Italy as long as the two already existing JDC subventioned fishery schools, which are politically biased, will continue separately. Only after these fisheries ceased to exist, the Administrative Committee considered the plan of establishing a politically neutral school for fishery and diving. The final decision will be made in the second half of this year after a thorough examination on the spot. The second ORT worker to be delegated to Italy was Engineer-Agronomist J. Szpilfogel who was given charge of the agricultural work among the DPs.

After negotiations with the UNRRA Italian Mission, the Chief of the latter, Mr. S.M. Keeny, sent the draft of an agreement between ORT and UNRRA to Geneva. Dr. A. Syngalowski proposed 2 changes. One of those concerned the specification that only ORT had the right to decide on the choice of trades for the ORT training workshops and schools in the UNRRA camps. The other one was the exclusion of a paragraph, which dealt with provisions concerning the possibility of ORT workers proving unsatisfactory. The changes having been accepted by UNRRA HQs, the agreement, in which Mr. Blass was appointed representative of ORT, was signed by the Chief of UNRRA Italian Mission, and by Dr. Syngalowski for the ORT UNION. Apart from this agreement with UNRRA, the Central Office wanted to have yet another basis for the ORT in Italy, and decided in accordance with the President



of the Association of Jewish Communities in Rome, Mr. R. Cantoni, on the creation of an Italian ORT society with a statute of its own. This task was carried out by Mr. Blass with the assistance of Mr. Cantoni and Mr. Renzo Levi, Rome. An ORT Chief Committee was formed, which is composed as follows : Dr. Renzo Levi, barrister, President; Mr. Léon Garfunkel, Vice-President; Mr. Andrea Tabet barrister, secretary; Mr. Abram Blass; Mr. Raffaele Cantoni; Mr. Saul Israel, surgeon; Mr. Guido Jarach, engineer; Mr. Raffaele Jona, engineer; Mr. Oscar de Montel, barrister; Mr. Alfredo Orvietto; Dr. Massimo Adolfo Vitale, colonel.

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In October 1946, the Central Office in Geneva directed one of its collaborators (Mr. O. Weiss) to Italy in order to examine the possibilities of purchasing machines and tools there, and in order to prepare the first training workshops.

At the end of December, Dr. A. Syngalowski went to Italy, studying above all the situation of the DPs in the Italian camps. He negotiated with the various refugee organizations and elaborated a plan for the vocational training of the three most important categories of DPs namely

- a) for young people between 16 and 18 years,
- b) for adults with some vocational experience,
- c) for adults who never had a trade.

He submitted this plan at a conference with UNRRA, which was presided by Mr. L. Varrichione. The plan centred in the proposition of creating special training camps. UNRRA accepted this plan and promised all the necessary privileges.

In the first half of January, Dr. Syngalowski was received by the Italian Minister for Reconstruction for a long conversation, which had favourable results for the position of ORT in Italy.

The first work in Rome (including the inauguration of the Rome Office) was carried out during the presence of Dr. Syngalowski. Mr. Enrico Luzzatto was engaged as Director of the Chief Office.

From Central Italy, Dr. Syngalowski travelled to Northern Italy, where after negotiations with the UNRRA representatives and refugee organizations he devoted his time to securing specialists and studying the various plans for workshops. Dr. L. Jaffe was appointed Director of the Milan Office.

From the start, the members of the Chief Committee of the Italian ORT, Eng. Jarach and Eng. Jona, who are living in Northern Italy, rendered ORT extremely valuable assistance.

The 5 first instructors, among them Mr. J. Freinhofer (metal work) and Mr. A. Klein (wood work), were delegated from Switzerland.

The fact, that ORT did not find one single training workshop or vocational course already existent in Italy, and that among the collaborators in this country there was not one with any experience in the field of vocational training, made the task of the Geneva Central Office of the ORT UNION extremely difficult.



In June 1947, the number of pupils working in ORT institutions was already approaching the first thousand. Moreover, Italy constitutes now an important ORT position, also in view of the ORT work in other countries, the latter because of the fact that the ORT Offices, particularly the one in Milan, have become important outposts for the purchase of machines and tools for the ORT schools in various countries.

In the beginning of June 1947, discussions with the collaborators of the Italian ORT were taking place in Geneva, in which also the members of the Executive Committee were taking part.

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Bulgaria.

After the Paris conference, for which they were somewhat late, the delegation of the Bulgarian ORT, composed of Messrs. E. Arié, N. Grinberg, and Dr. A. Haravonoff, visited Geneva. This visit contributed greatly to the mutual understanding and the shaping of a future harmonious collaboration. The plans for the new big trade school were gone through, budgetary details were cleared up. The delegation concurred with the request of the ORT Central Office to increase the local revenues of the Bulgarian ORT. They also accepted the proposition of creating an ORT training workshop for the manufacture of Bulgarian carpets, if possible with Jewish ornaments. This training workshop is already functioning.

After the Geneva conference, 2 large transports of machines and tools were sent to the Bulgarian ORT.

On the request of the Geneva Central Office, the Executive of the Bulgarian ORT has delegated two of its members to Zagreb and Belgrad to organize a Yugoslav ORT Organization. Negotiations are in progress with a view to acquiring a big textile factory at Zagreb, which might be turned into school premises.

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Poland.

Much perseverance and many efforts were needed by the leaders of the new Polish ORT as well as by the directors of the ORT UNION in Geneva to overcome all difficulties which threatened a useful and smooth collaboration. The conferences which took place in Geneva and Paris in September and October 1946 as well as in March 1947 between Dr. Syngalowski, the President of the Polish ORT Dr. M. Muszkat and Mr. G. Jaszunski, and the discussions in May 1947 with the President of the ORT in Lodz, Eng. J. Wajnberg, facilitated the development of the Polish ORT considerably. On the advice of the Central Office in Geneva, the Polish ORT engaged the experienced former ORT collaborator, Mr. J. Kaczenbogen, for the supervision of the entire vocational training. Several transports of machines, tools, teaching programs, and materials, among them also pharmaceutical products for agricultural purposes, were sent from Switzerland to Poland.

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In a way, the conference with the delegation of the Roumanian ORT, which took place in Geneva in November 1946, may be regarded as turning-point in the work of ORT. There were present Mr. A. Weiss, President, Mr. W. Fischer, and



Mr. J. Kandel of the Roumanian ORT. The entire plan for 1947 was discussed, so was the necessity of establishing closer contacts between the Roumanian ORT and the Executive of the Jewish World Congress in Bukarest, the collaboration with the Youth Aliyah, etc. It was decided to engage an inspector for Roumania. Since this conference, the work of ORT in Roumania has further expanded and become more systematic.

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No less important was the visit of the leaders of the newly created Hungarian ORT, Eng. Halasz and Director Ed. Fischer. It was very useful to be able to acquaint the delegates at this moment not only with the basic principles but also with the practical methods of the ORT UNION through personal contacts.

A number of problems of local practice could be settled.

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To make the first steps towards creating an ORT organization in Czechoslovakia, the Geneva Central Office delegated Mrs. R. Gurman to Prague. After many difficulties had been overcome, an ORT organization based on a statute of its own could finally be legalized. This organization is directed by Messrs. Weisgal, Dr. Blonar, Dr. Breslauer, and Mermelstein. The first training workshops convinced already any serious observer of the soundness of the ORT program and working methods.

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The work in Belgium needs the constant attention of the Central Office. The conferences with Mr. R. van Praag and Mr. G. Jospa in Geneva in December 1946 as well as the visits of Dr. Syngalowski to Brussels and the discussions with Mr. A. Brodsky, Director of the Belgian ORT, were devoted to the solution of administrative, technical and financial problems. Machine transports from Switzerland were sent to this country, too.

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Difficulties in the work of ORT in Holland caused the Geneva Central Office to ask the member of the Executive Mr. R. van Praag to go to Holland in January 1947 on behalf of ORT. This successful visit was followed by a second one, in the course of which the reorganization of the Committee, presided by Dr. Vedder, was carried out. The Dutch ORT has to be supplied by the Central Office not only with machines, but also with the bare necessities; it is still the "problem child" of the Administrative Committee.

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Among the important discussions in Geneva were those with the ORT collaborators Agr. Oleiski, Eng. Rabinowitch, and Dr. Grüngaus (Germany), Mrs. Margulies and Eng. Stewart (Austria), Mr. Mozes (Tel Aviv), the President of the Bulgarian Zionist Organisation Mr. Strouti, the delegate of the Intergovernmental Committee in the French Occupation Zones of Germany and Austria, Mr. M. Besson,



the delegates from the Hechalutz, Mr. Benjamin Sussmann, and Mr. K. Nachschon (Palestine), Dr. Cynowitz (Bombay).

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In accordance with the resolution of the Executive of March 1947, a so-called Advisory Committee was formed in Paris, to which belong all the Paris members of the Central Board of the ORT UNION. In some of the meetings of this Committee the member of the Executive Mr. A. Halpern (London) was also taking part.

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Relations with Egypt and Greece were established by the Paris Central Office. In these countries, too, ORT schools are to be created. Already a Committee has been founded in Alexandria with Mr. Nadler as President.

In view of the lack of machines and tools for the Jewish artisans in Palestine, an ORT Tool Supply Corporation was founded in Tel Aviv with a capital of £ 10.000.- (of this sum £ 7.500.- were forthcoming from the ORT Reconstruction Fund and £ 2.500.- from the Artisan's Credit Cooperative Society in Tel Aviv). An additional £ 25.000.- will be given to the Tool Supply Corporation as a loan from ORT.

Mr. Ch. Rozenbes was asked to go from Shanghai to Australia in order to found there an ORT trade school, as requested by the UNITED JEWISH OVERSEAS RELIEF FUND.

Dr. B. Surovitch was sent to Bolivia, Peru, and Cuba for a successfully managed propaganda and fundraising campaign. Dr. M. Merkin continued his successful activity in South America; so did Dr. I. Trotzki - in Mexico.

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The situation of ORT in America at the end of the year 1946, the endeavour of all leading circles of American Jewry to combine the fundraising campaigns to the greatest possible extent, the realization of the eminent significance of vocational training for the course of Jewish life, as well as the appreciation of the American Joint Distribution Committee for the work of ORT and the importance of this work led to the agreement between ORT and the JDC, which was concluded in January 1947. The leaders of ORT in America, President George Backer, Mr. D. Rosenstein, Mr. Louis Boudin and Mr. A. Litton (all in New York) strove successfully for a favourable arrangement (vide the chapter on North-America).

\*

During his last visit to Europe, Mr. George Backer devoted some weeks to the ORT work in the various countries, particularly in Germany, Italy, France and Switzerland. He also participated actively in 3 conferences with the European Direction of the JDC, in which also Messrs. M.A. Leavitt, Dr. J. Schwartz, Mr. M. Beckelmann, Dr. D. Lvovitch and Dr. A. Syngalowski were taking part.

\*



Finally there must be mentioned the edition of 10 new ORT teaching programs in Geneva ( 5 more are being printed) and the creation of the Information Departments of the ORT UNION in Geneva and Paris, the latter under the direction of Mr. Leon Denenberg .

\* \* \*

## R E L A T I O N S

### a.) with International Organizations

Apart from the agreement with the American Joint Distribution Committee, various other steps deserve mentioning, which were undertaken by the Central Office in order to ensure smooth cooperation with other Jewish and non-Jewish organizations. In Germany, as well as in Italy and in Paris, the relations with UNRRA were always of the best. The same is true of the relations with the DP Operations Division, in which lately the functions of UNRRA have been vested to be later on taken over by IRO. At the first IRO conference in February 1947 in Geneva Mr. L. Denenberg presented a memorandum of the ORT Central Office (vide appendix). On the initiative of the Swiss delegate of the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees, an informal discussion took place in June between Dr. V. Halpérin of the ORT Central Office and Mr. Blanchard of the Preparatory Commission of IRO in Geneva. In May 1947, the ORT UNION was invited to take part in the second conference and to have a seat in the UNESCO Consultative Council for Educational Reconstruction.

### b.) with Jewish Organizations

Of principal as well as practical value was the conference with the leaders of the Youth Aliyah of Jerusalem and Europe, Mr. Hans Beyth and Mr. Akiba Lewinsky at the end of August 1946. In this conference participated also Mr. Louis Boudin, New York. Subsequent to this conference, Dr. Syngalowski and Mr. Akiba Lewinsky concluded an agreement, which has worked very well in all countries and was favourably reported on at the Zionist Congress in Basle.

To arrange for the execution of this agreement, a circular letter was sent out in October by the ORT Central Office as well as by the Misrad Aliyat Hanoar. (vide appendix).

\*

In South-America a rearrangement of the relations with OSE was made, by which the ORT and OSE organizations were separated. The excellent cooperation between ORT and OSE (nourishment and medical help for ORT pupils) in Roumania is to be noted.

South African Jewish War Appeal.

In the last years, the Jewish War Appeal gave the ORT UNION important financial assistance. In January 1947, a conference of the Chairman of the Jewish War Appeal, Mr. Leo Feit and Dr. Lvovitch took place in London. In February 1947,



a lengthy meeting in Paris between Mr. L. Feit and Dr. Syngalowski determined the extent of the help which ORT may expect from the Jewish War Appeal for its 1947 program. The entire program of ORT activities was reviewed and the principles of a further cooperation were discussed. Mr. Feit promised to propose to the Jewish War Appeal an increase of the 1947 subvention to £ 100.000.-; later on, this was accepted by the Jewish War Appeal. Next to the American Joint Distribution Committee, our thanks belong to the Jewish War Appeal in South Africa and to its Chairman, Mr. L. Feit.

\*

In may 1947, Dr. Syngalowski was Guest of Honour at the Montreux convention of the League of Jewish Communities in Switzerland. In his opening speech, the President of the League, Dr. G. Brunshwig, emphasized the importance of ORT in general and the ORT work in Switzerland in particular. In the course of the debate on the steps taken by the Swiss Jews in order to obtain a permanent sanctuary for the emigrants and refugees, the President of the Central Committee of the League, Professor Paul Guggenheim, related an official declaration made to him in the "Palais Fédéral" on occasion of an intervention there, to the effect that "increasing the respect for the emigrant and making him useful to the Swiss economy, as the ORT Organization is doing with such success, is more important than all interventions."

\* \* \*

The realization that, before the first 6 months of 1947 have come to an end, the ORT UNION has in Europe already 664 trade schools, training workshops and vocational courses with a total of 15513 pupils justifies the hope that the Central Bodies of the ORT UNION may succeed in carrying out the program set up in the beginning of this year.



U. N. I. O.  
CENTRAL OFFICE  
GENEVA - PARIS

BUDGET 1947 and EXPENDITURES I.I. - 30. 6. 1947

Country	Yearly subventions 1947 Dollars	Paid till 30.6.1947 Dollars	Remarks
France	230,000.-	116,600.-*)	*) excl. 70,000.- for building Paris
Belgium	95,000.-	59,100.-	
Holland	195,000.-	16,800.-	
Switzerland			*) incl. 60,000.- for machines for Central Institute **) incl. 8,000.- for machines for Central Institute
<b>B U D G E T 1 9 4 7</b>			
		and	
Italy	150,000.-	52,500.-	
Poland	125,000.-	31,500.-*)	*) L orders for supplies 40,000.-
<b>EXPENDITURES I.I. - 30.VI.1947</b>			
U.S.A.			
Hungary	90,000	23,200.-	
Romania	170,000.-	15,900.-	
Bulgaria	55,000.-	15,600.-	
England	40,000.-	*	*) Report not yet received
Germany & Austria	2,000,000.-	410,000.-	
Palestine	100,000.-		
South America	35,500.-	20,200.-*)	*) Special collects
New-York schools		10,000.-*)	*) Special collects
Shanghai	24,000.-	8,000.-	
Preparation of instructions (Central Institute)	50,000.-	28,600.-	
Teaching progress	25,000.-	8,600.-	
Inspection	36,000.-*)	4,150.-	*) The chief of the central inspection will start his work in the 2nd part of June.
Publications	3,000.-	2,000.-	
Instructors conferences	17,000.-	300.-	
Administration	50,000.-	45,900.-	
Old debts	10,000.-	54,000.-*)	*) of which 50,000.-, paid in U.S.A.
Subventions for schools for teachers and their families		3,600.-	
Machines, books and material in stock		9,300.-	
<b>T O T A L</b>	<b>2,985,500.-</b>	<b>598,650.-</b>	



O R T U N I O N

CENTRAL OFFICE

GENEVA - PARIS

BUDGET 1947 and EXPENDITURES 1.1. - 30. 6. 1947

Country	Yearly subventions 1947 Dollars	Paid till 30.6.1947 Dollars	Remarks
France	230.000.-	116.600.-*)	*) excl. 70.000.- for building Paris
Belgium	86.000.-	59.100.-	
Holland	105.000.-	16.800.-	
Switzerland	120.000.-*)	41.100.-**)	*) incl. 60.000.- for machines for Central Institute **) incl. 8.000.- for machines for Central Institute
Italy	150.000.-	52.500.-	
Poland	125.000.-	31.500.-*)	*) & orders for supplies 40.000.-
C.S.R.	63.000.-	15.900.-	
Hungary	90.000	23.200.-	
Roumania	178.000.-	15.900.-	
Bulgaria	55.000.-	15.600.-	
England	48.000.-	*)	*) Report not yet received
Germany & Austria	2.000.000.-	410.000.-	
Palestine	100.000.-		
South America	35.500.-	20.200.-*)	*) Special collects
New-York schools		10.000.-*)	*) Special collects
Shanghai	24.000.-	5.000.-	
Preparation of instructors ( Central Institute )	50.000.-	28.800.-	
Teaching programs	25.000.-	6.600.-	
Inspection	30.000.-*)	4.150.-	*) The chief of the central inspec- tion will start his work in the 2nd part of June.
Publications	3.000.-	2.000.-	
Instructors conferences	17.000.-	300.-	
Administration	64.000.-	45.900.-	
Old debts	100.000.-	54.000.-*)	*) Of which 50.000.- paid in U.S.A.
Subventions for former colla- borators and their families		3.600.-	
Machines, tools and material in stock		9.900.-	
<b>T O T A L</b>	<b>3.698.500.-</b>	<b>988.650.-</b>	



FRANCE

Introduction. - The constantly increasing expansion of the ORT activities during the first half of 1947 is principally due, apart to the normal growth of the trade schools and training workshops already established in 1945, to :

a) the general trend of Jewish youth towards handicrafts, a trend based on many reasons, of which the main are : the lack of skilled labour, which is very sought after; its comparatively high remuneration; the position acquired by the worker and the artisan; and the privileged situation of skilled artisans to whom some countries are opening their doors widely;

b) the arrival of many newly immigrated persons in France. The geographical situation as well as the traditionally liberal policy of this country have induced and permitted several thousands of persons to come. Some of them have a trade and try to settle down, thus filling the ranks of Jewish workers, thinned by the war and deportations. These persons need of machine-tools, which will enable them to get to work again. Others wish to acquire a trade, the young people, by finishing a trade school course, or attending accelerated courses, which they frequent either in order to obtain a diploma they already possess or in order to obtain new ones;

ORT ACTIVITIES  
IN THE VARIOUS COUNTRIES

c) the great weakening of Judaism in North Africa is connected on the one hand with the resurgence of local national movements, and, on the other hand, with the activity developed there by the leaders of the various Jewish organizations, who attach great importance to this immense human reservoir, particularly now, after the losses suffered by the Jewish people in Central Europe.

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All these reasons have led us to intensify our vocational training. In doing so, we are, however, encountering very great difficulties, above all material ones.

The general conditions of life in France have distinctly improved since the cessation of hostilities, which makes the replacement of the worn-out or lost material and the purchase of modern equipment for our new institutions not merely possible, but indispensable.

On the other hand, living costs have sensibly increased; this is not only true for manufactured or hand-made objects, but also for the actual means of existence. The former have augmented in price by 30 to 50 % in the course of the last year and the latter by about 30 to 40 %. This has, by the way, forced us to augment successively the salaries of our collaborators, and we find it often difficult to hire good technicians for our schools, as the salaries they are actually offered in private enterprises surpass by far our possibilities and our budgetary means.

Another problem which presents often an almost insurmountable obstacle, is the lack of premises to house our institutions. Luckily, this problem was solved as far as our Paris centre is concerned, thanks to the generous gift from the International League of Women Workers, which allowed us to acquire a large building at Montreuil; the layout and arrangement will come up, however, some considerable expenditure which still will have to be met.

Finally, the living conditions in France have aggravated the material situation of our pupils, who must be able to live before they can think of continuing their studies. ORT has therefore had to devote not only to watch over their health, but has also been obliged to try and enable at least partly their livings by means of scholarships. In the various countries where the administrative regulation of the situation of many immigrants is difficult, ORT applicants could not have been admitted to our courses.



F R A N C E

Introduction.- The constantly increasing expansion of the ORT activities during the first half of 1947 is principally due, apart to the normal growth of the trade schools and training workshops already established in 1946, to :

a) the general trend of Jewish youth towards handicrafts, a trend based on many reasons, of which the main are : the lack of skilled labour, which is very sought after; its comparatively high remuneration; the position acquired by the worker and the artisan; and the privileged situation of skilled artisans to whom some countries are opening their doors widely;

b) the arrival of many newly immigrated persons in France. The geographical situation as well as the traditionally liberal policy of this country have induced and permitted several thousands of persons to come. Some of them have a trade and try to settle down, thus filling the ranks of Jewish workers, thirmed by the war and deportations. Those persons need constructive help in the form of machine-tools, which will enable them to get to work again. Others wish to acquire a trade, the young people by visiting our trade schools and the adults in our accelerated courses, which they frequent either in order to perfection themselves in skills they already possess or in order to learn new ones;

c) the great awakening of Judaism in North Africa is connected on the one hand with the recrudescence of local national movements, and, on the other hand, with the activity displayed there by the leaders of the various Jewish organizations, who attach great importance to this immense human reservoir, particularly now, after the losses suffered by the Jewish people in Central Europe.

All these reasons have led us to intensify our vocational training. In doing so, we are, however, encountering very great difficulties, above all material ones.

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On the other hand, living costs have sensibly increased; this is not only true for manufactured or hand-made objects, but also for the actual means of existence. The former have augmented in price by 50 to 60 % in the course of the last year and the latter by about 30 to 40 %. This has, by the way, forced us to augment successively the salaries of our collaborators, and we find it often difficult to hire good technicians for our schools, as the salaries they are actually offered in private enterprises surpass by far our possibilities and our budgetary means.

Another problem which presents often an almost insurmountable obstacle, is the lack of premises to install our institutions. Luckily, this problem was solved as far as our Paris Centre is concerned, thanks to the generous gift from the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, which allowed us to acquire a large building at Montreuil; its repair and arrangement will cause us, however, some considerable expenditure still, which will have to be met.

Finally, the living conditions in France have aggravated the material situation of our pupils, who must be able to live before they can think of continuing their studies. Our medico-social service has not only to watch over their health, but has also been forced to try and assure at least partly their livings by means of scholarships. The same service undertook also the administrative regulation of the situation of many transitory persons, who otherwise could not have been admitted to our courses.



Without losing sight of our main aim, which is the formation of highly skilled workers and artisans, we have, nevertheless, been led to enlarge the training of adults in accelerated vocational courses. Numerous adult persons try to acquire a trade in a minimum time, as they cannot keep being on relief. The present boom is a further inducement. The demand for specialized workers, even in very limited fields (trouser-makers, solderers, etc.), is such, that they find already a job which will pay for their needs, after only a few months of training.

At present, our pupils and apprentices are numbered by thousands and we are glad to see the excellent results of their examinations (results, which bring us always the praise and compliments by the delegates of the Ministry of Labour and of Labour Unions) as well as the success of our former pupils now working with private masters. Those results are not exclusively due to our organization, our methods and the high qualifications of our instructors. We are proud to say that most of our pupils show an excellent disposition for technical and manual work.

\*

During the first half of 1947, the approbation of our Paris Vocational Training Centre by the Ministry of Labour has sanctioned our efforts in the field of vocational training for adults. Our courses were recognized as "Collective Centre"; by doing so, the State took charge of all costs connected with the running of those courses; the pupils pass their examinations before a State Commission, and receive Government-endorsed certificates; for the duration of their training, they are considered as workers under contract with the Ministry of Labour and receive a remuneration of 31 to 36 francs an hour. This decision was only made after the Ministry had some of its inspectors make minute inquiries. In the many reports, which those inspectors presented on the subject of our activities both in Paris and in the province, the high standard of our courses received full recognition. We foresee the approbation of other Centres too, particularly of the Lyons one.

On the other hand, the Technical Teaching Commission of the Département de la Seine decided after an inquiry into the functioning of our Paris schools, to authorize the payment to us of 25 % of the instruction tax due to the town of Paris from the industrialists who work in the branches taught in our schools. We were officially advised of this decision by the Préfecture de la Seine.

The important events in the life of the French ORT during the first half year of 1947 were two inaugurations : first of all that of the Marseilles Marine School, on March 9th, in the presence of official delegates of the Ministry of the Mercantile Marine, and of high personalities from Marseilles Marine circles; the ceremony was presided over by Admiral Louis Kahn, Central Director of Naval Constructions and Arms. Numerous speeches praised the magnificent organization of the school as well as the deportment and the discipline of its pupils. The inauguration of our Strasbourg School on May 4th was presided over by Mr. Naegelen, Minister of National Education. The Minister made on this occasion an important political speech. He congratulated us on the manner in which the school was organized and made a point of rendering homage to the Jewish people's vitality and to its reconstruction powers, of which the Strasbourg school is a striking example. Not only the Jewish press, but also the big French press gave much space to those two events.

The Jewish life in North Africa was marked by the opening of two new ORT centres, one in Algiers and one in Casablanca. The Algiers school has 3 sections, for mechanics, for electricity and for joinery. Many official and Jewish personalities visited this center. In the course of a conversation with our delegate, the Resident



General expressed his satisfaction at the work undertaken by ORT. Our delegate was assured that our institution could count upon a subvention from the Residence.

In Casablanca, the school consists of a section for carpentry and one for mechanics, both for boys, and a school for dressmaking for girls. When the schools opened, 2200 candidates were inscribed but only 170 could be admitted. The President of our Morocco Committee received a letter from the Morocco Director of Public Instruction, congratulating him on the work of ORT and promising all facilities for the acquisition of grounds necessary for the construction of a school.

\*

On June 30th, 1947, the following training units were functioning :

Trade Schools for Youths : the efforts of the French ORT and its technical staff were above all directed towards maintaining and perfecting its trade schools for youths. These are schools with three years' training and a program comprising, in accordance with French laws, a great number of generally instructive subjects.

Of those schools, there exist in :

Paris : one school for locksmiths and mechanics with 38 pupils, one for radio-technics with 49 pupils and for dressmakers with 43 pupils;

Marseilles : one school for radio-technics , with 12 pupils, one school for electricity with 10 pupils, one for dressmakers with 35 pupils, and the Marine School with 37 pupils;

Lyons : one school for dressmaking, with 17 pupils, one for radio-technicians, with 10 pupils, one for electro-installation with 12 pupils;

Aix-les-Bains : one school for dressmaking, with 40 pupils;

Moissac : one school for joinery, with 32 pupils;

Cailly : one school for carpentry, with 10 pupils;

Strasbourg : one school for electro-mechanics, with 27 pupils, one for locksmiths with 12 pupils, one for dressmaking, with 13 pupils, and one for tailoring, with 13 pupils;

Casablanca : one school for mechanics, with 80 pupils, one for carpentry, with 40 pupils and one for dressmaking, with 50 pupils;

Algiers : one school for joinery, with 12 pupils, and one for mechanics, with 20 pupils.

The total number of pupils in those trade schools is at present of 612.

Training Workshops for Adults :

Paris : one training workshop for electrical installation, with 33 pupils, one for welding, with 20 pupils, one for radio-technics, with 28 pupils, one for cable-fitting, with 24 pupils, one for haute couture, with 33 pupils, one for corsetery, with 17 pupils, one for leather work, with 19 pupils, one for tailoring, with 15 pupils, one for tailoring trousers, with 14 pupils, and one for mechanics, with 14 pupils;

Lyons : one training workshop for locksmiths, for 18 persons, one for radio-technics, for 16 persons, one for hairdressing, for 12 persons, and one for leather work, for 28 persons;

Marseilles : one training workshop for tailoring, for 15 persons;

Nice : one training workshop for dressmaking for 27 pupils, one for weaving, for 17 persons, one for knitting, for 9 persons, one for shirtmaking for 9 persons, one for hairdressing for 14 persons, one for beauty treatments and toilet articles, for 19



persons, one for pastry cooking, for 10 persons, and one for photography, for 17 persons;

Aix-les-Bains : one training workshop for dressmaking, for 15 persons;

Toulouse : one training workshop for leather work (Montauban) for 14 persons, and one for dressmaking for 15 persons;

Bois de Rocher : one training workshop for shoemaking and cutting out, for 15 persons;

St. Germain : one training workshop for corsetmaking, for 22 persons, and one for dressmaking, for 12 persons;

Hénonville : one training workshop for joinery for 10 persons, one for dressmaking, for 20 persons, and one for shoemaking, for 12 persons.

The total number of persons in the training workshops is thus at present of 600.

Vocational courses : a category of their own form the vocational courses (not to be confounded with the training workshops). Among those belong the courses in cutting-out and the evening classes for apprentices, who are working during the day in private firms. Furthermore, the evening classes for apprentices must be mentioned, where the pupils are not only given theoretical instruction, but have also the opportunity of perfecting themselves in practical work in the school for radio technics in Paris.

146 pupils frequent all these courses.

Another form of vocational training must be included here, to which the French ORT gave during this period, as in past years, the fullest attention. This is the placing of youths as apprentices with private firms, according to the French regulations.

At the moment, 917 apprentices undergo private instruction through the intermediary and under the supervision of ORT. Of these, there are 773 in Paris, 66 at Marseilles, 47 at Lyons, 26 at Toulouse, 5 at Strasbourg. As part of this service must be counted the psychotechnical laboratory for the professional guidance of young people, which is one of the services of the Paris ORT, and tested approximately 150 persons during the last period.

New territory for the French ORT is the establishment of children's workshops, giving, as with the ORT organizations in other countries, instruction in handicrafts to children, inmates of the various children's homes. Here, a new field of activity is opening up before the French ORT. 5 workshops with 139 children have been inaugurated during this time.

Agriculture.— Neither now nor in former years, the French ORT neglected agricultural training. Even more than is the case in other countries, ORT takes every opportunity to meet the interest of Jews in the agricultural professions, both with regard to the Palestine Aliyah and for other purposes.

In the training farms at La Roche, Cambes de Pujols, Monbardon, and La Barada, groups of young people of the ages between 16 and 23 are given practical and theoretical training in farming, cattle-breeding, poultry farming, and vegetable raising. At the moment, these training farms teach 95 pupils, The section for dairy-farming at La Roche alone has 22 cows, the one at Cambes de Pujols has 16.

In this connection, the kitchen-gardens for 250 children must be mentioned, which were established near Paris ( 3 at Malmaison, 1 at Boulogne s/Seine, 1 at Hénonville, 2 at Plessis-Trevisse-Combault, 1 at Bellevue-Meudon, 1 at Cailly, and 1 at Bruncy), and which are not included in the general list of institutions.



Examinations and Rewards .- Many finishing examinations have taken place in our workshops as well as in our courses. The jury is generally composed of experts from the corresponding occupations and of delegates of Government offices and Trade-Unions. The results of these examinations were excellent : more than 200 pupils succeeded, representing over 90 % of the candidates. Our services endeavour to place gradually people applying for jobs and to facilitate their obtaining them. 150 people have thus been placed, the greater part being new immigrants.

Scholarships.- During the first six months of the present year, about 450 pupils and apprentices have received scholarships which we have promised them. These allowances were reimbursed afterwards by the Intergovernmental Committee, (for the pupils of German, Austrian or Spanish origin) and by the COJASOR (for all other categories); the scholarships for isolated pupils were paid by the Social Service for the Young. The Service for scholarships, in connection with the Vocational Training Service, has granted 27 scholarships for tools to be given to pupils having finished their course or apprenticeship.

Supplies in machines and tools.- The number of requests which was decreasing from one month to the other in the course of last year has again considerably increased during the first six months of 1947, due especially to the arrival of numerous refugees coming from Germany. The release service to parents or to members of associations organized by the ORT Tool Supply in the United States, has also taken a great extension. 98 sewing and knitting machines were supplied by the latter, as well as 120 various machines and 33 lots of tools were given to workers and artisans who had asked for them. This number might have been much higher if we had received machines in good condition. Unfortunately the greater part of those which were sent to us from the United States had to be completely reviewed and the lack of certain parts made this revision particularly difficult. During the first six months of 1947, we have received 123 machines from America and 80 from England. The latter alone arrived in good condition. We regret that we were not able up to now to obtain machines from other countries. We still have a great quantity of requests which could not be met and the revision of the machines coming from United States causes a great loss of time and considerable expenses.

\*

The Jewish and French Press have given much attention to our activities. This is due mostly to our Information Service which is in close connection with the principal Press Agencies and the Newspapers, and supplies them with the detailed information on all the new achievements of the ORT, its manifestations and plans.

\*

The Women's Committee set up at the end of last year has consolidated its organization and its first great manifestation took place in June of this year, with a Charity Bazaar and a supper with artistic program. The profits of this manifestation will enable 100 of our pupils and apprentices among the poorest, to spend their holidays in the country.



## B E L G I U M

### I. The buildings for the schools and training workshops and their repair.

The first house, where the establishment of trade schools in Brussels was possible, was 78, rue de Trèves. This two-storey building was mainly destined for the needlework professions, weaving and mechanical knitting. It was rapidly overcrowded - even the basement, where a training workshop and laboratory for technical chemistry had been installed -; and a second house, 42 Boulevard de la Cambre, had to be rented and repaired. This two-storey building, too, was quickly taken by a trade school for girls (three groups) and a school for textiles with two groups. The most difficult problem was to find a building for the heavy and noisy professions, such as metal work, and for those trades, where strong daylight is a necessity, such as radio technics and electrical installations, or where large areas are essential, such as cabinetmaking. To meet those demands, a large, solidly constructed, but rather neglected building, which formerly had housed a brewery, was taken on a long-term lease and rebuilt according to our plans. This house (67 rue van Soust) is now sheltering principally the boys' trade schools for mechanics, welding, radio technics, electrical installations, cabinetmaking, and tailoring. In rooms set aside for this purpose, adults' training workshops with restricted training periods will shortly be established. This house, which bears the name of "Centre électro-métal", necessitated, as already mentioned, extensive rebuilding, for which we had to pay as late as April 4<sup>th</sup> the sum of 45.000.- Swiss francs, which does not figure in the financial statement for the first quarter of 1947.

Much more difficult was the problem of finding workrooms in Antwerp; that was the reason, why an activity there does not figure in our budget for 1947. The work is, however, scheduled to begin in May, as a house that we can rent has been found, if the funds for this activity are granted.

The same holds for Charleroi.

### II. Institutions.

There are four kinds of institutions: a) DAYTIME TRADESCHOOLS for youths, providing a training of at least two years' duration, and having full equipment and a particularly qualified teaching staff; b) TRAINING WORKSHOPS for adults, giving above all practical training; c) TRAINING COURSES, as for cutters, building designers, etc. where students work more with pencil and paper than with actual material; d) CHILDREN'S WORKSHOPS in homes and schools, offering an initial training in various handicrafts.

\* \* \*

The number of daytime trade schools for youths has now increased to 9, seven of them being in Brussels and two at Kessel-Loo, if one also counts the agricultural school for youths functioning there.

In the first three months of the current year, one part of our work, which is of particular importance for the normalizing of professional education, has been brought to an end. For the courses, the purpose of which it was to bring the very varied, deficient general education of the youths up to a normal, homogeneous standard, have now been concluded. Accordingly, the quarterly examinations in March were not only devoted to subjects of practical



The pupils of the school for radio technics as well as those of the one for electrical installations go through a joint preliminary course in mechanics, where they familiarize themselves with that metal work which has to be done by value in vocational training, but covered above all subjects of educative worth, such as arithmetic, languages, history, drawing, etc. The excellent results of the examinations may be attributed, as the examiners acknowledged, to the particularly high abilities of the teaching staff, and to the application and the interest of the pupils. The standard of knowledge now gained will enable the teachers and instructors to progress more rapidly, a uniform level having been reached.

The oldest daytime trade school in Brussels is the girls' trade school for dressmaking, where also embroidery, decorative designing, cutting-out, mathematics, technology, and anatomy are taught. During this quarter, a third group of pupils has been admitted. Actually, the number of pupils is 52. The staff consists of 7 teachers and instructors. Originally the school was in the building of rue de Trèves. After having been transferred to the more favourable premises of Bd. de la Cambre, the school made good progress. The equipment was enlarged correspondingly. The work done by the pupils is judged by experts to be very good.

A very interesting and instructive experiment is the school for textiles. It consists of two sections, one for weaving and one for mechanical knitting. The looms were bought in Holland, the knitting machines in Switzerland. The weaving section produces the most elegant and expensive women's and children's dresses. In the section for mechanical knitting, students manufacture hosiery and mass-production articles. Each pupil works in both sections, as the one for mechanical knitting is intended to provide a background of economic security to the trade of artistic weaving. At the moment the school has 41 pupils. Already the work attracts the attention of experts.

A special demand of the owners of tailoring establishments in Brussels was met by the foundation of a school for tailors. It is generally said that the good tailor is dying out in Europe, as there is no new generation to replace the old. Unlike the course for cutters, and the workshops training workers for ready-made articles, the formation of a tailor takes at least three years. Because of the extraordinarily profitable opportunities and in view of the fact that tailoring is a traditional trade of Jews, we decided to open this school. Accordingly, we sent our central inspector for needlework there for a month; this man is a first-class expert, a former teacher of the well-known tailoring academy Maurer. 10 boys are working in the first group, a second one to be composed will comprise 10 more. The pupils work 40 hours a week, 23 of practical work and 17 of theoretical instruction. In forming a group of pupils just for this school, the material wants of the youths and their parents make themselves felt disastrously, for all of the pupils are badly nourished, because they are insufficiently supported, and are therefore constantly on the look-out for chance earnings and haphazard ways of making a living. This explains, too, the comparatively small number of pupils in the first group (every group is intended for 15 pupils). The quarterly examination showed good results.

The school for cabinet-making has as good a management, as it has equipment. At the moment the first group of 11 pupils is working 40 hours a week, of which 20 are devoted to practical work and 20 to theory. The theoretical instruction includes technology, arithmetic, algebra, geometry, physics, chemistry, technical designing, and history.

The schools for mechanics with 15 pupils (two workshops), for radio technics with 18 pupils, and for electrical installations with 18 pupils show good progress. Both workshops and classrooms are in the rebuilt ORT house "Electro-métal".



The pupils of the school for radio technics as well as those of the one for electrical installations go through a joint preliminary course in mechanics, where they familiarize themselves with that metal work, which has to be done by every radio technician and every installer of electric fittings in the course of his work. The instructors and teachers of the last three schools are 10 in number; the technical director is engineer Milgrom. The same instructors are in many cases employed for the evening training courses for adults.

At Kessel-Loo, there is a girls' school for dressmaking with 19 pupils, and an agricultural school with 25 pupils. The latter is governed by 2 specialists and a director. The practical training includes kitchen-gardening, dairy farming, and poultry farming.

Apart from the daytime trade schools, there exist in Brussels 14 ORT training workshops and vocational courses for adults.

In a training workshop for corset-making, the final examination took place in the first quarter of this year; 14 pupils passed the examination, 8 of them with the mention "with special distinction". As usual with .ORT examinations, the examining board was composed of outside specialists, in this case the director of the "Royal Corset Manufactory", Mr. Walter Neve, the director of the best-known private corset-making establishment, Mrs. Wasserstrum, and a dressmaker. The examination covered all sections of the trade, and lasted two full working days. Particular interest in the results of this examination was shown by the profession, because the ORT school is the only school for corset-making in Belgium, and because its pupils received theoretical instruction, which is not available to apprentices of private firms, and which is of the greatest importance in taking measurements, modelling the corset, and generally for independent work in this trade. All the graduates have already found employment.

The second training to be concluded was the vocational course for cutting-out ladies' overcoats and tailor-mades. 11 trained cutters received their diplomas. The examining board was composed of the director of the municipal trade school for tailors (a branch of the Brussels institute for handicrafts), a teacher of the same school, and a dressmaker. The notes given were: "excellent", "with great distinction", and "with greatest distinction". The graduates, formerly largely dependent on charity, are now earning their living as cutters.

Towards the end of the first quarter, in the second half of March, a new course for cutting-out ladies' overcoats and tailor-mades was begun with 16 pupils.

The diplomas issued by ORT are countersigned by experts of the Brussels Institute for Handicrafts (Ecole des Arts et Métiers).

Particularly successful are the 2 training workshops for shirtmaking (teaching the manufacture of shirts, pyjamas, and dressing-gowns), which were installed by the author of our teaching program for shirtmaking, Mr. Graf, personally, whom we delegated to Brussels especially for this purpose. At the moment, the workshops are training 31 pupils.

Furthermore, there exist 4 courses for cutting-out of ladies' dresses with a total of 68 pupils, 1 course for cutting-out men's suits, training 9 tailors, and 3 training workshops for sewing with 64 pupils.

In the laboratory for technical chemistry, 12 youths, mainly with college education, are trained to manufacture various articles of common use.

At Boitsfort near Brussels, ORT opened a workshop for bookbinding and cardboard work, where 16 pupils undergo a successful training.



A new group of 20 pupils coming from the Wezembeck home were also admitted last May.

In the course of the two preceding months, final examinations have taken place in the workshops for shirtmaking, dressmaking and tailoring, at the end of which 45 pupils received diplomas from the ORT.

During the same period the following courses and workshops were opened : course for tailoring with 24 pupils, sewing for ladies with 24 pupils, dressmaking with 16 pupils, evening course for dressmaking with 10 pupils, shirtmaking with 22 pupils, tailoring for ladies with 12 pupils. Furthermore as the result of an agreement between the Belgian ORT and the Union of Jewish Handicraftsmen, a special finishing workshop has been set up at the end of April for 25 tailors appointed by the Union of Handicraftsmen. Only the tailors established for three years at least may be admitted.

The vocational day-schools for boys continue to develop. New machines have been purchased in the course of the preceding months, partly on the spot but mostly in Switzerland and sometimes in Italy. At the tailoring and dressmaking school for girls a new class was organised in April for pupils over eighteen. A special one year programme was prepared for them, instead of two years and a half. 20 pupils were admitted. As regards the carpentry school which requires certain alterations, it has been decided to send a surveyor from Geneva.

The direction of the radio-technical school of the ORT at Brussels, was entrusted by the Direction of the ORT to one of the best Belgian specialists, Mr. Paelmens. The latter has just accepted this title after rather difficult negotiations and has insisted on communicating his impression after the first lesson : "After having contacted your pupils, I congratulate you on the discipline, the order, the cleanliness and the morale in your school. I have asked the pupils questions on the subject they had been taught previously and I may declare that they know and understand it. The pupils' behaviour in class is excellent, they show a great interest for what they are taught and they have asked me technical questions which show the lively state of their mind and their eagerness to learn. I have been teaching for years in another radio-technical school, which charges rather high fees, and never have the pupils there shown such an interest, as your own pupils do, and asked so many questions which are not mere curiosity, but the logical result of deep reflection on the subject they are being taught." This testimony of a specialist who has been teaching for many years in the best schools of Belgium, is worth mentioning.

From August 1946 to the end of June 1947, 616 pupils have attended the 33 vocational schools, training workshops and vocational courses of the Belgian ORT at Brussels and at Kessel-Loo. Among these pupils, 90 have already passed the final examinations and received the diploma of the ORT.

\*

The Executive Committee of the Belgian ORT was extended, namely by co-optation of several members of the Union of Handicraftsmen. A technical board was appointed under the chairmanship of Mr. Hubert Frère, honorary prefect of the Athénée of Morlenwelz. It is composed of the following sections : carpentry, welding, electricity and radio-technics, tailoring, dressmaking, corset-making and weaving and its members are best Belgian specialists, Jewish or non-Jewish.

The Women's Committee of the Belgian ORT set up in the Spring of 1946, really started to develop their activity only in the second part of 1946 and especially in



The year 1946 and the first half of 1947 marked a considerable extension of the 1947. This Committee under the chairmanship of Mrs. Alfred Goldschmidt-Brodsky, organised in the month of June "Days for the Belgian ORT" including an exhibition and a sale of the objects manufactured in our schools, a concert, bridge drives, etc. These various activities have enabled this Committee to secure some funds destined especially to the most urgent needs of some of its pupils. At the head of the organisation committee for these days were Mrs. Spaak and Mrs. Paul Hymens.

\*

Generally it may be said, that the smooth organization and the technical standard of the ORT work in Belgium have done much to increase the respect for productive work and for the manual professions in the eyes of the youth and the socially unsettled masses of adults, who were so deeply shaken both spiritually and morally by their experiences in the catastrophic times. The ORT pupil enjoys a good reputation. But all the efforts of the staff as well as the application of the pupils are often paralysed by the latter's material wants. The efforts made with the help of the A.I.V.G. and of the Direction of the J.D.C. in Belgium have unfortunately not yet had any results which permit us to solve this problem which constitutes a serious handicap to the activity of the Belgium ORT.

\*

At the beginning of June, the director of the Belgian ORT, Mr. A. Brodsky, went to Geneva. Important decisions were taken for the reinforcement and development of the Belgian ORT. Among other things, it has been decided to devote a more important part to Jewish studies and to start without delay the activity of the ORT at Antwerp. A building has already been rented there, at No 27 avenue de Belgique and the first workshops for adults can be opened from August 15th. In October at the opening of the school-year, the schools of mechanics and carpentry for the young may also be opened. The provisional programme for Antwerp will cater for 300 pupils to the end of the year. ORT workshops for children (cardboard, wook, embroidery) will be organised in both Jewish schools of Antwerp, Tachkemoni and Jissode Hathora.

At Kessel-Loo, measures have been taken in order to admit in October also two new groups of 40 pupils from the Youth Aliyah to our school farm.

Finally, a sewing school and workshops for adults are being installed at Charleroi.



G R E A T B R I T A I N

The year 1946 and the first half of 1947 marked a considerable extension of the work of the British ORT.

To acquaint the Jewish public in Britain with the activities of the ORT UNION, the British ORT published an extensive report covering the whole field of ORT work. This report was widely circulated (3.000 copies) and favourably reviewed in most organs of the Jewish press.

The British ORT was invited together with the World Jewish Congress, the Central British Fund, the Jewish Agency for Palestine, etc. to participate in the Executive of the Committee for the Jews in Germany set up by the Board of Deputies.

The British ORT through its Chairman, was also represented on the Jewish Committee for Relief Abroad whose offices in London and whose personnel in Germany co-operated with the office of the British ORT and the ORT personnel in Germany. Lately this cooperation became very close and helpful, and the head of the Germany Committee of the JCRA has agreed to join the Council of the British ORT which is being formed.

\*

The British ORT has established and is conducting at present the following training centres :

a) London ORT School in Kensington

Number of pupils, 56.

Classes are as follows : General engineering, including welding; tool making; drawing; electrical department, and dress making section for women and girls. Preparations are well in hand for starting a radio mechanics class on September 1, 1947.

b) Training Ship "Joseph Hertz"

By agreement with the Jewish Marine League the British ORT took over responsibility for Marine training. The training aboard the ship "Joseph Hertz" started in autumn 1946 under the direction of Captain N.F. Jsrail (D.S.C. and two bars) Her permanent mooring is at Grays, Essex.

Owing to unexpected difficulties and changes in government regulations concerning enlistments and future employment and also to the disappointing response to the appeals for training, the question of liquidating this school has arisen.

c) Goldington Training Farm, near Bedford.

Full agricultural farm training is given to 80 young people coupled with instruction in agricultural engineering and kindred subjects. The center which was created on the initiative of Mr. S.A. Beloff is being run in association, with a section of the Zionist movement, the Hechalutz of Great Britain. A number of the trainees are British born, whilst others are survivors from Hitler's concentration camps. A few of the trainees were in the Jewish Brigade during the War.

\*

For most organizations in Great Britain, fund-raising activities have not been as successful as one could have hoped. There have been many contributory causes, among the most important being the blizzards, climatic and economic, which have hit Great Britain - with adverse effects on all fund raising. Since last September, British ORT, as a constituent member of the UJRA has not been entitled to embark upon a campaign specifically for the ORT. The results of the UJRA have been rather disappointing.



In order to prepare the ground for future activity, visits were made to Manchester and Leeds, which are the two largest provincial centres of Jewish population in Great Britain, and personal contacts established with the leaders of the Jewish communities, contacts which should prove of benefit to us when we start ORT committees in these areas. Addresses have already been delivered by the ORT to the Council of Manchester and Salford Jews and to a Mass meeting in Manchester.

In London, a membership and propaganda sub-committee of the ORT was set up. Several successful meetings have been held which have resulted in enlisting new members. Preparations are in progress for extending this work.

A membership campaign is in progress and the Organizing Secretary is preparing for the formation of provincial committees and of local committees in London itself.

As a means of raising funds and for purposes of propaganda, a concert was arranged at His Majesty's Theatre on Sunday, May 11, at which a violin recital was given by Miss Ida Haendel. After the concert a member of the Executive gave a brief address on the work of ORT.

The membership sub-committee has also undertaken to revive the traditional ORT Ball, and a booking has been made at the Savoy Hotel for Saturday, November 8, 1947.

A Welfare sub-committee was set up towards the end of last year charged with the task of looking after the needs and comforts of the students in our schools. Two social functions have been organized for the students at our schools.

- 1) A Chanukah party which took place at the London ORT school,
- 2) A Purim party which was given to the students of our three training centres and was held at the Hall of the West London Synagogue.

The latter party was particularly noticeable for the fact that our American and Canadian friends contributed a number of gifts for the students.

The Welfare Committee has been successful in collecting numerous items which were required in our schools, both in Great Britain and in Europe. Such items included books of all types, clothes, hats, materials, etc., and with the increasing number of members it is hoped that the collections will increase in importance.

This committee has also been responsible for arranging week-end accommodation for our students on the ship. Letters of thanks which we have received show how much easier life was made for our young DP trainees.

\*

Last October a broadcast was arranged to the United States and Canada upon our work. This was indeed a very successful venture, especially when one realises the difficulty of getting broadcasting time from the BBC. We were, in fact, given a full program which was repeated the following day. The boys and girls of our London ORT school have broadcast in another program which was organized by the BBC in order to publicise more of the work on rehabilitation which is carried out among refugees in this country.

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H O L L A N D

Here all is very reliable but slow, one might even say very slow. The "NEDERLANDS E STICHTING ORT TER BEVORDERING VAN AMBACHT, INDUSTRIE EN LANDBOUW ONDER DE JODEN" comprises 3 local Committees (Amsterdam, the Hague, Rotterdam). They are composed of very influential Dutch Jews, who are accustomed to examine everything very carefully from different points of view, especially where expenditure is concerned, and who will realize projects only when not the slightest doubt, particularly by authorities, is being expressed. Naturally, such procedure results in very reliable work, but it entails also a retardation of this work. The very high costs of living in this country are a great hindrance, too.

Then, a very peculiar kind of Government bureaucracy must be mentioned, which, in spite of the great sympathy of the Dutch people for the work of ORT, prevents that assistance on the part of the Government, to which we are accustomed in other countries. An example: Holland completely lacks some everyday commodities, not only are machines and tools not obtainable, also buttons, needles, shoe-laces etc. must be imported. Under these circumstances, the authorities should appreciate and facilitate an import of machines and tools as done by ORT, which does not call for any expenditure of foreign currency on their part. As things are, the "appreciation" is not refused, but facilitation is quite another matter; and so we had to pay duty on each machine we imported, and only after one year's time did we succeed in being granted a reduction of the usual tariff.

But: despite all difficulties our efforts are being rewarded. They are stimulated by the knowledge, that all those, who depend on the help of ORT, are former deportees, Jews who came from the east, who will find no obstacles placed in their way by the Government, but who only with our help and in no other way can become firmly rooted in the economic life of Holland.

In the last months difficulties were arising in the Main Committee at Amsterdam which required a thorough reformation of this Committee. The Main Office at Geneva proposed to Amsterdam at least to change the form of a "stichting" into an "association" with membership etc.

The Administrative Committee asked Mr. van Praag, President of the Executive of the Belgian ORT, to go to Amsterdam. With his assistance the above-mentioned renewing and extension of the the Committee has been carried out. Dr. Vedder was elected as President. Further members are: Mrs. Wysmuller, Engineer M. Cahen, Professor J. Coops, Engineer Dikker, Mr. Flörsheim, Mr. Fuks, Dr. A. Polak, Mr. S. van Praag (well-known Dutch writer), L. Raffalowicz (President of the Anski association), Dr. Simons, Rabin Dr. Schuster, Mrs. de Vries-de Gunzburg.

Recently 500 Jewish children from Rumania and Germany have been admitted to Holland by the Dutch government and at Apeldoorn a big children's village has been founded. The direction of the Youth Alyah applied to ORT for organizing of professional courses and children's workshops. 4 new children's workshop are in preparation.

\*



The following institutions are functioning in Holland:

Amsterdam: 1 day-time trade school for electro-installation for youths is working there. It has 15 pupils and was opened even during the most difficult period of this winter, when all official schools were closed for lack of coal and electricity. Equally for youths is a workshop for girls, attended by 22 pupils, who are being trained in cutting-out and sewing.

A total of 41 adults are working in 6 training workshops for sewing. On March 24th and 25th, a group of pupils passed their final examination. Examiner was the head cutter of one of Amsterdam's most fashionable "haute couture" establishments, the "Bonneterie". Notwithstanding the very high requirements, the results of the examination were very satisfying, and most of the graduates have already found jobs. In February 4 new vocational courses for adults have been opened. They have a total 49 pupils, who receive 6 months training in cutting.

Of particular importance is the training workshop for mechanical knitting with 24 pupils. Just at this moment, when this report is written, we are informed that the final examination took place on 27th of June. Mr. Kossmann, instructor of mechanical knitting in

Brussels, was delegated as expert and the authorities of Amsterdam had delegated Miss Siofforts to assist at the examination. The 18 candidates passed with excellent results, the average reached was "very good". The interest in this profession is very great and there are already sufficient applicants to form a new workshop, which will be opened in a very short delay.

1 children's workshop for woodworking, attended by 12 boys.

Nowly opened are the following institutions:

1 workshop for ladies' garments with 5 attendants, 1 professional course for cutting overcoats with 20 pupils, 1 children's workshop for woodworking with 18 attendants, 2 children's workshop for cardboard work with 50 children.

For technical reasons the trade school for leatherware has not yet been opened, but will start to work the next week with 30 pupils.

At Hilversum: 1 children's workshop for cardboard work with 21 children.

At Bussum: 1 children's workshop

The Hague: 1 training workshop for cutting and sewing with 15 attendants.

Newly opened: 1 children's workshop for cardboard work with 15 children.

1 children's workshop for pottery with 12 children.

Eindhoven: 1 children's workshop for cardboard work with 12 children.

In total Holland possesses 1 daytime trade school for electro-installation, 8 training workshops for sewing, 1 training workshop for mechanical knitting, 5 vocational courses for cutting, 1 training workshop for leatherware, 9 children's workshops, in all 26 institutions with 389 pupils.



## GERMANY

### 1. The U.S. Zone

The vocational training work of the World ORT Union for Displaced Persons in the American Zone of Germany began officially in November 1945 after the signing of a temporary agreement with UNRRA (vide chapter "Measures carried out by the Central Bodies"). Prior to that, the first vocational training project was organized in the DP Camp of Landsberg by Jacob Oleiski, former Director of the ORT school in Kovno, and a number of ORT instructors from various Eastern European countries, themselves former inmates of concentration camps, who served as its pioneers and guides. In March 1946, the World ORT Union signed a permanent agreement with UNRRA on the vocational training of DPs, which made it possible to extend ORT's vocational training activities to the entire American Zone, as well as to the British and French Zones of Germany.

In the technical and pedagogical fields, progress was made in accordance with the program elaborated in Geneva in 1946 together with Engineer Posen, Agronomist Oleiski, and Engineer Rabonowitch. Aside from the Central Administration of the schools under the energetic and purposeful direction of Agronomist Oleiski and Assistant Directors Rabonowitch and Schachnowski, there is in Munich, too, the Central Inspection for the various trades.

Activities in the American Zone are concentrated in 4 districts, Stuttgart, Kassel-Frankfurt, Regensburg, and Munich. Each district is headed by a district manager.

Whilst there were in August 1946 only 8 trade schools, training workshops and vocational courses in the American Zone with a total of 2500 pupils, there existed already 150 institutions with more than 4500 pupils at the end of 1946, and 229 institutions with 5304 pupils trained in 40 trades in June 1947 (vide Annex I and II).

Instruction is carried out in well-equipped institutions with a training time of 9 to 18 months, directed by qualified teachers. Special attention must be called to the training workshops for motorcar mechanics in Munich, the school for dental technology there, and to the workshops for locksmithery at Landsberg and Ainring, which are frequented by youthful aspirants of high merit in all respects.

The final examinations are presided over everywhere by outside experts and their outcome has demonstrated the sound vocational training of the pupils. Several hundred persons have already finished their instruction and those of them, who have not emigrated to Palestine or other countries, have found jobs in German firms in their respective newly acquired trades.

Particularly important in view of the emigration possibilities to oversea countries are several professions which were newly introduced to the list of trades taught by ORT in Germany in the course of the last 6 months ; among those trades are : optics, refrigerator assembly, linotyping, orthopaedics, wireless operating, manufacture of medical instruments. Apart from these, trades and crafts for older people who are unable to perform physical labour have also been introduced, namely watchmaking, silver and nickel plating, glass blowing, ceramics, chemistry and photography. Nine such training workshops have been organized in the first three months of 1947.



An Apprenticeship Placement Service was established which among other things places ORT graduates with non-Jewish artisans where they are enabled either to complete their training or to learn trades which are not taught at ORT schools.

An English speaking administrative personnel and specialists were sent to Germany from the U.S., England, France and Switzerland. The ORT workshops in Germany received currently supplies of machines, tools and materials from the U.S., England, Sweden and Switzerland. From the latter country, since the beginning of 1946, several transports left the Geneva Centre of the ORT Union for the American Zone of Germany. They consisted of machines, tools and materials as well as complete equipments and were destined particularly for the workshops for radio technics, electro-technics, typewriter repairs, watchmaking, and needlework professions.

One of the basic questions which faced ORT in 1946 and is still facing it to-day is the problem of feeding the ORT trainees. Hungry men, women and children who are constantly searching for ways and means to supplement their meagre food rations, are not ready either physically or morally to avail themselves of ORT vocational opportunities. On the basis of an agreement between ORT and the Central Committee, ORT trainees and instructors were allotted extra food rations. However, this allocation, in view of the existing conditions in the DP camps, was so negligible, that it failed to solve the problem. At the same time, as an additional incentive for DP instructors, many of whom are highly qualified engineers who would have had no difficulty in finding employment in other countries, it was agreed to pay those instructors small remunerations in "hard currency" (from 7 to 10 English pounds per month ) when they will leave Germany.

The problem of additional food supplies for ORT pupils is still without a satisfactory solution. A complete realization of the ORT plan for vocational training both in American and British Zones will only be possible, if the ORT pupils need no longer worry about their nourishment. And this would only be the case, if the pupils were treated as workers resp. as members of Hachsharah Centres, and were accordingly given additional food parcels, too. On the basis of the ORT -JDC agreement, ORT hopes to secure adequate food supplies from the JDC.

Additional incentive for DPs to avail themselves of ORT vocational facilities will be the pledge to allocate either tools or machines to ORT graduates upon their departure from Germany.

Naturally vocational training does not function in a vacuum and the program of ORT is organically linked with the general situation of the Jewish DPs. The liquidation of UNRRA and the fact that IRO is not as yet an established institution (moreover, no one knows to what extent IRO will take over all of UNRRA's functions) has made our task much more difficult. The morale of the DPs is deteriorating rapidly. Few of them wish to remain in Germany much longer, although, according to all estimates, the vast majority may have to remain in the camps from 1 to 2 years longer. Also, the DPs, especially the younger element, are unwilling to remain much longer in the camps where conditions are deplorable and the morale depressing. To meet this situation, ORT has decided to organize three Central schools (for about 1000 students each) in larger cities, where the students could live in more wholesome surroundings and where their maintenance will be







Annex I

AMERICAN ZONE OF GERMANY

LIST OF INSTITUTIONS (TRAINING UNITS), PUPILS AND INSTRUCTORS.

	<u>Institutions</u>		<u>Pupils</u>		<u>Instructors and administrative personnel</u>	
<u>District I:</u> Stuttgart	10		218		28	
Heidenheim	7		138		18	
Ulm	6		101		17	
Wasseralfingen	7		165		21	
Schwabisch-Hall	11		231		14	
Leipheim	7		174		24	
Neu-Ulm	8	56	169	1196	22	144
<u>District II:</u> Bensheim	4		55		9	
Zeilsheim	8		182		18	
Hofgeismar	4		94		14	
Hasenecke	8		106		12	
Hessisch-Lichtenau	7		147		25	
Eschwege & Schwedba	5	36	220	804	5	83
<u>District III:</u> Pocking	8		271		27	
Deggendorf	5		82		9	
Bamberg	7		160		11	
Effenfelden	3		992		3	
Windsheim	6		91		7	
Eichstatt	2		95		4	
Bleidorn	3	34	53	844	4	65
<u>District V :</u> Munich	16		464		52	
Neu-Freimann	6		119		9	
Bayerisch-Gmain	3		770		5	
Bad Reichenhall	9		211		24	
Feldafing	7		182		17	
Ainring	7		179		28	
Attel	1		16		2	
Rosenheim	2		30		4	
Landsberg	12		282		37	
Greifenberg	3		50		4	
Holzhausen	1		14		2	
Schöndorf	1		12		3	
Bad Worishofen	5		67		4	
Föhrenwald	5		148		21	
Hochland	3		38		3	
Aschau	3		77		3	
Gabersee	6		161		24	
Gauting	2		38		2	
Prien	4		132		10	
Puerten I	1		25		1	
Puerten II	1		58		4	
Traunstein	3		40		3	
Hemmingen	1		23		1	
Augsburg	1	103	24	2460	1	267
GRAND TOTAL		329		5304		559

Instructors only : 422

Various personnel : 137



ANNEX II

AMERICAN ZONE OF GERMANY

LIST OF TRADES TAUGHT BY O.R.T.

- |                            |                             |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1) Auto mechanics          | 21) Lathe workers           |
| 2) Book keeping            | 22) Lingerie                |
| 3) Carpentry               | 23) Locksmithy              |
| 4) Ceramics                | 24) Machine shop            |
| 5) Children's clothing     | 25) Millinery               |
| 6) Children's handicrafts  | 26) Optics                  |
| 7) Cinema operating        | 27) Photography             |
| 8) Corsetry                | 28) Plumbing                |
| 9) Chemical technicians    | 29) Radio technicians       |
| 10) Cosmetics              | 30) Shirt making            |
| 11) Construction work      | 31) Silver & Nickel plating |
| 12) Cutting (men & women)  | 32) Sheet metal work        |
| 13) Dental technics        | 33) Shoemaking              |
| 14) Dressmaking            | 34) Tailoring               |
| 15) Electrical engineering | 35) Tin smithery            |
| 16) Glass blowing          | 36) Typewriter repairing    |
| 17) Jewellery              | 37) Vulcanizing             |
| 18) Hair dressing          | 38) Watch making            |
| 19) Joinery                | 39) Weaving                 |
| 20) Knitting               | 40) Welding                 |

In addition there is a dental technical school in Hohn which has very high standards and is regarded by UNRRA and the Military Authorities as the best vocational school in the entire British Zone. In 1946 this school had 90 students. However, many of them have already graduated and as of May, 1947, this school trained 43 IP's.



## 2. THE BRITISH ZONE

ORT work in the British zone of Germany commenced in the former concentration camp of Bergen Belsen in the month of December, 1945. Here too, among the initiators of our projects were a number of former ORT instructors from various countries of Eastern Europe who had themselves been inmates of the camps.

As in the American Zone we faced at the beginning of our work in the British Zone a number of obstacles and difficulties which seemed almost insurmountable. In February, 1946, Mr. Vladimir Grossman, Director of ORT operations in Germany attached to UNRRA headquarters at Arolsen, arrived in the British Zone and soon after the school at Hanover was opened and the Ahlem Farm acquired.

Thus, although a number of ORT projects had already been in existence our work began formally at the end of 1946 when, during his visit to the British Zone, Dr. Lvovitch reorganized our activities there, established closer cooperation with the various Jewish agencies and spread and intensified ORT work in the British Zone with the help of the Military authorities and of UNRRA. It was then that the plan was formulated to train 3000 Displaced Persons in the British Zone during the year 1947.

Originally the ORT administration of the British Zone was directed from Hanover by Mr. van der Goot with Mrs. Ida Moshowitch of the British ORT acting as Deputy Director. Following the resignation of Mr. van der Goot in May, 1947, Mr. Ambrose Vear, formerly Deputy Director of the American Zone, was transferred to the British Zone.

ORT schools, training workshops and vocational courses in the British Zone now function at Hohne (formerly Bergen Belsen), Hanover, Northeim, Ahlem and Neustadt.

1. The Hohne Centre for vocational training was organized in 1945 and is the largest and best equipped in the British Zone, with 303 pupils. It consists of the following workshops :

- a) Machine shop (engineering, fitting locksmithing, technical drawing, mathematics) ;
- b) auto mechanics ;
- c) carpentry ;
- d) electro engineering ;
- e) cutting (men's clothing) ;
- f) dressmaking ;
- g) corsetry ;
- h) shoemaking ;
- i) men's underwear ;
- j) cap making ;
- k) building ;
- l) plumbing

In addition there is a dental technical school in Hohne which has very high standards and is regarded by UNRRA and the Military Authorities as the best vocational school in the entire British Zone. In 1946 this school had 90 students. However, many of them have already graduated and as of May, 1947, this school trained 43 DP's.



The first graduates of the Hohne Dental school were able to find employment outside Germany. This Dental school is especially appreciated by the DP's and the Military authorities since it has helped the local hospital and clinic to provide dental work for men, women and children who had no dental treatment for many years. Mr. Maurice Greenman is the Director of the Hohne Dental school.

The Hohne vocational training center has been recently supplied with new equipment and senior instructors from abroad.

2. In Hanover there are 2 ORT centers located at the Hohestrasse and Vonnhorst camps. Both schools train a total of 93 DP's and have the following sections :

- a) engineering, fitting and locksmithing
- b) auto mechanics
- c) electro engineering
- d) welding
- e) cutting
- f) dressmaking

3. The Ahlem Agricultural Training farm is designed especially for DP's who wish to prepare for emigration to Palestine. We have recently supplied it with tractors, ploughs, seed, fertilizer, etc. We are now also building a special house at Ahlem to be used especially for classes. As of May, 1947, , the Ahlem Agricultural school was training 57 DP's.

4. The most important project undertaken by ORT with recent months is the Neustadt ORT school for Maritime trades. Although it started only in May, 1947, it is already training 80 DP youths.

The excellent premises, workshops and training installations of a former German submarine school were secured for ORT in Neustadt by Dr. Lvovitch with the close cooperation of UNRRA and the principal Jewish Agencies. The premises were repaired, machinery and equipment were sent from abroad and instructors for 5 courses have already arrived. About 100 trainees have already registered. Until now no seagoing activity has been authorized by the British authorities but the courses for maritime trades will be opened shortly under the direction of Captain David Kravitz. The school may be able to enrol 200 students.

The following institutions for vocational training have been designed for a 6 month period at the Neustadt Center :

<u>TRADES</u>	<u>Maximum of students to be admitted</u>
Mechanical work	20
Maritime electrical work	20
Rigging (sailor net making etc.)	30 (mixed boys and girls)
Fish dressing, smoking, curing	20 (all girls)
Welding and burning	20







AUSTRIA

Annex

BRITISH ZONE OF GERMANY

LIST OF TRADES AND PUPILS, JUNE 1947

T r a d e s	Bergen-Bel- sen (Hohne)	Hanover Ohestr.	Hanover Vimhorst	Ahlem	Nort- heim	Neu- stadt	TOTAL
Machine shop	26	7	--	--	--	--	33
Auto mechanics	28	9	--	--	--	--	37
Plumbing	9	--	--	--	--	--	9
Welding	--	6	--	--	--	--	6
Electro engineering	17	9	--	--	--	--	26
Carpentry	7	--	--	--	--	25	32
Cutting (men)	22	15	--	--	--	--	37
Dressmaking	112	17	14	--	13	55	211
Corsetry	43	--	16	--	--	--	59
Shoemaking	3	--	--	--	--	--	3
Dental technicians	43	--	--	--	--	--	43
Mens underwear	30	--	--	--	--	--	30
Capmaking	3	--	--	--	--	--	3
Building	3	--	--	--	--	--	3
Agricultural students	--	--	--	57	--	--	57
<hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/>							
TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS	346	63	30	57	13	80	589



A U S T R I A

Towards the end of 1946, when ORT took up its work in Austria, there were approximately 35,000 Jewish DPs in this country, 10,000 of whom were cared for by UNRRA and the rest by the U.S. Army.

The guiding spirit of ORT work in Austria was Mrs. Cylvia Margulies who was assisted by the technical Director Engineer D. Steward.

The ORT work in Austria has developed somewhat differently than that in Germany. Since most of the Jewish DPs in Austria were concentrated in camps surrounding larger towns, it was decided to organize central ORT schools and training workshops in the larger cities of Salzburg, Linz and Steyr. Thus the trainees would have an opportunity to leave the demoralizing atmosphere of the camps.

The Salzburg Centre of vocational training which opened early in 1947 consists now of 6 training workshops, of which 2 are for dressmaking (one for beginners and one for advanced pupils), 1 for locksmithing, 1 for electro-installation, 1 for radio technics, and 1 for carpentry. Furthermore, a course for dress-cutting is functioning. The Centre has a total of 200 pupils.

In Linz there are 3 training workshops for dressmaking, millinery and electrical installation, as well as 1 vocational course for men's cutting-out with a total of 140 pupils.

Machines and other equipment for the training workshops at Salzburg and Linz were sent from the ORT Union in Switzerland and Italy. Some of the things came also from the ORT depot in Arolsen.

In Linz, as in Salzburg, Mrs. Margulies was able to obtain a building from the Austrian Government. This building is now being equipped and is intended to house a school for dental mechanics.

In Steyr, negotiations for a school building are about to be completed and the working Committee is drawing up a training program.

Whereas the institutions in Salzburg, Linz and Steyr are meant for a training of comparatively short duration (6-9 months), a trade school with a normal training period is contemplated to be installed in Vienna. Later on, this school might be frequented by the children of the Jews living in Vienna. At present, however the problem of finding premises must still be solved, and negotiations are in progress with the Vienna Jewish Community.

In the meantime, ORT made an arrangement with the management of the Vienna Trade schools according to which the latter is putting its excellently equipped workshops provisorily at the disposal of ORT, until ORT will have installed workshops of its own. Thus, 200 Jewish DPs are now being trained by ORT in the workshops of the Vienna school for radio technics and the Vienna Trade school for dental mechanics.

Already on June 13th, a first final examination could take place in the ORT training workshop for electro-installation. Austrian experts from the secondary State trade schools had been invited to assist. The result of the examination surpassed all expectations. Characteristic for this is the report, sent to the Direction of the Austrian ORT by Engineer Ernst Roller, professor at the State trade school in Salzburg (vide annex 1).



A N N E X I.

Salzburg, June 13th, 1947.

R E P O R T .

I assisted as member of the examining board in the final examination of the first group of electricians trained by the Salzburg ORT, and report on the examination as follows:

1. In the practical tests all 21 pupils showed unusual skill in the careful and expert execution of both simple and complicated connecting problems.

2. In the written theoretical examination, the pupils mastered the tasks given to them, arriving at the results in a clear and lucid way.

3. In the oral theoretical examinations I was able to convince myself that the examinees possess the required knowledge and use it very assuredly; also that their technical reasoning powers have been systematically developed.

Having a long practice as director of various trade schools as well as approximately 20 years of practice as chief engineer in the electrical industry, I feel competent to state that the educative success achieved in the ORT school surpasses anything I ever saw in Austrian and German schools.

I attribute the reason for this success firstly to an excellent concentrated teaching method which is solely concerned with the needs of the practice, and secondly to the serious and diligent collaboration between teachers and pupils, which eliminates any loss of time.

Delighted with what I have seen, I wish the best of a well-earned success to the institute, to its excellent teachers and to its industrious pupils.

Engineer Ernst Roller, Director at present professor at the Central Trade School and at the secondary State Trade School in Salzburg.



Conforming to the situation, the work of ORT in Italy deals almost exclusively with the DPs in the camps and towns, but extends, too, to emigrants, and includes in Rome also the care of Italian and Jewish, mostly orphaned, children.

Only towards the end of 1946, the work here had a planned character. The plans for it were elaborated after Dr. Syngalowski's visit to the camps, and submitted by him to the refugee organisations, UNRRA, as well as to the Minister for Post-War Relief. The work in Italy started later than in other countries, as the fluidity of the Jewish DPs was greater here, and their patience even less than that of their equally ill-fated brothers in Germany and Austria. One must keep it in mind, that the refugees, who had succeeded in reaching Italy, looked upon their stay here as the shortest of all, and were therefore for this reason alone disinclined to be vocationally trained, no matter how short a time this training would last.

In this connection also the following fact must be noted : whilst in Germany the first beginnings of consequence in the field of vocational training was due to the initiative of the DPs themselves, who were not carrying out the decisions of some organisation or other - the fact, that this initiative originated in a former collaborator of ORT changes in no way the spontaneous character of this phenomenon - we did not find anything of this kind in Italy, when we first started there. The Hachsharoth, sometimes erroneously called "training centres" in some reports, have in reality in the post-War world nothing in common with vocational training. We investigated all of the Hachsharoth, here and there, some half-trained or fully trained artisans are doing some work for the needs of the community; where grounds for kitchen-gardens are available, these are more or less cultivated; but with the exception of two schools for fishery (even those are more of a theoretical than of a practical nature), there were no institutions for vocational training either in the towns or in the Kibbutzim. This also explains, why almost all Hachsharoth approached us later with the proposition to install training workshops.

In connection with the work of ORT carried out there - a work, which, as already said, was systematically executed only towards the end of 1946 - an agreement was arrived at with the UNRRA, according to which the privileges granted to ORT collaborators, and the measures taken to facilitate the tasks of ORT, are even more extensive than those granted in Germany and Austria. Mr. L. Varri-chione, Chief of DP Operations, and his collaborators, show great understanding for the work of ORT, and have a very helpful attitude. If despite all this the projects elaborated and confirmed in collaboration with UNRRA could not be always realized, this is to be attributed to the present state of the UNRRA apparatus and to the disorder within this organisation, which is increasing with its approaching liquidation.

A further step towards legalizing the ORT work was made, when an Italian ORT organization was created, which is based on statutes of its own, and when good relations with the Italian Ministry of Finances and the Italian Ministry of Work were established.

The Central Committee under the presidency of Mr. Renzo Levi is in Rome, a Committee for Northern Italy was created in Milan, in which there are also



important technicians. The center of gravity of ORT activities lies in Northern Italy. The Central Office of the Italian ORT has its seat in Rome, via Savoia 84, the Central Office for North-Italy in Milan, via Albania 20 and the Office for the agricultural Department at Torino, via Lagrange 47.

The established plan provided above all for institutions for youths with a normal programme of studies, whereby in accordance with an agreement made with the central direction of the Youth-Aliyah the first year of study shall be completed in Italy and the continuation of the training will take place in Palestine. Concerning the adults, those who have already worked in handicraft or industry, but who have not yet completed a vocational training, will be first taken into consideration. Before accepting any application for the planned training workshops, negotiations took place with the Refugee Organizations which guaranteed that their members would not interrupt the training.

The difficulty to find instructors on the spot was partially overcome by sending specialists from Switzerland. The greatest impediment to begin with was the lack of appropriate premises for the training workshops. Here the insufficiency of the general camp organization was most apparent. The workshops, for which the direction of camps had put premises at our disposal, had to be removed after the arrival of the installation, sometimes even given up altogether because the rooms promised had been disposed of otherwise in the meantime.

A very great part of the installation, namely the machines and tools, could be bought in Italy. It is true however that the firms were always so late in their deliveries and the extraordinary difficulties of transport were such, that the opening of many workshops was put off considerably.

Nevertheless, after the first quarter of the present year, it could already be observed that the fact of such an energetic and firm beginning of systematic ORT activities had exercised an encouraging influence in all respects on large refugee masses who had been disappointed for so long, and that even here it had been possible to create a favourable atmosphere for the development of ORT institutions.

#### Training of Youths.

In the period covered by this report, the following trade schools and training workshops for youths were functioning in Italy:

A training workshop for joinery with 12 pupils and one for mechanical locksmithery with 17 pupils in Avigliana. The latter is directed by a specialist sent from Switzerland. As the equipment of this school was inadequate, a transport of machines and tools was lately sent from Switzerland.

It is intended to open evening courses for adults in Avigliana, too, using the same staff of instructors.

At Selvino there are training workshops for locksmiths-mechanics (12 pupils) and for electrical installations (15 pupils). The pupils of both workshops



are at the moment following a joint preliminary course for metal work. Those workshops, too, have lately received machines and tools from Switzerland.

In May, a school for girls with 33 pupils was opened in Selvino.

A similar school for girls with 50 pupils exists in Rome. The pupils are instructed in dressmaking, embroidery, manufacture of lingerie, and knitting. Furthermore, generally educative subjects are taught, namely mathematics, drawing Hebrew, Italian, Jewish history, and household economics. Most of the pupils are orphans or come from very poor Italian-Jewish families.

In collaboration with the State school for radio technics, "Righi", an ORT school for radio technics was also established in Rome, 30 youths are working there at the moment. The instruction is supervised by the director of the "Righi" school, Professor d'Alessio.

Particular attention must be called to the school for building construction in Milan; this is the first Jewish school of its kind in Europe. The school has sections for masons, carpenters, tilers, and the manufacturing of bricks. It will train 30 pupils every 15 weeks. Director of this trade school is architect-engineer B. Schönfeld. The practical work is supervised by four Italian specialists.

In establishing the school, the present great demand everywhere for craftsmen in the building industry was taken into account, and especially the fact, that with the enlargement of the Aliyah the demand for skilled workers in this field in Palestine is bound to grow. Milan was chosen for the setting-up of this school for the reason that Italian masons, tilers, cement and concrete workers have world-wide renown. The various Zionist groups among the DPs in Italy show great interest in this institution. The pupils are former book-keepers, shop-assistants, and Jeshiwah graduates; despite the very difficult conditions of their lives in the Scuola Cadorna, they all keep good discipline in their work. The Italian formen speak highly of their application and their skill in practical work.

According to an agreement between the ORT Direction in Milan and the A.J.D.C., the pupils of this school receive additional food parcels from the latter organization.

The arrangement which the ORT Direction made with a building enterprise about the employment of the graduates deserves special mention. The pupils, who have finished their training, will be able to work as paid craftsmen with a reputed firm in the trade. ORT has already arranged for the necessary permission from the Italian trade-unions.

#### Training of Adults.

Apart from the above mentioned schools and training workshops for youths, the following training workshops and vocational courses for adults were functioning in Italy in the period covered by this report:

A training workshop for locksmiths-mechanics with 31 pupils, one for knitting with 10 pupils, and one for manufacture of men's underwear with 10 pupils, all in Grugliasco.

the Rivoli vocational training center, comprising at the moment a very well equipped training workshop for sanitary installations with 19 pupils, a tin-smithery with 9 pupils, and a joinery with 20 pupils.



the Cremona center, comprising training workshops for locksmithery, joinery, electro-technics, radio technics, and dressmaking, with a total of 57 pupils.

With the assistance of the firm of Olivetti, ORT inaugurated a school for typewriter mechanics with now 17 pupils at Ivrea near Torino. The well-known factory for typewriters Olivetti is situated in the same place. The school is plentifully equipped with tools and materials. Apart from two experienced Italian precision mechanics, recommended to ORT by Olivetti and now employed as instructors, ORT engaged a third instructor who is at the same time acting as interpreter. The pupils were gathered from various DP camps for the express purpose of undergoing the training in this school. Here, in an atmosphere in no way recalling the life in the camps, they can devote themselves entirely to their professional formation, thus making rapid progress. Their board and lodging at Ivrea was taken care of by UNRRA.

This principle of forming groups of ORT pupils and treating those like Hachsharah Centers, was proposed to UNRRA in a memorandum of the Geneva ORT Union. The first, successful experiment is now completed at Ivrea.

The Ivrea school is already the second ORT school for typewriter mechanics in Italy. The first was established in the Adriatico camp near Milan and is now training 29 pupils under the direction of an instructor who was delegated from Switzerland to Italy just for this purpose. The technical equipment is complete here, too. Apart from the necessary tools, the pupils have 23 typewriters at their disposal, which they dismantle and reassemble. Through the offices of their Milan branch, the same firm Olivetti has also helped in equipping this school.

#### First Graduations in Italy.

The first examinations for ORT pupils trained in handicrafts took place in Milan. As proposed by ORT, the State Department for Trade Schools (the Consorzio Provinciale per l'Istruzione Tecnica di Milano) had undertaken the examining as well as the nomination of the examiners. The first group of pupils to be examined were 16 tailors, who passed the examination with great success. The examiners praised the pedagogical talents and the teaching methods of the ORT instructors. Among the experts was Professor G. Marangoni, author of the textbook on tailoring used in all Italian schools. The diplomas issued by ORT will also bear the signature of the Consorzio. Furthermore, it is stated on these diplomas, that the examining board was composed of experts appointed by the Consorzio. The second group to be examined were 11 cutters for ladies' dresses, who graduated with the same success.

The courses for tailoring in the Adriatico camp are continuing; at the moment, there is one for tailors with 16 pupils and two for dressmakers with together 37 pupils.

In Rome and Cinecittà near Rome, there are 4 courses for cutting, namely two for women with together 62 pupils, and two for men with together 38 pupils.

At Grottaferrata near Rome there is a training workshop for knitting with 45 pupils.



## Agriculture.

A remarkable work was started in the field of agriculture. At Avigliana there is an agricultural school for 25 young people. 8 hectares land with a large kitchen-garden and orchard belong to the school. An agreement was made with neighbouring wine-growers for the training in viticulture, another one, also with a neighbour, in view of training the pupils in apiculture.

The school has its own dairy, at the disposal of which we have placed 8 cows and calves. It possesses also its own poultry, for which we have lately installed an incubator.

The school is managed by an agronomist, a gardener, and a teacher of theoretical subjects. As in all other ORT schools, a great working-spirit and exemplary order are to be found there.

At Grugliasco and at Rivoli a total of 125 persons have received short agricultural training. Later, training gardens were established there, and dairy and poultry farming is also being done.

27 persons are trained in a training garden in camp Palese - Bari.

Another agricultural training center was established at San Marco near Pisa, where there is a Hachsharah of the Italian Jewish youth. Here, 26 young people receive practical and theoretical instruction in various agricultural branches.

A character of its own has the ORT school for tractor drivers at Capanelle near Rome. This school was founded in collaboration with the State school for agricultural mechanics and its Director, Prof. Rizzo, and will train 40 tractor drivers every two months. The first group is now being trained and will graduate in July.

## Formation of Instructors.

In agreement with the J.D.C. Direction, a short-term course for the agricultural managers of the Hachsharoth was held at Torino-Lucento a short while ago. The 17 participants were instructed in taking care of gardens and poultry.

Apart from the ORT agronomists, professor Carbone, Director of the Italian Zootechnical Institute, contributed to this course. In the laboratories of this institute, the students were offered the opportunity of watching microscopic experiments. As a result of this course, the Kibbutz Nichelino Vernea was able to greatly extend the cultivated area. A group of young people (30) there are being thoroughly trained in gardening under the guidance of a graduate of our course for instructors.

A training workshop for joinery was established in Selvino. This spring, 20 teachers by profession were trained there for the direction of children's workshops for woodwork. The Geneva ORT Center delegated a Basle specialist to Selvino for this purpose. The graduates will exercise their newly acquired skill partly already in Italy, but mostly in schools in Palestine.

\* \* \*



The realization of this important plan which was to be applied to Italy, is hampered here by a situation, the extent of which could not be foreseen by us, and moreover is little known outside Italy. The fact is that the overwhelming majority of refugees are complaining of hunger - and with reason, too -. As a result of the undernourishment, even those willing to work and to learn, choose the easiest trades, and decline the working of metal and wood on the grounds of their obvious physical weakness. If a remedy cannot be found, all the efforts of the ORT will be in vain.

In one of the conferences, which took place under the initiative of the Milan ORT, and in which participated the local Directions of J.D.C., UNRRA, and the representatives of the various refugees organizations, this disastrous situation was amply discussed.

The fact, that in Cremona 2 good pupils of the ORT training workshops for cabinet-making left those to become street-sweepers, because they could earn a little money that way and thus appease their hunger, is not a unique case.

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In the period covered by this report, there functioned all in all in Italy 41 trade schools, training workshops and vocational courses with a total of 936 pupils.



Our negotiations with the Hungarian State Commission in Geneva and Berne , and the close contact which could be established between ORT in Budapest and the Ministry for Education and Labour led not only to an increase of the Government subventions for the instructing staff in our daytime trade schools, but also to the recognition of the diplomas, issued by ORT to the graduates of the rapid training courses for adults, by the Ministry of Labour. Important questions, which could not be settled satisfactorily by correspondence, caused the Chief Committee of ORT in Budapest to send its president, engineer Halasz, and the director, Mr. Edmond Fischer, to Geneva. The negotiations carried on here, the work-out programmes of activity and the clearing-up of a number of technical and financial matters have already exerted a favourable influence on the intensified activity of the Hungarian ORT.

Centre-points among the institutions are the technical high-school for mechanics and electricity for boys with 190 pupils, and the technical college for girls with 110 pupils. These institutions were founded by ORT in 1936 according to plans worked out by our delegate, eng. Levenstams. The political conditions then were in the opinion of leading Budapest personalities not favourable to the legalization of a Hungarian ORT. Therefore the Hungarian ORT started its activity as a section of the Jewish Community. The permission to open the first technical school, too, was formally given to the Jewish Community. Immediately after the Russians had moved in, the ORT activity was set up again, and an independent Hungarian ORT was given legal status on the basis of their own statutes, as "Orzagos Tovabkepzo Tarsasag". The above-mentioned schools continue to be supervised by a mixed commission, consisting of representatives of the Community as well as of the Hungarian ORT (actually all members are at the same time members of the ORT Committee). The workshops of the technical high school for boys are housed in a building, which is the property of the Jewish Community by legacy. This same building houses a Community institute for blind people. But the development of the technical school there necessitates room for the enlargement of the workshops. This need is to be met by the Community's giving up the entire building to ORT, with ORT meeting the costs of reconstruction and repairs. In the middle of 1947, both schools are to be supplied by ORT with additional machines and tools. For both trade schools the sum of \$ 35.000 will be needed until the end of 1947, which sum was not included in our budget for 1947. The entire technical staff is paid by ORT, whilst the teachers of general educative subjects are paid by the Community, insofar as they are not taken over by the Government.

The ORT trade school for boys in Budapest has a feature of its own : in the course of their 4 years training, the pupils acquire not merely the knowledge and skills of a mechanician, but receive above that a general instruction enabling them to pass their Maturity.

The 5th Maturity examination since the existence of the school took place in May 1947. The graduates had begun their schooling in the autumn of 1943, and had continued it despite all War-time difficulties. Of the 42 pupils in this class, only 14 were left to pass the examination. After the liberation, 8 non-Jewish pupils joined this group; they came from other secondary trade schools, having been attracted by the school's reputation.

A representative of the Ministry of Commerce and one of the Ministry of Education had been delegated to assist at the examination. They expressed their satisfaction at meeting with an educational standard normally only reached in constant uninterrupted peace-time work. In accordance with this was the result of the examination. 4 candidates were able to finish with the mention "very good", 10 with "good" and 8 with "sufficient".



While the examination was in progress, the Minister of Education, Dr. Julius Ortutay accompanied by his Secretary of State, paid the school a surprise visit. The Minister evinced great interest for the work of pupils and expressed his satisfaction at what he saw. He left, promising to support the reconstruction of Jewish trade schools with all means at his disposal.

Apart from these secondary trade schools for boys and girls in Budapest with a total of 300 pupils, the following institutions are functioning :

In Budapest during the first quarter of 1947 :

- 2 training workshops for weaving with 36 pupils;
- 2 training workshops for radio technics with 24 pupils;
- 2 training workshops for electro-technics with 29 pupils;
- 4 training workshops for dressmaking with 107 pupils;
- 4 training workshops for linen manufacture with 120 pupils;
- 2 training workshops for manufacture of children's dresses with 21 pupils;
- 1 training workshop for ceramics with 10 pupils;
- 1 vocational course for technical designing with 6 pupils;
- 2 children's workshops for the Aliyah for wood- and cardboard work with 49 pupils.

A character of its own has the training workshop for leatherwork, where - apart from handbags - also lampshades, dolls, and similar objects are executed. 3 groups with 52 pupils.

In Debrecen : 1 training workshop for linen manufacture with 30 pupils

1 training workshop for leatherwork with 25 pupils.

Totally, the Hungarian ORT has now 27 institutions with 809 pupils.

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Two training workshops for radio technicians and electricity with a training time of 6 months have concluded their training at the end of the first quarter. The number of graduates was 17 for radio assembly, and 10 for electrical installations. The newly opened workshops have already been mentioned.

Something entirely new in the activity of the Hungarian ORT is the agricultural school for youths at Bonyhad. For its establishment we purchased from a Hungarian here an estate with suitable buildings, and after the property transfer to ORT had been confirmed by the authorities, we started on the equipment of the school, which also needed some rebuilding. The school is being equipped according to a plan providing for one year of training. The boys are helping with the installation.



R O U M A N I A

Here, the reconstruction of old ORT schools goes hand in hand with the establishment of new ones. In the course of the discussions which took place in Geneva in the beginning of November 1946 with a delegation of the Roumanian ORT composed of its President, Dr Aureliu Weiss, its Vice-President, Mr. J. Kandel, and a member of its Executive, Mr. Wilhelm Fischer, a precise program was set up for the year 1947 and the technical and administrative basis for the development of ORT activities in Bucarest and in the province was laid.

The Chief Committee in Bucarest enjoys the services of a technical council composed of specialists in various technical fields. Branch organisations exist at Jassy, Galatz and Botosani. The agreement with the Central Direction of the Youth Aliyah is carried out in Roumania by both parties, as described in our circular letter of October 1946. A close contact is maintained with all interested Jewish organizations and also with the Jewish World Congress, whose Executive is represented in the ORT Committee. The work done so far is regarded as starting-point for a much larger activity, which we shall have to undertake in this country having the largest Jewish population of Europe. Lack of machinery and apparatus forced us to send several shipments of equipment for radio-technics, electricity and watchmaking to Roumania through the intermediary of the International Red Cross. Another shipment of machines and tools will be sent within the next few days.

In view of the fact, that the bigger part of the instructors working in the various ORT institutions are new to their work, Geneva took measures to coordinate the system of instruction. With this purpose, the Central Committee of the Roumanian ORT engaged a specialist, an engineer with experience in the field of vocational training, for the post of inspector, whose task it is to pay repeated visits to schools and to see to it, that the central teaching programs are applied.

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ORT responsible for a change in the legal provisions regarding  
the training of apprentices.

The Roumanian ORT was faced with a mass of tens of thousands of youths, who must be led to productive professions in order to be incorporated into the economic life. This youth, however, is to a large extent dependent on public assistance, if they are to subsist during their training periods. The difficulty resulting from this was increased by the fact, that the Roumanian law allows a worker's permit only to be issued after 4 years of training. On the other hand, there is not a chance that any relief organization will undertake to support these youths for 4 years, until they are capable to provide for themselves. In view of all these considerations, the Roumanian ORT approached the Government with the request, to reduce the obligatory training period from 4 years to two. These efforts resulted in a change in the legal provisions, which opened up new possibilities for the Roumanian youth, and a new field of activity to the Roumanian ORT.

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In Roumania, there exist already the following ORT institutions for vocational training :

for youths: in Bucarest - one trade school for radio technics with 95 pupils; 1 training workshop for electrical winding with 40 pupils; 2 training workshops for electrical installations with 68 pupils. (The development of the school for radio technics made the opening of a new branch necessary, and to this end a complete equipment was sent from Geneva to Roumania in April). 1 school for locksmiths-mechanics with sections for locksmith's work by hand and by machines, and for welding. This school has 120 pupils. In the same house - put at ORT's disposal by the Jewish Community - a watchmaker's school with 25 pupils was established. For this school, too, the complete equipment was sent from Switzerland. 1 trade school for cabinet-making with a total of 30 pupils.

A singular phenomenon is the tendency of a large number of Jewish students, to acquire a training as artisan. Large groups of students of the Technical colleges, where there is no possibility of sufficient practical training, requested ORT to establish evening schools for their benefit. ORT opened 5 training workshops for mechanics, radio-technics, electrotechnics, watchmaking and cabinet-making, with a total of 80 pupils. A large number of pupils is preparing for Palestine.

#### Training workshops for pupils of secondary schools

An agreement was concluded between the Jewish Community in Bucarest and the Roumanian ORT, whereby ORT is obliged to install training workshops for about 500 pupils in the Jewish secondary schools, where professional education is being made obligatory. The first three training workshops for 90 pupils have already been set up.

#### Training workshops for children

In the Moria school there exist 2 training workshops for bookbinding and cardboard work and one for woodwork, (manufacturing of toys etc.) with a total of 120 pupils. More workshops of this kind are being prepared.

For adults: The equipment of the watchmakers' school is being used for a training workshop for watch repairing with 18 pupils. Furthermore, there exist in Bucarest 4 training workshops for dressmaking with 60 pupils. 1 for shirtmaking with 20 pupils, 1 for welding with 15 pupils, and 1 for carpentry with 15 pupils.

A further expansion of ORT work in Roumania is hindered by the lack of suitable premises, and therefore it was decided to purchase a large house for the training workshops and vocational courses.



Jassy.- The ORT work at Jassy is older than the one in Bucarest. At Jassy there existed already 1 and a half decades ago trade schools for mechanics and dressmaking in houses which were the propriety of ORT.

Since January 1947 the Roumanian ORT has taken over the Jassy school for artisans, which was supported during the war by the Jewish Community (with the assistance of the J.D.C.). At present there exist 4 daytime schools for youths : one for mechanics with three sections for locksmiths, turners, and welders with 80 pupils; a trade school for electrical installations with 67 pupils; 1 school for tailoring with 20 pupils; 1 trade school for girls, whose workshop was among the best in Roumania already before the war, with 56 pupils. The building in which this ORT vocational training centre is housed, needs extensive repairs and considerable additions to the equipment for the various workshops. Several machine transports destined for Jassy are shortly going to leave Italy and Switzerland.

In the near future a series of vocational courses for adults will start here. According to the outcome of the negotiations between the Jewish Community and the Roumanian ORT, the former undertakes to provide a building for ORT to be used as home for the ORT pupils. The pupils are fed in OSE canteens, and it must be stated here and now, that the cooperation between OSE and ORT in this domain is very satisfactory. The pupils at Jassy are comparatively better nourished than in other towns, but the material situation remains grave, nevertheless. The clothes and shoes of the pupils are deplorable and the local ORT Committee had to take exceptional measures in order to procure shoes for the pupils. Despite all this, the morale of the pupils and their zeal are excellent and praiseworthy.

In the course of last May, the Jassy ORT Committee was reconstituted and the presidency entrusted to Engineer Weissmann. A group of "ORT Friends" was created, whose task it is to popularize the ORT idea to even a greater extent and to collect funds locally.

Galatz.- In this town, there exists a school for mechanics with 2 sections and 45 pupils, and a trade school for cabinet-making with 36 pupils; a school for electrical installations is in preparation. Those schools are housed in the building which was formerly occupied by the trade school. The building is well-kept and spacious, but needs nevertheless to be modernized and, as in Jassy, the equipment must be completed. Just to give an example of the difficulties, which stand in the way of the ORT work in the province, the following detail may be mentioned : the Jassy electrical station supplies electrical current only from 7 to 9 o' clock in the evening, and thus it is necessary to purchase a gasolene motor to ensure the functioning of the machines.

As everywhere in Roumania, the alimentary situation and the clothing needs of the pupils are often tragic despite the efforts made by the various organizations. In the joinery school, the pupils are obliged to manufacture shoes for themselves and for their comrades of the other schools.

The local Committee at Galatz has decided to open a large trade school for girls, which will be housed in the premises of the former Lumina school in a building which was erected 70 years ago on behalf of the Alliance Israélite Universelle.



Botosany.- In this town are at the moment next to 20.000 Jews, of whom 50 % are living on relief allocations. The Jewish Community there put an excellent building at the disposal of ORT to install the trade school for boys and girls, which will be opened next September. This building is the best school building of Botosany, and was also constructed in about 1860 on behalf of the Alliance Israélite. It has 6 workshops and numerous classrooms. The J.D.C. agreed to reserve for the ORT pupils a sufficient number of places in a home.

Last May, a local ORT organization was constituted with Mr. S. Segall as president. Among its members are Dr. I. Gruenberg, Dr. I. Wittinig, Mr. O. Marcovici, Professor Kelmer, and Mr. B. Grober. Here, too, a group of "ORT Friends" was founded besides the ORT Committee.

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The young people under the care of the Youth Aliyah are frequenting the ORT schools in Bucarest, Jassy, and Galatz and will be admitted to the schools to be opened at Botosany. For those youths who are living in the homes at Bacau, Dumbraveni, Dorna-Vatra, and Piatra-Neamt, special ORT workshops will be installed.

The Jewish Community at Cluj, the capital of Transylvania and an important Jewish centre, has requested the Executive of the Roumanian ORT to take over the Jewish industrial school there. Preparations are in progress for establishing ORT training workshops at Cluj next autumn. The same can be said of Oradea, where ORT consented in principle to establishing schools for mechanics and electricity.

A school for cheesemaking is scheduled to be opened in the near future in Roumania; we were able to train two specialists (Roumanian Jews) in Switzerland for this purpose. At Temesvar (Transylvania) ORT is preparing the opening of a school for gardening.

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In July, the first end-of-the-year exhibition will be inaugurated in Bucarest, in which the schools in Bucarest, Jassy, and Galatz will participate. The opening will take place in the presence of the authorities and representatives of the principal organizations.

From August 1946 till the end of June 1947, the 31 schools and training workshops of the Roumanian ORT were visited by 1094 pupils.



## B U L G A R I A

The work of the Bulgarian ORT was started again immediately after the liberation, but its consolidation and full development took place only after a delegation of the Bulgarian ORT, composed of Mr. Ed. Arié, Mr. N. Grinberg and Dr. A. Haravanoff, had visited Geneva in September 1946. In autumn 1946, several training workshops for adults, youths, and children were established in Sofia in premises which the Consistory put at the disposal of ORT. At this time, too, the preparations for the opening of the big technical school of ORT in Sofia were reaching a decisive stage.

Several big transport of machines and tools were sent to Sofia from Switzerland, Italy, and England. Almost all tools sent from Switzerland had been manufactured by the pupils of the ORT school for mechanics in Geneva.

Apart from the big trade schools, which are still in the organization stage, there exist in Sofia already 1 training workshop for cabinet-making with 40 pupils, 1 girls' school for dressmaking with 40 pupils which received only a short time ago 10 additional sewing machines from Geneva, 1 course for cutting-out ladies' dresses with 17 pupils, 1 training workshop for shirtmaking with 20 pupils, 2 training workshops for bookbinding and cardboard work training 60 boys, 2 training workshops for woodwork with 60 pupils, 2 training workshops for dressmaking and embroidery with 60 girl pupils, and 2 training workshops for dressmaking with 60 adult pupils. In May 1947, the first training workshop for the manufacture of killims with 20 girls was inaugurated. Training workshops for shoemaking, for furriers, for radio technics, and for the perfectioning of shirtmakers are in preparation and will be opened in the course of this summer. The pupils from the province who come to the ORT training workshops in Sofia receive from ORT a special subvention to cover the costs of their journeys.

46 Jewish pupils were placed by ORT in the Public Technical School in Sofia, and receive from ORT their school materials.

The ORT Technical School in Sofia will be inaugurated in September. Its diplomas will be recognized by the Government, and its staff will consist largely of specialists recommended by the Direction of Technical Instruction in the Ministry of Education. The school, in the completion of which the whole population is evincing the greatest interest, was given a building by the Consistory, where the training workshops for locksmiths-mechanics and for electro-mechanics will be housed together with a big school for cabinet-making.

In the beginning of 1947, an ORT Committee was founded at Plowdiv; it is headed by Messrs. Moise J. Molho, David S. Aladjem, Léon Tchacarov, Isaac N. Pardo, and Haim Mézan. In this town there exist already 2 training workshops for dressmaking with 40 pupils, 1 training workshop for woodwork for 40 boys, and 1 training workshop for dressmaking and embroidery for 40 girls.

Arrangements have been made for the establishment of training workshops for adults at Varna and Rousse.

At the end of June 1947, the Bulgarian ORT was training a total of 497 pupils in 17 schools, training workshops and vocational courses.



P O L A N D .

Stabilization and Development of the ORT Work in Poland.

Contrary to institutions for general relief, which can carry on their activity, depending on their means, even under insecure conditions, trade schools and training workshops can only be founded and developed, where a certain stability is prevailing. Workshops cannot be built on sand. Systematic, sensible training cannot be thought of in an atmosphere of panic, least of all, if it takes a certain time. For this very reason, the condition of ORT work, as it stands in every moment in each of the war-stricken countries, is not only characteristic of the general situation, but above all for the degree of stability of the Jewish Community.

The efforts to reconstruct the Polish ORT began immediately after the liberation. But the work in the first period had a somewhat chaotic, spasmodic character. The first vocational courses are truly hurried; they proceed with lightning speed. One does not yet dare to talk about thorough training. The pupils change; they come, they go. The minds and the acts of the people are influenced by the password of "exodus Poloniae".

In the second half of 1946 a change is taking place; things calm down, a psychological attachment to the country is taking root in the masses. Hand in hand with that, the number of ORT institutions giving a more thorough training is growing. Every new establishment, on the other hand, has a tranquillizing influence on the general atmosphere, particularly on the youth. Not only the new establishments, however, are planned to carry out programs of prolonged instruction, even in the training workshops formerly intended to provide rapid training, the training program has been extended from 6 months to a year, according to the wishes of the pupils themselves.

Since 1946, the Polish ORT is a society, which was legalized on the basis of a new statute; the society is composed of members and local committees. Such committees exist already in 9 towns. The difficulties which existed in the first period for the reasons explained before, in the management of the Polish ORT, are gradually disappearing. The Chief Committee in Warsaw is succeeding in gathering in ORT in all towns a group of devoted and valuable, technically qualified collaborators, and in remodelling the administration, placing it on a sound basis. The work of ORT is enjoying the energetic support of the Polish Government, a support which makes itself felt not only in the form of machines and cash subventions, but also in a whole series of other favours. The work done by ORT in this country is for various reasons worthy of a detailed analysis, which we can only give in our next report, and after the journey to Poland, which is planned for the near future. For the moment, we confine ourselves to short, summary statements.

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Even more than in other war-stricken countries, the question of finding buildings for the institutions to be established was the focal point of everything. After long efforts, we finally succeeded in obtaining another building in exchange for the old ORT house at Lodz, now taken over by the Government. To-day, ORT has houses at Krakow, Wroclaw, Dzierzoniow, Lodz, and Warsaw, where the big ORT house is not yet completed. In the other towns, the ORT institutions are placed in hired premises. The problem of housing the pupils has found a better solution here than in any other country, for almost every school, especially in



Silesia, has at its disposal a home for apprentices, founded by the Jewish Central Committee and maintained by the J.D.C. The commissions set up for this purpose by the Central Committee and ORT are working in a harmony, which is characteristic for the Polish-Jewish conditions, and is certainly worthy of imitation. Many objective opinions testify to the popularity of the Polish ORT within and without the Jewish Community. The result of the intensive development is the recognition of ORT by all other organizations as the specific institution for vocational training, so that even those schools, which were created before the foundation of the Polish ORT, were all transferred to ORT in the course of this quarter. Among those schools are particularly to be mentioned the school for dental mechanics at Lodz, and 2 training workshops of the Central Committee in Warsaw.

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The activity of the Polish ORT extends in two directions:

Handicraft.

In Poland exist the following trade schools for youths:

Bielsko: A particular standing has the trade school for weaving here, in the centre of the Polish wool weaving trade. The school trains at present 2 groups of pupils, totalling 47, for one year. It is well equipped and directed by first-class specialists.

Dzierzoniow: A school for radio technics with 35 pupils.

Walbrzych: A school for electrical installations with 19 pupils.

Lodz: A school for dental mechanics, which was originally founded by TOZ, and is at present completely taken over by ORT. Enlarged equipment is shortly going to be sent from Switzerland. The school has 65 pupils and is highly successful.

Szczecin: A school for motorcar mechanics with a section for electric and autogenous welding. One group of pupils is especially trained as welders. There are 12 pupils.

A school for electrical installations with 8 pupils.

A school for watch repairing with 10 pupils. The training takes one year, the entire equipment was sent from Switzerland.

Training workshops for adults:

Wroclaw: 1 training workshop for locksmiths-mechanics with 18 pupils. It has a locksmiths' workshop, a mechanical one with 7 machine tools, a smithy, and a classroom.

1 training workshop for electrical installation with 26 pupils.

2 training workshops for dressmaking with together 58 pupils.

Walbrzych: 1 training workshop for radio technics with 30 pupils.

1 training workshop for dressmaking with 20 pupils.

Dzierzoniow: 2 training workshops for dressmaking with together 50 pupils.

Lodz: 1 training workshop for electrical installations with 17 pupils.

1 training workshop for locksmiths-mechanics with 19 pupils.

5 training workshops for dressmaking with together 100 pupils.

1 training workshop for manufacturing shoe-tops with 15 pupils.

Krakow: 2 training workshops for radio technics with a total of 30 pupils.

3 training workshops for leather-work with a total of 42 pupils.

2 training workshops for dressmaking with a total of 42 pupils.



2 training workshops for corset-making with totally 40 pupils.  
2 training workshops for shirtmaking with together 46 pupils.

Katowice: 1 training workshop for dressmaking with 18 pupils.  
1 training workshop for linen seamstresses with 20 pupils.  
1 training workshop for radio technics with 20 pupils.

Bytom: 1 training workshop for motorcar mechanics with 22 pupils. The training unit disposes of 4 workshops, 1 smithy, and a section for locksmiths.

Szczecin: 3 training workshops for dressmaking with a total of 48 pupils.  
1 training workshop for millinery with 13 pupils.

Warsaw: 1 training workshop for dressmaking with 15 pupils;  
1 training workshop for corset-making with 15 pupils.  
1 training workshop for leather-work with 21 pupils.  
1 chauffeur school with 8 pupils.

The training workshops for dressmaking and corset-making as well as the chauffeur school were taken over from the Central Committee, and are not provided for in the 1947 budget.

Otwock: 1 training workshop for dressmaking with 16 pupils.

Bielsko: 1 training workshop for hand - weaving with 15 pupils and a training time of 3 months.

1 training workshop for dressmaking with 18 pupils.  
1 children's workshop with 42 pupils.

Bialystok: 1 chauffeur school with 18 pupils

Plock: 1 training workshop for dressmaking with 16 pupils.

Vocational courses for adults :

Walbrzych: 1 perfectioning course for dressmakers with 15 pupils.

Dzierzoniow: 2 perfectioning courses for tailors with together 39 pupils.

Lodz: 2 cutting-out courses for trained tailors with 38 pupils.

Wroclaw: 1 course for typists 24 pupils.

Szczecin: 1 course for typists with 38 pupils.  
1 course for bookkeeping with 64 pupils.

The last reports indicate a tendency of the Jewish youth towards Warsaw and are in support of the belief, that the plan we worked out for 3 big trade schools in Warszawa will be put into practice immediately after the rebuilding of the ORT house is completed.

Final Examinations:

Final examinations took place in the following schools and training workshops:

in the training workshop for electrical installations in Wroclaw, for a group of 28 pupils;



in three finishing courses at Walbrzych, namely one for tailors (45 pupils) and two for dressmakers (together 36 pupils);

in the agricultural school at Dzierzoniow, for a group of 8 pupils;

equally at Dzierzoniow, the above mentioned finishing courses for tailors (39 pupils) have come to an end, and new ones were begun in their place; the same goes for 2 of the 5 training workshops for dressmaking at Lodz with totally 36 pupils.

At Krakow, a group of 40 dressmakers and at Szczecin a group of 30 have finished their training.

At Lublin, 8 pupils finished their training in sewing and cutting. Because of the quick resettlement of the Jews there in the regions of Western Poland, the ORT activity in this town has been altogether abandoned.

#### A new ORT Committee at Legnica.

Preparations have been made to create another ORT Committee in one more town of Lower Silesia, namely at Legnica. This Committee will have to administrate a rather important center for vocational training. It is planned to establish for now already schools and training workshops for electrical installations, knitting, millinery, and dressmaking.

#### Beginnings of Jewish agriculture in the new Polish State.

(extracts from the report made by Dr. A. Syngalowski at the meeting of the Administrative Committee in Geneva, on June 13th, 1947).

Among the new manifestations, which deserve special attention because of their symptomatic importance, is, of course, the beginning building-up of a Jewish agriculture. The first notable signs of it are apparent in the new Polish territories, near Wroclaw (the former Breslau), Legnica (the former Liegnitz), and Szczecin. In those regions a great many Jews from Eastern Poland have settled down, particularly former partisans and Jews, who have returned from Soviet Russia. These persons, who were fit for the life of a working man, made use of the Government's readiness to assign land, partly with farm buildings on it, to farmers, and settled down to a farmer's life in smaller or larger groups. Immediately after its foundation, the Polish ORT gave a helping hand, with the result, that in autumn 1946 a farmers' union, called "Agricultural Section" was created in Dzierzoniow (formerly Rychbach), representatives of which are also among the members of the ORT Committee. The "Section" comprises 97 Jewish settler families, cultivating together 833 hectares of land. Already at the first ORT conference in Poland, which took place in Warsaw in October 1946, the reports by the farmers' delegates and by the ORT agronomist made it clear, that the Jewish farming in this region was handicapped by the following difficulties: in view of the small number of family members, the settlers must rely on hired labour; most of them lack specific instruction, particularly as regards gardening, poultry farming, apiculture, etc. In addition, the existing equipment was insufficient. The delegates also complained about the cursory interest shown in their specific farmers' problems by the general Jewish committees.

The first measure taken by ORT was to set up a body of instructors, consisting of experienced agronomists, 2 veterinary surgeons, and a saddler. Systematic instruction of the inexperienced farmers was begun. At Pietrolezie, a center-point for the Jewish settlers, ORT established a smithy, a saddlery, and a Wheelwright's workshop for servicing the farmers. Credits, too, were extended to the settlers, enabling them to purchase live stock and a tractor. From UNRRA,



27 draught-horses could be obtained.

Subsequently, the Polish Government placed 46 hectares of ground near the village of Luki in the Dzierzoniow region at the disposal of Jewish farmers. Thereupon, ORT arranged for 8 more Jewish families to settle there.

In winter and spring 1947, the ORT agronomists succeeded in helping the Jewish farmers to execute their work according to plan. In order to promote thoroughness and punctuality among the settlers, various premiums were offered.

The Pietrolesie agricultural station was enlarged by the acquisition of a second tractor, which the farmers can use for a small consideration.

In spring 1947, 40 more families were established in the Dzierzoniow district over an area of 380 hectares. ORT extended credits for seeds.

At Dzierzoniow, ORT founded an agricultural school, where 17 young people receive systematic agricultural training.

We advised the Polish ORT, that an economic assistance for the settlers in form of cash credits is the affair of the Government, or of the Central Committee of the Polish Jews, but not the task of ORT. The particular role, which ORT has to play in the field of agriculture, must correspond to its general line of activities as well as to its capacities and possibilities. It must be an assistance, which neither the Government, philanthropy, nor the C.C. of the Polish Jews can render, i.e. instruction with a view towards raising agrotechnical standards, training of youths and adults, promotion of new agricultural branches, and others. Therefore we proposed to the Polish ORT to establish a model farm in the center of the Jewish settlers, for which the Government is supposed to assign the grounds, and ORT the equipment. This model farm would at the same time serve for the practical instruction of the pupils of the Dzierzoniow agricultural school.

At the same time the agricultural station at Pietrolesie will receive supplementary equipment, namely machines, incubators, and cattle for breeding. A kitchen-garden for the cultivation of youngplants is equally included in the program.

The increasing number of Jewish farmers made the problems and needs of Jewish agriculture become more apparent. This gave rise to the idea among the farmers, to found a society of Jewish farmers. In this society, in which the Central Committee of the Polish Jews is also to be represented, ORT, as the organization for the promotion of Jewish work in the fields of handicraft, industry and agriculture, is meant to play an appropriate role.

In the province of Szczecin, too, there is at present a Jewish agricultural population. Contrary to the above-mentioned Jewish farmers near Dzierzoniow, these are mostly young people working as farm-hands in the Government domains. For these youths, the Polish ORT is now planning to establish a training farm at Kielpino near Szczecin.

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Totally, the Polish ORT had 70 trade schools, training workshops, and vocational courses with 1504 pupils.



CZECHOSLOVAKIA

INSTRUCTORS' CONFERENCE AND EXHIBITION IN WROCLAW.

In autumn 1946, Mrs. R. Gurman who co-operated for so many years in the work of the Polish ORT, in view of her long experience in this field, was above all to be mentioned as the initiator of the conference.

On June 29th, there began in Wroclaw a meeting of the Jewish youth from the whole of Poland. This event provided for the Polish ORT an occasion to call all instructors and teachers of ORT together for a conference. The purpose of this conference was to exchange experiences and to develop directives for the practical and theoretical instruction in the ORT schools and training workshops.

On the same day, an exhibition of products made by the pupils of ORT vocational institutions was opened there.

The ORT Central Office in Geneva sent the following cable to the conference of instructors:

"ORT WLODKIWICA 16 WROCLAW  
WELCOME PARTICIPANTS OF CONFERENCE AS TRUE MASTERS OF POLISH ORT WORK STOP YOUR MISSION OF RAISING TECHNICAL STANDARD OF CRAFTSMENS INDUSTRIEL AGRICULTURAL WORK AMONG JEWISH CITIZENS CONSTITUTES MOST IMPORTANT SERVICE FOR JEWISH CAUSE AND PATRIOTIC DUTY TOWARDS DEMOCRATIC POLAND WISH SUCCESS

ORTUNION SYNGALOWSKI"



C Z E C H O S L O V A K I A

In autumn 1946, Mrs. R. Gurman who co-operated for so many years in the work of the Polish ORT, was appointed as delegate to Czechoslovakia; in view of experience in the field of vocational training for women, her task was above all to set up workshops for needle-work. After the first contact with the representatives of the Jewish community and the authorities it had to be acknowledged that as long as there is no ORT organisation with approved statutes, no ORT activity can ever be performed. As the legalisation of the statutes occupied a rather long period, the difficulties to find appropriate premises and teachers could in the meantime be solved. The ORT in Czechoslovakia is now legalized under the name: ORT Ceskoslovensky spolek pro vyvoj remeslne a prumyslove prace Zidu, with its main Committee at Prag. The council of the main Committee is composed of: Mr. Weisgal, Chairman, Dr. Blonar and Dr. Breslauer, Vice-chairmen, Mr. Mermelstein, Treasurer,

The first ORT workshops for dressmaking were set up at Teplice with 15 pupils and for shirtmaking at Usti with 33 pupils. Were added later on: at Usti one workshop for ready-made children's clothes with 17 pupils, at Teplice one for shirtmaking with 22 pupils, at Podmokly one for dressmaking with 20 and a course for cutting out ladies' dresses with 16 pupils. In the month of July, 2 workshops for dressmaking and for shirtmaking were opened at Karlovy Vary with a total number of 38 pupils.

The total number of ORT pupils (161) corresponds in no way to the factual need of the Jewish population towards vocational training. Only the greatest difficulties in the development of the ORT activity lie in the material need of those instructed to vocational training. A great many indigent Jews in Czechoslovakia are of course supported by the American Joint Distribution Committee, but they are mostly old and sick people who cannot always be considered as able for a real occupation. On the contrary there are also many people, especially young people, who have not the slightest chances over here, - even if they occasionally make a little money by working without having the permission to do so - as long as they are unable to learn a real occupation. Unfortunately it has not been possible up to now to reach an understanding on the relief system which might comply with the acuteness of the problem lying before the ORT. Such an understanding is all the more urgent as the problem from now on is to instal schools and workshops for the young, which would suppress the opportunity for them of earning their living, even partly, through illegal work.



S W E D E N

Before the war, ORT confined its activities there to the collecting of funds (together with the OSE) for its work in other European countries. The initiative for the constitution of an ORT organization in Sweden in view of constructive work for the refugees in this country, emanated from Government circles. Official personalities drew the attention of Mr. S. Zimmermann, member of the New York Labour Committee, to the necessity of ORT work in Sweden in order to assure the professional formation of the 10.000 refugees actually staying there.

In September 1946, Mr. Vladimir Grossman went to Stockholm to study the situation and to lay the foundations for ORT activities.

In November of the same year, Lord Marley, President of the Parliamentary Committee of the British ORT, went to Sweden on ORT mission in order to confer with the Prime Minister, Mr. Erlander, and other Government members. The direct result of Lord Marley's and Mr. Grossman's visits to Stockholm was a contribution of 50.000.- kronas on the part of the Swedish European Relief Association to enable ORT to buy machines and other equipment for its DP projects in Germany. The machines purchased with these funds have already reached our schools in Germany.

In April, 1947, the Swedish Government decided to supplement the contribution of the Swedish European Relief Association with an official grant of 230.000.- kronas, 80.000.- of which were earmarked for a four-week vocational training course in Sweden for ORT instructors from Germany and Austria and 150.000.- to buy additional machines, tools, and equipment for our schools in Germany. As this report is being prepared, the machines and tools bought with this grant are already on the way to Germany.

During his stay in Sweden, Mr. Grossman was instrumental in organizing an ORT Committee with Olaf H. Lamm, one of the leading Jewish citizens of Sweden, as President. This Committee entered at once into negotiations with the Supervisory Board of Vocational Training and with Government -sponsored relief agencies.



S W I T Z E R L A N D

Final Examinations

The number of refugees here is constantly decreasing. The pupils of the ORT vocational institutions are now largely young DPs, who were brought into Switzerland for a cure. Subsequently, those youths were given a prolongation of their permits to stay under the condition that they were being vocationally trained. The pupils of the training workshops for adults are mainly emigrants who are going to emigrate shortly and want quickly to acquire a trade before doing so.

Since August 1946, the following institutions are functioning :

Geneva : 1 daytime trade school for mechanics with 37 pupils. This school has first-rate equipment and experienced instructors.

1 daytime trade school for joinery with 14 pupils, who are now able to produce excellent style furniture after their own model drawings.

1 trade school for dressmaking with 12 pupils.

Adults are being trained in the following institutions :

1 training workshop for mechanical knitting, where during the period covered by this report 50 pupils were instructed;

1 training workshop for shirtmaking with 15 pupils.

Apart from these an instructors' course for cardboard work and book-binding with 10 participants was also taking place in this town.

Basle : 1 trade school for girls with 37 pupils. This school is connected with a boarding house installed jointly with the Verband Schweizerischer Jüdischer Flüchtlingshilfen (Union of Swiss Jewish Refugee Relief Associations.)

Les Avants : there functioned a trade school for electro-technics with 2 sections, one for electrical installations and one for radio assembly with together 41 pupils.

Anières near Geneva : 1 training workshop for electrical installations with 11 pupils was opened in the beginning of June.

Bex : (now transferred to Anières near Geneva) : 1 school for metal work with 14 pupils.

Zürich : 2 training workshops for leatherwork with 27 pupils;

1 for corsetry with 17 pupils;

1 for millinery with 19 pupils ;

2 for dressmaking with 25 pupils;

2 for shirtmaking with together 25 pupils;

1 vocational course for cutting of men's garments with 13 pupils.

St.Gall: there were 2 training workshops for shirtmaking with 18 pupils and 1 for linen manufacture with 10 pupils.

The training workshop for furriers opened in May has 2 groups with 16 pupils each.

Lugano : there were 1 training workshop for shirtmaking with 22 pupils and one for corsetry with 10 pupils.

Morcote: there was 1 training workshop for shirtmaking with 11 pupils.

Territet: there is 1 training workshop for dressmaking with 10 pupils.

Clarens: 1 training workshop for dressmaking with 12 pupils.

Meiringen: 1 training workshop for dressmaking with 14 pupils, and 1 for shirt-making with 15 pupils.

ORT has founded 3 production workshops for the practicing and the perfecting of some of its graduates; there are now 25 persons working in such workshops.



## Final Examinations

During the period covered by this report, many Swiss ORT institutions were holding final examinations. These took invariably place under the supervision of Swiss experts in the various branches. In Geneva, 40 mechanical knitters finished their training. News from graduates, who have since emigrated to South-America and Australia, reveal, that there are good prospects in these countries for workers in this profession. A large part of the graduates have found jobs in Switzerland, either in factories or as home-workers. 4 graduates of the school for mechanics and 4 of the school for joinery are now employed in Switzerland and are working successfully in their trades. All the pupils of the Geneva trade school for girls and 14 pupils of the Basle one have passed their final examinations with success. Some of those graduates left for Palestine, some were repatriated to Yougoslavia and to France, the remainder is working in Switzerland, making their livings with their newly acquired skills. Of the graduates of the instructors' course for manual education one went to Czechoslovakia to take over the direction of a cardboard factory, another one is being delegated to go to Italy, one is working as probationer in Geneva and one is intended to direct an ORT training workshop in Davos.

A great success was achieved by the graduates of the trade school for electro-technics at Les Avants. All electricians and radio-technicians were able to obtain jobs in Switzerland under the same conditions as all Swiss workers in these fields. 3 electricians have been employed by the ORT UNION for the electrical installations in the Institute at Anières near Geneva, which is now in construction.

In Zürich, 12 pupils finished their training as leatherworkers, 13 the vocational course for shirtmaking, 22 the training as shirtmakers and linen manufacturers, 7 the one as milliners, and 19 the vocational courses for cutting of ladies' dresses. At Meiringen, 14 young people graduated from the training workshop for dressmaking there; they have partly emigrated to Palestine, provided by ORT with machines and accessories. 15 persons have passed their examinations as shirtmakers. Also at St. Gall, Lugano, and Morcote, 40 persons have finished their training as shirtmakers.

Totally, the Swiss ORT had since August 1946 40 institutions training 571 pupils.

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The value of the ORT institutions in Switzerland lies not only in the fact that thousands of refugees have profited thereby for their future lives, but also in the circumstance, that the ORT activity here served as experimenting ground for the ORT work in other countries. A group of valuable instructors gained here experience, by which a great many ORT institutions will benefit. Here, a teaching system was worked out and tried out, which forms now the basis of the teaching programs and textbooks.

Assisted by the technical council here, which is composed of first-rate Jewish and non-Jewish specialists, we established relations with professional circles, which have repeatedly proved of extrem value to our work abroad.

And to conclude; the most important thing of all. Many young people trained in ORT schools here are now acting as instructors in Switzerland, Italy and other countries.



SHIPMENTS OF MACHINES AND TOOLS MADE BY THE GENEVA CENTRAL OFFICE  
from October 1946 till June 1947

Country	Date	Shipments	Contents
<u>Belgium</u>	October 1946	1 shipment	6 knitting machines, sewing machines, teaching materials.
	December 1946	1 "	2 knitting machines, material, spare parts.
	March 1947	1 "	3 sewing machines, teaching materials.
	June 1947	1 "	4 sewing machines, material for chemical-technology.
<u>Holland</u>	November 1946	2 shipments	6 knitting machines, sewing machines, various tools
	December 1946	1 "	8 sheets with tools, school and other
	June 1947	1 "	4 sheets with tools and materials for leather- various materials.
<b>SHIPMENTS of MACHINES and TOOLS MADE BY THE GENEVA CENTRAL OFFICE</b>			
<u>Germany</u>	September 1946	1 shipment	3 sheets with material for Munich
	October 1946	1 "	10 sheets with machines, sewing machines and teaching material for Arolsen.
	December 1946	1 "	10 sheets with machines, tools, materials, teaching materials for Munich.
	June 1947	1 "	** 6 sheets with tools, instruments, material for radio, (workshop for 60 pupils) Heidelberg, (ready for shipment).
	June 1947	1 "	8 various machines, tools, materials, drawing materials for Munich (ready for shipment)
<u>Austria</u>	December 1946	1 shipment	10 sheets with primary tools, 1 radio equipment, 1 equipment for typewriter repair
	April 1947	1 "	33 sheets with machines, tools, material (Italy)
<u>Poland</u>	May 1947	2 shipments	13 sheets with radio-instruments, material, books, veterinary medicines and serums.
	June 1947	2 "	5 sheets with machines, instruments, tools materials for metal technology, 1 sheet with various tools and material, 10 sewing machines, 2 minor instruments
<u>Roumania</u>	April 1947	2 shipments	6 sheets with various tools, 1 radio equipment
<u>Bulgaria</u>	November 1946	1 shipment	21 sheets with tools for metal work
	January 1947	1 "	1 sheet with various tools, 25 with machines and tools from Italy, 4 with machines from Poland.
<u>Italy</u>	June 1947	1 shipment	7 sheets with machines, tools for metal work.
	June 1947	1 "	12 sewing machines, 2 spinning machines, 1 sheet with materials.



SHIPMENTS OF MACHINES AND TOOLS MADE BY THE GENEVA CENTRAL OFFICE  
from October 1946 till June 1947

<u>Belgium</u>	October 1946	1 shipment	6 knitting machines, sewing machines, teaching materials.
	December 1946	1 "	2 knitting machines, material, spare parts.
	March 1947	1 "	4 sewing machines, teaching materials.
	June 1947	1 "	4 sewing machines, material for chemical-technologie.
<u>Holland</u>	November 1946	2 shipments	6 knitting machines, sewing machines, various tools
	December 1946	1 "	8 chest with joinery tools, school and other materials.
	June 1947	1 "	4 chests with tools and materials for leatherwork, sewing machines, various materials.
<u>Germany</u>	September 1946	1 shipment	3 chests with material for Munich
	October 1946	1 "	4 chests radio equipment
			5 chests with joinery tools, sewing machines and teaching material for Arolsen.
	December 1946	1 "	44 chests with machines, tools, materials, teaching materials for Munich.
	June 1947	1 "	6 chests with tools, instruments, material for radio, (workshop for 60 pupils) Heidelberg. (ready for shipment).
	June 1947	1 "	8 various machines, tools, materials, drawing materials for Munich (ready for shipment)
<u>Austria</u>	December 1946	1 shipment	10 chests with joinery tools, 1 radio equipment, 1 equipment for typewriter repair
	April 1947	1 "	33 chests with machines, tools, material (Italy)
<u>Poland</u>	Mai 1947	2 shipments	13 chests with radio-instruments, material, books, veterinary medicaments and serums.
	June 1947	2 "	5 chests with machines, instruments, tools materials for dental technology, 3 chests with watchmakers' tools and materials, 10 sewing machines, 2 measur. instrum
<u>Roumania</u>	April 1947	2 shipments	6 chests with watchmakers tools, 1 radio equipment.
<u>Bulgaria</u>	November 1946	1 shipment	13 chests with tools for metal work
	January 1947	3 "	6 chests with carpenters' tools, 28 with machines and tools from Italy, 4 with machines from England.
<u>Italy</u>	June 1947	1 shipment	7 chests with machines, tools for metal work.
	June 1947	1 "	12 knitting machines, 2 spooling machines, 3 chests with materials.



INSTITUTIONS (TRAINING UNITS) AND PUPILS (INCL. GRADUATES) OF THE ORT UNION IN EUROPE  
AUGUST 1946 - JUNE 1947

Country	Trade schools pupils	train. worksh. pupils	voc. courses pupils	train. farms pupils	TOTAL Inst.	TOTAL pupils				
<b>FRANCE</b> (incl. North-Africa) In Paris, Lyons, Marseilles, Nice, Grenoble, Toulouse, Strasbourg, Alger, Casablanca and 16 other places	23	605	41	773	8	148	3*	95	70	1619
<b>BELGIUM</b> In Brussels, Belfort and Kessel-Loe	9	204	13	230	10	148	1	25	33	676
<b>HOLLAND</b> In Amsterdam, Haag, Eindhoven, Hilversum, Grooten	1	15	19	305	6	69	-	-	26	389
<b>ENGLAND</b> In London and York	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	90
<b>GERMANY</b> American zone In Munich, Augsburg, Ulm, Stuttgart, Regensburg and 16 other places and 1000 war V.P.'s. British zone In Bremen, Opladen, Aachen, Hannover, Dortmund, Neustadt	17	520	155	324	27	780	-	-	274	6687
<b>AUSTRIA</b> In Vienna, Salzburg, Linz	-	-	11	476	2	70	-	-	13	540
<b>ITALY</b> In Rome, Milan, Ferrara, and 5 other places and 1000 war V.P.'s.	7	219	17	297	10	180	7	260	41	936
<b>YUGOSLAVIA</b> In Belgrade, Zadar, and 2000 war V.P.'s.	2	300	24	324	1	8	-	-	27	809
<b>YUGOSLAVIA</b> In Sarajevo and Rijeka	2	50	11	420	1	17	-	-	17	497
<b>HUNGARY</b> In Budapest, and 1000 war V.P.'s.	11	320	20	340	-	-	-	-	31	1004
<b>CZECHOSLOVAKIA</b> In Prague, Brno, Kralupy, Strojnick, Brumovice, Klatovy, and 6 other places	8	480	49	529	11	295	2	23***	70	1504
<b>CZECHOSLOVAKIA</b> In Teplice, Jihlava, Pomezny, Maribor, Vary	-	-	7	105	2	33	-	-	9	181
<b>SWITZERLAND</b> In Zurich, Sable, Geneva, Lugano, St. Gall and other places	-	154	10	164	2	23	-	-	48	571
<b>TOTAL</b>	65	2483	217	3924	64	2061	15	482	654	16513

INSTITUTIONS (TRAINING UNITS) AND PUPILS

of the

ORT UNION IN EUROPE

August 1946 - June 1947

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\*1 Except 6 training gardens for children.  
\*\*1 Furthermore 817 apprentices were placed with private sponsors.  
\*\*\*1 Moreover, 100 Jewish settlers at Plozevitz and others were given agric. instruction



INSTITUTIONS (TRAINING UNITS) AND PUPILS (INCL. GRADUATES) OF THE ORT UNION IN EUROPE  
AUGUST 1946 - JUNE 1947

Country	Trade schools	pupils	train. worksh.	pupils	voc. courses	pupils	train. farms	pupils	TOTAL inst.	pupils
<u>FRANCE</u> (incl. North-Africa) in Paris, Lyons, Marseilles, Nice, Grenoble, Toulouse, Strasbourg, Alger, Kasablanca and 16 other places	23	605	44	773	8	146	4 *)	95	79	1619**)
<u>BELGIUM</u> in Brussels, Boisfort and Kessel-Loo	9	204	13	239	10	148	1	25	33	616
<u>HOLLAND</u> in Amsterdam, Haag, Eindhoven, Hilversum, Bussum	1	15	19	305	6	69	-	-	26	389
<u>ENGLAND</u> in London and Bedford	5	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	90
<u>GERMANY</u> <u>American Zone</u> in Munich, Augsburg, Ulm, Stuttgart, Bamberg and 35 other places and Camps for D.P.'s.	17	620	185	3924	27	760	-	-	274	6687
<u>British Zone</u> in Bergen-Belsen, Ahlem, Hanover, Northeim, Neustadt	7	139	28	945	9	242	1	57		
<u>AUSTRIA</u> in Vienna, Salzburg, Linz	-	-	11	470	2	70	-	-	13	540
<u>ITALY</u> in Rome, Milan, Cremona, and 9 other places and Camps for D.P.'s	7	219	17	277	10	180	7	260	41	936
<u>HUNGARY</u> in Budapest, Debrecen a. Bonyhad	2	300	24	503	1	6	-	-	27	809
<u>BULGARIA</u> in Sofia and Plowdiv	2	60	14	420	1	17	-	-	17	497
<u>ROUMANIA</u> in Bukarest, Jasi, Galatz	11	586	20	508	-	-	-	-	31	1094
<u>POLAND</u> in Warsaw, Lodz, Krakow, Szczecin, Wroclaw, Bytom, and 6 other places	8	196	49	984	11	299	2	25***)	70	1504
<u>CZECHOSLOVAKIA</u> in Teplice, Usti, Podmokly, Karlovy Vary	-	-	6	128	2	33	-	-	8	161
<u>SWITZERLAND</u> in Zurich, Basle, Geneva, Lugano, St. Gall and 7 other places	7	155	31	393	2	23	-	-	40	571
<b>T O T A L</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>3189</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>9869</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>1993</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>664</b>	<b>15513</b>

\*) Except 6 training gardens for children.

\*\*\*) Furthermore 917 apprentices were placed with private masters

\*\*\*) Moreover, 100 Jewish settlers at Pietrollesie and Belowo were given agric. instruction



NORTH AMERICA

The American OET Federation and its affiliates, the Women's American OET, Young men's and women's division, and the OET Labour Committee, as the fund-raising arm in the United States of the World OET Union, raised in the United States in 1946 the sum of \$ 804,267.96. The expenses incurred in this task - administrative, public relations, and fund-raising - amount to \$ 132,359.84, leaving a net total of \$ 671,908.12.

The income was derived from independent campaigns in New York City and Chicago and allocations that were received from 400 welfare fund committees throughout the United States.

For 1947, the efforts of the American OET Federation are concentrated in the field of educational, organizational, and membership activities. By virtue of the agreement between the American OET Federation and the Joint Distribution Committee, OET is able to obtain a sum of \$ 2,000,000.- in obtaining from fund-raising in the United States. It is therefore concentrating on increasing its membership and more men and women in the United States.

O R T A C T I V I T I E S I N

N o r t h A m e r i c a

S o u t h A f r i c a

S o u t h A m e r i c a

S h a n g h a i

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The agreement between the American OET Federation and the Joint Distribution Committee was signed by Mr. Robert E. Jewett on behalf of the JDC and President A. Baker on behalf of OET. The main points of this agreement are: 1. the entire vocational training of the European Jews is to be turned over to OET; 2. The JDC will give OET a subvention of a minimum of two million dollars for the work; 3. the American OET Federation and its affiliates will refrain from any public fund-raising in the United States; 4. as a condition for an increase of the two million dollar minimum subvention, the following must be noted: this agreement does not limit fund-raising activities in any other country but the United States and the OET may supply any fund-raising Corporation, being a fund-raising body, and not vice-versa.

In addition to its chief function of raising funds, and maintaining the necessary administrative apparatus therewith, the American OET Federation through its affiliates, the European Friends of OET and the Women's American OET, operates two large schools in New York City for the benefit of refugees who have arrived in the United States recently and who remain in New York. The first school, which trained 434 students in 1946 as follows: Jewellery - 100; watchmaking - 110; machine shop operating - 70; plastics - 50. In 1947, 213 students were trained in the following: Jewellery - 50; watchmaking - 60; machine shop operating - 70; plastics - 13. The second school, known as the American OET Trade School, trained 150 students in 1946 as follows: Electric power sewing machi- ne operation - 40; garment making - 30; pattern making and cutting - 20. In 1947, 150 students were trained in the following: Electric power sewing machine operation - 40; pattern making and cutting - 20; garment making - 30; watchmaking - 40; brasserie making - 40; plastics - 20.



N O R T H   A M E R I C A

The American ORT Federation and its affiliates, the Women's American ORT, Young men's and women's division, and the ORT Labour Committee, as the fund-raising arm in the United States of the World ORT Union, raised in the United States in 1946 the sum of \$ 804.267.92. The expenses incurred in this task - administrative, public relations, and fund-raising - amount to \$ 132.359.84. leaving a net total of \$ 671.908.08.

The income was derived from independent campaigns in New York City and Chicago and allocations that were received from 400 welfare fund communities throughout the United States.

For 1947, the efforts of the American ORT Federation are concentrated in the field of educational, organizational, and membership activities. By virtue of the agreement between the American ORT Federation and the Joint Distribution Committee, ORT, in return for the receipt of a minimum of \$ 2.000.000.- is abstaining from fund-raising in the United States. It is therefore concentrating on increasing its membership with the hope that more and more men and women in the United States will learn of the constructive results secured by ORT in making it possible for the Jews of Europe to become self-supporting elements in the economy of European countries and of the lands to which they will emigrate.

The agreement concluded on January 20th, 1947, between the American ORT Federation and the American Joint Distribution Committee was signed by Mr. Moses E. Leavitt on behalf of the JDC and President G. Backer on behalf of ORT. The main points of this agreement are: 1. the entire vocational training of the European Jews is to be turned over to ORT; 2. the JDC will give ORT a subvention of a minimum of two million dollars for its work; 3. the American ORT Federation and its affiliates will refrain from any public fund-raising in the United States; 4. provisions for an increase of the two million dollar minimum are made. In addition, the following must be noted: this agreement does not bar fund-raising campaigns in any other country but the United States and the ORT Tool Supply and Reconstruction Corporation, being no fund-raising body, does not come within its scope.

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In addition to its chief function of raising funds, and maintaining the necessary public relations connected therewith, the American ORT Federation through its affiliates, the European Friends of ORT and the Women's American ORT, conducts two trade schools in New York City for the benefit of refugees who have immigrated to the United States recently and who remain in New York. The men's ORT trade school trained 434 students in 1946 as follows: Jewellery making - 131; radio technics - 119; machine shop operating - 89; plastics - 95. In the first 6 months of 1947, 219 students were trained in the following trades: Jewelry making - 59; radio technics - 48; machine shop operating - 71; plastics - 41. The women's trade school (known as the Bramson ORT Trade School) trained 731 students in 1946 as follows: Electric power sewing machine operation - 483; electric power fur sewing machine operation - 37; corset and brassiere making - 48; glove making - 92; pattern making and cutting - 71. In the first 6 months of this year, 560 students were trained in the following professions: electric power sewing machine operation - 419; electric power fur sewing machine operation - 40; corset and brassiere making - 40; glove making - 35; pattern making and cutting - 26.

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In connection with its fund-raising efforts, the American ORT Federation maintains close contact in cooperating with local and international organizations, including the United States Government. In the local field, the ORT cooperates closely with the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, the parent body of all welfare funds in the United States; it cooperates with the American Jewish Committee and publishes in its annual yearbook a summary on World ORT and American ORT activities; it is represented on the Joint Distribution Committee's Reconstruction Committee by two of its leading members, David Dubinsky and David Rosenstein; it maintains University contacts throughout the United States through the ORT Economic Review, published under the editorship of Louis B. Boudin, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the American ORT Federation.

In relation to the United States Government, the American ORT Federation was a member of the President's War Relief Control Board during the War. Upon the dissolution of the President's War Relief Control Board, the American ORT Federation is registered with the Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid of the United States Government.

The American ORT Federation is also a charter member of the American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service consisting of leading international agencies, both Christians and Jews. The American ORT Federation also cooperated with the Committee for International Educational Reconstruction with headquarters in Washington, and U.S. Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York is Chairman of the Congressional Committee of the American ORT Federation.

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The ORT Tool Supply and Reconstruction Corporation has been very active at the end of 1946 and in the first 6 months of 1947, sending machines to various countries, particularly to individual Jewish artisans in the execution of its program of assistance from relatives.

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In Canada, special homage is due to zeal of the Women's Canadian ORT acting in close collaboration with the Head Office of the Women's American ORT in New York. As the Montreal ORT schools were closed up, most of the machines and tools were sent to Germany for the ORT institutions there.



S O U T H A F R I C A

Apart from fund-raising campaigns for the benefit of Europe, the South African ORT is carrying its own vocational training program.

The Vocational Guidance Bureau of the South African ORT-OZE has dealt since its beginning with 1,343 applicants of whom 965 were placed in industry and - during the war - in the technical services of the Army. In 1945-46 the Vocational guidance Bureau dealt with the record number of 269 applicants.

At the end of the last school year Aptitude tests were added to the services of the Vocational Guidance Bureau and thanks to modern methods such qualities as accuracy, quickness of thought, manipulative skill, mental alertness and understanding of space relations were revealed. The new scientific test scheme proved very useful in the elimination of inefficiency and in the definite choice of a trade.

The first cutting and designing course of the vocational Guidance Bureau, conducted by Mr. Paul Jakubowicz, concluded in November 1946 with 12 students and most of them found better positions in the clothing industry.

The second course is now being organized with 2 classes (one for beginners and one for advanced students) for those students seeking employment in the clothing industry.

The Bursaries scheme continues to help needy boys and girls to attend Trade Schools or to maintain themselves during an apprenticeship period.

The South African ORT is now engaged in plans to foster farming as a sound career for young people and will make a new start with agricultural training on the large farm which was left to ORT by the late Mr. E. Lazarus.

The local organization and membership of the South African ORT-OZE has had a considerable development and covers now nearly all the communities in South Africa. In Johannesburg alone the number of members, thanks to the action of the Women's Section, had reached 3,640 at the end of 1946.



LATIN AMERICA

The ORT movement in the South American countries is almost ten years old. The foundations for its constructive activities were laid in Buenos Aires in 1936. The pioneers of the ORT idea found here a very hard soil, an indifferent milieu and an almost complete negation of the idea of social restratification. Only staunch faith in the vital necessity of restratification of the Jewish social structure, and the conviction that ORT work was urgently needed in the South American communities as well as elsewhere, in the long run overcame resistance. The opening of the first ORT school in Buenos Aires in 1941 came as a genuine surprise to the community. Its workshops and classrooms, its technical equipment and model teaching staff, and particularly the number of its pupils, silenced the pessimists who had predicted its failure.

The ORT has now gained full recognition in the South American countries; it occupies the most honorable place among the other leading world organizations, and its activities have developed into a movement. A net of ORT schools and trade courses is spread over the Latin American republics. In Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Santiago de Chile, San Paolo, and Rio de Janeiro, the local Jewish communities are proud of their ORT schools, where hundreds of young people of both sexes are given expert training in various technical fields. Also in La Paz and Cochabamba, two new centers of Jewish immigration in Bolivia, the ORT courses attract scores of young people.

The value of the ORT activities in South America is indisputable. This fact was particularly demonstrated at the first South American ORT congress in Buenos Aires in 1946. The reports of the delegates of the various countries clearly reflected the importance of ORT on the South American continent and outlined its role in the coming years. The newly elected leadership of the South American ORT Federation is right now waging a great organization and propaganda campaign in accordance with the resolutions adopted by the congress. The participation of South American ORT leaders in the first post-war world congress of the ORT in Paris is proof of a heart-felt interest in the general ORT movement. The co-ordination of the South American ORT Federation with the two ORT centers of the United States and Europe furthers the expansion of the ORT idea, extends its authority and raises it to be a most important factor in the social life of world Jewry.

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Argentine.- Buenos Aires is the seat of the Federacion ORT Sudamericana and of the Asociacion Israelita Argentina ORT. It exists there a great ORT technical school with 150 pupils and in the same building over 100 adults frequent evening technical courses. The Argentine ORT recently opened a second ORT school, "Escuela Tecnica ORT, Filial Hogar de Huerfanos, Bursaco, Province Buenos Aires". The school is working in the Bursaco orphanage and is conducted as a branch of the Buenos Aires ORT School.

Brasil.- Two great ORT vocational training centers exist in Rio de Janeiro and in San Paulo. There, too, evening courses for adults and perfectioning courses for apprentices, have been organized. The school in San Paulo has been acknowledged through the Government authorities. Both in San Paulo and in Rio de Janeiro, the main ORT schools, are for mechanics and for electricity.

The last reports from Brasil and Argentine, did not reach us yet.



Chili.- The ORT trade school of Santiago de Chile (Escuela Industrial Israelita ORT) had 64 students in April, 1947. 17 pupils left the school with their diploms at the end of 1946. In this school are taught mechanics and electricity according to the methods of the Chilean Technical Educational program. The training corresponds to high school grade. There are actually three courses of 4 years duration. The examinations have full official standing and are recognized by the Chilean Educational authorities as equivalent to those of the Chilean State schools. In addition to the high school grade courses there is also a Jewish Culture course and a Tool and Die making course. The school accepts production and repairing jobs according to the facilities and capacity of its machine shop.

The ORT trade school of Santiago de Chile organized a banquet in honour of the Chilean State in December 1946. At this banquet the Chilean Congress, the Senate, the Government and the President of the Republic were represented and the Minister of Education paid high tribute to ORT activity in general and to the ORT school in Chili in particular.

Uruguay.- The ORT Technical school at Montevideo was started in April 1943 with 19 students. By the end of 1946 the number of students reached 90. At the end of May, 1947, there were 113 students. The school is directed by Ing. I. Materlan and has 7 instructors.

There is a day school for mechanics with a three year training curriculum in machine shop, lathe work, locksmith and welding, completed by theoretical training in technical drawing, physics, mathematics and metallurgy. Jewish history is also taught.

There exists also an evening school for adults who receive mechanical training in a two year course and a perfection training in a specialized trade in the third year. The trades are the same as in the day school, but an electro-technicians course with a 4 year training was added.

Under the prevailing social conditions the Montevideo school gives 800 free meals per month, subsidises a youth club, gives library service and OSE takes charge of the medical services.

An exhibition of the students work, organized in 1946, produced the sympathy and enthusiasm of the Jewish community.

As soon as the equipment of the school is improved and supplementary financial aid is given, training workshops for carpentry and dressmaking will be organized and the mechanical workshops extended. A shipment of machines left New York for Montevideo in May, 1947.

The Montevideo ORT school has applied for recognition from the Urugayan government, which seems to be willing to recognize the school officially.

Bolivia.- In addition to the ORT Centre at La Paz, the ORT Association of Bolivia, Cochabamba, was formed in February 1947, due to the inspiration of Dr. Boris Surovitch, delegate of the World ORT Union. The new ORT association with Ing. Eric Neumann as President has taken over from the ORT-OZE association la Paz, the Evening Technical School of Cochabamba, which is now in its third year of functioning. The Cochabamba ORT school has now 72 students and 6 instructors and runs 3 classes : a) course for beginners, 14-19 years of age; b) course



for advanced students who have passed their apprenticeship in practical work;  
c) perfection course for students who have attended the school for 2 years.

Mathematics, physics, chemistry, technical drawing and English are taught in the Cochabamba ORT school, which also runs a small mechanical workshop for practical teaching. The school is recognized by the local authorities and the Bolivian Government controls and recognizes the examinations held in the Cochabamba ORT school.

Cuba.- The ORT vocational school in Cuba closed down shortly after the end of the war, but the need for vocational training became once again acute in 1946. A group of former inmates of Hitler's concentration camps and ghettos living in Cuba requested the World ORT Union to help them in their rehabilitation. Mr. Philip Block, Executive Director of the American ORT Federation, visited Cuba and examined the situation and made preparations for the opening of a school in Havana. The ORT school was reopened in May of this year with the following sections : a) watch repairing, with 18 students, b) fancy leather work, with 24 students, c) electro-mechanics, with 12 students. And other workshops for dressmaking, cutting (men's and women's) and jewellery are in the course of preparation.

Ecuador.- The Asociacion de Beneficencia Israelita in Quito, Ecuador, had concluded before Dr Boris Surovich's arrival in Quito, an agreement with JDC, HIAS and the World Jewish Congress, for a joint campaign. The funds collected were to be distributed as follows : the Beneficencia was to receive 25 % for local needs, JDC 35 %, HIAS 30 % and World Jewish Congress 10 %. Dr Surovich reached an agreement with the Beneficencia, according to which ORT will receive 15 % of the total funds collected and the rest will be divided among the other agencies, according to the above mentioned list. On the 15 % which ORT is to receive, two thirds have to be used for local ORT purposes and one third for ORT overseas work. An ORT Committee was established in Quito to provide artisans with tools and machines, and to place children in local vocational schools and young people as apprentices with local artisans.



S H A N G H A I

Although organized originally to meet a wartime emergency the work of ORT in Shanghai has been singularly successful. During World War II we have decided to organize ORT projects in Shanghai specifically for the purpose of enabling some of the Jewish refugees who found a haven in that distant land to become self-supporting. However, in 1946, after the conclusion of the war, it became necessary to revise our training to meet the new situation. The problem was now not to train men and women who would seek employment in Shanghai but to teach them suitable trades for purposes of resettlement.

At the end of 1946, following preliminary negotiations, ORT submitted a list of its trainees to the Australian Department of Immigration with a request that, in view of the fact that they were skilled men and women, they be permitted to settle in Australia. The Australian Government sent one of its representatives, A. Masel, to Shanghai to investigate the quality of ORT work and the qualifications and skill of the trainees. Following a thorough examination of our work on the spot, Mr. Masel submitted a very favourable report to the Australian Government. He declared that the work performed by ORT trainees would contribute greatly to the industrial development of the country and that he did not hesitate to recommend for immigration to Australia men and women who had been designated by the Shanghai ORT.

Including their families there are today 800 persons on the list for immigration to Australia. In addition, some of the ORT trainees have already departed for the United States and a considerable number has been repatriated to Austria.

The present ORT vocational training program in Shanghai is designed in the first place to facilitate the resettlement of refugees. From the conclusion of the war up till March, 1947, we have trained 1,190 men and women in the following trades :

1. Courses in building and technical trades : a) carpentry, 5, b) radio engineering, 34, c) welding, 43, d) automobile driving 326, e) auto-electric, 31; total, 439 pupils.

2. Courses in clothing trades : a) dressmaking, 101, b) machine knitting, 43, c) fashion designing, 30, d) cutting of men's clothing, 22, e) manufacturing of neckties, 45, f) corsetry, 17; total, 258 pupils.

3. Courses in various trades : a) gardening, 9, b) bookbinding, 33, c) spray painting, 29, d) industrial art, 16; total, 87 pupils.

4. Complementary school for apprentices working in private workshops, 128.

5. Engineering Seminary (advanced technical knowledge), 278.

The engineering seminar is of particular interest for future emigrants and the number of students has practically doubled since the end of the war. The deep interest of the students in ORT training is indicated by the fact that they are now willing to pay a moderate school fee, which covers about 20 % of the Shanghai ORT budget.

Shanghai has now a new school building where all our vocational activities can be concentrated. It is located at 511, Dalny Road and it has been equipped with funds contributed by the World ORT Union.

In the six years of ORT activity in Shanghai a total of 2,375 students have been trained. The Shanghai ORT hopes to give to all of its trainees the possibility of becoming self-supporting in the countries where they will finally settle.



REPORTING SYSTEM.

At the end of March 1947, the foundations have been laid for introducing a regular reporting system. As long as the OBT schools and training workshops were merely being organized, and the majority of OBT Committees was busy with establishing new training units, measures ensuring the regular dispatching of uniform school reports from the various countries and institutions were out of the question. At the end of this quarter, however, the Central Office thought the time had come to put the reporting system into practice.

Three forms, which are reproduced in the following pages, are sent to the various OBT organizations. Form No. 1, the "Initial List", is once filled in by each training unit (trade school, training workshop, or vocational course; the difference between these categories of institutions is explained on page 3 of form No. 2) and gives the name of the school, resp. of the training workshop or workshop, the location on profession training time, premises, equipment, number of pupils, and teaching staff.

REPORTING SYSTEM

The progress of the training during one month, the program exercises executed during this time, and the changes occurred, are described every month in form No. 2.

\*

Form No. 3, when filled in, allows a survey of the expenditure incurred in the course of one quarter. As to the revenues, the manner of reporting on these is still being discussed with the various national organizations. Form No. 3 is filled in by the Central OBT Committee in each country, and gives an account of every OBT institution in each town. Changes in these forms or additions, which might prove necessary, can easily be made later on.

These forms were executed in German in the following languages: Yiddish, French, English, Polish, Hungarian, Rumanian, and German. They were sent to all countries, where OBT is carrying on its work. Copies of each form are sent to New York and to Paris.



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These forms were executed in Geneva in the following languages: Yiddish French, English, Polish, Hungarian, Roumanian, and German. They were sent to all countries, where ORT is carrying on its work. Copies of each form are sent to New York and to Paris.

- 1) pieces of apparatus:
- 2) tools:
- 3) other implements:
- 4) furniture:
- 5) ...
- 6) ...
- 7) ...
- 8) ...
- 9) ...
- 10) ...



ORT UNION  
CENTRAL OFFICE  
GENEVA

VOCATIONAL TRAINING  
No. 1

INITIAL LIST

OF THE EQUIPMENT, STAFF AND PUPILS OF EACH INSTITUTION

Trade school town country

\*) Training workshop for ..... in .....  
Vocational course

founded in the month of ..... 19... with a training duration of .....

Address of premises: .....

Number of premises used as workshops \*): ....., as schoolrooms: .....

The workshop for ..... has an area of ..... m<sup>2</sup>, and .. windows

.....

.....

.....

The schoolroom has an area of ..... m<sup>2</sup>, and .. windows.

Electr. current: Direct - Altern.\*), Phases.... Volts.....Periods.....

I. Existing equipment:

1) number of \*) work-benches ..... (for locksmiths' workshops and the like)  
joiner's benches ..... (for joiner's workshops)  
work-tables ..... (for sewing workshops and the like)  
school forms ..... (in the schoolroom)

2) machines: .....

3) pieces of apparatus: .....

4) tools: .....

5) other implements: .....

6) furniture: .....

\* 1) Please strike out that, which does not apply.

2) One trade school may have several workshops where the same pupils learn parts of the same trade.- If in one building there happen to be workshops and classes for different trades training different groups of pupils with different teaching staffs, then this counts not as one single, but as several trade schools, regardless of the fact that they are all in one building. Their number equals that of the trades thought in this building.



II.

INITIAL LIST

Instructors:

name:	trade:	preparatory training and practice:	age:
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....

Teachers:

name:	trade:	preparatory training and practice:	age:
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....

III. Pupils:

Number: ..... from ..... to ..... years of age.

Where do they live? .....

What do they live on? .....

IV. General remarks by the management:

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Stamp: \_\_\_\_\_



WORLD UNION  
CENTRAL OFFICE  
GENEVA

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

No. 2

MONTHLY REPORT

the trade school \_\_\_\_\_ town \_\_\_\_\_ country  
of \*) the training workshop for \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_  
the vocational course \_\_\_\_\_  
for the month of \_\_\_\_\_ 19...

I. Number of pupils: \_\_\_\_\_ at the beginning, \_\_\_\_\_ at the end of the month

Reasons for increase or decrease: \_\_\_\_\_

II. Number of hours: \_\_\_\_\_ workshop \_\_\_\_\_ theory \_\_\_\_\_

Reasons why courses may not have taken place: \_\_\_\_\_

III. Workshop exercises:

what kind:	hours:	success:	whereabouts of products:
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....

IV. Theoretical instruction:

subject:	questions treated:
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....

\*) Strike out that, which does not apply.



Report for the month of \_\_\_\_\_ 19...

V. Instructors and teachers:

arrivals: \_\_\_\_\_ departures: \_\_\_\_\_

VI. Newly acquired machines, tools, and other implements: (new?, second-hand?)

what kind: \_\_\_\_\_ furnished from where: \_\_\_\_\_

VII. Observations concerning pupils and course:

Signature

Stamp

Please observe notes on the reverse!



Notes by the Central Inspection.

1.

The filled-in form must reflect the course of the training during the month. To this end, exact information on the number of hours spent in the workshop and on theoretical instruction is indispensable. More important still are details concerning the kind of practical exercises resp. the finished pieces of work.

2.

Furthermore, we must be advised of the condition of the technical equipment in the workshop.

3.

Instructive experiences with particularly good or bad pupils, as well as with the teaching programme are valuable.

4.

The managers of the schools and the directors of the ORT offices are requested to see to it that the filled-in forms are sent to Geneva punctually on the last day of every month.

\* \* \*

5.

In order to achieve uniformity of terms, please note the following:

"TRADE SCHOOL" is used by us to denote a training place for youths, for whole days or half days, affording both practical and theoretical instruction.

"TRAINING WORKSHOP" is used by us to denote a training place equipped as workshop, where principally practical work is done on whole or half days.

"TRAINING COURSE" is used by us to denote a chiefly theoretical training, where one works with pencil and paper rather than with actual materials, as is f.i. the case in cutting-out courses etc.

It follows, that the term "training course" should not be applied to centres for vocational training, where one works with machines, tools, and real materials. Thus, f.i., it is not correct to speak of a "sewing course", a "driver's course", a "course for motorcar mechanics" etc. Sewing is taught in a dressmaker's workshop, therefore the term "training workshop for dressmaking" or "training workshop for sewing" ought to be used. The chauffeur's and motorcar mechanic's trades are not learnt through theoretical instruction, and it is more correct to say "school for drivers" resp. "school for motorcar mechanics", no matter how long it takes to train the group of pupils in question.

Geneva, April 1947.















ORT UNION  
BUREAU CENTRAL  
GENEVE

ENSEIGNEMENT PROFESSIONNEL  
No 1

TABLEAU DE BASE

INSTALLATION, PERSONNEL ET ELEVES  
DE CHAQUE INSTITUTION

Ecole Professionnelle Ville Pays

\*) Atelier d'Apprentissage de ..... à .....  
Cours Professionnel

fondé au mois de ..... 19... Durée d'Enseignement de .....

Adresse des locaux d'enseignement: .....

Nombre des salles pour les ateliers : ....., pour l'enseignement théorique: .....

L'Atelier de ..... a ..... m<sup>2</sup> de surface et ..... fenêtres

.....

.....

.....

La salle de classe a ..... m<sup>2</sup> de surface et ..... fenêtres

Courant élect. : continu-alternatif\*), phases....., voltage....., périodes.....,

I Equipement existant :

	Etablis	.....	(dans les ateliers de mécanique, etc.)
	Etablis	.....	(dans les ateliers de menuiserie)
1) Nombre de *)	Tables de travail	.....	(dans les ateliers de couture, etc.)
	Tables	.....	(dans la classe)
2) Machines :	.....		
3) Appareils :	.....		
4) Outillage :	.....		
5) Instruments :	.....		
6) Mobilier :	.....		

\*) 1) Biffer les mentions inutiles.  
 2) Une école professionnelle peut avoir plusieurs ateliers dans lesquels les élèves apprennent divers éléments du même métier.  
 Si le même immeuble abrite par hasard des ateliers et des classes pour différents métiers avec des groupes d'élèves et du personnel enseignant différents, il s'agit alors non pas d'une mais de plusieurs écoles, bien qu'elles soient réunies dans le même immeuble. Leur nombre est égal au nombre des métiers enseignés dans l'immeuble en question.



II. Instructeurs :

Noms :	Métier :	Formation :	Age :
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....

Professeurs :

Noms :	Branches :	Formation :	Age :
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....

III. Elèves :

Nombre ..... âgés de ..... à ..... ans

Où logent-ils:.....

Leurs moyens d'existence : .....

IV. Remarques générales de la Direction de l'Ecole :

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

Signature

Cachet



ORT UNION  
BUREAU CENTRAL  
GENEVE

ENSEIGNEMENT PROFESSIONNEL

Rapport Mensuel

No.2

Ville Pays

Ecole Professionnelle  
\*) Atelier d'Apprentissage de ..... à .....  
Cours Professionnel

Pour le mois de ..... 194.

I. Nombre d'élèves: au début du mois ..... à la fin du mois .....

Causes du changement evtl. dans le nombre d'élèves .....

II. Nombre d'heures d'enseignement: ..... Atelier ..... Théorie .....

Leçons manquées ..... Pour quelles raisons ? .....

III. Travaux d'atelier:

Genre	Durée	Résultat	Les produits se trouvent
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....

IV. Enseignement théorique:

Matières enseignées:	Sujets traités
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....

\*) Biffer les deux mentions inutiles



ENSEIGNEMENT PROFESSIONNEL

Rapport pour le mois de ..... 194..

Page 2

V. Instructeurs et professeurs :

Nouveaux : Départs :

VI. Machines, outils et instruments nouvellement acquis : ( neufs ? usagés ? )

Désignation : Venant de :

VII. Remarques sur les élèves et la marche du cours :

Signature

Cachet,

Voir remarques de l'Inspectorat Central au verso.



Remarques de l'Inspectorat Général

1. Le formulaire rempli doit donner un tableau complet de la marche mensuelle de l'enseignement. Pour cela il est indispensable d'avoir l'indication exacte du nombre d'heures de travail à l'atelier et de l'enseignement théorique. Plus importantes encore sont les indications concernant le genre des exercices pratiques ou des pièces exécutées.
2. Nous devons aussi être tenus au courant de l'équipement technique des ateliers.
3. Les expériences instructives que les maîtres auront eues avec des élèves particulièrement bons ou mauvais sont également utiles à noter, de même que les expériences, bonnes ou mauvaises, concernant les plans d'enseignement.
4. Les directeurs des écoles ainsi que les directions des bureaux ORT sont priés de veiller à ce que les formulaires remplis soient expédiés ponctuellement à Genève le dernier de chaque mois.

\* \* \*

5. Pour unifier la terminologie il est à noter :

" Ecole professionnelle " est utilisée par nous pour désigner une institution pour jeunes où l'enseignement, tant théorique que pratique, est donné toute la journée ou la moitié de la journée.

" ATELIER d'APPRENTISSAGE " est employé par nous pour désigner un atelier, où un enseignement essentiellement pratique est donné pendant toute la journée ou la moitié de la journée.

" COURS PROFESSIONNEL " est utilisé par nous pour désigner un enseignement surtout théorique où le travail se fait plus avec un crayon et du papier qu'avec du matériel véritable, comme par exemple dans un cours de coupe ou analogue. Ainsi l'appellation " COURS " n'est pas à employer pour des institutions où l'on travaille avec des machines, des outils et du matériel véritable. Il ne convient donc pas de parler d'un " Cours de Couture " ou d'un " Cours d'Auto " ou " Cours pour Chauffeurs ". On apprend à coudre dans un atelier de couture et il faut employer ici l'expression " Atelier d'Apprentissage de Couture ". Le métier de chauffeur et de mécanicien d'auto ne s'acquiert pas seulement par un enseignement théorique et il est donc plus correct d'employer la désignation " Auto-Ecole " ou " Ecole pour Chauffeurs ", indépendamment de la durée de l'enseignement pour chaque groupe d'élèves.

Genève, avril 1947.



"ארט" - ארניאן  
צענטראלביורא,  
זשענער

גרונט-רשימה

No.1

פון

איינריכטונג, פערסאנאל און שילערשאפט.

לאנד

שטאט

פאכשול

(+) לערנווארשטאט

פאכקורס

פאר

אין

די גאנצע לערע

געווייערט

געגרינדעט אין חודש

יאר

אדרעס פון לאקאל:

פאר טעאריע

צאל צימערן פאר ווארשטאטן (+)

פענסטער

קוואדראטמעטער

האט

דער ווארשטאט פאר

"

"

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האט

דאס קלאסנצימער

עלעקטריע: גלייכשטראם, וועקסלשטראם; (+) פאזן..... וואלטאזש..... פעריאדן.....  
א. פאראנענע איינריכטונג:

(1) צאל ווערקטיש ( בא שלאסערייען און דגל.) (+)

צאל העבל-ביינק ( " טישלערייען )

צאל ארבעטסטישן ( " שניידערייען )

צאל שולביינק ( אין קלאס )

(2) וועלכע מאטינעס ?

(3) אפאראטן ?

+

(1) אויסמעקן וואס נייטס געהעריק.

(2) איין פאכשול קאן האבן עטלאכע ווארשטאטן, אין וועלכע די זעלביקע שילער לערנען טיילן פון איין בארוף. אויב אין איין געביידע געפינען זיך צופעליק ווארשטאט און קלאסן פאר פארשידענע בארופן (האלץ, נאדלארבעט, שלאסעריי, אויסא-מעכאניק; עלעקטראטעכניק...), מיט פארשידענע שילערגרופן און פארשידענע אינטרוקטארן, דעמלט איז דאס שוין נייט איין פאכשול נאר, עטלאכע באזונדערע פאכשולן לויט דער צאל פון די בארופן.



איראן  
מדינת איראן  
תשע"ב

מדינת איראן

מדינת איראן

מדינת איראן

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מדינת איראן



פאכטילדונג

ארט-ארניאך  
צענטראל-כיורא, זשענערו

חודש - כאריכט

No. 2

שטאט לאנד

דער פאכשול (\*)  
פון דעם לערנווארשטאט  
דעם פאכקורס

פאר . . . . . אין . . . . .

פאר דעם חודש . . . . . 19 . . . . .

(א) שילערצאל צום אנהויב חודש . . . . . סוף חודש . . . . .

די אורזאך פון דער ענדערונג:

(ב) צאל פון די לערנשטונדן: ווארשטאט . . . . . מעאריע . . . . .

די אורזאך פון עווענטל. פארקירצונג:

(ג) ווארשטאטארבעט:

וואו געפינען זיך די אויטארבעטונגען:	דערפאלג:	געדויערט:	כאשטאנען פון:
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....

(ד) מעארעטישער לערנשטאף:

לימוד (לערנעגשטאנד):  
באהאנדלטע ענינים:

.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....

(\*) 2 פון די 3 מינים אנטטיטוציעס - אויסמעקן.



מספר 2

בלאט 2

פאמבילדונג אינסטרוקטארס און לערערס

חודש-באריכט

(ה) אינסטרוקטארס און לערערס:

פארלאזן די שול: ניי צוגעקומען:

(ו) צוגעקומענע מאשינעס, געצייג, אוןד. אינווענטאר. (נייע, געניצטע?)

גענוי אנגעבן וועלכע: פון וואנען באקומען:

(ז) באמערקונגען וועגן שילער און וועגן באנג פון דער לערע.

אונטערשריפט

שטעמפל

זעט די אנמערקונגען אויף דער אנדער זייט



אנמערקונגען פון דער צענטראלער אינספעקציע.

1. דער אויסגעפילטער פארמולאר דארף אפשריגלעך דעם מאנאטליכן באנג פון דער לערע. דערצו זיינען דורכויס נויטיק גענויע דאטן מכוח די צאל שטונדן, וואס מ'האט געארבעט אין ווארשטאט און געלערנט אין קלאס. אבער נאך וויכטיקער איז די אינפארמאציע וועגן דעם, וואסערע פראקטישע איבונגען, אדער פארטיקע שטיק דער באטרעפנדיקער שילער האט דעם חודש געמאכט.
  2. מיר מוזן אלע מאל וויסן, ווי איז דער מצב פון דער טעכנישער איינ-ריכטונג פון דער שול.
  3. דערפארונגען פון די אינסטרוקטארן מיט באר גוטע, אדער שלעכטע שי-לער, פון וועלכע מ'קען עטוואס אפלערנען - זיינען וויכטיק.
  4. די שול-פארוואלטערס און די ביוראס ווערן געבעטן צו זארגן דערפאר, אז סוף יעדן חודש זאלן די אויסגעפילטע פארמולארן אפגעשיקט ווערן פינקטליך קיין זשענעוו.
- \* \* \*
5. איינהייטליכע טערמינאלאגיע.

מיט דעם ווארט:

"פאכשול"

באצייכענען מיר - אן אנשטאלט, וואו יוגנטליכע באקומען באנג אדער האלב-טאגיק, פראקטישע און טעאָרעטישע פראפעסיאנעלע אויסבילדונג "לערנווארשטאט"

איז א ווארשטאט, וואו דערוואקסענע, אדער יוגנטליכע ווערן אויס-געבילדעט הויפטזאכליך פראקטיש. "פאכקורס"

איז הויפטזאכליך א טעאָרעטישע לערע, וואו מען ארבעט מער מיט בליישישטיפט און פאפיר, אנשטאט ריכטיקן שטאף, ווי, למשל ביים לערנען צושניידן און דגל. - דעריבער דארף מען ניט אנווענדן דעם אויס-דרוק "פאכקורס" אויף אזעלכע לערנשטעלן, וואו מען ארבעט פראקטיש מיט מאשינעס, געצייג און ריכטיקן מאטעריאל.

אזוי ארום דארף מען ניט באנוצן די ווערטער "נייקורס", "שאפער-קורס", "אויטאקורס" און דגל. מחמת נייען לערנט מען אין א וואר-שטאט; איז דא דעריבער פאסיקער דער אויסדרוק - "לערנווארשטאט פאר שניידעריי" אדער "ניי-לערנווארשטאט"; שאפער אדער אויטאמעכא-ניקער ווערט מען ניט דורך א כלויד טעאָרעטישער לערע, איז דעריבער ריכטיקער צו באנוצן דא דעם אויסדרוק "אויטאשול", "שאפערשול", אן חילוק ווי לאנג די אויסבילדונג פון יעדער גרופע געדויערט.

אין דער סטאטיסטיק ווערט יעדער פון די דריי פארשיידענע מינים לערנפונקטן (פאכשול, לערנווארשטאט אדער פאכקורס) באצייכנט מיט דעם ווארט "אינסטיטוציע".



ORT UNION  
BIURO CENTRALNE  
GENEWA

SZKOLNICTWO ZAWODOWE

No 1.

SPIS PODSTAWOWY

URZADZENIA , PERSONALU I UCZNIOW  
KAZDEJ INSTYTUCJI

zawód ..... miejscowość .....  
#) Szkoła zawodowa ..... w ..... Polska  
Warsztat szkolniowy .....  
Kurs zawodowy .....

założon.. w miesiącu ..... 19.. trwanie nauki .....

Adres pomieszczeń szkolnych .....

Liczba sal dla warsztatów ##) ..... dla nauki teoretycznej .....

Warsztat dla ..... ma ..... m<sup>2</sup> powierzchni i ..... okien

.....  
.....  
.....

Sala szkolna ma ..... m<sup>2</sup> powierzchni i ..... okien.

1. Istniejące urządzenie :

- 1) Liczba stołów warsztatowych ..... (w warsztatach slusarskich i.t.p.)
- #) " " ..... (w warsztatach stolarskich )
- ..... (w warsztatach krawieckich )
- ..... (w salach szkolnych )
- 2) maszyny .....
- 3) aparaty .....
- 4) narzędzia .....
- 5) inne .....
- 6) meble .....

#) zbyteczne przekreślić  
##) jedna szkoła zawodowa może posiadać kilka warsztatów w których kształcą się uczniowie w rozmaitych dziedzinach jednego zawodu. Jeżeli w jednym budynku znajdują się warsztaty i sale wykładowe dla rozmaitych zawodów z rozmaitymi grupami uczniów i personalu nauczającego, stanowić będzie to nie jedną, lecz kilka szkół, mimo że znajdują się w tym samym budynku. Ilość szkół równa się liczbie zawodów nauczanych w tym budynku



II. Instruktorzy

Nazwisko	Zawód	Kwalifikacje	Wiek
----------	-------	--------------	------

.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....

Nauczyciele

Nazwisko	Przedmiot	Kwalifikacje	Wiek
----------	-----------	--------------	------

.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....

III. Uczniowie

Liczba ..... Wiek od ..... do ..... lat.

Gdzie mieszkają ? .....

.....

Z czego żyją ? .....

.....

IV. Ogólne uwagi dyrekcji : .....

.....

.....

.....

Podpis .....

Stempel.



ORT UNION  
BIURO CENTRALNE  
GENEWA

SZKOLNICTWO ZAWODOWE

No. 2

SPRAWOZDANIE MIESIECZNE

#) szkoły zawodowej  
warsztatu szkoleniowego ..... w ..... Polska  
kursu zawodowego  
za miesiąc ..... 19...

I. Liczba uczniów . z początkiem miesiąca ..... z końcem miesiąca .....  
przyczyny ewentualnej zmiany .....

II. Liczba godzin nauczania : ..... w warsztacie ..... teorii .....  
liczba godzin straconych ..... z jakich przyczyn .....

III. Prace w warsztacie :

rodzaj :	czas trwania	wynik	gdzie znajdują się, wyroby
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....

IV. Teoria :

dział nauczania :	omówione przedmioty :
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....

#) zbyteczne przekreślić







Uwagi Inspektoratu Centralnego

1. Formularz należy wypełnić winien dać obraz przebiegu nauki w ciągu miesiąca. Dla tego celu niezbędne są, dokładne dane co do ilości godzin poświęconych pracom w warsztacie i przedmiotom teoretycznym. Lecz jeszcze ważniejsze są, informacje o tym jakie ćwiczenia praktyczne zostały przerobione wzgl. jakie wyroby wykonano.
2. Musimy być również dokładnie poinformowani o stanie technicznego wyposażenia szkoły.
3. Pouczające doświadczenia instruktorów ze szczególnie dobrymi lub złymi uczniami są, dla nas bardzo wartościowe. Tyczy się to również doświadczenia nabytego ( w pozytywnym lub negatywnym sensie ) przy przeprowadzeniu programów nauczania.
4. Dyrektorzy szkół i biur ORTu proszeni są, o dopinowanie, by punktualnie z końcem każdego miesiąca wypełnione formularze odchodziły do Genewy

5. Ujednostajnienie terminologii.

Przez SZKOLĘ, ZAWODOWĄ, rozumiemy uczelnię, w której młodociani otrzymują, pół - lub całodzienne, praktyczne i teoretyczne kształcenie zawodowe.

Przez WARSZTAT SZKOLENIOWY rozumiemy uczelnię, urządzoną, na wzór warsztatu w której dorośli lub młodociani kształceni są przede wszystkim praktycznie.

Na KURSIE ZAWODOWYM nauka jest w pierwszym rzędzie teoretyczna i odbywa się raczej przy pomocy ołówka i papieru, niż prawdziwych materiałów ; jak na przykład przy kursach kroju i.t.p.

Nie należy więc używać wyrażenia " kurs zawodowy " dla uczelni w których pracuje się praktycznie przy pomocy maszyn, narzędzi i prawdziwych materiałów. Niewłaściwe są zatem takie wyrażenia jak " kurs krawiecki " , "kurs szoferski " , " kurs dla auto-mechaników " i.t.p. Krawiectwa uczy się w warsztacie; jedyne trafne określenie jest więc " warsztat szkoleniowy krawiecki " lub " dla krawiectwa " . Nikt nie staje się szoferem lub auto-mechanikiem przez naukę czysto teoretyczną ; będziemy się więc posługiwać wyrażeniami jak " szkoła samochodowa " lub " szkoła szoferska " bez względu na to jak długo trwa kształcenie danej grupy uczniów.



ORT UNION  
HAUPTBUREAU  
GENF.

FACHBILDUNG

No.1

STAMMVERZEICHNIS

VON EINRICHTUNG, PERSONAL UND SCHUELERSCHAFT JEDER INSTITUTION

Fachschule: \_\_\_\_\_ Fach: \_\_\_\_\_ Stadt: \_\_\_\_\_ Land: \_\_\_\_\_

\*) Lehrwerkstätte für \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_  
 Fachkurs \_\_\_\_\_

gegründet im Monat \_\_\_\_\_ 19... mit einer Lehrdauer von \_\_\_\_\_

Adresse der Unterrichtsräume: \_\_\_\_\_

Anzahl der Räume für Werkstätten \*): \_\_\_\_\_, für theoretischen Unterricht \_\_\_\_\_

Die Werkstätte für \_\_\_\_\_ hat \_\_\_\_\_ m<sup>2</sup> Fläche und \_\_\_\_\_ Fenster

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Das Klassenzimmer hat \_\_\_\_\_ m<sup>2</sup> Bodenfläche und \_\_\_\_\_ Fenster.

Elektr. Strom: Gleich - Wechsel \*), Phasen..... Voltage..... Periodenzahl.....

I. Vorhandene Einrichtung:

- |                |               |       |                                     |
|----------------|---------------|-------|-------------------------------------|
|                | Werktische    | _____ | (bei Schlosserwerkstätten und dgl.) |
|                | Hobelbänke    | _____ | (bei Schreinerwerkstätten)          |
| 1) Zahl der *) | Arbeitstische | _____ | (bei Schneiderwerkstätten und dgl.) |
|                | Schulbänke    | _____ | (im Klassenzimmer)                  |
- 2) Vorhandene Maschinen: \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) Vorhandene Apparate: \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) Vorhandene Werkzeuge: \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) Vorhandene Geräte: \_\_\_\_\_
- 6) Vorhandene Möbel: \_\_\_\_\_

\*) 1) Nichtzutreffendes streichen.

2) Eine Fachschule kann mehrere Werkstätten haben, in denen dieselben Schüler Teile eines und desselben Berufes erlernen.- Wenn sich in einem Gebäude zufällig Werkstätten und Klassen für verschiedene Berufe mit verschiedenen Schülergruppen und verschiedenem Instruktionspersonal befinden, so sind das nicht eine sondern mehrere Fachschulen, ungeachtet der Tatsache, dass sie sich in einem Gebäude befinden. Ihre Zahl gleicht der Zahl der in diesem Gebäude erlernten Berufe.







ORT UNION  
HAUPTBUREAU  
GENF.

FACHBILDUNG  
No. 2

MONATSBERICHT

der Fachschule Stadt Land  
\*) der Lehrwerkstätte für ..... in .....  
des Fachkurses  
für den Monat ..... 19...

I. Schülerzahl: am Anfang des Monats ....., am Ende des Monats .....

Ursachen evtl. Differenz: .....

II. Anzahl der Unterrichtsstunden: Werkstatt ....., Theorie .....

Grund eines evtl. Ausfalls: .....

III. Werkstattarbeiten:

Art:	Dauer:	Erfolg:	Verbleib der Erzeugnisse:
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....

IV. Theoretischer Lehrstoff:

Lehrgegenstand:	Behandelte Materie:
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....

\*) Die beiden nicht zutreffenden Benennungen bitte streichen.



für den Monat: ..... 19...

V. Instruktoren und Lehrer:

Abgänge: ..... Neueintritte: .....

VI. Neu hinzugekommene Maschinen, Werkzeuge und Geräte: (neu?, gebraucht?)

VII. Bemerkungen über Schüler und Lehrgang:

Unterschrift

Stempel

Bitte Rückseite beachten!



Genf, April 1947.

Anmerkungen der Zentralen Inspektion.

1.

Das ausgefüllte Formular soll ein Spiegelbild des monatlichen Verlaufs der Lehre sein. Dazu sind die genauen Angaben über die Stundenzahl der Werkstattarbeiten und des theoretischen Unterrichts unentbehrlich. Aber noch wichtiger sind die Angaben über die Art der praktischen Übungen resp. der ausgeführten Stücke.

2.

Wir müssen auch über den Stand der technischen Ausrüstung der Werkstätte auf dem Laufenden sein.

3.

Belehrende Erfahrungen der Instruktoren mit besonders guten oder schlechten Schülern sind wertvoll, ebenso gute oder schlechte Erfahrungen, die den Lehrplan betreffen.

4.

Die Verwalter der Schulen und die Direktion der ORT Büros werden gebeten, dafür zu sorgen, dass die ausgefüllten Formulare pünktlich am Letzten jedes Monats nach Genf gesandt werden.

\* \* \*

5.

Zwecks Vereinheitlichung der Terminologie ist zu beachten:

"FACHSCHULE" gebrauchen wir - für eine Lehrstelle für Jugendliche, wo ganztägig oder halbtägig sowohl praktisch als theoretisch unterrichtet wird.

"LEHRWERKSTÄTTE" gebrauchen wir - für eine werkstattmässig ausgerüstete Lehrstelle für ganz- oder halbtägige, vornehmlich praktische Arbeit.

"FACHKURS" gebrauchen wir - für eine hauptsächlich theoretische Lehre, wo man mehr mit Bleistift und Papier als mit richtigen Stoffen arbeitet, wie es beispielsweise bei den Zuschneidekursen u. dgl. der Fall ist.

Daher ist auf Bildungsstätten, wo man mit Maschinen, Werkzeugen und richtigem Material arbeitet, der Ausdruck "Fachkurs" nicht anzuwenden. Somit ist es nicht angebracht, beispielsweise von einem "Nähkurs", "Chauffeurkurs", "Autokurs" u. dgl. zu sprechen. Nähen lernt man in einer Schneiderwerkstätte. Deshalb ist hier der Ausdruck "Lehrwerkstätte für Schneiderei" oder "Näh-Lehrwerkstätte" zu gebrauchen. Der Beruf des Chauffeurs wie der des Automechanikers wird nicht durch theoretische Lehre erworben und es ist richtiger, hierfür den Ausdruck "Chauffeurschule" bzw. "autoschule" zu gebrauchen, unabhängig davon, wie lange die Lehre für die jeweilige Schülergruppe dauert.



ORT UNION  
BUREAU CENTRAL  
GENEVE

INVATAMANTUL PROFESIONAL  
No. 1.

TABEL de BAZA

INSTALATIE, PERSONAL SI ELEVI DIN  
FIECARE INSTITUTIE.

Scoala Profesionala \_\_\_\_\_ orasul \_\_\_\_\_ tara \_\_\_\_\_  
\*) Atelier de Ucenicie de \_\_\_\_\_ din \_\_\_\_\_  
Curs Profesional \_\_\_\_\_

fondat in luna \_\_\_\_\_, 19... Durata invatamântului de \_\_\_\_\_

Adresa localurilor de invatamânt: \_\_\_\_\_

Numarul salilor pentru ateliere: \_\_\_\_\_, pentru invatamântul teoretic: \_\_\_\_\_

Atelier de: \_\_\_\_\_ are \_\_\_\_\_ m<sup>2</sup> suprafata si \_\_\_\_\_ ferestre.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Sala de clasa are \_\_\_\_\_ m<sup>2</sup> suprafata si \_\_\_\_\_ ferestre.

I. Echipamentul existent:

Meselor de lucru \_\_\_\_\_ (in atelierele de mecanica, etc.)  
1) Numarul \*) Meselor de lucru \_\_\_\_\_ (in atelierele de lemnie)  
Meselor de lucru \_\_\_\_\_ (in atelierele de croitorie, etc.)  
Bancilor \_\_\_\_\_ (in sala de clasa)

2) Masini: \_\_\_\_\_

3) Aparate: \_\_\_\_\_

4) Unelte: \_\_\_\_\_

5) Instrumente: \_\_\_\_\_

6) Mobilier: \_\_\_\_\_

\*)  
1) A se sterge mentiunile inutile.  
2) O scoala profesionala poate sa aiba mai multe ateliere in cari elevi invata diferitele elemente ale aceleasi meserii.  
Daca acelasi imobil adaposteste din intâmplare ateliere si clase pentru diferite meserii cu grupuri de elevi si profesori diferiti, atunci este vorba nu de una ci de mai multe scoli, cu toate ca ele se gasesc reunite in acelasi imobil. Numarul lor este egal cu numarul meseriilor invatate (predate) in imobilul in chestiune.



II. Instructori:

Nume:	Meserie:	Formatiunea:	Vrâsta:
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....

Profesori:

Nume:	Materia:	Formatiunea:	Vrâsta:
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....

III. Elevi:

Numarul de ..... dela vrâsta de ani ..... la vrâsta de ani .....

Unde locuiesc: .....

Mijloacele lor de existenta: .....

IV. Observatii generale din partea Directiunii Scoalei:

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

Semnatura

(l.s.)

Stampila.



ORT UNION  
BUREAU CENTRAL  
GENEVE

R a p o r t   L u n a r

Scoala Profesionala  
\*) Atelier de Ucenicie de ..... din ..... orasul ..... tara .....  
Curs Profesional

Pentru luna ..... 19...

I. Numarul elevilor: la inceputul luni ....., la sfarsitul luni .....

Cauzele eventualelor schimbari in numarul elevilor: .....

II. Numarul orelor consacrate invatamantului: ....., Atelier: ....., Teorie .....

Absente la lectii ..... Pentru ce cauze? .....

III. Lucrari in Atelier:

Felul	Durata	Rezultat	Unde se gasesc produsele
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....

IV. Invatamantul teoretic:

Materiile Predote:

Subiectele tratate:

.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....

\*) A se sterge mentiunile inutile.







MEMORANDUM SUBMITTED BY THE WORLD ORT UNION  
TO THE PREPARATORY COMMISSION OF  
THE INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE ORGANIZATION

Geneva, February 17, 1947.

The fate of close to a million persons displaced by World War II, including 300,000 Jewish survivors of Nazi concentration camps and gas chambers, depends entirely upon the speed with which the new International Refugee Organization comes into existence. Since both UNRRA and the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees are scheduled to discontinue their functions by July, 1947, the establishment of IRO cannot be delayed even for a single day.

Intaking over the care of the Displaced Persons, IRO will be faced with a twofold problem: to provide food, shelter and clothing to the thousands of men, women and children in and outside the DP camps and, what is even more important, to take necessary measures toward a final solution of the Displaced Persons' problem which, in its magnitude, is unprecedented in the annals of modern history.

The latter problem - to find havens for the DPs and to prepare them for their future existence in the new lands where they may eventually be settled - is by far the most difficult one. Yet we are convinced that this, too, may be solved through a systematic plan of vocational training especially suited for the Displaced Persons in and outside the camps. Such a plan is now being carried out by the World ORT Union in Germany, Austria and Italy. To continue with our work we shall need the type of co-operation from IRO that we have hitherto received from UNRRA.

The World ORT Union has devoted itself for the past six decades to the task of creating a sound economic foundation for the Jewish people of Europe, to enable them to earn their own living by work in industry, handicrafts and in agriculture so that their labor is welcomed wherever they may live or wherever they may go in the course of their compulsory wanderings. It pursues in the main two objectives:

1. To stabilize the Jewish populations of Eastern, Central and Western Europe by making it possible for them to become gainfully employed and integrated into the economies of the countries in which they live. To this end we have already established trade schools and training courses in Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, Italy, Switzerland, France, Belgium, Holland, England and many of the countries of South America.



At the end of 1946 we had 500 ORT projects in various parts of the world, where over 14.000 young people and adults received vocational training;

2. To give vocational training to Displaced Persons. In the American Zone of Germany alone, ORT is employing at present 300 qualified instructors and engineers who are distributed in the 32 camps where ORT trade schools and training centers have been established. These are constantly supplied with machines and tools of various types sent from the United States, Great Britain, Canada, Switzerland, etc., and with carefully prepared accelerated study plans. By the end of 1947 over 10.000 DPs in the American Zone of Germany, 3.000 in the British Zone and 2.000 in Austria will have received vocational training in ORT workshops.

In Italy, where we have started our work only recently, the ORT vocational program embraces 2.000 Displaced Persons.

The importance of giving vocational training to the DPs cannot be over-emphasized. However, "productivization" is in itself not a solution. To be effective it must be conducted along lines especially suited for the DPs who are, after all, men and women of varied experience, of various degrees of adaptability, and of all walks of life. To meet this problem the World ORT Union has divided all those DPs who are or will be trained by us into three distinct categories :

1. DPs who had already been engaged in some productive work. By using as a basis whatever experience they may have gained either in the concentration camps or while they were employed in the U.S.S.R., etc. we are able to teach them a trade in the shortest possible period;

2. Young men and women from the ages of 16 to 19. These we strive to give a thorough foundation in some trades so as to enable them to continue their training in the countries of their final destination;

3. Totally unskilled adults. These we send to special ORT Training Centers where, depending upon their adaptability and willingness to learn, they acquire a vocation best suited for them. In these Training Centers they find an atmosphere of disciplined work which is important both for the future and the present morale of the DP.

In his statement to the Preparatory Commission Sir Herbert Emerson indicated that many countries are prepared to absorb skilled refugees. There is no doubt that ORT trainees will be wanted by the various countries now in search of new labor forces. It is our firm conviction that the greater number of skilled DPs the easier it will be for IRO to resettle them and thus rehabilitate thousands of innocent victims of brutality and aggression who in their present state are a blot on the conscience of the civilized states of the United Nations.

World ORT Union



UNION MONDIALE  
DES SOCIÉTÉS POUR LE DÉVELOPPEMENT  
DU TRAVAIL ARTISANAL, INDUSTRIEL  
ET AGRICOLE PARMIS LES JUIFS

# ORT

WORLD UNION  
OF SOCIETIES FOR THE PROMOTION OF  
HANDICRAFTS AND OF INDUSTRIAL AND  
AGRICULTURAL WORK AMONG THE JEWS

EXÉCUTIF CENTRAL  
COMITÉ ADMINISTRATIF

CENTRAL EXECUTIVE  
ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE

October 1946

GENÈVE, le  
6, RUE EYNARD  
TEL. 6. 72. 34 - 35

To the O R T Organization  
at .....

ORT - YOUTH ALIYAH

Dear Friends,

Following the agreement between ORT UNION and the Direction of the YOUTH ALIYAH, our organizations must look after the professional training of the youth wishing to migrate to Palestine, by admitting these young people in the existing ORT institutions or in training workshops to be established especially for this purpose. The Direction of the YOUTH ALIYAH will enforce the main condition of the agreement which says that these young people should not interrupt their apprenticeship before completing the course.

In exceptional cases where an interruption is unavoidable, one should see that their apprenticeship be completed in Palestine, provided those pupils were successful ones.

In addition to those taken in favour of professional training, ORT-Committees must also take measures for the establishment of children's workshops (age 9-14) in Aliyah schools and homes where manual work of all kind will be taught (woodworking, cardboardwork,...).

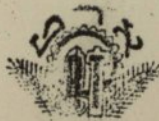
The Direction of the YOUTH ALIYAH will select candidates for short training courses (6-8 weeks) for instructors in manual work.

Cooperation between ORT-Committees and representatives of the YOUTH ALIYAH in order to reach the above mentioned aims is of a very great value. We wish you full success in your task.

With our best regards.

Central Executive

Dr A. Syngalowski





הסוכנות היהודית לארץ ישראל  
הלשכה לעליה ולנוער

THE JEWISH AGENCY FOR PALESTINE  
CHILD AND YOUTH IMMIGRATION BUREAU  
CONTINENTAL OFFICE

Genf, den 23.10.46

An alle Bueros  
der Jugendalijah

Liebe Freunde,

wir freuen uns, Euch heute von einem Abkommen mit dem "ORT" Kenntnis zu geben, dass zwischen Herrn Dr. Syngalowski von Seiten des "ORT" mit Hans Beyth und Akiba Lewinsky im Namen der Jugendalijah hier zustande gekommen ist.

Wir haben gemeinsam beschlossen, in ganz Europa zusammen zu arbeiten und der "ORT" hat, -wie Ihr aus der Anlage entnehmen koennt, -seine verschiedenen Bueros schon entsprechend informiert.

Der "ORT" hat sich bereit erklart, in allen seinen bestehenden Schulen unsere Kandidaten aufzunehmen, wir hingegen haben der Notwendigkeit zugestimmt, die vorgeschriebene Lehrzeit - die meist 8 - 10 Monate dauert - zu beenden. Wir legen den groessten Wert darauf, dass diese unsere Verpflichtung eingehalten wird und sind ueberzeugt, dass Ihr selbst die Notwendigkeit dieser Bedingung versteht. Eine fachliche Ausbildung ist bei dem Arbeitsplan dieser Kurse in kuerzerer Zeit nicht zu erwerben. Man ist jedoch dabei, auch entsprechende Plaene fuer eine verkuerzte Ausbildungszeit auszuarbeiten.

Eine Liste der in Eurem Land bestehenden ORT-Schulen legen wir bei. Wir bitten Euch, dementsprechend zu pruefen, welche Schulen jeweils fuer Euch in Frage kommen und eine entsprechende Liste Eurer Kandidaten bei dem dortigen ORT-Komitee dann einzureichen, damit dieses bei seiner Zentrale das noetige Budget anfordern kann.

Wie Ihr aus dem beiliegenden Brief der Zentrale des ORT weiterhin ersehen koennt, ist der ORT auch bereit, in den verschiedenen Heimen Kinderwerkstaetten zu errichten und ausserdem, - wovon wir Euch schon verschiedentlich Kenntnis gegeben haben - einen besonderen Kurs von Werkunterrichtsleitern fuer unsere Jugendalijah-Heime fuer 6 - 8 Wochen durchzufuehren. Ueber die Zahl und Auswahl Eurer Kandidaten bitten wir, uns schnellstens zu verstaendigen.

Wir bitten Euch sehr, diese Vorschlaege ernsthaft und dringend zu behandeln, und uns ueber die Entwicklung auf dem Laufenden zu halten.

Mit den besten Gruessen

Child and Youth Immigration Bureau  
Continental Office

*M. S. F. R. S.*

// Anlagen.



הסוכנות היהודית לארץ ישראל  
הלשכה לעליית ילדים ונוער

THE JEWISH AGENCY FOR PALESTINE  
CHILD AND YOUTH IMMIGRATION BUREAU  
CONTINENTAL OFFICE

ג'10.23.46, 23.10.46

לכל משרדי עלית הנוער

חברים יקרים,

הננו מודים לידיעתכם שבאנו לידי הסכם עם ה"אורט", אשר נחתם בין מר ד"ר סינגלובסקי מצד ה"אורט" ובין הח' הנס בייט ועקיבא לויסקי מצד הלשכה לעליית הנוער.

בהסכם הנ"ל הוחלט על שיתוף פעולה בכל אלצות אירופה, וכפי שזה מתברר מהצירופים, קבלו משרדי ה"אורט" השונים מהמרכז בג'נבה איג-פורמציה מתאימה בכיוון זה.

ה"אורט" מוכן לקבל את המועמדים שלנו לכל בתי הספר המקצועיים שלו אשר קיימים כבר ואנחנו מצדנו הסכמנו שהמועמדים שלנו יסיימו את זמן הלימודים שיארוך על פי הרוב 8-10 חדשים. אנו עומדים על זה בכל התוקף שהתחייבותנו זאת תקוים בכל מקום והננו משוכנעים שאתם בעצמכם תבינו, עד כמה התנאי הזה שהתנה ה"אורט" חשוב גם בשבילנו. הכשרה מקצועית - ולו גם הכשרה מוקדמת - מן הנמנע לרכוש על פי תכנית העבודה של הקורסים האלה בזמן יותר קצר. אך עומדים לעבוד תכניות שזמן הלימודים בקורסים תקוצר עוד יותר.

הננו מצרפים לכם רשימה של בתי הספר של ה"אורט" בארצות שונות ומבקשים אתכם לבדוק, אילו בתי ספר באים בחשבון בשבילכם ובו בזמן להגיש את רשימת המועמדים לוועד המקומי של ה"אורט", בכדי שהללו יוכלו לדרוש את התקציב הדרוש מהמרכז.

מכתבו של מרכז ה"אורט" הרצוף פה, מתברר שה"אורט" מוכן להקים בבתים שלנו סדנאות בשביל ילדים ולבצע קורס קטן מיוחד למלאכת יד בשביל מדריכי בתי הילדים, שיארוך 6-8 שבועות. הננו מבקשים אתכם למסור לנו בהקדם האפשרי את מספר המועמדים אשר אתם רוצים לשתף אותם בקורס זה וכן את נתונייהם המדויקים.

נבקשכם מאד לדון על ההצעות האלו בכובד ראש ולמסור לנו מדי פעם על מהלך העניינים.

בברכת חברים

מסה פלנטר



## DISCUSSIONS WITH THE DIRECTORS OF THE ORT ACTIVITIES IN ITALY

From June 8th till June 14th, discussions with the directors of the ORT activities in Italy were taking place in Geneva. Apart from Messrs. Luzatto Blass and Dr. Jaffe, there participated also Messrs. Brunschvig, Neuman and Prof. Hersch of the Administrative Committee. A detailed report was given on the work carried out so far in Italy. In the ensuing discussions, the following problem groups were reviewed:

I. Relations with UNRRA, with the Italian authorities, and with other relief organizations. II. Organization problems. III. Operative questions (raising the technical and pedagogical standard of the institutions, inspection, teaching programs, examinations, agriculture). IV. New establishments. V. Administrative problems. VI. Financial questions.

Various measures dealing with the current administration and the necessary completing of the training workshops, as well as a plan for new establishments were decided upon.

### R E S O L U T I O N S

carried in the course of the discussions of the Central Executive with the directors of ORT in Italy, June 8th - June 14th 1947

#### I. RELATIONS WITH UNRRA, ITALIAN AUTHORITIES AND OTHER RELIEF ORGANIZATIONS.

UNRRA. To carry on and to strengthen the relations with UNRRA, in order to obtain all the favours due to ORT according to the agreement with UNRRA,

a) by delegating a permanent liaison officer. to Headquarters DP Operations at Present in Paris, which are to come to Geneva. All important requests of the local ORT directions are to be transmitted to this liaison officer either directly or through the good offices of the Central Administration of the ORT Union, to be dealt with by this officer.

b) by currently informing DP Operations on the progress of ORT activities.

c) by carefully maintaining personal relations with persons in authority.

d) with the view to secure an order to the camp directors advising them to further the training of the ORT pupils by enabling them to devote the maximum of their time to the training workshops.

e) in view of the creation of especial training centres where a large number of DPs are gathered for training in various workshops in an appropriate atmosphere of work etc.

f) The office in Northern Italy is to transmit requests, important enough for the local UNRRA authorities to contact Rome, equally through the ORT Office in Rome.

Italian authorities. In view of the permanent character of the ORT activities in Italy and in view of the fact, that these activities are not carried out in Italy by representatives of the ORT Union, but by an Italian ORT organization created on the basis of an Italian statute, particular importance must be attributed to the contact with the Italian authorities and corresponding Italian bodies, at Rome as well as in Milan. Equally important are the relations with the Italian Trade Unions and technicians, etc. With this end in view, these instances must be informed from time to time on ORT activities; furthermore, personal contacts must be established with their leading personalities.



Relief organizations. The Executive of the ORT Union is asked to effect the following:

- a) the ORT instructors and collaborators in Italy should be granted, as part of the J.D.C. relief, the additional food parcels also given to J.D.C. employees.
- b) The J.D.C. should grant the ORT pupils the same standard of additional parcels as enjoyed by Hachsharah members or members of the heavy labouring class.
- c) Groups of DPs, formed by ORT outside of camps with a view to their professional training, should be treated in the same way as Hachsharah groups, as regards their board (intern pupils) and lodging. The solution of the transport problem in such an instance is to be left to ORT.
- d) In accordance with the agreement between ORT and J.D.C., the direction of the latter should submit to the direction of ORT in the first instance all propositions concerning new establishments of training workshops, made by third parties. It is incumbent on ORT to accept such proposals, in as far as they are feasible in practice. Any effort contrary to this end apt to create an undesirable parallelism of vocational training, must be opposed by the ORT direction.
- e) As to the placing of individuals in Government or other non-Jewish vocational schools, ORT should propose to the J.D.C. to create a mixed commission for such cases, so that the individuals rejected by ORT for a certain profession or for other reasons cannot abuse the parallelism. In this commission, ORT has to take charge of training fees and the procurement of training materials for all persons cared for by the J.D.C. as well as by ORT. The J.D.C. is to take care of their food.
- f) If graduates of ORT schools can use machines and instruments in the execution of their profession, the directors are called upon to submit a list of these persons with details of the needed machinery etc. to the Central Executive, so that the latter may obtain the necessary funds in accordance with the agreement concluded with the J.D.C.

Refugee organizations. In taking care to establish good relations with refugee organizations, it must be arranged, that everywhere representatives of the refugees are admitted to the commissions. They must be present above all in the commissions with the greatest competencies within the limits of the budgets and working plans confirmed by the Committees.

## II: ORGANIZATION PROBLEMS.

Chief Committee, Regional Committee and their respective competencies. As long as a general ORT conference in Italy, where all members are represented, cannot take place, the following actions are to be proposed to the already existing Chief Committee and to the Regional Committee still to be created:

To complete the Chief Committee by including yet other personalities.

To ask Mr. Renzo Levi to continue his presidency of the Chief Committee for the time being.

The Regional Committee to be formed in Milan is, of course to have its president. A general conference of the Chief and the Regional Committees is to choose a President of the Italian ORT, who, unlike the President of the Chief Committee, must not nec-



essarily have his residence in Rome.

The confirmation of the program of activities in Italy and of the budget is to remain one of the Chief Committee's competencies. Otherwise, the Milan Regional Committee is autonomous.

The relations with the Italian Government, with UNRRA, and with the Central Jewish organizations are the concern of the Chief Committee.

For the time being, the Chief Committee is also functioning as Regional Committee for Central and Southern Italy.

Commissions.

Commissions for special tasks are to be attached to the Chief Committee and to the Regional Committee in Milan. In those commissions, representatives of the refugees and of other circles interested in the work of ORT are to be included.

Membership.

A membership of ORT Italy is to be created. The membership fees are to be fixed by the Chief Committee.

Propaganda.

In every office, there must be one collaborator to handle propaganda matters (vide resolutions on administrative problems). This collaborator must not only take care of himself of printed and, if possible, oral propaganda, but must also induce others to participate in propagandizing.

Oral propaganda by periodic lectures with a view to information and instruction must be organized above all in those places, where there are Jewish refugees, as well as Jewish Communities.

Photos and diapositives should also be used for this purpose.

For the purposes of propaganda in print, a short exposé on the tasks and activities of ORT in Italy is to be edited in Italian and Yiddish with the least possible delay. It would be desirable to send the manuscript to Geneva before printing it, in case it might be completed.

A special edition of the "Baderech" is to be issued; a carefully thought-out proposition for this edition is to be elaborated jointly by Rome and Milan and sent to Geneva for completion.

In Rome as well as in Milan constant attention must be paid to the issuing of small articles and information items.

For the composition of these articles and news items the following directives should be observed:

- a) a typical case history of a refugee is taken up, his fate is related, it is told how he came in contact with ORT, what he is doing now, his prospects and hopes;
- b) an ORT instructor is interviewed, particular attention being paid to his relations with his pupils, and to the work of ORT;
- c) description of an ORT school, with details on the life and the frame of mind of the pupils;
- d) interviews with various personalities on the subject of ORT activities;
- e) a report on three months of ORT work;
- f) views on ORT in general from various points of view.

The press is also to receive photos showing the ORT pupils at work.

The Jewish press all over the world is to be supplied with news items on the work of ORT in Italy.

It were desirable if the present pupils of ORT in Italy were to found an association to ensure contact between former ORT pupils after their emigration to various countries, and to propagate the ORT idea. Just as the instructors have to give monthly reports, a monthly report on the propaganda activities is to be made to Geneva, too (vide Administrative Problems).



### III. CURRENT OPERATIVE QUESTIONS

#### The technical and pedagogical standard of the training workshops.

It is stated that the technical equipment of most workshops in Northern Italy was greatly neglected, and that the fact of instructors not being able to go ahead for weeks because of lack of tools, is discrediting the training workshops in the eyes of the pupils and the ORT organization in the public opinion.

Notice is taken of the declaration of the Central Direction in Geneva, according to which the latter feels justified to meet the situation by sending machines and tools from Switzerland to Italy, even if doing so is a heavy burden on the budget. The reason for the existence of the Milan ORT Office is not the carrying out of purchases for Austria, but above all the care for the standard of ORT vocational training in Italy herself.

Rome, and above all Milan, must get directors, who take charge of the entire vocational training, whilst the present directors are to confine themselves exclusively to the control and to the administrative tasks within the organization.

#### Instructorate.

Still in the course of this month a list of all instructors is to be sent in containing exact details on their data and professional qualifications.

#### .Inspection.

For Italy, 2 inspectors are to be nominated, probably from among the collaborators in Germany. The Chief Office in Rome and the Regional Office in Milan, however, are to propose candidates, but shall not present those candidatures to the Committee until they were invited to Geneva.

#### Teaching programs.

A training workshop can only be opened after its budget and its teaching program were confirmed by Geneva.

If Geneva is not able to furnish a teaching program for a certain profession, the Italian Offices are to undertake the preparation of detailed teaching programmes in accordance with the Central Office and shall send them to Geneva.

Teaching material in Yiddish, which exists in Germany, is to be made available, if possible, to the ORT pupils in Italy.

#### Examinations.

The examining is to be done by outside experts, who are chosen for this purpose by the Italian ORT. A representative of the Office in question is to be present at the examinations. The director of the school has to be at the disposal of the examining board for information on the school, the course of the training, and the candidates, but is not to take part in the examining itself.

#### .Agriculture.

The agricultural activities too are to be supervised for Central and Southern Italy from Rome, for Northern Italy from Milan. Both offices are responsible for a thorough reporting to the Geneva Centre.

The agricultural activity necessitates the compilation of a detailed working program.

The courses for tractor drivers, which now last one month, are to be expanded into three month's training of agricultural mechanics.



#### IV NEW ESTABLISHMENTS.

##### Marine School

Notice is taken of the fact, that the fishery schools installed by political parties and subventioned by the JDC are no longer functioning, and that therefore the establishing of a general Marine School for the interested young people might be envisaged. Mr. Blass is charged with the immediate elaboration of a plan and budget with the provision that the boarding and lodging of the pupils shall not be incumbent on ORT, and that the expenditure for the equipment of the school will not be too much in comparison with the expenditure made for analogous schools in France and in Germany.

##### Training Workshop for Directors of Children's Workshops at Misurina.

A new course (A. Klein) for the formation of instructors for children's workshops is to be taken place at Misurina under the following conditions: a) the detailed report on the concluded course in Selvino must be available b) it must be exclusively a question of admitting teachers who have the possibility of exercising their newly acquired skills in their schools; c) the detailed budget must be confirmed by Geneva.

##### Training Workshops for Workmen's Clothing.

In or near Rome (f.i. at Grottaferrata) a training workshop for the manufacture of workmen's clothes is to be established under the direction of Mr. Weiss; Mrs. Weiss might then be employed in the Rome trade school for girls and might at the same time give a course for shirtmaking.

##### Other new establishments.

It is decided to open training workshops for the manufacture of shoe-uppers, for millinery, cinema mechanics, motorcar mechanics, dental technology, and another school for typewriter mechanics in Rome, if the plans for the institutes in question are sent in.

#### V. ADMINISTRATION PROBLEMS

Now as before, Mr. Blass is in charge of representing ORT with UNRRA. Accordingly he must be given all reports and the entire information material both from the Rome and the Milan Offices. Matters which can be dealt with in Milan by the UNRRA representation there, may be directly taken up by the Milan Office, which is to inform the ORT in Rome without delay of any steps taken. Matters, which the local UNRRA representation cannot take up without informing their Rome Center, are to be referred to the Rome Office by our Milan Office, too.

The distribution of the work carried on in Rome must be completely rearranged. The Rome Office is carrying out the following functions, which can be strictly divided among the collaborators:

- Inspecting,
- Book-keeping,
- Files on pupils and training units,
- Press, information and instruction,
- Liaison with UNRRA.

All other functions, particularly the reception of interested parties, are part of the Director's duties.

In Milan another collaborator is to be engaged for the administration of materials (depot and equipment of institutions).



## VI. FINANCIAL QUESTIONS.

Notice is taken of the budget draft covering the period between 1. VI. 47 and 31. XII. 1947, which was proposed by the directors of work in Italy and amounts to a total of Lire 48.000.000.- The budget is to be examined and confirmed by the end of the current month.

In accordance with the circumstances, the financing is to be assured through bi-monthly subventions.

The way of financing is to be settled by the Central Office in accordance with the President of the Chief Committee.

For the time being, the offices in Rome and Milan are to have their own accounting each. Combining the accounts is, for the time being, to remain the task of the Central Book-keeping in Geneva.

Revenues received by the Italian ORT from other bodies or individuals, be they in form of cash or in form of products, are to be booked in cash value under the heading of "Revenues from various sources" as distinct from the income received from the ORT Union.

The Rome and Milan Committees are to decide on the manner of financial control.

Apart from the quarterly financial reports (form No. 3), the Central Office in Geneva is to receive also statements of accounts, from which receipts and balance can be seen.





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