

**REPORT**  
on the  
**ORT ACTIVITIES**

**MARCH 1, - JUNE 30, 1948**

**WITH SURVEY OF THE ENTIRE SCHOOL YEAR 1947/1948**

Submitted to the meeting of the  
CENTRAL BOARD of the WORLD ORT UNION  
PARIS, July 11<sup>th</sup> - 13<sup>th</sup> 1948

**ORT UNION**

**PARIS**

**GENEVA**

**July 1948**

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

THE LAST REPORT ON WORLD O R T UNION ACTIVITIES WAS SUBMITTED AT THE CENTRAL EXECUTIVE MEETING, OF MARCH 6th AND 7th, 1948. IT DEALT WITH ORT'S WORK FROM DECEMBER 1947 TILL MARCH 1948.

THE FOLLOWING REPORT IS DRAWN UP FOR THE MEETING OF THE CENTRAL BOARD, WHICH WILL BEGIN ON JULY 11th, 1948, IN PARIS. THE CENTRAL BOARD'S PREVIOUS MEETING TOOK PLACE ON JULY 6th AND 7th, 1947.

ACCORDINGLY, THIS BROCHURE PROVIDES DETAILED REPORTS ON THE PERIOD FROM MARCH 1948, those of the Interim Committee of March 8th, April 11th and June 6th, 1948, of the Administrative Committee in Geneva of April 26th, May 10th, May 31st, and June 15th, 1948, and of the Advisory Council in Paris on March 16th and May 10th, 1948. TILL JULY 1948, AND IN ADDITION, A GENERAL SURVEY OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF OUR ACTIVITIES DURING THE LAST SCHOOL YEAR, i.e. FROM JULY 1947 TILL JULY 1948.

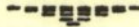
BY ADHERING TO THIS REPORTING SCHEME, FROM WHICH, HOWEVER, THE CHAPTER ON GERMANY DEVIATES, WE HAVE COMPLIED WITH THE JUSTIFIABLE REQUEST OF THE EXECUTIVE FOR DETAILED INFORMATION ON THE ACTIVITIES OF ORT'S ORGANIZATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS THROUGHOUT THE FOUR MONTHS SINCE THE LAST EXECUTIVE MEETING, AT THE SAME TIME REPORTING FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE CENTRAL BOARD ON THE EVENTS OCCURRING SINCE ITS LAST MEETING. WE TAKE THE LIBERTY OF DRAWING ATTENTION TO OUR PREVIOUS REPORTS OF JUNE 1947, NOVEMBER 1947, AND MARCH 1948.

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MINUTES OF MEETINGS

Conforming to our usual practice, we insert here the minutes of the meetings of Central Bodies which have taken place during the last MEETING OF THE CENTRAL EXECUTIVE four months.

These concern the last meeting of the Executive of March 6th and 7th, 1948, those of the Interim Committee of March 8th, April 11th and June 6th, 1948, of the Administrative Committee in Geneva of April 26th, May 10th, May 31st, and June 15th, 1948, and of the Advisory Council in Paris on March 16th and May 10th, 1948.



THE MEETING OF THE CENTRAL EXECUTIVE IN PARIS

March 6th and 7th, 1948

Present :

- Mr. George Backer, President, World ORT Union
- Jugie Leon Meiss, President, Central Board
- Dr. D. Lvovitch, )
- Dr. A. Syngalowski, ) Co-Chairmen, Executive Committee
- Admiral L. Kahn, Chairman, Interim Committee

- A. Alperine )
- A. Brunschvig )
- Prof. P. Guggenheim )

**MEETING OF THE CENTRAL EXECUTIVE**

- Prof. L. Hersch )
- M. Levine )
- R. Van Praag )

*i n P a r i s*

March 6th and 7th, 1948

- S. Beloff )
- L. Fronkiel )
- J. Kandel )
- A.C. Litton )
- Colonel M. Masckat )
- J. Scheftel )
- A. Weiss )

Members, Central Board

- A. Neuman, Chairman, Control Committee, Geneva
- E. Gordon, Executive Secretary, World ORT Union, Paris
- V. Halperin, Executive Secretary, World ORT Union, Geneva

- Dr. Herszenhorn, Polish ORT
- A. Kovarsky, Secretary General, French ORT
- A.B. Tart, Vice-President, American ORT Federation
- L. J. Walinsky, Director, ORT Germany and Austria

- Miss B. Birstein, World ORT Union
- C.L. Lang, Paris staff
- Mrs. Mac Cabe, Geneva Secretariat

A g e n d a :

- I. Minutes of Executive Committee meeting, November 22-23, 1947
- II. Report on ORT activities since November (December 1947 - February 1948)
- III. Financial situation and financial report for 1947
- IV. Budgetary adjustments
- V. Jewish Reconstruction Fund
- VI. Organizational questions.
- VII. Miscellaneous

RESOLUTIONS

THE MEETING OF THE CENTRAL EXECUTIVE IN PARIS

March 6th and 7th, 1948

Present :

- Mr. George Backer, President, World ORT Union
- Jugde Leon Meiss, President, Central Board
- Dr. D. Lvovitch, )
- Dr. A. Syngalowski, ) Co-Chairmen, Executive Committee
- Admiral L. Kahn, Chairman, Interim Committee

- A. Alperine )
- A. Brunschvig )
- Prof. P. Guggenheim )
- A.J. Halpern ) Members, Executive Committee
- Prof. L. Hersch )
- M. Levine )
- R. Van Praag )
- S. Beloff )
- L. Frenkiel )
- J. Kandel )
- A.C. Litton ) Members, Central Board
- Colonel M. Muszkat )
- J. Scheftel )
- A. Weiss )

- A. Neuman, Chairman, Control Committee, Geneva
- E. Gordon, Executive Secretary, World ORT Union, Paris
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- Mrs. Mac Cabe, Geneva Secretariat

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- I. Minutes of Executive Committee meeting, November 22-23, 1947
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R E S O L U T I O N S

I.-

1) The Executive Committee takes note with profound regret that the retention of funds in America has caused great prejudice and injury to the Organization and its work;

2) To make effective a proper system of accounting and control, it is hereby resolved as follows:

A) That the post of Finance Director of World ORT Union be hereby created, who shall be head of the Financial and Accounting Office;

B) That the functions of the Financial and Accounting Office shall be as follows:

a) The Financial and Accounting Office shall collect all necessary reports and data for the preparation of the tentative annual budget, shall submit same to the Central Office of World ORT Union, which shall submit a prepared budget together with all the recommendations made by the Financial and Accounting Office to the Executive Committee for consideration at least a month prior to the budget meeting of the Executive Committee;

b) The Director of that office shall have the obligation to report to the Executive Committee four times a year on the financial condition of the World ORT Union, and shall be invited to attend the meetings of the Executive Committee for this purpose;

c) The Financial and Accounting Office shall be responsible for collating the data on the financial activities of the World ORT Union. In educational questions it shall determine in consultation with the corresponding departments of the World ORT Union the most desirable types and the frequency of the reports for the collection of the information;

d) The information thus collated shall be periodically disseminated by the Financial and Accounting Office to the appropriate ORT bodies. Upon approval by the Executive Committee of the World ORT Union, these data shall become the official data of the World ORT Union. Reports other than those required by the Financial and Accounting Office may be requested from the ORT institutions and national organizations by the center or centers responsible for their administration for operational purposes but such reports will be issued only after consultation with the Financial and Accounting Office to avoid unnecessary duplication and to obtain the advantages of technical advice;

e) The Financial and Accounting Office upon request shall be entitled to have incorporated in the agenda of the Executive or Interim Committees of the World ORT Union such financial questions as it believes warrant consideration or attention by these bodies;

VI.-  
f) Between meetings of the Executive Committee, decisions as to the payments to be made to the national organizations in cash or in kind are to be made by the Interim Committee. Transfers of funds from New York are to be made to the extent available upon receipt by the Financial and Accounting Office of notification of the decisions of the Executive Committee and information on the reasons on which these decisions were based:

VII.-  
g) The Interim Committee, in considering the requirements of the national organizations for assistance in cash or in kind, shall take due notice of the advice of the Financial and Accounting Office as to whether such organizations have made the reports requested by that office. If in the judgement of the Interim Committee no adequate grounds exist for failure on the part of a national organization to report as required, the Committee may decide to withhold financial assistance from that organization.

3) That Mr. Louis J. Walinsky be confirmed Finance Director and appointed Secretary General of the Executive Committee of World ORT Union.

VIII.-  
4) That there be no further delay in the prompt remittance of the JDC allocations, so that the work of the World ORT Union be not further endangered.

IX.-  
5) That we call upon all officials and members of the Central Board to assist us in all good faith, to preserve, continue and increase the effectiveness of ORT work by full adherence to this resolution.

II.-

The Executive Committee resolves to form a committee composed of Messrs. Guggenheim, Halpern and Sengulovskii to study the decision of the Executive Committee of February 14th and 15th, 1948, to allocate to Italy the sum of \$ 16,400, for expenses incurred in 1947.

III.-

The Executive Committee authorizes the Interim Committee which will meet on March 8th, 1948, to increase if possible the budget for 1948 for Roumania, France and Italy.

IV.-

The Executive Committee requests the two co-chairmen to pursue the negotiations with the auditing firm of Loeb and Troper, New York, concerning the auditing of the records 1947.

V.-

The Executive Committee asks the two co-chairmen to appoint in the course of the following weeks a study group to look into the long-range question of the type of training necessitated by the industri-

alisation now in progress in the East European countries.

VI.-

The Executive Committee requests Dr. Lvovitch and Dr. Syngalowski to present to the next meeting of the Executive Committee, on July 10th, 1948, proposals on the representation of the various countries at the next conference of the World ORT Union to be held in 1949.

VII.-

The Executive Committee of World ORT Union endorses the work of the United Nations Appeal for Children and promises to fully support its program.

The Executive Committee invites the national ORT organizations to participate in the setting up of local joint Committees for the collection of funds for UNAC and UNESCO.

It is further recommended to the various national organizations to see that a certain percentage of the funds thus collected be reserved for educational voluntary agencies and in particular for ORT.

VIII.-

The Executive Committee decides to arrange an ORT exhibition in New York in October or November of this year and gratefully accepts Mr. Litton's offer in organization of this exhibition.

IX.-

The Executive Committee resolves to form a committee composed of Messrs. Alperine, Guggenheim, Halpern and Syngalowski to study the question of the claims of ORT upon the Reparation Fund for Jewish War Victims.

X.-

The Executive Committee sends Mr. V. Grossman on a temporary mission of 3 to 4 months to Sweden to follow up his previous work with the Swedish Government and for private fund raising.

XI.-

Upon receipt of the information requested now from the various countries, the Executive shall set up a committee to deal with all matters pertaining to the Jewish Reconstruction Fund, Ltd., and to formulate proposals for submission to the new Central Board to be elected.

XII.-

The next meeting of the Interim Committee will take place in Paris on March 8th, 1948. The Executive Committee will meet in Paris on July 10th, 1948, and the Central Board on July 11th and 12th, 1948.

It was decided to hold a MEETING OF THE INTERIM COMMITTEE on a present basis for the purpose of preparing a draft text of the Resolutions to be adopted at the next meeting in Paris, on March 8th, 1948.

Present:

- Admiral L. Kahn, Chairman
  - Mr. A. Halpern
  - Dr. D. Lvovitch
  - Dr. A. Syngalowski
  - Mr. G. Becker, President World CRT Union
  - Mr. A.C. Litton, Member Central Board
  - Mr. L.J. Walinsky, Secretary General, Executive Committee
- Members

MEETING OF THE INTERIM COMMITTEE

- Dr. V. Halperin, Executive Secretary, Geneva
- Mr. C.L. Lang, Recording Secretary, Executive Committee
- Mrs. McCabe, in Paris

Agenda:

March 8th, 1948

- I. Confirmation of the text of the Resolutions adopted by the Executive Committee, March 7th, 1948
- II. Review, 1948 Budget
- III. Budgetary Adjustments
- IV. Loans to Argentine and Uruguay
- V. Payments Plan
- IV. Miscellaneous

The INTERIM COMMITTEE edited and approved the draft text of the Resolutions adopted by the Executive Committee on March 7th.

Upon a motion by Mr. Halpern it was decided to recognize in the minutes the right of Belgium CRT to receive, in addition to allocations of 1947, a payment of \$ 7,500 for the Antwerp deficit.

The INTERIM COMMITTEE considered the budgetary questions referred to it by the Executive Committee (Resolution III of March 7th, 1948)

- It was decided :
- 1) not to grant a subvention to Cuba, but to send a fund-raiser there ;
  - 2) on Mr. Becker's motion to refer to the next meeting the question of Shanghai and of the New York office, World CRT Union. A detailed report on the New York office is then to be submitted.

It was decided that the 4 months budgetary plan would constitute, when approved, a working budget. After the 1948 budget would continue to be taken by the INTERIM COMMITTEE, on regular weekly payments.

It was decided to MEETING OF THE INTERIM COMMITTEE as a present basis for payments and to wait for additional information before adopting at the next meeting a definite payments plan for the first six months of 1948.

P r e s e n t : loans requested by the Argentine and Uruguay ORT, it was decided to entrust Admiral L. Kahn, Chairman )  
with the mission Mr. A. Halpern )  
ORT Federation th Dr. D. Lvovitch )  
of raising these loans. ) Members  
Dr. A. Syngalowski )  
Several personal Mr. G. Backer, President World ORT Union )  
Mr. A.C. Litton, Member Central Board  
It was decided on Mr. L.J. Walinsky, Secretary General, Executive Committee  
pendence concerni Mr. E. Gordon, Executive Secretary, Paris  
to Mr. Walinsky in Dr. V. Halperin, Executive Secretary, Geneva  
The next meeting Mr. C.L. Lang, Recording Secretary, Executive Committee  
in Geneva. Mrs. McCabe, Geneva Secretariat

A g e n d a :

- I. Confirmation of the text of the Resolutions adopted by the Executive Committee, March 7th, 1948
- II. Review, 1948 Budget
- III. Budgetary Adjustments
- IV. Loans to Argentine and Uruguay
- V. Payments Plan
- IV. Miscellaneous

The INTERIM COMMITTEE edited and approved the draft text of the Resolutions adopted by the Executive Committee on March 7th.

Upon a motion by Mr. Halpern it was decided to recognize in the minutes the right of Belgian ORT to receive; in addition to allocations of 1947, a payment of \$ 7,600 for the Antwerp deficit.

The INTERIM COMMITTEE considered the budgetary questions referred to it by the Executive Committee (Resolution III of March 7th, 1948)

- It was decided :
- 1) not to grant a subvention to Cuba, but to send a fundraiser there ;
  - 2) on Mr. Backer's motion to refer to the next meeting the question of Shanghai and of the New York office, World ORT Union. A detailed report on the New York office is then to be submitted.

It was decided that the 6 months payments plan would constitute, when approved, a working budget. Action within this budget would continue to be taken by the INTERIM COMMITTEE, as regards monthly payments.

It was decided to consider Dr. Syngalowski's project as a present basis for payments and to wait for additional information before adopting at the next meeting a definite payments plan for the first six months of 1948.

Concerning the loans requested by the Argentine and Uruguay ORT, it was decided to entrust Dr. Trotzky, who would go shortly to South America, with the mission to study and discuss on the spot with the South American ORT Federation the ways and means of raising these loans.

Several personal questions were then discussed.

It was decided on the suggestion of Mr. Walinsky that temporarily correspondence concerning the Financial and Accounting Office should be addressed to Mr. Walinsky in Paris. OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL

The next meeting of the INTERIM COMMITTEE was set for April 4th, 1948, in Geneva.

\* \* \* March 16th, 1948

MEETING OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL  
in Paris on March 16th, 1948

Present:

Mr. A. Alperine, Chairman  
Dr. D. Lvovitch, Co-Chairman, Executive Committee  
Mr. L. Frenkiel )  
Mr. J. Scheftel ) Members of the Central Board  
Mr. E. Gordon, secretary  
Mr. R. Grinberg, French ORT

MEETING OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL

Mr. L. Walinsky, General Secretary, Executive Committee  
Mr. S. D. Bang, Recording Secretary, Executive Committee

Agenda:

in Paris

- I. Parliamentary Committees
- II. Constitutional Questions *March 16th, 1948*
- III. Work in Germany and Austria
- IV. Miscellaneous

RESOLUTIONS

Dr. Lvovitch reported on the steps taken to set up ORT Parliamentary Committees in Belgium, Sweden, Norway and Denmark and to revive these Committees in France and in the United States. Dr. Lvovitch informed the meeting of his negotiations with Mr. Justin Godart who agreed to pay a visit to Belgium and to South America and with Mr. S. Grumbach whose cooperation for Scandinavia seemed extremely useful.

It was decided to suggest the creation of a Sub-Committee on Constitutional questions which should prepare proposals for the Executive Committee, which would then submit them to the Central Board. This proposal was adopted and the following Sub-Committees' members suggested: Messrs. A. Halpern, Prof. Guggenheim, J. Scheftel and L. Walinsky.

In view of Mr. Gordon's resignation as Executive Secretary of the Paris Center World ORT Union, it was decided that he would be appointed head of the Political and Fund-Raising Department under the direct control of Dr. D. Lvovitch, Co-Chairman of the Executive, with HQs in Paris. He would additionally be secretary of the Advisory Council.

The Advisory Council approved the proposals of its Subcommittee (expenses and salaries) dated March 16th.

\* \* \*

MEETING OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL  
in Paris on March 16th, 1948

P r e s e n t :

Mr. A. Alperine, Chairman  
Dr. D. Lvovitch, Co-Chairman, Executive Committee  
Mr. L. Frenkiel )  
Mr. J. Scheftel ) Members of the Central Board  
Mr. E. Gordon, secretary  
Mr. R. Grinberg, French ORT  
Mr. L. Walinsky, General Secretary, Executive Committee  
Mr. C. L. Lang, Recording Secretary, Executive Committee

A g e n d a :

- I. Parliamentary Committees
- II. Constitutional Questions
- III. Work in Germany and Austria
- IV. Miscellaneous

RESOLUTIONS

Dr. Lvovitch reported on the steps taken to set up ORT Parliamentary Committees in Belgium, Sweden, Norway and Denmark and to revive these Committees in France and in the United States. Dr. Lvovitch informed the meeting of his negotiations with Mr. Justin Godart who agreed to pay a visit to Belgium and to South America and with Mr. S. Grumbach whose cooperation for Scandinavia seemed extremely useful.

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The Advisory Council approved the proposals of its Subcommittee (expenses and salaries) dated March 16th.

\* \* \*

THE MEETING OF THE INTERIM COMMITTEE IN PARIS

April 11th, 1948

Agenda:

- I. Consideration Minutes of March 8th, 1948
- II. Communication on ORT work in Rumania and in Italy
- III. Report on the Financial Condition, World ORT Union
- IV. Consideration of Proposed Payments Plan, January - June, 1948
- V. Miscellaneous

Present

**MEETING OF THE INTERIM COMMITTEE**

- Mr. L. Kahn, Chairman
- Mr. A. Halpern
- Prof. Hersch
- Dr. A. Syngalowski
- Mr. A. Alperine, Member Executive Committee ORT Union
- Mme. L. Roubach
- Mr. J. Scheff
- Mr. L.J. Walinsky, Financial Director, World ORT Union
- Mr. E. Gordon, Head, Political and Fund-raising Department
- Dr. V. Halperin, Executive Secretary, World ORT Union
- Mr. C.L. Lang, Recording Secretary, Executive Committee

in Paris

April 11th, 1948

RESOLUTIONS

The preliminary minutes of the Interim Committee meeting of March 8th were approved with some corrections.

After discussion of the Roumanian problem it was agreed that ORT should make efforts to meet the needs in this country, mostly by machine supplies and by teaching personnel, but that the Roumanian Government should be approached in order to provide the necessary financial assistance for executing such an important program.

In view of the great need of ORT work in Roumania, the Interim Committee decide to foresee in the budget for 1948 a subvention of 180.000 \$ for Roumania.

After Dr. Syngalowski's exposé on the situation in Italy the Committee consider that an increase of the Italian subvention in the budget by at least \$ 50.000 seems an unavoidable necessity.

During the discussion of the financial condition of World ORT Union, Mr. A. Halpern stressed the necessity of a fund-raising campaign in Holland and referred to the resolution of the Executive committee's meeting in Zürich that wherever the ORT Union granted subventions, local income was obligatory.

Dr. Syngalowski, Mr. Walinsky, Mr. Gordon and Dr. Halperin formed a sub-committee to study the proposed payments plan. At the end of this special committee's work a payments plan was submitted to the Interim Committee which adopted it unanimously.

THE MEETING OF THE INTERIM COMMITTEE IN PARIS

April 11th, 1948

A g e n d a :

- Mr. Walinsky was authorized to collect the necessary material about funds among the paying organizations in order to study the procedure of other organizations in order to study the next project which could be undertaken in four months.
- It was decided that the proposed payments plan should not be reconsidered.
- The Interim Committee confirms the purchase of the building for the World Office in Paris.
- I. Consideration Minutes of March 8th, 1948
  - II. Communication on ORT work in Rumania and in Italy
  - III. Report on the Financial Condition, World ORT Union
  - IV. Consideration of Proposed Payments Plan, January - June, 1948
  - V. Miscellaneous

P r e s e n t

Mr. L. Kahn, Chairman

Mr. A. Halpern )

Prof. Hersch )

Dr. A. Syngalowski )

Members of the Interim Committee

Mr. A. Alperine, Member Executive Committee ORT Union

Mme. L. Roubach )

Mr. J. Scheftel )

Members Central Board World ORT Union

Mr. L.J. Walinsky, Financial Director, World ORT Union

Mr. E. Gordon, Head, Political and Fund-raising Department

Dr. V. Halperin, Executive Secretary, World ORT Union

Mr. C.L. Lang, Recording Secretary, Executive Committee

RESOLUTIONS

The preliminary minutes of the Interim Committee meeting of March 8th were approved with some corrections.

After discussion of the Roumanian problem it was agreed that ORT should make efforts to meet the needs in this country, mostly by machine supplies and by teaching personnel, but that the Roumanian Government should be approached in order to provide the necessary financial assistance for executing such an important program.

In view of the great need of ORT work in Roumania, the Interim Committee decide to foresee in the budget for 1948 a subvention of 180.000 \$ for Roumania.

After Dr. Syngalowski's exposé on the situation in Italy the Committee consider that an increase of the Italian subvention in the budget by at least \$ 50.000 seems an unavoidable necessity.

During the discussion of the financial condition of World ORT Union, Mr. A. Halpern stressed the necessity of a fund-raising campaign in Holland and referred to the resolution of the Executive committee's meeting in Zürich that wherever the ORT Union granted subventions, local income was obligatory.

Dr. Syngalowski, Mr. Walinsky, Mr. Gordon and Dr. Halperin formed a sub-committee to settle the disputed questions of the payments plan. At the end of this special committee's meeting, the payments plan was submitted to the Interim Committee which adopted it unanimously.

Mr. Walinsky was authorized to decide the necessary adjustments of funds among the paying offices required by the amended plan.

It was decided that Mr. Grossman's appointment to Sweden for four months should not be reconsidered.

The Interim Committee confirms the purchase of the building for the World ORT Union office in Paris.

It was decided that Mr. Gordon should collect the necessary material about pensions actually paid and to enquire about the procedure of other organizations in order to present to the next meeting of the Interim Committee a project which could serve as a basis for the payment of pensions.

After an exchange of opinions on Dr. Syngalowski's suggestion in favour of a Parliamentary action, it was decided to start the restoration and the creation of Parliamentary Committees on the national level.

It was decided to hold the next meeting of the Interim Committee on May 23rd, 1948, in Paris.

\* \* \*

MEETING OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE IN GENEVA

April 26th, 1948.

Present:

Mr. A. Brunschvig, Chairman  
Mr. A. Neuman )  
Dr. A. Syngalowski ) Members  
Dr. V. Halpérin, Executive Secretary  
Mr. I. Goldmann, Accountant

Agenda:

**MEETING OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE**

- I. Communications concerning ORT work in Italy
- II. Inspectorate and teaching programs
- III. Last meeting in Geneva Committee on April 11th, in Paris
- IV. Remittances April 26th, 1948
- V. Administration
- VI. Miscellaneous

-----

RESOLUTIONS:

The Administrative Committee take notice of the reports made by Mr. Brunschvig and Mr. A. Neuman on the ORT work in the Rome area and in Northern Italy.

The Committee resolve on Mr. Brunschvig's suggestion to study in detail the problem of obligatory medical check-ups in the ORT schools in all countries.

The Administrative Committee further resolve to revise the salaries of various ORT workers in Italy, and to submit corresponding propositions to the ORT Committee in Italy.

The Administrative Committee resolve that a sizeable amount of technical literature be sent immediately to all ORT Committees, and that in the near future a volume with teaching programs for some 40 trades be edited, both in German and in French. The composition of this volume will be entrusted to Mr. Dupras, and a sum is set aside for this purpose.

The Administrative Committee resolve to make certain payments within the payments plan set up by the Interim Committee for the first half of 1948 and to reimburse to the Popular Bank in Geneva sfrs. 200.000 as part of the loan.

The Administrative Committee resolve to appoint Mr. Kovarsky as administrative director of the Geneva Central Office.

The Administrative Committee ask that the next meeting of the Interim Committee should take place in Geneva.

MEETING OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE IN GENEVA

April 26th, 1948.

P r e s e n t :

Mr. A. Brunshvig. Chairman  
Mr. A. Neuman )  
Dr. A. Syngalowski ) Members  
Dr. V. Halpérin, Executive Secretary  
Mr. I. Goldmann, Accountant

A g e n d a :

- I. Communications concerning ORT work in Italy
- II. Inspectorate and teaching programs
- III. Last meeting of the Interim Committee on April 11th, in Paris
- IV. Remittances
- V. Administration
- VI. Miscellaneous

RESOLUTIONS:

The Administrative Committee take notice of the reports made by Mr. Brunshvig and Mr. A. Neuman on the ORT work in the Rome area and in Northern Italy.

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THE MEETING OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL IN PARIS

May, 10th, 1948.

A g e n d a :

I. Report on the ORT work in Germany.

II. Report on Mr. Denenberg's journey to the U.S.A.  
**MEETING OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL**

III. Parliamentary committees.

IV. Miscellaneous.      *i n P a r i s*

P r e s e n t :

May 10th, 1948

Mr. A. Alperine, Chairman  
Mr. L. Meise, Chairman Central Board World ORT Union  
Mr. L. Frenkiel, ) Member Central Board World ORT Union  
Mr. J. Scheftel, )  
Mr. E. Gordon, Secretary Advisory Council  
Mr. L. Denenberg, Director Public Relations World ORT Union  
Mr. A. Kovarsky, French ORT  
Mr. L.J. Walinsky, Director ORT Germany/Austria  
Mr. C. L. Lang, Recording Secretary

Mr. Walinsky reported on the ORT work in Germany and answered the criticisms made by JDC, stating that the situation in Germany is satisfactory.

The committee stated concerning the transfer of a few ORT schools in Germany to Palestine that no authority in World ORT Union, except the Executive Committee may legally dispose of any ORT property (movable or immovable) in favour of another body or organization. If the question is very urgent, a meeting of the Executive should be summoned at once.

Mr. L. Denenberg reported on the situation in the USA, where ORT should be strengthened.

Mr. E. Gordon reported on the formation of the ORT Parliamentary Committee in France.

The Advisory Council approved the decisions of its sub-committee (expenses and salaries) of April 6th, 1948.

THE MEETING OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL IN PARIS

May, 10th, 1948.

A g e n d a :

- I. Report on the ORT work in Germany.
- II. Report on Mr. Denenberg's journey to the U.S.A.
- III. Parliamentary committees.
- IV. Miscellaneous.

P r e s e n t :

OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE

Mr. A. Alpérine, Chairman  
Mr. L. Meiss, Chairman Central Board World ORT Union  
Mr. L. Frenkiel, )  
Mr. J. Scheftel, ) Member Central Board World ORT Union  
May 10th, 1948  
Mr. E. Gordon, Secretary Advisory Council  
Mr. L. Denenberg, Director Public Relations World ORT Union  
Mr. A. Kovarsky, French ORT  
Mr. L.J. Walinsky, Director ORT Germany/Austria  
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The Advisory Council approved the decisions of its sub-committee (expenses and salaries) of April 6th, 1948.

MEETING OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE IN GENEVA

May 10th, 1948.

Agenda:

- I. The ORT work in Italy
  - a) Finances
  - b) Administration
- II. Repartition of guardianship funds
- III. Dr. Syngalowski's journey to Roumania, etc.
- IV. Payments
- V. Miscellaneous

Present:

Mr. A. Brunschvig, chairman of the Administrative Committee  
 Dr. B. Haymann  
 Prof. L. Hersch  
 Mr. A. Neuman  
 Dr. A. Syngalowski

} members of the Administrative Committee

MEETING OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE

Dr. V. Halperin, Executive Secretary  
 Mr. I. Goldmann  
 Mr. J. Stachel

in Geneva

RESOLUTIONS:

May 10th, 1948

1. Following an exposé by Dr. A. Syngalowski on ORT's financial situation in Italy, the Administrative Committee resolve to inform the Executive Committee of the ORT Union at its next meeting of the necessity of covering a probable deficit of \$ 40,000.- of the Italian ORT in 1948, and finding a source for this additional sum.
2. The Administrative Committee resolve to invite Capt. Blasse and Dr. Jaffe, Director of the Italian ORT in Rome and in Milan respectively, to Geneva to discuss the modalities of a reform, which should then be communicated to the Italian ORT's Executive Committee.
3. After hearing a report on the guardianship system as established by the Women's American ORT and taken over by the Women's Canadian ORT, the Administrative Committee decide the distribution of part of the guardianship funds received from Canada. In addition, the Administrative Committee resolve that these funds be used chiefly for the following aims: procurement of individual teaching material, holiday subsidies, and articles for personal use of which the beneficiaries stand in urgent need.
4. After hearing a report on Dr. Syngalowski's proposed journey to Roumania, Hungary, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland and Germany, the Administrative Committee express approval of this plan and of Dr. Syngalowski's proposed efforts to obtain more substantial financial participation of the various Governments in ORT work. The Administrative Committee request Dr. Syngalowski to return to Geneva on about June 20th, if possible. During his absence, the Administrative Committee undertake to remain in constant contact with the Central Office.
5. The Administrative Committee resolve to approve a series of payments within the limits of the payment plan accepted by the Interim Committee until June 30th.

MEETING OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE IN GENEVA

May 10th, 1948.

A g e n d a :

- I. The ORT work in Italy
  - a) Finances
  - b) Administration
- II. Repartition of guardianship funds
- III. Dr. Syngalowski's journey to Roumania, etc.
- IV. Payments
- V. Miscellaneous

P r e s e n t :

- Mr. A. Brunschvig, chairman of the Administrative Committee
- Dr. E. Haymann )
- Prof. L. Hersch ) members of the Administrative Committee
- Mr. A. Neuman )
- Dr. A. Syngalowski)
- Dr. V. Halpérin, Executive Secretary
- Mr. I. Goldmann
- Mr. J. Stachel

RESOLUTIONS :

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5. The Administrative Committee resolve to approve a series of payments within the limits of the payment plan accepted by the Interim Committee until June 30th.

MEETING OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE  
Geneva, May 31st, 1948

Present :

Mr. A. Brunschvig, Chairman  
Dr. E. Haymann )  
Mr. A. Neuman ) members  
Dr. V. Halperin, Executive Secretary  
Mr. A. Kovarsky  
Mr. S. Goldmann  
Mr. I. Goldmann

MEETING OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE

- I. Report on Dr. Syngalowski's journey to Budapest and Bucharest in Geneva
- II. Inspection of the schools and training workshops in Belgium
- III. New ORT workshops for cured Tb patients in Switzerland
- IV. Finances May 31st, 1948
- V. Miscellaneous

-----

RESOLUTIONS

The Administrative Committee take note with satisfaction of the report submitted by Mr. Dupras on his inspection tour in Belgium.

The Administrative Committee resolve to recommend that the Executive Committee set aside an additional sum of 18.000 sw.frances for the support of the Davos and Montana ORT workshops until the end of the year.

The Administrative Committee decide to have another medical check-up on the students, so as to make quite certain that they are fit for work.

The Administrative Committee authorize some payments within the Interim Committees's payment plan for the first half of 1948.

The Administrative Committee ask Dr. Halperin to take part at the next meeting of the Interim Committee in Paris on June 6th.

\* \* \*

MEETING OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE  
Geneva, May 31st, 1948

P r e s e n t :

Mr. A. Brunschvig, Chairman  
Dr. E. Haymann )  
Mr. A. Neuman ) members  
Dr. V. Halperin, Executive Secretary  
Mr. A. Kovarsky  
Mr. S. Goldmann  
Mr. I. Goldmann

A g e n d a :

- I. Report on Dr. Syngalowski's journey to Budapest and Bucharest
- II. Inspection of the schools and training workshops in Belgium
- III. New ORT workshops for cured Tb patients in Switzerland
- IV. Finances
- V. Miscellaneous

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The Administrative Committee take note with satisfaction of the report submitted by Mr. Dupraz on his inspection tour in Belgium.

The Administrative Committee resolve to recommend that the Executive Committee set aside an additional sum of 18.000 sw.francs for the support of the Davos and Montana ORT workshops until the end of the year.

The Administrative Committee decide to have another medical check-up on the students, so as to make quite certain that they are fit for work.

The Administrative Committee authorize some payments within the Interim Committees's payment plan for the first half of 1948.

The Administrative Committee ask Dr. Halperin to take part at the next meeting of the Interim Committee in Paris on June 6th.

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THE MEETING OF THE INTERIM COMMITTEE IN PARIS

June 6th and 8th, 1948.

Session of June 6th, 1948.

Present:

- |                              |                             |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Mr. A. Halpern, in the Chair | } members Interim Committee |
| Dr. D. Lvovitch              |                             |
| Mr. R. van Praag             |                             |
| Mr. E. Gordon, secretary     |                             |
| Mr. L. Frenkiel,             | member Central Board        |
| Mr. R. Grinberg,             | French CRT                  |
| Mr. A. Kovarsky,             | CRT Union, Geneva           |
| Mr. J. Scheftel,             | member Central Board        |
| Mr. L.J. Waldman,            | Financial director          |
| Mr. C.L. Lang                | Recording secretary         |

**MEETING OF THE INTERIM COMMITTEE**

in Paris

June 6th & 8th, 1948

Agenda:

- I) Minutes last meeting-----
- II) Financial campaign 1949.
- III) Report of Dr. Lvovitch on USA and proposals.
- IV) Report on Germany and Austria.
- V) Palestine:
  - a) dispatch of machines to CRT Tool Supply Palestine.
  - b) sending of an CRT deleg te to Israel.
- VI) Agenda and questions relating to the next meeting of the Central Board.
- VII) Powers of Financial Director.
- VIII) Varia.

RESOLUTIONS:

The preliminary minutes of the Interim Committee meeting of April 11th, 1948, are approved with some corrections.

Items 2, 5, and 6 of the Agenda are reserved for June 8th, on which date the present meeting is to be continued under the Chairmanship of Admiral Kahn.

Dr. Lvovitch reported on the USA where he stayed for two months. On his proposal, the Interim Committee decide to recommend to the Executive Committee of World CRT Union the nomination of the following 5 members of the Office Committee, of World CRT Union, New York: Messrs. Dolowitz, Herzfeld, Levine, Litton and Rosenstein.

The Interim Committee state that the cooperation between CRT and AJDC in Europe has greatly improved.

The Interim Committee decide to recommend that the Executive Committee appoint World CRT Union liaison officers with the United States Government

THE MEETING OF THE INTERIM COMMITTEE IN PARIS

June 6th and 8th, 1948.

Session of June 6th, 1948.

Present :

- Mr. A. Halpern, in the Chair )
- Dr. D. Lvovitch ) members Interim Committee
- Mr. R. van Praag )
- Mr. E. Gordon, secretary
- Mr. L. Frenkiel, member Central Board World
- Mr. R. Grinberg, French ORT
- Dr. V. Halperin Executive secretary
- Mr. A. Kovarsky, ORT Union, Geneva
- Mr. J. Scheftel, member Central Board
- Mr. L.J. Walinsky, Financial director
- Mr. C.L. Lang Recording secretary

Agenda :

- I) Minutes last meeting.
- II) Financial campaign 1949.
- III) Report of Dr. Lvovitch on USA and proposals.
- IV) Report on Germany and Austria.
- V) Palestine:
  - a) dispatch of machines to ORT Tool Supply Palestine.
  - b) sending of an ORT deleg te to Israel.
- VI) Agenda and questions relating to the next meeting of the Central Board.
- VII) Powers of Financial Director.
- VIII) Varia.

RESOLUTIONS :

The preliminary minutes of the Interim Committee meeting of April 11th, 1948, are approved with some corrections.

Items 2, 5, and 6 of the Agenda are reserved for June 8th, on which date the present meeting is to be continued under the Chairmanship of Admiral Kahn.

Dr. Lvovitch reported on the USA where he stayed for two months. On his proposal, the Interim Committee decide to recommend to the Executive Committee of World ORT Union the nomination of the following 5 members of the Office Committee, of World ORT Union, New York : Messrs. Dolowitz, Herzfeld, Levine, Litton and Rosenstein.

The Interim Committee state that the cooperation between ORT and AJDC in Europe has greatly improved.

The Interim Committee decide to recommend that the Executive Committee appoint World ORT Union liaison officers with the United States Government

Session of June 8th, 1948.

in Washington and with IRO Geneva.

Present:

The Central Board will have to elaborate rules for elections of national and international ORT conventions.

It will be suggested that the Central Board to elect an ORT arbitration committee composed of lawyers in the USA and in Europe.

The Interim Committee decide to request the election of a Sub-Committee of the Executive Committee in order to coordinate the salaries of all World ORT Union employees. This committee should consist of a member of the Administrative Committee Geneva, of the Advisory Council Paris and of the Financial Office Committee New York.

Mr. C. L. Lavie

After an exchange of views, it was agreed to settle the question of Mr. Sard's departure by a recommendation to the Executive Committee to pass a resolution to this effect. This question should be put on the agenda of the next meeting of the Executive Committee.

It was decided to refer the question of the responsibilities of the financial director submitted by Mr. Walinsky to the Interim Committee in his letter of April 11th, 1948, to the next meeting of the Executive Committee.

The Committee approved the principle of receiving the Australian subvention in kind instead of in cash.

The Committee approved the transfer of Canadian Jewish Appeal funds to London and Palestine.

After hearing Mr. Grinberg's report on the financial situation of the French ORT in connection with its advances to the World ORT Union, it was decided to refer the problem to the next meeting of the Interim Committee. In the meantime, the Geneva Head Office will forward the necessary information and recommendations to the financial Director.

It was agreed, subject to approval by the Executive Committee, to grant a subvention of \$ 4.000.- to Cuba for six months pending the engagement of a fund-raiser for Cuba.

The Interim Committee approved the constitution of the bureau of the World ORT Union in Paris, which had to be formed to satisfy the French law on associations. This bureau had to be constituted exclusively of persons residing in Paris; it was composed of Mr. Leon Meiss, Mr. Louis Kahn, Madame L. Roubach, Mr. Abraham Alperine, Me. Jacques Scheftel.

Session of June 8th, 1948.

Present :

Admiral Kahn, Chairman

Mr. A. Halpern

Dr. D. Lvovitch

Secretary: E. Gordon

Dr. V. Halperin

Mr. A. Kovarsky

Mr. L. J. Walinsky

Mr. C. L. Lang

RESOLUTIONS:

On Dr. Lvovitch's suggestion it was agreed to speed up the voyage of Dr. Syngalowski to Israel in order to prepare the ground for the ORT work in the field of vocational training there.

The Interim Committee decided to submit to the next meeting of the Executive Committee the question of the transfer of ORT schools in Germany to Israel. The Committee cannot accept Mr. Walinsky's commitments towards the Jewish Agency in Germany regarding the transfer of a few schools.

It was decided to recommend that any agreement with respect to fund-raising in the United States should be made in the name of the World ORT Union, but that the program for the financial campaign in 1949 should be established by the Central Board when the American members could give their advice.

The Committee decided that Admiral Kahn present a report on the financial campaign program to the Central Board.

The drafted agenda for the meeting of the Central Board were examined and approved.

MEETING OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE  
Geneva, June 15th, 1948

Present:

Mr. A. Brunschvig, chairman  
Dr. E. Haysann )  
Mr. A. Neuman ) members  
Dr. D. Lvovitch )  
Dr. V. Halperin, Executive Secretary  
Mr. A. Kovarsky

Agenda:

MEETING OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE

II. Dr. Lvovitch's communication concerning his voyage  
to New York in Geneva

III. Finances

IV. Current June 15th, 1948

V. Miscellaneous

RESOLUTIONS:

-----  
The Administrative Committee unanimously decide to support at the next meeting of the Central Board the proposition that the negotiations on fund raising agreements be conducted between the ORT Union and JDC or the United Jewish Appeal, and not by the American ORT Federation.

The Administrative Committee approve the financial Director's suggestion concerning the transfer of funds from Canada to England, Belgium and Holland with the proviso that 1) the last two transfers be debited to the Geneva Central Office, 2) the ORT Union inform the Dutch and Belgium ORT that these remittances are exceptional and are to be considered part of the budgetary subventions until June 30th, the residue remaining at the disposal of the ORT Union to be used according to instructions from Geneva.

The Administrative Committee also approve a series of payments in accordance with the Interia Committee's payment plan.

The Administrative Committee take notice of the plans for a permanent conference of voluntary agencies, whose aim it is to insure closer cooperation with IRC, without, however, restricting in any way the liberty of movement of any individual agency.

The Administrative Committee resolve to request that, in addition to the financial report, precise indications concerning local income, Government and IRC subventions for the first 6 months of 1948 be submitted the meeting of the Central Board in July.

The Administrative Committee takes notice with satisfaction of Dr. Halperin's report on Dr. Syngalowski's journey to Bucarest and Sofia.

MEETING OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE  
Geneva, June 15th, 1948

P r e s e n t :

Mr. A. Brunschvig, chairman  
Dr. E. Haymann )  
Mr. A. Neuman ) members  
Dr. D. Lvovitch )  
Dr. V. Halperin, Executive Secretary  
Mr. A. Kovarsky

A g e n d a :

- I. The last meeting of the Interim Committee in Paris on June 6th and 8th
- II. Dr. Lvovitch's communication concerning his voyage to New York
- III. Finances
- IV. Current Affairs
- V. Miscellaneous

R E S O L U T I O N S :

The Administrative Committee unanimously decide to support at the next meeting of the Central Board the proposition that the negotiations on fund raising agreements be conducted between the ORT Union and JDC or the United Jewish Appeal, and not by the American ORT Federation.

The Administrative Committee approve the financial Director's suggestion concerning the transfer of funds from Canada to England, Belgium and Holland with the proviso that 1) the last two transfers be debited to the Geneva Central Office, 2) the ORT Union inform the Dutch and Belgium ORT that these remittances are exceptional and are to be considered part of the budgetary subventions until June 30th, the residue remaining at the disposal of the ORT Union to be used according to instructions from Geneva.

The Administrative Committee also approve a series of payments in accordance with the Interim Committee's payment plan.

The Administrative Committee take notice of the plans for a permanent conference of voluntary agencies, whose aim it is to insure closer cooperation with IRO, without, however, restricting in any way the liberty of movement of any individual agency.

The Administrative Committee resolve to request that, in addition to the financial report, precise indications concerning local income, Government and IRO subventions for the first 6 months of 1948 be submitted the meeting of the Central Board in July.

The Administrative Committee takes notice with satisfaction of Dr. Halperin's report on Dr. Syngalowski's journey to Bucarest and Sofia.

CENTRAL REPORT

I. Expansion of Schooling

Before the short summary of the national reports which usually serves as introduction to the chapter on central activities, we wish exceptionally make a few preliminary remarks on

1. Events of import obstructing our work

**CENTRAL REPORT**

The smooth progress of our large-scale work for the DPs has been obstructed by various new situations that arose during the period under report.

At the moment of its greatest development, ORT's work in Italy was dealt with by the Italian Authorities to transfer the DPs from the north of the country, where most of them were located and accordingly most of our work was done, to the South. It became necessary to send a large number of experts, already attained a very high standard. Beginning with the

**I. EXPANSION OF SCHOOLING**

1. Events of import obstructing our work.
2. Present Enrolment compared with last year's Enrolment.
3. Establishment of New and Improvement of Old Institutions.

**II. MEASURES OF ORGANIZATION AND COLLECTION OF FUNDS**

of destruction is now spreading from one ORT trade school to another. It needed much efficiency to transfer the trade schools in the regions to which the DPs were transferred.

**III. CENTRAL INSPECTION**

**IV. TEACHING PROGRAMS AND ACCESSORIES**

thanks to this measure, the number of ORT's institutions and pupils in Italy has increased. However, the depressing effects produced by the closing down of schools, are consoling for the DP pupils, and the material losses caused by the closing down of schools, are considerable.

**V. CO-OPERATION WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS AND PUBLIC RELATIONS**

**VI. INFORMATION AND PROPAGANDA**

In Germany, our work was and is still endangered by the stabilization of prices in a rise in prices far beyond our budgetary limits.

**VII. PURCHASES AND TRANSPORTS**

**VIII. THE CENTRAL ORT INSTITUTE**

particularly in Poland and Roumania, ORT institutes have been established. This made it necessary for many recently established ORT training institutes to become secondary vocational schools. This in turn means enlarging teaching programs, prolonging training time, adding to the technical equipment, improving the teaching staff, etc. To overcome this critical period, extraordinary efforts of ORT committees and directors are needed as much as watchful assistance on the part of the Geneva Central Office. The enlargement of schools thus became necessary has absorbed forces which might have been used otherwise for the expansion of our school network.

**IX. DR. SYNGALOWSKI'S JOURNEY TO CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE.**

In various countries, particularly France and Italy, the expansion of ORT's activities was checked by the lack of funds. The subsidies allocated by the Executive proved too small for the required scope of the work. In Italy, matters came to a point when the Italian ORT's Executive closed down efficiently operating schools and desisted from the establishment of new, thoroughly prepared units, despite enrolments justifying the contrary.

The Executive's next meeting will have to deliberate on a remedy for this situation.

Among the difficulties, which have generally hampered our activities, were also differences of opinion arising between some of our American members and the European ORT leadership. This state of affairs still claims time and energy which otherwise might be used for the expansion and improvement of our

## CENTRAL REPORT

### I: Expansion of Schooling

Before the short summary of the national reports which usually serves as introduction to the chapter on central activities, we wish exceptionally make a few preliminary remarks on

#### 1. Events of import obstructing our work

The smooth progress of our large-scale work for the DPs has been obstructed by various new situations that arose during the period under report.

At the moment of its greatest development, ORT's work in Italy was dealt a blow by the decision of the Italian Authorities to transfer the DPs from the north of the country, where most of them were located and accordingly most of ORT's institutions had been established, to the South. It became necessary to close down well established trade schools which, in the opinion of experts, had already attained a very high standard. Beginning with the valuable trade schools in the Adriatico camp, this process of destruction is now spreading from one ORT trade school to another. It needed much efficiency to open without delay new trade schools in the regions to which the DPs were transferred. Nevertheless, thanks to this measure, the number of ORT's institutions and pupils in Italy has increased. However, the depressing effects produced by the loss of instructors unable to follow their transferred DP pupils, and the material losses caused by the closing down of schools, are considerable.

In Germany, our work was and is still endangered by the stabilization of German currency, which resulted in a rise in prices far beyond our budgetary limits.

In the Eastern countries, particularly in Poland and Roumania, ORT institutions have seen a rapid growth. The new educational rulings made it necessary for many recently established ORT training institutes to become secondary vocational schools. This in turn means enlarging teaching programs, prolonging training time, adding to the technical equipment, improving the teaching staff, etc. To overcome this critical period, extraordinary efforts of ORT committees and directors are needed as much as watchful assistance on the part of the Geneva Central Office. The enlargement of schools thus became necessary has absorbed forces which might have been used otherwise for the expansion of our school network.

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On adding the present enrolment figures to the number of graduates during the year and those pupils who left before graduation, we reach a figure of 34,648 persons trained in the ORT institutions all over the world in the course of this school year.

### 3. Establishment of New and Improvement of Old Institutions

Between January and July of this year, many new trade schools, training workshops and vocational courses have been added to the already existing ones : 6 in France, 2 in Belgium, 30 in Italy (among them a watchmakers' school at Grottaferrata directed by Swiss specialists), 8 in Hungary, (among them a training farm) 23 in Roumania, 8 in Bulgaria, 35 in Poland, 2 in Switzerland. Mention should also be made of the remarkable expansion of the newly established ORT schools in Marocco and Algiers. During the period under report, preparations have been made for the establishment of new trade schools in Egypt and Greece. The ORT trade school in Havanna (Cuba) has been re-opened. (Figures of newly established ORT institutions in other countries are not available). Furthermore, it may be noted that the originally planned duration of training has been increased in most institutions in France, Italy, Germany and all Eastern countries. Eleven ORT schools in Poland and Roumania are to be converted to secondary trade schools with training lasting 3 years. In the last four months, the ORT schools in Germany, Italy, Hungary, Roumania, Poland and Switzerland have received additional machines and tools

## II. Measures of Organization and Collection of Funds

During the period under report, ORT's central system of organization was increasingly perfected.

The "Interim Committee" with Admiral Kahn as chairman, set up by the Executive in November, has met regularly to decide on the practical application of the budget and the periodic payment plans.

The Executive has now met for the fourth time since the last meeting of the Central Board.

The Administrative Committee had 5 meetings during the last 3 months.

A political department under the management of Mr. E. Gordon has been created with the Central Office of the ORT Union in Paris.

Efforts are being made to re-establish the Parliamentary Committees. In this connection, it might be well to point out the re-organization of the ORT Congressional Committee in Washington, with Senator Wagner as Chairman and Congressman Celler and Javitz as Honorary Secretaries. The French ORT Parliamentary Committee has won some new members. Its leading members are : Mr. E. Herriot, Honorary President, Mr. Justin Godart, President and Mr. S. Grumbach, Honorary Secretary. The re-organization of the English Parliamentary Committee, which had met for years under Lord Marley's chairmanship, is envisaged in the near future.

Last year, Lord Marley visited Sweden, and with the help of Mr. Vladimir Grossmann, obtained material help from the Swedish Government. Mr. Grossmann returned there this year together with the Swedish ORT Committee, headed by General Consul Lamm, and the Chairman of the Copenhagen ORT Committee,

Mr. Fisher, he has prepared the ground for ORT Parliamentary Committees. On June 19th, Mr. S. Grumbach visited and addressed the new Swedish and Danish Parliamentary Committees.

It is intended that Senator Justin Godart, Paris, should visit Brussels in July in order to form the Belgian ORT Parliamentary Committee. Preliminary discussions with various statesmen have already been undertaken by Mr. R. Van Praag, Chairman of the Belgian ORT's Executive.

At the beginning of May, Mr. J. Godart, on the occasion of his participation in the Centenary of the 1948 revolution, visited the Sofia Central School of the Bulgarian ORT, where he was received by the ORT Committee and ORT collaborators, particularly Chairman Pardoff and Vice-Chairman Arié.

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On March 7th, 1948, the Executive appointed Mr. L. Walinsky Financial Director of the ORT Union and Secretary General of the Executive.

The Administrative Committee elected Mr. A. Kovarsky Administrative Director of the Geneva Central Office.

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In connection with the decision of the Italian Government to transfer the DPs from Northern Italy to the South, Dr. Syngalowski and Mr. A. Neuman of Geneva, came to Milan at the end of March, to confer there with the Central Committee of Jewish DPs, IRO representatives and the Executive of the Italian ORT.

In the middle of May, discussions with the directors of the Italian ORT, Captain Blass and Dr. L. Jaffe, took place in Geneva.

In March, Mr. M. Levine of New York, member of ORT's Central Board, visited the Italian ORT and its institutions. He was followed in April by Mr. A. Brunschvig of Geneva, in May by Mr. A. Halpern, Chairman of the British ORT in London, in June by Mr. A. Litton of New York, and in July by Mr. Herzfeld, likewise of New York.

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In April, Mr. Van Praag of Brussels, member of the Executive, was delegated to Poland to participate as representative of the ORT Union in the ceremonies connected with the unveiling of a monument in honour of the Warsaw Ghetto uprising. He spoke on the Polish radio network about ORT's activities in the world. He also addressed the meeting of the ORT school delegations to the Warsaw ceremonies, and visited the ORT institutions in Warsaw. On his return journey he visited the ORT training workshops in Prague.

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At the beginning of April, Dr. Syngalowski conferred about the problems raised by ORT's work in Roumania with the Roumanian ambassador to France, Professor S. Stoilov, the JDC director for Roumania, Dr. Costiner, and with one of the leaders of the Jewish Democratic Committee in Roumania, Mr. Davidovici, who were then staying in Paris. Main subject under discussion was the expanded working program of ORT in Roumania, whose realization began during Dr. Syngalowski's subsequent visit to Roumania.

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His reports confirmed the soundness of our methods and

On the occasion of a meeting of the Interim Committee in Paris in the middle of April, European ORT leaders conferred with a delegation of the French ORT from North Africa, consisting of President L. Meiss, Mr. R. Grinberg and Mr. B. Magui. Matters discussed were organization problems of ORT in Morocco, Algiers and Tunisia.

Concerning the supply of our schools with machines and the purchase of means of production for artisans, mention should be made of the activities of the Geneva purchasing department, the ORT Tool Supply in New York, and the Paris Purchasing department (See the chapter "Purchases"). In Tel Aviv, the ORT Tool Supply Corporation for Palestine has been founded (see below). The problem of eventual centralization of these activities will later demand the attention of the Executive.

In order to increase the ORT Union's income, Dr. Surovich was delegated to Australia and New Zealand, and Dr. Ilya Trotzki to South America where our friends, under the able leadership of the President of the South American ORT Federation, Mr. Avenburg, are not only making efforts to finance local ORT schools, but, together with other Jewish organizations are also participating in the United Jewish Appeal, to raise funds for our work in Europe. Before their departure overseas, Messrs. Surovich and Trotzky visited ORT's institutions in Europe and participated in Paris and Geneva deliberations.

In accordance with the 1947 decision of the Central Board, Mr. A.J. Halpern, of London President of the Jewish Reconstruction Fund Ltd, is at present engaged in collecting and registering movable and immovable ORT property as far as possible in order to stabilize the J.R.F. and provide a basis for eventual loan projects connected with it. The extent to which this Fund might eventually be used for loan purposes, has now become a matter of importance in connection with the provisions of the European Recovery Program, recently passed by the United States' Congress.

### III. Central Inspection

During the period under report, our control system with regard to pupils, equipment, and quality of instruction proved to be a good means of establishing closer contact between the Central Office and the various ORT institutions, and of finding out about the adequacy and rational employment of the existing equipment. This material brought to light various cases in which intervention by the Central Office was necessary.

The central inspectorate's influence has also made itself felt in the procurement of machines, tools and materials by clearing up obscure points in orders received from countries, assisting in the examination of offers, and selecting the most appropriate amongst them. During the last months, Mr. Albert Dupraz, our eminent technical advisor, undertook journeys of inspection to Italy and Belgium. In Northern Italy he visited the ORT institutions in Campo Adriatico (before it was closed), Cremona, Lecco, Grugliasco, Avigliana and Rivoli. In Belgium he inspected schools and training workshops in Brussels and Antwerp. His reports confirmed the soundness of our methods and

formed the basis of decisions concerning improvement of technical instruction. Mr. Dupraz also negotiated with the Belgian Ministry of Education about the steps to be taken in the ORT schools in order to obtain sizeable subventions from the Government.

One of the most important problems of the Central Inspectorate is the elaboration of teaching programs with a view to gradual unification of teaching systems in all ORT institutions. This task, as well as the supervision of the edition of the teaching programs, demanded strenuous work from the Central Inspectorate during the time under report.

#### IV. Teaching Programs and Accessories

Among the most urgent tasks was the formulation of a detailed teaching program for mechanics with drawing, to be used at the big ORT school in Sofia. Originally, this plan included the program of the first two years of training only, but it has now been expanded and will shortly appear in book form as a three-year compendium. A similar job has been done for our Athens school.

The essential importance of the teaching programs edited in Geneva lies in the fact that these do not merely present a succession of tasks for the training of pupils but also bring drawing for practical exercises and experimental constructional pieces. Such pedagogical accessories are otherwise not obtainable, since public, municipal and other trade schools never publish their drawings. The drawings entailed in our teaching programs, however, do not merely illustrate exercises, but chiefly useful objects such as personal tools, tools for common use, machine parts, etc.

Among the teaching programs delivered to the ORT organizations, mention should also be made of the programs for the watchmaking school at Grottaferrata near Rome.

In May 1948, an important teaching program on the manufacture of workclothes was edited; its author is Mr. S. Graf, inspector for needle work. Copies of this book were sent out to our committees in the various countries.

For our radio schools, we had Mr. I. Gold study and construct an apparatus combining three measuring instruments, namely a high frequency generator, a low frequency generator, and a cathoderay oscillograph, which are mounted on a special chassis, called "Portable Rack". The characteristic of this combination is that each instrument can be separately removed from the chassis, should the need arise, which greatly facilitates the use of the combined "Rack", as all possibilities can be realized from individual operation to utilization in series. This combination instrument has been so designed that the individual instruments can be used not only for the normal measurements for which they are destined, such as commercial ones, but also for the study of their own functions, owing to their clear disposition. We have edited a booklet "Konstruktion radiotechnischer Messinstrumente für Schulzwecke der ORT" (No. 12), which gives directions for use, wiring diagrams and the characteristics of the component parts.

Technical draughtsmanship takes first place among the theoretical subjects closely connected with vocational training. However it is in this very subject that we have repeatedly noticed certain lacunae, which have now

### III. Co-operation with other Organizations

been eliminated in our latest teaching program, "Das Maschinenzeichnen" (No. 13), whose co-author was Professor A. Ribaux. The book sets forth the complete program of technical draughtsmanship in concentrated form, including the most important industrial forms, and is meant to serve also as a textbook for graduates.

Teaching program No.14, "Der Schlosser-Schweisser" is in print and will appear towards the end of July. It sets forth a special branch of metal work, for which apprenticeship is generally two years. It also contains, however, plans for accelerated training of one year for adults who have to learn a profession with all possible speed, particularly for those persons having already preliminary knowledge of metal work. The future graduate will not only be able to do welding but will also have a general knowledge of locksmithy.

Also in print is teaching program No 15. on mechanical knitting, which will comprise two volumes, the first dealing with the technical aspect and the second containing 75 patterns for knitting in wool, a selection of drawings and shades of colour with explanatory notes.

We are continuously working to edit new teaching programs, but in view of the fact, that such publications cannot even under normal conditions appear as quickly as the ORT training system should warrant, we had to look out for other measures, easier to execute, by which unification of teaching programs could be achieved. It was therefore decided to edit, during this year, short teaching programs for 42 trades combined in 2 volumes. The first of these volumes is already in print, and contains teaching programs of the following trades :

- I. Metal work
  - 1. mechanics
  - 2. auto mechanics
  - 3. locksmithy mechanics
  - 4. locksmithy welding
- II. Electricity
  - 5. electric installations
  - 6. winding
  - 7. radio repairing
- III. Chemistry
  - 8. laboratory assistant training
  - 9. dyeing
  - 10. painting enamelling electroplating
- IV. Building construction
  - 11. masonry
  - 12. painting - plastering
  - 13. carpentry
  - 14. joinery
  - 15. tiling
  - 16. locksmithy
  - 17. plumbing
  - 18. tinsmithy
- V. Furniture making
  - 19. cabinet-making
  - 20. upholstering

For each profession, the teaching program consists of 1) an introduction in which the trade is characterized together with its economic usefulness, duration of training and the social position of the qualified worker in this profession; 2) a list of the machinery and tools needed to equip a training workshop for 15 to 20 pupils; 3) the teaching program proper; 4) the timetable. All teaching programs are set forth in two variants, one for normal and one for accelerated training.

III. Co-operation with other Organizations  
and Public Relations

The agreement concluded between Mr. George Backer, President of the World ORT Union and of the American ORT Federation, and AJDC provides that a minimum of \$ 1.800.000 from contributions to the United Jewish Appeal be put at the disposal of the ORT Union by JDC for the former's work in various countries. ORT is co-operating ever more closely with the JDC directors in Europe. Friendship and trust between the two organizations are reciprocal. In Poland, JDC, acting on a proposal made by the Polish ORT, has appointed an officer for the specific purpose of promoting collaboration with ORT.

On the occasion of Dr. Syngalowski's recent journey to six countries in Central and Eastern Europe, he was again assured by the local JDC Headquarters and by the ORT Committees that nowhere are there grounds for complaint about the manner of cooperation.

South African Jewish Appeal

Our collaboration with the South African Jewish Appeal has developed favourably, chiefly owing to our personal contact with its delegates and Messrs. L. Feldman and G. Osrin, who visited ORT institutions and contacted ORT Committees on their journey through Europe. In their report to SAJA after their return to Johannesburg, the delegation expressed their deep respect for ORT's work on the Continent.

Mr. Snider, Honorary Chairman of the South African ORT-OZE, came to Geneva in April and visited the ORT institutions in France, Italy, and England. Our reports from the ORT directors in these countries stress the great and friendly interest Mr. Snider showed for ORT's work.

The ORT Union's request for an increase in the subsidy, in accordance with the enlarged scope of the ORT work, is eagerly supported by the ORT-OZE leadership in South Africa. Mr. Spitz, President of the Jewish Appeal, came to Europe at the end of June. He visited the ORT institutions in various countries and had conferences with Dr. Lvovitch in Paris and Dr. Syngalowski in Munich.

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Co-operation with IRO, after the agreement concluded between Mr. W.H. Tuck, Executive Secretary of PC IRO, and Dr. Syngalowski, Chairman of World ORT Union Executive, continues in very difficult circumstances, owing to the situation of the DPs and of IRO itself.

In Germany, Austria and especially in Italy, IRO continues to give us valuable help.

After negotiations in Geneva, an agreement was reached with the Italian directorate of IRO concerning the financing by IRO of a special vocational training program extending also to non-Jewish DPs.

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On June 14th, a conference of voluntary agencies from various countries took place at IRO Headquarters in Geneva. Participants included representatives of the Jewish Agency, JDC, YMCA, World Council of Churches, American Council of Voluntary Agencies and ORT Union. The latter was represented by

Dr. V Halperin whilst Mr. A. Kovarsky was delegated by the French Voluntary Organizations. Subject under discussion was the wish for closer collaboration with PC IRO than had been realized until now, and especially, for more systematic coordination of efforts in the field of re-establishment. PC IRO was represented by Mr. Myer Cohen, Assistant Executive Secretary, Miss Bradford, Chief of Voluntary Agencies Division, and other officers from IRO's Geneva Headquarters.

On this occasion, the ORT Union contacted Mr. Fasteau, social welfare attaché to the U.S. Embassy in Paris.

Activities in the field of information have shown further development, both in the Centre and in the individual countries. The Geneva Information Department has been particularly active in the field of information of countries in Paris, newspapers and press agencies were supplied with information by Mr. L. Denenberg.

At the Geneva conference of Non-Governmental Organizations convoked by UNO in the middle of May with the aim of establishing closer mutual contact, ORT was represented by Dr. Syngalowski and Dr. Halperin.

In the beginning of July, an ORT - IRO conference took place, in which IRO was represented by Mr. W.H. Tuck, Executive Secretary, Mr. Myer Cohen, Assistant Executive Secretary, Miss M. Bradford, Chief of Voluntary Agencies Division, Mr. William Shanghenessy, Chief of Employment and Training Division, whilst the ORT Union was represented by Dr. Lvovitch, Dr. Syngalowski and Mr. L. Walinsky.

At the end of June, the Swiss national radio station of Sottens transmitted an interview between Mr. W. Tuck, Executive Secretary of the ORT Union, Swiss radio and Mr. V. Halperin, Executive Secretary of the ORT Union.

Collaboration of ORT with UNESCO is continued through ORT's liaison officer, Mr. C.L. Lang.

Representing ORT, Dr. V. Halperin and Mr. A. Kovarsky were guests of honour to the inaugural session of the Jewish World Congress in Montreux on May 27th.

The Central Office in Geneva has been making preparations to provide show places for the ORT Pool Supply Corporation in New York and the ORT institutions in the various countries and for the artisans in Palestine and France.

Under Mr. L. Denenberg's direction, the ORT department for public relations developed a fruitful activity. Special mention should be made of the steps taken to draw the attention of the Congressional Sub-Committee for DPs to ORT's work. Representatives of the Sub-Committee have visited the ORT institutions in Italy. In their report, they praised highly the work of the ORT Union for the DPs in Germany, Austria and Italy. This report contributed amongst other factors to the Congressional enactment of the emigration bill for DPs, whose final formulation, was unfortunately not quite what we had hoped for.

Unfortunately, we are not in possession of a report from New York. Israel

On the occasion of the proclamation of the State of Israel, congratulations were cabled on behalf of the ORT Union to President Weizmann and the Government in Tel Aviv by Mr. George Backer, and Dr. Lvovitch of New York, as well as Dr. Syngalowski, of Geneva.

The Paris Office has made the following purchases in course of the year (1/7/1947 - 30/6/1948):

At the beginning of July, discussions took place in Geneva between Dr. Syngalowski and Mr. D. Remez, member of the Government of Israel, concerning the problems of ORT's work in Israel.

VI. Information and Propaganda

Activities in the field of information have shown further development, both in the Centre and in the individual countries. The Geneva Information Department, which is the center of all reports from the majority of countries where ORT is working, has sent news items to all ORT organizations to use as they see fit.

In Paris, newspapers and press agencies were supplied with information by Mr. L. Denenberg.

Information bulletins are released in various countries. Publications of the ORT organizations in Italy, Poland, Hungary, Roumania, etc. have appeared frequently. ORT youth publications appear in France and Belgium. In Germany and Austria, too, ORT is very active in the field of information and propaganda, editing a variety of English and Yiddish publications.

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At the end of June, the Swiss national radio station of Sottens transmitted a half-hour broadcast dedicated to the work of the ORT Union in Europe. The broadcast consisted of an interview between Mr. W. Sures, speaker of the Swiss radio and Mr. V. Halperin, Executive Secretary of the ORT Union.

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During the period under report, exhibitions of ORT pupils' products took place in France, Belgium, Holland (with a broadcast address by Dr. Vedder, President of the Dutch ORT), Roumania, Poland and Hungary.

The Central Office in Geneva has made preparations to provide show pieces for the general ORT exhibition which will be opened in London in Autumn, and later shipped to New York. This exhibition is to illustrate training in the ORT schools in various countries.

VII. Purchases and Transports

The purchases made by the Geneva, Milan and Paris purchasing offices and the ORT Tool Supply Corporation in New York were destined for the ORT institutions in the various countries and for the artisans in Palestine and France.

Unfortunately, we are not in possession of a report from New York.

- 1055 sewing machines
- 7 leather sewing machines
- 2 button-hole sewing machines
- 9 typewriters
- 1 electric cutting machine
- 4 overlock machines

3 furrier's machines

4 The Paris Office has made the following purchases in course of the  
27 of the year (1/7/1947 - 30/6/1948) :

- 31 7 packages of paper for heliograph
- 3200 kg 9 parcels with compasses
- 97 25 kettles with dyes
- 98 2 spraying pistols
- 239 2 spreading machines
- 105 2 cars
- 55 21 bales with tools and materials for needle work
- 6 parcels with materials for needle work
- 70 kg springs for upholsterers
- 1 chest with tools for upholsterers
- 3 parcels with upholstery material
- 12 parcels with spare parts for motorcars
- 5 parcels with office materials
- 1 parcel with materials for needle work
- 2 parcels with photography material
- 12 chests with electrical apparatuses and materials
- 1 chest with various tools
- 20 parcels with electrical material
- 2 polishing machines
- 1 chest with radio materials
- 1 chest with glazier's materials
- 3 chests with tires and air tubes for motorcars
- 9 chests with tools and spare parts for motorcars
- 2 oscillographs
- 2 electric motors
- 2 chests with rheostats

Most of the machines, tools and materials purchased by the Paris office have been sent to Germany. Some chests and parcels were also shipped to Bulgaria.

From July 1st, 1947 until June 30th, 1948, the Geneva and Milan purchasing centres have bought machines, tools and materials for a total of S.frs. 1.857.656.--, among them notably the following items :

- 21 lathes
- 6 milling machines
- 44 drills
- 42 grinding machines of various kinds
- 7 shaping machines
- 12 cold saws
- 1 band saw
- 1 metal planing machine
- 10 welding apparatuses for electric and spot welding
- 35 spooling and knitting machines
- 1055 sewing machines
- 7 leather sewing machines
- 2 button-hole sewing machines
- 9 typewriters
- 1 electric cutting machine
- 4 overlook machines
- 2 typewriters

- 3 furrier's machines
- 4 electrical forges
- 27 chests with watchmaker's tools and materials
- 31 " " dental material
- 3200 kg plaster for dental work
- 97 chests with electrical tools and materials
- 98 " " radio " " "
- 239 " " tools for metal work
- 105 " " joiner's tools and materials
- 55 " and 21 bales with tools and materials for needle work

It will be seen that our purchases and transports comprised chiefly valuable machines for metal work, apparatuses and materials for radio and electro technics, equipment for dental laboratories, knitting and Overlock machines, sewing machines for tailoring and dressmaking, etc. During the war in Israel, we shipped 100 sewing machines to Tel Aviv. Receipt of these machines was acknowledged by the ORT Tool Supply Corporation for Palestine. Additional transports are being prepared.

As part of the activities for the Relative Aid Program, the Geneva purchasing department carried out purchases and shipping on behalf of the ORT Tool Supply Corporation New York. During the year under report, machines and tools have been sent to Poland, Roumania, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France and Holland.

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During the last 4 months (1/3/1948 - 30/6/1948), the following transports have been sent from Geneva :

- To Holland : 10 sewing machines 15 M 88, tools and material for wood work and needle work
- To France : 15 sewing machines 31 K 15 material for corsetry
- To Italy : 5 knitting machines  
11 chests with watchmaking tools
- To Roumania : 5 lathes  
3 shaping machines  
5 sewing machines  
2 chests with watchmaker's tools
- To Hungary : 1 milling machine  
4 lathes  
1 metal planing machine  
1 upright drilling machine  
1 table drilling machine  
1 sawing machine  
1 planer type grinding machine  
1 electric welding apparatus  
10 sewing machines 15 M 88  
3 chests with tools for radio and electro technics  
1 chest with tools for needle work
- To Bulgaria : 1 milling machine  
8 chests with apparatuses, instruments and materials for winding  
12 chests with materials for drawing  
2 typewriters

To Poland : 22 sewing machines 3l K 15  
2 button hole sewing machines  
1 electric cutting machine  
2 chests with watchmaking tools  
16 tailor's dummies  
2 chests with materials and tools for needle work  
1 typewriter

To Germany : 18 chests with apparatus, instruments and materials for radio technics  
21 chests with electrical materials  
3 motors for dental equipment  
3 chests with materials for needle work

To Palestine : 48 sewing machines 3l K 15  
52 sewing machines 15 M 88  
1 precision lathe, complete

The transports were partly done by rail and partly by our trucks.-- It became necessary to insure them in Switzerland and in Swiss currency against damages, loss through fire and theft. Shipments to Israel were also insured against war hazards.

Poland, Belgium, Hungary, Roumania and Bulgaria received each a combination measuring instrument for radio and electro technics, our "Portable Rack". From Geneva we are regularly sending text books, teaching programs, wall maps, technical and fashion magazines to our institutions abroad.

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The enlargement of the ORT trade schools and training workshops required a constant supply of additional machines, tools and materials. Accordingly, the purchasing department was kept busy during the whole period under report, with numerous inquiries from abroad which necessitated prolonged study, comparison of offers, and, after discussion with the Central Inspectorate, a careful choice of the most favourable offer with regard to quality and price.

Thanks to our repeated large purchases, most Swiss contractors grant us considerable reductions. The Swiss revenue authorities, too, have been very accommodating, exempting us from paying sales taxes on our shipments abroad.

Similar consideration was shown us by other Swiss authorities (section for import and export, customs, etc.).

Valuable assistance was rendered by our purchasing office in Milan in procuring offers and purchasing machines, tools and materials.

#### VIII. The Central ORT Institute for the Training of Instructors at Anièrcs near Geneva

In the course of the last 4 months, the most important part of the work on the Institute has been brought to an end, so that workshops, laboratories and living quarters will be ready before the beginning of the new school year. In this connection, mention should be made of the valuable assistance rendered by the Geneva ORT school for mechanics, who constructed

and mounted the large side doors, inside doors, balcony railings, a complete double smithy, the necessary welding benches, etc. At present, the pupils in this school are engaged in producing the main portal, which will be a work of art.

Of great value was also the collaboration of the pupils of the ORT training workshop for electro-technics at Anières, who carried out the entire electric light and power installations under the guidance of their instructor. Thanks to his and the pupils' expert knowledge, we have succeeded in obtaining a dispensation from the official rulings which expressly forbid the execution of electrical installations by unlicensed contractors.

Equipment of the workshops with all necessary machines and tools, including those difficult to obtain, has now been completed, and the assembly work has already begun.

It is planned that 84 students, distributed among the various sections according to a pre-arranged schedule, attend the preliminary course. The quota of candidates for the various countries have already been communicated to the respective ORT Committees. In some countries, the Government has made it a condition that the youths come back after conclusion of their training in order to work as instructors in the local ORT schools. This gives a particularly important place to DP candidates, as these will undoubtedly be at the disposal of the ORT Union for employment in Israel or any other country.

On June 9th, 1948, the following documentation was sent to all ORT Committees :

- 1) Aims and Program of the Central ORT Institute for the training of Vocational School Instructors at Anières near Geneva;
- 2) Circular letter, stating the number of vacancies for each country and the conditions for admission;
- 3) Instructions concerning the preliminary examination of candidates to be carried out by the ORT Committees in the various countries. (see appendices)

Scholarships have been promised for some groups of pupils; the further financial subsidization of the students' internate is the subject of current negotiations.

### IX. Dr. Syngalowski's Journey to Central and Eastern Europe

From May 20th, until June 29th, 1948, Dr. Syngalowski went on a long journey of inspection to Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Roumania, Bulgaria and Germany. After having seen the majority of ORT schools in these countries, he had detailed discussions everywhere with the instructors, ORT committees, Jewish communities, JDC directors and all organizations, whose activity brings them into contact with ORT.

Prior to the elaboration of proposals for an expanded working program, Dr. Syngalowski had conferences with representatives of various industries, in Roumania, Bulgaria and Poland. In Poland, Hungary, Roumania and Bulgaria, Dr. Syngalowski was received by the Ministers of Industry, Education and Labour for detailed discussions, in the course of which all these officials expressed great admiration for ORT's work. The Bulgarian Minister of Educat-

ion promised Dr. Syngalowski that the ORT school in Sofia, which he called a "civic ornament", would soon be granted a government subsidy. This allocation is to be increased in the coming year. Subject of negotiations with the Minister of Industry and Commerce, Dr. Syngalowski discussed chiefly the financing of ORT's work by the import of merchandise and the Government subsidies for the ORT schools.

The expanded working programs for Roumania, Hungary and Bulgaria call for special sections for home industries on the basis of industrial art. According to a proposition from the JDC directorate in Budapest, this work is to be undertaken jointly by ORT and JDC in Hungary, ORT being in charge of training and inspection and JDC of the workers' supply with means of production.

In each country, Dr. Syngalowski's presence was made the occasion of an ORT propaganda drive. In this connection the entire Jewish press and also the larger dailies published reports and articles on the tasks of ORT.

The Assistance from the Women's ORT Organizations in the States and Canada.

Dr. Syngalowski's report on his journey makes it clear that, among the many experiences which he gathered in the various countries' ORT institutions, he also gained the conviction that the work of the Women's American ORT has lately been a very beneficial influence, thanks to the materials provided for the ORT schools by the various chapters of this efficient and faithful organization. The most needy ORT pupils benefit from the guardianship action of the Women's Canadian ORT. These activities have made the ORT women members in the U.S.A. and in Canada highly popular with the ORT organizations and in the ranks of Jewish youth.

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## FRANCE

Activities of the French ORT in the last 4 months (March to June 1948) have confirmed the traits shown since July 1947. It has been a time of comparative stabilization of ORT's institutions. Past are the first 2 years after the war, which were characterized by a rapid growth of ORT's work, when each day confronted us with new tasks and with the necessity of solving new problems, when workshops for deported persons and prisoners of war coming back to France, courses for wives of deported persons whose husbands had not come back, workshops with various sheltering centres had all to be created on the spur of the moment. All these institutions have now made way for permanent and stable establishments. **ORT ACTIVITIES** aims and essential working program. The same evolution has made itself felt in the recent transformation of the accelerated courses for adults in Lyons and Algiers into schools for youths, and in the creation of a Toulouse centre, as this town's Jewish population is insignificant in numbers and was only a temporary refuge for many Jews during the war. **IN THE VARIOUS COUNTRIES**

This period of stabilization **\*\*** makes it easier for the French ORT to take stock of the organization's expansion and role in the Jewish life. 83 different institutions (schools, training workshops, courses, training farms, etc.), of which 29 have been set up during 1947/48, have been frequented by 5514 pupils and apprentices in the time under report in France and in North Africa. Many students have been incorporated into the country's economic life. The institutions have also trained qualified artisans for emigration to various countries and have contributed to the afflux of trained workers to Palestine's industries, crafts, agriculture and navy.

As the French ORT's structural frame-work had already been completed, it remained now only to direct its efforts towards the perfecting and acceleration of its institutions, equipment and teaching methods. Thus, besides our Technical Council, consisting of engineers and technicians of repute, a pedagogical council has been created, to which eminent pedagogues have been invited, and which includes 2 general inspectors for vocational training. The French ORT's schools and training workshops have received almost 10 million francs' worth of new equipment.

The value of our teaching methods and our work for the training of highly qualified workers and artisans has been demonstrated by a most appreciated exhibition of pupil's products, by the prices attributed to our pupils, by the flattering reports on the French ORT's work submitted by Ministerial delegates, by the adoption of our teaching methods in public schools and also by the employment of our former pupils.

The efforts made by the French ORT have been very much curtailed by financial restrictions. The economical situation in France is still difficult despite the development of her industries during the last few years, and prices

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have again considerably increased during the last 6 months. This was a great drag on our budgetary provisions, which did not only prevent the realization of various projects, but placed us in a position where we could not meet certain current obligations. Furthermore, it cannot be denied that the prolonged irregularity in the receipt of our subventions has also been a great obstacle to the regular course of our work.

The French economic crisis has also had repercussions on the placing of apprentices with artisans, who have been forced by the lack of orders to cut down on personnel, and are thus unwilling to accept apprentices. This in turn has led the youths to come to our schools for a more ample training than they had formerly the intention of undergoing. Thus, enrolment of candidates to our institutions has increased, while at the same time placing with private artisans, presenting greater obstacles, has decreased. This constitutes yet another proof of how much ORT's aim of training highly qualified workers is based on sound evaluation of economic realities.

Finally, living conditions of our pupils are becoming more difficult due to the crisis. Mention must here be made of the precious material as well as moral assistance given by the Women's Committee of the French ORT, the Women's American ORT and the Women's Canadian ORT, of which there will later be occasion to speak. This assistance is mostly given by sending parcels and letters to our pupils and apprentices. Another aspect of this crisis is the restriction of the allocations made by the Ministry of Finance, which makes it more difficult for us to obtain the Authorities' consent to budgetary provisions for our subventioned courses.

#### Vocational Training

The most important outside event of the last few months, which exercised a great influence on our work, was the historically important struggle of the Jewish people for an independent Palestine and the creation of the State of Israel. The spontaneous desire of a great many of our pupils to leave school immediately and go to Eretz has had its effects on a number of institutions. Departures were numerous, particularly in the Marine School, and our relations with the Authorities who subvention our schools and consider that our pupils ought to stay in France and join the ranks of French labour, have required delicate handling.

Events of immediate concern to ORT were 2 changes in legal provisions which first allowed us to import machines and tools without special permits and have later forced us to apply to such. We have been able to obtain exemption from import licenses and customs duties for machinery and tools destined for our schools, and are now engaged in negotiations which are to provide exemption from such duties at least also for machines and tools sent by private persons, the ORT Tool Supply and ORT organizations in other countries.

Having decided to give a broader and more democratic fundament to its organizations, the French ORT began a propaganda drive which met with success. This inspection trip will enable us to coordinate our teaching methods to yet a greater extent and to perfect training in each centre.

Precise figures on each centre will be given at the end of this report.

## Paris

pathetic reception by wide Jewish circles in France and has greatly increased ORT membership.

Since March, the French ORT has undertaken a gradual shift of the courses to the Montreuil house. At the moment, all courses have been set up there, and although the installation work is not yet quite at an end, they function already satisfactorily.

In order to control the results of the experiment of placing pupils in public and private schools, ORT has set up a special commission constituted, besides representatives of our proper vocational training, of Messrs. Pons, Inspector General for technical training, Croizinin, Inspector General for Manual and technical training, and Bayard, manager of work in the National Institute for the Formation of Working Teams.

The French ORT plans now a new course for pastry-cooking in combination with a cooperative production society. If this undertaking should show good results, other cooperative societies of the same kind will be set up with our technical support for people in need of vocational rehabilitation.

Our expanded activities also include now a dressmaking workshop in a Youth Aliyah Home at St. Pierre-de-Chartreuse, and a course for cardboard work for children, also in an Aliyah Home, at Choux, Lamoiret. In addition, a workshop for confection has been set up in the Lyons ORT Centre.

## Vocational Training

The last 4 months of the school-year have been characterized by intensive activity in all our centres. Apart from examinations, the approaching end of the school-year is also characterized by various other manifestations, as exhibitions, distributions of prizes, etc., which increase in volume as the end of term approaches. For most of our institutions, the final examinations to be held in July mean increased work: pupils have to catch up with the schedule and to eradicate certain lacunae, etc.

A great effort is also made in all our centres, particularly in the province to recruit new pupils for the coming school-year.

Only few institutions of outstanding importance have been newly established during the last 4 months. Among them are a training workshop for manufacturing of trousers in Lyons, one for dressmaking at St. Pierre-de-Chartreuse, a workshop for manual training in cardboard work at Choux, and one for floral designs for children at Brunoy. In addition, a training workshop in electric winding and a course in pastry-making are prepared in Paris. An inspection tour was undertaken in our radio schools by Mr. Aisberg, a specialist in this profession, who is vice-president of our technical council and the author of numerous technical and pedagogical treatises on radio. This inspection trip will enable us to coordinate our teaching methods to yet a greater extent and to perfect training in each centre.

Precise figures on each centre will be given at the end of this report.

### Paris

The most important event of the last 4 months was the moving to Montreuil of the courses, training workshops and schools which had formerly been dispersed in three localities.

Due to the rapid progress and perfect coordination reconstruction work at Montreuil will be terminated at the beginning of July to the extent provided in the 1948 plan. However, the transfer of the institutions has already been accomplished. It was carried out gradually during March, April and May, and did not set back the work in these units at all; indeed, the courses were hardly interrupted. Although certain details remain to be accomplished, the centre is already now an imposing institution, not only by its size (450 pupils), but also by its perfected organization. In these spacious, clear and well-aired rooms, with equipment renewed and completed according to modern technical requirements, the Paris centre has finally found the setting which is worthy of its high mission and its place among ORT institutions in France.

For reasons of economy, the Ministry of Labour had demanded the closing down of evening classes, fashion, dressmaking and leather goods courses; after a great deal of negotiating, we have succeeded in maintaining the evening classes as well as all others with the exception of the fashion workshop. In addition, the Ministry has undertaken to subvention the electrical wiring workshop now in preparation. In exchange for these concessions, ORT has agreed to reduce the total of Ministerial subventions by 12%.

### Paris Region.

During the last 4 months, there have been few changes in the training workshops maintained in the Paris region (St. Germain, Hénonville, Cailly).

The workshops for manual training in Cailly, La Malmaison, Brunoy and Bellevue continue to function to our entire satisfaction. We have bought a furnace for the ceramics workshop at La Malmaison.

A new unit for floral designing has been set up at Brunoy; a workshop for cardboard work has been established in a Youth Aliyah Home at Choux. At St. Pierre-de-Chartreuse, a training workshop for dressmaking has been set up in a Youth Aliyah Home in March.

### Marseille.

During the last months, the Marseille centre has undergone a radical change of management, and a great reorganization work has been undertaken. The equipment of this centre has been completed by 4 sewing machines, 3 joiner's tables, a Cartex generator, a typewriter and other tools worth approximately 300000 francs.

At the same time, intensive pedagogical work has been accomplished for the approaching examinations. The Marseille centre has been invited to participate in the competition to determine the best worker in France, which will take place in July. Participation in this competition entailed minute preparations ; it will be preceded by an exhibition in the school itself.

### Lyons

There have been important changes in the committee of the Lyons ORT. Its former director, Mr. Berlant, has been transferred by the ORT Union to Greece to organize an ORT centre there.

It has also been necessary to transform the Lyons centre into a training centre for youths providing 2 or 3 years of training. It was decided to set up a school for auto mechanics and to maintain the radio and dressmaking schools as well as the shoemaking workshop. The other workshops will be closed down. This decision applies for the workshops for leather goods, confection, and electrical installations.

Our professor for radio technics has been invited to join the Lyons Commission for Certificates of Professional Training, and his new training methods have been adopted by this commission and recommended for use in public schools.

### Nice

During the last four months, the Nice centre has continued to function normally. The management has taken some valuable initiatives, particularly in setting up a cooperative society for former pupils in children's confection. This cooperative society has already received large orders from a big firm in children's wear.

The Nice centre is now preparing its pupils for their final examination; it also plans to arrange an exhibition.

### Strasbourg

This school-year has been ORT's second year of existence in this town. Thus, this centre is still developing. On April 9th, the establishment of the radio workshop has been completed. At the same time, the setting up of an electrical workshop has reached its final stages and a laundry has been installed in the school building. The equipment of the electrotechnical laboratory is showing progress.

The organization of this school, even its buildings, are remarkable. During a recent visit of the representatives of the radiotechnical syndicate, the syndicate's president and the director of the Strasbourg technical college declared that they were prepared to accept our pupils as volunteer workers during the summer holidays, and asked for permission to send apprentices to our school for work in the mechanics workshop.

### Marine School

At La Roche, 22 pupils of the Hecchaluts have left the domain after  
On February 15th, training was taken up with a new group of pupils,  
mostly from North Africa. As the majority of pupils intend to join the Israel  
Navy, our difficulties about the enrolment of foreign pupils and their find-  
ing work have, for the time being, disappeared.

The sections for sailors and machinists have been further developed, the one  
for diving has been discontinued. The school's new commander has modified the  
teaching program. At present 2 courses are functioning: the normal schooling  
and an accelerated course which will last 4 to 5 months. The first group to  
graduates from the accelerated course has just left for Palestine. At present,  
the school has 23 pupils, their work is satisfactory, but they have insuffi-  
cient embarkation possibilities for their practical training. Nevertheless, some  
of these pupils intend to leave for Palestine in the near future.

Machinery and Tool Equipment Service  
In acknowledgement of this school's importance, JDC has consented to take  
charge of supplies for the canteen. Pupils get kosher food, which is highly  
appreciated by the majority of North Africans, who are very strict. Thanks  
to the Women's American ORT's generous shipments our pupils have all a very  
good-looking navy uniform.

Placing Service for Apprentices  
The Exchange Bureau on February 13th, 1948,

For reasons previously explained this service has slowed down consider-  
ably. Apprentices' salaries vary from 12 to 14 francs an hour, and we had to  
supply some of them with free meals from our canteen in order to assure their  
living during the apprenticeship. We have also succeeded in obtaining some  
purses totaling 124,500 francs from relief organizations. Generally, these  
organizations insist on accelerated training, as they are thus able to dis-  
charge their duties more rapidly.

The pupils' and apprentices' clubs have done very interesting education-  
al work. The Paris one has edited 3 issues of the journal "La Ronde des Jeunes",  
which is entirely edited by the members. The 4th issue will appear in the near  
future.

Agricultural Service  
The assistance of a certain number of refugees under  
this organization's mandate by granting them loans for the purchase of tools.

The most important events of the period under report are the closing  
of the La Barade centre, due to the proprietor's financial difficulties, and  
the slowing down of activities in our training gardens during the winter  
months, with their seasonal revival in April.

On the request of the Israelite Loan Office and the PC IRO, we have  
carried out a good deal of expert work on loan prospects. Inquiries which we  
are obliged to make in order to assist needy or ill students will necessitate  
an augmentation of our staff of social workers.

### Scholarships

At La Roche, 22 pupils of the Hechalutz have left the domain after graduation at the end of April, in order to found an agricultural kvoutza in Palestine. A new group of 20 has already been admitted.

At Cambes-de-Pujols, 15 Bahai youths are at present actively engaged in agriculture, apiculture and dairy farming.

At Monbardon, 22 out of 24 pupils have terminated their apprenticeship at the end of April and have left the centre with sound theoretical and practical knowledge.

The 8 training gardens in the Paris region have, since April, been frequented by 200 children; harvest will begin in June.

### Machine and Tool Equipment Service

Since March 1948, this service has been chiefly busy with distribution of machines from the Relative Aid Fund in the U.S.A.A.

Since the Entr'Aide Française has for some months now not been able to receive machines and tools without a license, shipments from abroad had to be interrupted. A decree of the Exchange Bureau on February 13th, 1948, authorized importation of machinery without license but against payment of customs duties; thus the merchandise sent at the end of 1947 which has been blocked at the customs could now be imported, but the fees amounted to 500,000 francs. This decree was invalidated on April 21st, 1948, and only after numerous and complicated negotiations we obtained an authorization from the Ministry of Finances and the Customs Management to import the material destined for our schools without license and duty-free. The Relative Aid program is almost entirely paralyzed, but it is hoped that negotiations, now under way, will allow us to take this activity up again in the near future.

Our stock of sewing machines of current types is almost exhausted for lack of new supplies, and during the last 4 months, our work in this field consisted almost entirely in revising, repairing and distributing the material arrived by the 7 last boats. Close collaboration with the PC IRO has enabled us to come to the assistance of a certain number of refugees under this organization's mandate by granting them loans for the purchase of tools.

### Medical and Social Activities

In Paris, medical supervision of pupils and apprentices has been ameliorated thanks to the well-equipped dispensary installed in our new premises. In addition to the permanent services of 2 social workers, a medical man comes to our centre 3 times a week. The great many inquiries which we are obliged to make in order to assist needy or ill students will necessitate an augmentation of our staff of social workers.

## Scholarships

Work in this field is difficult because of the budgetary restrictions suffered by the relief organizations. During the last 4 months, PC IRO assisted 54 of our pupils with a total of 239,800 francs, COJASOR a number of 251 with 869,000 francs, making a total of 1,108,800 francs, allocated to pupils and apprentices during the last 4 months. In addition, 180 purses averaging 4,000 francs were paid by the SSJ. This organization has advised us that they would not grant any new scholarships for the current school-year, but we have nevertheless managed to obtain 5 more.

During the year 1947/48, there were 4 kinds of scholarships: a) PC IRO with some 15 scholarships of, on the average, 4,200 francs a month; in addition, this organization has allocated us a subvention of 1,162,000 francs; b) the COJASOR, assisting some 60 pupils and apprentices with 3,500 francs a month, c) the S.S.J. which has taken charge of some 50 pupils and apprentices; d) ORT, which allocated 372,158 francs to its apprentices.

In addition, the Scholarship Service got in touch with the Women's Committee of the French ORT and it is hoped that their combined work will be of great benefit in special cases of persons receiving little or no support from relief organizations. Relations with the relief organizations, particularly with JDC are excellent, but these organizations suffer severely through budgetary restrictions.

The most urgent problem at the moment seems to be that of the neo-refugees from Central Europe; these are in a very difficult situation, materially as well as from an administrative point of view. Our frequent negotiations with PC IRO on this subject have unfortunately not yet produced any satisfactory results. The fate of the numerous North Africans now in France, many of whom receive vocational training in our schools, is also tragic, as COJASOR and SSJ cannot come to their assistance in view of their limited budgets. Negotiations have been undertaken with the JDC on their behalf.

## Information

The February issue of the Information Bulletin of the French ORT has appeared in March and was published both in French and in Yiddish. A special bulletin was published in Algiers on the occasion of the inauguration of the ORT centre in this town. The yearly report of the French ORT, also edited in 2 languages, is due to appear in June. Various folders and posters have been published in one or two languages, propagating ORT and winning it new members. From March 2nd, until June 10, 1948, thirty-two articles on ORT have been published in various newspapers and magazines in France and North Africa, not counting items in the JTA bulletins.

During the same period, CRT has equipped 399 private workshops with machines and tools. This constitutes not only a great contribution to the vocational Membership Service classes, but furnishes also our country with much-needed qualified manpower.

This service was created in Paris in January 1948. Persons whose addresses are in our possession are sent detailed accounts of the CRT work, and are subsequently visited by our collaborators who accept their declarations of membership. The contributing members of CRT receive invitations to our public manifestations.

Our propaganda has been well received by our fellow-believers. We have at present approximately 1250 contributing members who have subscribed a total of over 1,5 million francs. These results have been obtained during the last six months, but the important preliminary work which was started at the beginning of the school-year must also be taken into consideration.

A separate report will be made on our organization in North Africa which was established in connection with the Alliance Israélite Universelle. Our organization plays already an important part in the social work of the

#### Ladies' Committee

The Social Relief Commission has examined numerous cases of ill or particularly needy pupils whose names had been given them by the social worker in the school. The ladies of this Commission visit the persons in question and follow up their cases. Contributions and purses up to 4.500 francs a month have been allocated.

The Propaganda Commission sent several of its members on trips to Strasbourg, Algiers, Morocco and Tanger, to set up there Ladies' Committees (Strasbourg and Algiers), and to contact the already existing ones (Casa-Blanca), and to raise funds (Tanger : 105.000 francs).

On April 13th, on the occasion of Dr. Syngalowski's stay in Paris, the Women's Committee of the French CRT met to hear addresses by Mme. Roubach, President of the Women's Committee, Mr. Leon Meiss, President of the French CRT, and Messrs. Grinberg and Magui, who just returned from the inauguration ceremonies of our North African Centres.

On April 9th and 10th, the Events' Committee organized Purim treats for all Paris CRT pupils. On May 28th, President Mrs. Roubach gave a reception in honour of Mrs. Pierre de Gunzbourg, in the course of which an exposé on CRT was read to the members of the Women's Committee.

On June 3rd, a cabaret soirée was organized which brought in a sum of 207.000 francs, 150.000 of which will be allocated to the holiday colonies and the remainder to the Women's Committee for scheduled activities.

\*

In the course of the school-year 1947/48, more than 5000 youths and adults have passed through our schools, training workshops, training farms and vocational courses. Almost 2000 frequent now our institutions, and over a thousand are apprentices with artisans under our supervision.

During the same period, ORT has equipped 399 private workshops with machines and tools. This constitutes not only a great contribution to the vocational training of Jewish masses, but furnishes also our country with much-needed qualified manpower.

The 2.000 pupils in our schools and training workshops represent 1% of the Jewish population of France, whereas the total of pupils in French trade schools is merely 0.88 % of the entire French population (see G. Melamed: "La Contribution de l'ORT à l'Enseignement Professionnel en France, Bulletin ORT, Février 1948).

Never has the afflux of Jewish youths to manual professions been as great as now. ORT, in accomplishing its mission, endeavours to guide them.

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A separate report will be made on our organization in North Africa which was created in collaboration with the Alliance Israélite Universelle. Our organization plays already an important part in the social and moral rehabilitation of the Jewish population in North Africa, particularly in Morocco.

Lyon	1	1	22	22	22	22	22	22
Strasbourg	1	1	22	22	22	22	22	22
Toulouse	1	1	22	22	22	22	22	22
Colmar	1	1	22	22	22	22	22	22
Brucy	1	1	22	22	22	22	22	22
Bellemeuse	1	1	22	22	22	22	22	22
St. Pierre Ch.	1	1	22	22	22	22	22	22
Les Choux	1	1	22	22	22	22	22	22

Agricultural Training

La Roche	1	1	22	22	22	22	22	22
Combes Fuf.	1	1	22	22	22	22	22	22
Monbardan	1	1	22	22	22	22	22	22
La Barade	1	1	22	22	22	22	22	22
Honoeville	1	1	22	22	22	22	22	22

Training Gardens for Children

Bellemeuse	1	1	22	22	22	22	22	22
Maiselac	1	1	22	22	22	22	22	22
Soulogne/Saize	1	1	22	22	22	22	22	22
Brucy	3	3	66	66	66	66	66	66
Pissala-Trev.	1	1	22	22	22	22	22	22
Cilly	1	1	22	22	22	22	22	22

TOTAL	64	74	1435	1212	867	678	679	1562	2,807 *)
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Furthermore 2,039 apprentices were placed with various masters during the last school-year.

NORTH AFRICA

TRAINING UNITS AND PUPILS OF THE FRENCH O.R.T.

1.VII.1947 - 30.VI.1948

Town	Number of training units 1.7.47 30.6.48	Number of Pupils 1.VII.47	New admissions after 1.VII.47	Graduates	Departures before graduation	Status 30.30.6.48	Frequenta- tion 1.7.47-30.6.48		
Paris	18	24	471	577	292	186	570	1,048	
Lyon	6	7	107	80	48	29	110	187	
Nice	6	5	122	49	57	51	63	171	
Marseille	3	4	101	107	46	29	133	208	
Strasbourg	5	5	62	56	51	4	63	118	
Toulouse	2	--	20	32	31	21	--	52	
St.Germain	2	1	24	21	21	13	11	45	
Henonville	3	2	37	20	13	8	36	57	
Cailly	1	4	10	27	--	--	37	37	
Malmaison	2	3	87	29	--	--	116	116	
Moissac	1	1	30	6	--	--	36	36	
Bois de R.	2	--	15	--	8	7	--	15	
Brunoy	--	1	--	35	--	--	35	35	
Bellevue	--	2	--	24	--	--	24	24	
St.Pierre Ch.	--	1	--	59	--	--	59	59	
Les Choux	--	1	--	102	--	72	30	102	
<b>Agricultural Training</b>									
La Roche	1	1	22	--	--	--	22	22	
Cambes Puj.	1	1	22	10	--	20	12	32	
Monbardan	1	1	42	--	--	40	2	42	
La Barade	1	--	13	--	--	13	--	13	
Henonville	--	1	--	18	--	3	15	18	
<b>Training Gardens for Children</b>									
Bellevue	1	1	18	2	--	2	18	20	
Malmaison	4	4	138	42	--	75	105	180	
Boulogne/Seine	--	1	--	25	--	10	15	25	
Brunoy	3	2	78	31	--	76	33	109	
Plessis-Trev.	--	1	--	20	--	3	17	20	
Cailly	1	--	16	--	--	16	--	16	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>1435</b>	<b>1372</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>678</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>1562</b>	<b>2.807 *)</b>

(\* Furthermore 2.038 apprentices were placed with private masters during the last school-year.

## NORTH AFRICA

Mr. L. Weiss, Mr. R. Grinberg and Mr. B. Margul. Various personalities of the Jewish community in North Africa. Before giving a detailed survey of our work in northern Africa, we want to emphasize the enormous importance of ORT's activities in the three principal countries of that part of the world.

Let us first state that if the conditions of life of our young people are somewhat better in Algiers, they still are simply tragic both in Tunis and in Morocco. As any substantial emigration is prohibited, their sole chance to escape their miserable fate, is to learn some profession and work outside the Ghettoes. For the Jewish quarters of the North African cities are authentic Ghettoes.

An immense effort remains to be done in order to help the young people to bridge the distance which separates ours from the XV<sup>th</sup> and XVI<sup>th</sup> centuries, their actual conditions of life being almost identical to what they used to be in those remote days.

Thus a simple effort towards rehabilitation or apprenticeship would certainly not suffice. Therefore ORT is happy to be able to collaborate in this field with the Alliance Universelle, whose merits are well known, in order to spread western culture among the Jews. In view of the strong family bonds of our people, each young Jew who leaves the schools of ORT means in reality the rescue of an entire family from the Ghetto.

If we take as a basis the actual salaries (although we only cite these figures as a rather striking example), we can estimate the future earnings of the 555 pupils of our Casablanca Centre at francs 280.000 a day, while, for a three years training, ORT will have only to spend some 45.000 francs on each of them. Our friends in Morocco count very strongly on the assistance of ORT to improve as quickly as possible the standard of life of the Jewish masses in that country.

Likewise, French authorities of northern Africa have got a high opinion of our work which they think extremely important, and it will later be shown that they never hesitate to express their feelings in public, as they did it f.i. in Algiers.

The most extraordinary event happened however two days before the pogrom of Oudja, when our Casablanca school received the visit of notable Mohammedans who delivered a congratulating message to our representative for the splendid achievements of ORT.

### Casablanca

The outstanding event of the last four months in our Casablanca Centre was undoubtedly the official inauguration ceremony of this Centre on March 23rd. Our Central Committee was represented by a delegation composed of

Mr. L. Meiss, Mr. R. Grinberg and Mr. B. Magu. Various personalities of the Jewish community of Casablanca were present at the ceremony which was widely publicized.

In April we finished the construction of classrooms in the proximity of the school and were thus enabled to start teaching of drawing, technology, arithmetic and geometry. Concerning the furniture of the classrooms, everything was manufactured in the carpenters' workshop of our school.

ORT was given most valuable and generous support by the local Committee and especially by the Women's Committee. Thanks to their efforts the 555 pupils of our Centre could be supplied with clothes and shoes.

We have set up a medical file at the Centre ; two doctors are attached to our schools. Our Committee supplies the pupils with food. Sporting teams have been formed among the boys as well as among the girls; the physical training is placed under the protection of the Service of Youth and Sports.

In order to spare our young students the dangers and temptations of running loose during the summer holidays, the Committee of Casablanca decided to set up holiday colonies for successive groups of students.

During the past school-year we have been able to supply our Casablanca Centre with woodworking machines and machine-tools, tools and furniture for some 1.500.000 francs, increasing the total value of its equipment to approximately 4 million francs. Furthermore, machines from the United States will be sent there without delay. They are the more necessary as the number of the pupils of this school is rapidly increasing. Compared to the initial 170 boys and girls, our Casablanca school counts today more than 550 pupils.

Algiers

In Algiers too, the event of the last four months was the official inauguration of our training Centre. The ceremony which took place on March 30th was placed under the high patronage of Mr. Marcel Nel Naegelen, Governor General for Algiers. Leading personalities of Algiers' civilian, military and religious circles participated.

The General Assembly of the 150 ORT members met on June, the 6th. A Ladies' Committee was constituted. Our Algiers Committee has received certain subventions and gifts well worth mentioning : The Algiers Municipality has voted a first subvention of 10.000 Frs ; the General Council allocated in April a subvention of 90.000 Frs.; JOINT provides 10.000.000 Frs. every month, and the Social Service for Young People grants monthly scholarships to 11 of our pupils; the welfare organization "La Bienfaisance" has given a first subvention of 60.000 Frs.; since March 1st the JOINT has taken all current expenses of our canteen, including the salaries of the staff. On June 22nd, the Government of Algiers has granted to our Centre a subvention of 340.000 Frs. thus proving the genuine interest it takes in our work.

As to our teaching activities, we must mention the good results of the accelerated training for building-electricians; 6 of our pupils have been admitted to the examination on May 19th. After this examination, the workshop has closed down to make room for the electrical section of our trade school for youths, which will start operations in the last term of this school-year.

In the course of this school-year the Algiers Centre was supplied with a drilling-machine, a grinding machine and various small tools for mechanics and carpentry. Other machines for iron work will be sent there without delay from the stocks of the ORT Tool Supply, New York.

Constantine

On the urgent and repeated request of the representative of the Community, ORT decided to open a Centre in this town. Our delegate went there to study on the spot the conditions under which this project could be best realized.

Tunis

We have not abandoned our project of setting up a Centre in Tunis. Its opening is planned for the second half of this year.

Marrakesh-Meknes

We have also been requested to set up training centres in these cities and are working on these projects.

Breakdown of Enrolments

Town	School, course, training workshop	1.7.47.	1.3.48.	1.6.48.
Algiers	School for mechanics	-	22	20
	School for carpentry	32	15	14
	Electric workshop	-	8	-
	Workshop f. cutting a.dressmaking	-	22	20
Casablanca	School for mechanics	80	260	240
	School for carpentry	40	40	40
	Dressmaking workshop	50	302	275
		<u>202</u>	<u>669</u>	<u>609</u>

TRAINING UNITS AND PUPILS OF THE O R T IN N O R T H H A F R I C A

1.VII.1947 - 30.VI.1948

Country Town	Number of training units 1.7.47 30.6.48	Number of Pupils 1.VII.47	New admissi- ons after 1.VII.47	Gradua- tes	Departures before graduation	Status 30.6.48	Frequentation 1.7.47-30.6.48
ALGERIA (Algiers)	1 5	52	35	--	13	54	67
MOROCCO (Casablanca)	3 3	170	432	6	41	555	602
T O T A L	4 6	202	467	6	54	609	669

TRAINING UNITS AND PUPILS OF THE O R T IN N O R T H H A F R I C A

1.III.48 - 30.VI.1948

Country Town	Number of training units 1.3.48 30.6.48	Number of Pupils 1.III.48	New admissi- ons after 1.III.1948	Gradua- tes	Departures before graduation	Status 30.6.48	Frequentation 1.3.48-30.6.48
ALGERIA (Algiers)	4 3	67	--	--	13	54	67
MOROCCO (Casablanca)	3 3	602	--	6	41	555	602
T O T A L	7 6	669	--	6	54	609	669

At the end of the present period, the number of pupils and examinations in the workshops of the Belgian O R T is as follows : a) in Brussels, 117 pupils attended the school for youths, and the workshops for mechanics (first and second year), carpenters (first and second year), electro-technics (first and second year), cutting and dressmaking (first and second year) and tailoring (first and second year) ; 106 students are attending the courses for adults in electrical engineering, soldering, technical chemistry, shirt-making, cutting and dressmaking, and corset-making; b) in Antwerp, 51 students are attending the workshops for machine-knitting, weaving, shirt-making and sewing; c) in Kessel-Loe, 25 students are trained at the O R T training farm set up with the Youth Aliyah home; d) 109 children are attending pre-agricultural courses and the children's workshops at Boisfort and Ronquières.

To these 408 pupils attending at present in the schools and workshops of the ORT 151 students must be added who, during the last four months, have successfully passed their final examinations. These graduation ceremonies took place before a crowd of 600 persons when were representatives of the JOINT and executives of IRO and all major Jewish organizations.

BELGIUM

In the course of the last four months, the Belgian ORT has consolidated and perfected the work accomplished in its various training workshops and schools in Brussels and Antwerp. In March, the Belgian ORT entered the third year of its existence and its important network of schools for youths and adults has attracted a great deal of attention, not only among the entire Jewish community in Belgium, but also among the Belgian teaching profession.

It would have been desirable to develop ORT's work especially in Antwerp, where its scope is relatively small. But this had to be postponed temporarily, on account of the Belgian ORT's limited budget, which does not cover much more than the upkeep of the already existing institutions. Thus, more than 200 people's names are on the waiting list for admittance to training workshops.

New Workshops

Still, during the latter period, several new training workshops have been opened by the Belgian ORT. One is an electro-technics workshop for adults, near the Centre "Electro-Metal". Training lasts 6 months with 24 hours per week. This time is sufficient to qualify electricians for installing any sort of apparatus. Such craftsmen are at present very much in demand in the Belgian building business. Moreover, two new workshops have been added to those already existing in Antwerp: the Brussels' machine-knitting and weaving workshops, having accomplished their task in this city, were transferred to Antwerp, in response to a request from the Antwerp community. These workshops got filled immediately and work full time. Training takes five months. Finally a new children's workshop for cardboard work has been installed in the Ronquières home for the children who live there. The very encouraging results obtained in our first workshop at Boisfort has led us to continue this kind of education and we intend to develop it still further in other homes and in Antwerp. It is interesting to note that this initiative is always very favourably received.

Number of pupils and examinations

At the end of the present school year, the position of schools and workshops of the Belgian ORT is as follows: a) in Brussels, 117 pupils attended the school for youths, and the workshops for mechanics (first and second year), carpenters (first and second year), electro-technics (first and second year), cutting and dressmaking (first and second year) and tailoring (first and second year); 106 students are attending the courses for adults in electrical engineering, soldering, technical chemistry, shirt-making, cutting and dressmaking, and corset-making; b) in Antwerp, 51 students are attending the workshops for machine-knitting, weaving, shirt-making and sewing; c) in Kessel-Loo, 25 students are trained at the ORT training farm, set up with the Youth Aliyah home; d) 109 children are attending pre-agricultural courses and the children's workshops at Boisfort and Ronquières.

which To these 408 pupils attending at present the schools and workshops of the ORT 151 students must be added who, during the last four months, have successfully passed their final examinations. The graduation ceremonies took place before a crowd of 600 people, among whom were representatives of the JOINT and executives of IRO and all major Jewish organizations.

By adding to these figures the total number of pupils having concluded their training since August 1st, 1947, or having interrupted their training in order to emigrate to Israel or elsewhere, a total number is reached of 728 young and adult students having attended the Belgian ORT institutes between August 1st, 1947, and July 1948.

In order to avoid that the students in question might show a tendency to seek another competition or accept one when it is offered, we pay the legal

#### Inspection

In the month of May the schools of the Belgian ORT have been inspected by Dr. Albert Dupraz, technical adviser of the ORT-Union and director of the Geneva "Ecole des Arts et Métiers" and Technicum. During the 4 days he spent in Belgium, M. Dupraz visited our institutions in Brussels, Antwerp and Kessel-Loo. He also had many important interviews with Mr. Van Praag, President of the Executive Committee of the Belgian ORT, with the staff of our schools, with high officials of the Ministry of Technical Education and with the Director of Arts and Crafts Institute of the City of Brussels. From the report of Dr. Dupraz it appears that, as a whole, the teaching is most satisfactory, especially in Antwerp and at Kessel-Loo, also in the schools for electro-technics, radiotechnics, carpentry and soldering, and the Centre "Electro-Metal" in Brussels. However, Dr. Dupraz draws attention to the fact that equipment in certain workshops, notably the mechanical one, ought to be completed as soon as possible. Dr. Dupraz has also proposed some modifications in the schools' syllabi, according to which theoretical lecture will remain at 45 minutes whilst workshop hours should be extended to 60 minutes. From his interviews with the Minister of Technical Education, Dr. Dupraz has gained the impression that the authorities are in principle disposed to grant substantial subsidies to the Belgian ORT schools. But the financial decision may be delayed by administrative formalities.

#### ORT's graduates' co-operative society for production

In the month of May, a co-operative society for shirt-making was started for former pupils. 10 former pupils are at present employed.

The Belgian Government grants working permits only with the greatest difficulties, although it allows people to stay in the country. The Ministry of Labour raises also certain objections to the granting of permits to qualified foreign workers, who might be put in charge of Belgians. The consequence of this state of affairs is that we encounter great difficulties in obtaining employment for our students when they have finished their courses, at least in certain special branches. To meet these difficulties, we have created a co-operative society called "Les Ateliers de Perfectionnement de l'ORT Belge", the purpose of which is to find work for our former pupils, and to make them more proficient in the craft they have learned. We are authorized by law to credit the students in question with the produce of their work, without first obtaining a working permit. We can thus keep up the allocation to our students

which the AJDC stops as soon as apprenticeship is finished. On the other hand, the students add to their qualifications and work productively, which has enormous moral advantages. To date, one shirtmaking workshop has been opened and the workmen enjoy a well being, they have not known since the beginning of the war. They make no secret of their satisfaction with the initiative we have launched.

#### Popularisation

A first trial order was placed by a big store in Brussels, which was immediately followed by regular orders, the first order having been executed in a very satisfactory manner.

In order to avoid that the students in question might show a tendency to get in a rut through this co-operative, and in order to stimulate them to seek another occupation or accept one when it is offered, we pay the legal minimum, which is a living wage, but will encourage them to improve their position and to look for a better paid job. For foreigners are concerned, who have some difficulty in finding their bearings, we deem it indispensable to create, besides the co-operative, an employment bureau, such as exist in all cities, which will keep on file all Jewish employers and numerous non-Jewish firms likely to employ our former students. We shall send a circular to all these firms to advise them of the existence of this service, and request them to apply to us when they have a vacancy. This employment bureau will be set up in conjunction with the JDC and AIVG; its direction and its control will be in the hands of the Belgian ORT.

#### Social Welfare

Good work has also been done by the Women's Committee, whose activity consists chiefly of raising funds to help young and necessitous students in Belgium, establishing relations with the Women's American ORT, the Women's Canadian ORT with a view to guardianship action and scholarship. During the last four months, the canteen was able to serve 50.000 francs' worth of meals. The last Fancy Fair organized at Boulevard de la Cambre brought in nearly 30.000 francs. Besides scholarship funds the Women's Committee received from the United States and Canada about fifty clothes and food parcels.

The Social Service proper undertakes steps to obtain scholarships for our adult and adolescent students from relief organizations. Our students are examined twice a year by a visiting doctor. All adults must also submit to a medical check-up before they are admitted to a course. We have sent about thirty of our adolescent students to do medical exercises with very satisfactory results, which have encouraged us to adopt this method with any of our students suffering from some deficiency.

#### Organization

The Social Service is also concerned with organising the adolescents' spare time activities in a club, where visiting lecturers regularly address our students on general subjects. The second and third issues of the "Bois des Jeunes", a newspaper printed & edited entirely by young ORT students, appeared in April and May and will continue to do so regularly each month. B. Gordower, J. Kleinbaum, W. Steinfeld, J. Feiner, K. Koniarzki, and N. Alstadter.

Furthermore, a Managing Council was established, composed of Messrs. R. Van At present the Social Service is trying to arrange holidays for those children who cannot be looked after by parents or homes. We think that, "Metal", thanks to the joint efforts of the Women's Committee and our welfare workers we may be able to send forty students on holidays.

Popularisation, steps have been taken for the constitution of a Parliamentary Committee of the Belgian ORT. Various Senators and Deputies have replied favourably. For large-scale propaganda purposes we have organized a ball last March. In the same rooms was arranged a show of pupils' products. Over a thousand persons came to this dancing party and the Belgian as well as the Yiddish press gave it favourable publicity.

The group of the "Friends of ORT" was created by us to propagate our aims and activities and to collect funds. A certain number of city mayors of the Brussels area have already accepted membership in the Committee of Honour, so Mr. Vande Meulebroeck, Mayor of Brussels and Mr. Bracops, Mayor of Anderlecht and Deputy to the Belgian Parliament, so did various leading personalities of Jewish organizations. candidates for training have been sent to our Commission for Vocational Guidance.

The "Friends of ORT" will collect funds by recruiting members and soliciting regular contributions. This activity is now launched and we are optimistic as to its development. accepted with the idea to integrate this co-operative into the perfecting workshops of the Belgian ORT. - As to our current On the occasion of the end of the school-year we have opened the workshops and the classes of our Centre "Electro-Metal" to the public. They found the pupils at work. One of the lecturing rooms was transformed into an exhibition-hall, thus giving visitors the opportunity to study our didactic and pedagogic methods. In another room, they could see the various goods manufactured by our students. A nursery, a small model of a tank car, an electric drill and a wireless set were the most salient accomplishments of the young crafts-men. Over 500 persons have visited the Electro-Metal Center on one single day and we feel that we have made good progress in our propaganda-drive to initiate the Jewish population to our activities. Some 4.000 invitations have been sent out on this occasion. visits received in the course of these last months from M. Muskat, Chairman of the Polish ORT, Mr. A week later, the Women's Committee organized a Fancy Fair in our Boulevard de la Cambre school. This show lasted for three days; goods manufactured in all the schools and workshops of the Belgian ORT were offered for sale. Artistic decoration of the school and the stands supplied an advantageous background and helped the goods to look their best. The fair proved to be a real success and we are the more pleased with its result as the benefit is to cover the holiday expences of our pupils.

Organization as our means will permit us to do so, we have decided to open without delay a workshop for type-writer repair and another for the repair of set In order to reach better coordination of the work in Brussels and in Antwerp we have created - in addition to the existing Committees - a Central Committee with 5 members from Brussels and of 4 from Antwerp. Members are : Messrs. R. Van Praag, Chairman, P. Philippson, Vice-Chairman, L. Rothschild, B. Gordower, J. Kleinbaum, W. Steinfeld, J. Feiner, K. Koniariski, and N. Alstadter.

Furthermore, a Managing Council was established, composed of Messrs. R. Van Praag, Chairman of the Executive Committee, A. Brodsky, Chief of the Financial Department, Ing. B. Milgrom, Director of the Centre "Electro-Metal", Mrs. Halet, Director of the dressmaking school and Mr. B. Gratvol, Managing Secretary.

Finally, steps have been taken for the constitution of a Parliamentary Committee of the Belgian ORT. Various Senators and Deputies have replied favourably to our invitation and we hope that this Committee will come into being in the near future.

#### Relations with other organizations

We are now satisfied with the results of the Mixed Commission in which we sit with representatives of the A.I.V.G. and the Joint. In addition to the inquiry by the A.I.V.G. our social service studies now each case submitted to us. Thus, we shall have a clear idea of the exact situation of every person who asks for subsidies for his apprenticeship in ORT schools. In the course of four months, about one hundred of candidates for training have been sent to our Commission for Vocational Guidance.

The AJDC proposed that we take over the material of its co-operative society for tailoring. We have accepted with the idea to integrate this co-operative into the perfecting workshops of the Belgian ORT. - As to our current relations with AJDC, we are happy to state that they are excellent and we have every reason to be satisfied with their development.

We regret to state that the IRO Delegation to Belgium does not give us the same degree of assistance as is rendered by the IRO Delegations in France and Italy for example to our branch organizations there.

#### Visits

Besides the above mentioned inspection by Dr. Dupraz, technical adviser of the ORT-Union, we wish to mention other visits received in the course of these last months from M. Muszkat, Chairman of the Polish ORT, Mr. Arié, Vice-Chairman of the Bulgarian ORT, and Mr. A. Litton, member of the Central Board of the ORT Union.

#### Projects

The coming school-year, which will start in September 1948, will complete the 3-year cycle in our training of youths.

As far as our means will permit us to do so, we have decided to open without delay a workshop for type-writer repair and another for the repair of sets.

We plan to extend our co-operative society to our former students in Antwerp and to develop largely our work in that town.

For the re-opening of our schools on September 1st, we shall construct in the schoolyard in Van Soust Street a building to house the carpentry workshop. This is absolutely necessary in order to permit the normal development of our Centre "Electro-Metal" which, as was said above, will be completed by a third form.

T o w n	Number of training units		Number of Pupils	New Admissi- ons after		Departures		Status	Frequentation
	1.3.48	30.6.48		1. 3. 48	30. 6. 48	before graduation	30.6.48		
Wesebeek	1	1	20	---	---	20*)	---	15	26
Anderghen	---	5	---	135	---	55	80	---	135
Lasnes									
Profondsart									
Ronquères	---	1	---	20	---	6	14	---	20
<b>T O T A L</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>---</b>	<b>748</b>

\*) Transferred to Ronquères.

TRAINING UNITS AND PUPILS OF THE B E L G I A N O R T

1. III. 1948 - 30. VI. 1948

T o w n	Number of training units		Number of Pupils	New Admissi- ons after		Departures		Status	Frequentation
	1.3.48	30.6.48		1. 3. 48	30. 6. 48	before graduation	30.6.48		
Brussels	16	14	264	86	101	26	223	350	
Antwerp	4	4	58	43	50	---	51	101	
Kessel-Loo	1	1	26	---	---	1	25	25	
Soitsfort	2	1	28	---	---	13	15	28	
Ronquères	1	1	20	---	---	6	14	20	
Anderghen	5	5	82	---	---	2	80	82	
Lasnes									
Profondsart									
<b>T O T A L</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>607</b>	

GREAT BRITAIN

TRAINING UNITS AND PUPILS OF THE BELGIAN O R R T

1.VII.1947 - 30.VI.1948

T o w n	Number of training units	Number of Pupils	New Admissions after 1.7.47	Graduates	Departures before graduation	Status 30.6.48	Frequentation 1.7.47-30.6.48	
Brussels	22	14	271	118	146	20	223	389
Antwerp	--	4	--	114	50	13	51	114
Kessel-Loo	2	1	44	--	--	19	25	44
Boitsfort	1	1	15	11	--	11	15	26
Wesembeek	1	--	20	--	--	20*)	--	20
Anderghem	}	5	--	135	--	55	80	135
Lasnes								
Profondsart								
Ronquières	--	1	--	20	--	6	14	20
<b>T O T A L</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>748</b>

\*) Transferred to Ronquières.

TRAINING UNITS AND PUPILS OF THE BELGIAN O R T

1.III.1948 - 30.VI.1948

T o w n	Number of training units	Number of Pupils	New Admissions after 1.3.48	Graduates	Departures before graduation	Status 30.6.48	Frequentation 1.3.48-30.6.48	
Brussels	16	14	264	86	101	26	223	350
Antwerp	4	4	58	43	50	--	51	101
Kessel-Loo	1	1	26	--	--	1	25	25
Boitsfort	2	1	28	--	--	13	15	28
Ronquières	1	1	20	--	--	6	14	20
Anderghem	}	5	5	82	--	2	80	82
Lasnes								
Profondsart								
<b>T O T A L</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>607</b>

a Relief Committee had to be discontinued. Members of the Relief Committee have helped in various ways to foster the spirit of friendliness which prevails among the students. A recent example is a visit of the Goldington O R T Training Centre, Bedford, where the agricultural trainees entertained the London school students.

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

During the year under review, the British ORT has made steady progress and has regained the pre-war standard of organized activity.

The London ORT School has maintained an average daily attendance of 70 students, 90% of them under 21 years of age. The second year of the school's work was marked by the opening of two new departments: Radio Mechanics and Draughtsmen. In addition to the practical work, lessons were given in Technical Drawing, Mathematics, Science and English. The latter helped the immigrants to acquire a working knowledge of the English language, the lack of which was a great hindrance to the understanding of English measurements and technical terms and would have been a serious obstacle in finding employment. The more gifted students reached the standard required to pass the London University examinations.

On June 1, 1948, the following courses were conducted by the School: General Engineering, Toolmaking, Electrical, Radio Mechanics, Drawing, Dressmaking.

The number of students who terminated their training during the year is 21. Of these, 8 emigrated. Those who remained in Great Britain obtained employment at an average salary of £ 4.-- per week which is considered a very good wage for beginners in this country. Firms in the dressmaking trade who employed some of our trainees, repeatedly enquire for more workers.

The staff consists of 1 Headmaster, 6 Instructors and 4 other personnel.

The present courses will be continued on similar lines in the coming year with intensification on practical work and less time on theoretical study, as the groundwork has already been diligently prepared. It is hoped that an opportunity will be provided for instituting a course of television for those who have been successful in completing their radio training. Everyone who has had an opportunity of visiting the school ( Mr. Leonard Montefiore has been among the most frequent visitors. Also a considerable number of overseas visitors paid their tribute to the work of the school.) speaks highly of the general organization and progress attained under the admirable guidance of the Headmaster, Engineer Lewinnek, his 6 Instructors and Assistants. The Women's American ORT (Boston and Chicago Chapters) have contributed generously to the welfare of the students by sending parcels of food, material, radio equipment and other useful articles. The Boston Chapter has also instituted the principle of scholarships for particularly successful students to enable them to remain an additional year at the school. The first scholarship of \$ 300.-- was promised to trainee Benek England who has made excellent progress at the school but whose maintenance provided by a Relief Committee had to be discontinued. Members of the British ORT Welfare Committee have helped in various ways to foster the spirit of friendliness which prevails among the students. A recent example is a visit of the Goldington ORT Training Centre, Bedford, where the agricultural trainees entertained the London school students.

The Goldington Training Centre has had a record year of hard work. A major part of the practical work at Goldington last year covered structural improvements to farm buildings, erection of new buildings and poultry pens. The installation of a greenhouse proved a valuable asset in providing training facilities for specialized cultivation. The current year was spent in ploughing, sowing, rearing and harvesting crops of oats, barley, wheat, sugarbeet and vegetables. The progress made in the poultry section was particularly noticeable. Special care was taken in the selection of breeding stock and rearing chicks in electrically heated brooder pens. In addition to providing eggs for the Goldington Canteen, sufficient eggs, pullets and cockerels, were produced for sale, proceeds of which helped to purchase new stock.

The number of trainees in 1947 varied. 35 students completed their training and the majority emigrated to Palestine where they are now living in collective settlements. The training received by these students was as follows:

General Farming	11
Market Gardening	4
Poultry Farming	4
General Engineering	8
General Household Branches	8.

Of these 35 trainees, 18 are boys and 17 girls, and 80% of them are under 22 years of age. At present there are about 40 trainees at the center.

The running costs for the Agricultural Center and the Engineering section were met by the ORT, as provided under an agreement between ORT and Hechalutz, whilst the cultural and general educational training was the responsibility of Hechalutz.

Organization. The following notes may give an outline of the organizational side of the British ORT activities. Stress has been laid upon propaganda and publicity and in this connection several most successful public meetings were organized, addressed by Lieut. Col. Marcus Lipton and Mr. Benn Levy (both are Members of Parliament) and Mrs. I. Mowshowitch who spoke on ORT work in Germany. Talks were also given by the Organising Secretary, Capt. R. I. Crown, and by his assistant, Miss L. Rubinstein, who has had the advantage of experiencing first-hand relief work of UNRRA in Poland. Synagogues, clubs and group meetings were addressed by Mr. H. Seigal and Mrs. M. G. Soskin - Honorary Officers of the Executive Committee.

A number of prominent members of the Jewish Community agreed to join the Council of the British ORT. Among them are: Sir Henry D'Avigdor Goldsmid, Rabbi Dr. Israel Mattuck, Professor Samson Wright and Rabbi I. Brodie (now Chief Rabbi).

The first issue of a monthly journal called "British ORT News" appeared in May 1948. The second edition is in preparation and will have a circulation of 6,000. Our Annual Report has been widely circulated. A membership drive is about to be launched and propaganda material prepared includes

a travelling exhibition depicting ORT training and includes photographs, ORT textbooks, samples of student work, etc. A violin recital by the renowned artiste Ida Hændel and a concert in London's Royal Albert Hall resulted in publicity value and financial contribution to the British ORT.

Plans for the future (other than purely local activities already mentioned) must be formulated in accordance with the ebb and flow of refugees to England.

The British ORT further continued to play a major role by contributing to and assisting in the implementation of the World ORT Union activities. The British ORT selected staff officers, welfare workers and technical experts, and carried through all the arrangements necessary to send these workers to the British Zone of Germany, maintaining active contact with the international governmental organizations and various governmental departments. The London office is also entrusted with financial tasks with respect to World ORT Union's obligations, especially as far as the British Zone in Germany and pound sterling gratification for DP personnel were concerned, and has given assistance in supplying machines, tools and material to the continent.

In view of the part Britain plays in the development of postwar reconstruction, and owing to the fact that London is one of the greatest centers of international work, many contacts the ORT maintained with governmental and non-governmental bodies dealing with various aspects of Jewish affairs were made through the British ORT.

As London is the principal gateway and the stopping place for travelers from America to Europe, the British ORT had the privilege and duty to receive a considerable number of friends from the U.S.A., Canada, South Africa, etc. who were proceeding to ORT centers in Europe. During the year under review, 80 visitors inspected the London ORT school.

Quite apart from official ORT work, the London office was able to give assistance in many directions to individual DP's (many of whom had been trained by ORT on the continent) and who needed help in finding work in England or who desired assistance to emigrate.

HOLLAND

During the last 4 months, activities of the Dutch ORT have been further consolidated. Owing to the arrival of children from German DP - 71a - the principal effort during these months has been directed towards the enlargement of the children's workshops set up in homes in Amsterdam, Apeldoorn, Bussum, Hilversum and Haarlem. Finishing courses in tailoring and dressmaking have been organized in Amsterdam and recently.

TRAINING UNITS AND PUPILS OF THE BRITISH ORT

1.VII.1947 - 30.VI.1948

The Committee of the Dutch ORT endeavoured to give ORT's work and tasks greater popularity among the people and in Government circles.

Town	Number of training units	Number of Pupils	New admissions after 1.VII.1948	Graduates	Departures before graduation	Status 30.6.48	Frequenta-tion 1.7.47.-30.6.48
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London	7	8	96	58	10	62	82
Bedford							154

After passing their final examination, 8 pupils of the leather goods workshop in Amsterdam have received their ORT diplomas. Examiners were Mr. Watermann, secretary of the section for leather work, and Mr. L. Janowitz, member of the TRAINING UNITS AND PUPILS OF THE BRITISH ORT. He expressed his judgement on the achievements of the pupils in the following words: "A good many Dutch manufacturers have not reached such a high professional level as that attained by the ORT pupils". On May 25th, a new course for beginners started with 22 participants.

1.III.1948 - 30.VI.1948

Town	Number of training units	Number of Pupils	New admissions after 1.III.1948	Graduates	Departures before graduation	Status 30.6.48	Frequenta-tion 1.3.48-30.6.48
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London	6	6	58	17	10	2	63
Bedford	2	2	19	1	---	1	19

TOTAL	8	8	77	18	10	3	82
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At the end of February, a men's cutting course in Yiddish has been set up for the immigrated DPs. Twice a week, the 11 participants work under the management of Mr. Lifschitz, former ORT instructor in Munich. Mr. Zajda has kindly agreed to supervise this course.

A millinery course for 10 trainees was opened in Amsterdam at the beginning of May. As materials for this course are not available in Holland, these were sent by the ORT Union Central Office in Geneva.

## H O L L A N D

During the last 4 months, activities of the Dutch ORT have been further consolidated. Owing to the arrival of children from German DP camps, the principal effort during these months has been directed towards the enlargement of the children's workshops set up in homes in Amsterdam, Apeldoorn, Bussum, Hilversum and Haarlem. Finishing courses in tailoring and dressmaking have been organized for adults who have also come to Holland recently.

The Committee of the Dutch ORT endeavoured to give ORT's work and tasks greater popularity among the people and in Government circles.

### Graduations and New Admissions to the Workshops for Adults.

In Amsterdam, 10 candidates presented themselves for the final examination for the course in cutting and 9 for the course in dressmaking in the beginning of May. The examining commission was composed of Mr. Wacha, former first cutter with Maison Bonneterie, and Mrs. S. Zivi-Aronson, member of the ORT technical commission. Nine candidates received their diplomas in cutting and 6 in dressmaking. Three new courses for dressmaking and sewing with a total of 36 participants have been organized.

After passing their final examination, 8 pupils of the leather goods workshop in Amsterdam have received their ORT diplomas. Examiners were Mr. Watermann, secretary of the section for leather work, and Mr. L. Janowitz, member of the ORT technical commission. Mr. Watermann expressed his judgement on the achievements of the pupils in these words: "A good many Dutch manufacturers have not reached such a high professional level as that attained by the ORT pupils". On May 25th, a new course for beginners started with 22 participants.

During the period under report, the first group concluded training in the Amsterdam knitting workshop. Examiners were Engineer G. Penning, director of the textile high school in Enschede, and Mrs. S.M. Vedder-Igel, member of the ORT technical commission. Seven pupils received their diplomas. A new course was opened with 10 participants.

At the beginning of May, examinations took place in the course for ladies' coats and tailleurs, which had been organized in particular for specialists, and which provided training in cutting only. Examining expert was Mr. B. Zajde, who has the reputation of being one of Amsterdam's best tailors, and to whom the reports of the state trade schools are regularly sent for inspection. The examination consisted of the creation of patterns for various coats of classical and fancy cut.

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At Enschede, a course in leather work was opened for adults at the end of March. The Jewish Community provided the necessary premises. In Rotterdam, vocational courses in sewing, cutting and shirtmaking were opened for former IPs in the Heyplat camp.

### Children's Workshops

The Amsterdam children's workshops for cardboard and woodwork, which are installed in "Joods byzonder onderwijs", are regularly frequented by the 79 pupils of this school and by 6 pupils of the "Joodse Jeugd Federatie". Exactly as in the case of other subjects, the ORT instructor attributes marks and these new subjects figure in the children's school reports.

A girls' group of the "Jeugd Federatie" is being trained in leather work. Children's workshops for wood and cardboard work exist also in Hilversum and Bussum for 38 children.

In Apeldoorn, wood work and cardboard work is taught for 22 mentally and morally retarded Jewish children in the pedagogic institute "Achisomog". Obviously, results cannot be compared with those obtained in a normal course. Nevertheless, it appears feasible to develop in these children a minimum of manual skill, although they are greatly impeded by their sub-normal intelligence.

Children's village "Ilaniah". The ORT children's workshops for wood, needle and cardboard work, set up immediately after the arrival of the children from Roumania, are being attended by 364 children with enthusiasm and pleasure.

During the last 2 months, a great number of useful objects, such as aprons in the course on needle work, book-ends and boxes in the course on wood work, and practical containers in the course on cardboard work have been produced. Apart from the manual skill they acquire, the children learn order and discipline in the workshops, qualities necessary to all later vocations and which have hitherto been entirely lacking in these children. In this manner, ORT also contributes to their general development.

In March, gardening work was initiated with a group of 15 children, who are busy all day in the open fields, whilst on rainy days they acquire theoretical knowledge. Incidental profits (all produce is purchased by the "Stichting 500 Joodse kinderen" at current market prices) are donated for the "Keren Hatijulim" to help cover the costs of excursions.

### Relations with the Authorities

As a consequence of war and occupation, Dutch trade school pupils often manifest certain lacunae in their education. To assist these youths in their speedy incorporation in the economic life of the country, a special commission for vocational training has been set up within the bureau of social welfare of the City of Amsterdam. The Dutch ORT has been requested to delegate a representative.

The interest of the Dutch Authorities for ORT's work is also indicated by the visit paid to the Amsterdam ORT trade school by the delegates of the Department of Social Affairs from the Hague and Amsterdam. These high administrative officials assisted with great interest at lessons in the training workshops for electrical engineering, woodwork, leather work, cardboard work and needle trades, and expressed their high opinion of what they had seen.

It should also be mentioned, that relations between the Dutch ORT and the IRO delegation in Holland continue as before in an intimate and friendly spirit.

Propaganda

In May the Dutch ORT has now presented the public with a second exhibition of students' products. The exhibits gave the 5000 visitors an idea of the Dutch ORT's activities.

The inauguration was attended by representatives of the Jewish Community, the various Jewish organisations, the directors of public trade schools, representatives of the artisans's union and of the press.

The Dutch Ministry of Social Affairs and the Bureau of Social Welfare of the city of Amsterdam sent messages of greeting. "Het Parool", the biggest Dutch daily, "Het Handelsblad" and the Jewish press brought extensive reports on the exhibition and ORT's work in general.

A broadcast from Radio Hilversum drew the attention of the broad public to the ORT work; the president of Stichting ORT Holland, Dr. Vedder, was asked to the microphone to be interviewed by a radio reporter on the tasks and aims of the Dutch ORT and the ORT Union.

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, an ORT friend of long standing, was also invited to attend the ceremony, but a change in her travelling plans prevented her participation in the inauguration of the exhibition. She sent instead the following cabled message: "Regret must be in London for engagement on 14th stop best wishes for success as I have long been interested in ORT Eleanor Roosevelt".

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The following table demonstrates the intense development of the Dutch ORT since July 1947.

GERMANY and AUSTRIA  
TRAINING UNITS AND PUPILS OF THE DUTCH ORT

Introduction  
I.VII.1947 - 30.VI.1948

Town	Number of training units		Number of Pupils	New admissions after	Graduates	Departures before graduation	Status	Frequentation
	1.7.47	30.6.48	I.VII.47	I.VII.1947			30.6.48	I.7.47-30.6.48
Amsterdam	9	15	111	168	36	108	135	279
Apeldoorn	6	10	84	476	--	60	500	560
Bussum	1	1	25	--	--	11	14	25
Enschede	--	1	--	15	--	7	8	15
Haarlem	--	--	--	25	--	25	--	25
Hilversum	2	1	23	1	--	14	10	24
Rotterdam	--	1	--	10	--	--	10	10
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>695</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>677</b>	<b>938</b>

The physical expansion reached its peak at the end of December 1947. The scale of the work declined somewhat between January and June 1948. In the three areas combined, we had at the end of June 1947 56 training centers, 334 courses, 507 courses, 11,668 students and 934 instructors. TRAINING UNITS AND PUPILS OF THE DUTCH ORT I.III.1948 - 30. VI.1948 On May 31, 1948, we had 78 training centers, 638 courses, 8,744 students

Town	Number of training units		Number of Pupils	New admissions after	Graduates	Departures before graduation	Status	Frequentation
	1.3.48	30.6.48	I.III.48	I.III.1948			30.6.48	I.3.48-30.6.48
Amsterdam	25	15	273	--	30	108	135	273
Apeldoorn	29	10	403	147	--	50	500	550
Bussum	3	1	17	--	--	3	14	17
Enschede	1	1	15	--	--	7	8	15
Haarlem	1	--	25	--	--	25	--	25
Hilversum	2	1	24	--	--	14	10	24
Rotterdam	--	1	--	10	--	--	10	10
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>757</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>677</b>	<b>914</b>

Recent developments, such as the "Gijus", the unsettled conditions in Israel, the new immigration legislation in the United States and the currency stabilisation in Germany have a great significance for the ORT work in Germany and Austria in the period which lies ahead. It must first be noted that, on sober analysis, perhaps 75% of all Jewish DP's in Germany and Austria will still be there one year from today. This fact alone tells us that our work in Germany and Austria is far from finished but must be continued with all the energy and vigor we can command in the period which lies ahead.

Second, the G E R M A N Y and A U S T R I A

Introduction

The reports which follow on the British and United States Zones of Germany and on Austria provide an account of the ORT work in those areas during the last year. Only a few abroad observations will be made here which are applicable generally.

In the last year a tremendous qualitative improvement in the ORT work has taken place simultaneously with a tremendous physical expansion. This was accomplished by stepping up considerably the rate of expenditure for the work in these areas; by a marshalling of new resources, of man-power, equipment, supplies and transport; by the application of tremendous energy to the coordination and conduct of the work; and by the rational mobilization of our energies to achieve our objectives.

The physical expansion reached its peak at the end of December 1947. The scale of the work declined somewhat between January and June 1948. In the three areas combined, we had at the end of June 1947 58 training centers, 334 courses, 6,949 students and 598 instructors. By the end of December 1947 we had 78 training centers, 597 courses, 11,668 students and 934 instructors. On May 31, 1948, we had 88 training centers, 638 courses, 8,744 students and 813 instructors. From the end of June 1947 to the end of December 1947, we had in the three areas 1,728 graduates. In the first five months of 1948, 2,377 graduates were added. In the eleven month period, therefore, 4,105 students received diplomas. This brought the total of diplomas issued in Germany and Austria from the beginning of our operations there to 6,642.

While the physical expansion reached its peak at the end of 1947, the qualitative improvement continued at an even faster rate in the period beginning 1948. This is clearly evidenced by the success of the ORT schools in meeting the high standards established by Iro for the granting of Certificates of Approval, as well as by the highly laudatory comments made by government officials and private visitors of our work.

The ORT work in Central Europe, which commenced under the most difficult circumstances, has successfully overcome all difficulties, and stands now as a mature and finished work of which the ORT may well be proud.

Recent developments, such as the "Gijus", the unsettled conditions in Israel, the new immigration legislation in the United States and the currency stabilization in Germany have a great significance for the ORT work in Germany and Austria in the period which lies ahead. It must first be noted that, on sober analysis, perhaps 75% of all Jewish DP's in Germany and Austria will still be there one year from today. This fact alone tells us that our work in Germany and Austria is far from finished but must be continued with all the energy and vigor we can command in the period which lies ahead.

Second, the influence of the "Gijus" points to a decline in our male enrollment between the ages of 17 and 35, and to a relative increase in the numbers of women children and older people, of invalids and of the physically handicapped among our trainees.

Third, the currency stabilization and the conditions it will create point to an increased cost of operation, and at the same time to an improved discipline and morale on the part of both our students and staff. The currency stabilization points also to the possibility of an expanded and vitalized production program for the Jewish DP's in Germany and Austria in which ORT should play a major role.

The individual reports mention a rationalization of personnel and staff which has been under way for several weeks. Our staff is being reduced and reorganized in consequence of three major factors: 1) the normal rationalization which must follow a period of quick expansion; 2) an accommodation to the decline in the scale of our operations; and 3) a setting of our house in order because of the currency stabilization.

What the reports do not mention is the termination of the hard currency gratification system introduced at the beginning of the work on behalf of DP instructors and administrative employees. Gratification contracts were terminated in the British Zone, Germany, as of April 30. June 30 will see the termination of most of the contracts in Austria. July 15 will be the terminal date for gratification contracts in the United States Zone, Germany. The termination of this system of deferred payments will counter-balance, in large part, the increased costs expected as a result of the currency reform.

These reports, had space only permitted, would have described in detail our fruitful and valuable relations with the IRO, the military, the American Joint Distribution Committee, the Jewish Agency for Palestine, the Central Committee for Liberated Jews, the Bavarian Ministry for the Racially Persecuted, and many other organizations and agencies. Our work in both zones of Germany and Austria has been conducted always in the closest cooperation with all of them. Despite occasional misunderstandings in some instances, our relations have been the most cordial, and we have found them most cooperative. Indeed, the results achieved would have been impossible otherwise.

During the course of the year, ORT in Germany and Austria was honored by the visits and inspections of a number of outstanding ORT personalities. Among these were Mrs. Kaphan and Mrs. Borkovitz of the Women's American ORT, Mr. and Mrs. David Rosenstein, Mr. Frenkiel, Dr. Surovich, Mr. Tart, Mr. Trozki, Mr. Murray Levine, Mr. and Mrs. Spitz of South Africa, Dr. Ilvovitch and Dr. Syngalowski. The visits of Dr. Surovich and Mr. Trozki were of an extensive nature in preparation for their future fund-raising activities on behalf of the ORT work. Mr. Frenkiel came not only to visit but to work; to give out of his rich experience in the vocational training field: counsel and guidance of a technical kind for our future activities. Dr. Syngalowski conferred with

BRITISH ZONE, GERMANY

the ORT workers in Germany on economic, technical and pedagogical questions. At the reception given in his honour, at which Mr. M. Spitz, President of the South African Jewish Appeal, Mrs. Spitz, the Director of JDC and representatives of the Central Committee of Jewish Refugees, the Jewish Agency and other bodies were present, Dr. Syngalowski delivered an address on the problems of work among the Jewry and ORT's activities in various countries.

The visit of Mrs. Kaphan and of Mrs. Borkovitz in the summer of 1947 was of considerable significance to the ORT work in Germany and Austria. Their first-hand observations of the needs of our schools and students led to the inauguration of the MOT (materials for overseas training) program of the Women's American ORT Federation. In the last months, hundreds of large packages have flowed in regularly to augment ORT-procured supplies. The women's packages have contained primarily training materials-fabrics, buttons, sewing machine needles, linings, tape-measures, scissors, etc., etc. Occasional items of food and clothing have been carefully sorted out and made into prize or premium packages for outstanding ORT students in the DP schools.

All our visitors served not only to inspire us to further efforts but also to demonstrate the reality of the bonds which exist between World ORT Union all over the world and the Jewish displaced persons in Germany and Austria.

A word is now due to those loyal and devoted coworkers who have given themselves completely to the ORT work : Dr. Dutch and co-workers Mowshowitch, Lister, Vear, Kravitz, Greenman and Mack in the British Zone, Germany; Jacob Oleiski and co-workers Greene, Solum, Raskin, Margoblies, Epstein, Razkin, Citron, Schachnowski, Wolkowicz, Kolodny, Wahrhaftig, Salzman, Margalitt and Reichman in the United States Zone, Germany; Mr. Harry Branton and co-workers, Steward, Goldman, Chmelefsky, Potter and Sprengers, as well as the loyal and distinguished Viennese ORT Committee in Austria.-- To these and many others is due in largest measure our appreciation for the work which has thus far been accomplished.

in the two camps. Within a week and with the special assistance of the authorities, all schools were set up in the two camps and many hundreds of people flocked into these schools, overjoyed that they could do productive work. We did not expect, at that time, that the "Exodus" camps would exist for longer than six months. Nevertheless the schools had to be opened in the middle of November, and although a great number of students in these camps left in spring 1948, these two camps still exist, and the ORT schools in Eschen and Sengwarden showed, especially in May and June, an influx of new pupils and were able to open new courses.

As the year drew to an end, the influence of emigration and of the "Gijus" was marked. In March 1948 alone, nearly 500 children and young people left the British Zone under the special emigration program called "Grand National Junior". A number of ORT pupils were included in this "alijah". In

BRITISH ZONE, GERMANY

Since July 1947, the chief developments which characterized the ORT work in the British Zone of Germany were a vast input of machinery, tools, supplies and transport; the reorganization of the directorate of the Zone under the leadership of Dr. Oswald Dutch; and the considerable expansion of the work due to a) the inauguration of workshops for hundreds of young people of the "Exodus" group in the camps Emden and Sengwarden; b) the expansion of the ORT work to the Jewish gemeindes, as in Lüneberg and Kaunitz, and c) the opening of 2 schools in Berlin, in Camps Schlachtensee and Mariendorf.

The expansion of the ORT work, beginning in the late summer, reached its peak in January 1948. Whereas at the time of the last report to the Central Board there were in the British Zone of Germany 7 training centers with 25 courses, 704 students and 49 instructors, in January 1948 we had 14 training centers with 69 courses, 2.610 students and 98 instructors. By June 1948 the peak in the student enrollment had already passed. Fully 709 graduates obtained their diplomas from the ORT schools in the period from July 1, 1947 to May 31, 1948. The sharp decline of population in the "Exodus" camps, together with the graduations mentioned, explains the drop which took place in the student enrollment since January 1948. At the end of May 1948, student enrollment had declined to 1.034 registered in 74 courses conducted by 80 instructors.

During the year, successful efforts were made to establish firmly the beautiful training school at Neustadt. Owing to difficulties with the authorities, however, it was impossible to establish this as a marine training school in accordance with the original objectives for this institution.

The work in the "Exodus" camps was a highlight in the work of the year. When the British Government forced the 4.500 Jews, who had left with the "Exodus 1947" to Palestine illegally and were intercepted, to return to Germany, two new camps were opened on the northwesternmost point of Germany in the British Zone. As soon as the "Exodus" people had moved into the two camps of Emden and Sengwarden, they requested the ORT Headquarters in the British Zone to start schools immediately in the two camps. Within a week and with the special assistance of the authorities, all schools were set up in the two camps and many hundreds of people flocked into these schools, overjoyed that they could do productive work. We did not expect, at that time, that the "Exodus" camps would exist for longer than six months. Nevertheless the schools had to be opened in the middle of November, and although a great number of students in these camps left in spring 1948, these two camps still exist, and the ORT schools in Emden and Sengwarden showed, especially in May and June, an influx of new pupils and were able to open new courses.

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UNITED STATES ZONE, GERMANY

The outstanding developments since July 1947 in the ORT work in the April and May 1948, several hundred ORT pupils were among the 1,400 emigrants who left the British Zone for Palestine. Among these were the Kibutzim in our Ahlem farm and Neustadt projects.

With the 1st of May, Dr. Dutch moved his headquarters to Munich to take up additional duties as Director of the United States Zone, Germany, leaving the immediate work in the British Zone in the charge of Mr. Mark Lister.

The latest developments in the British Zone point to the early closing of the school in Neustadt, the continued successful operation of our three schools in Bergen-Belsen, our two schools in Berlin, our schools in Hanover, Kaunitz, Lüneberg and elsewhere and perhaps the opening of a new Gemeinde school in Hamburg.

The "Gijus" and the currency reform in Germany will affect our work in a manner similar to that described in connection with our work in the United States Zone of Germany. It may be expected that during the remainder of 1948 the work in the British Zone of Germany will continue on a scale not far below that presently maintained. To the total of 1,479 graduates from the ORT schools in the British Zone of Germany for the entire period of our work there until the end of May, 1948, it may be anticipated that hundreds more will be added during the coming months.

of military regulations which are necessary at every step to cut through yards of official red-tape. Despite all these conditions, since the end of June 1947 we have been able to vastly expand and improve the ORT work in the United States Zone of Germany. At that time we had 47 training centers, offering 293 courses to 5,855 students. We had 496 instructors in our employ. By the end of December 1947, the number of schools had increased to 60, the number of courses to 496, the student body to 8,442, the number of instructors to 721. Between January 1, 1948 and May 31, 1948, a decline took place. While the number of training centers increased to 66 and the number of courses remained virtually unchanged at 497, student enrollment declined to 6,735. The number of instructors was reduced to 604.

In the second-half of 1947, 1,332 students obtained diplomas from the ORT schools in the United States Zone of Germany, from January 1, 1948 to June 21, 1948, an additional 1,646 ORT students successfully finished their studies and received diplomas. Thus, in a period of a little less than a year, almost 3,000 received their diplomas.

The impetus to the expansion and improvement of this work came with the help of international personnel such as Walinsky, Marargolies, Epstein, Raskin, Green, Raybin, Solun and others, with the organization of a vast supply of machinery, tools, supplies and transport (with the great assistance of our offices in Geneva and New York), and with the continued idealism, devotion and energy of our DP staff under the leadership of Oleicki, Citron, Wolkowicz, Schachnowski, Kolodny, Wahrhaftig, Salzman, Madargalith, Reichman

UNITED STATES ZONE, GERMANY

The outstanding developments since July 1947 in the ORT work in the United States Zone of Germany were the tremendous expansion which took place in the number of schools, courses, students, instructors and graduates; the vast improvement in machinery, tools, supplies and transport; the efficient institution of a system of district organization; the introduction, orientation and training of a number of international personnel in a liaison capacity to the International Refugee Organization and the military authorities; the development of new courses of study; the in-service training of our instructors and inspectors through seminars and other means; the official accrediting of the ORT schools and courses by the IRO; the improvements in the living standards of the ORT pupils and staff as a result of our successful negotiations with IRO and AJDC for improved supplementary rations; and the impact made on our schools by the "Gijus". Most recently has come the currency reform in Germany which has a tremendous significance for our future work.

Volumes could be written about each of these developments. Perhaps the most important factor to be considered in connection with ORT work in Germany is the absolute abnormality of the environment in which we had to work - the general demoralization in the DP camps, the scarcity or non-existence in the local economy of most of the supplies necessary to carry on a huge vocational training program, the difficulty in obtaining competent instructors, the fantastic economic conditions which made trading so profitable an alternative to useful and productive work or training, the multitude of military regulations which made it necessary at every step to cut through yards of official red-tape. Despite all these conditions, since the end of June 1947 we have been able to vastly expand and improve the ORT work in the United States Zone of Germany. At that time we had 47 training centers, offering 293 courses to 5,855 students. We had 496 instructors in our employ. By the end of December 1947, the number of schools had increased to 60, the number of courses to 496, the student body to 8,442, the number of instructors to 721. Between January 1, 1948 and May 31, 1948, a decline took place. While the number of training centers increased to 66 and the number of courses remained virtually unchanged at 497, student enrollment declined to 6,735. The number of instructors was reduced to 604.

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and many, many others.

An idea of the scope of the work may be obtained in the following figures of supplies brought into the Central ORT Warehouse in Schleissheim since June 1947 :

41 lathes, 29 milling machines, 4 shaping machines, 102 boring machines, 38 polishing machines, 69 welding apparatus, 248 carpenter's benches, 509 sewing machines, 20.000 meters of fabrics, 40.000 sewing machine needles, thousands of dollars of equipment and materials for dental mechanics, leather work, technical drawing, etc. In the United States Zone of Germany, ORT operates 26 sedans and jeeps and 20 trucks.

The intensification and improvement of the quality of the work done were the chief objectives of the ORT Directorate in Germany throughout the year. This was accomplished through the Technical Bureau which was inaugurated and installed during this period, through the Central and District Inspectoriate, and through the many teacher-improvement seminars organized and conducted by the Central Headquarters.

The Technical Bureau developed and issued to all schools uniform teaching programs in such trades as auto-mechanics, welding, machine shop, fine mechanics, radio mechanics, electro-mechanics, etc.

In the women's courses (needle trades), great progress was made. Instruction in fashion drawing was introduced into the dressmaking, children's clothing, designing and leather work courses. New teaching programs were introduced in corsetry, men's underwear and children's clothing. Two central seminars and 7 district seminars were organized and conducted in the various women's trades.

In each of the 7 districts was created a local inspectoriate comprised of two persons - one for women's trades, the other for men's trades. These were instructed and supported by central inspectors in the various trades. During the year many seminars were held on both a district and Zone level for instructors in various courses, as well as for inspectors.

Administrative and pedagogic improvement, as well as the solution of current work problems, were stressed in regular meetings of school directors with their district directors. These meetings were attended by leading personnel of the ORT Central Bureau in Munich.

Lastly, central coordination was effected through an executive committee in Munich which met regularly each month with the district directors and chief personnel of the entire Zone.

Coordination and information was carried on by the Department for Press and Publicity and through a bi-weekly bulletin "ORTT-Ideas", through a monthly periodical "Technik und Arbeit" and through special publications.

that the first rehabilitation center will open in Passau in July.

At the same time, special arrangements were made in cooperation with the AJDC and HIAS and the Central Committee for Liberated Jews for the trade-testing of Jewish DP's who were candidates for emigration. ORT gladly assisted UNRRA-IRO in the trade-testing of non-Jewish DPs for emigration projects and gave freely of its technical advice and experience to IRO in assisting it to organize and conduct vocational training courses for non-Jewish DPs.

Certain significant developments provide the background for the recent developments of the ORT work in Germany. The first is the continued emigration and decrease of the number of Jewish DPs in the camps. The second is due to the fact that we have by now in large part depleted, through our training efforts, the number of those still available for training. The third is the registration being conducted in the DP camps for Haganah. The fourth is the relative financial stabilization which has already occurred in Austria and the recent currency reform in Germany.

The perspective for the ORT work in Germany is somewhat as follows : The decline in the total number of students will continue, but at a slower rate. The composition of our students in terms of age groups and sex will see a wider shift. It must be anticipated that the number of male students between the ages of 17 and 35 may continue to decline fairly sharply. The number of female students between the ages of 17 and 35 will decline less markedly. There will be an increase in the number of students below 17 and over 35.

In recent weeks, plans and agreements have been made with the Jewish Agency for Palestine, the Central Committee of Liberated Jews and the American Joint Distribution Committee for new educational efforts along specific lines. Perhaps the most important of these is the new Faach-Mittelschule for youth between 14 and 17. Here instruction will be given for 42 hours a week, 22 hours of which will be devoted to ORT training and 20 hours to academic subjects. Academic instructors will be provided by the Board of Education, while the entire school will be under the ORT administration.

The second new venture will be in the field of pre-vocational training for students between the ages of 10 and 14 who are attending the Volksschule. These students will come to the ORT school for 8 to 10 hours of pre-vocational training each week after their studies in the Volksschule have been completed.

The third and perhaps most interesting venture has to do with the vocational training in rehabilitation centers now being organized of Jewish DPs who are arrested TB cases. The rehabilitation centers presently contemplated will be in Passau and Bayerisch-Gmain in the United States Zone, Germany and Ebelsberg, Austria, for arrested TB patients, post-TB patients and other chronic health cases who need a protective environment. These projects will be the joint efforts of AJDC, the Jewish Agency for Palestine and ORT, with the vocational training responsibility of course, in our hands. It is anticipated that the first rehabilitation center will open in Passau in July.

Quite apart from the special rehabilitation centers, we are also engaged in the process of bringing disabled and handicapped Jewish DPs into our regular schools in the attempt to equip them for a constructive future life. These people will be guided on an individual basis by a team comprised of an AJDC doctor, a JAFP welfare worker and an ORT technical specialist and is already a project under way in Frankfurt, Munich and Landsberg.

With regard to the IRO there have been several developments of interest. The most important of these have been the inspections and evaluation of the ORT schools carried out by IRO in the United States Zone of Germany under the new vocational training directive (Administrative Order No 54). In this connection a little background is necessary.

With the enhanced awareness on the part of IRO last winter of the need for training for resettlement, the IRO in the United States Zone, Germany, decided to set up in each area an IRO vocational training school devoted primarily to training for resettlement in skills needed by countries of reception and in which training would be conducted on a full time 40 hour per week basis. The Administrative Order No 54 was issued to govern the creation and operation of these IRO schools. In consultation with us, however, it was broadened to embrace the schools conducted by voluntary societies as well. It so happens that other than ORT, the only voluntary society conducting vocational training operations is the Church World Service which conducts two schools in the United States Zone, Germany. Provision was made that students in schools meeting all the criteria (training in resettlement skills, regular visitation and inspection, the obtaining of certificates of approval, the working of 40 hours per week, etc.) would receive a supplementary worker's ration from IRO in the amount of 1200 calories per day.

Under this program, 39 of the ORT schools in the United States Zone of Germany had been visited, observed and received Certificates of Approval as of April 30, 1948, issued by the International Refugee Organization. A recent press release indicates that this number has since increased to 46 schools, although we have not as yet received official notification concerning these additional schools.

The official vocational training report of IRO for the period ending April 30, 1948, states that "this report represents a statistical portrait of an accomplishment". It points out that the figures cited (4,247 ORT students in 39 ORT schools) exclude part-time students engaged in courses running less than 40 hours per week and students who do not receive IRO care because they are free-living Jews existing on the German economy.

The following official letter has been received from Mr. George A. Steward, Zone Vocational Training Officer for IRO, listing the many ORT schools which have been issued Certificates of Approval by IRO headquarters:

"Please accept the congratulations of this division for the excellent work which your organization is doing in providing opportunity for skilled training to refugees, thereby

enabling them to become valuable and self-supporting members of any community in which they may live."

unity Of interest, too, have been the informal requests made to us by IRO that we consider the acceptance in some of our schools of non-Jewish DPs for vocational training. We shall discuss with our sister Jewish organization the feasibility of such a venture. It is clearly understood, of course, that any such work as we might engage in of this kind would be reimbursable from the IRO.

We have many requests from the IRO staff for technical advice to assist them in setting up the IRO vocational training schools, as well as for permission to use our well-developed courses of study. This assistance we have and will continue to give gladly. We can be gratified by this type of recognition on the part of IRO to ORT, just as we have been gratified by the requests we have always complied with to assist them in testing skills of non-Jewish DPs for emigration and in many other ways.

Most important as a recent development in connection with IRO has been the preliminary agreement on the part of both IRO and the U.S. Army to place all the local employees of ORT in the United States Zone of Germany on the Burgermeister payroll beginning not later than July 1, 1948. This agreement culminates successfully efforts undertaken by us many months ago with a special view to the impending stabilization of the German economy and currency and will help us to weather successfully the financial storm which has threatened for a long time.

With respect to the registration for Haganah, local committees have been developed in each camp to express the national will and determination of the people. Sanctions of one kind or another are already being enforced everywhere to carry through the mobilization. The military authorities, as well as the IRO, are quite aware of this development. In this situation, the traditional unpolitical and neutral role of ORT called for a position of benevolent neutrality in the face of demands that we close our doors to staff and students, both present and prospective, who did not display the proper positive approach to the mobilization. This difficult and even critical situation was satisfactorily resolved in recent discussions. All parties concerned fully appreciate our position and no demand will be forthcoming that ORT apply sanctions to assist in carrying out this movement.

The conference was greeted also by Mr. Samuel Habarr, AJDC Director, Mr. Max It is still too early to determine the effect of the recent currency stabilization in Germany on the ORT work. It is clear that the cost of our operation must increase. How great the increase will be is not yet clear.

The financial impact of the currency reform is not the only one which we shall feel, however. The revaluation of the currency will obviously affect the ability of both IRO and AJDC to support the Jews in the camps and Gemeindes and will exert a pressure to drive Jews to work in the German economy. If we can succeed in having vocational training activity reconsidered in the future, as it has been in the past, as useful work activity, then the opport-

GERMANY, US ZONE  
TRAINING UNITS, PUPILS AND GRADUATES

July 1st, 1947 - May 31st, 1948

unity to train in the ORT schools may be even more highly regarded, and more students may come to our schools. Similarly, our entire personnel will appreciate even more the value of the associations they hold with the ORT organization. We may therefore expect an even greater improvement in discipline and effort on the part of our personnel than we have obtained in the past period.

Finally, the new economic situation will provide for the first time an economic climate within which a successful production and employment program can be created in Germany. To such a program the ORT can make a tremendous contribution.

The activities of ORT in the United States Zone, Germany, reached their high point with a conference in Munich on June 27 of all school directors and leading personnel of the United States Zone, to which the leading co-workers of the British Zone, Germany, and of Austria were also invited. The conference was especially dignified by the attendance of Dr. Lvovitch and Dr. Syngalowski, Chairmen of the World ORT Union Executive Committee, as well as by the presence of Mr. Spitz of the South African Jewish Appeal and Dr. William Haber, Advisor on Jewish affairs to Gen. Clay.

Dr. Syngalowski made a most inspiring address to the conference on the history, theory, significance and methodology of vocational training. Dr. Lvovitch praised the leadership and all the co-workers for their remarkable achievements. Both Chairmen envisaged the transfer of the ORT work to Israel in the near future.

Mr. Spitz informed the conference of the great interest of South African Jewry in the ORT work in the DP camps and said that the most remarkable change which he noticed in the camps since his last visit in 1946 were the ORT schools and the JDC workshops. These, he said, were the only bright spots which he saw among all the depression and misery in the DP camps.

Dr. William Haber, too, stated that in his opinion the constructive work of ORT was the most redeeming feature of the life of Jewish DPs in Germany.

The conference was greeted also by Mr. Samuel Haber, AJDC Director, Mr. Max Newman, Director of HIAS, Mr. Dunn, head of the care and maintenance activities of IRO, and representatives of the Jewish Agency for Palestine and the Central Committee of Liberated Jews.

Furth	7	47	119	59	---
Hof	12	72	147	117	19
Marktredwitz	1	---	---	18	---
Sibolstadt Vlla. 5	5	84	109	75	11
District Total	66	708	1177	828	222

GERMANY, US ZONE  
TRAINING UNITS, PUPILS AND GRADUATES

July 1st, 1947 - May 31st, 1948

District	Training Center	Number of training units	Number of Pupils			Graduates July 47 - June 48. *)
			July 1st 1947	Dec. 31st 1947	May 31st 1948	
Frankfurt	Bensheim	9	50	62	91	15
	Dieburg	7	--	101	78	33
	Lampertheim	6	--	97	67	18
	Zeilsheim	15	156	145	148	247
	Offenbach	1	--	--	51	--
	Bad Nauheim	2	--	--	21	--
	Heidelberg	2	--	--	21	--
	Lindenfels	3	--	20	55	--
	Frankfurt	2	--	--	22	--
<b>District Total</b>		<b>47</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>554</b>	<b>313</b>
Kassel	Bad Salzlfirff	5	--	57	57	19
	Eshwege	12	95	134	150	63
	Fritzlar	5	26	55	46	5
	Hasenhecke	7	137	148	79	--
	Hess Lichtenau	8	176	161	98	60
	Hofgeismar	9	93	164	89	57
	Kassel	10	--	62	136	--
	Munchenberg	7	--	84	75	10
	Wetzlar	11	--	175	171	--
	Rochelle	8	--	--	123	22
<b>District Total</b>		<b>82</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>1040</b>	<b>1024</b>	<b>236</b>
Stuttgart	Stuttgart	10	193	234	157	134
	Backnang	1	--	--	37	--
	Ulm	13	201	306	201	81
	Heidenheim	13	177	190	184	39
	Wasserhalingen	13	186	187	154	116
	Shwabish Hall	11	303	224	193	93
<b>District Total</b>		<b>61</b>	<b>1060</b>	<b>1141</b>	<b>926</b>	<b>463</b>
Ansbach	Ansbach	11	102	209	224	92
	Bamberg Camp	11	133	148	139	38
	Bamberg Stadt	--	--	39	--	--
	Eichstadt	10	113	130	122	13
	Windsheim	8	147	198	96	49
	Erlangen	1	--	78	78	--
	Furth	7	47	119	59	--
	Hof	12	72	147	177	19
	Marktredwitz	1	--	--	188	--
*) Statistic	Gibelstadt Vlls.	5	94	109	755	11
<b>District Total</b>		<b>66</b>	<b>708</b>	<b>1177</b>	<b>828</b>	<b>222</b>

District	Training Center	Number of training units	Number of Pupils			Graduates July 47 - June 48 *)
			July 1st 1947	Dec. 31st 1947	May 31st 1948	
Regensburg	Degebdorf	9	113	136	96	49
	Eggenfelden	6	18	105	73	34
	Neuburg	5	--	46	48	--
	Passau	3	--	32	33	--
	Pocking	17	214	383	440	85
	Schwandorf	4	--	53	45	--
	Straubing	3	--	--	16	--
Amberg	2	--	--	11	--	
Regensburg	7	7	23	104	67	--
Welden	2	2	--	--	43	--
<b>District Total</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>859</b>	<b>872</b>	<b>168</b>
Augsburg	Augsburg	--	12	23	23	10
	Bad Worishofen	4	74	33	65	10
	Landsberg	19	405	427	289	155
	Lechfeld	9	--	156	129	68
	Leipheim	16	160	270	157	96
	Memmingen	2	14	31	42	7
Neu Ulm	13	177	166	153	57	
<b>District Total</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>842</b>	<b>1106</b>	<b>858</b>	<b>403</b>
Gauting	Föhrenwald	8	207	187	36	68
	Fürstenfeldbr.	3	--	16	15	--
	Garmisch	3	--	25	24	--
	Gauting	2	26	12	21	--
	Starnberg	3	16	53	39	--
	Weilheim	7	--	91	52	--
	Feldafing	15	267	221	174	99
<b>District Total</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>605</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>167</b>
Munich	Alt-Otting	3	--	37	32	--
	Aschau	3	75	130	66	--
	Bad Reichenhall	12	189	419	164	191
	Bayrisch Gmain	--	68	103	--	--
	Garbersee	12	192	194	136	110
	Görestried	--	--	18	--	--
	Munich	30	467	650	528	305
	Neu Freilmann	4	73	81	62	50
	Rosenheim	8	39	195	164	25
Traunstein	11	38	165	178	104	
<b>District Total</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>1141</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>1330</b>	<b>785</b>

\*) Statistics of graduates are incomplete.

GERMANY, US ZONE

TRAINING UNITS, PUPILS AND GRADUATES

July 1st 1947 - May 31st 1948

TOTAL STATISTICS

District	Number of training units	Number of Pupils				Graduates	
		July 1st 1947	Dec. 31st 1947	May 31st 1948	July - 47	June - 48 *)	
Frankfurt	47	206	425	554	30	313	
Kassel	82	527	1040	1024	101	236	
Stuttgart	61	1060	1141	926	28	463	
Ansbach	66	708	1177	828	40	222	
Regensburg	58	368	859	872	41	168	
Augsburg	63	842	1106	858	32	403	
Gauting	41	516	605	361	38	167	
Munich	83	1141	1992	1330	57	785	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>5368</b>	<b>8345</b>	<b>6753</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>2757</b>	

\*) Statistics of graduates are incomplete.

TOTAL 74 691 2219 1034

\*) This figure of 446 includes enrollment for the Beisen General, pre-vocational and dental courses. There is no individual breakdown for this period.

Note: GRADUATES: For the period from July 1st, 1947 to May 31st, 1948 our records show a total of 700. We are unable to break this figure down by school as the information coming from Hannover has been on a "Zonal" scale.

GERMANY, BRITISH ZONE

TRAINING UNITS AND PUPILS  
July 1st 1947 - May 31st 1948

COUNTRY	Training Center	Number of training units	Number of Pupils	Number of Pupils			Departures before Status	Frequentation	
				July 1st 1947	Dec. 31st 1947	May 31st 1948			
U.S.ZONE		497						9,919	
BRIT.ZONE	Ahlen Farm	74	701	1,854	46	887	60	1,034	2,558
	Sengenwarden		7				412		
	Emden		9				620		
	Neustadt	571	4	5,214	79	3,845	180	845	7,787
	Lüneburg		2				66		40
	Kaunitz		2						41
	Brunswick		2				29		40
	Hannover-Vinhorst		3		30		40		32
	Hannover-Ohestrasse		4		77		62		36
	Berlin-Schlachtensee		12						136
Berlin-Mariendorf		4						57	
BRIT.ZONE	Belsen (Pre-Voc.School)	2				120			70
	Belsen (Gen.Vocational)	19		446 *		496			252
	Belsen (Dental)	3				102			49
U.S.ZONE	Northeim			13		32			
U.S.ZONE	TOTAL	513	497						7,910
BRIT.ZONE	TOTAL		2,74	791	418	2219	1034		2,109
TOTAL		582	571	10,019	791	3,387	845	7,787	10,019

\* ) This figure of 446 includes enrollment for the Belsen General, prevocational and dental courses. There is no individual breakdown for this period.

Note: GRADUATES: For the period from July 1st, 1947 to May 31st, 1948 our records show a total of 709. We are unable to break this figure down by school as the information coming from Hannover has been on a "Zonal" scale.

A U S T R I A

During the period under report three outstanding factors were characteristic of the conditions of the Jewish in Austria and were of concern to our operation in this period: 1. The infiltration from Eastern European countries, 2. migration to other territories, 3. the general exodus of the young people.

TRAINING UNITS AND PUPILS OF THE O R T IN G E R M A N Y

1.VII.1947 - 31.V.1948

COUNTRY	Number of training units	Number of Pupils	New Admissions after 1.VII.1947	Graduates	Departures before graduation	Status 31.V.48	Frequenta-tion 1.7.47-31.5.48
U.S.ZONE	293	497	6.559	3.360*)	2.978	188*)	6.753
BRIT.ZONE	35	74	704	1.854*)	867	657*)	1.034
T O T A L	328	571	7.263	5.214*)	3.845	845*)	7.787

For reasons connected with our organizational setting-up, the Vienna operation is characterized by its work within the framework of the Austrian vocational educational system, whereas DP operations in the provinces are carried out independently. During the period under report the organization developed as follows: from July 1947 to May 1948 the number of training centers increased from 4 to 9, the number of courses from 17 to 67, the number of students from 374 to 975 after having reached 1215 in June 1948.

TRAINING UNITS AND PUPILS OF THE O R T IN G E R M A N Y

1.III.1948 - 31.V.1948

COUNTRY	Number of training units	Number of Pupils	New Admissions after 1.III.48	Graduates	Departures before graduation	Status 31.5.48	Frequenta-tion 1.3.48-31.5.48
U.S.ZONE	513	497	7.910	?	969	188*)	6.753
BRIT.ZONE	69	74	2.109	?	418	657*)	1.034
T O T A L	582	571	10.019	?	1.387	845*)	7.787

The rapid expansion of the Austrian O R T took place last Autumn when it developed rapidly. \*) We have only partly the necessary information about the "New Admissions" and "Departures before Graduation". Thus the data indicating the "Frequenta-tion for the period July 1947 - June 1948 are only approximate; the exact numbers are most probably considerably higher. and the large increase in the number of graduates in spring of this year are due to: 1. the increased emigration\* from Austria, 2. the maturity of our operation which has resulted in the higher number of graduates arising from the increased number admitted in the O R T.

In June 1947 the Lienz Central School was opened and in September an auto mechanic workshop in the DP camp Bindermühl added. At the same time O R T schools were started in the DP camps of Hallein and Ebelsberg; in April 1948, 23% of the camp's population were engaged in the latter school. The first nurses aid course was established in September 1947 in the DP hospital

A U S T R I A

at Hofgasteln, which has been liquidated meanwhile, but in November 1947 a similar course was started in the salzburg and camp hospital at Riedenburg, followed by a further annex to the Linz central school in the DP camp Wegscheid. In February 1948, ORT began to work in the DP camp of Wels. Further-

During the period under report three outstanding factors were characteristic of the conditions of the Jewry in Austria and were of concern to our operation in this period: 1. The infiltration from Eastern European countries, 2. migration to other territories of DPs who came mainly from Poland and had nearly all been in German concentration camps, 3. the general exodus of the younger generation from the camps in the direction of the State of Israel. 135,000 Jewish DPs passed through Austria since its liberation. Since June 1947 the number of the Jews living in camps in Austria has been reduced from 27,090 to 21,226 in April 1948 and in the months of May and June 1948 the reduction may even be more marked. The indigenous Jewish population is reduced to relative insignificance; today there are 9,364 in Vienna and some 400 in the provinces. The small community of Viennese Jews is preponderantly aged: under 18 years 9%, from 19 to 45 years 42%, from 46 to 60 years 30% and over 60 years 19%. These figures indicate that at best retaining is the need of Viennese Jews.

For reasons connected with our organizational setting-up, the Vienna operation is characterized by its work within the framework of the Austrian vocational educational system, whereas DP operations in the provinces are carried out as an independent ORT vocational educational organization. During the period under report the Austrian ORT operations developed as follows: from July 1947 to May 1948 the number of training centers increased from 4 to 9, the number of courses from 17 to 67, the number of students from 374 to 975 after having reached a maximum of 1215 in March; the number of instructors increased from 50 to 129 after a maximum of 149 in March and other personnel from 5 to 58; the number of monthly graduates was 34 in July 1947 and 203 in June 1948, the total of graduates during this period reached 924 in June 1948. Out of these 90 were graduated in electro-technics, 59 in radiotechnics, 42 in carpentry, 167 in cutting, 211 in dressmaking, 54 in locksmithing, 34 in corset-making, 10 in millinery, 14 in nursing, 33 in cosmetics, 27 in dental technics, 19 in cap making, 9 in tailoring, 53 in auto-mechanics, 24 in confection and 78 in lingerie. The attached chart shows the development of Austrian ORT schools in figures.

The rapid expansion of the Austrian ORT took place last Autumn when it departed from the system of central schools and reached the people in the DP camps, while in Vienna the high quality of our educational training attracted a considerable number of refugees. The decline of the number of students and the large increase in the number of graduates in spring of this year are due to: 1. the increased emigration from Austria, 2. the maturity of our operation which has resulted in the higher number of graduates arising from the increased number admitted in the ORT.

In June 1947 the Linz Central School was opened and in September an auto mechanic workshop in the DP camp Bindermichl added. At the same time ORT schools were started in the DP camps of Hallein and Ebelsberg; in April 1948, 23% of the camp's population were engaged in the latter school. The first nurses aid course was established in September 1947 in the DP hospital

at Hofgastein, which has been liquidated meanwhile, but in November 1947 a similar course was started in the ambulance and camp hospital at Riedenburg, followed by a further annex to the Linz central school in the DP camp Wegscheid. In February 1948, ORT began to work in the DEP camp of Wels. Furthermore, an annex of the Salzburg school has been installed in the Beth Bialik DP camp, and in the following month a school was established in Steyr.

The ORT Austrian mission now contemplates the opening of ORT training at the Medical Rehabilitation Center at Ebelsberg for partially disabled DPs and convalescents. The organization of schools in the French zone of Austria in Bregenz and Innsbruck is in preparation. Finally, ORT negotiates for the establishment of courses in the Jewish DP camp at Admont in the British Zone.

In Summer 1947 a Central Office was established in Vienna under the direction of Mr. Harry Branton, Director of the ORT Austrian Mission. This office supervises the ORT work in Austria and takes care of statistical and financial control and public relations. The office of the Vienna school administration and the Vienna Supply Office under the supervision of Hofrat Feiertag are attached to the Central Office, Mr. Goldman is director of the US Zone office in Salzburg and Mr. Chmelevsky is director of the Central Supply Office for Austria located in Salzburg. The preparatory work for the French zone is directed from Innsbruck. Much progress was realized in book-keeping, financial control, supply, standardization of wages and a high degree of organizational stability was reached. Three major staff conferences in the US zone were held during the period under report. The majority of ORT's permanent employees are DPs.

Examination boards are composed of ORT directors and instructors and representatives of the Austrian local school authorities or of the local Chamber of Commerce. The accomplishments of the students were highly appreciated especially by the Chamber of Industry in Upper Austria, by Austrian school superintendents and managers of trade organizations.

There arose some difficulties with respect to supply in Autumn 1947, at the moment of the highest expansion of our school network, but afterwards the supply in machines and tools came up to our needs, while for materials the Women's American ORT M.O.T. shipments proved very efficient.

In November 1947 an Austrian ORT Association was registered under Austrian law; its president is now Dr. H. Sokal, a well-known Viennese lawyer and legal adviser to AJDC. Thanks to the efforts of Mrs. Rae B. Harris, former President of the Women's American ORT and a very devoted volunteer worker in Austria, this association gained 78 new members.

The information service of the Austrian ORT Mission cared for the organization of meetings, for publicity and exhibitions. At a mass meeting on December 3rd, 1947, on the occasion of the U.N. decision regarding Palestine, thousands of refugees unanimously adopted a resolution in which they thanked ORT for its rehabilitation program in Austria. Since March, ORT's "Monthly Illustrated Magazine" is published with articles in English, German and Yiddish. Also a few pamphlets designed to inform the public about ORT

inside and outside of Austria were issued and highly appreciated. The Austrian and Jewish press all over the country as well as the radio contributed to make known ORT's performances. Exhibitions of students' work were organized in Salzburg, Linz, Ebelsberg and Vienna, and the Austrian and Jewish press gave prominent space to this event.

The excellent relations which Mrs. C.K. Margulis, first ORT director in Austria, had established, have been maintained with the US Army and have recently been extended to the French and British military authorities. The good spirit of cooperation with IRO has been demonstrated by the fact that the director of ORT Austrian Mission was delegated to represent all voluntary agencies in Austria at an IRO conference on employment and training in Geneva in January 1948. IRO grants us reimbursement of gasoline, transportation repairs, rail travel expenses, etc. Cooperation with AJDC has proved in general to be very satisfactory and the Works Project of AJDC does everything possible to absorb graduates of our schools. ORT relations with the Jewish Agency for Palestine are those of mutual understanding as this organization is aware of the value of our program for the State of Israel. A joint medical rehabilitation center has been established by JAFF, AJDC and ORT. For HIAS, ORT carries out the examination of prospective emigrants and certifies their professional qualifications. The Canadian Commission selected emigrants to Canada in our installations and accepts ORT certificates at their free value. Cooperation has also continued with the central Committee of Liberated Jews and the International K.Z. Verband. The Austrian Ministries of Education and of Social Affairs have extended their help to ORT and personal contacts have been established through Mr. Branton with the Austrian Cabinet. Educational and industrial authorities have assisted ORT. Among the great number of prominent guests visiting our installations, Prof. William Haber, adviser on Jewish affairs to EUCOM, paid a particularly high tribute to our institutions.

In the next months, the numbers of Jewish homeless persons in Austria will undoubtedly be considerably reduced by emigration to Israel and the United States. However, there will still be a large sector of the DP and infiltrate population which will not have immediate prospects of emigration and we therefore contemplate an operation, reduced in scope, but still useful to our fellow Jews in Austria. Realizing that a great number of young men and women between the ages of 17 and 35 will probably be the first to leave this country, we focus our attention upon the establishment of the following types of schooling: pre-vocational training in coordination with the elementary school system in the camps, vocational training of youngsters (14-17 years) after graduation from elementary school, training of invalids and evening and refresher courses for students above 35 years.

I T A L Y

In the period under report, CRT's work in Italy was twice severely shaken.

A U S T R I A

The first blow was the fact that the 3,300,000 \$ budget set up by the Italian CRT was not accepted by the CRT Union Executive "in view of its inadequate maintenance of the CRT Union Executive of the Italian CRT to cut down their work on several healthy training units from the plans or actual assistance. The second blow was the beginning transfer of DPs from Northern Italian camps to the S-South.

TRAINING UNITS, PUPILS AND GRADUATES

July 1st 1947 - May 31st 1948

District	Training Center	Number of training units	Number of Pupils			Graduates
			July 1st 1947	Dec 31st 1947	May 31st 1948	July 47 - June 48
Vienna	Vienna	13	40	271	246	72
Total District		13	40	371	246	72
Salzburg	Salzburg	15	199	220	229	331
	Gastein	---	20	---	---	---
	Hallein	1	---	111	9	81
	Riedenburg	---	---	11	---	7
Total District		16	219	342	238	419
Lin z	Lin z	8	131	165	97	118
	Ebelsberg	18	---	159	226	76
	Wels	3	---	---	44	---
	Wahsheid	3	---	---	45	---
	Steyr	5	---	---	66	---
	Bindermlhl	1	---	---	13	36
Total District		38	131	324	491	230
TOTAL ALL DISTRICTS		67	390	1037	975	721

The newest developments in Palestine had also repercussions on our work, as we lost some 150 pupils. This decrease in the number of pupils did in most cases not go hand in hand with a decrease in institutions and staff, which left, as a rule, expenses for training at the same level.

These premature departures of large student bodies presented difficult tasks for the Italian CRT. Certain schools and training workshops had to be reorganized, courses with greatly diminished frequentation had to be combined; in some schools, training had to be started anew with newly constituted student bodies. Being neither willing nor able to prevent premature departures of drafted students, the Italian CRT endeavoured to use its instructors and equipment for DPs who remained in Italy. In admitting new

I T A L Y

In the period under report, ORT's work in Italy was twice severely shaken.

The first blow was due to the fact that the 300.000 \$ budget set up by the Italian ORT was not accepted by the ORT Union Executive "in view of its inadequate justification", which led the Executive of the Italian ORT to cut down their working program by eliminating several healthy training units from the plans or actual existence. The second blow was the beginning transfer of DPs from Northern Italian camps to the South.

The realization of the decision to move the Northern Italian camps necessarily meant a grave threat to one of the most efficient of ORT's fields of activity, and all attempts were made in order to save our institutions wherever possible. Negotiations were immediately opened with PCIRO and the Italian Government, and resulted in the permission to concentrate activities in Northern Italy in a special ORT training centre in the Rivoli camp. Meanwhile, violent opposition to the exemption of ORT pupils from the general transfer and to their concentration in the Rivoli camp made itself felt, both in this camp and elsewhere. Rivoli camp inmates refused to leave camp and make room for the planned ORT centre. The refugee organizations adopted increasingly the DP point of view. Dr. Syngalowski, who went especially to Northern Italy to negotiate with the refugees, their organizations and IRO, became convinced that the DPs' resistance was based on psychological motives which, indefensible as they might be rationally, were nevertheless very strong. The project of a Rivoli training center had to be abandoned. - Mr. A. Neumann, Geneva, participated on this conference.

Adriatico camp was closed at the end of April, and its inmates transferred to the already existing camp at Trani. It then became necessary to speed up the reopening of the courses discontinued in Adriatico, so that the least possible number of students should lose the benefits of their studies. A great number of former Adriatico students are now attending similar schools and workshops at Trani. The former students of dental mechanics in Adriatico have recently been admitted to the Grottaferrata dental school.

Next on the list of DP camps threatened by transfer is the Grugliasco one, where ORT has schools and workshops for mechanical knitting, upholstery, shirtmaking, cutting of ladies' and men's wear, corsetry and a children's workshop with totally 132 pupils.

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high standard. Other Cremona training units are workshops for locksmithy, joinery, dressmaking, radiotechnics, and the vocational course for instructors. candidates, their likelihood of their being drafted was taken into account, in order to avoid the admission of students liable to leave Italy in the near future. It is to be hoped that, with increased stabilization of the situation in Israel, these difficulties in ORT's work for DPs can be eliminated.

Present status of ORT trade schools, training workshops and vocational courses in Italy.

Last June, the network of institutions established by the Italian ORT comprised 81 units with a total of 1781 pupils. 276 students have left our schools and training workshops after successful graduation.

I. NORTHERN ITALY

1) Milan (Adriatico camp).

As already mentioned, this large training centre with 10 training units and in February, 428 students ( 370 in March ), was closed at the end of April. Only a fraction of the students there could conclude their training before liquidation, among them 21 typewriter repairmen and 20 cutters of men's wear. Examination in typewriter repairs was particularly successful. The examination board consisted of a representative of the Government Institute for Vocational Training, Engineer Micheli, a representative of the Chamber of Labour and a few technicians delegated by the firms of Underwood and Olivetti. One of the 21 graduates achieved the mention "Excellent", 13 the mention "very good". Some graduates have been employed by Olivetti's, the remaining went to Ivrea, seat of the Olivetti typewriter factory, to attend there the ORT training workshop for repair of calculating machines and tele-typewriters.

Last February, Mr. Alexander Klein, specialist for artistic woodwork, had been delegated from Switzerland to Italy and had begun training a group of instructors for children's workshops. When the Adriatico camp was closed down, this group of 18 was transferred to Cremona, where instruction is continued and will shortly be concluded.

The other ORT pupils in Campo Adriatico, among them 42 working in the training workshop for assembling fur scraps and the 18 trainees in dental mechanics, had to interrupt their training. Many have meanwhile been admitted to ORT training workshops in Central and Southern Italy.

2) Cremona.

The DP camp of Cremona is one of the oldest centres of ORT's work in Italy. The equipment of its schools has been greatly enlarged, and a competent observer and stern critic, the Swiss specialist for technical training Mr. A. Dupraz, who had been delegated there by the Geneva Centre of World ORT Union, described the Cremona ORT schools as excellent. Among the Cremona schools, particular mention must be made of the training workshop for electro technics with 23 trainees, where instruction has reached an especially

high standard. Other Cremona training units are workshops for locksmithy,<sup>97</sup> joinery, dressmaking, radiotechnics, and the vocational course for instructors of children's workshops held by Mr. A. Klein, which has been transferred from Adriatico camp.

3) Rivoli.

The Rivoli DP camp houses above all the trade school for building construction with 25 pupils, which has founded in March as fourth of its kind in Italy. The first ORT school for building construction in Milan had discharged its first group of 13 graduates in February; they were the first Jewish building construction workers to be trained by ORT in Europe. The importance of this trade for the Jewish State and for reconstruction in the wardevasted countries cannot be rated too highly. To the same group of trades belong also the training workshops for plumbing and tinsmithing. Plans are now elaborated in Geneva with the help of an eminent expert from Palestine for the establishment of a trade school for drilling of artesian wells, a profession which is very important for Erez Israel and is also otherwise in great demand. In addition, Rivoli has ORT training workshops for locksmithing, joinery, shirtmaking, corsetry, dressmaking and a vocational course for cutting of men's suits. In a big children's workshop, some 100 children of camp inmates are initiated to manual work during their free hours.

4) Grugliasco.

As already stated, the Grugliasco DP camp is also threatened by transfer. Here is the first training workshop set up by the Italian ORT, the training workshop for mechanical knitting. Founded in December 1946, it has so far given successful training to two groups of students. The same holds for the training workshop for shirtmaking, also founded in December 1946. In addition, Grugliasco has training workshops for upholstering and corsetry, vocational courses for cutting of ladies' and men's garments and a children's workshop with 29 pupils.

5) Avigliana.

There are 2 ORT trade schools in the Avigliana Home of Youth Aliyah, one for locksmithy which is directed with great pedagogical talent by an artistic locksmith delegated from Switzerland, and one for joinery where training was brought to an end and a short time ago. Special attention must be given to the trade school for chemical laboratory assistants at Brivio, where, under the management of Engineer Dr. T. Helvey and instructor Mag. Burstin, 15 girls and boys learn organic and inorganic chemistry, physics, botany, mathematics, elementary geology and allied subjects. On his inspection tour to Italy, Dr. A. Dupraz visited this school in great detail and subjected the students to an examination. He had only words of praise for the remarkably thorough theoretical preparation of all students, and thought further investment in the laboratory more than justified. As a consequence of these recommendations, the laboratory, originally installed at nearby Lecco on the premises of an Italian trade school, was transferred to Brivio,

The new ORT establishments in this city, center of the Italian commercial art, are among the most recent successful ORT enterprises in Northern Italy. A training workshop for fancy leather goods in Florentine

style has been opened with an attendance of 22 pupils. In Florence-Poggio where the students live. With the help of some workmen, the students built here a new lab, according to plans by Engineer Helvey. This laboratory is fully equipped to provide them with a sound training as laboratory assistants.

6) Ivrea (Olivetti).

After splendidly passing their examinations, a second group of graduates left in May the ORT training workshop for typewriter repairs at Ivrea, set up with the well-known firm Olivetti. Some graduates have already found employment with various firms. The most capable students continue their training in the ORT training workshop for repair of calculating machines and tele-typewriters, together with their comrades from the Adriatico camp. Being in close contact with the production process in a large modern factory, our pupils are thus introduced into the most difficult fields of modern precision mechanics.

7) Meina-Arona.

In this Hachsharah, ORT established well-equipped trade schools for metal fitting and typewriter repairs during February and March. This was done on an urgent request from the leaders of the Zionist group to which the Chaluzim of this Hachsharah belong. ORT received the assurance that the pupils would not be called up for emigration before their training was concluded. A short time ago, the entire group left, although ORT had not received the slightest notification of their intentions. This regrettable incident further weakens our network of schools in Northern Italy, which is already gravely threatened by the DP transfer. Two of our best-equipped schools had to be abandoned.

8) Selvino.

In the Selvino Home of Youth Aliyah there exist 3 ORT training workshops, one for locksmithy and one for joinery for boys, and a dressmaking unit for girls, with a total of 58 trainees.

9) Genova.

Last March, a training workshop for manufacturing of working suits was set up in Genova. Training is carried on in accordance with the teaching program for manufactory of working clothes elaborated a short time ago by the Geneva ORT Union inspector for needle work. Thanks to the lucidity of the cutting system employed, it was possible to achieve remarkable progress in a very short time.

Mention must also be made of the training workshop for dressmaking with 30 pupils which has been established in Livorno in May.

10) Florence.

The new ORT establishments in this city, center of the Italian commercial art, are among the most recent successful ORT enterprises in Northern Italy. A training workshop for fancy leather goods in Florentine

style has been opened with an attendance of 22 pupils. In Florence-Poggio-lino, 44 children started working in the new workshop for woodwork which is under the management of one of the instructors trained in Mr. Klein's Cremona instructor class.

It is planned to establish other workshops for commercial art, for instance one for ceramics.

II. CENTRAL ITALY.

Electricians' School at Anzio.

Rome Area.

This school was set up last January with a group of 28 pupils from the K1. The number of pupils in this area has decreased, due to the termination of many courses and the reduction of the group from Cinecittà' Camp, from which both students and schools must move. Previously, an agreement with PCIRO permitted the Italian ORT to have 150 students in the camp, and premises were at our disposal. We have now been informed that it has been decided to move all static population from the camp, and the premises are to be handed back. It will be possible, however, to keep some 80 students who are attending courses outside the camp. The courses existing in the camp will probably have to be transferred to Villa Alba, near Salerno.

Mechanical Knitting School.

This school, which has one of the first institutions in this area (April 1947), is now rapidly approaching its end.. The students of the fifth course are now in the last stages of their training, and will undergo examinations at the end of June. Good news was received from former students of the school, who could successfully resettle as independent artisans in Italy, Australia, Paraguay, and France. During the last two months, 31 students have received their diplomas. The 12 machines at our disposal permitted training of three student groups divided into three shifts of three hours each. The necessary wool for practical exercises was mainly furnished by PCIRO, for which organization many items such as pullovers, women's caps, scarves etc. have been manufactured. The course in knitted confection is about to start training a third group of pupils. It is interesting to notice that the pupils of this course are mainly wives or sisters of the students of the mechanical knitting course. Many of these family groups will certainly resettle as independent artisans in the countries to which they will emigrate.

Professional School Dario Ascarelli.

This school is functioning satisfactorily with the static number of 53 pupils. The third class will undergo final examinations very soon. Exhibitions were organized in the School where some products of these young Italian girls were successfully displayed.

Workshops for Shirtmaking, Millinery, Corsetry.

In Rome, a second course for shirtmaking has recently been set up. The examinations of the first course, which were attended by one of the

best known experts in this field, showed a very good preparation of the students, whose ability left nothing to be desired.

Part of the students of this School who live in Cinecittà Camp do not re- 14 students out of the 38 who started the corsetry course are now completing their training. The third millinery course which will soon come to its end, will take longer than the previous two, as it was found that a 3 month's training was not sufficient to give the students a good preparation.

Dental Technicians' School.

Electricians' School at Anzio.

Last January, the ORT school for dental mechanics was established in the This school was set up last January with a group of 28 pupils from the Kibutz "Partisans". Operating conditions are particularly good, as so far there have been no important changes in the number of pupils, only three of whom left the country. The results of this training will certainly be good, and already now many of the students are able to perform simple installations on their own. the School numbers now 26, working in two shifts. Some of them are convalescents.

Radiotechnicians' School at Rome.

The School is directed by a physician who gives theoretical lessons and is The first course organized in May 1947 in the Italian State School "A. Righi" terminated late last April. 15 students out of 29 initial participants graduated with excellent results. A short perfecting course in radio repairing enabled them to assemble and repair practically any type of receiving set. are being operated with 29 students. Their duration has been extended over six months. The pupils are already able to perform very good work. Based on the experiences with this first unit, a second one was set up last December. Most of the pupils are Italians, thus who are in the best position to learn, as the lessons are given in Italian.

Mechanics' School at Rome.

months of 1947, 3 courses of this type came to an end. Later 5 new units were reorganized in Rome (2), Cinecittà (1) and Castel This school's three courses for metal-fitters, turners and welders organized in the "Istituto Galileo Galilei". The turners' and metal-fitters' courses have achieved very good results and won the praise of the examination boards composed of the Institute's own professors.

Some aprons have been made for the dental technicians' and watch-  
Watchmaking School at Grottaferrata. ical purpose to the pupils exercises.

This School has been established in a villa after some repairs had been completed. Parts of the walls have been replaced with glass in order to give the room a maximum of light. While waiting for the equipment, held up at the customs, theoretical lessons were given, which familiarized the students with the difficult subject matter. Now, well organized and well equipped with machines brought to Italy from Switzerland, by special authorisation from Swiss Authorities, the school is becoming one of the Italian ORT's best institutions. Instructor is a young Italian Jew, graduate of the famous Cantonal Watchmakers' School in Geneva. Cinecittà and Ostia, whose students will be presented for examination at the end of June. The standard of these courses is particularly high.

Building School at Cinecittà.

Part of the students of this School who live in Cinecittà' Camp do not receive enough food to perform the heavy work requested for this type of training. Led on by the example of the students from the Kibutzim, however, they are doing their best, and the results can be seen in some buildings which they erected all by themselves.

Dental Technicians' School.

Last January, the ORT school for dental mechanics was established in the same villa that houses the watchmaking School, after some necessary technical repairs had been carried out. After an inspection, the Director of the well-known Istituto Odontotecnico, "George Eastman", wrote a letter to our office, praising the students' preparation. Some of the pupils have already been offered jobs with Italian private establishments. Starting with a group of 19 students, the School numbers now 26, working in two shifts. Some of them are convalescents.

The School is directed by a physician, who gives theoretical lessons and is helped by two technicians for practical work.

Leather goods workshop.

Two courses are being operated with 29 students. Their duration has been extended over six months. The pupils are already able to perform very good work.

Cutting and Sewing courses.

In the last three months of 1947, 3 courses of this type came to an end. Later 5 new units were reorganized in Rome (2), Cinecittà' (1) and Castel Gandolfo (1). One of the courses in Rome is attended by Italian girls only. 27 pupils of two others have passed the examinations very satisfactorily, thus showing that a higher standard of training has been reached than in the earlier courses. 17 girls are attending the sewing course. Some aprons have been made for the dental technicians' and watchmaking schools, giving a useful practical purpose to the pupils exercises.

A high Official of the Italian Consorzio per l'Istruzione Tecnica, Prof. Lucia Pagano, who carried out an inspection of the courses, expressed her very favourable opinion on the ORT method and on the willingness and diligence of the pupils.

A special course is planned at Grottaferrata for the invalids of the local A.J.D.C. Sanatorium.

At present, there are two courses for men at Cinecittà and Ostia, whose students will be presented for examination at the end of June. The standard of these courses is particularly high.

### III. SOUTHERN ITALY

board work, and the girls do embroidery. The teaching staff is the same as at Adriatico. Also to Trani was transferred the plumbing school of Ladispoli. In all these camps there are at the moment 223 students.

Six months ago, the Italian ORT announced the extension of activities to the Bari Area, and the establishment of a first group of courses with some 100 pupils. Now, the number of students, is 5 times as much. The population of the camps in Southern Italy is, generally speaking, more willing to receive Vocational Training than the one near Rome. This different attitude can be explained by the different location of the camps, which are far from great towns.

Valuable assistance was given by PCIRO, who put premises, transport and materials at ORT's disposal, but even so our task was very difficult. Activities in the South are concentrated in the three camps of Bari, Barletta and Trani. In each camp, a secretary is responsible for the institutions, and for the liaison with the Southern Office at Bari.

The Bari Camp is the worst as regards premises. The population is living in wooden sheds and buildings. The rooms ORT was able to secure are not best suited for classes and workshops, but had to be accepted, as nothing else was available.

In Trani, however, ORT has obtained 6 large adjacent rooms and some other, smaller, premises complete with hygienic fittings. This offers very good possibilities since they are all concentrated. In Barletta, ORT has good premises, but scattered all over the camp. With some repairs, all these premises have been suitable for workshops and classes.

#### Bari Camp.

Its 103 pupils are attending four training courses, cutting for men, cutting for ladies, shirtmaking and leather goods.

#### Barletta Camp.

8 training courses with a total of 276 students are operated in this camp. The trades taught are: cutting, shirtmaking, mechanical knitting, automechanics, cutting of shoe-uppers and leather goods. There are some children's workshops. By skillfully distributing the lessons, Bari instructors can be used, which means a great economy and meets the difficulty of finding good instructors.

#### Trani Camp.

Most of the students in this camp were former Adriatico students. The problem confronting ORT was, how to offer them the possibility of resuming the training they had to interrupt at Adriatico. The sewing workshops have been reopened with three classes and 77 pupils. The first class, having already been trained for 6 months, will soon undergo examinations. The third class has been formed with new elements from Trani. The children's workshops, too, have been reopened with 2 classes. The boys are doing card-

four cows are now having calves, and the students are particularly proud of board work, and the girls knitting and embroidery. The teaching staff is the same as at Adriatico. Also to Trani was transferred the plumbing school of Ladispoli. In all these institutions are at the moment 223 students.

An irrigation apparatus has been completed, permitting practical ex-

#### Agricultural Schools.

The Agricultural Department has recently undergone a complete reorganization. Detailed pamphlets are being worked out by its Director, Eng. Szpilfogel, for the intensive teaching of theoretical subjects in all agricultural schools. Instruction in agricultural practice is in the hands of trained agronomists with university degrees.

There are now four agricultural units in North Italy;  
Anzano del Parco: students here learn truck gardening and poultry breeding. Since some of these students have already spent a year in the Nichelino ORT school, now transferred to Anzano, with very encouraging results. It has been decided to build an irrigation system, to enlarge the number of poultry and to establish a small dairy.

San Marco: In this school there are only Italian Jewish students who learn truck gardening and in addition, are specialised in vineyard cultivating. Here, too, a dairy is now being installed and the new stable has already been constructed; attempts are made to put two more hectares of ground at the disposal of the school.

Nichelino Vernea: After a promising start with 40 students, the activities of this school had to be suspended on account of the enrolment of all students in the Haganah. Pending eventual arrival of a new group of students we continue the productivization of the rented territory through our instructor and his assistant until the end of July. If by that time the existence of this school will not be warranted any further, we shall have to close this unit.

Avigliana: Because of enrolment in Haganah training, the number of students here has decreased to 13. Very varied activities can be registered in this school extending from wheat and grain cultivation and truck gardening, to dairy farming with five cows, poultry and rabbit breeding.

We consider now the opening of a new agricultural school in the Nonatola Hachsharah where the existence of an eager group of prospective students and the available grounds appear to warrant the establishment of an agricultural school.

In Central Italy the agricultural activity was started 12 months ago, with a course for tractorists at Capanelle (Rome). This course lasted only 6 weeks, and its achievements were so satisfactory, that it was decided to extend the duration of similar later courses to three months, and to include also theoretical and practical exercises on all sorts of agricultural machines.

#### Relations with PCIRO.

In December 1947, after long negotiations, the Department rented a 10 hectare farm at Tivoli in the vicinity of Rome. The building of a house for the students was completed, and a model school was established. The 25 students of the Tivoli School are now working hard every day, for wheat, potatoes, tomatoes are getting ripe, and harvest time is very near. The

four cows are now having calves, and the students are particularly proud of them. Also in the vicinity of Rome, a gardening course was opened at Monte Mario. I.R.O. Office became responsible for the relations of O.R.T. Italy with PCIRO.

An irrigation apparatus has been completed, permitting practical exercise regardless of the weather. In this school the students are also trained in poultry farming and rabbit breeding. Be resumed as follows:

In early February, the agricultural activity was extended in the South and a school for mechanical agriculture was opened at Barletta. In this camp a gardening school was organized for the pupils of the local Jewish School, which is now attended by some 52 young boys and girls, who are trained in light gardening and poultry rearing and rabbit breeding work.

#### Final Examinations.

In the period under report, 276 graduates have left the ORT institutions in Italy. More than half of all graduates received excellent or very good marks which in view of the comparatively short training period, speaks for the zeal of the students and the high qualifications of the teaching staff.

On the basis of agreements reached between ORT, the Chambers of Trade and the Government Commission of the Consorzio Provinciale per Istruzione Tecnica, the examination boards consist of delegates of these two bodies and, accordingly, the diplomas are endorsed and countersigned by the Government Commissioner and the President of the Central Technical Commission of the Chamber of Trade in Milan. Needless to say that these endorsements greatly enhance the value of the ORT diplomas and give them an official character which adds to the esteem in which the ORT diplomas are internationally held.

After the final examinations in any school, the immediate opening of a new course has so far always been warranted; we had no occasion to abstain from the continuation and repetition of courses.

#### ORT Certificate of capacity.

The action of ascertaining the capacity and qualifications of Jewish artisans without certificates has been successfully terminated. With the cooperation of the various Chambers of Trade, examination boards were organized which in the course of February, March and April undertook this important task. To those who successfully passed the examination, a total of 140 certificates of capacity were issued in English and Italian for a galaxy of trades.

#### Relations with PCIRO.

The necessity of stabilising a good collaboration with P.C.I.R.O. has been recognised from very start of O.R.T.'s activity in Italy. In fact, the first O.R.T. Office in Central and Southern Italy existed in the same

building in which the U.N.R.R.A., and then PCIRO was housed. When activities in this area were expanded, and the Central Office in Rome was set up, the O.R.T./I.R.O. Office became responsible for the relations of O.R.T. Italy with PCIRO.

Its task is not a very easy one, however, in the least few months some good results have been achieved, which can be resumed as follows:

Agreement. Within the frame of the General Agreement between WORLD ORT UNION and PCIRO H.Q. in Geneva, a local agreement has been reached in Rome setting forth the conditions of PCIRO/ORT collaboration in Italy. By its terms, ORT is entitled to some facilities, as:

Transport. Three vehicles are allocated permanently to Rome Central Office, and one to Bari Office. In Northern Italy, -ORT- owned vehicles receive petrol maintenance and spare parts. In addition, PCIRO furnishes extra transport whenever we need it. A very important facility offered by PCIRO is the extension to ORT employees of the same privileges and facilities as are accorded to its own personnel. Specialists from Switzerland could thus be sent to Italy without additional heavy burdens on our limited means. All ORT personnel is travelling at PCIRO expenses. It is estimated that an average of 500.000 lire per month is thus saved, and that constitutes a very great help indeed for ORT.

Space. Wherever it is possible, PCIRO furnishes space in its installations for ORT projects, enabling us to save all rental, heat and light expenses, and above all solving the important and difficult problem of finding premises.

Materials. Some materials found to be in surplus in PCIRO Warehouses are given to ORT as well as a good amount of stationery for these Offices. This kind of help is estimated at about 100.000 Lire per month.

The good collaboration between the two organizations proved to be very helpful when in last February the Italian Government requested PCIRO to move all its installations in the North to new localities in the South. The destruction of all our Institutions in the North could have been avoided thanks to the great help of PCIRO, who obtained from the Italian Government permission to keep one training Centre. The population of the Adriatico Camp was transferred to Trani, where it has been possible to set up courses of the same kind as those in Adriatico, so that most of the former students have been able to resume their training.

Whenever a decision regarding movement of camp is to be taken, we are invited to discuss it with PCIRO Officials, and our points of view are taken into consideration. Generally speaking, all matters are settled satisfactorily for all parties.

A very interesting project for the extension of the Vocational Training Program in Italy was worked out by this Office last February, and approval was received a few weeks ago from Geneva HQs. Accordingly, ORT is to start

a new Vocational Training activity in the non-Jewish Camps. The funds for the project are entirely provided by PCIRO; an amount of \$ 66.000 has already been allocated for this purpose; ORT will have the technical, pedagogical and operational responsibility of the new courses. The equipment is now being purchased on ORT indication by PCIRO, and very soon the first courses will be started in Pagani Camp. In a few months, ORT Schools will be operating in every Camp in Italy.

The fact that ORT has been entrusted with this new responsibility, shows very clearly the great consideration in which our work is held by PCIRO.

Also as regards operational arrangements we receive very good help from PCIRO. On our request, students and instructors are transferred from one camp to another, thus permitting us to form classes with the same groups of students and to meet the difficulty to finding instructors.

In spite of difficult conditions, we have been able to obtain permission from PCIRO to keep a group of 150 students and families in Cinecittà Camp who, added to those from the nearby Kibutzim, formed the classes of our Schools in Rome. Unfortunately, the situation in this Camp is becoming worse, and the number of our students is gradually decreasing.

It is hoped that a big Training Centre will be established at Villa Alba, which PCIRO has recently prepared especially for ORT. Most of the Schools existing at Cinecittà' and around Rome will be moved there.

All efforts are being made on both sides towards even closer collaboration between ORT and PCIRO.

#### Relations with AJDC.

Ever since the beginning of our work in Italy relations with AJDC are marked by most satisfactory spirit of cooperation. The supplementation of the PCIRO rations by JDC food parcels which are distributed regularly to ORT students in monthly intervals is only one instance of this cooperation. The issue of special working outfits, the paying of tram fares for ORT students commuting to schools from outlying Hachsharoth, the services of the Joint workshops which are giving preference to our orders, all these services are most important to the smooth functioning of ORT schools. Our cooperation is particularly fruitful in the field of Vocational training in Hachsharoth.

#### Press and Public Relations.

Important work has been done to make our achievements known and appreciated in Italy and abroad. At regular intervals detailed reports have been sent to IRO, JDC, and the World ORT Union and a series of pamphlets in English, German and Italian have been prepared for free distribution to other interested organizations and representatives of the press. A comprehensive pictorial report has been made which includes all ORT Centres in Northern Italy.

In December 1947 a very successful excursion was organized for the representatives of the Italian and foreign press in Milan, as a result of which scores of articles have been published in all Milan dailies and a great many foreign newspapers. Ever since the excursion, reports are published in various Italian newspapers regardless of political constellation, praising the work of ORT and contrasting the bustling activities in our schools with the stagnation of the DP camps.

Of very great importance have been the visits of eminent ORT friends from abroad and of high IRO and JDC officials. All these visitors had occasion to compare our training centres with other ORT institutions abroad and many of them offered valuable suggestions for the improvement of our schools.

Of particular importance was the visit of Congressmen Fulton and Dr. Pfeiffer, Members of the Congressional Investigation Committee sent to Europe by President Truman in connection with impending emigration legislation in the United States. The commission carried out a thorough investigation of conditions in the IRO installations. It was generally acknowledged by all concerned that the Commission has found little to praise but our training centres in which they spent considerable time. Both Mr. Fulton and Mr. Pfeiffer have shown interest in the smallest detail of the functioning of our schools and our representative had to prepare a special report on our plans for expansion in Italy to which we were able to attach a full pictorial report of our schools. We pride ourselves that the findings of the Investigation Commission, so flattering to ORT, were at least partially influenced by the favourable impressions gained by the two Congressmen in the Italian ORT schools.

Cinecitta	2	8	45	40	77	40	65	185
Ladispoli	--	--	--	70	9	31	--	40
Orta	1	1	30	20	12	50	9	80
Grottaferrata	1	3	45	202	75	107	67	250
Castelgandolfo	--	1	--	20	--	10	12	30
Anzio	--	1	--	77	--	3	24	27
Bari	--	4	--	100	--	--	120	120
Barietta	--	7	--	70	--	14	150	172
Toroli	--	2	--	107	--	--	117	117
<b>Report</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>1285</b>	<b>2,730</b>

TRAINING UNITS AND PUPILS OF THE ITALIAN ORTT  
I.VII.1947 - 30.VI.1948

Town	Number of training units		Number of New admissions after		Graduates	Departures before graduation	Status	Frequentation
	1.7.47	30.6.48	1.7.1947	1.7.47				
Milano	7	--	200	251	165	286	--	451
Rivoli	3	9	66	199	22	54	189	265
Grugliasco	3	6	48	181	52	74	103	229
Cremona	5	5	51	100	17	22	112	151
Avigliana	2	2	29	10	--	15	24	39
Selerino	3	3	71	10	--	23	58	81
Ivrea	1	2	14	24	19	--	19	38
Lecco (Biriolo)	--	1	--	14	--	--	14	14
Florence	--	1	--	20	--	--	20	20
Meina	--	--	--	47	--	47	--	47
Leghorn	--	1	--	30	--	--	30	30
Genova	--	1	--	24	--	--	24	24
Rome	6	5	84	236	46	153	121	320
Cinecitta	2	5	45	140	77	43	65	185
Ladispoli	--	--	--	40	9	31	--	40
Ostia	1	1	30	50	13	58	9	80
Grottaferrata	1	3	48	202	76	107	67	250
Castelgandolfo	--	1	--	30	--	18	12	30
Anzio	--	1	--	27	--	3	24	27
Bari	--	4	--	129	--	--	129	129
Barletta	--	7	--	172	--	14	158	172
Trani	--	2	--	117	--	--	117	117
<b>Report</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>686</b>	<b>2053</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>948</b>	<b>1295</b>	<b>2.739</b>

Town	Number of training units 1.7.47	30.6.48	Number of Pupils 1.7.47	Number of New admissions after Graduates 1.7.47	Departures before graduation	Status 30.6.48	Frequented 1.7.47-30.6.48
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Dr. A. Syngalowski's visit to Budapest.

Report	34	60	686	2053	496	948	1295	2.739
<u>Agriculture and Agromechanics</u>								
Avigliana	1	1	29	17	20	14	12	46
Anzano	--	1	--	63	--	43	20	63
Michellino	--	--	--	34	--	34	--	34
San Marco	1	1	26	18	--	24	20	44
Ferrara	--	--	--	16	16	--	--	16
Romo	1	1	40	96	79	49	8	136
Bari	1	--	27	--	--	27	--	27
Tivoli	--	1	--	25	--	--	25	25
Barletta	--	2	--	78	--	2	76	78
<u>Children's Workshops</u>								
Milan	--	--	--	132	--	132	--	132
Rivoli	--	1	--	108	--	16	92	108
Grugliasco	--	1	--	40	--	11	29	40
Florence	--	1	--	45	--	--	45	45
Trani	--	1	--	76	--	--	76	76
Barletta	--	2	--	42	--	--	42	42
<u>Training of Instructors</u>								
Torino	1	--	17	--	17	--	--	17
Selvino	1	--	20	--	14	6	--	20
Cremona	--	1	--	24	--	6	18	24
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>845</b>	<b>2867</b>	<b>642</b>	<b>1312</b>	<b>1758</b>	<b>3.712</b>

Several meetings took place in Dr. Syngalowski's presence, in the course of which the working program for the near future was discussed in detail, and the necessary measures were decided upon.

H U N G A R Y

Dr. A. Syngalowski's visit to Budapest.

Dr. A. Syngalowski's visit to Budapest was one of the most important events in the life of the Hungarian ORT during the last 4 months. It took place at the time, when the problem of the relationship between Government and Church, whose main point at issue was the nationalization of the sectarian schools, was brought to debate. Dr. Syngalowski had the occasion to discuss this question, as well as ORT's work in general, with the Minister of Public Instruction, Dr. Ortutay, who followed the elucidations of the ORT Union representative with the greatest interest. On June 17th, the final decision was made about the long prepared nationalization of sectarian schools. In principle nationalization is extended to all sectarian institutions, but religious instruction will continue to be obligatory. The Government has the right of excepting certain institutions, so that the fate of the ORT schools is still in the balance.-

The nationalization of industry and big commercial enterprises, which is now on the way, has naturally increased the interest of the Jewish population in ORT's work in the field of rehabilitation of adults and vocational training of youths. This led the Hungarian ORT to seek closer collaboration with the respective departments in the Ministries of Labour and Industry, and to expand its circle of collaborators to include all classes of the Jewish population. Dr. Syngalowski paid greatest attention to this task. He submitted the Ministry of Industry and Trade a plan for enlarging a special section for Jewish Home Industries on the basis of commercial art; according to this plan, ORT would set up training workshops and take care of the export of products with Jewish motives (killims, embroideries, etc.) The Minister welcomed this suggestion and placed the necessary means of production as well as instructors at the Hungarian ORT's disposal. ORT's work, said Dr. Losonczy, could be characterized by just one word: "brilliant".

Discussion with JDC representatives in Budapest showed that they welcomed the ORT plan for home industries; they expressed their readiness to provide all graduates with the necessary equipment and materials. Now and then, an ORT inspector is to look over and instruct these collective workshops.

Dr. Syngalowski negotiated about export possibilities with the chief of section in the Ministry of Commerce, Mr. Eugen Koranyi, whom he had met in Geneva during the trade negotiations. Mr. Koranyi is also a member of the ORT society.

Several meetings took place in Dr. Syngalowski's presence, in the course of which the working program for the near future was discussed in detail, and the necessary measures were decided upon.

Final and End-of-Term Examinations  
Agricultural School at Bonyhad

The most important new establishment set up by the Hungarian ORT during the period underreport is the agricultural school at Bonyhad. Farm work was already started in March, whereas the construction and complete equipment of the farming school was only brought to an end in May. A total of 15 pupils were admitted, 5 of whom live in, the remainder living at Bonyhad as externe pupils. Instruction is directed by agronomist Mrs. Somogyi. The district inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture pays the school weekly visits.

The hectare of land that goes with the training farm is given to truck farming. One third of the grounds is treated according to the Bulgarian farming system, one third according to the Hungarian one, and the remainder is used to grow potatoes and superior brands of maize. The Bulgarian system works with overflow of water, which is pumped from a brook nearby with the help of a small motor and led into channels. The beds with plants are surrounded by dams of 20 to 25 cm height. In overflowing, the water is directed to the beds and, one after the other, the small dams are opened. Contrary to this system, the Hungarian one is not based on an overflow of water, but it must be taught as it is used exclusively in many parts of the country. In the summer months, the ORT pupils receive only practical training. Working hours are from 7 o'clock in the morning till 8 in the evening. From the very beginning, the pupils have participated in all types of work.

They did grounding work to change the soil from agriculture to truck farming and planting of vegetables and fruit (beans, peas, maize, spinach, carrots, potatoes, sorrel). At the same time they learnt the raising of seedlings in hothouses, and their subsequent transplantation, as with early cabbage, cauliflower, turnips, paprica, cucumbers and lettuce. They were also taught 3 ways of raising onions. Most products are already in season and are used for the school kitchen; any surplus is used for seeds. At present, winter cabbage is being planted. The pupils learn the most modern and intensive truck gardening, as adapted to Hungarian conditions. Experiments are made with artificial fertilizer and the pupils can observe for themselves the results of the various mixtures. Meanwhile, the necessary summer work has also been accomplished. The entire training farm was surrounded by sunflowers to acquaint pupils with the treatment of oil seeds.

Besides the farm's own grounds, the pupils work also in the equally large grounds of a neighbouring fruit gardener, where they study fertilizing of orchards and treatment of fruit-trees. In the neighbourhood tree-nursery "Istvanmajor", which belongs to the farmers' cooperative society, our pupils work with seedlings imported from Italy and learn the ground-work in a tree-nursery.

The pupils at the ORT training farm take turns and stable duties, which two of them do on a weekly schedule, rising at five in the morning preparing food for the cows and taking care of the feeding, littering and brushing of the animals.

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Final and End-of-Term Examinations

In accordance with a Government decree, all schools had to terminate this year on June 20th, and new enrolments have to be postponed until September.

17 pupils presented themselves for final examination in the ORT School for machine engineering ; 12 candidates passed with good results, 4 will have to pass additional tests in September, and one candidate will have to repeat the last school-year.

In the girls' training school, 22 candidates presented themselves for their finals ; 20 pupils passed with the mention "very good" and 2 with "good".

Simultaneously, end-of-term examinations were held in both schools. During the period under report, final examinations were also held in the following training workshops and vocational courses for adults :

<u>Budapest :</u>	<u>Graduates :</u>
dressmaking 3 units	32
lingerie 3 "	64
children's confection	14
electrotechnics	5
radio technics	9
cutting of ladies' dresses	35
needlework	12
lingerie (Agudah)	10
dressmaking (Agudah)	9
toys and leather goods (Misrachi)	15
home weaving 2 units	45
Total 247 pupils	
<u>Debrecen :</u>	
home weaving	13
cutting of ladies' dresses	14
maize-leaf plaiting	8

Total 285 graduates

All examinations were held in the presence of representatives of the Ministry of Education.

Status of Work on June 30th.

On June 30th, the following ORT schools, training workshops and vocational courses existed in Hungary :

<u>Budapest :</u>	
School for machine engineering	189 pupils
trade school for girls	105 "
home weaving I )	50 participants
home weaving II )	

dressmaking I )		83 participants
dressmaking II )		
dressmaking III )		
cutting of ladies' dresses, perfecting course		16 "
children's confection I )		44 "
children's confection II )		
electro technics		9 "
children's workshops for wood and cardboard work, boys		15 "
	girls	17 "
	orthodox children	19 "

Debrecen :

Lingerie		20 "
leather goods I )		38 - "
leather goods II )		
children's confection I )		44 "
children's confection II )		
cutting of ladies' dresses		23 "
dressmaking		26 "

Bonyhad :

Agricultural school		15
---------------------	--	----

Total 747 pupils

The decrease of 79 in the number of pupils as compared with the end of February 1948 (826) is due to the final examinations, which have mostly taken place in June (202). The training units will be reconstituted in the course of July.

\*

The school-year 1947/48 was for the Hungarian ORT a period of strengthening of its position in the country, and of considerable expansion of its activities in the field of vocational training. Public Authorities increasingly came to realize the importance and usefulness of ORT's work for the economic reconstruction of the country. Representatives of the Ministries of Education, Public Work, and Industry and Trades paid frequent visits to ORT schools and training workshops, praising ORT's teaching plans and training methods. The Ministry of Industry and Trades was particularly interested in the training workshops for home industries. ORT has always a place of honour in official events of an economic nature, and in other ceremonies. Thus, the Ministry of Trades requested the Hungarian ORT to participate in the exhibition of home industries which was part of the Budapest International Fair.

In May, a large shipment of machines and materials from the Geneva Centre arrived in Budapest. The Hungarian Government granted this shipment exemption from taxes and custom duties.

ORT appeared twice : once, with an exhibition of pupils' products like woollen materials, scarves, children's garments, baby wear, dolls, handbags, nylon bags, toy animals in linoleum, artificial flowers, fancy baskets, working baskets, crocheted gloves, and others. Ministerial permission was given to sell these objects during the exhibition. On another stand, ORT had set up a loom which was worked all day long in order to demonstrate weaving. Public interest for this exhibit was particularly high, -

Following an official invitation, the ORT schools and training workshops participated in the centenary of the Hungarian Combats of Independence. For the parade, a locksmith's workshop was mounted on a truck, on which ORT pupils took seats. The ORT float was greatly acclaimed.-

On the occasion of the First-of-May parade, in which all ORT pupils participated, the training workshop for home weaving was given a prominent place in the section of home industries. On a beautifully decorated float, ORT pupils worked a loom and were thus driven across town. -

On May 15th, the Hungarian ORT received the following letter from the Ministry of Industry :

"We thank you for your highly valuable and effective participation, which helped to give a more imposing expression to the results of Hungarian Home industries on the occasion of the parade on the First of May. These results have largely been achieved through the successful work of the Hungarian ORT, for which we take the opportunity of expressing our gratitude, and wishing the best of results for the future."

Acting on instructions by the Ministry of Industry and Trades, the Chief Inspectorate of Hungarian Home industries issued special cards of identity for ORT pupils. After graduation, they are given an official document bearing both the signatures of ORT and the Authorities.

On June 3rd, the Mayor of Budapest, Mr. Jozef Bognar, visited the ORT schools and training workshops. He promised the pupils his assistance in finding a livelihood once they have passed their final examinations with good results.

During the last year , ORT's popularity with the population has increased considerably. The entire Jewish population has become more conscious of the importance of the role ORT is called upon to play in the present reconstitution of Hungarian economic life. Afflux of candidates for ORT's courses and training workshops always surpasses their capacity. Already before one unit has concluded its training, all vacancies to come are filled. Thus, 375 candidates have already enrolled in June for the still existing training workshops, which will make room for only 202 candidates.

\*

In May, a large shipment of machines and materials from the Geneva Centre arrived in Budapest. The Hungarian Government granted this shipment exemption from taxes and custom duties.

ROUMANIA

At no other time has the Roumanian O.R.T. had a greater task, nor worked with greater intensity than in the period from March till June 1948, when the Jewish population in Roumania had to face new and acute problems.

TRAINING UNITS AND PUPILS OF THE HUNGARIAN O.R.T.

The increasingly social changes, provoked by the reconstruction and economic development of the country, has aroused increasing interest in handicrafts and industrial work. Youths and many adults with

Town	Number of training units	Number of Pupils	New admissions after 1.7.1947	Graduates	Departures before graduation	Status 30.6.48	Frequenta-tion 1.7.47-30.6.48
Budapest	12	425	837	569	112	581	1,262
Debrecen	2	75	166	90	--	151	241
Bonyhad	--	--	15	--	--	15	15
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>1018</b>	<b>659</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>747</b>	<b>1,518</b>

Basic necessities like food, clothing, soap, etc. are available only on tickets, which in turn are only given to those who work. As middle-men and trade have been eliminated through direct delivery from factories to the State-owned shops or distribution centres, there are now only industrial work and handicrafts as a source of employment, which makes a maximum of activities on our part

TRAINING UNITS AND PUPILS OF THE HUNGARIAN O.R.T.

1.111.1948 - 30.VI.1948

Town	Number of training units	Number of Pupils	New admissions after 1.111.1948	Graduates	Departures before graduation	Status 30.6.48	Frequenta-tion 1.3.48-30.6.48
Budapest	20	656	256	289	42	581	912
Debrecen	7	170	37	35	21	151	207
Bonyhad	--	--	15	--	--	15	15
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>826</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>747</b>	<b>1,134</b>

Bucharest	842	985	337
Jassy	192	---	391
Galatz	53	---	130
Botosani	---	260	241
Cluj	---	163	130
Arad (opened July 1st)	---	---	80
Oradea	---	167	156
Timisoara	---	---	209

Total 1.094 2.303 2.302

R O U M A N I A

It is obvious that the evolution of enrolment figures alone does not permit At no other time has the Roumanian ORT had a greater task, nor worked with greater intensity than in the period from March till June 1948, when the Jewish population in Roumania had to face new and acute problems.

The increasingly hurried rythm in the social changes, provoked by the reconstruction and economic development of the country, has aroused increasing interest in handicrafts and industrial work. Youths and many adults with economically wasteful occupations appeal to us to lead them towards secure means of earning their living. Although the Roumanian ORT has continued to expand, it has been unable to satisfy all demands for vocational training, not could it meet all engagements.

Roumania has at present a population of approximately 400.000 Jews, or 32% of the whole Jewish population of the European continent without Russia. Also, the problem of rehabilitation is in Roumania of particular urgency. Economical and social conditions force Jews into manual professions to a degree never reached before, even in Eastern Europe. At least 150.000 people must be adapted to the new conditions and occupations. People who cannot be of use in the production process will remain without resources. Basic necessities like food, clothing, soap, etc. are available only on tickets, which in turn are only given to those who work. As middle-men and trade have been eliminated through direct delivery from factories to the State-owned shops or distribution centres, there are now only industrial work and handicrafts left for choice of profession, which makes a maximum of activities on our part imperative.

Trying to cope with this situation, the Roumanian ORT has increased the number of its training units in the towns where ORT centres existed, (Bucharest, Galatz and Jassy), and has set up new centres in Botosani, Cluj, Oradea and Timisoara, and Arad. Comparison of last year's enrolment figures with those of today clearly shows the increasing demand in which ORT stands. The slight decrease during the last 4 months is due on the one hand to the fact that many pupils have left for Palestine and on the other hand to some departures of pupils who have found jobs.

Status of ORT pupils in Roumania

Centre :	pupils: June 1947	1st March 1948	1st June 1948
Bucharest	842	985	937
Jassy	192	363	391
Galatz	53	163	138
Botosani	--	260	241
Cluj	--	163	150
Arad (opened July 1st)	--	---	80
Oradea	--	169	156
Timisoara	--	---	209
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.094</b>	<b>2.108</b>	<b>2.302</b>

It is obvious that the evolution of enrolment figures alone does not permit a sufficient appreciation of the position, therefore we are presenting a breakdown according to trades, comparing 1948 with 1947 figures.

Centre	Schools for	PROFESSIONS OF THE ORT-PUPILS IN ROUMANIA on JUNE 1948								June	
		Bucharest pupils	Jassy pupils	Galatz pupils	Timisoara pupils	Botosani pupils	Ciuj pup.	Arad pup.	Oradea pupils	July	TOTAL 1948 pupils
	Metal work	327	133	32	17	101	32	80	28	750	353
	Electricity	19	13	15	20	--	--	--	--	67	59
	R a d i o	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	40	38
	Woodwork (carpentering)	81	--	19	--	23	19	--	15	157	253
	Nursing	--	--	--	45	--	--	--	--	45	--
	Watch-repairing	80	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	80	80
	Cardboard working and book-binding	100	--	--	10	--	--	--	--	110	208
	Weaving	--	--	--	25	--	--	--	--	25	--
	Tailoring	--	14	--	--	--	--	--	--	14	16
	Dressmaking	128	167	53	34	102	34	--	28	646	62
	Underwear-making	141	50	--	58	15	63	--	84	411	25
	Hosiery	--	15	--	--	--	--	--	--	15	--
	Tractors	32	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	32	--
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>937</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>2292</b>	<b>1094</b>
	Situation in June 1947	849	192	53	--	--	--	--	--	391	1094

At last, having in view the importance of the rehabilitation problem in Roumania, we thought it necessary to produce below a statistic of our pupils according to age.

The two columns of the scheme below show the number of young pupils up to the age of 18 and the number of pupils from that age upwards. This breakdown shows that nearly 40% of the ORT pupils in Roumania are adults.

Profession	Up to 18	18 and over	Total
Electricity	9	10	19
Dressmaking	125	13	138
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>1466</b>

\*)Pupils up to the age of 18

Centre	School or Workshop	Number of pupils		Total
Age groups of the ORT-pupils in Roumania on May 1st, 1948				
Centre	School or Workshop	children *)	adults	Total
.....1466				
1. Bucharest	<u>Schools:</u>			
	Metalwork	137	47	184
	Electricity	11	7	18
	Radio	29	23	52
	Carpentry	6	28	34
	Watch-repairing	33	21	54
5. Cluj	Book-binding & Cardboard working	9	29	38
	<u>Workshops:</u>			
	Dressmaking	26	110	136
	Men's Underwear	6	135	141
	Tractors	1	31	32
	Vocational High School		--	248
6. Oradea	<u>Schools:</u>	248		248
	Metalwork	506	431	937
	Carpentry			
	Dressmaking			
2. Jassy	<u>Schools:</u>			
	Metalwork	58	1	59
	Electricity	13	1	14
	Tailoring	14	-	14
7. Arad	Dressmaking	48	-	48
	Men's Underwear	18	1	19
	Voc. High School	134	-	134
	<u>Workshops :</u>			
8. Timisoara	Dressmaking	2	44	46
	Underwear	-	40	40
	Hosiery	2	15	17
	Children Nursing	289	102	391
	Hospital attendants			
	Children's workshop	10	-	10
3. Galatz	<u>Schools :</u>			
	Metalwork	33	2	35
	Carpentry	23	1	24
	Dressmaking & Underwear	60	-	60
	<u>Workshops:</u>			
	Electricity	9	10	19
	<u>Total</u>	125	13	138

\*) Pupils up to the age of 18

1466

\*) Pupils up to the age of 18

Centre School or Workshop Number of pupils children \*) adults Total

lack of tools and machines, lack of instructions and lack of funds. Brought forward .....1466

4. Botosani

Schools:		Number of pupils	children *)	adults	Total
Metalwork		89	12		101
Carpentry		21	2		23
Dressmaking		85	17		102
Underwear		-	15		15
		195	46		241

5. Cluj

Schools:		Number of pupils	children *)	adults	Total
Metalwork		17	15		32
Carpentry		11	10		21
Dressmaking		6	28		34
Underwear		7	56		63
		41	109		150

6. Oradea

Schools:		Number of pupils	children *)	adults	Total
Metalwork		19	9		28
Carpentry		16	-		16
Dressmaking		18	10		28
Underwear		9	75		84
		62	94		156

7. Arad

Schools:		Number of pupils	children *)	adults	Total
Metalwork		80	-		80
		80			80

8. Timisoara

Schools:		Number of pupils	children *)	adults	Total
Metalwork		17	-		17
Electricity		20	-		20
Children Nursing		-	31		31
Hospital attendants		-	14		14
Children's workshop		10	-		10
Weaving		-	25		25
Dressmaking		-	34		34
Underwear		-	58		58
		47	162		209

Grand Total 1335 957 2302

\*) Pupils up to the age of 18

The Union of Jewish Communities has given a reception in Dr. Syngalowski's honour and his presence was greeted from the altar during the religious service on Friday evening in the Bucharest Great Temple.

Great efforts had to be displayed to go this far as the Roumanian ORT encountered all kinds of difficulties that had to be overcome, such as : lack of tools and machines, lack of instructors and lack of funds.

In general, Dr. A. Syngalowski's ten days' visit to Roumania was a powerful one. Without the help and assistance of the ORT UNION, the work undertaken by the Roumanian ORT could not have been accomplished. The appreciation of ORT's work by Authorities can be seen in the decree of the Ministry of Education by which ORT alone is authorized to organize accelerated courses for adults. Schools for locksmithy and soldering, schools for tin-ware and carpentry.

Timisoara: As the ORT pupils are in a difficult material situation, the Roumanian ORT has taken energetic steps to enlist the generous help of the Union of Roumanian Jewish Communities, AJDC and other agencies, who provide board, clothing, and materials for the dressmaking and similar workshops. (The latter was opened in the first days of July).

Floresti: Apart from Arad, where a school for metal work has been opened in the first days of July, (to be followed by a school for joinery and a modelling workshop in August), extension of ORT activities is planned to Floresti and Roman. Another result of our efforts towards re-education was the establishment of an Atheneum, which is widely appreciated and endeavours to spread technical knowledge and culture by arranging for addresses, excursions, etc. A permanent exhibition was opened in Bucharest, where products of pupils of all Roumanian ORT schools are on display.

At this time, when the Roumanian ORT was confronted with urgent and important problems, it received the visit of Dr. A. Syngalowski, Chairman of World ORT Union, who arrived in Bucharest on May 28th. Dr. Syngalowski inspected our schools and examined our methods of work, the standing of the instructors, and the progress realized by our pupils.

Dr. Syngalowski had a conference with representatives of the largest metal working shops. Dr. A. Syngalowski has exposed to the Executive Committee the ORT UNION's general principles of work, has given advice and insisted that the activity should be expanded as speedily as possible, so that we should be in a position to satisfy the great needs of the large masses of the Jewish population. Dr. Syngalowski had conferences with instructors and has carefully examined the situation of each school separately.

For the purpose of promoting the principles of ORT in the largest circles, Dr. A. Syngalowski delivered addresses to the Union of Jewish Communities in Roumania, the Jewish World Congress, WIZO and the B'nei Brith Lodge.

Dr. A. Syngalowski was granted an audience by the Minister of National Education, Mr. Gh. Vassilichi and by Mr. Lotar Radaceanu, Minister of Labour. Dr. A. Syngalowski seized this opportunity to claim that the Roumanian ORT should be granted the same privileges as in all other countries. Both Ministers promised to give all their aid and assistance.

The Union of Jewish Communities has given a reception in Dr. Syngalowski's honour and his presence was greeted from the altar during the religious service on Friday evening in the Bucharest Great Temple.

During this visit, the basis was laid for the creation of a Women's organization of the Roumanian ORT.

In general, Dr. A. Syngalowski's ten days' visit to Roumania was a powerful stimulant and has determined the elaboration of a program of future developments and improvements.

In this program is included the creation of the following schools :

Roman : Schools for locksmithy and soldering, schools for tin-ware and carpentry.

Timisoara : Training farm (horticulture), schools for locksmithy and soldering, schools for electrical fittings and installations (have been opened at the beginning of July).

Arad : Weaving, Radio-technics, Soldering and locksmithy schools. (The latter was opened in the first days of July).

Ploesti : Schools for locksmithy and soldering, and ceramics.

Bucharest : Schools for typewriter and calculating machine repairs, for auto-mechanics with section for tractors, for weaving, hosiery and workshops for rural handicrafts and locksmithy with the training farm.

Jassy : Weaving and hosiery schools.

In order to enable displaced persons in need of rehabilitation to frequent ORT institutions, the Roumanian ORT decided to set up accelerated courses.

Before the decision on the extended working program was made, Dr. Syngalowski had a conference with representatives of the largest metal working, textile, chemical and woodworking firms. This conference decided on the exact numbers of ORT graduates which every branch was ready to accept during the next 6 to 12 months. On this basis, the ORT program was set up and planned to be applied to 3.600 candidates as a beginning. A system was also found according to which these students will be remunerated progressively in all phases of their training, in order to ensure their living and provide a stimulus for their progress.

On Dr. Syngalowski's initiative, workshops are now being set up to train women in home industries. An attempt will be made to create products with Roumanian and Hebrew motives for the export trade, which we feel sure will be a great success.

Also on the occasion of Dr. Syngalowski's visit, we proceeded to develop, intensify and reinforce the activity of the various ORT Committees by adding new members from the Jewish Democratic Committee (C.D.E.).

As the ex-president of the ORT Executive, M. J. Gardea, left the

country, a new Executive Committee was constituted with the following members : Messrs. Leon Itzcar, Ing. H. Steinberg, A. Schwefelberg, Ing. Rosenzweig, Ing. Olteneanu, Jean Cohen, Misu Benvenisti, Ferry Froimescu, S. Gregor Mrs. Polia Barasch, Ing. M. Nadler, Ing. M. Bercovici, Paul Davidovici, I. Bacal, Eugen Adler, Ing. Calmanovici, George Stroe, while the local Bucharest Committee is composed of : Messrs. Ing. H. Steinberg, Ing. Vitzu, Ing. J. Manolovici, Mauriciu Marcus, S. Gregor, J. Abramovici, M. Bacal, M. Sarateanu, Dr. Zelicovici, C. Kestenbaum, Ing. Kamerling, Ing. Wurgast, A. Stopler, A. Feller, Rachel Cohen, Ing. Lupescu, M. Feinstein, Ing. O. Gross, Ing. Lascar Goldenberg, Ing. Belfert, Marco Cohin, Toma Ascher, Ing. O. Nacht, I. Fellea and George Stroe.

Thanks to this reorganization of our Committees we hope that the ORT activity will become even more efficient, providing, of course, that a more substantial aid will be granted to the Roumanian ORT.

It will be necessary to organize special instructors' conferences for Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria. Therefore the Roumanian ORT takes the liberty to request that the ORT UNION approve of the organization of such conferences in Bucharest.

At the same time, we suggest that it would be a great help to us if the Central Administration would kindly send from time to time such specialists to our country, who should get in touch with the Roumanian masters and instructors and give them useful advice.

At last, we consider it advisable to reinforce connections among various ORT Organizations, giving them the possibility to compare their various systems of activity and to stimulate thus their spirit of initiative.

With well-prepared instructors, directed by the best possible advice and instructions and with the increased assistance of the ORT UNION, we firmly believe that the activity of our Association will be a great benefactory work for the entire Jewish population in Roumania.

gift of Lei 10.000.- to the Jassy ORT Centre, to express the deep satisfaction he feels for the beautiful educational enterprise undertaken by ORT in Northern Moldavia.

#### Independent testimony about ORT activities.

The activity of the Roumanian ORT was greatly appreciated by Christians who have visited our Schools.

We will mention a few opinions : Professor Basile Stoicovici, President of the Commission for the reorganization of professional instruction in Roumania who has also organized trade and industrial schools at the Bucharest Chamber of Commerce and Industry, declared after 2 visits to our schools : "I am surprised and amazed : the courses I have visited, the investigations I have made on the spot clearly prove that ORT has discovered the most adequate form for professional instruction we so badly need nowadays. On the

other hand, I must state that not a single other school of all those I have visited up to now has ever had such miscellaneous activities; I am referring not only to training activities, but also to the pupils' moral education."

Mr. Lucian Burchi, ex-Minister and actual Head-Manager of the General Union of Tradesmen in Roumania, declared : "I consider this center of professional education is one of humanitarian education, since no education has any importance whatsoever if it is unable to produce a man in the full sense of this word, ready to struggle against all circumstances in life and to overcome them wherever he finds himself. In visiting the ORT schools, I became fully aware of the fact that this is an Institution that has no need for attenuating circumstances and I bow with admiration and respect to an organization of such vast proportions and absolute value."

Engineer M. Sterian, Head-Manager of the Permit Office for Industrial Work and a great vocational training specialist declared on visiting the Bucharest ORT-schools : "Considering the beauty and the soundness of everything I have seen here, I can only exclaim : Bravo!"

Besides the opinions of specialists we thought it interesting to quote also the opinion of Mr. Alex. Coler, correspondent of The United Press of America in Roumania, who wrote the following impressions of a visit to the Bucharest ORT schools : "I found the workshops in full swing. The pupils - men of different ages - show vivid interest in and deep affection for the new manual work they are learning at their advanced age. I was given full particulars and I greatly admired the organization of this work, as well as the training in itself. The objects and things manufactured by the pupils are marvellous. The hygienic installations, the good-will of the didactic body and the enthusiasm brought to the training create an atmosphere of confidence and good understanding that can bring only the best results."

Besides these declarations, we still want to emphasize two actions :  
1) The Great Saint Patriarch of the Roumanian Orthodox Church has made a gift of Lei 10.000.- to the Jassy ORT Centre, to express the deep satisfaction he feels for the beautiful educational enterprise undertaken by ORT in Northern Moldavia.

2) For six weeks the Christian pupils of the Hungarian Industrial College for boys in Oradea have manufactured in their free hours after lessons some tools for ORT Schools in Oradea as voluntary work. These most useful and necessary tools were personally delivered by delegates of the Hungarian pupils for distribution among the pupils. The delegate of the pupils of the Hungarian Industrial College emphasized how happy he was that, after a long period of hatred that has parted the Hungarians from the Jews - hatred sown among them by other people - the Hungarian pupils can stretch out a fraternal hand to all those who are oppressed and help them with the modest means they possess.

BULGARIA

The period under report was one of the most fruitful ones in the history of our activities with regard to the organization of our vocational institutions and the recognition of the importance of ORT's work by Jewish institutions, the Government and the public.

TRAINING UNITS AND PUPILS OF THE RUMANIAN ORT

1.VII.1947 - 30.VI.1948

Town	Number of training units 1.7.47	Number of Pupils 30.6.48	Number of Pupils 1.7.1947	New admissions after 1.7.47	Graduates	Departures before graduation	Status 30.6.48	Frequentation 1.7.47-30.6.48
Arad								
Botosani								
Bucharest								
Cluj								
Galatz	31	53	1094	2035	---*)	827	2302	3.129
Jassy								
Oradea								
Timisvara								

TRAINING UNITS AND PUPILS OF THE RUMANIAN ORT

1.III.1948 - 30.VI.1948

Town	Number of training units 1.3.48	Number of Pupils 30.6.48	Number of Pupils 1.III.48	New admissions after 1.III.1948	Graduates	Departures before graduation	Status 30.6.48	Frequentation 1.3.48-30.6.48
Arad	--	1	--	80	--	--	80	80
Botosani	4	4	261	--	--	20	241	261
Bucharest	13	13	854	151	--	68	937	1,005
Cluj	4	4	158	--	--	8	150	158
Galatz	9	9	151	47	--	60	138	198
Jassy	10	11	369	42	--	20	391	411
Oradea	5	4	207	--	--	51	156	207
Timisvara	--	7	--	209	--	--	209	209
TOTAL	45	53	2000	529	---*)	227	2302	2.529

\*) Information about the number of graduates had not been received when this report went to print.

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Special mention deserves the fact that Government Authorities, particularly the Ministry of Industry, under whose authority the Central School is placed, consider it a model institution in all respects and do their best to give it every possible support. The Central School prepares industrial and

B U L G A R I A

The period under report was one of the most fruitful ones in the history of our activities, with regard to both the expansion of our vocational institutions and the recognition of the importance of ORT's work by Jewish institutions, the Government and the public.

During the last 4 months our constructive work in Sofia and Plowdiv was carried on according to schedule.

S o f i a.- At present, the big ORT house in Sofia is frequented by more than 800 pupils. This house is not merely the central office of the Bulgarian ORT, but an important centre in the cultural life and technical efforts of the Capital.

Above all, mention must be made of our ORT Central School for mechanics and electro-technics, which has in 4 sections a total of 118 pupils of both sexes. There are 120 hours a month of theoretical and 56 of practical instruction. Already in the first school-year, the teaching program provides a close connection of theory and practice and basic instruction in producing conditions. Gradually, the ratio of theoretical and practical instruction will be changed in favour of the latter. The pupils' age varies from 14 to 16 years.

Since January 1st, 1948, the teaching staff has remained unchanged; it consists of Engineer Robert Goldstein, manager, 2 instructors and 10 University-trained teachers.

Training workshops and classes are well equipped, spacious and clear. With the last four months under report, the school year comes to an end. Competition among the pupils and teaching staff is evident. The pupils have achieved noticeable results, and made great progress. Thanks to intensive studying, average examination credits rose one point out of a total of six, namely from 3 to 4 (optimum:6). The school year ends on June 18, 1948, and examinations will be held from then till July 1st.

Many pupils from poor families have the chance of getting normal schooling with the ORT, as they receive meals and accessories like copy-books, pencils, india-rubbers, boxes of compasses, etc. which have partly been sent by the Geneva Central Office, partly acquired locally.

Enrolment of new pupils will begin in September. From this moment on, the Central School will have 2 forms with a total of approximately 230 pupils.

Special mention deserves the fact that Government Authorities, particularly the Ministry of Industry, under whose authority the Central School is placed, consider it a model institution in all respects and do their best to give it every possible support. The Central School prepares industrial and

ORT Children's Workshops in the Sofia Jewish School

There are 22 training units with totally 423 children. Training be- and technical crews, whose importance for rehabilitation of Bulgarian Jews cannot be rated too highly. Courses are being set up for workers and Jewish youths from the provinces, who will thus be given sound technical training after they have completed their military service or secondary schooling.- The Central School has also been granted the right of setting up a technical department for evening classes for persons with complete or partially second- ary schooling, particularly workers who exert a profession during daytime. Instruction is scheduled to take 2 years, providing superior technical train- ing. Some 60 pupils will be admitted.

The ORT teaching program has been set up as model for all other trade schools. Director R. Goldstein has been requested to participate decisively in a thorough reorganization of vocational training in Bulgaria. Furthermore, the ORT Central School has been asked to submit a project for the establish- ment of a public central institute for vocational training by correspondence which is to have its seat in Sofia. -motors, radio sets, and other electrical instruments which they receive from various factories, laboratories and in- Training for Adults.

There are 12 training units for adults in Sofia with a total of 233 students. Trades taught are : advanced electrotechnics for pupils of secondary schools, machine tool operation for pupils of secondary schools, machine tool operation for other youths of both sexes, electrotechnics, radiotechnics, electric motor repair and winding, dutting, sewing and carpet weaving. Daytime and evening classes exist for dressmaking and electrical winding. In all these units, practical instruction is predominant in a ratio of 3:1.- The students' age is between 17 and 42 years. The Bulgarian ORT endeavours to include youths of both sexes from the provinces in these units and to take care of their maintenance, particularly in the classes for winding, electrotech- nics and kellim weaving. In the pupils' maintenance, the Bulgarian ORT is actively assisted by the Consistory, JDC, and the Sofia Jewish Community. Recent establishments are the workshops for winding (evening class), radio- technics, machine tool operation, dressmaking and kellim weaving. In setting up the last training workshop, certain difficulties had to be overcome, but now it constitutes one of the most promising institutions with, at present, 17 students; their number is planned to be increased to 25 or 30. Particular attention is paid to the weaving of kellims with Jewish and Biblical designs.

Activities in Plovdiv will still be expanded. Plovdiv is the second largest. During the period under report, the training workshop for electro- technics, which ORT had been asked by the Government to install, has conclud- ed operations. Thirty-three students have been trained. Subject matters were the installation and maintenance of trunk lines and plants. That the ORT school was selected to set up this workshop is proof of the confidence com- petent Government circles have in the ORT organization and staff. If this workshop is included, the total number of adults trained by the Bulgarian ORT is brought up to 260. ng, etc. For Plovdiv, too, the establishment of

ORT Children's Workshops in the Sofia Jewish School

There are 22 training units with totally 423 children. Training begins with the second form and continues till the third form of grammar school. Taught are : wood work - 7 training units, sewing and embroidery - 7 units, cardboard work and bookbinding - 5 units, locksmithy - 2 units, radiotechnics - 1 unit. The children work in specially equipped, spacious and clear rooms. Instruction consists principally of practical work, theoretical instruction being given as the occasion arises. The weekly schedule of these workshops is between 5 and 7 hours.

Thus the total of pupils in the ORT college, the training units for adults and the children's workshops is over 800.

Activities of both the ORT Central School and the various workshops are based on the principle of giving assistance to public institutions by putting products at their disposal. Accordingly, the woodworking workshops provide the OSE kindergardens with pieces of furniture, and the technical workshops do repair work on electro-motors, radio sets, and other electrical instruments which they receive from various factories, laboratories and institutes.

P l o v d i v.- Large-scale activities here have begun for the first time with the period under report.

Training of Adults.

There exist two training units for cutting and sewing, one with 26 and the other with 29 students between 18 and 42 years of age. The setting up of a training workshop for metal work, etc. is being prepared.

Children's Workshops.

In operation are 3 workshops for woodwork with a total of 91 children and 3 workshops for sewing with 74 children, all between 10 and 13 years of age.

Thus the total of ORT students in Plovdiv is 210.

Activities in Plovdiv will still be expanded. Plovdiv is the second largest city in Bulgaria, well on the way to be an industrial town, and has a population of some 6000 Jews.

In the coming school year, the number of pupils in both Sofia and Plovdiv will be further increased, particularly in connection with the impending establishment of additional institutions, as evening classes in the College for 60 participants and workshops for domestic industries, plumbing, watchmaking, textile dyeing, etc. For Plovdiv, too, the establishment of

new training units is planned, and if budgetary provisions permit, it is intended to extend ORT's work to the other provincial towns with important Jewish populations.

Popularity of the Bulgarian ORT

The ORT organization seizes every opportunity to draw Jewish and Bulgarian public attention to itself. It is therefore well-known among the public and in administrative circles. Last Purim was solemnly celebrated, and was the occasion of a manifestation in which a numerous public participated. ORT activities are also widely publicized by cinema representations in Sofia and provincial towns.- On Sunday, June 13th, 1948, the ORT Central School worked the whole day and was open to more than 1000 visitors, mostly Jews. All guests to this occasion expressed themselves most favourably on what they had seen and on the results achieved in the very short time of one year.

Membership figures are increasing both in Sofia and the province. However, during the last few months, the chief effort of the Committee of the Bulgarian ORT was directed towards developing the existing institutions and establishing new ones, and systematic membership drives could not be given all the attention which they deserve.

On the occasion of Minister Justin Godart's visit to Bulgaria on the Bulgarian Government's invitation, Mr. Godart came also to see the ORT schools. A reception given in his honour, at which many leading personalities from political and parliamentary circles were present, offered a splendid opportunity of acquainting these latter with ORT's work and achievements.

Dr. Syngalowski's visit.

Dr. Syngalowski's visit to Bulgaria was for us a source of great satisfaction. During his 3 days' stay in Sofia, from June 7th to June 9th, Dr. Syngalowski became acquainted with all our activities and discussed in detail all topical problems with the members of our Committee.- Dr. Syngalowski paid visits to the Jewish Community, the Consistory, and, accompanied by the president and vice-president of the Bulgarian ORT, to the Minister of Industry. He found everywhere a cordial welcome, and was assured of the fullest moral and material support for the work of the Bulgarian ORT. During his interview with the Minister of Industry, Dr. Syngalowski discussed in particular certain technical problems of a general nature, as well as the program of the ORT Central School. One of his requests was for a Government subvention for the ORT schools, independently of the subvention already granted to the Consistory. The Minister gave this request his sympathetic consideration, remarked however, that budgetary changes for the current year were hardly possible. He accepted Dr. Syngalowski's counterproposal that a contribution corresponding to the expenses of the Bulgarian ORT should be made in the following year, whereas for the current year, ORT was to receive a merely nominal con-

tribution. In the course of this interview, the Minister of Industry called the ORT Central School in Sofia "a jewel of Bulgarian vocational training".

On the occasion of both the dinner given by the Bulgarian ORT committee in Dr. Syngalowski's honour and of the lunch given by the Central Consistory, Dr. Syngalowski expressed his thanks to the Jewish institutions for their ample support of the Bulgarian ORT and expressed his conviction that this support would be even larger in the future.

Sofia  
Finances 17 38 357 832 129 1011 1,185  
Plovdiv

In the course of the months of March, April and May 1948, a total of Leva 4.284.120 has been spent. June expenditure will probably be Leva 1.500.000, which will make our expenditure for the period under report a total of Leva 5.784.120, illustrating the fact that our expenditure is constantly increasing and amounting to almost 2 million Leva a month; for current items alone. Under these circumstances, our subvention from the Central Office of \$ 50.000 a year would hardly suffice to cover our daily expenses, without taking into account the considerable sums spent by the Central Office on our behalf for the purchase of machines, equipments and materials. The support which we receive from the Central Consistory of Bulgarian Jews and the Sofia Jewish Community must be necessarily modest in view of the material situation of these institutions, and is hardly likely to improve our financial situation. It is therefore evident, that in view of our expanding activities in vocational training (new sections in schools, new courses), more ample means will have to be forthcoming.

Plovdiv 3 5 164 \* 47 211 211

Sofia  
It will be clear from previous statements, that the Bulgarian ORT has succeeded in expanding considerably its field of activities during the last four months, to consolidate it and to create the primary conditions for a still more fruitful work in the coming school year, which will be one of immense efforts and great demands upon the ORT. It is hoped that the ORT Central Office in Geneva continue to lend its fullest support.

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P O L A N D

The general activities of ORT in Poland and especially its great efforts during the

TRAINING UNITS AND PUPILS OF THE B U L G A R I A N O R T

1. The carrying out of the training units from I.VII.1947 - 30.VI.1948 to the end of the school year.

T o w n	Number of training units	Number of Pupils	New admissions after I. VII. 47	Graduates	Departures before graduation	Status	Frequentation
	1.7.47 30.6.48	I. VII.47	I. VII. 47			30.6.48	1.7.47-30.6.48

Sofia Plovdiv	17	39	357	832	49	129	1011	1,189
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In each of these spheres of activity, considerable progress was made. In order to justify appreciate the results of our activities, 1011 should be mentioned that the current school-year 1947/48 is actually the first annual working year since the stabilisation of the political conditions in our country. For the first time, training was carried out according to a previously established schedule. The final examinations of this school year will be held simultaneously with public apprenticeship examinations. The examiners of the Chambers of Trade personally preside at the combined apprenticeship- and ORT examinations in our schools. Our graduates receive with their ORT diplomas also their apprenticeship-diplomas which entitle them to practice TRAINING UNITS AND PUPILS OF THE B U L G A R I A N O R T apprenticeship exams have already been held, but as a general rule they will take place as described. I.II.1948 - 30.VI.1948

T o w n	Number of training units	Number of Pupils	New admissions after I. III. 48	Graduates	Departures before graduation	Status	Frequentation
	1.3.48 30.6.48	I. III.48	I. III.1948			30.6.48	1.3.48-30.6.48

Plovdiv	3	5	164	47	--	--	211	211
Sofia	23	34	696	185	--	81	800	881
TOTAL	26	39	860	232	--	81	1011	1,092

On one side, we were trying to determine of what type the schools in the various provinces should be, in order to suit the particular needs of the place. On the other hand we were endeavouring to further develop our schooling namely the development of our activities. This aim is, under the conditions prevailing in Poland, neither an easy nor a simple task. To begin with, the barbarity has greatly diminished the ranks of the young generation. We have been robbed of our greatest national wealth - of our youth. It is today very difficult to find a group of youths sufficiently large to warrant the establishment of vocational schools suited to various trends. Added to all these difficulties there is still the old deep rooted dislike for manual professions to be considered, both on the part of the youths as on the part of the parents.

Nevertheless it may safely be stated, that considerable improvement has been made, although we are as yet unable to say with any assurance whether we shall be in a position within the coming year to organize a regular vocational high school. The vocational training is meeting with ever more

P O L A N D

The general activities of ORT in Poland and especially its great efforts during the last four months had the following aims :

1. The carrying out of the teaching plans, preparatory to the end of the school year.
2. Investigation into the economic and social conditions of the various places in order to determine the program of work for the school year to come.
3. Propaganda work amongst the population, especially the youth, with a view to developing and broadening the vocational training system.

In each of these spheres of activity, considerable progress was made. In order to justly appreciate the results of our activities, it should be borne in mind that the current school-year 1947/48 is actually the first normal working year since the stabilization of the political conditions in our country. For the first time, training was carried out according to a previously established schedule. The final examinations of this school year will be held simultaneously with public apprenticeship examinations. The examiners of the Chambers of Trade personally preside at the combined apprenticeship- and ORT examinations in our schools. Our graduates receive with their ORT diplomas also their apprenticeship-diplomas which entitle them to practice their vocation. In some places, the apprenticeship exams have already been held, but as a general rule they will take place as described.

In order to investigate the possibilities and needs which will determine our program of work in the coming school year, we have got in touch with Jewish committees, production centres, youth organizations and Jewish schools in the various provinces of the country. These contacts are also necessary for the realization of our aim, as pointed out under No.3 above, namely the development of our activities.

On one side, we were trying to determine of what type the schools in the various provinces should be, in order to suit the particular needs of the place. On the other hand we were endeavouring to further develop our schooling system by the creation of several schools of a higher type, such as normal professional high-schools for youths. This aim is, under the conditions prevailing in Poland, neither an easy nor a simple task. To begin with, the Nazi barbarity has greatly diminished the ranks of the young generation. We have been robbed of our greatest national wealth - of our youth. It is today very difficult to find a group of youths sufficiently large to warrant the establishment of vocational schools suited to various trends. Added to all these difficulties there is still the old deep rooted dislike for manual professions to be considered, both on the part of the youths as on the part of the parents.

Nevertheless it may safely be stated, that considerable improvement has been made, although we are as yet unable to say with any assurance whether we shall be in a position within the coming year to organize a regular vocational high school. The vocational training is meeting with ever more

understanding on the part of the Jewish general public, and especially on the part of Jewish parents. So, for instance, a large meeting of parents has taken place in Stettin, where the need for the foundation of a professional highschool was unanimously agreed upon. The question of a professional high-school becomes also in Wroclaw and other localities one of greatest importance. Simultaneously with the inquiries and preparation of material for the establishment of a working program for the coming school year, steps were undertaken to develop our teaching activities, partly through introduction of new subjects and partly through the creation of new training units. In all our schools, obligatory subjects for the apprenticeship exams have been introduced and taught by qualified instructors.

During the period under report the following training units were set up:

<u>Lodz</u>	1. Training workshop for glovemakers	10 pupils
	2. " " " " locksmith-mechanics	14 "
<u>Wroclaw</u>	3. " " " " leather goods	14 "
	4. " " " " lingerie	23 "
<u>Walbrzych</u>	5. Perfection courses for tailors	22 "
	6. courses of corsetry	25 "
	7. Instruction in knitting for invalids in hosiery production centres	14 "
<u>Katowice</u>	8. Perfection course in shirtmaking for master exams	9 "
	9. Perfection course in dressmaking for master exams	9 "
<u>Bielawa</u>	10. Perfection course for tailors	21 "
<u>Together</u>	10 units with	161 pupils
<u>ORT's Work for children</u>		

Apart from the units shown above there have also been opened during the period under report 14 training workshops for children in Lodz, Szozein, Krakow, Wroclaw, Walbrzych, Dzierzoniow and Legnica in which 304 children from institutes, orphanages and Jewish schools receive their first initiation into manual work through training in woodwork, book-binding, cardboard work, metal work, fundamentals of electricity etc. under the guidance of specialized instructors with pedagogic qualifications.

In three childrens' homes in the vicinity of Warsaw gardens and hot-houses have been arranged in which more than 100 children are employed, amongst them also a number of small children of 6 years of age. In some other childrens' homes miniature looms have been furnished and placed at the childrens' disposal. A few children learned to weave and are now initiating their comrades. The activities dedicated to childrens' workshops have greatly increased during the period under report and do now constitute an important

Lodz Training workshop for dressmaking

branch of ORT's activities. At present there hardly exists a children's home or any other institution dedicated to the care of children where an ORT training workshop does not function.

Training of Instructors

To promote exchange of experience and work out a teaching program, we have repeated the experiment carried out in Dzierzoniow in January and held two additional conferences of instructors in Walbrzych, one for instructors of electro-technics and another for instructors of locksmithy and automechanics. Instructors and managers of all the respective schools and courses participated.

The ORT Central Office in Geneva has delegated the ORT Inspector for needlework, Mr. Graf, to Poland. Mr. Graf is training instructors for the various needlework trades in special courses held in Wroclaw. A course in dressmaking and lingerie with 25 participants has already been brought to an end. Seven participants had been sent by the State-owned confection-industry. The rest were exclusively ORT instructors. At present an instructors' course is taking place for training in lingerie and working-suits with 9 participants, which is estimated to last two months. Mr. Graf has also inspected many ORT schools and training workshops for needlework.

Equipment of ORT Institutions

Cooperative Production Societies

We are further completing the equipment of our training workshops through the purchase of machine-tools and measuring apparates. Among the larger and more expensive items, which we were able to procure in the still badly and insufficiently supplied Polish market during the period under report, are a shaping-machine, a large lathe and an oszillograph. The Geneva Central Office has sent us 22 sewing-machines and several other heavy machines for sewing-work in order to facilitate the arrangement of the instructors' courses at Wroclaw and to complete the inventory of our training workshops for needle-work. We have recently received from Geneva a cleverly constructed measuring apparatus for radio-technicians, which combines in a handy way three apparates on one stand : a high frequency generator, a low frequency generator and an oszillograph. The "portable rack" and the apparates by themselves are of great practical importance because of the handy and clear construction.

New Premises

During the period under report, the building of the new ORT house at Krakow has been continued and the new premises will be at the disposal of our schools already in the near future.

Final examinations

During the period under report final exams have taken place in the following training units :

<u>Lodz</u>	Training workshop for dressmaking	16
	" " " " " corsetry	<u>13</u>
<u>Katowice</u>	Training workshop dressmaking	10
	" " " " radiotechnics	6
	" " " " Lingerie	<u>9</u>
<u>Krakow</u>	Training workshop for shoe-uppers	15
<u>Szczecin</u>	Typing	19
	Bookkeeping	<u>36</u>
		55
<u>Bielsko</u>	Training workshop for weaving (duration 1 year)	18
	" " " " " dressmaking	<u>13</u>
<u>Dzierzoniew</u>	Perfecting courses for tailoring	31
		9
<u>Wroclaw</u>	Instructors' courses for dressmaking and lingerie	25
	together	<u>189</u>

All steps have already been taken for the preparation of the examinations which will take place at the end of the school-year, in the months of June and July.

Cooperative Production Societies

We have already mentioned in our last report the founding of a cooperative production society for ORT graduates in dressmaking and leather goods at Krakow. This cooperative is developing in a most satisfactory manner and is selling its products very easily. The weaving cooperative at Bielsko is taking steps to use the holiday months for an intensive production and is trying to procure a larger contingent of raw materials. The ORT committees at the various localities are doing their best to place the graduates well in advance of their graduation. Only a part has jobs in the industry; for a large majority, positions in production cooperatives have been secured. We are constantly keeping in touch with the central economic organization of the Jewish cooperatives "Solidarnosc" as well as with the cooperative bank for productivization of Jews, and also with the JOINT.

Agricultural Work

In the agricultural sector we are continuing with the work of instructing Jewish settlers, their equipment with machines and live stock, and the development of our model farms. In this respect a number of new developments should be pointed out:

Agricultural Co-ordination Committee

Shortly before the commencement of the spring campaign, the Jewish farmers of the Dzierzeniew district held two mass-meetings at which representatives

of the ORT head-office at Warsaw were present. The Jewish farmers formulated their wishes with regard to assistance from Jewish organizations. On the basis of their demands, the agricultural department of ORT has worked out a detailed program for assistance in kind and by credits and has taken the initiative for the establishment of a co-ordination commission, in which, in addition to ORT's representatives, the Central Committee of Jews in Poland and the JOINT participate. Each of these three organizations sends three delegates to the meeting. The task of this commission is to determine the financial needs of Jewish farmers and to distribute credits amongst the settlers. ORT is participating with 500.000 Zl. in long-term loans and an equal amount in short-term loans.

#### Agricultural Training at Bielawa

After a long lapse of time agricultural training of youths has again been taken up during the period under report. Training takes place on ORT's model-farm at Bielawa. The pupils are members of a neighbourhood Kibbutz.

#### ORT's Agricultural Department at Szczecin

In March, the Polish ORT has extended its activities in the sphere of Jewish agriculture to the district of Stettin. Two settlers' cooperative societies, comprising 50 families, settled on 1300 hectares of land, are being trained by ORT agronomists in agriculture and are advised on how to make their work pay. Numerous lectures on agricultural questions are being given and a model garden has been set up. The cows are under permanent control with regard to milk production and rational feeding. The cooperatives are elaborating their farming plans in consultation with our agronomists.

#### Two Events in the life of the Polish ORT

The period under report has been marked by two important events. On the 19th of April, the solemn unveiling of the monument of the fighters of the Warsaw ghetto took place. All the ORT schools in the country were represented by special delegations. The ORT pupils participated under the emblem of the ORT in the festive procession, thus underlining the close bonds which link our organization with the entire Jewish population of the country. The ORT Union delegated the president of the Belgian ORT, Mr. Roger Van Praag, to participate in the festivities. Mr. Van Praag addresses the meeting over the radio in a very important speech. The fare-well evening, in which the school delegations, the central management of the ORT and the delegate of the ORT Union participated was an imposing manifestation of the ORT idea.

The period under report concludes with a second, very important event, the long awaited visit of the president of the Central Executive of the ORT Union, Dr. Aaron Syngalowski. Dr. Syngalowski's short stay, filled to capacity with interviews, visits to schools, meetings with instructors, conferences with the Ministries and official receptions, exerted a great influence in many respects, stimulated the improvement and progress of our practical work and fortified the social and political position of the Polish ORT.

General Remarks about the School Year 1947/48

The school year has not yet come to an end. Examinations are still under way, so that we are not in a position to definitely sum up results. However, with this reservation in mind, we may say that this school year, the first normally planned under stabilized conditions, has constituted in comparison with the foregoing years, an undeniable improvement on the past. Training is carried out in fixed periods and according to a teaching plan decided upon well in advance. Apart from the ORT exams, graduates will also undergo official apprenticeship examinations, and will leave school as properly trained artisans to make their way in their professions and continue their further professional education on their own. Today the figure has increased to 12,5 which is 5 times more. In the year 1937 there were in Poland 510 professional schools. The table given below may illustrate how training times have been extended in some of our schools.

	<u>1946/47</u>		<u>1947/48</u>	
	<u>Duration of Training</u>	<u>Amount of hours</u>	<u>Duration of Training</u>	<u>Amount of hours</u>
Locksmithy	½ year	720	1 year	1840
Automechanics	½ year	920	2 years	3600
Radiotechnics	1 year	1840	1 year	1840
Dressmaking	4 months	320	2 years	3600
Weaving	1 year	1840	1 year	960
			2 years	3680

Interesting are also the fluctuations in the distribution of our graduates according to professions. The figures we are in a position to cite here are not definite and are taken exclusively from former German territories; they are, however, non the less of interest.

	<u>1946/47</u>		<u>1947/48</u>	
	<u>Figures</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Figures</u>	<u>%</u>
Electro & Radio technicians	66	11%	95	15%
Locksmithy & Automechanics	27	4,5%	79	12,3%
Machine knitting	-	-	14	2,3%
Dressmaking, corsetry, millinery	312	50%	327	51,4%
Bookkeeping and typing	213	34,5%	81	13%
Miscellaneous	-	-	39	6%
	<u>618</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>635</u>	<u>100%</u>

From the above table it can be seen that the share of needle professions remained almost unchanged, whilst the frequentation of typing and bookkeeping courses has decreased from 34 % to 13%. A characteristic symptom is the increased interest for electrical and metall working trades as well as for the machine knitting where percentage rose from 15,5 to 29,6 %.

Conclusion

In June 1948 the network of schools of the Polish ORT comprised altogether 101 Training units with 1834 pupils, including 30 children's workshops in which 544 children were trained.

The Polish ORT follows the general tendency of post-war Poland, to develop professional schooling, and enlarge vocational and technical training of youths. This tendency shows already beneficial results in the general development and productive structure of the country. According to the estimates of the Ministry of Education, there were in Poland in 1938 2,5 pupils in vocational schools for every 1000 inhabitants. Today the figure has increased to 12,5 which is 5 times more. In the year 1937 there were in Poland 510 professional schools, today their number is 3000. The share of the ORT in this general development is a very large one.

Unfortunately, in view of the greatly diminished numbers of our people during the war, there can be no comparison of the total numbers of pre-war and post-war apprentices. In 1937, there were in Poland 55 ORT schools with a total of 4207 pupils. Compared with a population of about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  million Jews, it resulted in approximately 1,3 ORT pupils for every 1000 Jewish inhabitants of Poland. In 1947, with a Jewish population of 100.000 persons, there were about 1300 ORT pupils in Poland, which means a ratio of approximately 13 ORT pupils to every 1000 Jewish inhabitants. The increase is consequently a great deal larger than that of the non-Jewish schools in the country.

In the post-war period the Polish ORT was confronted with the two tasks following. The first, very pressing task, was to re-educate the very few Jews who lived through the horrors of the war and to equip them for the professional life. Short-term professional courses were indicated. It was impossible to look forward to a more distant aim as the paramount need was to assure the existence of every single Jew in the country as quickly as possible. Today the Polish ORT is faced with a different task. The problem now occupying our minds is how to give the Jewish Youth a thorough vocational training in new professions, suitable to the conditions prevailing under the present economic structure. To bring this aim about, regular trade schools with sufficiently long teaching periods and a thorough handling of theoretical subjects in connection with the given profession are necessary. We must also pay more attention to the educational side of vocational training. The teaching programs should be suited to the public school reforms, and the pupils should be given an opportunity upon graduation to continue perfecting in their professions on their own.

The Polish ORT now stands before the task of founding a normal 3-years professional high-school. This task is now under discussion both in the Polish H.Q.s and in the various branch offices.

TRAINING UNITS AND PUPILS OF THE POLISH ORT

At the end of this school year, a large number of pupils will graduate after seven or eight years of general education in our schools. On this basis we shall begin with the foundation of an ORT high-school for youths with three years' training. Upon the termination of these three years our pupils will receive their apprenticeship diplomas together with the "small matriculation" certificate, which latter will enable the more gifted to enter polytechnics and universities. Professional high-schools of the above type should be opened in the course of the coming year in Wroclaw, Walbrzych and possibly also in Lodz and Warsaw.

With the foundation of these schools the Polish ORT will take over the entire responsibility for the professional and technical education of this country's Jewish youth as well as for their incorporation into the productive economy of Poland.

Białystok	5	5	122	72	50	28	86	104
Bydgoszcz	5	5	122	72	50	28	86	104
Chorzów	5	5	122	72	50	28	86	104
Ozierzonów	8	10	176	188	14	58	185	364
Katowice	4	7	68	70	25	44	89	138
Kraków	9	9	200	242	224	90	128	442
Legnica	---	9	---	180	---	8	152	160
Lodz	11	9	254	109	138	69	158	363
Otwock	1	5	26	108	15	30	89	134
Pleszyce	---	2	---	55	---	9	46	55
Srodoborow	---	5	---	236	---	26	210	236
Szezecin	9	8	198	211	178	75	156	409
Warsaw	4	4	71	73	28	68	48	144
Walbrzych	4	8	84	183	15	42	190	247
Wroclaw	5	11	126	214	118	28	194	340
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>1367</b>	<b>2082</b>	<b>932</b>	<b>683</b>	<b>1834</b>	<b>3449</b>

TRAINING UNITS AND PUPILS OF THE POLISH ORT

1.VII.1947 - 30.VI.1948

TRAINING UNITS AND PUPILS OF THE POLISH ORT  
1.VII.1947 - 30.VI.1948

Town	Number of training units		Number of Pupils	New admissions after		Graduates	Departures		Status	Frequentation
	1.7.47	30.6.48		1.7.47	1.7.48		before graduation	30.6.48		
Bielawa	--	4	--	107	--	--	19	88	107	
Bielsko	5	5	122	72	50	50	78	66	194	
Bytom	3	3	42	48	--	--	37	53	90	
Chorzow	--	1	--	26	--	--	2	24	26	
Dzierzonlow	5	10	176	188	141	141	58	165	364	
Katowice	4	7	68	70	25	25	44	69	138	
Krakow	9	9	200	242	224	224	90	128	442	
Legnica	--	9	--	160	--	--	8	152	160	
Lodz	11	9	254	109	138	138	69	156	363	
Otwock	1	5	26	108	15	15	30	89	134	
Pleszyce	--	2	--	55	--	--	9	46	55	
Srodoborow	--	6	--	236	--	--	26	210	236	
Szezecin	9	8	198	211	178	178	75	156	409	
Warsaw	4	4	71	73	55	55	68	48	144	
Walbrzych	4	8	84	163	15	15	42	190	247	
Wroclaw	5	11	126	214	118	118	28	194	340	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>1367</b>	<b>2082</b>	<b>932</b>	<b>932</b>	<b>683</b>	<b>1834</b>	<b>3449</b>	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>1522</b>	<b>825</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>1834</b>	<b>2,347</b>	

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA

TRAINING UNITS AND PUPILS OF THE POLISH ORT

The most important task of the ORT in the 4 months 1.III.1948 - 30.VI.1948 was the expansion of ORT's work to another part of the country, namely to Slovakia, where ORT has found a more promising territory.

Town	Number of training units		Number of Pupils 1.III.48	New admissions after 1.III.1948	Graduates	Departures before graduation	Status 30.6.48	Frequentation 1.3.48-30.6.48
	1.3.48	30.6.48						
Bielawa	4	4	75	26	---	13	88	101
Bielsko	3	5	38	62	31	3	66	100
Bytom	2	3	48	15	---	10	53	63
Dzierżoniew	7	10	158	41	9	25	165	199
Chorzow	1	1	24	2	---	2	24	26
Katowice	7	7	102	20	25	28	69	122
Krakow	6	9	90	99	15	46	128	189
Legnica	4	9	80	78	---	6	152	158
Lodz	8	9	156	49	29	20	156	205
Otwock	2	5	32	59	---	2	89	91
Plazzyce	3	2	55	---	---	9	46	55
Sredborow	4	6	58	172	---	20	210	230
Szczecin	12	8	266	---	55	55	156	266
Warsaw	6	4	90	---	---	42	48	90
Walbrzych	6	8	122	95	---	27	190	217
Wroclaw	7	11	128	107	25	16	194	235
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>1522</b>	<b>825</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>1834</b>	<b>2.347</b>

During the period under report, 197 persons frequented ORT training workshops. Nine students graduated. 57 interrupted training before graduation. On June 30th, there were 9 training workshops and vocational courses with 131 pupils. (see breakdown).

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

In the course of the school-year 1947/48, the 7 ORT training centres were frequented by 403 persons, 83 of whom graduated and

189 The most important event in the last 4 months was the expansion of ORT's work to another part of the country, namely to Slovakia, where ORT has found a more promising territory.

### Slovakia

#### Bohemia and Moravia.

The results up to now of the work in Bohemia and Moravia are acclaimed not only by those who were trained in ORT's workshops and courses, but also by representatives of Government, institutions and communities. Nevertheless, during the time under report the obstacles have increased which have so far prevented ORT from becoming firmly established in the Capital and its surroundings. These obstacles arose mainly from the transitory character of those Jewish masses, from whom ORT should recruit its trainees, namely refugees for whom Czechoslovakia is only a country of transit, in which their stay is very short. This factor, and other, psychological motives, have always had very unfortunate repercussions on the attitude of these people towards their future. Most of these refugees come from Roumania, Hungary, Poland, and Carpathic Russia, and are convinced that they will "very shortly" be able to leave for oversea countries. Quite a few of them have indeed achieved their goal, which caused the Czech ORT to close the Karlovy-Vary training workshop for leather goods mentioned in our last report, and to cut down the program of schools to be established.

Yet the work already accomplished in Prague, Teplice, Lietomirec, Liberec, Podmokly, Usti and Karlovy-Vary has been of great value to those who emigrated as well as to those who remained in the country. The lack of qualified manpower in Czechoslovakia, the position of equality with the Czech artisans which ORT graduates enjoy with respect to wages (in accordance with a ministerial decree of October 17th, 1947) opened up good prospects of work in the country. Communications from former ORT pupils from overseas confirm the fact that they could find jobs in their newly acquired professions.

During the period under report, 197 persons frequented ORT training workshops. Nine students graduated. 57 interrupted training before graduation. On June 30th, there existed 9 training workshops and vocational courses with 131 pupils. (see breakdown).

During the period under report, ORT institutions were visited by Mrs Margulies and Mrs. Harris (Woman's American ORT), Mrs. Crestohl

In the course of the school-year 1947/48, the 7 ORT training centres were frequented by 403 persons, 83 of whom graduated and 189 left before graduation, as they emigrated from Czechoslovakia.

The period under report concluded with a visit by Dr. Syngalowski, Slovakia

Here, indeed, seems to be a good basis for sound development and work. Firstly, the majority of the Jewish population of Czechoslovakia live in this part of the country, ( some 30.000 ), and secondly they are not refugees with temporary residence, but indigenous Jews.

In May, ORT conferences took place in Bratislava and Kosice, in which Mrs. Gurman from the Prague ORT office participated. The proposal of setting up ORT committees in Slovakia, and of establishing training workshops and vocational courses in various localities there, was enthusiastically accepted.

A Chief Committee was formed in Bratislava with Dr. E. Verny as president; its members are the president of the Union of Jewish Communities in Slovakia, Mr. Frieder, Mrs Blungard of WIZO, Dr. Winterstein, Dr. Reisch, Mr. Pressburger and Mr. Herzl.

A house was rented in which ORT institutions will be installed. Three training workshops for radio technics, leather goods and dress-making are in preparation. Enrolment figures are proof of the great interest in these projects. In June, already 40 pupils had been admitted.

An ORT Committee was also set up in Kosice, in which representatives of various Jewish circles, of the Community, and a number of specialists participate. Our great difficulty here is to find premises for the planned workshops.

In the beginning of July, Dr. E. Verny paid a visit to Geneva Headquarters, where an extensive program for Slovakia, particularly for Bratislava and Kosice, was elaborated.

	Number of training units	Number of Pupils	Number of New admissions	Departures	Status	Frequentionation
TOTAL	10	10	189	* 16	9	65
					131	205

During the period under report, ORT institutions were visited by Mrs Margulies and Mrs. Harris ( Women's American ORT ), Mrs. Crestohl

(Women's Canadian ORT), Mr. Tart (American ORT Federation, New York), and Mr. Van Praag (Brussels). Messrs. Loeb and Tropper, New York, audited the books.

Events of Import during the Last Four Months.

The period under report concluded with a visit by Dr. Syngalowski, Geneva. Subsequent to the report issued at the end of February, 1948, the Swiss ORT's activities can essentially be summarized as follows: Work in the period under report was characterized by the establishment of 3 new training workshops for young Thuringians, which were set up on the request of the Swiss ORT in Thuringian communities and by the conversion of the most important Thuringian schools and Basle into

TRAINING UNITS AND PUPILS OF THE O R T IN C.S.R.

I.VII.1947 - 30.VI.1948

Town	Number of training units 1.7.47 30.6.48	Number of Pupils 1. 7. 47	New admissions after 1.7.1947	Graduates	Departures before graduation	Status 30.6.48	Frequenta-tion 1.7.47-30.6.48
P r a g	-- 3	--	111	7	50	54	111
Liberec	-- 1	--	38	--	24	14	38
Lietomerice	-- 2	--	28	--	8	20	28
Podmokly	2 1	36	--	12	14	10	36
Teplice	2 1	37	29	31	27	8	66
U s t i	2 1	50	--	31	6	13	50
Karlovy Vary	2 1	38	--	2	24	12	38
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8 10</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>367</b>

Schools and Training Workshops for Youths.

TRAINING UNITS AND PUPILS OF THE O R T IN C.S.R.

I.III.1948 - 30.VI.1948

Town	Number of training units 1.3.48 30.6.48	Number of Pupils 1. 3. 48	New admissions after 1.3.1948	Graduates	Departures before graduation	Status 30.6.48	Frequenta-tion 1.3.48-30.6.48
P r a g	3 3	55	15	7	9	54	70
Liberec	1 1	30	--	--	16	14	30
Lietomerice	2 2	25	--	--	5	20	25
Podmokly	1 1	17	--	--	7	10	17
Teplice	1 1	12	1	--	5	8	13
U s t i	1 1	25	--	--	12	13	25
Karlovy Vary	1 1	25	--	2	11	12	25
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10 10</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>205</b>

ing of men's underwear and pyjamas) has been set up in Montana for 15 youths of both sexes. With an 18-hour-a-week schedule, training will take 8 months. Instructress for this workshop is Mrs. Judith Weiss, former manager of the Geneva dressmaking school and instructress of several vocational courses in shirtmaking, who was delegated to Montana for this purpose.

SWITZERLAND

Events of Import during the Last Four Months

Subsequent to the report issued at the end of February, 1948, the Swiss ORT's activities can essentially be summarized as follows: Work in the period under report was characterized by the establishment of 3 new training workshops for cured Tb-patients, which were set up on the request of the Swiss Association of Jewish Communities and OSE, and by the conversion of the most important ORT schools in Geneva, Anières and Basle into production workshops handling outside orders. The practical experience thus gained by the pupils proved to be extremely important both for the students approaching their final examinations and for the ORT organization as such.

It must also be stated that, apart from pupil departures in connection with the events in the State of Israel, schools and training workshops have reached a stability during the last year, which the Swiss ORT, owing to the coming and going of refugees, had never known before.

Frequentation during the last school-year was of 894 persons, half of whom were from 18 to 25 years of age. 382 pupils have graduated, and 261 left school before graduation (see breakdown).

Schools and Training Workshops for Youths.

Montana.-- The most important new establishment during the period under report is probably the trade school for electricians in Montana with 24 pupils, all former Tb-patients between 18 and 20 years of age, who live in the Joint-OSE Home "Bella Lui". They were all brought from German DP camps to Switzerland in 1946 and 1947 to be cured. According to medical certificates, they are now fully fit to work. The school's teaching program comprises inside and outside electrical installations, mounting of cables, installation of motors and transformers, weak current plants, fuse equipment, electric measuring devices, repair work, etc. The equipment of a locksmithy workshop complete with lathe, drilling machine, portable forge etc. has been brought to Montana to serve in this school. The premises have been put at ORT's disposal by the "Bella Lui" sanatorium. - Theoretical preparation of the pupils goes hand in hand with the preparatory course in mechanics. Work in the electrotechnical workshop is scheduled to begin on August 15th.

On May 18th, a training workshop for shirtmaking (cutting and sewing of men's underwear and pyjamas) has been set up in Montana for 15 youths of both sexes. With an 18 hour-a-week schedule, training will take 8 months. Instructress for this workshop is Mrs Judith Weiss, former manager of the Geneva dressmaking school and instructress of several vocational courses in shirtmaking, who was delegated to Montana for this purpose.

for the negotiations are now in progress with the appropriate relief organizations with a view to setting up a workshop for typewriter repairs, which is to begin its functions during July or August of this year. Some 20 cured Tb-patients up to 25 years of age will be transferred from Davos to Montana and put up in the "Bella Lui" Home in order to be able to attend the training.

D a v o s .- In April, the first final examination was held for the pupils of the vocational course in cutting of ladies' garments. The expert pronounced the results of the 10 graduates to be very good. Encouraged by this success, numerous new candidates have enrolled for training in dress-making. Twelve students started working in this workshop at the end of June. supervision of ORT inspector for needle trades, Mr. Graf. Last May, this group Acting on the request of another group of cured Tb-patients, the Swiss ORT set up a new training workshop for artistic handweaving with 12 students in June. Training is scheduled to take 5 months. into life". - After preliminary examination, 6 cured Tb-patients were admitted. Work in the leather goods workshop has progressed normally. Final examinations for 24 candidates will be held in July.

Training workshops and vocational courses for adults.

G e n e v a .- Now as ever, the Geneva school for mechanics is characterized by the thoroughness of its training, in which 40 students have participated in the period under report. In March, this school received a new universal grinding machine. Of particular importance for the development of this institution is its change of functions by accepting important orders and commissions from the architects in charge of rebuilding the World ORT Union's Central Institute at Anières. The manufacturing of window-frames, railings, balconies, doors and portals, the subsequent exercise in locksmithy welding and handling of machinery, the assembly work on the spot, all this provided ample opportunity for the pupils to suitably apply their knowledge and to gain practical experience. For the ORT Union, the pupils' work meant considerable savings. On the occasion of the final examination in the school for mechanics, to which 3 pupils were admitted, the experts praised the teaching methods, which have gained much in thoroughness by the stress on work done by hand.

Z u r i c h .- During the period under report, there existed in Zurich a course in the Geneva joinery school, which is now continued as production workshop, several useful objects like tool cabinets for mechanics and joiners were manufactured for the ORT Union, besides continuation of the scheduled work by the remaining pupils now preparing their final examination. and the leather goods training workshop; there are numerous practical applications for a

A n i è r e s .- The advantages of practically applying their acquired knowledge to the rebuilding of the Central ORT Institute were also enjoyed by the group of 9 electrotechnics students at Anières. Having acquired during the first 10 months the necessary grounding in practical and theoretical subjects, the pupils were since spring in a position to participate actively in the installation of the light and power system. The licensed enterprises in this branch entrusted the pupils working under the guidance of their instructor with this task, and will take over the plants after the most circumspect control. These jobs mean therefore much more than mere exercise

for the pupils; for they imply close contact with the client who demands faultless execution of the job, both from an aesthetical point of view and in accordance with the local safety laws. Thus the group of future electricians receive excellent training for the final examinations scheduled to take place in August.

B a s l e.- The girls' school for dressmaking and manufacturing of men's wear in Basle can look back on a school-year in which considerable progress was made. For some time the school has been accepting orders from private clients, the profit being used for impecunious pupils. A group of 9 pupils specialize in manufacturing men's underwear and pyjamas under the supervision of ORT inspector for needle trades, Mr. Graf. Last May, this group sent the Central Office of the Swiss ORT a contribution, explaining that it constituted their "first wages for independent work, and was to be an expression of their attachment to the agency which showed them the way into life". - After preliminary examination, 6 cured Tb-patients were admitted as pupils in the period under report.

Training workshops and vocational courses for adults.

S t. G a l l.- In March, final examinations took place in the St.Gall training workshops for furriers (16 graduates) and shirtmaking (6 graduates). Among the 33 pupils of the furriers' workshop, 7 have found jobs in Switzerland, 9 have emigrated before graduation, and 10 have combined to form a production workshop under the management of the ORT instructor, perfecting thus their skill while earning part of their maintenance by the execution of orders. The furriers' training workshop will be continued in this form until the middle of August, the beginning of the season in this trade.

During April and May, the shirtmaking workshop was also continued as production workshop for the 6 graduated students. Owing to the emigration of some students, it was definitely closed down on June 1st.

Z u r i c h.- During the period under report, there existed in Zurich a corsetry workshop with 10 participants, a training workshop for millinery with 12 students, one for leather work with 7 students, a vocational course for cutting of ladies' garments with 10 participants. Final examinations will be held in the beginning of July for the ladies' cutting course and the leather goods training workshop; there are already sufficient applications for a reconstitution of these training units.

L u g a n o.- In Lugano exist a vocational course for shirtmaking (cutting) and a training workshop for sewing of men's underwear, with a total of 18 students.

TRAINING UNITS AND PUPILS OF THE S W I S S O R T  
1.VII.1947 - 30.VI.1948

Children's Workshops

Be x.- Since the refugee children have left Switzerland, only one children's workshop for woodwork has remained in the Ascher Institute at Bex, last of the many children's workshops in wood and cardboard work set up in the various children's homes maintained by the Red Cross and the Aide aux Enfants d'Emigrés. At present, 10 boys between 10 and 14 years of age are trained there.

DAVOS	2	1	24	4	18	10	28
DAVOS	-	3	-	* 78	10	20	78
GENEVE	5	2	88	78	88	52	172
CLARENS	1	1	12	12	12	12	12
ZUERICH	11	6	153	80	102	72	233
TOTAL	34	19	528	*** 366	382	261	894

In the course of the school-year 1947/48, the institutions of the Swiss ORT were visited by various friends and prominent personalities from Switzerland and from abroad. Among the visitors were Senator Justin Godart (Paris), Mr. A. Litton, Dr. Kleinmann, Mr. Herzfeld, Mr. and Mrs. Rosenstein (New York), Messrs. Esekiel and Cohen (UNO, Geneva), Mrs. Kaufmann, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Shirman (Women's American ORT), Mrs. Crestohl (Women's Canadian ORT, Montreal), Mr. and Mrs. Osrin, Mr. Adler, Mr. Snider (Johannesburg), Dr. Vedder (Amsterdam), Mr. J. Trotzki (Buenos Aires), and others.

\*) 16 pupils have been transferred to Geneva during the time covered by this report, and were admitted to the Geneva school for mechanics.

TRAINING UNITS AND PUPILS OF THE S W I S S O R T  
1.III.1948 - 30.VI.1948

Town	Number of training units		Number of pupils 1.3.48	New admissions after 1.3.1948	Graduates	Departures before graduation	Status 30.6.48	Frequentation 1.3.48-30.6.48
	1.3.48	30.6.48						
ANIERES	1	1	12	---	---	3	0	12
BASLE	1	1	18	9	---	---	27	27
BEX	1	1	12	---	---	2	10	12
DAVOS	2	3	48	24	10	14	48	72
GENEVE	2	2	42	---	3	8	31	42
LUGANO	2	2	23	4	---	9	18	27
MONTANA	-	2	---	39	---	---	39	39
ST. GALL	2	1	22	10	22	---	10	32
ZUERICH	7	6	79	---	---	20	59	79
TOTAL	18	19	256	86	35	56	251	342

TRAINING UNITS AND PUPILS OF THE S W I S S O R T

30 I.VII.1947 - 30.VI.1948

Town	Number of training units		Number of pupils 1. 7. 47	New admissions after 1.7.1947	Graduates	Departures before graduation	Status 30.6.48	Frequentation 1.7.47-30.6.48
	1.7.47	30.6.48						
ANIERES	2	1	29	2	22	*) 9	31	
BASLE	1	1	32	10	9	6	27	
BEX	2	1	24	4	18	10	28	
DAVOS	-	3	--	78	10	20	48	
GENEVE	5	2	96	76	89	52	172	
CLARENS	1	-	12	--	9	3	12	
LES AVANTS	2	-	41	--	29	12	41	
LUGANO	2	2	34	35	32	21	69	
MEIRINGEN	2	-	29	--	24	5	29	
MONTANA	-	2	--	39	--	--	39	
MORCOTE	1	-	11	--	9	2	11	
ST.GALL	3	1	46	42	50	28	88	
TERRITET	2	-	21	--	19	2	21	
ZUERICH	11	6	153	80	102	72	233	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>528</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>894</b>	

\*) 16 pupils have been transferred to Geneva during the time covered by this report, and were admitted to the Geneva school for mechanics.

TRAINING UNITS AND PUPILS OF THE S W I S S O R T

1.III.1948 - 30.VI.1948

Town	Number of training units		Number of pupils 1. 3. 48	New admissions after 1.3.1948	Graduates	Departures before graduation	Status 30.6.48	Frequentation 1.3.48-30.6.48
	1.3.48	30.6.48						
ANIERES	1	1	12	--	--	3	9	
BASLE	1	1	18	9	--	--	27	
BEX	1	1	12	--	--	2	10	
DAVOS	2	3	48	24	10	14	48	
GENEVE	2	2	42	--	3	8	31	
LUGANO	2	2	23	4	--	9	18	
MONTANA	-	2	--	39	--	--	39	
ST.GALL	2	1	22	10	22	--	10	
ZUERICH	7	6	79	--	--	20	59	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>251</b>	

are Dr. Ivan Pauli (Labour); Dr. Ingve Larsson (Liberal); Professor Wahlund (Agrarian) and Professor And\*on (Conservative).

## SCANDINAVIA

### SWEDEN - DENMARK - NORWAY

#### SWEDEN

Thanks to the activities of Mr. Vladimir Grossman and to the help of Lord Marley, World ORT Union received important contributions from the Scandinavian countries, especially Sweden. In 1946, 50.000 kronens were granted by the Swedish Central Relief Organization, Europahjälpen, for the purchase of tools and machines in Sweden for our DP schools. The town of Stockholm also made a gift of machines, the value of which amounted to 10.000.- kronens. In March, 1947, the Swedish Government issued a grant of 230.000.- kronens to World ORT Union for its DP work, of which sum 150.000 kronens were reserved for the purchase of tools and machines in Sweden and the remaining 80.000.- kronens for the organization of special courses for the training of instructors for the ORT schools.

Upon receiving the last mentioned grant, the ORT Committee for Sweden was established in Stockholm in order to conduct and to supervise the application of the Swedish money and to stimulate interest in the ORT activities. The ORT was lucky in receiving the consent of Mr. Olof H. Lamm, a distinguished Swedish-Jewish personality and the former Consul General of Sweden in New York, to head the Swedish ORT Committee. Mr. Gunnar Josephson, chairman of the Jewish Community in Stockholm, agreed to act as vice-chairman. Other members of the Committee are:

Mr. Marcus Kaplan, Mr. Olof Aschberg, Mr. Hjalmar Mehr, Mr. Boris Moyerson, Mr. Paul Olberg, Mrs. Greta Engkvist.

In April, 1947, Mr. Axel Strand, chairman of the Swedish Trade Unions, together with a group of high officials of this organization, visited the British Zone of Germany, and had the opportunity to pay a visit to the ORT trade schools in Belsen, to see our officials and the instructors, and to note the needs in equipment and raw material of our training program. The Swedes highly praised ORT's achievements and efforts made in the British Zone and promised full support in the future.

In the fall of 1948 we expect the opening of the courses for 25 of our instructors who will arrive in Sweden from Germany, Bulgaria, Italy, Hungary and Poland. The selection of the instructors and the legal formalities required a very protracted series of negotiations, which are now completed.

In May, 1948, the political leaders of both Houses of the Swedish Parliament were approached with the suggestion that they establish a Pro-ORT Parliamentary Committee. They responded very favorably and the committee was organized in such a way that members of all important parties are included. Chairman of the Committee is Mr. Axel Strand (Labour). The members are Dr. Iwan Pauli (Labour), Dr. Yngve Larsson (Liberal), Professor Sten Wahlund (Agrarian) and Professor Andrén (Conservative).

There are great opportunities for expanding ORT's work in Sweden, which has her own DP problem, provided the activities of our organization will be properly arranged and the public opinion of the country will be systematically acquainted with our doings in the field of training and resettlement of Jewish homeless refugees.

#### DENMARK

The situation in this country is complicated because there are still over 50,000 German refugees maintained at the expense of the Danish Government. After cessation of hostilities, there were over 200,000 German refugees. Some purchases we made in Denmark (food for our instructors in Germany and tools and machines) were paid for with money transferred from New York.

A serious preparatory work for the forthcoming campaign has been done during the last six months. Four members of the Danish ORT Committee, including the chairman of the Committee, Mr. Leo Fischer, have recently visited the British Zone of Germany and had the opportunity of getting closely acquainted with the ORT work in Belsen and Neustadt. The Jewish-Danish press then published detailed reports. Meetings were conducted at which a great number of pictures from Belsen and Neustadt were shown. A first financial contribution was made to ORT by one of the local organizations. There is every reason to expect good results during the forthcoming campaign.

Negotiations with the leaders of the Danish Parliament have proved that there is a great interest and readiness to assist in the creation of the Danish Pro-ORT Committee. Mr. Jørgen Jørgenson, M.P., leader of the Radical Party and former Minister of Education, has given his consent, as have Mr. Thorkil Christensen, M.P., leader of the Agrarian Party and former Minister of Finance, and Mr. Alsing Andersen, M.P., Secretary General of the Labour Party of Denmark.

#### NORWAY

In 1946, the Norwegian Government decided to settle 600 Jewish displaced persons in Norway and asked UNRRA for advice how and where in Germany to select the DP's. UNRRA recommended communication with the ORT Union. The first contact was made in London where a member of the Norwegian Embassy met Mr. Vladimir Grossman and discussed the problem of selection of the DP's. This conference resulted in a visit of Mr. Grossmann to Oslo. The commission of the Norwegian Government, appointed to proceed to Germany, met the ORT representative who supplied them with detailed information regarding the labor conditions and training facilities in the Jewish DP camps.

Two months later, when the commission was en route to Germany, Mr. Grossman met them in Göteborg and submitted new data. When the commission arrived in Hanover, Mrs. Mowshovitch, then the ORT representative in the British Zone of Germany, met the gentlemen and conducted them to Belsen where they made the first contacts with Jewish DP's.

The result of the Norwegian mission to Germany was the settlement of 399 Jewish DP's in Norway, the majority of whom are occupied in the fur and tailor trade with the assistance of the Norwegian Government and A.J.D.C. The ORT was helpful at the very beginning of this undertaking.

Executive Committee, V. Sémah, Secretary-Treasurer and Messrs. H. David, I. Noah, D. Gani, A. Benveniste, M. Benveniste, L. Asséo, Jacques Lévy and

The Scandinavian countries are an international group by themselves; they represent a civilization of highly skilled and well organized labor. Nothing can be better understood and valued by them than the ORT ideas and ideology. There is a great task for ORT, great opportunities and great possibilities.

young people between the ages of 14 and 17; but as it is adults that need our most urgent help, it was decided to give priority to shorter courses. In the beginning of June 1948, Mr. Albert Berlant, former director of the ORT center in Lyons left for Athens as delegate of World ORT Union, after having spent a short time in our Central Office in Geneva, where the central inspectorat of the ORT Union provided him with detailed projects, technical programs and curriculae. He is now preparing the opening of the first training workshops and negotiating on behalf of ORT with the AJDC to take over a few courses created by the latter (shirts making, cutting, sewing and welding).

The ORT Committee will provide a building in order to concentrate there the above-mentioned courses and to open new ones.

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G R E E C E

The ORT work in Greece is at an advanced preparatory stage. At the end of 1947, Mr. L. Denenberg went on a mission to Athenes, where the remnants of the Jewish Community were asking for ORT's help. An ORT Committee was created, the board of which consists of : Messrs. A. Moïssis, President, J. Benusiglio, Chairman, D. Alhanati, Vice-President, I. Nadjari, Chairman Executive Committee, V. Sémah, Secretary-Treasurer and Messrs. H. David, I. Noah, D. Gani, A. Benveniste, M. Benveniste, L. Asséo, Jacques Lévy and J. Néhama as members.

At first, it was contemplated to open a vocational training school (3 years) for young people between the ages of 14 and 17; but as it is adults that need our most urgent help, it was decided to give priority to shorter courses. In the beginning of June 1948, Mr. Albert Berlant, former director of the ORT center in Lyons left for Athenes as delegate of World ORT Union, after having spent a short time in our Central Office in Geneva, where the central inspectorat of the ORT Union provided him with detailed projects, technical programs and curriculae. He is now preparing the opening of the first training workshops and negotiating on behalf of ORT with the AJDC to take over a few courses created by the latter (shirtmaking, cutting, sewing and welding).

The ORT Committee will provide a building in order to concentrate there the above-mentioned courses and to open new ones.

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INSTITUTIONS (TRAINING UNITS) AND PUPILS OF THE O R T U N I O N  
 IN EUROPE AND NORTH AFRICA  
 1. JULY 1947 - 30. JUNE 1948

COUNTRY	Number of training units 1.7.47	Number of training units 30.6.48	Number of pupils 1.VII.47	New Admissions after 1.VII.47	Graduates	Departures before graduation	Status 30.6.48	Frequen- tation 1.VII.47- 30.VI.48
FRANCE	64	78	1.435	1.372	987	678	1.562*)	2.807**)
BELGIUM	26	28	350	388	198	144	408	748
GREAT BRITAIN	7	8	96	58	10	62	62	154
HOLLAND	16	16	245	255	36	225	677	938
GERMANY	328	571	7.283	5.214***)	3.945	845***)	7.787	12.477***)
AUSTRIA	13	67	390	1.306	721	---	975	1.608***)
ITALY	40	74	845	2.857	642	1.312	1.756	3.712
HUNGARY	14	25	500	1.016	658	112	747	1.518
ROMANIA	31	53	1.094	2.035	---	827	2.302	3.128
BULGARIA	17	38	357	832	49	128	1.011	1.188
POLAND	60	101	1.287	2.082	832	683	1.834	3.448
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	8	10	161	206	83	153	131	367
SWITZERLAND	34	19	528	368	382	261	251	694
ALGERIA	1	3	32	35	---	13	54	67
MOROCCO	3	3	170	432	5	41	555	602
T O T A L	684	1.102	14.831	18.916	8.128	5.485	20.134	33.747

\*) Furthermore 1.042 apprentices were placed with private masters.

\*\*\*) Furthermore 2.038 apprentices placed by ORT worked with private masters during the year 1947/1948.

\*\*\*) We have only partly the necessary information about "New Admissions" and "Departures" before Graduation". Thus the data indicating the "Frequen-tation" for the period July 1947 - June 1948 are only approximate; the exact numbers are most probably considerably higher.

\*\*\*\*) Information about the number of graduates had not been received when this report went to print.

INSTITUTIONS (TRAINING UNITS) AND PUPILS OF THE O R T U N I O N  
 IN E U R O P E A N D N O R T H A F R I C A  
 1. JULY 1947 - 30. JUNE 1948

COUNTRY	Number of training units		Number of pupils		New Admissions after	Graduates	Departures before graduation	Status 30.6.48	Frequen- tation 1.VII.47- 30.VI.48
	1.7.47	30.6.48	1.VII.47	1.VII.47					
FRANCE	64	74	1.435	1.372	567	678	1.562*)	2.807**)	
BELGIUM	26	26	350	398	196	144	408	748	
GREAT BRITAIN	7	8	96	58	10	62	82	154	
HOLLAND	18	29	243	695	36	225	677	938	
GERMANY	328	571	7.263	5.214***)	3.845	845***)	7.787	12.477***)	
AUSTRIA	13	67	390	1.306	721	---	975	1.696***)	
ITALY	40	74	845	2.867	642	1.312	1.758	3.712	
HUNGARY	14	25	500	1.018	659	112	747	1.518	
ROUMANIA	31	53	1.094	2.035	---	827	2.302	3.129	
BULGARIA	17	39	357	832	49	129	1.011	1.189	
POLAND	60	101	1.267	2.082	932	683	1.834	3.449	
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	8	10	161	206	83	153	131	367	
SWITZERLAND	34	19	528	366	382	261	251	894	
ALGERIA	1	3	32	35	---	13	54	67	
MOROCCO	3	3	170	432	6	41	555	602	
<b>T O T A L</b>	<b>664</b>	<b>1.102</b>	<b>14.831</b>	<b>18.916</b>	<b>8.128</b>	<b>5.485</b>	<b>20.134</b>	<b>33.747</b>	

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ORT TOOL SUPPLY CORPORATION FOR PALESTINE LTD.

Before the decision of the World ORT Conference about ORT vocational training activities in Palestine could be put into practice in view of present conditions, the ORT Tool Supply Corporation for Palestine was founded in the first six months of 1948 in Tel Aviv on the initiative of World ORT Union's Executive.

The purpose of this organization is to provide machines and credits for indigenous artists and **ACTIVITIES IN:** wish to exercise their profession, for collective settlements who have their own workshops and for other

**I s r a e l** (ORT Tool Supply Corporation for Palestine Ltd.)  
**United States of America** ORT Tool Supply Corporation comprises personalities from the Central Office **American ORT Federation** Central Institute of **Women s American ORT** (Central Institute of Cooperative Societies), the Histadruth, the Artisans Credit Ltd. and other institutions of the following gentlemen: Mr. Yehuda Benan, Adv. **C a n a d a** **C a t u**, b a chairman; Dr. M. Marcus, Director of Zerubabel Bank; Mr. S. Yaff **U r u g u a y** the Tel Aviv Development Co. Ltd.; Mr. David Kagan, co-proprietor of the **S o u t h A f r i c a** chocolate and Sweets Factory Ltd.; Mr. P. Goren **C h i n a (Shanghai)** the Cooperation Center of the Histadruth Sector; Mr. **E g y p t.** **E g y p t.** Mr. S. Novitch, Director of Artisans Credit Ltd., and Dr. Getlin as Director of the ORT Tool Supply Corporation (Palestine) Ltd. An office has been established at 32 Nachlat-Benjamin Street, Tel-Aviv.

The ORT Tool Supply Corporation for Palestine will be supplied with machines by World ORT Union. The first shipment of 100 Singer sewing machines was sent from Geneva in May. The ORT Tool Supply and Reconstruction Corporation of New York has decided to extend its Relative Aid Program to Palestine by furnishing machines and tools, and has already placed orders in Switzerland. In view of the interest which the constitution of the ORT Tool Supply Corporation in Tel Aviv has aroused amongst craftsmen and in the kibbutzim, extensive activities and, accordingly, an increase in the initial capital must be envisaged. Also, the Executive will have to debate a plan for repayment of machines delivered to Israel.

UNITED STATES

ORT TOOL SUPPLY CORPORATION FOR PALESTINE LTD.

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The purpose of this organization is to provide machines and credits for indigenous artisans and newly arrived craftsmen who wish to exercise their profession, for collective settlements who have their own workshops and for other producers who have to renew or enlarge their technical equipment.

The committee of the ORT Tool Supply Corporation comprises personalities from the Central Office of the Zerubabel Bank (Central Institute of Cooperative Societies), the Histadruth, the Artisans Credit Ltd. and other institutions. It consists of the following gentlemen : Mr. Yehuda Beham, Advocate, as chairman ; Dr. M. Marcus, Director of Zerubabel Bank; Mr. S. Yaffe, Manager of the Tel Aviv Development Co. Ltd.; Mr. David Kagan, co-proprietor of the "Elite" Chocolate and Sweets Factory Ltd.; Mr. F. Gorochowsky, Manager of the Cooperation Center of the Histadruth Sector; Mr. J.L. Kahanovitch, Director of Artisans Credit Ltd., and Dr. Cetlin as Director of the ORT Tool Supply Corporation (Palestine) Ltd. An office has been established at 52 Nachlat-Benyamin Street, Tel-Aviv.

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UNITED STATES

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The American, ORT activities during the last year have been restricted by virtue of its agreement with the J.D.C. to educational and membership activities and, in addition, there is the functional program of the two schools in New York City.

New York ORT Schools

Two trade schools in New York, the ORT Trade School and the Bramson ORT Trade School continued to be operated by the American ORT Federation. The ORT Trade School for men has four courses with a duration from 4 to 6 months, each of which has 12 hours of training per week. These courses are : machine shop, radio-mechanics, jewelry making and plastic and wood working. The total number of students decreased from 96 on July 1st, 1947 to 90 on April 30th, 1948. There are no students under 18 years of age, 43 between 18 and 25 years and 57 above 26 years. The teaching staff consists of 7 instructors. About 80% of the graduates found jobs immediately after leaving the school.

In November 1947, the Bramson ORT School added a pattern making and cutting course of 4 to 5 months to the courses in power sewing machine operating, fur sewing and courses in corset and brassiere making. The number of students, which was 78 on November 1st, 1947, reached 144 at the end of April 1948. All courses for sewing with a training duration of one to three months reached a higher number of students and 18 students took part in the new pattern making and cutting course. All graduates have been gainfully employed in the needle trades with the American textile industries.

The New York ORT Schools short term course scheme has proved efficient as their students were mostly aged immigrants who were obliged to earn their living as soon as possible, and as the majority of them were only in need of retraining. Instruction in both schools is individual and a pupil is graduated when he is sufficiently proficient in his work to earn a livelihood.

The future development of the New York ORT schools' operation depends on the size of immigration which will be increased by the recently adopted DP immigration bill.

The American ORT Federation continued to support the United Jewish Appeal in its fund-raising efforts and insisted upon United Jewish Appeal and AJDC leaders giving proper credit to ORT activities in connection with fund-raising assignments. In this respect and also for publicity on ORT achievements in Europe, especially with regard to the DP problem, Mr. Oleiski's and Mr. Walinsky's visits to the United States proved to be of major help. The speeches of Mr. Oleiski, the pioneer of ORT's vocational program for DPs, before mass meetings in New York and Chicago were outstanding events in the American ORT Federation's publicity and information work, which was continued through mass media.

WOMEN'S AMERICAN ORT

As for publicity material, besides the bulletin of the American ORT Federation, the ORT Economic Review and other special material were published, and ORT was regularly mentioned in UJA advertisements as well as in the publications of the J.D.C.

The 25th anniversary of the founding of the American ORT Federation in New York City was attended by over thousand members and friends of ORT. Among the congratulatory messages were those from President Truman, Governor Dewey, Senator Wagner and Major O'Dwyer. On May 18th, 1948, at the meeting of the Board of Directors, a new Executive Committee of the American ORT Federation was elected, consisting of 17 members : Mrs Naomi Finkelstein; Mrs. Ludwig Kaphan; Mr. Joseph Baskin; Mr. John Davidson; Mr. Alexander Dolowitz; Hon. M. Maldwin Fertig; Mr. Elias Gartman; Mr. Benjamin Gabiner; Mr. Adolph Held; Mr. Max Herzfeld; Mr. Julius Hochman; Mr. A.C. Litton; Hon. Louis S. Posner; Mr. David Rosenstein; Mr. Jacob Simonson; Dr. Simon Segal and Dr. Jacob B. Shohan. Messrs. George Backer, Louis B. Boudin, Murray Levine and Joseph Weinberg are members ex officio. The newly elected Executive Committee met on May 24th and Mr. Maldwin Fertig was elected Chairman. Sub-committees of the American ORT Federation's Executive Committee were established for Finance, Membership, Convention and Constitutional problems.

As to membership activities, the following membership groups were in existence : Brooklyn ORT Society, European Friends of ORT, Men's ORT of Manhattan, New York Sponsors, ORT Council of Jewish Organizations, ORT Labour Committee, Women's American ORT, Young Men's and Women's Division of ORT. Apart from the members of the Women's American ORT, the American ORT Federation has at present 1200 members.

It should be noted that prior to the first agreement with JDC in 1947, these groups devoted themselves primarily to fundraising and did not restrict their fundraising only to their own members: Since the agreement there has been a thorough modification of their activities, their chief function having been taken away from them.

Dr. Lvovitch's two months' visit to New York and Washington in April and May served to clarify the American and European ORT relations. Dr. Lvovitch has also had talks with the AJDC leaders in the States. Together with Mr. Leon Denenberg, he started the reorganization of the ORT Congressional Committee.

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### WOMEN'S AMERICAN ORT

In special cases the Women's American ORT made important gifts for supplies which the European ORT asked for.

The program of the Women's American ORT for the period under report covered:

1. Materials for Overseas Training (M.O.T.)
2. Guardianship.
3. Scholarships.
4. Activities on behalf of new immigrants.
5. Membership and Propaganda.

\*

The program for Materials for Overseas Training was adopted by the Women's American ORT in the fall of 1947, and involved the collection and shipment of work materials for ORT schools in Europe. Each chapter has been assigned to European ORT schools or training centers, one of which is located in a DP camp in Germany or Austria. The chapters are requested to collect materials needed in the process of teaching trades in those centers. The first shipments had already been made before the end of 1947, including yard goods, large quantities of notions, buttons, sewing kits and sewing machines, old radios and radio parts, carpenter tools, etc. The collection and shipment of such materials increased considerably since the beginning of 1948.

Since the end of February 1948 up to June 1, 1948, Women's American ORT has shipped under the M.O.T. program the following quantities of materials:

35.000 lbs	.....	to Germany
7.000 "	.....	" Austria
6.500 "	.....	" France
2.500 "	.....	" Belgium
2.500 "	.....	" Bulgaria
2.000 "	.....	" Italy
1.000 "	.....	" Poland
750 "	.....	" Holland
500 "	.....	" England

TOTAL..... 57.750 lbs.

About two thirds of these shipments were from the chapters designated as National, and one third from the New York region.

\*

Some time ago, Women's American ORT received from the Geneva Centre of World ORT Union specially designed ORT pins to be given out as award for the most active of the members.

In special cases the Women's American ORT made important gifts for supplies which the European ORT asked for. To stimulate their efforts, the Women's American ORT works closely with them through their Chairmen of Publicity. The Women's American ORT Guardianship Program, "Individual Member Sponsors Individual Child" was active and expanding with the increase in the chapters as they are established. Individual members, or chapters as a whole unit, send letters, gift packages, remembrance tokens to commemorate special personal events and holidays, and maintain a continuity of contact. These are sent by the chapters with full cooperation of the school directors in Europe, Morocco and Shanghai. In areas where it is not possible to send the letters, packages etc. to a school, these are sent in the care of some of the Central Office, as is the case of a great extent with the World ORT Union feminine sections liaison office in Paris. Only schools are assigned. All schools on the lists the Women's American ORT receive from World ORT Union have been assigned to the Women's American ORT's chapters and each chapter has its responsibilities. This program is being done with the objective of keeping students in the ORT schools, and the aim of the Women's American ORT is that no child shall be out of ORT school because of the lack of the necessities of life. In turn, the letters the members of chapters of the Women's American ORT receive from from the children and school directors are exceedingly encouraging as they express a real appreciation of the American ORT Women's friendliness to them. President, Mrs. Maurice FINKELSTEIN was replaced by Mrs. Ludwig KAPHAN, former President of the New York region of

The Scholarship Program in many respects resembles the above. Except that the chapters set aside a portion of their income, or raise amounts of money through their own membership socials, through special commemoration gifts and forward the funds to National Office. Scholarships are for individual children, with talent and ability, who with proper credentials and recommendations of the schools directors and ORT offices are granted sums for tuition or living expenses to enable them to continue and to extend their training, as well as for some students to go on to higher technological training.

In the field of immigration Women's American ORT dealt also with the placement of newly arrived ORT trainees in the United States and purchased, through revolving fund machines, tools and kits for ORT arrivals. It finally sponsored the legislation designed to facilitate immigration.

Thanks to the permanent efforts of the Women's American ORT to expand its membership, this organization had at the end of the first quarter of 1948 about 15,000 members registered in 88 separate chapters, out of which not less than 17 have been newly organized in the last five months. While the majority of the chapters is still concentrated on the East Coast, the West Coast has already reached 12 chapters; Philadelphia and Chicago count 9 chapters each, New Jersey 6 and Michigan - a very recent entrant - already 5.

Some time ago, Women's American ORT received from the Geneva Centre of World ORT Union specially designed ORT pins to be given out as award for the most active of the members.

To keep the membership informed and to stimulate their efforts, the Women's American ORT works closely with them through their Chairmen of Publicity and Education. The Women's American ORT issues a statistical and special interest statement each month which is entitled HIGHLIGHTS; also a NEWSLETTER which the Women's American ORT is trying to get out about every two months giving the national membership a picture of activities throughout the country; kits of directives, with research material, analyses of current legislation pertaining specifically to the Women's American ORT work, such as bills of admission of DP's and Immigration Bills before its Congress; releases on historical and current events with special significance for the Women's American ORT; book reviews on studies on industrial training etc., in order to help program chairmen to conduct meetings with real content of economical and sociological trends.

The 20th Anniversary of the founding of the Women's American ORT was celebrated on October 28, 1947.

The 10th Biennial Convention of the Women's American ORT was held at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel in New York on January 11 and 12, 1948, and was attended by 250 delegates from 76 chapters all over the country. At this Convention the outgoing National President, Mrs. Maurice FINKELSTEIN was replaced by Mrs. Ludwig KAPHAN, former President of the New York region of the Women's American ORT.

The Montreal chapter of the Women's Canadian ORT was combined with a membership drive under the motto: "Don't delay - enroll your new member today". The lunch was free for all those who enrolled at least 2 new members; a badge of merit was given to those who brought 5 members; these badges bore the emblem of ORT and were sent to the Women's Canadian ORT by the Geneva ORT Centre.

Concerning guardianship, a project which aims at the maintaining of at least 200 children at a cost of \$ 36.000, the Women's Canadian ORT has fully realized its program. In the framework of the MOT program, the Women's Canadian ORT has sent five tremendous shipments to overseas countries, out of which two went to Casablanca (French Morocco), two to Italy and one to Germany. During a recent manifestation in favour of MOT, the entrance fee was set at 3 meters of tissue, and over 1200 meters were thus collected in the course of one evening for the ORT schools in Europe.

The first Biennial Convention of the so strengthened Women's Canadian ORT will be held on January 17 and 18, 1949.

ARGENTINE - BRAZIL - CHILE  
C A N A D A

During the last year, the Women's Canadian ORT has considerably expanded both its membership drives and its fund-raising and MOT (Merchandise for Overseas Trainees) activities. While before this period our Canadian organization concentrated on the Montreal region, new groups were formed in other communities across the country in the last year, as, for instance, in Ottawa, Pembroke (Ontario) and Fredericton (New Brunswick). The Montreal region alone has now 13 chapters. The formation of junior ORT chapters was also stimulated and proved successful, as 216 juniors were engaged in Montreal alone. In the other regions of Canada, 10 junior ORT chapters were organized. The age of the members varies from 9 to 17 years. The children prepare sewing kits to be sent to the ORT schools in Europe. Altogether the Women's Canadian ORT is now no more a mere regional organization, but a national one, spread over the Dominion and reaching a total of 2200 members.

The fund-raising activity of the Women's Canadian ORT was concentrated on the guardianship project while the MOT program was organized. New and various projects for the fund-raising and the collection of material for overseas were realized and others prepared for the fall of 1948. The annual lunch of the members of the Montreal chapter of the Women's Canadian ORT was combined with a membership drive under the motto: "Don't delay - enroll your new member today". The lunch was free for all those who enrolled at least 2 new members; a badge of merit was given to those who brought 5 members; these badges bore the emblem of ORT and were sent to the Women's Canadian ORT by the Geneva ORT Centre.

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The primary function of the school is to prepare Jewish boys for productive careers as machinists and tool makers for which there is a great demand in local industries. Part of the curriculum is devoted to theoretical

training and lectures ARGENTINE - BRAZIL - CHILE as Jewish history and Hebrew. The total staff consists of 1 superior and 20 instructors and teachers.

The members of the Rio Women's the Rio ORT school canteen.

As a complete report on South America is not available here, the following lines give merely such meagre information as could be compiled by our Paris Office. We draw the attention of the Central Board to the chapter on South America on pages 113 to 119 in our report of November 1947.

### ARGENTINE

The ORT in Argentine runs a technical school for full time students, and courses in the Buzzecco Orphanage school. The technical school has one course for mechanics with a three years' duration of training, and accordingly 3 classes. The electro-technical course has also three classes, one for each year of study.

In June 1948, the Argentine ORT had a total of 102 students. They are all boys under 18 years of age. The staff of the technical school consists of 1 supervisor and 15 instructors and teachers.

Luncheon for the students is provided through a school canteen, and the pupils' health is constantly being supervised by medical consultants.

ORT evening courses for the vocational training of youths who wish to prepare themselves for Israel, were scheduled to begin on June 1st, 1948 with an initial enrolment of 60 students. All of them are members of the Zionist Youth Organization in Argentine and they will receive 6 to 7 months of mechanical and technical training with special application to agricultural pursuits.

The opening of Hachscharah courses by the Buenos Aires ORT is planned.

\*

### BRAZIL

In Brazil, ORT runs two vocational schools in Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo which totaled 117 students in 7 courses at the end of 1947.

The Rio de Janeiro Escola Profissional ORT increased the number of its students from 65 at the end of 1947 to 79 in March 1948. The Rio de Janeiro school of mechanics has four classes with a training period of 9 months per year. All students are boys under 20 years of age.

The primary function of the school is to prepare Jewish boys for productive careers as machinists and tool makers for which there is a great demand in local industries. Part of the curriculum is devoted to theoretical

training and lectures in Jewish subjects, such as Jewish history and Hebrew. The total staff consists of 1 superior and 20 instructors and teachers.

The members of the Rio Women's ORT are assisting in the operation of the Rio ORT school canteen.

CHILE

In December 1947, the vocational school in Santiago de Chile had 46 students who were engaged in courses for mechanics and electricity.

The Bolivian ORT closed down the courses which functioned in Cochabamba until spring 1948.

At present, 30% of our students are citizens of Cuba and our school is highly appreciated by the Jewish Community as most of the lower middle-classes in Cuba cannot make a living.

Seventy percent of our students are males and 70% are under 26 years of age.

Duration of training varies from 5 to 11 months. The ORT school in Habana has a staff of 1 manager, 4 instructors and 1 other employee.

A training workshop for radiotechnics would be in great demand as particularly fitting to the vocational training needs of the refugees. Financial considerations have so far delayed the establishment of this workshop, but the decision to set it up has now been made.

U R U G U A Y

After the general meeting of Uruguayan Asociacion ORT-OZE, held in August 1947, ORT became autonomous and Ing. Arturo Moniglliano was elected President of the Asociacion C U B A Uruguay.

The ORT vocational training center in Cuba was reopened in June 1947. The projected jewelry training workshop, for which 107 applicants had registered, could not be opened, as no instructor could be found. However, in the summer and fall of 1947 training workshops have been opened in watch repairing, fancy leather goods, ladies' tailoring and cutting of men's wear; a second training workshop for watchmaking has been opened in December 1947. The center has now 49 students, while during the period under report 25 have graduated and 11 others terminated before graduation. Many of the graduates have found well-paid jobs, especially the graduates in the watch repairing and the fancy leather goods. However, the problem of placing other refugees who are skilled in trades which are difficult to use in Cuba, requires a solution which may be found in the project of a joint placement service ORT-AJDC. A great number of refugees are still arriving in Cuba from Europe; these refugees are without any means and 90% of them are youngsters, while the immigrants from before the war brought some money with them and were mostly middle-aged. The new immigrants guarantee a sufficient number of applicants for our Cuban institutions, although many will leave this country for the United States and therefore will not always be able to finish their training.

At present, 50% of our students are citizens of Cuba and our school is highly appreciated by the Jewish Community as most of the lower middle-classes in Cuba cannot make a living.

Seventy percent of our students are males and 70% are under 26 years of age.

Duration of training varies from 5 to 11 months. The ORT school in Habana has a staff of 1 manager, 4 instructors and 1 other employee.

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Relations with Jewish organizations and the various political and ethnological groups are extremely friendly; as ORT is an unpolitical organization, it enjoys the support of the entire community. The Uruguayan press and radio have contributed to making ORT's achievements known. The fund-raising campaign in 1947 for Jewish work in Europe has proved a success; in 1948 there will be a joint appeal by AJDC, ORT, OZE and Hias, combined with the campaign of the Zionists and the Haganah.

U R U G U A Y

After the general meeting of Uruguayan Asociacion ORT-OZE, held in August 1947, ORT became autonomous and Ing. Arturo Momigliano was elected President of the Asociacion ORT in Uruguay.

The Asociacion ORT in Uruguay continued up to the end of 1947 its vocational work in :

1. the day school for mechanics with a three years' duration of training and 40 hours of instruction per week in all three classes;
2. the evening school for mechanics with three classes and 12 hours of instruction per week;
3. the evening school for electrotechnicians with two classes and 12 hours of training per week.

The day school for mechanics has been especially adapted to the needs of local industries, and although the students, obliged to earn their living, left mostly after only two years of training, they found well-paid jobs with the local industry in their newly acquired trades. The Uruguayan industrialists keep asking for skilled ORT students, accepting them even before their training is completed, and the demand for our graduates exceeds their number by far.

The total of day-time pupils, mostly youngsters under 15 years of age, was increased from 43 in 1947 to 59 in 1948. At the end of 1947 the evening courses were terminated and their reorganization is now examined in connection with a training scheme for Hachscharah, which is to comprise both practical training and a theoretical curriculum. This project is now taking form, as representatives from Israel went to Uruguay to negotiate the training project for Hachscharah. Training of 6 months' duration is foreseen in different trades. In this connection the Uruguayan ORT also examines the possibility of organizing training workshops in carpentry and wood carving for boys, and in dressmaking and cutting for girls. The Jewish Marine League has approached the Uruguayan ORT and asked for the establishment of a marine and fishery school. However, realization of all these projects is subject to financial subvention above the normal budget of the Uruguayan ORT.

While in 1947 only 65% of our students were nationals, the percentage increased to 90 % in 1948. In the last year the school provided snacks for the students, a special room was set aside for the students' club, and a certain sum devoted to the school library. Several visits of the students to industrial plants have been organized by the school direction and the students were requested to report on their impressions.

Relations with Jewish organizations and the various political and ethnological groups are extremely friendly; as ORT is an unpolitical organization, it enjoys the support of the entire community. The Uruguayan press and radio have contributed to making ORT's achievements known. The fund-raising campaign in 1947 for Jewish work in Europe has proved a success; in 1948 there will be a joint appeal by AJDC, ORT, OZE and Hias, combined with the campaign of the Zionists and the Haganah.

## SOUTH AFRICA

In view of the new era of industrialisation in South Africa and the important part that local Jewry could play in this sphere, the South African ORT-OZE decided, at its first national conference, held under the chairmanship of Dr. Sonnabend at the Carlton Hotel, Johannesburg, on the 22nd and 23rd May, to form itself into a national organisation and thus extend its work of guiding and instructing young Jews intent on finding employment in trade and industry.

Conference adopted a resolution pledging itself to serve the new State of Israel by assisting in the productivisation of its citizens and in the promotion of their health. Over 300 people, among them 150 delegates, from all parts of the country, attended the Conference, together with representatives of all leading communal and Zionist activities.

In his message to the Conference, Dr. Colin Steyn, then Minister of Labour, said: "It is with pleasure that I accede to your request to send you a message for the first National Conference of the South African ORT-OZE. Your organisation does very excellent work all over the world and in assisting young men into skilled occupations, you are rendering very good service not only to your community, but to the Union also. Your organisation has played and is playing a very prominent part in the building up of the young people of South Africa. As Minister of Labour, I very much appreciate your efforts and can assure you I shall do all I can to assist you in your very worthy objects".

Speaking on behalf of the S.A. Jewish Board of Deputies, Mr. A.B. Klipin said: "The Board as national spokesman of South African Jewry has always evinced interest in the activities of ORT and OZE - two world-wide Jewish organisations - having as their aim the consolidation and normalisation of Jewish economic life and the safe-guarding and improvement of the health of the Jewish masses wherever they may be. The fact that to-day trainees in ORT schools are playing an honourable part in the industrial activities of Palestine, is sufficient proof, if such be necessary, of the great and historic significance of this organisation. The South African Jewish Community stands as much in need of broadening Jewish occupations as other communities. In fact, it is often stressed that our economic structure is somewhat too heavy as far as commerce and the professions are concerned. It is for this reason that the Board is very happy to collaborate with the South African ORT-OZE in operating a Vocational Guidance Bureau, which aims at giving general advice on careers and promoting industrial and agricultural pursuits amongst South African Jews, especially the youth.

ORT is working in close co-operation with the S.A. Jewish Appeal which contributes to the financing of the ORT Union activities in Europe. In his speech on behalf of S.A. Jewish Appeal, Mr. S. Feldman stresses the important achievements of ORT and stated: "We appreciate the great work of ORT and our feelings for it are close and sympathetic. We give ORT every support because we realise the importance of its aim. We shall continue to aid ORT."

In the course of the conference's 4 sessions many aspects of the ORT work in South Africa were discussed. Mrs. Furman, speaking for the Women's Section of the South African ORT-OZE promised that this section would do the utmost to increase assistance for the schools in Europe.

In his survey, Dr. Sonnabend insisted on the Jewish contribution to the economic rise of South Africa. Reporting on the ORT work in the Union, he gave details on the vocational Guidance Bureau of the ORT-OZE in Johannesburg. "In spite of many difficulties which include also a lack of response on the part of many Jewish employers, the Vocational Guidance Bureau succeeded in placing not less than 1,200 young Jewish boys and girls in productive occupations.

The South African ORT-OZE was the first non-Government body to institute aptitude testing for people seeking employment. Our service was started late in 1946 and - considering the novelty of the idea - has met with considerable success."

Many resolutions were carried by the National Conference, among them one moved by Rabbi Dr. M.C. Weiler, concerning the Jewish State:

"This first National Conference of the S.A. ORT-OZE acclaims the establishment of the Jewish State, sends its greetings to the Government of Israel, and extends a message of solidarity with, and encouragement to, the valiant fighters of the Yishuv."

On motion of Mr. A. Schauder, Ex-Mayor of Port Elizabeth, a special resolution was carried to the greeting of World ORT Union and expressing: "its appreciation of the magnificent work of economic rehabilitation rendered by the ORT" and pledging: "its continued support in its efforts to rehabilitate European Jewry".

It has been decided to develop the farm bequested by the late Mr. Lazarus and to transform it into an agricultural training centre for which the South African ORT-OZE will raise the necessary funds. The preparatory work for the establishment of an agricultural training centre on this farm has already been carried out.

in metal work and girls in cooking and sewing.

S H A N G H A I

Despite the increase in emigration from Shanghai during the period under report, the ORT Shanghai has been able to improve its activities. On July 1st, 1947, ORT courses in Shanghai had 184 students; on May 31st, 1948 there were 249 students.

The continuation of ORT activities even after the reduction of the Shanghai Jewish community is due to the fact that refugees in Shanghai realize that admittance to foreign countries is no longer granted on humanitarian grounds alone. Immigration visas can only be obtained by offering some skill of value to these countries.

So far, emigration from Shanghai has been open mainly to refugees above 21 years of age. Consequently, the composition of the ORT student body has undergone a remarkable change between summer 1947 and spring 1948. Whilst the number of students in 1947 was equally divided between the two sexes, female students are now in the majority. In summer 1947, the pupils under 17 years of age made up 33% of the total; in spring 1948 they comprised 53%. Naturally, there are very few students between the ages of 21 and 35, and the number of students over 35 years has decreased from 50% to 33%.

The ORT Training Center in Shanghai trains now 204 students in diving, machine-knitting, dressmaking, bookbinding, industrial art, corset-making, shirtmaking, cutting of ladies' dresses, and some apprentices in a complementary class. In addition, 15 senior pupils of the Shanghai Jewish School are trained in dressmaking, carpentry and gardening.

The school staff consisted of 1 manager, 10 teachers and 4 other staff members, making a total of 15.

At the request of the Jewish community, ORT classes are being prepared for the Shanghai Jewish Youth Association School where boys will be trained in metal work and girls in cooking and sewing.

The present, very serious situation of Jews in Egypt may, of course, lead to a considerable delay in \*\*\* beginning of ORT's work in this country.

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## E G Y P T

An ORT Committee has been formed in Alexandria since 1946 and important funds have been collected locally with the aim to open a vocational training school in this city. The main difficulty was to find a suitable person to act as director of the school. Now, our Alexandrian Committee decided to engage a young engineer domiciled in Egypt, who will act as director of the school and as ORT representative in this country. Mr. Sami Loeve, graduate of the Ecole des Travaux Publics in Paris, was elected and in order to familiarize him with ORT work, it was decided that he should spend some time with our institutions in France and in Switzerland. He arrived early in May and is now working in the machine shop, the radio and electro-technical school of Strasbourg.

The ORT Committee has purchased a large tract of land and plans are being drawn to build a very big institution. The project is to start with a mechanical and electro-mechanical school and later on to add other courses. Due to circumstances, there exists now in Egypt a well-known Jewish problem: people with only a general education are unable to get jobs as employees and clerks, and the professions are practically closed to them. Thus, parallel with the establishment of a school for youngsters, the ORT Committee will have to start organizing short-term courses for adults.

As the committee intends to open the classes this year and as, of course, the school building will not be ready before at least a year, it is planned to start the classes in an existing school set up by the family de Menasce in Alexandria.

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**INSTITUTIONS (TRAINING UNITS) AND PUPILS**

of the ORT UNION IN OVERSEAS COUNTRIES

July 1947 - June 1948

Country	Number of training units		Number of pupils	
	July 1, 47	June 1, 48	July 1, 47	June 1, 48
<b>of the ORT UNION IN OVERSEAS COUNTRIES</b>				
United States	9	10 c)	169	223 e)
Cuba	4	4 b)	44	49 b)
Argentina	2	<del>4</del>	111	139 ?
Brazil	2	2 c)	114	121 e)
Chile	2	2 d)	31	46 d)
Uruguay	3	1 e)	96	59 e)
China (Shanghai)	17	15	184	249
South Africa	1	1	15	15
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>764</b>	<b>901</b>

- a) Figures as of February 29, 1948
- b) " " " April 30, 1948
- c) " " " March 31, 1948
- d) " " " December 31, 1947
- e) In reorganisation.

**INSTITUTIONS (TRAINING UNITS) AND PUPILS**

**of the ORT UNION IN OVERSEAS COUNTRIES**

July 1947 - June 1948

APPENDICES:

C o u n t r y	Number of training units		Number of pupils	
	July 1,47	June 1,48	July 1,47	June 1,48
United States	9	10 a)	169	223 a)
C u b a	4	4 b)	44	49 b)
Argentine	2	4 ?	111	139 ?
B r a z i l	2	2 c)	114	121 c)
C h i l e	2	2 d)	31	46 d)
Uruguay	3	1 e)	96	59 e)
China (Shanghai)	17	15	184	249
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<b>T O T A L</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>764</b>	<b>901</b>

- a) Figures as of February 29, 1948
- b) " " " April 30, 1948
- c) " " " March 31, 1948
- d) " " " December 31, 1947
- e) In reorganization.

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AIMS AND PROGRAM  
OF  
THE CENTRAL ORT INSTITUTE FOR THE TRAINING OF  
VOCATIONAL SCHOOL INSTRUCTORS

APPENDICES:

AT ANIERES - GENEVA

1. *Aims and Program of the Central ORT Institute for the Training of Vocational School Instructors at Anieres near Geneva.*
2. *Circular letter, stating the number of vacancies for each country and the conditions for admission.*
3. *Instructions concerning the preliminary examination of candidates to be carried out by the ORT Committees in the various countries.*

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ORT UNION  
Central Office  
GENEVA

AIMS AND PROGRAM  
OF  
THE CENTRAL ORT INSTITUTE FOR THE TRAINING OF  
VOCATIONAL SCHOOL INSTRUCTORS

AT ANIERES - GENEVA  
THE CENTRAL ORT INSTITUTE FOR THE TRAINING OF VOCATIONAL SCHOOL

INSTRUCTORS AND SENIOR ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

at Anières near Geneva, Switzerland.

ORT UNION  
Central Office  
GENEVA

May 1948

THE CENTRAL ORT INSTITUTE FOR THE TRAINING OF VOCATIONAL SCHOOL  
INSTRUCTORS AND SENIOR ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF  
at Anières near Geneva, Switzerland

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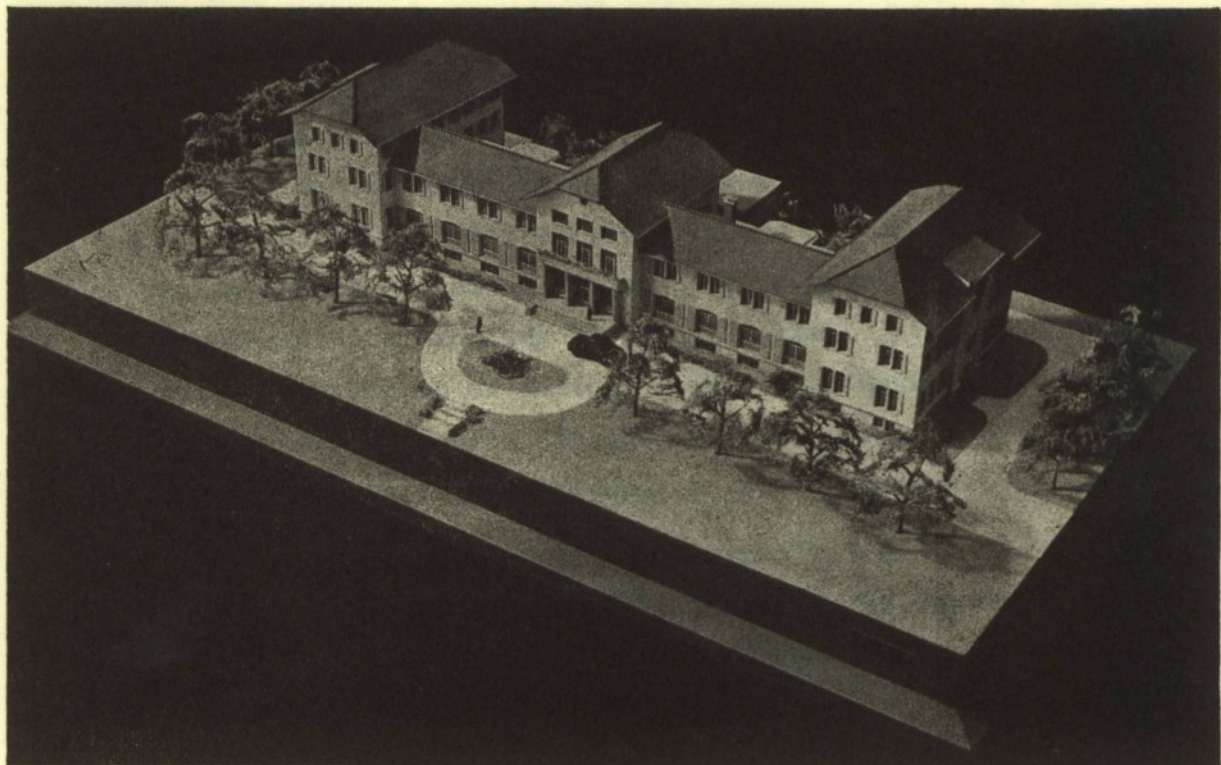
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May 1948

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training, which has already been recognized in many countries,  
and which is particularly acute in Jewish reconstruction work.

The task of training vocational school instructors is in itself not new to ORT. Already before the war, the ORT Union spent from time to time certain sums on "preparation of instructors". However, this preparation was such that, though useful, it could not fulfill its real purpose, inasmuch as it provided only opportunities for future or already established instructors to acquire additional practical experience over a certain period in their



there elaborated:

1. "The Fundamental Tasks of Jewish Reconstruction and the R A I M S

Vocational Teachers.

The CENTRAL ORT INSTITUTE FOR THE TRAINING OF VOCATIONAL SCHOOL INSTRUCTORS and Senior Administrative Staff is the first large-scale attempt to meet a need arisen in the domain of vocational training, which has already been recognized in many countries, and which is particularly acute in Jewish reconstruction work .

The task of training vocational school instructors is in itself not new to ORT. Already before the war, the ORT Union spent from time to time certain sums on "preparation of instructors". However, this preparation was such that, though useful, it could not fulfill its real purpose, inasmuch as it provided only opportunities for future or already established instructors to acquire additional practical experience over a certain period in their professions as locksmiths, tailors, or joiners. Yet it is quite possible to be a good locksmith and at the same time a very bad teacher of that trade. An instructor's function is, despite the specialized manual skill involved, primarily that of a teacher, and it was precisely this, the art of teaching youths or adults, that he had no opportunity to acquire. He received his specialist training and its final polish, later sponsored by ORT., in the workshop or factory, where the main preoccupation was not the training of vocational teachers-to-be, but production for the individual or for the market.

The specific task of preparing vocational teachers was examined for the first time by the Executive of the ORT Union at its Paris meeting of February 1946, on which Mr. A.J. Halpern presided. The basis of discussion was an exposé by Dr. A. Syngalowski. The following is an outline of some of the principles there elaborated:

1. "The Fundamental Tasks of Jewish Reconstruction and the Role of Vocational Teachers." In the countries which have suffered from the war, the fight against material distress is conducted with the sole aim of returning people to their normal and productive occupations. Wherever this aim is ignored by Jewish relief agencies, even the moral value of the work is lost in

One of the most important primary conditions for spite of the donors' best intentions.

It should be remembered that a) material poverty is neither the only nor the chief evil haunting the remains of Jewish communities in Europe. A much more serious danger lies in the fact that amongst the ruins of well-established productive occupations, commercial activities are now springing up that are doomed to disappear once economic conditions again become normal; b) the consequences of limiting disproportionately the Jewish sector of work must necessarily lead to a deterioration of Jewish strength, economically, politically and culturally.

Hence, the major problem of Jewish reconstruction is the consolidation and extension of the economic foundation of the Jewish community by the re-establishment of artisans and workers in their trades, by the allocation of productive occupations to "déclassé" persons, and by the provision of first-class vocational training to the greatest number of young people. Without such fundamentally constructive action all plans for cultural and political rehabilitation will be ephemeral.

On the basis of ORT's experience, this task could be accomplished on a very large scale and in such a way that its results would increase annually. However, this requires not only the mobilisation of material and spiritual resources, but also the elaboration of a long-term plan and the creation of certain preliminary conditions for its execution.

In elaborating this plan, one should not be misled by the manifest tendencies towards industrialization in the Eastern countries to underestimate the importance of crafts. In all countries, even in America, and especially in Europe the artisan's high quality work enjoys as much as ever its reputed role in economic life.

One of the most important primary conditions for the success of this plan is that ORT must have at its disposal its own body of instructors and directors with highest technical, pedagogical and moral qualifications.

This preliminary condition can in no way be fulfilled by the occasional offer or haphazard choice. As long as one depends merely on chance or opportunity, it will be impossible to obtain an adequate number of instructors with the necessary qualifications.

An enduring solution to this question can be worked out only by considering all the difficulties in the light of our experience.

2. The Problem of Teaching Personnel  
before the War.

As has already been mentioned, the problem of teaching personnel, which lately has be-

come particularly acute, is not a new one. Indeed, a complete revision of this problem was already due before the war, when the ORT Union employed thousands of instructors, teachers, agronomists and helpers. The difficulty lay essentially in the fact that the instructors, whose training as a rule had consisted of his apprenticeship to some private craftsman, had usually received no systematic instruction and lacked both theoretical knowledge and pedagogical method. Obviously, such instructors were, generally speaking, totally unqualified to educate Jewish workers of the future. As a result, it was only after four or five years of practical work in the vocational school that even the best instructors became really fitted for their task. Incidentally, this has often been the subject of complaint on the part of the officials who, in the different ministries in Western Europe, are responsible for the sector of vocational teaching.

reconstruction and installation are approaching completion.

3. Post-War Accentuation of the Problem.

Today, as a consequence of the extermination of Jews in Eastern Europe, the reservoir con-

stituted by the Jewish artisan class no longer exists. Of the very large technical staff employed by ORT before the war, only a small number is still alive. Jewish instructors of even average ability are no longer to be found in many of the occupations and trades. Every initiative towards vocational training of Jews is usually baulked by the permanent lack of qualified teachers. Requests to fill this void reach us even from the most remote ORT organizations outside Europe.

Today we find ourselves faced with the overwhelming task of training a whole generation of young people, as well as assisting thousand of adults towards rehabilitation, and this without even the occasional supply of instructors, with all their deficiencies, described above.

Today an organization like ORT, convinced that the Jewish people can entrust it with the professional training of their sons and daughters, must do something to obtain, by methodical planning, new supplies of instructors. Today our plan constitutes not only a great improvement on the former obsolete methods of vocational instruction, but it is in point of fact the only means of solving the most acute problem in ORT's practical work -- "

In its meeting of February 1946, the Executive of ORT resolved to purchase a large building for the Institute, together with a park and extensive gardening facilities, at Anières near Geneva. The purchase was made and reconstruction and installation are approaching completion.

diotechnics), and woodwork (joinery) has been established by a special commission.

In the 6 months' preparatory course, theoretical instruction will be stressed. The pupils' previous knowledge of arithmetic, algebra and geometry is to be refreshed and free-hand

**S T R U C T U R E**

At present, the Institute incorporates sections for metal work, electrical professions and woodworking trades. These are to be followed by a section for the training of senior administrative personnel to be employed by ORT and other social organizations.

The initial distribution of the pupils among the various trades will be as follows:

Mechanics	20 pupils
Locksmithy	12 "
Tinsmithy / plumbing	12 "
Electrotechnics	12 "
Radiotechnics	12 "
Joinery	16 "

Total 84 pupils.

Training is scheduled to last 3½ years for all sections. The first six months will be devoted to a preliminary course. Before taking over the jobs offered by ORT, graduates will be required to complete one year's practice as assistant instructors in various trade schools.

C.

**T E A C H I N G P R O G R A M**

After detailed preparation by eminent Swiss specialists in vocational training, the program for theoretical and practical instruction in the 3 professional groups of metal work (mechanics, locksmithy, tinsmithing, plumbing), electricity (electrotechnics, radiotechnics), and woodwork (joinery) has been established by a special commission.

In the 6 months' preparatory course, theoretical instruction will be stressed. The pupils' previous knowledge of arithmetic, algebra and geometry is to be refreshed and free-hand drawing and technical drawing will be practiced in preparation for future technical draughtsmanship proper. The preparatory course will also include 16 hours of workshop practice weekly.

In the subsequent three-year training period, emphasis will be chiefly laid on workshop practice. The latter will comprise about two thirds of the syllabus. Concerning this point, Mr. K. Böschstein, who drew up one of the preliminary outlines for the Institute's program, states: "It is above all work which educates youth; I think more highly of work as a means of education than I do of any sort of ethical instruction... From the very beginning, the apprentice should know not only how to do a job, but also why it is done in this particular way."

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Today, mathematics is a condition sine qua non for the technician. Mechanical constructors, electrotechnicians and radio technicians, all require sound mathematical knowledge. During their first year, locksmiths, mechanics, joiners and electrical technicians will be instructed in descriptive geometry. Mechanics, electrical and radio technicians will continue up to the fundamentals of differential calculus during their second year. During their first year, mechanics will be instructed in materials, in their second and third years in technical mechanics and machine elements, in their third year in strength of materials and in electrotechnics, and they will be initiated in the principles of industrial organization. Locksmiths will be taught, in addition to the technology of materials (metallurgy), the fundamentals of architecture and mensuration. The same applies to joiners. Particular emphasis is laid on theoretic instruction in the case of the electrical trades.

Detailed instructions regarding the requisite examinations

Amongst the theoretical subjects associated with vocational training will also be included business arithmetic, simple bookkeeping and expense estimates, elementary legal principles and problems of commercial law, economics and geography.

The program of general education adequately provides for instruction in languages (Hebrew, Yiddish and English) and Jewish subjects (History and Literature).

During the last school year, increasing attention will be paid to subjects which prepare the pupils for their vocation as teachers. Such subjects include industrial psychology, general pedagogy with special attention to vocational training methods, teaching exercises in training workshops and theoretical instruction.

The degree of theoretical and practical instruction simultaneously given to the pupil is meant to enable the Institute-trained instructor to later become a teacher of theoretical subjects as well. This duplication opens up new possibilities for vocational training, inasmuch as theoretical instruction thus gains in practical interest and practical exercises in technical quality.

For the practical instruction, there are to be three class-rooms, one laboratory, an assembly hall with a seating capacity of 175, and a library with adjoining reading room.

D.

#### CONDITIONS OF ADMISSION

Practical work will be carried out in four mechanical

- 1) Candidates for admission must be between 18 and 22 years of age.
- 2) Certificates of physical and mental qualification, based on medical and psychotechnical examination, are required.
- 3) Candidates must possess preliminary education of secondary school standard. In cases where no such certificate is available, the candidate must pass an entrance examination in which particular stress is laid on mathematics.

a laundry, a cloak-room and showers.

Detailed instructions regarding the requisite examinations and the psychotechnical tests will be forwarded to all ORT organizations.

The choice of profession, to be based both on the candidate's preference and the result of the psychotechnical tests, is not to be regarded as definite at this point. During the preliminary course, groups may be reconstituted according to individual capabilities.

- 4) The first intake will comprise 84 persons. These will represent the various countries. The number of candidates from each country will be communicated to the various national organizations, who will be responsible for the best possible selection of such candidates.

E.

#### ALLOCATION OF PREMISES IN THE INSTITUTE'S MAIN BUILDING

The Central ORT Institute is to be a model for ORT trade schools in all countries, not only with respect to teaching personnel and technical workshop equipment, but also with regard to the internal allocation of available premises.

For theoretical instruction, there are to be three class-rooms, one laboratory, an assembly hall with a seating capacity of 175, and a library with adjoined reading room.

Practical work will be carried out in four mechanical workshops, one locksmith's atelier complete with forge, a workshop for spot welding, one for tinsmithy and plumbing, one for electrotechnics, one for radiotechnics, a general laboratory and a workshop for joinery.

Rooms for communal use will include: a dining-hall, with pantry, a kitchen with pantry and larder, a furnace-room, a laundry, a cloak-room and showers.

**L i v i n g Q u a r t e r s.** The first and second storeys will house the student's living quarters and those for teaching personnel on interne duty. Since the ceilings are some 15 ft. high, it was possible to erect galleries for the bedsteads in the pupils' rooms , greatly improving the appearance and comfort of the latter.

The Central ORT Institute offers its pupils a promising career, Adjoining the assembly-hall is a room for religious services.

tries of residence or in Israel. For the Jewish people, this Institute is to be a means for the extension of their creative abilities, and for the ORT Union, a guarantee of its further development.

#### PUPILS' LIVING CONDITIONS

The Institute boards 175 persons (4 pupils per one large room), and possesses a completely equipped kitchen, a laundry and other facilities catering to the material comfort of the pupils. There is a kitchen-garden to supply the Institute's needs . It is intended to ask for the collaboration of the AJDC and other sources in the maintenance of the Institute.

The Central ORT Institute is situated in beautiful surroundings. On one side it overlooks the Lake of Geneva with the Jura mountains in the background, on the other side it is enclosed by the Savoyan Alps.

Besides the main building and outhouses there is a playing field for pupils, and the park will also be open to them during their leisure hours and for their entertainment.

Here, future ORT instructors will find at their disposal the conditions necessary for the development of "mens sana in corpore sano".

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Ref: S/M.

June 9th. 1948

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Dear Friends,

Enclosed we send you the description of the Central ORT Institute for the Training of Vocational School Instructors. Practical work and theoretical lessons in this Institute are scheduled. The Central ORT Institute offers its pupils a promising career, and a reputable position in the Jewish society of their countries of residence or in Israel. For the Jewish people, this Institute is to be a means for the extension of their creative abilities, and for the ORT Union a guarantee of its further development.

Insofar as it will be incumbent upon you to have the candidate pass an examination, wherein particular stress is laid on mathematics. You will find detailed instructions concerning this examination enclosed.

We also beg you to see that the candidate is subjected to a psychotechnical examination in accordance with the enclosed scheme. The candidate's certificates or else the results of the examinations, must be sent to us, together with the candidate's photo, till July 15th. at the latest.

Please keep in mind that the pupils will find here very good living conditions and schooling. After one year's practice in a vocational school, every graduate of the Institute is assured of a permanent position as vocational instructor. As the pupils-to-be are called upon to perform a highly meritorious service for their people, the selection has to be carefully made.

Also, please remember that this undertaking will be of great consequence for the future of our work, and will be one of the most important means to help improve the possibilities of living of our people.

Yours very sincerely,

Central Executive

Head Office

Ref: S/M.

June 9th. 1948

EXAMENS D'ADMISSION A L'INSTITUT CENTRAL ORT

I N S T R U C T I O N S

Dear Friends,

Enclosed we send you the description of the Central ORT Institute for the Training of Vocational School Instructors. Practical work and theoretical lessons in this Institute are scheduled to start in the course of this year still.

In many countries, the selection of pupils has already begun.

They must be between 18 and 22 years of age, and their previous training must correspond to secondary schooling (6 classes) . Insofar as no certificates about such schooling may be available, it will be incumbent upon you to have the candidate pass an examination, wherein particular stress is laid on mathematics. You will find detailed instructions concerning this examination enclosed.

We also beg you to see that the candidate is subjected to a psychotechnical examination in accordance with the enclosed scheme. The candidate's certificates or else the results of the examinations, must be sent to us, together with the candidate's photo, till July 15th. at the latest.

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Yours very sincerely,

Central Executive  
Head Office

Leurs appréciations sévères de façon à n'accepter que des candidats ayant les qualités requises pour réussir leurs études à l'Institut ORT. Il va sans dire que notre proposition n'a titre indicatif (de façon à vous faire connaître notre point de vue). Vous avez certainement des examinateurs qualifiés qui auront le loisir d'appliquer les méthodes en usage dans votre pays.

EXAMENS D'ADMISSION A L'INSTITUT CENTRAL ORT

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Quelques questions type

I N S T R U C T I O N S

Chaque candidat sera mis en confiance par l'examineur qui lui demandera des renseignements sur ses parents, ses études et ses aspirations (concernant son avenir). Le candidat devra répondre aux questions.

Les examens d'admission doivent comprendre, en principe, les épreuves suivantes:

- 1- A- Examen psychotechnique oral 1 heure
- B- Examen psychotechnique écrit 1 heure
- 2- C- Arithmétique, algèbre 2 heures
- D- Géométrie, trigonométrie 2 heures
- E- Physique, chimie 2 heures
- F- Dessin 2 heures
- 3- G- Examen pratique 4 heures
- H- Connaissances générales 2 heures
- 4- Total 16 heures

Les examens seront jugés d'après le barème suivant:

- 6 = très bien
- 5 = bien
- 4 = moyen
- 3 = suffisant
- 2 = insuffisant
- 1 = mal
- 0 = nul

Pour établir la moyenne des huit examens ci-dessus, il faudra donner un coefficient 2 aux travaux pratiques de 4 heures; le total sera donc à diviser par 9. Le degré de difficulté des diverses questions est très variable de façon à faciliter l'élimination éventuelle.

Les résultats devront être appréciés sévèrement de façon à n'accepter que des candidats ayant toutes les qualités requises pour réussir leurs études à l'institut ORT. Il va sans dire que notre proposition n'est faite qu'à titre indicatif (de façon à vous faire connaître notre point de vue). Vous avez certainement des examinateurs qualifiés qui auront le loisir d'appliquer les méthodes en usage dans votre pays.

Notes s'il remarque alors la paire de pinces et s'en sert ou s'il ne remarque rien.



EXAMENS D'ADMISSION A L'INSTITUT CENTRAL ORT  
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B- EXAMEN PSYCHOTECHNIQUE ECRIT  
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( durée 1 heure )

5- Le candidat dispose de 2 planches de 3 mètres pour traverser un  
Les problèmes ci-dessous ne nécessitent pour ainsi dire aucun calcul. Avec un peu de réflexion et du bon sens, ils peuvent être résolus en quelques minutes. Il est donc nécessaire de prévenir les candidats qu'ils n'aient pas à entrer dans des calculs compliqués et qu'ils doivent faire appel à leur sens critique.

1- Présenter au groupe de candidats le dessin selon fig. 2 pendant 4 secondes puis le cacher. Ils devront le reproduire aussi bien que possible.

2- J'ai dans un tiroir 10 bas noirs et 10 bas gris. Je désire sortir dans l'obscurité une paire de bas assortis; quelle est la quantité de bas que je dois prendre au minimum pour réaliser cette condition ?

(Solution: 3)

3- Un groupe de campeurs se trouve en pleine savane où souffle un vent violent de 50 Km/heure (fig. 3). Tout à coup, le garde signale un incendie à 40 Km de distance, incendie poussé par le vent et qui dans peu de temps va brûler nos campeurs. Essayer de fuir ne servirait à rien, car l'incendie les rattraperait. Que faire pour sauver sa vie ?

(Solution: Mettre le feu à l'herbe dans la région du campement. Le vent poussera le feu à gauche pendant que les campeurs se retireront quelque peu à droite, contre le vent. Cette zone brûlée leur servira ensuite de refuge, l'incendie venant de droite étant arrêté faute d'aliment.)

4- Un train part d'une station A et roule à 60 Km/heure pour se rendre à la station B éloignée de 60 Km. A la même seconde, une hirondelle part de B à la vitesse de 100 Km/heure à la rencontre du train; dès qu'elle le rejoint, elle retourne en arrière toujours à 100 Km/heure pour revenir en B. Elle repart aussitôt à la rencontre du train et recommence ce même manège jusqu'à ce que le train arrive finalement à la station B.

Quel aura été le chemin parcouru par l'hirondelle ?

(Solution: 100 Km).

EXAMENS D'ADMISSION A L'INSTITUT CENTRAL CRT

- 5- Le candidat dispose de 2 planches de 3 mètres pour traverser un canal coudé de 3,1 mètres de large. (fig. 4) Pour aller de A à B. Est-ce possible....et comment ?

(Solution: Voir traits pointillés sur le dessin.)

- 6- Un propriétaire possède un étang carré avec un arbre planté à chaque coin du carré. (fig. 5) Il désire doubler la surface de son étang sans arracher les arbres et il pose comme condition supplémentaire que l'étang doit toujours rester carré.

(Solution: Voir traits pointillés sur le dessin.)

(Solution: 88,5 Km/heure)

- 3- Un obus a une vitesse initiale de 780 mètres à la seconde. Quelle sera la durée de sa trajectoire pour atteindre un objectif placé à 1,8 Km. ? (On néglige le ralentissement dû au frottement de l'air)

(Solution: 2,3 secondes)

- 4- Résoudre l'équation  $4X - \frac{2}{3} = X + 1$

(Solution:  $x = \frac{5}{9}$ )

- 5- On envoie Jean à la basse pour compter le nombre de poules et de lapins. Comme c'est un garçon facétieux, il revient en déclarant:

" J'ai compté au total 13 têtes et 42 pattes "

Retrouver le nombre de poules et de lapins.

(Solution: 5 poules et 8 lapins)

- 6- Deux gares sont éloignées de 62 Km.  
Un convoi part de la gare A à une vitesse de 70 Km/heure.  
Un autre convoi part au même instant de la gare B en direction de A à la vitesse de 82 Km/heure.

A quelle distance de A la rencontre se fera-t-elle et au bout de combien de temps en minutes et en secondes ?

(Solution: 28,55 km en 24 minutes et 27 secondes)

EXAMENS D'ADMISSION A L'INSTITUT CENTRAL ORT

EXAMENS D'ADMISSION A L'INSTITUT CENTRAL ORT

C- ARITHMETIQUE, ALGEBRE

- 1- Calculer le poids ( 2 heures ) de fer, de section circulaire.  
diamètre: 50 mm. Longueur: 850 mm.
- 1- Une barre de fer de 6,2 mètres a coûté 17,20 francs.  
Quel sera le prix d'un tronçon de 0,95 mètre ?  
(Solution: 2,64)
- 2- Un train a parcouru une distance de 62 Km. en 42 minutes.  
Quelle est sa vitesse horaire ?  
(Solution: 88,5 Km/heure)
- 3- Un obus a une vitesse initiale de 780 mètres à la seconde.  
Quelle sera la durée de sa trajectoire pour atteindre un  
objectif placé à 1,8 Km. ? (On néglige le ralentissement  
dû au frottement de l'air)  
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EXAMENS D'ADMISSION A L'INSTITUT CENTRAL ORT  
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EXAMENS D'ADMISSION A L'INSTITUT CENTRAL ORT  
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( 2 heures )

D- GEOMETRIE, TRIGONOMETRIE

1- Calculer la vitesse de la lumière à l'équateur en mètres par seconde. La distance de l'équateur à l'équateur est de 40.000 Km.  
( 2 heures )

(Réponse: 462 m/sec.)

2- 1- Calculer le poids d'une barre de fer, de section circulaire. diamètre: 50 mm. Longueur: 850 mm. Le poids spécifique du fer est de 7,8 Kg par dm<sup>3</sup>.  
(La densité du fer est de 7,85)

(Solution: 1,3 Kg)

3- 2- Calculer le poids d'une coupe de tôle de 2 mm. d'épaisseur de forme triangulaire, selon croquis (fig.6) Densité de la tôle : 7,8

(Solution: 21,7 grammes)

4- 3- Quelle surface de tôle faudrait-il pour l'exécution d'un cylindre de 80 mm. de diamètre et 110 mm. de hauteur, y compris les deux fonds ?

(Solution: S=377 cm<sup>2</sup>)

5 - a) 4- Soit un heptagone régulier inscrit dans un cercle de 50 mm. de rayon (fig. 7). Calculer en degrés et minutes ( à une minute près, l'angle au centre Alpha et l'angle Béta

(Solution: Alpha = 51°26' Béta = 64°17')

6- 5- Un hexagone régulier est taillé dans une barre de 60 mm. de diamètre. (fig. 8) Quelle sera l'ouverture de clef a ?

(Solution: a = 52 mm.)

6- On veut mesurer la hauteur H d'une tour. (fig.9) A une distance de 30 mètres de l'axe de la tour, le théodolite accuse une inclinaison de 16° 30' si l'on pointe le sommet de la tour. Le théodolite étant à 1,5 mètres du sol, calculer la hauteur H de la tour ?

(Solution: H = 11,63 m)

6 - 6- Quels sont les éléments chimiques qui composent l'eau? Quelles sont les propriétés principales de ces éléments?  
(Réponse: H<sup>2</sup>O  
2 parties hydrogène, gaz le plus léger, inflammable  
1 partie d'oxygène, gaz nécessaire à la combustion des éléments etc. etc.)

EXAMENS D'ADMISSION A L'INSTITUT CENTRAL ORT

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E - PHYSIQUE, CHIMIE

(2 heures)

- 1- Calculer la vitesse périphérique de la terre à l'équateur en mètres par seconde. Le pourtour de la terre est de 40.000 Km. à l'équateur.  
(Réponse: 462 m/sec.)
- 2- Un cylindre en laiton de 20 mm. de diamètre et de 50 mm. de longueur est suspendu à un fil puis plongé dans de l'eau. Quel sera son poids, lorsqu'il sera immergé dans l'eau? (La densité du laiton est de 8,5)  
(Réponse: 118 grammes)
- 3- Une presse hydraulique comprend un petit piston de 15 mm. de diamètre et un gros piston de 165 mm. de diamètre (fig. 10). Si on exerce une force de 30 Kg. sur le levier actionnant le petit piston, quelle sera la force F exercée par le gros piston?  
(Réponse: F = 76200 Kg.)
- 4- Dans un cylindre, on enferme 1,2 litres d'air. Si on pousse le piston jusqu'à ce que la pression monte à 3 Kg/cm<sup>2</sup>, quel sera le volume d'air emprisonné sous cette pression?  
(Réponse: ..0,4 litres environ)
- 5 - a) quels sont les 3 états de l'eau?  
b) à quelle température a lieu l'ébullition de l'eau à la pression atmosphérique normale absolue (1 Kg/cm<sup>2</sup>)?  
c) En haute montagne, l'eau bout-elle toujours à cette même température?  
(Réponses: a) solide en dessous de 0°  
                  liquide en dessus de 0°  
                  gazeux au dessus de 100° à la pression atmosphérique.  
          b) 100°  
          c) la température d'ébullition dépend essentiellement de la pression. En haute montagne, l'ébullition se fera à une température inférieure à 100°.)
- 6 - Quels sont les éléments chimiques qui composent l'eau? Quelles sont les propriétés principales de ces éléments?  
(Réponse: H<sup>2</sup>O  
2 parties hydrogène, gaz le plus léger, inflammable  
1 partie d'oxygène, gaz nécessaire à la combustion des éléments etc. etc.)

EXAMENS D'ADMISSION A L'INSTITUT CENTRAL ORT  
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G- EXAMEN PRATIQUE

F- DESSIN

(2 heures)

(2 heures)

- 1- Chaque candidat recevra des planches de sapin, rabotées et découpées, de 1 cm. d'épaisseur, soit:
  - 1- Tracer depuis un point A donné une perpendiculaire à une droite donnée XY (fig. 11). Utiliser le compas et laisser les traits de construction. Passer l'épure à l'encre.
  - 2- Tracer la tangente du point A à un cercle extérieur à ce point (fig. 12). Laisser les traits de construction. - Passage à l'encre.
  - 3- Dessiner dans les 3 projections une pyramide à base carrée de 40 mm. de côté et de 60 mm. de hauteur (fig. 12). Le dessin doit être exécuté sur papier quadrillé, à la main, sans instruments, au crayon.
  - 4- Faire le dessin technique d'une bobine en bois, soit une coupe avec vue par dessus, soit deux coupes, soit encore deux vues. (fig. 14). Le candidat a le choix de disposer son dessin comme il le désire à condition de respecter les règles des projections. Comme ci-dessus, il suffira d'un dessin fait à la main, au crayon.
- 2- Indiquer les cotes de façon à pouvoir exécuter la bobine en atelier.  $\frac{1}{4}$  de la génératrice; donc le développement sera celui d'un cercle de 24 cm. de rayon et de  $90^\circ$  d'angle. Il ne devra pas oublier l'onglet qui permettra de coller le papier. Temps donné: 20 minutes.
- 3- Chaque candidat recevra un bout de bois dur de 10 x 5 x 3 cm, une râpe à bois fine, une lime, un pied à coulisse, une équerre. Il devra réduire les dimensions à 9,5 x 4,5 x 2,7 cm. les faces étant limées propres et d'équerre. Temps alloué: une heure et demie.
- 4- Chaque candidat recevra un fil de fer droit de 800 mm. de long et de 1 mm. de diamètre, une paire de tenailles, une pince ronde et un mètre. Il devra confectionner une chaîne solide (nous insistons sur le mot "solide") de 8 maillons de 20 mm. de diamètre.

Le candidat ayant le sens pratique pensera que la longueur du fil de fer nécessaire par maillon sera de  $20 \times 3,14 = 62,8$  mm. auxquels il faudra encore ajouter 15 mm. environ pour la boucle fermant le maillon. Il ne coupera pas le fil de fer à l'avance, car en tenant ce dernier à la main, il lui sera plus facile de confectionner la chaîne.

EXAMENS D'ADMISSION A L'INSTITUT CENTRAL ORT

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G- EXAMEN PRATIQUE

(4 heures)

1- Chaque candidat recevra des planches de sapin, rabotées et découpées, de 1 cm. d'épaisseur, soit:

3 planches de 30 x 20 cm

3 " de 30 x 10 cm

3 " de 18 x 10 cm.

Il recevra, en outre, un marteau, des tenailles et un assortiment de clous de 12, 15, 20, 25, 40 et 60 mm. de longueur. Il devra exécuter une caisse avec 6 planches, les autres constituant une réserve.

Le candidat ayant le sens de la pratique mettra 20 minutes au maximum. Il utilisera des clous de 25 et 40 mm. en montant d'abord le cadre, puis les fonds. Si les clous sont trop petits, la caisse ne tiendra pas; s'ils sont trop longs, le bois se fendra.

2- Chaque candidat recevra une règle graduée, une ficelle, un papier d'emballage, 1 crayon, 1 paire de ciseaux et de la colle. Il devra découper le papier nécessaire pour construire un entonnoir conique de 12 cm. de diamètre et de 24 cm. de génératrice, selon fig. 15

Le candidat ayant le sens pratique remarquera que le rayon de base est le  $\frac{1}{4}$  de la génératrice; donc le développement sera celui d'un cercle de 24 cm. de rayon et de  $90^\circ$  d'angle. Il ne devra pas oublier l'onglet qui permettra de coller le papier. Temps donné: 20 minutes.

3- Chaque candidat recevra un bout de bois dur de 10 x 5 x 3 cm, une râpe à bois fine, une lime, un pied à coulisse, une équerre. Il devra réduire les dimensions à 9,5 x 4,5 x 2,7 cm. les faces étant limées propres et d'équerre. Temps alloué: une heure et demie.

4- Chaque candidat recevra un fil de fer droit de 800 mm. de long et de 1 mm. de diamètre, une paire de tenailles, une pince ronde et un mètre. Il devra confectionner une chaîne solide (nous insistons sur le mot "solide") de 8 maillons de 20 mm. de diamètre.

Le candidat ayant le sens pratique pensera que la longueur du fil de fer nécessaire par maillon sera de  $20 \times 3,14 = 62,8$  mm. auxquels il faudra encore ajouter 15 mm. environ pour la boucle fermant le maillon. Il ne coupera pas le fil de fer à l'avance, car en tenant ce dernier à la main, il lui sera plus facile de confectionner la chaîne.

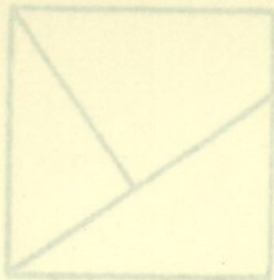


Fig. 1



Fig. 2

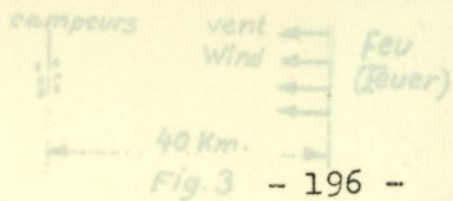


Fig. 3 - 196 -

EXAMENS D'ADMISSION A L'INSTITUT CENTRAL ORT

H- CULTURE GENERALE

(2 heures)

- 1- Langue maternelle  
Dictée et composition selon un programme à établir par un professeur du pays.
- 2- Sciences naturelles  
Comment récolte-t-on le sel?
- 3- Géographie  
Quelques questions sur la géographie du Pays.  
Citer les capitales de l'Europe.
- 4- Histoire  
Quelques questions sur l'histoire du Pays.
- 5- Histoire juive  
Quelques questions d'ordre général
- 6- Langues étrangères  
Au cas où le candidat connaisse des langues étrangères, qu'il les cite en traduisant une petite phrase à l'appui.

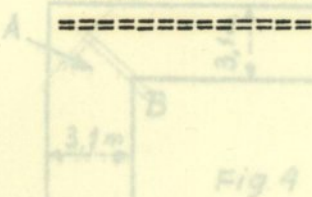


Fig. 4

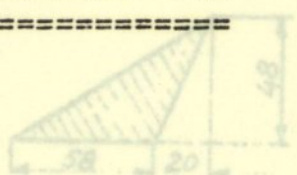


Fig. 6

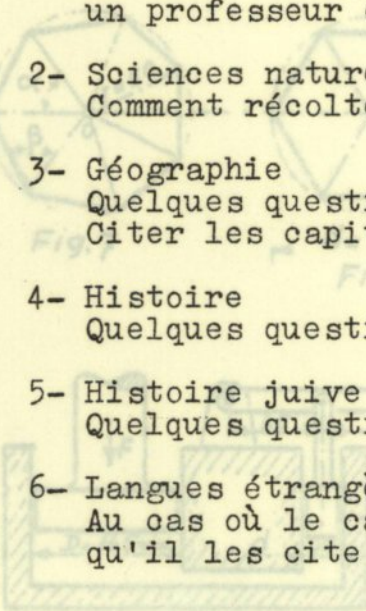


Fig. 10

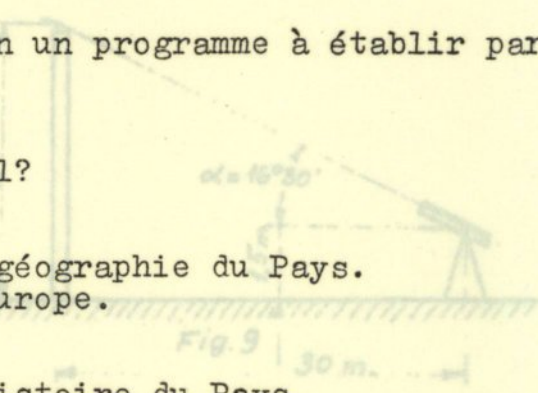


Fig. 9

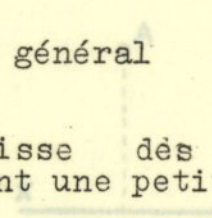


Fig. 11

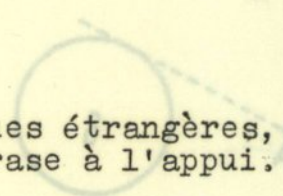


Fig. 12



Fig. 13



Fig. 14

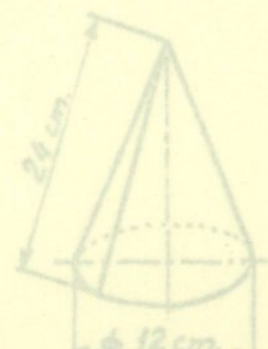


Fig. 15

Pos.	Désignation	Nombre	Matériau	Dimensions
EXAMENS D'ADMISSION ZULASSUNGSPRÜFUNGEN				
				Echelle: Diester 28-5-16 5/8 Contrôle



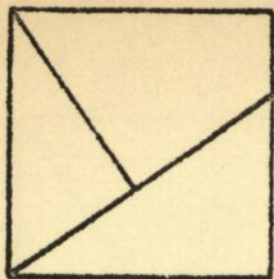


Fig. 1

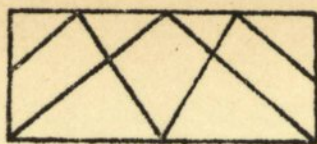


Fig. 2

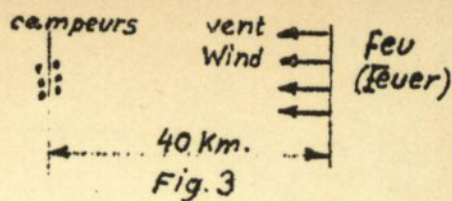


Fig. 3

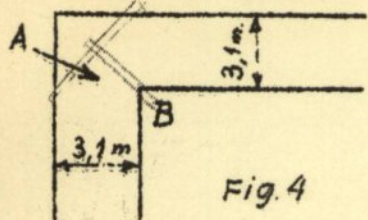


Fig. 4

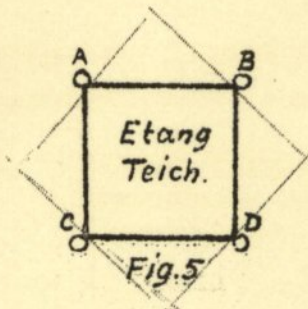


Fig. 5

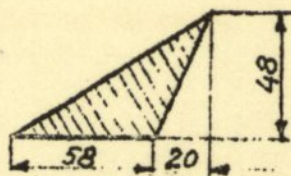


Fig. 6

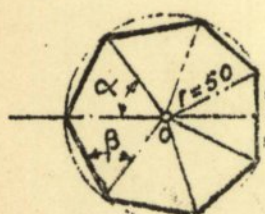


Fig. 7

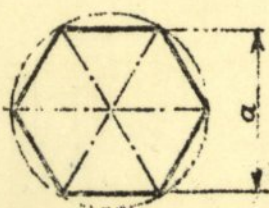


Fig. 8

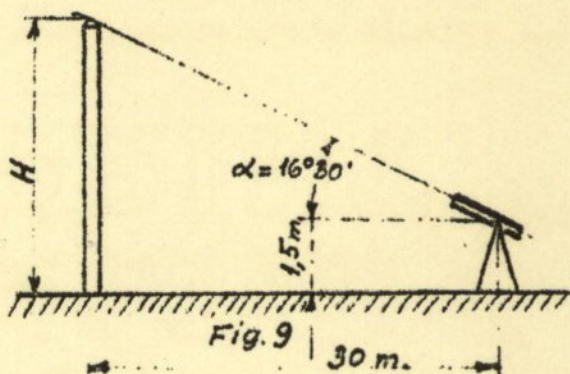


Fig. 9

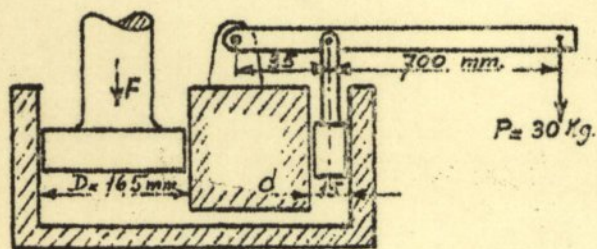


Fig. 10

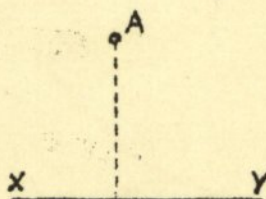


Fig. 11

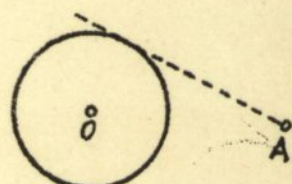


Fig. 12

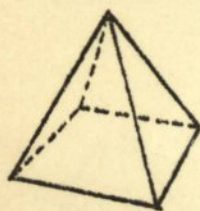


Fig. 13

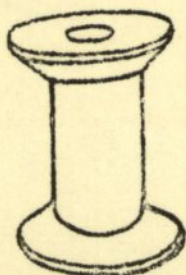


Fig. 14

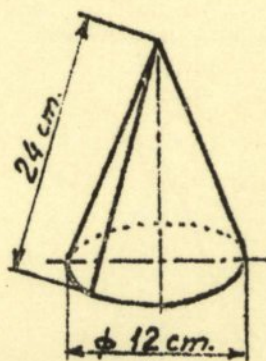


Fig. 15

Pos	Désignation	Nombre	Matière	Dimensions	Echelle	Dessiné	28-5-48	Contrôlé
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