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MS-763: Rabbi Herbert A. Friedman Collection, 1930-2004.

Series C: Zionism/Founding of the State of Israel, 1942-1955.

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Jews in Muslim countries. 1948.

For more information on this collection, please see the finding aid on the
American Jewish Archives website.

PROTESTS VOICED IN BAVARIAN PARLIAMENT AGAINST TRANSFER OF JEWISH DP'S TO MUNICH

MUNICH, Dec. 29. (JTA) -- Protests against the transfer of Jewish DP's from the Zeilsheim camp, near Frankfurt, to DP camps in the Munich area were voiced today in the Bavarian provincial parliament.

Led off by Dr. William Hoegner, former Bavarian Premier and head of the Social Democratic Party, the protests soon became an anti-Semitic demonstration with applause and cheering being heard throughout the legislature as several deputies assailed the transfer. One of the speakers asserted that the "entire sink of the population is coming together here. We do not need them."

In a move to speed the process of restitution in Bavaria, the province's official gazette is publishing the names of missing German and stateless Jews who are now being declared officially dead. The publication becomes proof of death and a prospective heir may file a claim for restitution on this basis.

The Jewish Successor Organization office in Hesse, in the U.S. zone, has received official permission to check into the confiscation by Nazis of vehicles originally owned by Jews. The Organization, which is legally entitled to claim heirless Jewish property, hopes to recover the value of vehicles seized between 1933 and 1945.

SIX JEWISH LEADERS ARRESTED IN YEMEN; "POGROM ATMOSPHERE" REPORTED FROM ADEN

TEL AVIV, Dec. 29. (JTA) -- Six leaders of the Jewish community of Yemen have been arrested following the discovery of the bodies of two Arab girls in the vicinity of the synagogue in S'ana, Yemen's capital, it was reported today from Aden to the Israeli Foreign Office.

The arrested Jews are being held as hostages. It is feared that a ritual murder case will be trumped up by the Yemenite authorities against the arrested Jewish leaders, the report said.

Reports have also been received here of a further deterioration in the position of the Jews in Aden, especially of Jewish refugees from Yemen who were interned by the British authorities in a camp near Hashed, several years ago, pending their transfer to Palestine.

The situation in Aden, a British Protectorate, is becoming worse every day as a result of the arrival of Arabs from Palestine who are conducting a strong anti-Jewish propaganda campaign among the Moslem population. These Arabs seem to be well supplied with funds and enjoy a good relationship with the British authorities.

The most recent reports from Aden speak of a "pogrom atmosphere" prevailing in the Protectorate. Jewish children are being kidnapped and converted to Mohammedism, and the British authorities refuse to intervene. The present British governor of Aden is a former Palestine police officer known for his anti-Jewish feelings. He does not receive any Jewish delegations except on explicit orders from London. His sentiments are reflected in the behavior of the local police, both Arab and British, who take no steps whatsoever to protect Jewish property against robbery and destruction.

RUMANIAN POLICE OFFICIAL WHO ORDERED SHOOTING OF ALL JEWS DURING WAR GETS 20 YEARS

BUCHAREST, Dec. 29. (JTA) -- Lt. Col. Nicholae Caracas, former Rumanian police officer who ordered his men during the war "to shoot every Jew who comes across your way," was sentenced to 20 years at hard labor by a Bucharest court. Seven other police officials, charged with aiding Caracas in executing 2,000 civilians during the war, received sentences ranging from three to 20 years imprisonment.

December 31, 1948

Mr. Albert E. Deemer
Regional Representative
JDC West Central Region
130 North Wells Street
Chicago 6, Illinois

Dear Mr. Deemer:

I have your letter of December 23rd, in which you inquire about the possibility of speakers in this Region who could discuss the situation of Moslem Jewry. I am sorry that off-hand I cannot think of anyone. It would seem to me that if you have any Rabbis in Chicago who are ex-chaplains and who served in the North African Theater, they would be the most logical people to press into service on this mission. I know several men who returned from North Africa with an almost crusading zeal to spread the word about the intolerable conditions there. Offhand, I do not know of any men in this region who did serve in that Theater, but I think it would be worth your more detailed research.

If you want my notes, I will be happy to send them to you, but you will have to have somebody on your staff put them into coherent form. If there is any way in which I can help you, I will be happy to do so.

Sincerely yours,

Rabbi Herbert A. Friedman

F/s

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WEST CENTRAL REGION



AMERICAN JEWISH JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE

REGIONAL OFFICE
 Room 1503, 130 North Wells Street
 Chicago 6, Illinois
 Financial 6-1458-1459

December 23rd, 1948

Rabbi Herbert A. Friedman
 Temple Emanuel
 16th Avenue and Pearl Street
 Denver 5, Colorado

Dear Rabbi Friedman:

I was most appreciative of the opportunity to meet with you on my recent visit to Denver. Our discussion was most stimulating and valuable to me. I am going to try to develop the project which you suggested to reach the men's clubs and possibly the sisterhoods in our Region. I will let you know how this project will turn out.

By coincidence, upon my return to Chicago I found a number of requests for speakers to discuss the situation of Moslem Jewry. I am wondering whether you would know of any speakers in our Region who would be able and willing to speak for us on this project. I would appreciate any suggestions that you might have.

I hope I shall have the pleasure of meeting you again in the very near future.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Albert E. Deemer
 Regional Representative
 JDC West Central Region

AED:fr

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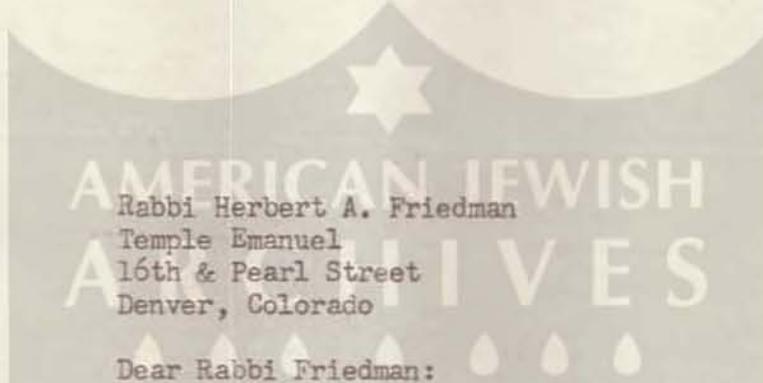
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AMERICAN JEWISH JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE

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Room 1503, 130 North Wells Street
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December 10, 1948



Rabbi Herbert A. Friedman
Temple Emanuel
16th & Pearl Street
Denver, Colorado

Dear Rabbi Friedman:

Because of the great interest in this country in the problems facing Jewry overseas, your synagogue may wish to make use of the educational facilities of the Joint Distribution Committee. Our services may be of help in planning programs for meetings of your Sisterhood, your Men's Club and Youth Groups to bring information to your membership on the overseas scene and the life-building work of the JDC.

How our lecturers, films and literature may be obtained is described in the enclosed release. I trust that you will want to avail yourself of some of these services, and that you will communicate with me at our Chicago office regarding your interest.

Looking forward to hearing from you, I am

Sincerely yours.

Albert E. Deemer
Regional Representative

enc.

From: Joint Distribution Committee
Community Service Department
270 Madison Avenue
New York 16, New York

For Immediate Release

FIRST-HAND REPORTS ON

JEWISH LIFE ABROAD OFFERED

TO LODGES, CLUBS, SISTERHOODS

Lecturers, movies and literature describing the latest conditions of Europe's Jewish men, women and children are being offered free of charge to lodges, clubs, veterans' posts, temple sisterhoods and other organizations throughout the country by the Joint Distribution Committee, major American agency aiding distressed Jews abroad.

JDC's free educational services are aimed at providing stimulating programs for organization meetings and broadening American Jewry's understanding of the hopes and dreams of the 1,400,000 Jewish men, women and children in Europe.

A. JDC's Speakers Bureau offers outstanding men and women who are unusually well-qualified -- through first-hand experiences abroad -- to describe the latest situation confronting Europe's Jews. Most of these speakers are veterans of overseas service with JDC, where they directed relief, resettlement and reconstruction programs in behalf of Europe's Jews. Their close association with these survivors has given them a keen insight into their daily problems. JDC speakers are well prepared to speak on the revival of Jewish communal life in the war-torn lands of Europe and the work of JDC in preparing those who wish to leave Europe to take up a new life in Israel, the U.S. or other lands. The question period following the speaker's remarks affords an excellent opportunity for informal discussion.

As requests are received from individual organizations, the type of speaker best suited to the needs of the particular community can be made available.

JDC speakers make no solicitation of funds.

B. JDC Movies (16 mm., sound, 20-minute running time) include:

1. "THE FUTURE CAN BE THEIRS" -- This latest of JDC films tells, simply and

directly, the problems and struggles of Europe's Jews in their efforts to build on the ashes of the past a brave new future. This human story is told in the film by Henry Morgenthau, Jr., former Secretary of the Treasury and now General Chairman of the United Jewish Appeal; Herbert H. Lehman, former Governor of New York and Director-General of UNRRA, who is a JDC Vice-Chairman; Edward M.M. Warburg, distinguished JDC Chairman; Harold F. Linder, JDC Vice-Chairman; and Moses A. Leavitt, JDC Executive Vice-Chairman and Secretary. As the camera quickly moves from the round-table discussion of these American Jewish leaders, the film presents in panoramic scenes of Jewish DP's tilling the earth on the former estate of arch-Nazi Julius Streicher; Jewish orphans in Poland; JDC feeding stations in Rumania; DP work projects in Germany and Austria; JDC emigration centers, hospitals, and other installations helping Europe's Jews on the road back.

2. "REPORT ON THE LIVING" -- This eyewitness report of the conditions of Jewish survivors in Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, France and the DP camps of Germany, Austria and Italy emphasizes the need for American help to the survivors of Nazism as they struggle to carve a new life for themselves either in Europe or in such havens as Israel, the U.S. or other lands. The film brings into sharp focus the frustrations of the DP camps, the large network of JDC medical and child-care institutions in Poland and other lands; vocational training centers in Italy; economic reconstruction in France; workshops and schoolrooms in Czechoslovakia and other sequences which point up the building for a better tomorrow.

3. "A TIME TO BUILD" -- This exciting motion picture tells the dramatic story of the Jewish boy scouts of France during ten fateful years. It opens on peaceful pre-war scenes, when the organization's program was similar to those of troops in the United States and other lands. But when Nazism overran their native land, the Jewish Boy Scouts went underground, joining with other partisan groups in fighting the enemy and rescuing Jewish youngsters seized by the Nazis. The work of the Jewish Boy Scouts then and now, as they take up the tools of peace, is supported by the Joint Distribu-

tion Committee. This film is especially aimed at young people's groups.

C. Literature

1. Three brochures describing JDC activities are available in quantity. In addition, reprints of Leo Lania's "The Children's Crusade", a feature article appearing in "United Nations World" magazine which describes the wanderings of Jewish orphans in Europe, are also available.

2. "The JDC Digest", JDC's monthly news-and-picture magazine, and the "JDC Review", a factual presentation of JDC work, are also available in quantity.

Requests for any or all of these educational services may be made through the Community Service and Information Department of the Joint Distribution Committee, 270 Madison Avenue., New York, N.Y. A JDC Regional Representative will be glad to discuss these services in full detail with representatives of local organizations to help plan successful meetings such as these services will insure.



Egypt - 75,000

Very violent reaction.

Stonings - looting - etc.

Undetermined number of murders,
in Cairo & Alexandria.

All "foreign" Jews will be
deprived of citizenship.

Students barred from universities, etc.

ANTI-JEWISH EXCESSES IN EGYPT MOUNT AS RESULT OF DEFEATS IN NEGEV, CORRESPONDENT REPORTS

PARIS, Oct. 22. (JTA) -- Anti-Jewish excesses this week reached a new peak in Cairo as a result of the Egyptian defeats in the Negev, it was reported here today by a correspondent of the Cyprus Mail, who left Cairo because he was banned from sending dispatches concerning the internal crisis in Egypt resulting from the military losses in Palestine.

The correspondent, a British citizen, added that not a day passes without Jewish murders at Cairo and Alexandria, or the dynamiting of Jewish homes and stores. There is little to choose between the street mobs and the police with respect to lawlessness and brutality, he declared. An approximate toll of the Jewish loss of life and the damage they have suffered is impossible to estimate due to the Egyptian Government's complete suppression of the facts, he asserted.

Egyptian quarters at the United Nations here today conceded that their nation's defeat by Israeli troops is stirring up a whirlpool of opposition at Cairo, capable of toppling the government headed by Premier Mahmoud Fahm Nokrashy Pasha. One highly placed informant stated that government leaders are fearful of a return to Cairo of the Egyptian soldiers who have been beaten in the desert fighting by the Israel forces, and that they are taking extraordinary measures to confine them to small towns and villages.

FIRST DETAILED REPORT ON ARRESTS AND "TRIALS" OF JEWS IN IRAQ REACHES UNITED NATIONS

PARIS, Oct. 29. (JTA) -- United Nations intervention was expected today following the first detailed report, confirmed by Arab sources, of measures taken against Iraqi Jews by the Baghdad Government.

A detailed account from a special correspondent at Baghdad of El Ahram, the foremost Arabic newspaper published at Cairo, disclosed that the Iraq Government launched a drive against the wealthiest section of Iraqi Jewry, which has already netted the Baghdad Government a sum greater than did all the measures hitherto taken by the Egyptian authorities to penalize the Jews in that country.

It is expected that when further "trials" are instituted and completed, the Iraqi treasury will have collected about 20,000,000 dinar, or the equivalent of \$80,000,000, the correspondent estimated.

Trials already concluded have brought into the Iraqi coffers more than 6,000,000 dinar, but according to the correspondent this is only the beginning. He confirmed that following the public execution last month by hanging at Basra, Iraq, of Shafiq Ades, a millionaire merchant, the Baghdad Government confiscated all his property estimated at 5,000,000 pounds (\$20,000,000), and ordered that all debts to Ades be paid immediately into the Iraq treasury.

Another eight prominent Jews of Basra have been arrested, according to the El Ahram correspondent, on the same capital charge of high treason for allegedly supplying arms and other war equipment to the Zionists. Among them are Elijah Kuvaiti, Rubin Nissim, Moshe Dalial, Daoud Juri and Elijah Zanmi--all leading Jews in their community and wealthy ones. On the same treason charge, the Iraq Government has also arrested a Jew named Sohet, who is deputy director of the Iraq State Railways, and who will be arraigned before a military court.

Zalman Dilha, one of the largest Jewish bankers in all Arab countries, has been arrested on a charge of having been in contact with Palestine Jews. Chaim Nathanel, the owner of a flourishing transport business at Baghdad, was arrested while in Aleppo, Syria, at the orders of the Baghdad Government. Salem Simeon, a prominent Baghdad Jew, was recently tried before a military court for having been in contact with "Israeli bands" and for being the alleged cause of the "economic confusion" in Iraq. He was found guilty, the correspondent of the Cairo newspaper related, fined one million pounds (\$4,000,000), and sentenced to four years in prison.

The government police recently arrested Sasson Kadouri, Chief Rabbi of Baghdad, on a charge of arousing the Jews against the Iraq Government in the course of a synagogue sermon. The Chief Rabbi, as indeed almost all of Baghdad's 100,000 Jews, has been particularly careful to avoid association with Zionists, the correspondent emphasized. Moreover, the Chief Rabbi repeatedly issued statements denouncing Zionism, at the request of the Iraq Government, but it appears that this will not avail to save him from his fate.

ISRAELI STATE COUNCIL APPROVES PROPOSED STATE FLAG; REJECTS RECOMMENDED SEAL

TEL AVIV, Oct. 29. (JTA) -- The Israeli State Council today approved the proposed flag of Israel recommended by a Council sub-committee. The suggested emblem is similar to the present Zionist flag except that the two blue stripes are vertical rather than horizontal, as they are at present.

At the same time, the Council rejected a recommended state emblem on the grounds that it does not represent Israeli symbols. The sub-committee was asked to submit a new seal which would be simpler in appearance than the one already proposed, which depicts a Menorah, Shofar, Lulab and Ethrog.

RA 0254

Saul

V 05 - 2500

Park ave

Delmonico Hotel

AMERICAN JEWISH
ARCHIVES



יד ושוא
אגודת ישראל

Iran - 50,000

Half in Teheran.

80% on relief

Recent pogrom in Bahrain
on Persian gulf. 408 families
destroyed.



Syria-Lebanon - 30,000

Bad pogrom in Aleppo in
Dec. 47. 150 homes, 50 shops,
10 synagogues, 1 orphan asylum,
1 youth club destroyed.

Jewish musicians dismissed from
Syrian Broadcasting Station, and Jewish
women workers dismissed from textile
factories. 60 Jewish students
attending university of Beirut were
ordered to leave country.

JDC has appropriated
emergency \$20,000 for Aleppo.

Yemen

45,000 - ^{situation} worst of all Moslem countries

infant mortality 60 per 100.

Jews forbidden to do agriculture; to ride camels or donkeys; to testify in court against Arabs; to hold any job except most humble.

Jews strictly forbidden to leave Yemen, by law, ~~by~~ but they are constantly smuggling selves into Aden to Israel.

Intensely religious, and all are literate, although 95% Yemenite Arabs are illiterate.

2000 Yemenite refugees in Aden, of non-military age, are being flown to Israel by I.O.C.

Aden story
Iraq story | Ades v Basra
Shanghai story

North Africa

Morocco

Algeria

Tunisia

Libya

Egypt



Report No. 419
Stencilled
At: A. J. J. D. C.
270 Madison Ave.
New York 16, N. Y.

Date of Report: July 24, 1947

Date Received: February 12, 1948

CONFIDENTIAL

Source: Helen Cazes Benatar, Delegate for North Africa

Content: Country - North Africa

Subject - Report on the Conditions of Living and Health of the
Jews of North Africa

AMERICAN JEWISH
ARCHIVES

I. MOROCCO

In May 1944, under the title "This is Morocco", the JDC Digest (No. 3) published an article on the lamentable situation of the Jews of Morocco.

Far from improving, this condition has become worse, owing to a very marked increase in the population.

Morocco consists of 251,000 Moroccan Jews, and 35,000 non-Moroccan (census of 1st December 1946). The population was 124,585 according to statistics of March 1931 - showing an increase to double in the space of fifteen years.

The non-Moroccan Jews enjoy the rights and privileges attached to their nationality. The Moroccan Jews are the "proteges" of His Majesty the Sultan, and live, in general, hoarded in the mellah, have a miserable life and very limited rights.

Casablanca	consists of	79,516	-	23,000	of which are	non-Moroccan
Marrakech	"	"	18,000	-	300	" " " "
Meknes	"	"	14,800	-	1,800	" " " "
Rabat	"	"	12,007	-	2,000	" " " "
Tanger	"	"	11,000	-	1,200	" " " "
Fes	"	"	16,000	-	1,500	" " " "
Oudjda	"	"	8,000	-	3,200	" " " "
Mogador	"	"	7,397	-	200	" " " "
Sefrou	"	"	5,967	-	200	" " " "

The 36 other communities in Morocco consist of very few Europeans and a number of Jews ranging from 300 to 5,000. Every year there is an exodus from the poor towns of the interior to the richer communities of Casablanca, Rabat, Fes, Meknes, and these new arrivals increase the number of beggars, already considerable in these towns.

The proportion of people who are very poor is large. 20% of the population is made up of people of comfortable means who can live without assistance.

15% are small wage earners, with large families, who have to be partly helped (clothes, food for children at school, medical expenses, and in certain cases scholarships for good students, etc.)

10% are beggars, who could probably be reclassified into the economic and social life if the assistance organizations had enough funds to sort them out and help them to make a good start.

25% are very poor, old, sick, permanently disabled, who live on public charity and who ought to be able to have the care of a place of asylum and rest up to the end of their unhappy lives.

The proportion of children under 21 is 1/3 of the total population. And this figure continues, in spite of sickness and death of children when very young, owing to the numerous births (average of 6 children in each family.)

The number of women exceeds the number of men by 15%.

Sanitary Conditions

The climate of Morocco, especially in the towns by the coast, and particularly in Casablanca and Rabat, is very conducive to anaemia and tuberculosis. In Casablanca, the living in hovels without air, narrow, and without hygiene, helps to spread disease.

The "Vigie Marocaine", in an article published on 10th June 1947, wrote: "40,000 persons live in the mellah of Casablanca in the most lamentable, dangerous and sordid conditions of existence."

70% of the children born in the mellah die of tubercular-enteritis and tubercular-meningitis before the age of one year.

Out of the 100 children between the ages of 4 and 12 who receive radioscopic examination of every week by Dr. Benzaquen at Casablanca, 80% are "primo-infections evolutives" of a serious nature. These observations are confirmed by positive cuti-reaction in the same proportion.

These are the distressing statistics which were communicated to me by eminent specialists of child welfare in Morocco.

Tuberculosis has assumed such proportions that it has become an epidemic, and this year the recrudescence has been particularly serious.

In every family, we are told, there is a case of "evolutive" tuberculosis, contagious, and this was proved to be the case when the families of sick children received radioscopic examination.

The following case was reported to me. In a house in the mellah which contained a communal court and six rooms adjoining, there lived five families with a total of 14 children: one of the rooms was occupied by an old man suffering from contagious tuberculosis. All the children were contaminated by this neighbour and died, one after the other.

Rickets, scurvy, trachoma and sores are also diseases which are very widespread in the mellah.

The Comité OSE in Casablanca wanted to organize a holiday camp for 100 children chosen from those found in the streets of the mellah - under the condition that those children had no infectious disease. It was impossible to find 100 children under this condition, and when I left Casablanca about forty children had been chosen, and these were nevertheless treated for scurvy or sores.

Syphilis is also very widespread. The means to combat this, under the conditions of sanitation, are very mediocre.

The Jews of Morocco are not authorized to attend the establishment reserved for non-Moroccans, and the hospitals for natives do not contain enough beds for our coreligionists. There are no preventorium and no sanatoria for them. They dread, for psychological reasons, going to dispensaries which are common to the Mohammedan element. The remedy would be to have free access to all the State Hospitals, and that is impossible - or else to have a number of hospitals and dispensaries, clean and in sufficient number, for the Jews of Morocco.

The Centre Anti-Tuberculeux has just laid the first stone for the building of a preventorium for 150 beds in Ben Ahmed, the costs of which would be 75 million francs. I doubt whether they will be able to get together such a sum.

Dr. Sicault, Director-General of the Department of Health in Morocco, informed me of a project which he has elaborated for the construction of 4 preventoria round the large over-populated towns. According to this project, the Jews would have a wing in each establishment.

The Dispensary La Maternelle, which is a very beautiful establishment, functions on one floor only, although there are three floors. A doctor, former refugee, Dr. Mittelman, has been authorized to give consultations, but is not authorized to act on his own account. From 9 to 1 in the mornings, he gives 100 to 125 consultations per day. L'OSE works in the afternoons in this dispensary, in the rooms which La Maternelle loan to them. Apparatus for ultraviolet rays and radioscopy (X-Ray) have been installed. Children suffering from rickets, which number about 50, receive special feeding, and Dr. Mittelman, in the service of OSE, also gives consultations in the afternoons.

According to the opinion of all the doctors, the only remedy for limiting to the maximum sickness and death among the children is:-

To Isolate the Children from their Parents: Set up one or several colonies for children, either in or out of the towns and give them the necessary care.

They could then be nursed conveniently, and rebapses through contagion with adults avoided; B.C.G. could be used with chances of success; they could be educated and hygiene could be taught them outside the dirty and unhealthy hovels which are their homes.

There are no children's Homes in Morocco. The Orphanage Murdoch Benglo, the statutes of which were deposited six years ago, has not been able to commence function for lack of money for installations and setting up of the house.

School Premises

The Jews of Morocco are not authorized to enter the Elementary State Schools. Only the schools of the Alliance or private schools are accessible to them. Poor

children can only go to the Alliance schools, as the others are on payment of fees only, and are very expensive.

According to information furnished by Mr. Tajouri, Inspector General and Delegate of the Alliance in Morocco, 15,000 Jewish children in Morocco of school age cannot be admitted to the Alliance schools for lack of premises. 6,000 children are in the streets in Casablanca and penned up in the "Talmud Torah" in the mellah. In the course of the year 1947, 20 classes were built, six of them in Casablanca.

Alliance has just acquired 30,000 sq. metres of ground by way of expropriation, for a value of 31 million francs. 100 classes, able to take 5/6,000 pupils can be set up there. And the delegate of Alliance suggests that this be done as quickly as possible, either properly built or pre-fabricated.

In Marrakech 1072 children go to school, but 2,000 are in the streets.

In total, Alliance has at present 18,142 pupils in the 52 schools of the Protectorate Tanger and Spanish Zone, including 364 classes, but a very large effort must be made this year to enable the unfortunate Jews of Morocco to have a minimum of instruction.

Hedarim

In nauseating rooms in the centre of the mellah groups of 50 to 70 children are herded together in quite small rooms, children who learn Hebrew with "native" masters. They often pay a fee of 20 to 150 per week.

Veritable nests of infection and spreading of all diseases, these hedarim have to be maintained in spite of all protests from social workers and doctors, because without them the children would remain in the streets and would not learn even a few words of Hebrew.

Trade Schools

An apprentice school functions in the Ecols de L'Alliance for the last 12 years. Today there are 150 pupils.

ORT commenced to work in Casablanca. In a shed transformed to a trade school, 200 young men work (young men from 14 to 20 years), half time, half in the mornings and half in the evenings. Mr. Jules Senouf, former lawyer and now industrial delegate to ORT, informed me that he is considering soon bringing the number to 300, but that it should be necessary to build trade schools able to take 5/6,000 pupils.

In six weeks the pupils obtained brilliant results, and the members of the Committee asked the Marrakech authorities to give more space to this school, to enable the pupils to be more numerous and to perfect themselves.

Ecole Normale Bebraique

Recently founded, due to the initiative of Mr. I. D. Levy and Captain Aumonier Rouche, this school trains young modern Hebrew teachers for the schools. The young men who finish their studies will be furnished with the elementary Brevet and the Brevet d'Etudes Hebraiques, the same diploma as is given by the Ecole Orientale d'Auteuil.

Placed under the care of Mr. Jules Braunschwig, and of the delegate of Alliance, this school has 20 pupils, to be increased to 40 in October. If the amount of space available permitted, Rabbi Rouche would like to create a higher course in Jewish Studies and boarding school so that they can admit young men from the interior who would like to study in Casablanca.

Also he has suggested that scholarships could be offered to enable needy students to perfect themselves on questions of Judaism, and work as teachers in the schools inland.

Scholarships

There exists in Casablanca an institution known as "Bourses Ribbi" which, in the course of previous years, has granted scholarships and assistance to poor students in Morocco. Many of the people working today as doctors, chemists or architects have benefited from these scholarships. Unfortunately, the cost of living no longer permits students to live with a modest subvention of 1,000 per month.

The delegate of Union Mondiale des Etudiants, when visiting Casablanca, encouraged the young people to study, but stated that no scholarships could be given. I suggest that of the 20 scholarships granted in Algiers, 5 should be reserved for the students of Morocco.

Also, as you know, we lack social workers, and it would be useful to recruit in Morocco young men and women who would dedicate themselves to this work when their studies are over. The Ecole des Cadres d'Orsay would be an excellent centre for this.

These young people have to leave their employment to come to study for four years in France, and very often their parents live on their wages. It would therefore be necessary to encourage this work by instituting a scholarship which would enable them to assist their parents modestly, and to live themselves during the time they are studying.

Morocco budget

The Jews who are of Moroccan origin or of foreign origin have made serious efforts to remedy the misery described in this report.

Budgets of the Communities

Receipts and expenses for the financial year 1947 total 63 million
also - gifts, subscriptions to assistance organizations,
charity events, etc. make a sum of 25 million

Total 88 million francs

minimum, given by wealthy Jews and Jews of average means, (who are not very numerous).

CONCLUSION

The situation of the Jews of Morocco is as worthy of interest as any other Jewish Community in Europe.

Its childhood - which constitutes a veritable reservoir for the future of Judaism, is disappearing as a result of disease.

Rapid and substantial assistance must be given for the following:-

- The setting up of schools
- extensive increase in the work of ORT
- organization of dispensaries
- many Homes for Children
- the granting of scholarships for students, and especially students of social work.
- assistance for the diffusion of sport
- study the possibilities of emigration of large groups of children to South Africa, Australia, United States, Canada, Palestine.

II. TANGIERS - International Zone of Morocco

There are two questions:-

- 1) Assistance to refugees
- 2) Assistance to local poor.

The Jewish population in Tangiers is 8,000, only 20% of which are very poor and need assistance. There are in Tangiers Jews who have a very large fortune, and others who for the most part work in commerce. Apart from a small fish-salting industry, there are no industries. The most flourishing business is banking, and many refugees have made their fortune in that way. A colony of Hungarian Jews which is worthy of note has been established since 1933.

1. Refugees

Because of its position as international city, Tangiers was accessible to refugees in search of shelter. So it is that since 1937 and 1938, groups of people, coming especially from Rhodes, set up there and brought their families. The refugees who were in Gibraltar in 1939/40 were evacuated and came to Tangier, also some hundreds came from Spain or from displaced persons camps in Europe. After large-scale departures to Palestine or South America, financed by Joint, there remained on 1st June in Tangier 365 refugees receiving allowances, making a total of 9,000 dollars per month. After examining each case individually, the budget was reduced to 35,000 dollars for the six months, making 5,833 per month. Amongst those who receive allowances, there are certain people who are not even refugees. They are foreigners who have lived in Tangiers for as long as 15 years and had set up a business. Their businesses not being very flourishing, they sold them and came to claim allowances from Joint.

The Health Department in Tangiers and the administrative authorities promised us their help in social work for our refugees, (to find work, study languages, (Spanish and French), trades for young people, etc.)

The children of the refugees had never had a vacation, and we were able to organize a small camp in Casablanca for all those who wanted to register. The children will also receive, offered by JDC by deduction from the balance of the First Half Year, some clothes for sport.

The work to be done in Tangiers should be much more social work than the giving of allowances, without ceasing and renewed, and without any real work of reconstruction. Also, the cost of living is very high and it is impossible to find places to live, and it is to be recommended to our different departments not to send any emigrant to Tangiers without previously consulting the local committee.

2) The Local poor

The Jewish Community in Tangiers gives assistance in cash to those who are needy.

The Hospital Benchimol a private establishment, subventions freely for the medical expenses of the poor.

L'Oeuvre de Nourriture gives a meal at midday to poor children who attend the Alliance Israelite (approx. 700 boys and 400 girls). This latter organization, which is subventioned by JDC for 1,000 dollars per month, should be continued and numerous amendments made.

In fact, the dining hall where the little girls eat is a narrow room without windows where the children sit very closely together on benches and eat under lamentable conditions. The ladies of the committee affirmed to me that there was a project for putting this dining-hall in order, and that they hoped to make the necessary constructions about October 1947.

The food given to the boys and girls is in need of definite improvement.

Besides, this, the Medical Department of the schools strongly recommended courses in gymnastics for the girls. Out of 200 children, boys and girls who received X-ray examination, about 50% showed "primo-infection evolutive", the proportion amongst the girls being much larger than amongst the boys.

In Tangiers there are no preventoria and no homes for children to isolate these who are already suffering from tuberculosis.

Trade School

There is a very beautiful trade State School, attended by fewer apprentices than it is capable of having. Jews are admitted without distinction. The instruction given is excellent for working in iron, wood and electricity. Diplomas on completion of study are given every year by a committee consisting of representatives of administrations, public works, the railways, etc. Candidates receiving a diploma obtain a well-paid post immediately either with private persons or administrations. But it seems that our co-religionists in Tangiers prefer to send their children immediately to work, where they can bring home a few thousand francs.

The Director of the Ecole di L'Alliance has suggested the setting up of classes for pre-apprenticeship in the school itself, where from the age of eight years the child will grow accustomed to manual work.

Conclusion

Tangiers is the town where the Joint Budget is the highest, as a result of the presence of a large number of foreigners who cannot be sent back to their homes. We should:-

- give them social help
- look into the questions of local children
- set up a home for children with TB
- develop sport.

III. ALGERIA

Total population - 9,500,000, 8,000,000 of which are Arabs, and 130,000 Jews. More than half the Jewish population lives in the large towns of Algiers, Oran, Constantine - the remainder distributed in small groups throughout the three provinces of Southern Algeria.

Ever since the decree Cremieux, the Jews of Algeria who wanted to give up their religious laws and adopt completely the French law, have become French citizens and assimilated just as the non-Jews. They have the same rights and the same obligations as the rest of the population.

The committees of Jewish Communities in Algeria are not permitted to carry out charitable work, and engage only in matters of religion.

Out of the 130,000 Jews who live in Algeria:-

10% are very wealthy proprietors and land-owners, possessing large real-estate.

20% are middle-class bourgeois living comfortably on what they earn by their work - commerce or remunerative trade or profession.

40% are wage-earners with insufficient salary to cover all their needs, and need help for all unforeseen events.

30% are very poor people who live at the expense of the charitable institutions of Algeria.

There exist a large number of societies, forming a Federation de Societes Juives d'Algerie:-

Association Consistoriale Israelite
Mohar Abetouloth (Dowries for poor girls)
Entr'Aide Immediate (urgent assistance)
Le Bienfaisant (milk - medicines)
La Sous-Commission Israelite du Bureau de Bienfaisance (monthly allowances)
Ets Haim (Religious education)
Eliaou Hannabi (circumcision and Bar Mitzva)
Suppression de la Menduite
Les Fondations pieuses (gravestones and inscriptions)
Le Talmud Thora (religious instruction)
Les Dames Visiteuses (visits to women in childbirth)
Le Bikhor Holim (deathbed duties)
Guemiloth Hassadim (visits to the sick)
La Charitable (urgent assistance to girls in need)
Le Bestiaire
Chaussures aux enfants pauvres
Fraternelle Algeroise (mutual)

Charitable Institutions

The budget of these organizations is insufficient for the work to be accomplished, and the assistance which is distributed amongst those who are needy is really very small. That is why AJDC has had to take care of the 26 refugees from France of Algerian origin.

The Fourneau Economique, well managed, is an organization which is really useful, which has also given much service to our groups of refugees since 1940. It is the only Algerian charitable organization subventioned by AJDC.

Les Eclaireurs Israelites de France - section of the French E. I. F.

The regional secretariat is established in Algiers for the whole of North Africa. A provincial secretary is in charge of Algeria and Tunisia: as regards Morocco, the E. I. F. is not allowed to operate there, and they work officially under the cover of other associations.

The E. I. F. have many members among the Jewish children of Algeria (2,000 approx.) especially among the poor element. The others prefer to join the Eclaireurs de France, lay group where the standard of living is higher.

The budget of E. I. F. in North Africa is very low, and does not enable them to provide for the expenses of :-

- extra food
- clothes for the members
- acquisition of materials for camping (tents which are indispensable for scout and Jamboree camps)

The work carried out by E. I. F. is -

- scouting
- social work for youth
- development of sport for youth

For lack of sufficient social assistance and budget, this organization is not able to do the work which it ought to do for the poor and uneducated element.

The E. I. F. of Algeria is not subventioned by AJDC for their general work during the year, but only for holiday camps.

Education Associations

L'Alliance Israelite Universelle

For the study of Hebrew - 250 pupils approximately attend classes in the non-school days of the State schools.

L'Ecole Maimonide - Founded by the Chief Rabbi Eisenbeth in 1940, to enable young Jewish people to continue their secondary studies in spite of having to leave the state Secondary Schools by application of the laws of Vichy. At present this school which includes about 100 pupils (girls and boys) gives, besides French instruction, lessons in Hebrew and Jewish culture. Orthodox Jewish pupils are able to follow religious requirements, for the school is closed on Saturdays and Jewish holidays. It is subventioned by AJDC.

Union des Etudiants Juifs de France This is a section of the Union Mondiale des Etudiants Juifs, the head office of which is in Paris. Members - 140 students.

The Union has a triple aim: Cultural, Social and Religious. The students of Algiers can obtain scholarships of l'Education Nationale, but there are not sufficient of these scholarships to fill the needs of the poor candidates who are capable of studying.

Also, as the University of North Africa is in Algiers, and as students of Morocco and Tunisia who do not go to France go to Algiers, our subvention for 20 scholarships to the Union des Etudiants in Algiers actually covers:-

5 scholarships for Morocco
5 scholarships for Tunisia
10 scholarships for Algeria.

Also the Union des Etudiants d'Alger received a subvention from AJDC to enable its poor members to go to France to participate in the World Congress of Students.

Le Travail (Ort Trade School)

Recently founded (mid-May).. Well installed in large premises, but still attended by few pupils (about 25), while the needs are very great.

Oeuvre d'Apprentissage pour Jeunes Filles

A small school founded by Alliance in 1900 and since 1903 constituted as an independent society. About 50 girls learn embroidery, sewing, a little cutting, either after school hours or during school holidays. Local establishments for clothes, layettes, children, supply the materials which are made up by the pupils of this trade school. The material is ancient, about 25 or 30 years old. Almost all the machines are out of order, and the 50 pupils work with only three sewing machines.

The period of apprenticeship lasts 2/3 years. They are wanted in dressmaking workshops as workers or under-workers.

This is an excellent organization from the moral point of view, for it provides a trade for poor girls who are little suited to intellectual work, and protects them from prostitution.

AJDC grants a small subvention to this organization, but if our work in North Africa is to be extended, L'Oeuvre d'Apprentissage should be developed and helped.

Associations for Reconstruction and First Aid.

Amongst the Jewish organizations there are no "Caisses de Credit" similar to those founded in France to enable young people who have finished their studies to set up business through grants and reimbursable loans.

The setting up of cooperatives for artisans, for our youth, is also to be considered.

Assistance for Children

The health of children is fortunately much better than in the rest of North Africa, due to the better conditions of living, food, and homes.

The Jewish children, besides, are treated under the same plan as the other European children.

Nevertheless, among the children who live in the section of the "Casbah", where hovels are still numerous, a selection of certain children should be made, placing them in a children's home where they would be fed and trained. About three years ago an organization was formed to establish a home of this kind. 80,000 francs were collected, but the very beautiful farm which was given up for lack of money and the 80,000 francs are still in the possession of the treasurers of the organization.

There are no Jewish children's homes in Algeria.

Health Assistance

All the hospitals and dispensaries belong to the State and are attended by Europeans, Arabs and Jews alike.

In the section which has the largest Jewish population, Bel el Oued, Dr. Morali established the Dispensaire Polyvalent which, thanks to the help of AJDC has modern installations which are appropriate to the needs. The Dispensary receives a subvention from AJDC. The personnel has showed itself to be very humane to our protegees, who have received complete and free attention since 1940.

Conclusion

The situation of the Jews in Algeria is fairly good in general. There is lacking a program of reconstruction, and development of Youth Organizations for assistance in trade schools, sport, etc. One or many children's homes for Jewish children should be established.

IV TUNISIA

Total population - 3,000,000 of which 2,000,000 are Arabs and 65,000 Jews. The latter live in the large towns (45,000 in Tunis, 5,500 in Sfax, 5,000 in Sousse, etc.)

What characterises the Jewish element in Tunisia is that it is constituted of very different elements. According to historians, the Jews of Carthage and Tunis moved in before the Christian era, coming direct from Jerusalem, and were the descendents of Esau and Jacob. Others came from Spain towards the end of the XVth century, and then a large colony of Jews from Leghorn (Italian Jews) came in the XVIIth century. The latter, who were more civilized and more cultured than the others, formed a veritable Jewish aristocracy, and were the protectors of the native Tunisians, up to the time of the establishment of the French Protectorate in Tunisia.

This difference in origin has an important influence on the statutes and general manner of running the communities of Tunisia. Up to today, this distinction between the Jews of Leghorn and the other Tunisian Jews still subsists, and until May 1947 in Tunis there were two Community Committees, one consisting of the Jews of Leghorn origin, and the other Tunisian, each having their own chairman, their own synagogue and their own assistance associations. However, the original Tunisian Jews can now obtain French naturalization and can have access to the schools and hospitals, so that the social difference between the two groups is much less marked than it was 20 years ago.

Charitable Organizations - These are not very numerous, and in certain cases two overlap and do the same job.

1. The Fourneau Economique was founded in 1905. This organization does not distribute meals freely, but prepares meals which are very cheap, either to take away or to eat on the spot, agreeable and clean. Founded and managed by Mr. Bessis, this organization is open to everyone irrespective of nationality or religion. The Municipality gives a ticket to the poor people, who can then obtain a satisfying meal for 13 frs! Although subventioned by the State, this organization is in deficit.

2. Oeuvre pour la Distribution des Couvertures
3. " " Dotation des Jeunes Filles Pauvres
4. " " Trousseau des Jeunes Filles

5) Asylum for Old People in Ariana is in need of thorough reorganization. Whilst the aged are left wandering in the streets, the asylum is occupied mostly by young people suffering from mental derangement or incurable diseases.

6) Oeuvre de Nourriture Nos Petits gives every day a substantial lunch to 1,300 poor children of the Alliance. This organization, which would merit assistance, cannot give hot meals, because the kitchens and dining rooms are occupied by the war-casualties of Sousse. It has branches in all the other towns of Tunisia, Sousse, Sfax, Gabes.

Youth Organizations

There are many scout organizations, ordinary lay groups, zionist, orthodox, etc. Among them the E. I. F. section of E. I. F. de France constitutes an interesting group of 350 boys and girls. They receive a monthly subvention of 5,000 francs from France and complete their budget by some local donations. But the main aim of the General Director of this group, Mr. Tibi, is to unite the poor children of Tunis and Ariana and provide for them courses in sport and scouting. Unfortunately the lack of funds does not permit of the completing of the program. Also for the Jabbores (French scouts), the children cannot be admitted without equipment of regulation uniform, tents for camping (six tents, ten persons per tent, were necessary). The poor section of Tunis were not able to meet these costs. According to Mr. Clement Tibi, the General Commissioner, the number of wolf-cubs and scouts could easily be brought to 7/800 if means permitted.

Organizations for Education and Children.

1) l'Alliance Israelite Universelle which is at present actually assimilated among the State Schools, since the teachers are paid by the State.

2) Union Mondiale des Etudiants Juifs The Delegate of the French Branch came to Tunis where he pledged the youth from the University in Tunis to create a branch to help their comrades who were in need. Nevertheless, no assistance could be granted by Paris. As there are no universities in Tunis, we do not need to provide scholarships in the Tunis budget. Five scholarships are reserved for students who come from Tunis in our Algeria budget. If they come to study in France, the Union des Etudiants in Paris will have to examine their case.

Nursery for Children A very beautiful undertaking in a very large building made to receive 7/800 children from 2 to 6 years. They are fed, clothed and trained up to the age of 6 and given medical attention.

For lack of means, this organization can receive only 350 children, although there are numerous requests to meet, and although the premises would enable them to receive them - if the budget could meet it.

WIZO organized meetings and daily outings for about sixty girls from 8 to 14 years of age, under the supervision of three monitors. The committee consists of kind and sincere ladies who would like to supply these children with clothes, shoes and a meal at midday, every day of outing. This would cost about 20,000 francs per month, and the organization had been able to collect only 8,000 francs!

Medical Assistance

a) Dispensary O. S. E.

The Wizo dispensary transferred to OSE gives daily consultations to children, infants and adults. It will be complete after the installation of 4 rooms provided with X-Ray apparatus and ultra-violet ray apparatus.

O. S. E. has constituted a local committee with the leading medical personalities and has been assured the support of the Government and the Jewish communities. The OSE assistance project in Tunis carries a budget of 300,000 francs per month.

b) Preventorium

Founded by Dr. Hayat in Ariana in 1938, under the most modern methods, this preventorium, which can hold 80 children, was able to open not before 5th June 1947 with 12 beds, for lack of money to provide expenses of upkeep. According to Dr. Hayat, the upkeep of every child, including personnel and clothes, is 100,000 francs per year, or 350 per day minimum.

c) Dispensary in Sfax.

Founded by the Comite Oeuvre Protection de l'Enfance, well managed and does important work, but very inadequate for the needs of the people. They have neither material nor medicines.

The Committee has written at different times to the Government Advisers in Tunis, the office of the Health Department and Hadassah in New York - also to AJDC.

d) In Sousse, Gabes, and Djerba The Jews are attended to by the State Hospitals, and as the population is lower in number, the vacancies are sufficient. What is most needed is a sufficient number of social workers to educate and train this population, which is extremely backward.

Conclusion

Tunisia justly claims the assistance of AJDC.

- Protection of the children - by medical care - establishing of children's homes - development of sport - setting up of trade schools.
- Social workers, in large numbers, in the thickly populated areas.

Helene Cazes Benatar
Delegate for North Africa

ISRAELI GOVT. AGREES TO ADMIT ALL JEWISH REFUGEES IN CHINA, J.D.C. OFFICIAL REPORTS

SHANGHAI, Nov. 18. (JTA) -- The Israeli Government has agreed to accept all Jewish refugees in China desiring to leave, according to officials here of the Joint Distribution Committee and of Palamt, the immigration unit of the Jewish Agency. A total of 5,000 Europeans, plus another 4,000 Russian Jews, who have been in China since before the Hitler regime, are involved.

Adolph C. Glassgold, of New York, China director for the J.D.C., estimated that probably 90 percent of the 9,000 refugees would accept emigration to Israel. M. Lurie, the Israeli consular representative in Shanghai, who is now in New York, is expected within three days to make arrangements for the first blocks of Israeli visas.

Meanwhile, William Tuck, chief of the International Refugee Organization, cabled the I.R.O. local office here that if the China refugees refuse to accept the Israeli invitation, there can be no guarantee of resettlement elsewhere or of continued I.R.O. maintenance. The I.R.O. is at present providing limited rations to 4,100 of these refugees.

This implicit threat of a halt to maintenance, however, does not extend to those 500 Jewish refugees in China who are sick or infirm. According to the cable from Tuck, the migration of these Jews in China must await the approval of Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, United Nations acting mediator for Palestine. The J.D.C., however, is prepared to send them, whatever action is taken by the mediator, provided that their emigration is acceptable to the Israeli Government, which it apparently is.

The J.D.C., in conjunction with Palamt, is ready to ship 4,000 of the refugees, via the Cape of Good Hope, at a moment's notice. The point is stressed here that the far more direct voyage by way of the Suez Canal is regarded as dangerous or might be "prohibited"--presumably by the British or the Arabs.

J.D.C. Would Fly All DP's to Israel, if Necessary

The alternative to the prolonged journey to Israel via the Indian Ocean, the South Atlantic and the Mediterranean would be to fly the refugees to Israel, at a cost of at least \$5,000,000. J.D.C. officials said today that they were prepared for that eventuality, if it appeared necessary and, in the end, more economical. In any case, in this mass emigration the cooperation of both the I.R.O. and the Chinese Nationalist Government is expected.

The only alternative to the appeal last week to Israel by Glassgold, which brought a favorable response, would have been a plea to the United States Consul General in Shanghai to accept these refugees as emergency cases, which would have necessitated a decision by Washington and which might have been weeks in the making. As it is, the United States may be asked to provide transport from China to Israel, in lieu of providing asylum for these refugees at a time when the Nationalist forces are threatened by the Chinese Communists and Shanghai itself is not many miles from the fighting fronts.

The arrangements for the emigration thus far made are the result of a vast amount of cabling to Paris, Tel Aviv and New York. The majority of these refugees arrived in China ten years ago, and after the Japanese entered the war were imprisoned in concentration camps. After their liberation, they found it difficult to adjust themselves to life in China. The last straw for them was the decision by the Nanking Government that their status was that of enemy aliens. The Russian Jews among them came to China after the 1917 revolution.

J.D.C. RELIEF PARLEY IN PARIS CLOSES; AGENCY WILL NEED \$75,000,000 IN 1949

PARIS, Nov. 19. (JTA) -- The Joint Distribution Committee-sponsored international conference on relief and rehabilitation concluded here today following a report by J.D.C. European director Dr. Joseph Schwartz who stressed the need for contributing communities to coordinate their welfare organizations and for receiving communities to carry the burden of their own reconstruction programs. He also announced that the J.D.C. will need \$75,000,000 in 1949.

Dr. Schwartz then reviewed the gradual shift in relief operations from Europe to North Africa, and pointed out that fund-raising programs had been set up in several Jewish communities in Europe.

Earlier, the tragedy of the 1,000,000 Jews living in North Africa and other Moslem countries was analyzed at the parley by J. Braunschwig, of the Alliance Israelite Universelle, reported on conditions in those countries. Describing the "incredible" extent of disease, poverty, illiteracy and "the terrible mortality rate," he revealed that in the Casablanca ghetto 25 percent of all Jewish children die before they are one year old.

Assistance is essential to at least 75 percent of the 256,000 Jews in Morocco, 40 percent of the 140,000 Jews in Algeria, 60 percent of the 105,000 Jews in Tunisia and 80 percent of the 130,000 Jews in Iran, the Alliance representative declared. This year the J.D.C. has spent more than \$1,000,000 to aid Jews in the Moslem countries, it was revealed. The Alliance provides educational opportunities for 46,000 Jewish children in the Moslem countries.

THIRD ANNUAL MEETING OF JOINT DEFENSE APPEAL OPENS IN CLEVELAND; PROSKAUER SPEAKS

CLEVELAND, Nov. 19. (JTA) -- Judge Joseph M. Proskauer, president of the American Jewish Committee, today urged all sections of American Jewry to join in the common goal of fighting anti-Semitism in the United States. Proskauer told 300 Jewish leaders attending the third annual meeting of the national council of the Joint Defense Appeal here which opened today that events abroad have placed on American Jewry an increased obligation to defend their status in the United States.

Linking the fight against bigotry to the task of defending the new state of Israel, Proskauer said, "We must recognize that if we fail in our obligation of fighting anti-Semitism here, Jewry will have failed the world over." He chided partisan viewpoints in Jewish life which seek to obtain priority for their interests over the common goal, and called for "the kind of unity which harbors differences and renders them benign." "When history made inevitable that the preservation of Jewry required a Jewish state, I found no conflict between my 100 percent devotion to America and my feeling of kinship toward my fellow Jews in Israel," Proskauer said.

An award for outstanding contributions to the fight against anti-Semitism was made to Donald Oberdorfer, Atlanta civic leader and chairman of the executive committee of the national council. Presentation of the award was made jointly by the American Jewish Committee and the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith in ceremonies following the opening of the session.

Z.O.A. FOOD FOR ISRAEL DRIVE COLLECTS \$1,000,000 WORTH OF SUPPLIES IN FIRST MONTH

NEW YORK, Nov. 19. (JTA) -- More than \$1,000,000 worth of canned goods and other foodstuffs has been procured in the first four weeks of the Food for Israel campaign being conducted throughout the United States by the Zionist Organization of America, William H. Syk, chairman of the project, reported today at a meeting of the Z.O.A. executive committee.

Aden - 8700 - report of Norman Bentwich - eye-witness.
including 3000 in camp (Yemenites)

British Crown Colony, 100 yrs. old.

Jews about 2000 years in residence.

All of them live in 6 square blocks, known as the water.

Houses solid.

Program of Dec. 2, 1947

80 Killed
100 seriously wounded
14 houses burnt, more looted
100 shops out of 170 burned.
2 schools burned out.

Military police, of Arab tribesmen,
with Arab & British officers, called
out to protect the Jews from townspeople.
Themselves joined in burning & shooting.

British sailors from two destroyers
started patrolling Jewish quarter on
4 Dec - and troops flew in from
Egypt on 5 Dec. Riots Men over.

In Feb, British Administration
started inquiries ^{as to cause & quiet.} Reports ~~will~~ are
still in channels, have not been
publicized.

Another board has been
handling claims (about 500) and some
of small compensations have already
been paid. British also providing
some food for destitute.

Camp outside of town has
3000 Yemenites waiting to be
evacuated by air to Israel.

People live in Sukkoths - two
Palestinian boys teach them songs,
give lectures, etc.

Most of Adenites & all of
Yemenites will go to Israel.

Barnett Janner, M.P. { made
Harry Vitales, JDC } investigation
of relief
needs.

Statistics

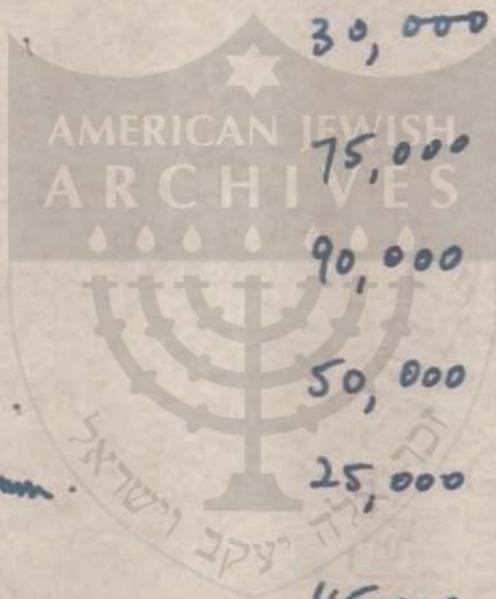
• Morocco	256,000
• Algeria	140,000
• Tunisia	105,000
• Libya	30,000
• Egypt	75,000
• Iraq	90,000
• Iran	50,000
• Syria-Lebanon	25,000
• Yemen	45,000
• Turkey	80,000
• Aden	9,000

905,000

95,000

1,000,000

mil.



Algeria - 130,000

40% in need of
assistance.

Most live in "Casbah"-ghettos.

Hospitals available

Food better.



Libya 30,000

Tripoli & Benghazi

Pogrom in Tripoli in Nov. 45

over 100 Jews killed -

75% houses ^{streets} & synagogues burned

35 Sifrei Torah burned

£ 600,000 damage.

200 orphans left, now
suffering malnutrition.

JDL appropriates \$ 10,000 monthly.

Tunisia - 70 - 105,000

Very old, pre-Christian
communities in Carthage & Tunis.

~~Health~~ Health, education, etc.

are all low.



Morocco - 256,000

Casablanca

Marrakech

Fez

Meknes

Rabat

SHOCKING REPORT

One out of every four children in Casablanca dies before first birthday. Of survivors 80% suffer from t.b., syphilis, & typhoid.

This report given last week at IJL conference in Paris, by Jules Braunschwig of Alliance Israélite.

DP representatives at meeting urged that Moslem-country Jews get priority.

35% Morocco Jews on
relief. Only 20% self-supporting.

Anti-Jewish laws of Vichy.

no medical care - ^{not allowed}
in hospitals

15,000 kids roaming streets -
not allowed in schools, except sun.

Most live in "Melles" - ghettos



Shanghai - 9000

4100 on limited rations from I.Ro.

JDC ready to ship via
Cape of Good Hope (to avoid
travel through Arab territory) -

or to fly, at cost of \$5 million.



Drap - 90,000

Story of Chief Rabbi Sassoon

Story of Shapir Ader



Shafiq Ales

3 Muslim lawyers

no defense testimony allowed

3 lawyers resigned.

wrote letters to "Foreign Postcard"

3 lawyers arrested.

civil service employees

dismissed - only Jews

Progressives demonstrated
noted Jewish names.

Ad "al Akhbar"

Bagdad paper

Dr. Wise

(CALLED) YOU OTHER
MORNING FOR HELP AND
ADVICE. ~~CHIEF~~ ^{QUOTE} ACCORDING
RELENT JTA DISPATCH (CHIEF

RABBI SASOON OF BAGDAD
ARRESTED FOR ALLEGED MIS
FAVOR ISRAEL. HIS SON SAUL
STUDENT ~~AT~~ DENVER UNIVERSITY
TERRIBLY WORRIED. ~~WHAT CAN~~

CAN WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS
TAKE UP THIS MATTER ANYWHERE?

RABBI SASOON 71 YEARS OLD.
IMPOSSIBLE BFOR ANY HARSH
TREATMENT. ~~IT~~

TERRIBLE SITUATION

5 Nov.

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

JOSEPH L. EGAN
PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LC = Deferred Cable

NLT = Cable Night Letter

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NA127 32 COLLECT=WUX NEWYORK NY 3 12 38P=

RABBI HERBERT FRIEDMAN=ERICAN JEWISH

1948 NOV 3 AM 11 04

1593 PEARL ST ADVR=

SORRY WE HAVE NO FURTHER INFORMATION ON CHIEF RABBI SASOON
STOP OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT INDICATED THAT HIS REPORT WAS
BASED ON INFORMATION EMANATING FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF
CAIRO NEWSPAPER EL AHRAM=.

JEWISH TELEGRAPHIC AGENCY=

RE 7618 - du

DE 2566 - said ad

NOV 3

TO

1120P

with mail

(chg to - tac 2839) ←