

NEWS

from all over the world

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JEWISH TELEGRAPHIC AGENCY

1560 BROADWAY, N.Y.C.

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Friday, August 2, 1940.

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"As a great part of those persons on the list are of Jewish race it appears certain that their interests in France will be confiscated by the State unless they can prove that their interests served only France, which, according to opinion prevalent here will be extremely difficult, as it is found that the majority of French financial enterprises were owned by Jews and therefore were not serving France alone but international interests," the German report said.

Other well-known persons whose names assertedly appear on the list are Louis Rosengart, maker of France's "baby Ford" automobiles; M. Levitan, France's most important hat manufacturer; Andre Geraud (Pertinax) and Genevieve Tabouis, noted newspaper writers and editorialists.

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The bill on the use of foreign languages in the publication field was introduced in the Senate by Domingo R. Bordaberry, Government party member. It provides that no newspaper be published in a language not taught in local high schools, unless Spanish translations of all material also are provided.

If the bill should become law, the Jewish colony would be hardest hit, since it is the only one that publishes daily, weekly and other periodicals in a language not officially recognized.

The bill is very similar to a resolution introduced in the Chamber in 1936 by the former ministers of interior and education. The resolution was not passed because of intercession of the World Jewish Congress and the representations made to the Government by Jewish leaders.

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Joseph C. Hyman, in his report as executive vice-chairman, said pledged income of the J.D.C., however, amounted to only \$8,150,000 as its share of the United Jewish Appeal.

In his resume of services rendered during the first six months of 1940, Hyman declared the J.D.C. appropriated \$4,477,500 for that period.

Analyzed on a functional basis, the largest expenditure during 1939 was \$3,251,900 for relief work among refugees. An additional \$2,366,600 was expended for emigration service to refugees permitted to enter Palestine, Latin American countries and other overseas lands for permanent settlement. Emergency assistance for others than refugees received grants totalling \$1,000,000 while other large sums were expended for vocational training, medical aid, child care and economic assistance.

These services were rendered to Jews in Greater Germany, Poland and other East European lands, and to refugees throughout the world. Describing the work in Greater Germany, the report declared: "In expending \$2,240,000 for aid to the Jews of Greater Germany (old Germany, Austria, Bohemia-Moravia, Slovakia, Danzig), the J.D.C. enabled the emigration of fully half of the 148,000 refugees who left these countries in the course of the year. The total number of refugees who left German territories from 1935 through 1939 was 452,000. With the aid of J.D.C. funds, 113,100 Jews in Old Germany, Austria, Bohemia-Moravia, Slovakia and Danzig benefited from relief and welfare programs conducted by the local committees in the respective countries."

For activities in behalf of the Jews of Poland, the J.D.C. expended \$1,500,000 during 1939, a considerable part of this sum after the conquest of Poland by Germany. Prior to the war, the funds were applied to constructive programs of economic aid, vocational training, child care, medical aid, assistance to refugees who had fled from Germany into Poland and to cultural and religious institutions.

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