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ARGENTINA SUPPRESSES JEWISH GROUPS; WITHDRAWS CHARTERS OF WELFARE ORGANIZATIONS

MONTEVIDEO, Oct. 24. (JTA)-- The Argentine Government has again acted to curb the rights of Jews and other minorities, according to reports received here today. The governor of Entre Rios province issued an order yesterday banning Jewish welfare and mutual-aid groups. The decree withdraws the charters of these groups, making it illegal for them to function.

This action on the heels of the recent ban on the Jewish press, which was lifted after President Roosevelt's statement, and at the same time that efforts are being made by some educational authorities to teach Argentine children that anything outside Catholicism is un-American has aroused great opposition in liberal quarters. The influential newspaper Prensa today protests against attempts to introduce religious intolerance into Argentina.

SOVIET JEWRY INVITED TO JOIN WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS BY CONFERENCE OF BRITISH SECTION

LONDON, Oct. 24. (JTA)-- In a move to end the quarter-century separation between the Jews of Soviet Russia and Jewry in the rest of the democratic world, the opening session of the national conference of the British section of the World Jewish Congress today adopted a resolution inviting Soviet Jewry to join the Congress. At the same time the meeting pledged full support of the Jewish Anti-Fascist Committee in Kuibyshev. The resolution, unanimously adopted by 200 delegates, was introduced by the delegates of the Workmen's Circle.

The conference also adopted resolutions expressing satisfaction at the restoration of the Cremieux Decree, urging the establishment of cordial relations and collaboration with Allied and neutral countries and with all humanitarian organizations, and demanding representation for the Jewish people on international bodies engaged in the solution of problems in which Jews are especially concerned. The delegates also expressed appreciation for the work of the executive committee of the Congress in New York. Messages were received from the Jewish Agency, the Board of Deputies, the French Representation in London, the Canadian Jewish Congress and other groups.

Summing up debate at the end of today's session, Samuel Silverman, M.P., who presided, complained of the inadequate measures taken so far to aid the Jews of Europe and stressed that the Inter-Governmental Refugee Committee still did not contain representatives of the countries "most affected." He paid tribute to President Roosevelt for his statement emphasizing that anti-Semitic discrimination must not be introduced in an American country and hailed the victories of the Red Army, which, he said, "had contributed more than anything to the solution of the Jewish problem in Europe." Mr. Silverman said that the British section of the World Jewish Congress did not wish to challenge the authority of the Board of Deputies in questions affecting internal and external matters, but pointed out that there are certain questions which "are above domestic policies." Tomorrow's session of the conference will discuss questions of post-war relief and rehabilita-

JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS FELICITATE FRENCH COMMITTEE FOR AFFIRMATION OF CREMIEUX DECREE

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.(JTA)-- A cablegram felicitating the French Committee of National Liberation on its restoration of the Cremieux Decree, thereby returning citizenship status to native Jews in Algeria, was dispatched yesterday to the French Committee of National Liberation by the American Jewish Congress and the World Jewish Congress. The message was signed by Dr. Stephen S. Wise, president of the American Jewish Congress, and Dr. Nahum Goldmann, chairman of the Administrative Committee of the World Jewish Congress.

"The action of the Committee in revoking the lamentable abrogation of the Cremieux Decree is as honoring to France soon to be liberated as it is just to the Jews of North Africa," the message said. "The American and the World Jewish Congress never doubted that the spirit of France which framed the Cremieux Decree would never permit its annulment. We join in prayer that the French Committee of National Liberation may soon have its rightful place by the side of the United Nations and among the governments in exile and that the exile will be ended by reason of your intrepid leadership and the resolve of the United Nations."

Baron Rothschild Says Mankind Won Great Victory

Baron Edouard de Rothschild, president of the Central Jewish Federation of France and Algeria, who had exchanged correspondence with the State Department in Washington in his fight against the abrogation by Gen. Giraud of the Cremieux Decree, is one of three signatories to a resolution adopted yesterday by the French Jewish Representative Committee here, which declares that the restoration of the Cremieux Decree is "a great victory won by mankind." The resolution, issued for publication under the signatures of Baron Rothschild, Henri Torres, president of the Representative Committee, and Paul Jacob, secretary, reads:

"The French Jewish Representative Committee, on the occasion of the restoration of the Cremieux Decree, expresses its gratitude to the French Committee of National Liberation, particularly to General de Gaulle, General Catroux and to Mr. de Menthon, for the act of justice and morality which they have just accomplished, in the spirit of France and her noble traditions and in accord with the will of the French people, as affirmed by the heroes of its Resistance." The resolution also thanked the liberal press of the United States and the World Jewish Congress for their efforts in securing the restoration of the Decree.

INTER-AMERICAN CONGRESS REJECTS RACIAL SUPERIORITY; DEFINES THE WORD "RACE"

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 24.(JTA)-- The full text of the resolution barring racial discrimination in post-war immigration which was adopted by the Inter-American Demographic Congress here, at which 19 American governments were represented, was made public today. It emphasizes that the American governments "absolutely reject any discriminatory policy or action of a racial character and, therefore, the word 'race' would henceforth not be used in any other sense except to indicate common heredity implying physical characteristics, psychological, cultural, religious and linguistic qualities."

"Any tendency aiming to encourage sentiments of racial superiority will be considered anti-scientific and against the high social principles of justice upheld by all American nations," the resolution continues. It calls for the suppression in legislation concerning immigration of the word "undesirable" in reference to any nationality, and urges the American governments to facilitate the assimilation of the immigrants by giving native education to the children of the foreign-born and by developing educational activities which would eliminate discrimination against races.

JEWISH COMMUNITIES OF TRIPOLITANIA AND CYRENAICA COME TO LIFE UNDER BRITISH

CAIRO, Oct. 24.(JTA)-- The ancient Jewish communities of Tripolitania and Cyrenaica, which the Italian fascist regime almost completely uprooted during four years of war and ruthless persecution, are slowly being re-established under British military administration of these former Italian provinces, the Jewish Telegraphic Agency correspondent here learned today from reliable sources.

Under the British military administration of the provinces, which is to continue until the peace conference decides their future status, many Jews have found employment in reconstruction and administration work, thus somewhat ameliorating the economic situation, especially in Tripoli. But according to Halfalla Nahum, president of the Tripolitania Jewish Community, there are about 850 aged and invalid people entirely dependent on the community and other indigents bring the relief roll up to about 1,000.

The American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, operating from Algiers, has been sending in some assistance to the two communities. Recently, in conjunction with the Cairo Jewish community, it sent to Tripoli a shipment of clothing valued at about \$6,000. The relief organization is also negotiating with the British authorities for the repatriation to their former homes of those Jews whom the Italians had expelled to Tunis and Algeria. The JDC has undertaken to pay the transportation costs, if necessary, and to provide for the immediate requirements of the refugees on their return to their former homes so that they will not be a burden on the public administration.

At present, the chief concern of the Tripoli Jews, according to reports received here, is the rearing of their children who have been deprived of educational facilities for almost four years. There are 3,000 Jewish children in Tripoli aged from 6-13 without educational facilities and another 1,000, aged from 13-16 who require vocational education. At present it is a virtual impossibility for the community to do anything about this situation since it has no buildings available for schools and, in any case, cannot carry the financial burden of this educational work in addition to the relief load it has to carry. The leaders of the community hope that the British administration, in granting subsidies for the reopening of the Italian and native schools in these cities, will not overlook the requirements of the Jewish population. They also hope it will be possible for other Jewish communities to help them get started in this task.

Jews in Tripoli and Benghazi Suffered Greatly Under Fascism

It is difficult to realize the complexity of the task of re-organizing Jewish life in such communities as Tripoli and Benghazi without some knowledge of what the fascist regime did to the Jews there.

In Tripolitania, for example, with a Jewish population of around 28,000, of whom 20,000 lived in Tripoli, Jews were excluded from government posts, many trades and professions and were under so many restrictions in those in which they were permitted to engage as to make it almost impossible for them to earn a livelihood. Despite their religious scruples, Jewish merchants were forbidden to observe the Jewish Sabbath by closing their shops and Jewish children were compelled to attend the secondary schools on the Sabbath under pain of expulsion.

Similar restrictions were enforced in Benghazi with its Jewish community of almost 6,000 souls. Then, when Mussolini declared war, he ordered the British Jews of Benghazi deported to Italy for internment. French nationals and Tunisians and others under French protection were deported to French North Africa. The Libyan Jews were confined in a ghetto. When the British armies reached Benghazi

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in their first sweep across the continent, they smashed the ghetto gates. But the tide of battle turned, the British had to withdraw and with them went many Benghazi Jews to take refuge in Egypt.

On their reoccupation of the city, the Italians immediately deported the 3,000 remaining Jews to a concentration camp at Giado, Tripolitania, where they were virtually left to die without sufficient food and water. In fact, despite the aid provided with the greatest difficulty by the Jews of Tripoli, they would all probably have perished. As it was, 500 of the 3,000 internees died during the ten months they were held in captivity.

Local Arabs Aided Jews; British Take Care of Emergency Requirements

The Jews of Tripoli were somewhat more fortunate. Those able to work were conscripted into forced labor battalions and sent into military areas. They received the equivalent of about ten cents a day in pay, with no provision for their families for whom the Jewish community had to care. Throughout the nightmare of this persecution, one factor that aided the Jews was the long-standing friendship between them and the local Arab population.

With final liberation of Italian North Africa last fall by the British forces, a new era began for these victims of fascism. The survivors of the Giado and other concentration camps were released immediately and enabled to return to their former homes. Immediate relief was given the Jews along with the rest of the population.

In Tripoli, the Jewish quarter was one of the hardest hit because of its location. Most of the houses were destroyed or so badly damaged as to be uninhabitable. Four synagogues were completely destroyed and most of the others damaged. School buildings and other communal institutions were either left unusable or had to be used for housing. Even the Jewish cemetery was destroyed. The Italians had mounted anti-aircraft batteries there. The situation in Benghazi was similar.

HADASSAH NATIONAL CONVENTION OPENS TODAY IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.(JTA)-- Certificates representing two groves of trees which are to be planted in Palestine in the name of King Gustav of Sweden and King Christian of Denmark as a tribute to the heroic assistance which the people of those countries have extended to the Jews of Denmark will be presented to representatives of the Danish and Swedish legations at the opening session of the 29th annual convention of Hadassah tomorrow night, at the Henry Hudson Hotel.

Chief highlights of the four-day convention are expected to be discussions concerning a drive against the British White Paper, which would close Palestine to Jewish immigration, planning of a war-time and post-war health program for Palestine and mobilization of the organization's 600 chapters for more intensive aid to the war effort. The launching of a land-buying campaign for Freedom Village, a new settlement for Jewish refugee children to be established shortly in Palestine with funds raised by Jews and non-Jews, will take place Tuesday evening, when a check for \$100,000 for the project will be presented to Hadassah.

A cable from Henrietta Szold, veteran Hadassah leader in Palestine, appealing for American aid for Jewish refugee children in Palestine will be read at the opening meeting to the 500 delegates representing 100,000 members in 47 states.