After spending one month among the refigees of "Yehudah Halevy" and "Shivath Zion", I wish to give you in the following some information regarding these Aliyoth. I shall not speak about the general conditions in the camps, but shall confine myself to the special peebleris of the North African group of refugees.

The refugees of these two boats are all detained in the Caraolos canps. Those of "Yehudah Halevy" and part of "Shivath Zion" are living in camp 55 and the rest a about 300 - in the 60,61 and 62 camps. The latter are not concentrated in one place, but are scattered all over the camps, which makes the work among them ail the more difficult.

Division according to movements:
The refugees joined the various movenents accidentally, without having any idea of their political or other character. With the exception of two groups belonging to the Kibbutz Hameuchad, most of the refugees belong to the "Mijzrachi", which can easily be understood. There is also a small number of refugees in other movements. For your information, hereunder some figures re the division in the various movements:
"Yehudah Halevy": Dror - 48; Hakibbutz Hemeuchad - 42; Mizrachi - 170; Bethar - 25; Hashomer Hazair - 17; Nocham - 15; Hanos Hazioni12; Gordonia - 13; unorganized - about 40.
"Shivath Zion": Those detained in Camp 55 are all in the Mizrachi, mostly families. In Camps 61 and 62: Mimrachi - 160 ; pror -26 ; Bethar - 30; Agudath Israel - 50; The rest are unorganized.

## Camp life and its effect on the refugees:

The conditions in whi ch the refugees of "Yehudah Helevy" and "Shivath Zion" live are terrible, and this has a Very bad effect on their spirit and depresses them. The reasons are:
(a) Camp Life: It is not easy for them to get used to camp life. The fact that the se people came straight - and not compulsory - from free and confortable life into aamp life, to shere a tent with a large number of other people (there are cases of three or four families in a tent), is a great burden on them. It is true that these conditions are zarimit counon to all the refugeea, but they are specially hard on the "Yehudah Halevy" and "Shivath Zion" refugees, who have never known camp life, and who have not been properly educated towards it. They have come to this iffewithout any preparation. They also have no possibility of improving their conditions They arrived bare and naked. Even the 2 kg . parcels which they had been allowed to take along with them, bad to be foregone at the last moment; and it goes without saying that they have no money.
(b) Immigration They cannot get used to the idea that they will have to stay in Cyprus two years until their turn comes to inigrate to Palestine. This causes great tension anong thom and pessimism. Nost of them are desperate. Many cleim that they ought to be given priotity, since they came on their own free will and not by compulsion.
(c) Novements: The competition between the various movements shocked them and broke their spirits. Sach movement "fell on them" traying to gain on its side as many of them as possible. "we pnever imagined our Land to be like this", they clain, "we expected to find a nation united and firm, but found the contrary". This is also a result of their ignorance and non-preparation towards life in Palestine.
(d) Relations with the Europeans:A Most pressing problem is the relationship between the North African and curopean refugees. Together with the "Yehudah Halevy" and "Bhivath Zion" refugees are detained in Camp 55 the imaigrants of "mordei Hagetaoth". The relations between the reufegees of these boats are not uniwe; they can be divided into the
followin categories: following categories:
(1) Youth organized in movements: There is a small group of youzth orgenized in movements, as mentioned above. These youths have attended schools, and the relations between them and the Buropeans are more or less satisfactory. By the way, it may be mentioned here thetsome of these entered the camp institutions as the representatives of the two boats in the Mazkiruth (Camp Comittee), the law-courts, the Post office, etc. I must rernark that there is a readiness on the part of the "others" to paxtexpoit cooperate with them.
(2) Youth that has not received any education. This youth came straight from the streets. Some of them are illiterate, or if they have a eare knowledge of reading and witing, they learned it accidentally in the streets. It is very difficult to control such youth With these the relations are not as strong; they suffer from an inferiority compleax, and have always the feeling that they are being taken adventage of. In order to receive what they mant, they react in a very primitive way. There is only one means of controling them; and thet is force. These youths need long and systematic education.
(3) The third category comprises the inmigrants of South morocco, Algiers and Tounis. Ihese fanilies sre very primitive and backward. They speak only Arabic, a large number of ililiterates anong then, and it goes without saying that there can be no close relationship between them and the others, not even the North Africans. They Ere like two contradictory poles, completely different from each other in their mentelity.

I wish to add here another point which, although regarding the whole group, is of special hardship to this group: leck of comon lanuage. With the first two categories, there might be some good relations, or even, in some cases, personal sympathyee; behi The Africans and the Europeans manage to converse, somehow, efther in Hebrew or in ingish or French, but with the last group, whose only language is Arabic, there is no way of cenversing. This fact depresses then. They specialiy fell it whenever they have to refer to the Mazkiruth, the doctor etc.

Resume:
It is difficult in a few vords to define the character of these Aliyoth. It might be said that these Aliyoth do not tramepire the North-Africans Jewry. Since these are the first ilijoth from that part of the world, andare a trial, I think that a more careful selection should have been made. There is nuch better youth in North Africa who is mentally and physicelly prepered to undergo all this in order to reach Palestine.

The
witeln is not the case with these Aliyoth. With the exception of a few "organized" ouths, some of them set on their way cor sheer curiosity; for others, it was a trip to the promised Land, that had a methaphysical form in their minds, and they came only out of religious enthusiasm, but that enthusiasm disappeared with the first obstacles. In my opinion, nothing can justify such imaigration from North Africa. She first Ali, oth, that will prepare the way for many others, should have been merely of Chalutzim. Dut these Aliyoth will only bring curses instead of have Geconeblessing. Wany of them beeeme desperate and are sending bitter letters to their families. The result of such letters can well be imagened.

The problem of mass immigration under the worst conditions is still
$\wedge$ the thinkipfar from, North Africa. This is not a most prossing problem for them. The masses can still wait and if pany political or other calculations demanded immigration from North Africa, it is obvious that a stricter selection should have been made. It is not a life-or-death problem for them to justify unselected immigration. These people have not been in ca ps and would still carry on with their way of living. The apassisia question also arises what way will they go when they errive in Palestine?

They will constitute an economic problem too. Sone of them have professions, but a great nany will fall a burden on the Yishuv. And socially, if these people are not taken care of and educated hee in Cyprus, they are apt to serve tomorrow against the interests of the Yishuv. They need broad systematic education and also personal attention. In the last few days the condition has somewhat improved, elso as regards relationship, mitugect This may be attributed to the various improvements and aid granted by the A.J.D.C.

