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THE PALESTINE POST

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TO ALL EUROPE

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REPUBLICANS GAIN IN U.S. POLLING

SIX KILLED IN KENTUCKY ELECTIONS RIOTS

NEW YORK, Wednesday (R). Important Republican gains, and the loss of a good deal of ground for the Democratic "New Deal," were registered in yesterday's elections throughout the United States for the whole House of Representatives (435 seats), a third of the Senate (32 seats), and 33 State Governorships.

The Republicans obtained sweeping gains throughout the country at the expense of the Democratic Party and Independent parties of the Left, and have thus been placed in a stronger position than they occupied at any time since the beginning of the "New Deal" six years ago.

STATE OF PARTIES
 With polling returns incomplete, the state of the parties at 7 o'clock (G.M.T.) this evening was:
 House of Representatives:—
 Democrats, 232.
 Republicans, 143.
 Progressives, 2.
 Senate:—
 Democrats, 66.
 Republicans, 23.
 Others, 4.

There are as yet three seats not decided in the Senate, and 58 outstanding in the lower House.

REPUBLICAN GAINS
 The Republicans were expected today to gain about 60 seats in the House of Representatives and eight or ten in the Senate.

Twelve Governorships have been lost by the Democrats, including Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Kansas, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Michigan (where Governor Frank Murphy was supported by the President) and Ohio (where Robert Taft, son of a former President, beat another Democrat who had the President's support).

LEHMAN'S NARROW SHAVE
 Although defeated in the contest for Governor of New York State, Mr. Thomas Dewey, the Republican District Attorney, reduced Governor Herbert Lehman's 1938 majority from 500,000 to just over 70,000. Of the new State Governors elected 11 are Democrats and 16 Republicans.

The position seems to be that the big cities are still supporting President Roosevelt, while the Democratic candidates are also leading in California. The latter State seems to be rejecting the "Thirty Dollars Every Thursday" pension plan, according to incomplete returns showing 97,075 votes for and 112,559 against.

SIX DEAD
 Six persons are dead, and three are feared to be dying, as the result of rioting in Kentucky.
 It is believed that some 40,000,000 Americans recorded their votes. The only State in which elections were not held was Maine, where polling always takes place in September.
 The weather was very cold yesterday in most States, especially the West, where heavy snowfalls were taking place, while in New York there were rainstorms in the afternoon.

PENSION PLAN
 Observers generally feel that while there has been some diminution of the Roosevelt majority in the lower House, his position has not been endangered. In the gubernatorial elections, it is vital to have control of patronage in view of the 1940 Presidential elections.
 During the campaign, the pension plans worried both the Democratic and Republican Parties, but Roosevelt's supporters worried the least, and they were able to declare their disapproval of extravagant and revolutionary schemes.
 Foreign affairs also played an important part in the campaign, and the President's reported intention to ask for the world's mightiest air fleet became known only during last week-end. His part in the international crisis was thoroughly scrutinised, and his position believed to be strong.
 When the European crisis was at its height, the Republican Party felt it might be opportune to make the President's foreign policy an issue in the election, claiming it was too interventionist and likely to draw America into a foreign war.

GOVERNMENT ABANDONS PARTITION; WILL SEEK SETTLEMENT WITH ARABS AND JEWS

GERMAN OFFICER SUCCUMBS

JEWISH POPULATION IN BERLIN DISARMED

PARIS, Wednesday (R).—In spite of all efforts to save him, Herr von Rath, of the German Embassy here, died this afternoon in a nursing-home as a result of wounds received when shot by the young Polish Jew, Hersch Leibel Greenspan.

Earlier in the afternoon, Herr Hitler had promoted him to the rank of First Secretary of Embassy.

Greenspan's uncle and aunt have been arrested here and sent to prison on a charge of having given sanctuary to "an undesirable alien."

ANTI-JEWISH EXCESSES
 Further demonstrations against Jews took place in Germany last night and today, and in one place a synagogue was burned down.

The anti-Jewish campaign in the press reached its peak in last night's edition of "Angriff," which found a connection between the attack on Herr von Rath and the attitude of Mr. Churchill, Mr. Eden and Mr. Duff Cooper towards Germany.

A whole page of photographs was published, headed "Jewish Murderers and their Instigators," with the likenesses of Greenspan and Frankfurter (who shot Wilhelm Gustloff at Danzig), and of Winston Churchill, C.E. Atlee, A. Duff Cooper and Georges Mandel, French Minister of Colonies.

The Berlin papers were particularly incensed at the League Against Racism and Fascism which published a protest against "exploiting the Paris attack for tendentious purposes."

DISARMING THE JEWS
 D.N.B. today reported an official announcement that, in view of certain incidents, it had been decided to disarm the Jewish population in Berlin, and all persons with firearms permits had been notified of their cancellation.

The authorities confiscated 702 revolvers, 20,000 rounds of ammunition and 2,500 knives.

REFLECTION OF TRAGEDY
 A German Jewess resident in Tel Aviv who, after much effort, had obtained a permit expiring November 23 for her aged mother to enter Palestine, has now been informed that the old lady had been suddenly deported to Poland, though the immigration certificate and a letter from her daughter were awaiting her. The distracted daughter is vainly trying to locate her mother's whereabouts.

Among those deported are people who have never been in Poland. One elderly Jew who left Poland 20 years ago to settle in Hamburg and was lying ill in hospital was unable to leave; but his wife, a German-born Jewess, was expelled instead.

ATATURK SINKING

DEATH OF TURKISH DICTATOR IMMINENT

ISTANBUL, Wednesday, 11.15 p.m. (R). — Kemal Ataturk is unconscious, according to tonight's bulletin, which adds that the seriousness of his general condition has increased. It is believed that death is imminent.

Kemal Ataturk's adopted daughter and his sister are keeping constant watch in a nearby room.
 Grave concern has spread among the entire Turkish people. Police patrols are being strongly reinforced and precautionary measures are being taken.

The Prime Minister, Bay Celal Bayar, arrived in the Palace this afternoon following an all night journey from Ankara.

Palestine—Statement by His Majesty's Government

OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE NO. 8/38. NOVEMBER 9, 1938.

1. The Royal Commission, presided over by the late Earl Peel, published its report in July, 1937, and proposed a solution of the Palestine problem by means of a scheme of partition under which independent Arab and Jewish States would be established while other areas would be retained under mandatory administration. In their statement of policy following upon the publication of the report His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom announced their general agreement with the arguments and conclusions of the Royal Commission, and expressed the view that a scheme of partition on the general lines recommended by the Commission represented the best and most hopeful solution of the deadlock.

PRACTICAL APPLICATION

2. The proposal of the Commission was framed in the light of the information available at the time, and it was generally recognised that further detailed examination would be necessary before it could be decided whether such a solution would prove practicable. This proposal was subsequently discussed in Parliament and at meetings of the Permanent Mandates Commission and the Council and the Assembly of the League of Nations, when His Majesty's Government received authority to explore the practical application of the principle of partition. A despatch of December 23rd, 1937, from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the High Commissioner for Palestine, announced the intention of His Majesty's Government to undertake the further investigations required for the drawing up of a more precise and detailed scheme. It was pointed out that the final decision could not be taken in merely general terms and that further enquiry would provide the necessary material on which to judge, when the best possible partition scheme had been formulated, its equity and practicability. The despatch also defined the functions and terms of reference of the technical Commission who were appointed to visit Palestine for the purpose of submitting in due course to His Majesty's Government proposals for such a detailed scheme.

TWO NEW SCHEMES

3. His Majesty's Government have now received the report of the Palestine Partition Commission who have carried out their investigations with great thoroughness and efficiency, and have collected material which will be very valuable in further consideration of policy. Their report is now published, together with a summary of their conclusions. It will be noted that the four members of the Commission advise unanimously against the adoption of the scheme of partition outlined by the Royal Commission. In addition to the Royal Commission's scheme, two other schemes described as plans B and C are examined in the report. One member prefers plan B. Two other members, including the Chairman, consider that plan C is the best scheme of partition which, under the terms of reference, can be devised. A fourth member, while agreeing that plan C is the best that can be devised under the terms of reference, regards both plans as impracticable. The report points out that under either plan, while the budget of the Jewish State is likely to show a substantial surplus, the budgets of the Arab State (including Trans-Jordan) and of the Mandated Territories are likely to show substantial deficits.

The Commission reject as impracticable the Royal Commission's recommendation for a direct subvention from the Jewish State to the Arab State. They think that on economic grounds a customs union between States and Mandated Territories is essential and they examine the possibility of finding the solution for the financial and economic problems of partition by means of a scheme based upon such a union. They consider that any such scheme would be inconsistent with the grant of fiscal independence to the Arab and Jewish States. Their conclusion is that, on a strict interpretation of their terms of reference, they have no alternative but to report that they are unable to recommend boundaries for the proposed areas which will afford a reasonable prospect of the eventual establishment of self-supporting Arab and Jewish States.

INDEPENDENT STATES IMPRACTICABLE

4. His Majesty's Government, after careful study of the Partition Commission's report, have reached the conclusion that this further examination has shown that the political, administrative and financial difficulties involved in the proposal to create independent Arab and Jewish States inside Palestine are so great that this solution of the problem is impracticable.

ARAB-JEWISH UNDERSTANDING

5. His Majesty's Government will therefore continue their responsibility for the government of the whole of Palestine. They are now faced with the problem of finding alternative means of meeting the needs of the difficult situation described by the Royal Commission which will be consistent with their obligations to Arabs and Jews. His Majesty's Government believe that it is possible to find these alternative means. They have already given much thought to the problem in the light of the reports of the Royal Commission and of the Partition Commission. It is clear that the surest foundation for peace and progress in Palestine would be an understanding between Arabs and Jews, and His Majesty's Government are prepared in the first instance to make a determined effort to promote such an understanding. With this end in view, they propose immediately to invite representatives of the Palestinian Arabs and of neighbouring states on the one hand and of the Jewish Agency on the other, to confer with them as soon as possible in London regarding the future policy, including the question of immigration into Palestine. As regards the representation of the Palestinian Arabs His Majesty's Government must reserve the right to refuse to receive those leaders whom they regard as responsible for the campaign of assassination and violence.

DECISION AT EARLY DATE

6. His Majesty's Government hope that these discussions in London may help to promote agreement as to future policy regarding Palestine. They attach great importance, however, to a decision being reached at an early date. Therefore, if the London discussions should not produce agreement within a reasonable period of time, they will take their own decision in the light of their examination of the problem and of the discussions in London, and announce the policy which they propose to pursue.

INTERNATIONAL TRUST AND OBLIGATIONS

7. In considering and settling their policy His Majesty's Government will keep constantly in mind the international character of the mandate with which they have been entrusted and their obligations in that respect.

WOODHEAD COMMISSION PROPOSED "ECONOMIC FEDERALISM;" "JEWISH STATE" FROM TEL AVIV TO TANTURA

Abandonment of the Royal Commission's plan to create independent Arab and Jewish States in Palestine, and a proposal to hold discussions in London to which representatives of Palestinian Arabs and of neighbouring States and of the Jewish Agency would be invited, were the salient conclusions of the Statement by His Majesty's Government issued last night.

REPORT NO BASIS FOR NEGOTIATION

DECLARATION BY JEWISH AGENCY

LONDON, Wednesday (R). — In the course of a preliminary statement on the Palestine Commission's report, the Jewish Agency says that having broken up the existing National Home, the Commission proceeds to abolish the Balfour Declaration and the Jewish National Home provisions of the Mandate as far as 19-twentieths of Western Palestine are concerned.

The Jewish Agency declares that there can be no question of the report serving as the basis for negotiations between the Jews and the Arabs, or between the Jewish Agency and the British Government.

After stating that the neighbouring Arab states have no special status as regards Palestine, the statement concludes that the Jewish Agency can be a party to further discussions only on the basis of the Balfour Declaration and the Mandate.

Arab reaction to the report is given by Dr. Izzat Tannous, Director of the Arab Centre representing the Arab cause in London, who, after seeing Mr. MacDonald declared today that they welcomed the abandonment of the scheme of Partition and the decision that all Arab countries would have a voice in safeguarding the future of Palestine, but regretted the absence of recognition of the natural rights of the Arabs to govern their native land.

Moreover, no Arab would participate in negotiations from which any of their responsible leaders are excluded.

TROOPS SURPRISE GANGE, KILLING 19

ROYAL SCOTS SUFFER SEVEN CASUALTIES

In an action which began at dawn yesterday and lasted until late in the afternoon at the village of Irtah near Tulkarm, Lance Corporal Redpath of the 1st Royal Scots was killed, and Corporal Roger and Private Hallyburton of the same regiment were wounded.

As a result of the operations nineteen armed men were killed and their bodies recovered together with a quantity of arms and ammunition. The dead included the notorious gang leader Ibrahim Smouri, who held considerable sway amongst the rebels in the Samaria district.

There were four other casualties to his Majesty's Forces yesterday, when Private Matthew Winter, also of the 1st Battalion the Royal Scots was killed and three other soldiers injured in an ambush while on railway patrol on the Haifa Lydda line.

The following is taken from the official account of the incidents as reported by the Public Information Officer.
 As dawn was breaking yesterday, the Royal Scots threw a cordon round the village of Irtah, near Tulkarm, and surprised a gang inside the village.

Aircraft was summoned and later came to the assistance of the military. Operations continued throughout the day.

Three rifles, three Mauser automatics and 200 rounds of ammunition were captured. Punitive action was taken against Irtah village and a number of houses were demolished.

Private Matthew Winter and three other soldiers were killed when

His Majesty's Government announced their opinion that the political, administrative and financial difficulties involved in Partition were so great as to make this solution impracticable, but that it was possible to find alternative means of meeting the needs of the difficult situation, described by the Royal Commission, which would be consistent with their obligations to Arabs and Jews.

To the Government, it was clear that the surest foundation for peace and progress in Palestine would be an Arab-Jewish understanding and they (the Government) were prepared to make an immediate and determined effort to promote such an understanding by convening a conference in London.

POINTS IN WOODHEAD REPORT

In the summary of the main conclusions of the Palestine Partition Commission's report, a brief description is given of three plans, designated as A, B, and C, which the Commissioners carefully considered.

Plan A. was that of the Royal Commission, providing for nearly as many Arabs (295,000) as Jews (305,000) and four-fifths of the land owned by Arabs, which the Woodhead Commission found impossible. They also found that Galilee should not anyhow be included in the Jewish State.

Plan B. was based on Plan A. with the exclusion from the Jewish State of Galilee and the small and predominantly Arab area at the southern extremity of the Jewish State (Jaffa).

JERUSALEM EXCLUDED

After rejecting Plan A. and most of Plan B., the Commission proceeded to reject certain Jewish proposals for the inclusion of part of Jerusalem in the Jewish State and of certain other areas not included under the Peel scheme.

As an alternative to the two first plans, the majority of the Commission put forward Plan C., showing Palestine divided into three parts. The map (No. 10) for Plan C., as well as Map No. 9 for plan B., are contained in this issue of *The Palestine Post*.

The Commission reviewed the possibilities of Plan C. ("the best they have been able to devise") and proposed the prohibition of land transfers and sales by non-Jews to Jews in the Northern Mandated territory as well as in a certain "Occupied Area" in the Southern Mandated territory.

REGULATING IMMIGRATION

Further proposals under Plan C. provided for the regulation of immigration into the Mandated Territories upon political, social, and psychological, besides economic, considerations, and the exclusion of Article 4 of the present Mandate (consultation with the Jewish Agency) from any new Mandate.

Analysing budgetary prospects under this Plan, the Commission found that the Jewish State would have a surplus of about £P.600,000 annually (excluding the cost of defence), the Arab State (including Trans-Jordan) a deficit of about £P.610,000, and the Mandated Territories (Galilee and the Negeb) a deficit of £P.460,000.

"ECONOMIC FEDERALISM"

Finding themselves unable to adumbrate a purely negative conclusion, and at the same time unable to recommend boundaries giving a reasonable prospect of the eventual establishment of self-supporting Arab and Jewish States, the Commission put forward a modified form of Partition which they called, "Economic Federalism."

Briefly, this meant a Customs Union of all three areas of which the net surplus revenue would be distributed among them according to an agreed formula, fixed at one-third from the outset.

AFTER MIDNIGHT
 Eight persons were killed and 60 houses were destroyed by a fierce storm in the Aleppo district yesterday. An Italian airman attempting a re-

cord flight from Rome to Tokyo crashed yesterday in the Lebanon, not far from Beirut. The wings of the plane were smashed, but the pilot escaped unhurt.

MAPS ON PAGE 2

PALESTINE PARTITION COMMISSION - SUMMARY OF REPORT

OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE NO 7/38

1. Only the briefest description of the main conclusion is possible in this summary.

2. In their report the Commission examine three plans of partition, A, B and C, besides certain Jewish proposals.

PLAN A.

3. In plan A, which is the Royal Commission's plan with the bounda-

ries adjusted for purposes of defence, the figures of population and land are—

POPULATION

Arab State (including Beer-sheva sub-district)	Jewish State	Jerusalem and Nazareth Enclaves
Arabs 485,200	294,700	221,400
Jews 7,200	304,900	80,200
Total pop. 492,400	309,600	301,600

LAND (IN DUNAMS).

Arab State (excluding Beer-sheva sub-district)	Jews	Arabs	Jews	Arabs	Jews
Citrus land 26,600	1,300	78,600	135,900	37,900	8,900
Other land 6,981,200	35,700	3,776,100	1,904,300	1,466,700	69,900
Total land 7,007,800	37,000	3,854,700	1,140,200	1,504,600	78,800

By their terms of reference the Partition Commission are required to recommend boundaries which will necessitate the inclusion of the fewest possible Arabs and Arab enterprises in the Jewish State and vice versa.

TRANSFERS IMPOSSIBLE

A plan for a Jewish State in which there will be nearly as many Arabs (295,000) as Jews (305,000) and four-fifths of the land will be owned by Arabs is plainly inconsistent with this requirement, unless there is a reasonable prospect that the problem thereby created can be solved by exchange or transfer of most of these Arabs to the Arab State. It was a fundamental assumption of the Royal Commission's plan that this could and should be done. The Partition Commission find, however, that this is impossible.

Further, they find that Galilee should not anyhow be included in the Jewish State, because—

(a) The population is almost entirely Arab and the land almost entirely owned by Arabs: its inclusion would, therefore, be plainly inconsistent with the Commission's instructions.

(b) The Arabs will resist inclusion in the Jewish State by force. The use of force to compel this homogeneous body of 90,000 Arabs to accept Jewish rule cannot be justified.

(c) Even if their resistance were crushed, pacification would only be temporary and Galilee would remain a running sore in the body of the Jewish State.

The Commission therefore reject plan A.

PLAN B.

4. Plan B (map 9) is plan A with the exclusion from the Jewish State of Galilee and the small and predominantly Arab area at the southern extremity of the Jewish State.

The Commission recommend that the latter area should be included in the Arab State, but the majority of

them reject the rest of Plan B, because—

(a) Galilee cannot be placed under Arab control without endangering the security of the Jewish State.

(b) Its retention under Mandatory control is open to strong objection because the Arabs of Galilee would thereby have to be denied their independence in order to ensure the security of the Jewish State.

(c) Haifa, the only deep-water harbour in Palestine, could not be included in the Jewish State without serious detriment to Arab interests. Similarly it could not be included in the Arab State without serious detriment to Jewish interests.

(d) Even with the exclusion of Galilee and the area in the south from the Jewish State, the number of Arabs in that state would still be very large, 188,000 Arabs as compared with 300,000 Jews.

(e) In the portion (excluding Haifa) of the Jewish State which runs from Haifa east to Beisan and then north to the Palestine frontier, the Arabs are in a majority, the Jews only forming 24 per cent of the population. The Commission consider that a plan of partition which brings under the political domination of the Jews large numbers of Arabs in an area where the Jews are not already in a majority, will be opposed by the Arabs and will not lead to peace.

JEWISH PROPOSALS

5. The Commission reject certain Jewish proposals for the inclusion in the Jewish State of part of Jerusalem, and of certain other areas outside the Jewish State as outlined by the Royal Commission.

PLAN C.

6. The majority of the Commission put forward plan C as the best they have been able to devise.

Map 10 of plan C shows Palestine divided into three parts—

(i) a northern part to be retained under mandate;

(ii) a southern part (the Negeb) to be retained under mandate;

(iii) a central part to be divided into an Arab State, a Jewish State and the Jerusalem Enclave.

The argument for plan C is summarized thus—

(i) The northern territory cannot be partitioned without injustice to either Arab or Jews, nor can it be handed over intact to either side.

(ii) If it is impossible to hand over the Negeb to the Jews, and unfair to the Jews to hand it over to the Arabs while any reasonable prospect remains of Jewish settlement therein without prejudice to the rights of the existing inhabitants.

(iii) Both these territories must, therefore, be retained under mandate.

(iv) Only the central part, therefore, can be partitioned. Here the boundaries of the Arab and Jewish States and the Jerusalem Enclave will be identical with those in plan B except for slight changes across the Carmel Ridge, and on the Negeb boundary.

The political future of both the Northern and Southern Territories must be clearly defined so that both races may know under what form of government the inhabitants will live henceforth. The Mandate for the Northern Territory should continue in being till both races in the territory agree to ask that it should be surrendered and the territory be given its independence either as part of an existing Jewish or Arab State or as a separate Palestinian State. By "agreement" is meant that the majority of one race in the territory must agree with the majority of the other.

But Haifa and Acre can only be granted independence provided this can be done safely considering the special responsibilities of the Mandate for the protection of the Holy Places and the new states against external aggression.

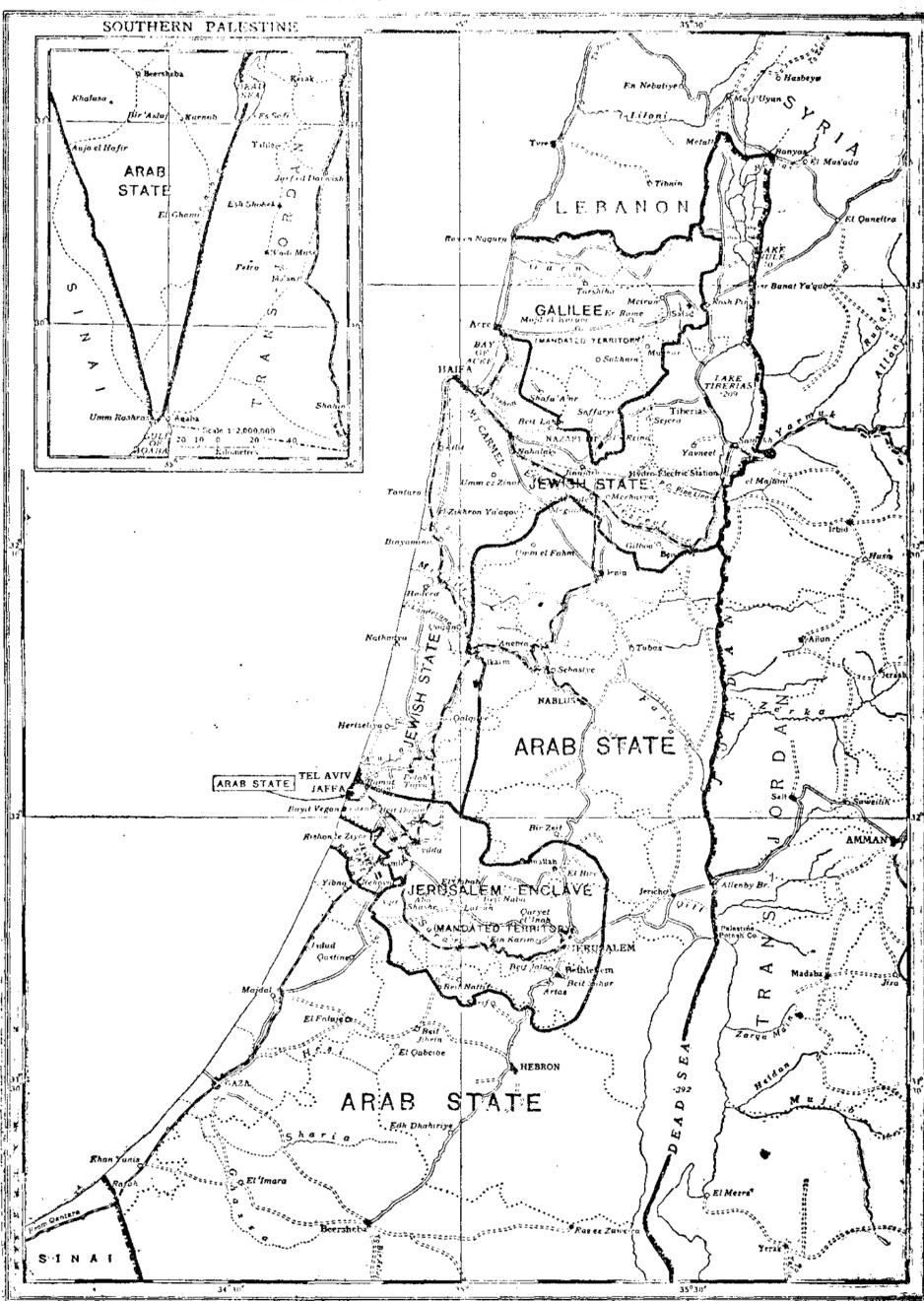
AT LEAST 10 YEARS

In the Southern Mandated Territory, also, no independent state should be set up in opposition to the wishes of the minority, unless the minority is so small that its wishes ought not to be allowed to prevail, and the Mandate should continue for at least ten years. The Occupied Area (explained below) will anyhow not be made an independent state if the majority of the Beduin, assuming their number and territorial disposition are much as at present, object. The Arab inhabitants of both the territories will, therefore, have a binding assurance that they cannot possibly be placed under the political domination of the Jews against their will.

The Jerusalem Enclave will, as

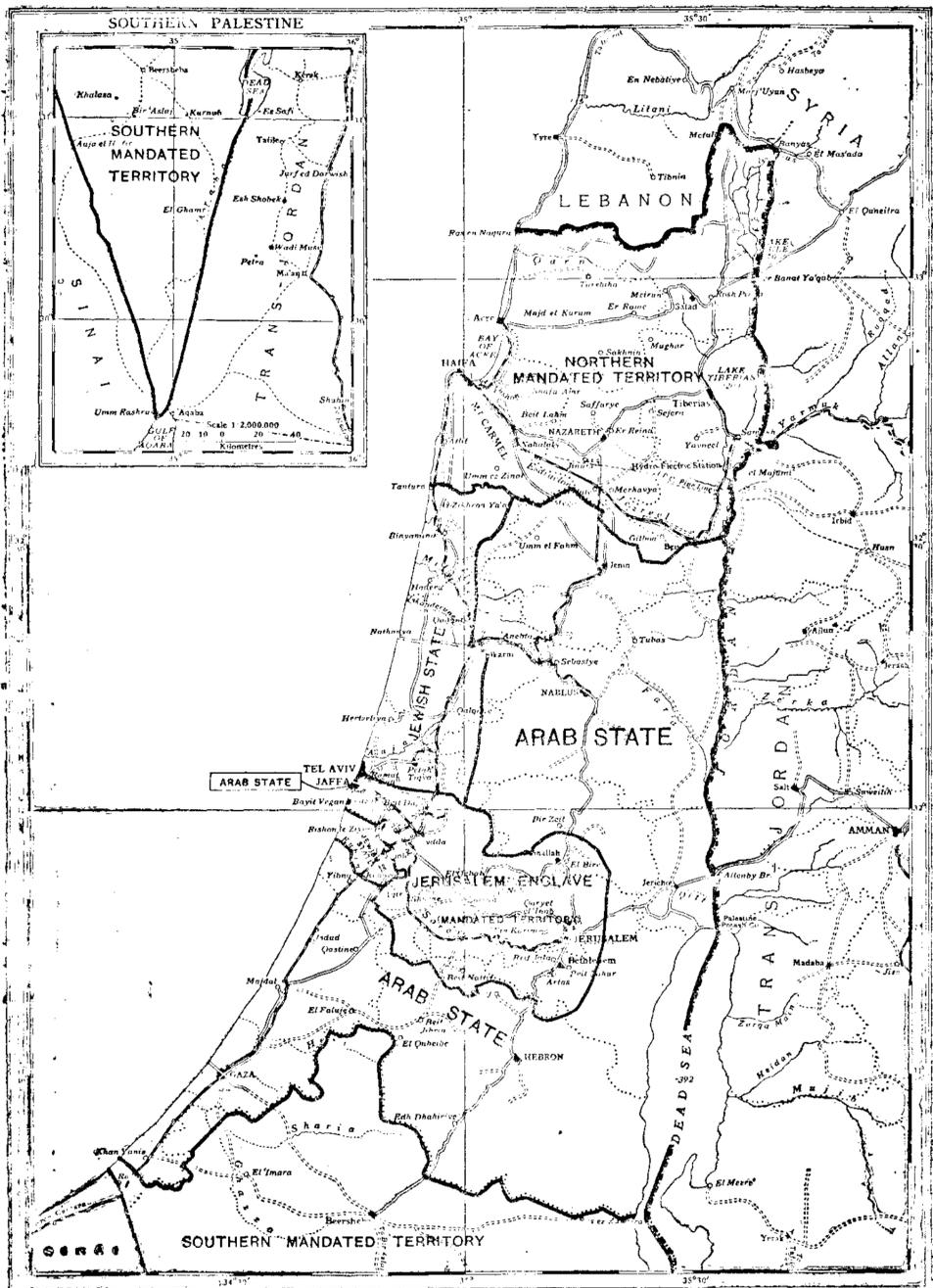
THE B. PLAN OF PARTITION

MAP NO. 9



THE C. PLAN OF PARTITION

MAP NO. 10



proposed by the Royal Commission, be retained under a permanent mandate.

The figures for the land and population under plan C are—

Arab State	Jews	Total
Population 444,100	8,900	453,000
(Land (dunams) 7,329,700	63,800	7,393,500

Jewish State	Jews	Total
Population 54,400	226,000	280,400
(Land (dunams) 821,700	436,100	1,257,800

Mandated Territories	Jews	Total
Population 502,800	157,400	660,200
(Land (dunams) 6,160,200	811,500	6,971,700

Jewish Settlement in the Mandated Territories under Plan C

7. To control Jewish acquisition of and settlement on the land in the Mandated Territories, the Commission recommend that—

A.—The Northern Mandated Territory

(i) The Mandatory should be empowered to prohibit the transfer of land to any person in any part of the Mandated Territories, and in Galilee should immediately prohibit the transfer of land by a non-Jew to a Jew, but not Jewish residence.

(ii) After ten years this prohibition should be reviewed but not withdrawn or relaxed unless Arab opinion favours such action.

(iii) Haifa and Tiberias and any other urban area approved by Government should be declared "free areas" in which the transfer of land to Jews should be not prohibited.

(iv) Elsewhere the transfer of land to Jews should be prohibited except—

(a) Transfers with Government approval for the consolidation of existing Jewish holdings, etc.

(b) Any other transfers respecting which Government are satisfied that—

(1) there are possibilities of closer settlement on the land;

(2) adequate provision has been made for the resettlement of the cultivators;

(3) save where Government are satisfied that conditions make it impracticable, any surplus land resulting from closer settlement will be shared equitably between Jews and Arabs.

(v) Government should be prepared to spend additional sums on agricultural development and agricultural research, experiment and education. While this expenditure, funds for which it is proposed should be provided by His Majesty's Government, would benefit both Arabs and Jews, its primary object would be to facilitate Jewish settlement.

(vi) Surplus agricultural land which may be made available as the direct result of such development schemes should be shared equitably between both Arabs and Jews.

B.—The Jerusalem Enclave

All these recommendations apply to the Jerusalem Enclave except that it will probably not be necessary to

create a "prescribed" area such as the Galilee. The urban area of Jerusalem should be declared a free area.

C.—The Southern Mandated Territory

This area should be divided into an Unoccupied and an Occupied Area, the latter being the portion which the Beduin tribes are accustomed to cultivate, and the former the rest.

(i) Unoccupied Area

This should where necessary be declared a public domain and leases of such parts as Government think fit granted to a Jewish company for development.

(ii) Occupied Area

This should for the present be declared a prescribed area in which Jews would be prohibited from acquiring land.

The survey and settlement of this area should be undertaken as quickly as possible.

The goodwill of the Beduin should be obtained before experiments are undertaken for the purpose of developing this area, and they should be shown that they themselves will be the first to benefit by development. When this has been done, the Jews should carry out the greater part of the experiments with Government approval.

If closer settlement should prove possible, the quantity of surplus land should be estimated in consultation with the Beduin and the Jews.

FIRST CLAIM

The Beduin, considering their exceptional poverty, should have the first claim to benefit from the improvements in order to provide them with a reasonable standard of living. As soon as Government are satisfied that the reasonable needs of the existing inhabitants will be met, the prohibition on the Jewish acquisition of land should be withdrawn.

If the Beduin from the outset oppose development, the experiments should be carried out by Government themselves. When the results of the experiments are available, the matter should be re-examined and it is hoped that the Beduin will change their attitude on realising that otherwise they cannot expect money to be spent on improving their position.

FUNDS FOR DEVELOPMENT

8. The Commission recommend that, provided that the Arabs will cooperate, His Majesty's Government should provide funds for agricultural development within the following limits—

(i) on non-recurrent expenditure such as grants for development in whatever form in the Mandated Territories, including the Huleh concession scheme, not exceeding £1,000,000;

(ii) on recurrent expenditure on agricultural service, including land settlement operations in the Southern Man-

dated Territory, not exceeding £75,000 a year for 10 years.

Immigration into the Mandated Territories under plan C

9. Immigration into the Mandated Territories should be regulated thus—

(i) The rate of immigration should be decided upon political, social, and psychological, besides economic considerations.

(ii) Among intending immigrants from outside Palestine and Trans-Jordan preference should be given to Jewish immigrants.

(iii) Persons of whatever race habitually residing in the rest of Palestine and Trans-Jordan should be free to enter the Mandated Territories for short or casual visits but not to reside habitually therein without Government permission. Permission to reside habitually should be granted to such persons within the limits of an "intra-Palestinian" quota, with preference to Arabs wishing to leave the Jewish State.

(iv) Article 4 of the present Mandate should not be reproduced in the new Mandate, but before fixing the immigrant quota the Mandatory should consult with representatives of both Arabs and Jews and with experienced opinion independent of Government and both races.

Budgetary Prospects under Plan C

10. The Royal Commission proposed that the Jewish State should make a subvention to the Arab State. The Partition Commission think that such a stipulation would be unwise and likely to provoke resentment. They doubt whether it could prudently be made the foundation of a permanent settlement.

The forecasts of revenue and expenditure show that on the existing standards of administration and without making any provision for defence the budgetary prospects under plan C will be—

(i) For the Jewish State a surplus of about £P.600,000.

(ii) For the Arab State (including Trans-Jordan) a deficit of about £P.610,000.

(iii) For the Mandated Territories a deficit of £P.460,000.

ARAB STATE NOT SELF-SUPPORTING

The financial position of the Arab State will be no better under any conceivable plan of partition. It is only the Jewish contributions to tax-revenue that have enabled Palestine to balance its budgets.

The Commission cannot therefore recommend boundaries which will afford a reasonable prospect of the eventual establishment of a self-supporting Arab State. If partition is carried out Parliament must be asked to provide the necessary financial assistance from United Kingdom (Continued on Page 3)

FINANCIAL HELP FOR PALESTINE

ANNOUNCEMENT BY COLONIAL SECRETARY IN HOUSE

LONDON, Wednesday (Palestine Post). — Answering a question by Mr. A. Creech Jones in the House of Commons this afternoon, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald said that the disturbed conditions in Palestine during the past year had caused a serious shrinkage in revenue and a heavily increasing expenditure on public security.

It was clear, the Colonial Secretary stated, that the Palestine Government was unable to meet these unavoidable liabilities from the resources of the depleted civil budget.

Certain measures of financial relief, therefore, were necessary, and proposals in this connection would be laid before Parliament in the form of a supplementary estimate.

MUFTI UNACCEPTABLE

Reuter understands that the selection of the Mufti of Jerusalem as a Palestinian Arab representative in the proposed London Conference on Palestine will be unacceptable to the British Government. At the same time, the Government is anxious that there should be an adequate representation of Palestinian Arabs.

Pending information of the practicability of the Conference, no decision will be taken in regard to the President, who will possibly be Mr. Chamberlain, or, if this is inconvenient, Mr. MacDonald.

NO STATEMENT

Contrary to expectations, there was no statement in the House of Commons today on Palestine by Mr. MacDonald.

It had originally been scheduled that the Secretary for the Colonies would orally introduce the White Paper. Instead, this document with the Woodhead Report were laid before the House.

PART OF COASTAL ROAD WASHED OUT

NO TELEPHONE BETWEEN HAIFA AND TEL AVIV

HAIFA, Wednesday. — Haifa was without newspapers throughout the morning owing to the Coastal Road being impassable. Some of the roads had been washed out by the rains.

There were no telephone communications between Haifa and Tel Aviv, while calls to Jerusalem took 12 hours.

Air traffic was also suspended, the only plane to arrive here being the Palestine Airways machine from Tel Aviv. The Mirs plane did not arrive, and the Ala Littoria machine due here on Sunday, and held up in Rhodes for three days, arrived this morning in Beirut.

FLOOD REFUGEES RETURN HOME

TEL AVIV, Wednesday. — The rain did not cease here today, but the fall was mild and no damage was caused.

The refugees of Hatikvah Quarter were able to return to their homes today but the occupants of Ezra Quarter were still being kept in the hostels in Rehov Shebazi and were being fed by the Municipality and the Vaad Kehilla.

There was no work today at Jaffa and Tel Aviv Ports owing to the bad weather.

Students Who Learn by Day And Guard by Night

HEBREW UNIVERSITY ACADEMIC YEAR OPENS

The President of the Hebrew University, Dr. J. L. Magnes, in the presence of members of the Academic Staff of the Hebrew University and others, including students and a large number of visitors, yesterday morning opened the 1938/39 Academic Year.

He paid tribute to persons connected with the University who had died during the past year.

Among these were members of the staff: Professor Otto Warburg, head of the Department of Botany, and Professor Alexander Eig who succeeded Professor Warburg as head of the Department. Three members of the Board of Governors had died: they were Professor E. Landau, organizer of the Institute of Mathematics at the University, Mr. Felix M. Warburg, and Justice B. Cardozo.

Mr. I. Ochberg of South Africa, thanks to whom the University had been enabled to proceed with the rebuilding of the new Agricultural College, had recently died. Among other losses Dr. Magnes mentioned a student of the University, Arieh Hecht.

After welcoming new members of the Staff, the Board of Governors and the Executive Council, the President mentioned the resolution not to accept in future the grant made by the Italian Government for the teaching of the Italian language.

In connection with this, he quoted a notice published in the University of Bologna: "Foreign Jewish students are not admitted to Italian Universities." The history of the Jews of Bologna, who had passed through so many phases of freedom and persecution during the centuries of their settlement in that city, might, indeed, be taken as a symbol of the fate of the Jewish people all over the world.

UNIVERSITY DEVELOPMENT

After the President's address, Professor Bergmann delivered a brief report on the development of the University during the three years in which he had held office.

He mentioned that close contacts had also been established with scientific institutes abroad which was specially important for the Hebrew University, because of its situation far from the main centres of scientific learning.

Professor Bergmann delivered greetings and thanks of the Board of Governors to the students of the University, who had fulfilled the double task of studying by day and keeping guard by night.

The new Rector, Professor A. H. Fraenkel, after an appreciation of his

predecessor Professor Bergmann, delivered an address in which he concentrated on the theme of "Learning for Learning's Sake."

Mr. S. Schocken, Chairman of the Executive Council, was unable to be present as he had gone to London for the meeting of the Actions Committee of the Zionist Organization. In his address which was read, he dwelt on the development of the University, mentioning the two main achievements: the creation of the Medical Prefecture and the Agricultural College.

Referring to the increase in the University's budget, Mr. Schocken pointed out that five years ago this stood at LP.50,000 while this year it had reached LP.100,000. Important new Jewish centres in South Africa and Central and Southern America had been added to the supporters of the Hebrew University.

The University had been granted 445 Immigration Certificates for students and research-students and had been able to provide refuge for 180 young Austrian and German students.

NEW BUILDINGS

The site of the University was gradually changing its appearance. The buildings of the Medical Centre were nearing completion and the Rosenbloom Memorial Building for the Institute of Jewish Studies would soon be erected, as well as the Museum for Jewish Antiquities provided for in the bequest of the late Mr. Kootcher of South Africa.

Mr. Schocken's address concluded with the belief that the new generation being educated at the Hebrew University would be the one from which the Jewish people would draw its spiritual leadership.

The proceedings closed with the singing of Hatikva. A telegram was received from Mr. Schocken and Mr. M. Ussishkin congratulating the University on the event. (Among the guests were the Director of Education, Mr. W. J. Farrell, and the District Officer, Mr. J. Kisselov.)

IDENTITY CARD OFFICE MOVED

The office of the Jerusalem District Commissioner for identity cards has now moved to the Eden cinema where applicants wait indoors protected from the rain. The long queues have been slowly diminishing and the number of applicants has decreased.

Travel permits at the Traffic Office are issued at a few minutes' notice.

HONEYMOONERS' ARMISTICE

Passers-by at noon yesterday derived much amusement from the uncommon sight of what appeared to be a bridal car, starting out on a long journey, leaving the King David Hotel driveway with a Police armoured car in close escort, and bearing the following chalked inscription on the back: "Please don't shoot. We are just married."

GOVERNMENT OFFICES TO BE MOVED

MILITARY TO TAKE OVER DAMASCUS GATE BUILDING

It is learned that the Government Offices housed since the beginning of the Civil Administration at Damascus Gate in the German building and which include the offices of the Chief Secretary, Attorney-General, Treasurer, Economic Adviser and Public Information Officer, will shortly move to the King David Hotel, the vacated building being taken over by the Military.

It will be remembered that for the past three years several attempts were made on the lives of officials on the roads leading to Damascus Gate.

In 1936 an attempt was made on the lives of Mr. M. Nurock and Mr. A. Tattenbaum near the New Gate, in December last a Mills bomb, which failed to explode, was thrown at three Jewish officials of the Secretariat and Treasury, and a few weeks ago a Jewish messenger employed in the Attorney-General's office was fired upon and seriously wounded near the New Gate.

TEL AVIV BANK CONVERSION

TEL AVIV, Wednesday. — The conversion of the Ashrai Bank Co-operative Society Limited into an independent LP. 52,000 Limited Corporation to be known as Nechasim Limited will be proposed at the next general meeting of members at the end of this year, it was revealed by Mr. Y. Rabinowitz, General Manager of the Bank, in an interview with the press here today.

The new Company has a registered capital which consists of ten foundation Shares of LP.50 each, 4,000 ordinary Shares of LP.1 each and 47,500 LP.1 Preference Shares.

It is hoped that the change will enable the Bank to increase the scope of its activities.

SUMMARY OF COMMISSIONER'S REPORT

(Continued from Page 2)

financial arrangement which would improve the financial position of the Arab State. Any such arrangement would tend to reduce the charges which partition must impose on the British Exchequer.

(c) But a customs union between a mandated territory and an independent state or states would create serious constitutional difficulties. His Majesty's Government could not be expected to approve a scheme which would deprive them of the right to insist on changes in the fiscal policy of any member-state which they may think necessary, on revenue grounds, as a condition of their continuing to vote assistance to enable that member to balance its budget. A customs union between the Mandated Territories and the Arab and Jewish States would therefore be impossible except under conditions which would be inconsistent with the grant of fiscal independence to those states.

CONCLUSION

12. Apart from political considerations, the question whether partition is practicable or not concerns chiefly finance and economics. Taking into account the latter considerations, the Commission conclude that if they were to adhere strictly to their terms of reference, they would have no alternative but to report that they were unable to recommend boundaries for the proposed areas which will give a reasonable prospect of the eventual establishment of self-supporting Arab and Jewish States.

But they do not believe it would be in accordance with the wishes of His Majesty's Government or with the public interest that they should end their enquiry with a purely negative conclusion.

ECONOMIC FEDERALISM

They therefore put forward a suggestion for a modified form of partition, which they call economic federalism. Under this both states would be required, as a condition of the surrender of the Mandate, to enter a customs union with the Mandated Territories in which the fiscal policy would be determined by the Mandatory after consulting both states. The customs revenue would be collected by the Mandatory, and the net surplus after meeting certain common charges would be distributed between the three areas according to an agreed formula, subject to periodic review. The Commission suggest that initially each area's share should be one-third. To enable the Arab State to balance its budget without subjecting it to external financial control, it should receive a supplementary share out of the share of the Mandated Territories, under conditions which will entitle it to share in any expansion of customs revenue resulting from an

increase of prosperity in the rest of Palestine. This arrangement could be extended, if desired, to cover internal communications — railways, posts and telegraphs — thus removing certain obvious administrative difficulties consequent on partition. While this arrangement withholds fiscal autonomy from the Arab and Jewish States it seems to the Commission, subject to certain reservations, to form a satisfactory basis for settlement, provided His Majesty's Government are prepared to accept the very considerable financial liability involved.

Note of Reservations by Sir Alison Russell

In a note of reservations Sir Alison Russell, while agreeing that plan A is unacceptable, considers that plan B is preferable to plan C.

He holds that a Jewish State of the small size proposed in plan C is not in accord with the obligations to the Jews.

He agrees that the financial position of the Arab State under plan B is much the same as under plan C, and that under plan B there is no reasonable prospect of the eventual establishment of a self-supporting Arab State.

Note of Reservations by Mr. Reid

In a note of reservations Mr. Reid, while agreeing that plan C is the best that can be devised under the terms of reference, considers that both plans B and C are impracticable. He classifies his reasons under the following heads: (a) absence of consent, (b) absence of equity, (c) absence of security, (d) dismemberment of Palestine, and (e) absence of solvency.

Palestine Listens

Hundreds of thousands of persons last night listened at most of Palestine's 34,000 wireless receivers to the broadcast of the summary of the Woodhead Commission's report and the Statement of Policy in the three official languages.

Many had arranged "listening parties," as was the case in July, 1937, when the Royal Commission's report and the Statement of Policy were broadcast.

Others gathered in knots and groups outside radio shops or establishments in which loud-speakers had been installed.

They listened intently to every word read and most of the faces expressed disappointment as the statements ended.

Then the crowds broke up and vigorous discussions began as they drifted off down the streets.

Movement in the streets during the broadcast was almost at a standstill and very few phone calls went through the exchanges during the time.

DEATH SENTENCE FOR ARAB

RIFLE AND TWO BANDOLIERS

HAIFA, Wednesday. — Mohammed Ahmed Sa'ad of Trans-Jordan was found guilty of carrying a rifle and ammunition and sentenced to Death by the Military Court here today.

A corporal of the Irish Guards testified as to the capture of the accused on August 8 last. On the day in question the witness stated, following an action against a gang, he came across a person sitting under a tree with a rifle in his hands. He was wounded in the shoulder and was wearing two bandoliers of ammunition round his waist, and the rifle on examination was found to be loaded with four rounds in the magazine and one in the breach.

TOTALLY UNAWARE

The accused on his own behalf stated that he had left Trans-Jordan some ten days before he was arrested, crossing by the Allenby Bridge. He was proceeding on foot near Nablus when he fell suddenly to the ground. He did not hear any firing and could not remember how the rifle and bandoliers came to be on his person.

In his closing address for the Defence, Mr. Salah Adaffi discounted the testimony of the Prosecution witness, advancing that a wounded person was not capable of holding a rifle.

The prosecution stated that it had been proved that the accused had been in action against Crown Forces, and referred to the two bandoliers.

HOUSES DEMOLISHED AND FINE IMPOSED

PUNITIVE ACTION IN SAMARIA

The following punitive action has recently been taken against individuals in Samaria, who have aided and abetted terrorism.

In Tيره six houses, and in Zeita one house were demolished on October 30, as a result of landmines being found in the vicinity.

ARMED MEN IN VILLAGE

On November 2, two houses in Silet Hartieh, which were being used as meeting-places for armed gangs, were demolished and a fine of LP.200 was imposed on the village for harbouring armed men. A house which was used by the bands was demolished in Nablus on the 4th.

(Continued from Page 2)

MILITARY ROUTS BAND

a railway patrol of the 1st Battalion Royal Scots run into an ambush at km. 84 on the Haifa-Lydda line. The patrol replied to the fire and killed one of their attackers, recovering his body and capturing some ammunition. The band then retreated.

There have been two cases of sniping at Jewish transport in the Southern District, no casualties however being inflicted.

The first occurred about 8 o'clock yesterday morning near km. 51 on the Jerusalem Jaffa road, when shots were fired from a roadside grove at a Jewish truck. Police immediately searched the grove, but without result.

At seven o'clock on Tuesday the escort on a Jewish bus travelling from Ben Shemen to Tel Aviv returned the fire and dispersed five men who had sniped at the bus.

KILLED MAKING ROAD BLOCK

A patrol between Kalkilya and Tul-karm came upon a party of Arabs building a road block yesterday, and shot two of them dead.

On Tuesday night a pump-house was burned and some trees were cut down in Rubin's orange grove on Ramat Itzhak (Jaffa district) settlement lands.

At 2.0 p.m. yesterday, an Arab named Muhammed Ahmer el Shami, was shot and seriously wounded when he was walking with his brother along Hacarmel Street on the Jaffa-Tel Aviv border.

THEFT AND ARSON

On Tuesday night thieves broke into an Arab's house near the Dajani Hospital, Jaffa, stole some clothing and burned some papers and documents belonging to a British subject who is normally a lodger there.

An Arab, who attempted to steal a rifle on Tuesday from the Headquarters Infantry Brigade at Nablus was captured.

Two Arabs were detained when some buildings in the Rehovot area were searched the same day.

Social and Personal

Sultan Amaledin, of Debi, Sumatra, embarked on Tuesday night at Port Said with his two sons and suite to return home.

Sheikh Abdel Kader al Ghizawi, a member of the Hedjaz Advisory Council, who has been visiting Egypt, left Cairo yesterday for Jeddah.

Mr. S. Tolkovsky returned from abroad on the s.s. Galilea on Monday.

Messrs. Shapiro and Wolfson of Haifa were the guests of the Haifa Rotary Club at their weekly luncheon yesterday afternoon. The new officers for 1938/39 season are: Lt. Col. F.H. Kisch, Chairman; Mr. R. F. Scrivener, Vice Chairman; Mr. L.D. Watts, Hon. Treasurer; Mr. A. Messam, Hon. Secretary; Messrs. A.R. Spinney, Victor Khayat, V. Costero and Dr. I. Itzkowitz, Board of Directors.

The next meeting of the newly formed Wizo Group from English-speaking countries will be held on Thursday afternoon, November 17 in Tel Aviv, and not today as was stated yesterday.

MARRIAGE

Mr. C. EVANS and Miss K. ARMSTRONG — On Wednesday, November 9, 1938, at the Church of St. Andrew, Jerusalem, Charles Tunstall Evans, Colonial Administrative Service, Palestine, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Evans, 3 Clifton Bank, Paignton, Devonshire, to Kathleen, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. Armstrong, Hankham Place, Pevensey, Sussex.

The Rev. S. H. Semple and Canon C.T. Bridgeman officiated at the ceremony in the morning.

The bride, who was given away by her brother, Mr. Harold Armstrong, wore a classical gown of white velvet, with tight fitting sleeves and train. Her veil was held in place by a coronet of orange blossom. She carried a bouquet of white roses and tuber roses and orange blossom. There were no bridesmaids. Mr. W. Milner-Barry was best man. The honeymoon will be spent in Cyprus.

Among the 150 guests who afterwards attended the reception at the King David Hotel were Lady MacMichael, Lady and Miss Trustad, Sir Charles and Lady Tegar, Mrs. Battershill, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, Mr. Fitzgerald, Mr. and Mrs. Harris, Col. and Mrs. Heron, Mr. Keith-Roach, Major and Mrs. Saunders, Miss Landau and Mr. Alan Rose.

TEL AVIV LECTURES AND CONFERENCES TODAY

Dr. Martha Hofmann: "Joseph and his Brethren" by Thomas Mann); 5.30 p.m. Tour Club; 5 Ben Yehuda St., Auspices: German Settlers Association.

Kaanana Local Cultural Committee: General Meeting; 8.30 p.m. Local School; Guest Speaker: Mr. Nahum Levin, Vaad Leumi Cultural Department.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS

Seven promotions or appointments to the rank of Assistant Superintendent of Police have been confirmed in today's Palestine Gazette. The officers are Mr. R. F. Townsend, British Inspector, with effect from January 11, 1937; Mr. W. P. Purcell-Gilpin, Second British Sergeant, with effect from April 1, 1937; Mr. J. D. Hegerty, British Inspector, with effect from November 24, 1937; Captain C. J. Wilkinson, with effect from September 29, 1938; and Captain J.H.C. Simpson, M.C., Captain R. P. Scott, and Captain G. W. Nangle, all with effect from October 24.

ACTING APPOINTMENTS

Mr. R. M. Gambles is to act as Senior Veterinary Research Officer from October 25, while Mr. P. Hamburger is acting as Senior Assistant Statistician from November 1. Major Y.R.D. Wigan, Squadron Commander, Trans-Jordan Frontier Force, will retire from the Public Service with effect from November 12, 1938.

Along the shores of the Blue Nile, where the water is foul and the climate oppressive, there dwells a tribe of natives called the Dinkas. They have the extraordinary faculty for remaining immobile for hours on end.... standing on one leg. This is their way of relaxing. We moderns relax by listening to His Master's Voice. Join the moderns and order H.M.V. Radiogram today. Radios, Refrigerators, Irons, Typewriters, Outfitting.

T.S. BOUTAGY & SONS. HAIFA AND JAFFA. Agents everywhere.

TEL AVIV LEVANT FAIR Sat. 12.11.	JERUSALEM EDISON HALL Mon. 14.11.	HAIFA ARMON Th. 17.11.
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1 SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT

CONDUCTOR: **SZENKAR**

Programme: Prokofiev-Overture "Russe"; Tschalkowsky-5th Symphony; Wagner-Overture "Meistersinger"; Kodaly-Hary Janos Suite; Weinberger-Polka and Fugue from "Schwanda the Bagpiper."

Sale of single tickets begins today at Cahana's, Jerusalem. Prices: 255, 250, 240, 230, 450, 500 Mils.

IMPORTANT to Secretaries of Clubs, Societies, Social Organisations, private hostesses, and to the English-speaking theatre-going public in general.

Please take out your diaries and make note that:

on THURSDAY, DEC. 8, and SATURDAY, DEC. 10

THE JERUSALEM DRAMATIC SOCIETY

WILL PRESENT

"YES AND NO"

A Comedy by KENNETH HORNE

at the V.M.C.A. Auditorium, Jerusalem

Full particulars later. Meanwhile reserve the dates.

CHINESE PRODUCTS AND ART OBJECTS

Hand embroideries, table linen, carpets, embroidered silk underwear, bronze pieces, ivory, lacquer, jewellery, etc.

Mrs. G. KORFF, 23 Pinsker St., Apt. 24, Tel. 3281, Tel Aviv.

ASK ALSO FOR THE WORLD FAMOUS BLACK-MUNICH

AMSTEL BEER

Winning CONTRACT

By the Four Aces

MANUFACTURING AN ENTRY

The two most important factors in no-trump hands might be listed in the order of their importance as follows:

1. All suits should be well stopped.
2. Sufficient entries to both hands should be available for the Declarer to establish the required number of tricks.

In today's hand Declarer had all the suits well stopped, but he found that he was one entry short. Declarer found a way to overcome this drawback by taking what would ordinarily be a completely unnecessary finesse.

North, Dealer
Neither side vulnerable

S J 10 7 6
H K Q 9
D 6
C A K Q 6 5

S K Q 2
H 5 4 3
D K Q
C J 10 9
8 7

S 9 8 5 4
H J 7 6 2
D A 7 5 4
C 2

S A 3
H A 10 8
D J 10 9 8 3 2
C 4 3

The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1C	Pass	1D	Pass
2C	Pass	2NT	Pass
3NT	Pass	Pass	Pass

West opened the Jack of clubs, which was won by dummy's Queen. Dummy's only diamond was now played and West, winning with the Queen, played a second club. When East showed out, Declarer realized that dummy's club suit was good for only three tricks. At the same time two more diamond leads would be needed to remove his opponents' honours, and thus it was necessary to have three entries to the closed hand.

Declarer quickly realized that his only hope of gaining the needed extra entry was in hearts. Thus he now led the nine of hearts from dummy and overtook the ten in his own hand.

When the "unnecessary" finesse worked, the contract could no longer be defeated. A second diamond lead removed West's King and a third club was played. The Ace of hearts then provided one entry, which was used to knock out the diamond Ace. Finally Declarer was able to enter his own hand once more with the Ace of spades and run off his remaining diamonds.

Incidentally it is worthy of note that if East had made the super brilliant play of putting the Jack of hearts on the nine, Declarer would not have been able to manufacture the additional entry.

(Copyright, 1938, by The Four Aces.)

RADIO FOR THE VILLAGES

It is understood that Dr. Solomon Goldman, President of the Zionist Organization of America, has obtained gifts of 100 wireless receivers from manufacturers in America for installation in various new Jewish settlements in Palestine.

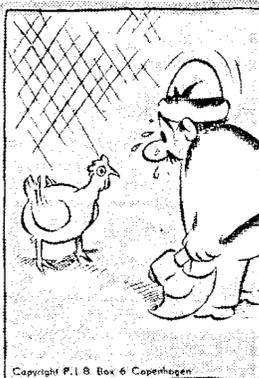
Dr. Goldman's attention to this need in the new outlying Jewish villages was drawn when he visited here some months ago.

AWARDS TO WRONGED HUSBAND

LONDON. — More than £14,000, made up of sums ranging from £25 to £3,500, has been awarded to wronged husbands who have claimed damages in the Divorce Court during the week ending October 31.

The awards have been made against men in all walks of life who have been cited as co-respondents. The highest total awarded to husbands in one day was £4,350. In one case the husband received £3,500, but this is not a record for as much as £10,000 was awarded some years ago.

The amount a husband may be awarded against a co-respondent depends on circumstances, including the social position of the parties.



Onions for Supper

TRY THESE RECIPES

By Rosamund

Onions are such good value for money that we should all, I think, make full use of them at our table. But we must vary the ways in which we serve them.

To begin with, a simple but excellent way of cooking onions to serve as a vegetable, is to peel and wash 4 okias of onions and throw them into a saucepan with a walnut of butter, a teaspoon of salt, pepper to taste, and a teacup of stock (or water if you have no stock). Quickly bring to the boil, and then simmer softly with the lid on for an hour and a half or longer. When the onions are perfectly soft, serve. (Enough for six helpings).

In Omelettes

An onion omelette is quickly made and very tasty too. Very finely chop two small onions. Break four eggs into a basin, season with salt and pepper, and blend whites and yolks with a fork. Melt a walnut and a half of butter in the pan, turn in the onion, and cook till tender with browning. Pour in the egg, stir, and cook quickly till the egg is just set.

Remember to tilt the pan this way and that, and lift the edge of the set part with a knife to let any liquid run underneath. When all the egg is set fold the omelette over, slip on to a very hot dish, and eat at once.

Stuffed With Mushrooms

Beef and mushrooms make another good stuffing for onions. Parboil

and strain the onions (we'll say four of them), and scoop out their tops. Take the scoopings of onion, a couple of ounces of beef, two mushrooms, a small teaspoon of chopped parsley, a little celery and a little tarragon.

Chop and blend all these things together, and with this mixture fill the holes in the onions, piling it high. Cover with greased paper and bake an hour in a moderate oven. Onions thus stuffed are best served with a clear gravy.

Really Delicious Pie

Here is a very old (and very good) way of making an onion pie. Peel and slice 2 okias of onions, wash and slice an okia of potatoes, pare and slice an okia of apples. Line a pie dish with some light pastry and over the pastry dab a walnut of butter. Take a teaspoon of salt and a half saltspoon of pepper, and mix with some grated nutmeg and some powdered mace. Sprinkle some of this seasoning over the butter and then lay the potato in the dish.

Sprinkle with seasoning and cover with the onion. Sprinkle with seasoning and cover with the apple. Sprinkle with seasoning and cover with half-a-dozen fresh eggs. Add six tablespoons of cold water and another walnut of butter, cover with a crust, and bake an hour and a half.

Young Swiss Composers: Rene Matthes, 9.40 EMP.—"Cards on the Table" (ER). Exchange of views on the news of the day, between speakers from different parts of the Empire. 9.55 SOFIA — Symphony Concert.

10.00 p.m. EMP. — The Orpheus Trio, with Marguerita Hughes (Soprano). 10.10 LUBLJANA — Modern Czech Pianoforte Music. 10.30 EMP. — "Frills and Finery" — 3: Wigs. (ER). 11.00 p.m. SOFIA — Light Music and dances. LUGANO — Dance Music by the Station Orchestra. WARSAW — Propaganda Concert of Polish Music. EMP. — N. & An. 11.30 LAUSANNE — Dance Music on records. 11.55 EMP. — "At the Black Dog." (ER). Mr. Wilkes at home in his own bar-parlour. 1.15 a.m. W3XAL (49.5m.) — CINCINNATI — Sports Commentary and Results. 2.30 a.m. W3XAU (31.2m.) — HOLLYWOOD — Joe Penner, variety. 3.00 a.m. W1XAL (49.6m.) — BOSTON — A College Night Programme. 3.30 W2XAD (31.4m.) — Port of Missing Hints. 4.00 a.m. W2XAF (31.4m.) — HOLLYWOOD — Good News Programme of 1939. W3XAU (31.2m.) — NY — Major Bowes Amateur Hour. 5.00 — 6.00 a.m. W3XAL (49.1m.) — NY — English Period.

ENTERTAINMENTS

JERUSALEM
Eden Hall — "Les Deux Gosses." Matinees: "Little Lord Fauntleroy." "Wings Over Honolulu."
Zion Hall — "A Yank At Oxford."
Orion — "Happy Landings."
7.30 p.m. Hesse's Bar — Modern Music.

TEL AVIV
Eden — "The Gorgeous Hussy," with Lionel Barrymore. Matinees: "Let's Sing Again."
Migdalar — "Spiegel des Lebens," with Paula Wessely. Matinees: "Valiant Is The Word For Carrie."
Mograbli — "Three Smart Girls," with Deanna Darbin. Matinees: "The Crimson Trail."
Ophir — "I'll Take Romance," with Grace Moore. Matinees: "Bluebeard's Eighth Wife."
Shderoth — "Grand Hotel," with Greta Garbo. Matinees: "Top-Hat" (Piccolino).
8.30 p.m. Habimah — "The White Plague" Mograbli.

HAIFA
8.30, 8 p.m. Ohel Theatre — "Harpagon." Orah Hall.
Armon — "Broadway Melody of 1938." Matinees: 1) "Dinkie." 2) "Moonlight Sonata."

WATCH FOR THE NEW 1939 RCA VICTOR RADIO There is nothing like it!

SPORTS

RUGBY AT SARAFAND

WONDERFUL BEGINNING BY R.A.F. GENERAL HOSPITAL

R.A.F. General Hospital, Sarafand, are this year making a remarkable effort in the field of sport. Out of a personnel of 60 active members they are fielding a Hockey, Football and a Rugby team, of which the

Rugby team is undoubtedly the best, having played and won four matches this season.

Their rivals so far have been R.A.O.C. Sarafand twice, whom they have beaten 5 points to nil and 6 points to nil. The 14th Company R.A.S.C. 13 points to 3 and R.A.F. Ramle 6 points to nil.

The reason for their very good showing up to date is mainly their very good forward work, and the inclusion of that outstanding R.A.F. Command player, L. A. C. Eddols, who is still as fast and clever as ever, having scored five tries up to date.

This team is willing to play any other team of H. M. Forces or the Palestine Police in the Southern Area and all enquiries should be directed to the Hon. Secretary.

Team: (Full back) AC. Rowlands. (Halves) LACs. Eddols, Jones, Labbet, Greenslade, Sullivan, Goodfellow (Captain), F/Lt. Crooks. (Forwards) Cpls. Snipp, Coker. LACs. Macleod, Ainsworth, Gammage, Turner, Edwards, Evans, Greedy, Green.

Whilst they have two very able officials in Sqd./Ldr. Wagner and Sqd./Ldr. Kemp.

Unfortunately this season no Palestine teams are able, through pressure of work, to enter for the Middle East Rugby Cup, but it is hoped that a trophy of some sort equivalent to this may eventually be raised in Palestine.

MRS. PEPYS'S DIARY

THURSDAY:

Rarebit

For our supper this night I did provide a Rarebit which proved mighty appetizing, wherefore I am moved to set down here how 'twas done. I put four little tomatoes (three large ones would have done as well), into a pan with butter and a seasoning of pepper and salt and stewed them some five minutes. Next I strained off the juice I had thus extracted and, returning it to my pan, added a desertspoon of flour that I had ready mixed in a little water to a smooth paste. This mixture I cooked till it thickened and then stirred in a teacup of grated cheese and kept stirring till all was perfectly smooth. Meanwhile I had some eggs poached, and now set them on squares of bread, poured round my tomato and cheese sauce, and took them very hot to table.

WIRELESS PROGRAMMES

PALESTINE TIME

An = Announcement/A = Arabic/E = English/ER = Electrical Recordings/H = Hebrew/Lr = Leader/N = News/RL = Relay/R = Records/St.E. = Studio Ensemble/Sp. = Sports/St.T. = Studio Takht/T. = Talk/Taq. = Taqasim/TS = Time Signal/W = Weather

9.45 — The Debroy Somers Band with Vocal Chorus (R). "The Open Road" — A Hiking Medley, based on outdoor melodies — arr. Debroy Somers. "A Celebration" — arr. Debroy Somers.

FOREIGN

1.00 p.m. ROME (2RO) — N. in E. Symphony Concert. N. in Italian. CAIRO — W. N. in French. 1.25 — Light of Foot (Latane arr. Hartman) (R). 1.30 — D. Sterrett (Tenor) and the E.S.B. Trio. 2.30 p.m. EMP. — "At the Black Dog." Mr. Wilkes at home in his own bar-parlour. CAIRO — W. N. in French and First Comm. in English. 3.00 p.m. EMP. — Arnie Kitson (Xylophone and Marimba). (ER). 3.15 — "World Affairs" (ER). Talk by Edwin Haward. 3.30 — N. & An. 4.00 p.m. EMP. — Big Ben. Lord Mayor's Banquet: Description (ER) of scene in Guildhall. Broadcast from Guildhall, London. 4.05 — Lord Mayor's Banquet: Speech (ER) by the Prime Minister, the Rt. Hon. Neville Chamberlain, From Guildhall, London. 4.55 — Corto (Pianoforte) (R). 4.50 — "Empire Variety Theatre." Another show from the "top of the house," with a cast of variety stars. 5.00 p.m. ROME (2RO) — N. in Italian. Folk songs. N. in E. 5.30 EMP. — Snooker: Horace Lindrum v. Sidney Smith. Commentary during play, by Willie Smith. 6.00 p.m. EMP. — N. & An. 6.20 — "Matters of Moment." Talk by E. A. Keen, D.Sc., F.R.S., in series for listeners in India. 6.35 — "The Alpine Hut." With August Franzel's Schrammel Quartet. 6.45 CAIRO — Children's Corner in French. 7.10 p.m. ROME (2RO) — Arabian Hour. 7.15 BUCH. — Dance Music. Sibiceano Orchestra. 7.17 EMP. (31.52m.) — Arabic Programme. 7.20 EMP. — Lord Mayor's Banquet: Description (ER) of scene in Guildhall. 7.25 — Lord Mayor's Banquet: Speech (ER) by the Prime Minister, the Rt. Hon. Neville Chamberlain, London. 7.30 SOFIA — Light Music. 8.00 p.m. EMP. — Big Ben. N. and An. SOFIA — Concert of strings. 8.19 ROME (2RO) — N. in E. 8.20 EMP. — Pianoforte Recital by Myra Foulkes. 8.25 BUDAPEST — Gypsy Orchestra. 8.30 EMP. — The Little Orchestra, directed by Jack Hardy. SOFIA — Concert by the Station Orchestra. 8.35 BUCH. — Roumanian songs. 8.40 BEROM. (Zurich) — Evening Songs by the Yodel-Double Quartet. 9.00 p.m. EMP. — "Empire Variety Theatre." (ER). LUBLJANA — Station Orchestra. SOFIA — Pianoforte Recital by Mme. Tamara Yankova. WARSAW — Concert of Polish Music. LUGANO — Trio in D Minor by M. E. Bossi played by the Casella Trio. 9.15 BUCH. — Symphony Concert by the Philharmonic Orchestra (Rl. from Athenee Roumain). 9.30 LAUSANNE — Chansons. 9.35 BEROM. (Zurich)

ON THE AIR TONIGHT:

At 8.00 p.m. programme of Salomon Rozowsky compositions. At 9.15 p.m. The Philharmonic Orchestra of Bucharest cond. by Georges Georgesco.

P. B. S.

1.30 p.m. TS — Santur Solos by Artin Santurji. 1.40 — Classical Song Recital by Mohammed 'Abd el Wahab (R). Muwashshah: "Fill the Glasses." Layali and Mawwal: "To Whom shall I complain?" Qasida: "Youth." 2.00 p.m. TS and First N. in A. 2.10 First N. in E. (TS at 2.15 p.m.) 2.20 — First N. in H. 2.30 TS. 3.00 p.m. TS. and An. — Arabic Children's Hour. "The White Birds." Story by Sa'id 'Urian. Illustrated by Music and retold by Wadi'a Shatara. 5.30 — Rababa Solos and Rural Songs by Anton Shihadeh Elish Esh She'er. 5.40 — Humorous Songs by 'Abdallah el Mudarres with the P.B.S. St. T. "Take it Easy" — Haj Nicola Manni; "You who read and write" — 'Abd el Ghani esh Sheikh; "Crowded Streets" — Fuad 'Akkawi. 5.55 — Song Recital by Pathiyeh Ahmad and Agila Ratib: "Love in Secret"; "Pay Attention." 6.03 p.m. — Call to Prayer and Quran Reading. "Al Araf." Chapter VII. Verse 31. 6.30 — Al Mahdi (985-1020 A.D.). a) Its importance as a Philosopher; b) Its influence as a poet. Talk by Ribhi Kamal. 6.45 — The P.B.S. St. Takht. 7.00 p.m. Mary 'Akkawi with the P.B.S. St. T. Intro. Light Song: "Bo Happy My Heart." M. Attia. 7.15 — TS, W. and Second N. in A. 7.30 — The Hebrew Language. Talk on "Its Form and Structure by Itzhaq Livni. 7.45 — W. Second N. in H. (TS. at 8.00 p.m.) 8.00 p.m. Salomon Rozowsky. A programme of his compositions on the occasion of his 60th birthday by Shoshana Krongold (Mezzo-Soprano); Sascha Parnes (Violin); Daniel Hofmekler (cello); Arieh Sachs (Piano) and the P.B.S. Septet: In memoriam — (Septet); Recitative and Chassidic Dance for cello; Two songs: "You have caught me by your charm." "Under the Green Trees." "Poeme" and "The Wedding-Jester" — for piano. Two songs: "Song of the Desert"; "When I saw you." Fantastic Dance for violin, cello and piano. Palestinian Horra Tunes (Septet). 8.50 — The Boston Promenade Orchestra cond. by Arthur Fiedler (R). Polka "Thunder and Lightning" — Johann Strauss; "Entrance of the Little Fauns" from "Cydaliss" — Pierné; "Mosquito Dance." — White. 9.00 p.m. — Elementary Arabic, Lesson 3 by T. A. Farah, in collaboration with "Jerusalem Radio." 9.15 — W. Second N. in E. (TS at 9.30 p.m. 9.30 — "Palestine of the Past." A series of reminiscences (I) Bertha Spafford Ves-

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SHIP BRAND LAGER

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COW & GATE FOOD

THE GERMAN PEOPLE IS THE GERMAN REGIME - HITLER

URGES BRITAIN TO PAY MORE ATTENTION TO PALESTINE

BERLIN, Wednesday (R).— Herr Hitler launched another attack on the British Opposition in a speech at Munich last night, when he addressed the Old Guard on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the beer-cellar "putsch." He again referred to Palestine.

The Fuehrer said that they were very grateful if there were statesmen in France and Great Britain who wished to live in good understanding with the German people. It only remained for them to agree over Colonies which were taken away from them on pretexts contrary to justice.

Germany did not mind if other countries rearmed, but did not intend to run about with olive-branches. He said that the men in power in France and Great Britain did want peace. Others now in the Opposition, but who might come into power, wanted war with Germany.

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GERMANY'S WILLINGNESS

Continuing, Herr Hitler dealt with the accusation that Germany would not negotiate. It was true that Germany would never stand before a door as a beggar, but always demanded to know what the negotiations were to be like.

He spoke of Germany as a country surrounded by an armed and threatening world and called for rearmament even at the cost of sacrifices.

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THE STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON, Wednesday (R).— The Stock Exchange sentiment was brighter and trading was moderately active. Industrials encountered a good demand, while Internationals hardened in sympathy with Wall Street.

Sugar was firm and active on speculative buying, Wall Street was strong.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

Table with columns for New York \$, Paris Frs., Berlin M., Brussels Bel., Milan Lire, Zurich Frs., Amsterdam F. and values.

LONDON CLOSING OFFER QUOTATIONS

Table listing various bonds and shares like 3 1/2% War Loan, 3% India Loan, 4 1/2% Arg. Govt. Loan, etc.

STOCKHOLM CLOSING, OCT. 31, NOV. 7.

Table listing Swedish stocks like Swed. Gov't. Loan 3%, 1937, Svenska Obligationskredit, etc.

AMSTERDAM CLOSING, Nov. 8, 7.

Table listing Dutch stocks like Royal Dutch Petrol, Philips Olefins, etc.

COMMODITIES CLOSING, Nov. 8, 7.

Table listing commodities like CHICAGO Wheat, Malze, Rye, etc.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

CHICAGO Wheat, Malze, Rye, etc. (continued from previous table)

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Mail Times

Table showing latest times of posting of correspondence for the next mails to abroad, including Jerusalem, Haifa, Jaffa, Tel Aviv.

Table showing SURCHARGED AIR MAILS for Europe generally, India and beyond.

Table showing SURFACE MAILS for various countries like Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, etc.

The times shown are in respect of unregistered correspondence. Registered correspondence should be posted 30 minutes earlier.

PICKING CITRUS FRUIT BEGINS ON NOV. 14

INSPECTION AT PORTS AND RAILWAY STATIONS

The Department of Agriculture and Fisheries wishes to correct an impression that the new amendment to the Citrus Fruit Export Regulations allows of the commencement of orange picking on November 10.

Picking is not allowed to commence until November 14, or one day earlier than last year, according to an amendment Ordinance in today's Gazette.

It is also notified that inspection of citrus fruit intended for export will be undertaken at the following places: Jaffa, Tel Aviv and Haifa ports; and Tel Aviv, Hadera, Benyamina, Petah Tikva and Rehovot railway stations.

Fruit accepted by the Railway Department at other railway stations for transport to Haifa will be inspected on arrival at Haifa.

Fruit will be accepted for inspection at the places named beginning with the morning of November 16.

News in Today's Gazette

CURFEWS. — Curfew orders have been imposed on groves situated on the western side of the main road in Jenin day and night (from October 12); on Nablus, Tulkarm and Jenin, and the built-up area of Kalkilya, between 9 p.m. and 3 a.m. during the whole of Ramadan (from October 24); and on the Old City of Jerusalem from 8 p.m. to 5 a.m. and the new city from midnight to 5 a.m.

COUNCILLOR. — Abdul Rahman Eff. Awwad has been nominated by the High Commissioner as a Municipal councillor at Jenin to fill an existing vacancy.

JURISDICTION. — A Notice by the High Commissioner states that M. Amodeo Augusto Ernest Outrey has been appointed to act as French Consul-General at Jerusalem and Jaffa, with jurisdiction in the sub-districts of Beisan, Bethlehem, Beerseba, Jenin, Gaza, Hebron, Jaffa, Jericho, Jerusalem, Nablus, Nazareth, Ramallah, Ramleh, Safad and Tiberias.

LAW NOTICES

THURSDAY, November 10, 1938. JERUSALEM Supreme Court — (Civil) — Nacashian v. Abdo Nassar.

TEL AVIV District Court — (Civil) — Sorogovitch v. Goldberg. (Crime) — Attorney-General v. Tenenbaum, Attorney-General v. Fisher and an.

JAFFA District Court — (L.S.A.) — Al Qira and ors. v. Beidas and ors.; Beidas and ors. v. Al Qira and ors.; Beidas v. El Abed; El Abed v. Beidas.

HAIFA District Court — (P.R.) — Bahous v. Bahous. (Civil) — Yassin v. Mohammed; Yarmouz v. Shibel; Kharboubty v. Malass and ors.

NOTICE FROM THE JERUSALEM EXECUTION OFFICE. Es. Case No. 2602/38.

1. Shares in whole—Nature of property: A plot of miri land for building. Situation and town: Plot No. 6 beyond Klyant Musie, registered under Deir Yassin Vol.7/159, Jerusalem. Area: 709 square metres. Estimated value: LP.142 by agreement of all experts. Boundaries: East: Road; West: No.7; North: No.5; South: Road.

2. Shares in whole. Nature of property: A plot of land and an unfinished house of two floors and part of a third floor thereon, the middle floor containing interior walls and building of stones. Situation and town: Rehavia, Jerusalem. Area: sq.mts. 877.11. Estimated value: LP.3640 by expert for the Execution Office; LP.4540 by expert for the owner and LP.2875 by expert for the mortgagee. Boundaries: East: No. 13; West: Road; North: Nos.10 and 11; South: Road.

Be it known to all concerned that the above described lands and house, property of Mordechai Habreich, are hereby put up for sale by public auction to cover a debt of LP.3500 plus costs and interest due to Menasche Filshar.

Whoever desires to purchase the said properties may apply to the Execution Officer, Jerusalem, within one month from date of publication hereof and participate in the bidding on payment of a deposit of 10% of the above estimated value. All Land Registry and Auction fees will be defrayed by the purchaser.

Dated 8.11.1938. (Sgd.) M. ANDRE Execution Officer.

NOTICE I. Wilhelm Gottlieb Doh, of Jerusalem, give notice that I have applied to the Municipal Council of Jerusalem for the renewal of the licence for the sale of intoxicating drinks at my restaurant and cafe known as "Deutsche Fruestueckstube," 36, Tancred Lane, Jerusalem.

(Sgd.) W. G. DOH.

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MALANITES FOR SOUTH AFRICAN NEUTRALITY

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY ANNUAL CONFERENCE

BLOEMFONTEIN, Wednesday (R). The South African National Party, which is holding its annual conference here, today unanimously adopted a resolution favouring the Union's neutrality in the event of any European war.

Dr. Malan, the Party leader, said that the German Colonial question could best be solved by friendly negotiations with Germany, and not by South Africa guaranteeing Imperial interests or boasting threats.

Germany must get its colonies back even in Africa, he said, and he accused the British people of adopting a superior attitude to the rest of mankind.

Mr. Eric Low, another speaker, wanted South Africa to sever her relationship with Great Britain and suggested efforts to secure a form of constitution similar to that of Eire. He also opposed South Africa's membership of the League of Nations.

Count Ciano expressed his appreciation of South Africa's action.

News in Brief

RECOGNITION. — Following Norway's example, the Swedish Government will appoint a representative to Burgos.

NEHRU. — Pandit Jawarlalal Nehru, the Indian leader, arrived in Cairo on Monday on his way back from London, and is staying until today with Nahas Pasha.

GOVERNOR. — General Sir Edmund Ironside, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Gibraltar, arrived there yesterday morning and was sworn in by the Chief Justice, Sir Kenneth Beatty. He was then handed the keys of the fortress.

ROYALTY. — Mr. Mackenzie King, Canadian Premier, announcing that no date had yet been fixed for the Royal visit, stated that their Majesties would stay about three weeks and visit every province in the Dominion.

It is understood that Sayid Ahmad Mukhtar, the Iraq Government architect, has completed plans for the Iraqi pavilion at the World Fair to be held in New York next year. Steps are being taken by the Ministry of Finance and other Government departments concerned to prepare for Iraq's participation in the Fair.

MANDATE WITH NO HEADACHE

RELGIANS IN RUANDURUNDI

A number of interesting facts concerning the progress made by the Ruand-Urundi mandated territories under Belgian administration were revealed at a recent session of the Mandates Commission at Geneva.

Although the irregularity of the rains had caused some of the seasonal crops to fail in 1937, the resources of the natives had been increased owing to the development of the production of additional food-stuffs as well as cotton and coffee.

The number of wage-earners, mainly in mining undertakings, commercial and industrial enterprises, the currency in circulation, and exports and imports had all increased. The territory could claim a favourable balance of trade amounting to 10,000,000 francs during 1937.

ORDER AND SECURITY

The accredited representative pointed out that the situation of the territory was due, apart from the world economic conditions which were more favourable, to the order and security which the Belgian Government had established.

In order to save the people from want and famine, the Administration had imposed an obligation on every adult native, for several years past, to sow seasonal foodstuffs over a minimum superficial area of 35 acres, at the season of sowing, and to keep throughout the year non-seasonal food plants growing over an area of at least 15 acres. It had also obliged the natives to form reserves

CAIRO PRESS ATTACKS ITALIAN COLONISATION

CAIRO, Wednesday (Palcor). — Italy's colonisation in Libya is the subject of sharp criticism in "Risala," a fortnightly publication in Arabic, read mainly by intellectuals.

Commenting on the plans announced for Italianising Libya, the paper states that the Arabs are being pushed back into the desert and that the country is rapidly losing its Arab character.

Similar but more violent attacks on Italy have appeared in the Wafdist bi-monthly publication "Shola."

FIRST BATCH OF BRITISH AIRCRAFT FOR EGYPT

CAIRO, Wednesday. — Fast Army cooperation and general liaison aircraft are being supplied to the Egyptian Government, in the fulfilment of a contract recently concluded within the framework of the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty of 1938.

The machines concerned are Westland Lysander highwing monoplanes, resembling those supplied to the Royal Air Force. The first batch has already been delivered.

The remainder of the order is scheduled for completion by the end of this year. A notable feature of Lysander performance is its capacity for flying at high and low speeds. Its comprehensive equipment fits it for bombing, observation, reconnaissance and aerial photography.

BETTER RURAL DIET QUESTION BEFORE GENEVA EXPERTS

A suggestion that nutrition as related to considerations of national defence could best be served by the same food policies as those required for good national nutrition, was made by Mr. F. L. McDougall, Australia, at the recent meeting of representatives of National Nutrition Committees at Geneva. Dr. R. E. Wodehouse, Canada, was in the Chair.

TRANSATLANTIC AIR MAIL TESTS IN DECEMBER

LONDON, Wednesday (BOWP). — The Air Ministry has announced that an experimental air mail service across the North Atlantic will, it is hoped, be started as soon as the seaplane base at Betwood, Newfoundland, is free from ice next spring.

The inauguration of the experimental service will depend upon the results of air refuelling trials to be carried out in the meantime by the Cabot, one of the strengthened Empire type of flying boats now under construction which will be ready for trials early in December. Further flying-tests consequent on the recent modification of the Albatross landplanes, which are also being prepared for the transatlantic service, are being carried out.

AGROBANK The 77th Distribution of Loans AND DISCHARGE OF PRINCIPAL (TIRAGE) TO PURCHASERS OF THIS BANK'S DEBENTURES WILL TAKE PLACE ON TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1938, AT 7 P. M. AT THE OFFICES OF THE BANK. PAY UP YOUR INSTALLMENTS!

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PALESTINE POST

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November 10, 1938. Heshvan 16, 5699. Ramadhan 17, 1357.

Nothing Drastic. Nothing Decided

Feelings of relief and disappointment will be nicely balanced on reading His Majesty's Government Statement and the summary of the Partition Commission Report. Relief that nothing drastic has been proposed will be mingled with distress that there is nothing decided and therefore nothing gained. Apart from the scrapping of partition which will cause genuine grief to the not inconsiderable number of people who have clutched at the promise of a Jewish State as the ripening of their most devout hopes, we are back where we were before the workability of the Mandate was brought into question by the Royal Commission. And while the restoration of the Mandate — and what else can it be? — is a fact of transcending importance, it is impossible to escape a feeling of disillusion at the processes by which this notable turn in events has been reached. The "death" of partition has been an open secret for some time, but the manner of its murder is only now revealed. For nearly eighteen months the British Government adhered to the view that the proposal of partition offered "the best and most hopeful solution." Yet no less categorical is the present statement that "the proposal to create independent Arab and Jewish States... is impracticable."

The conclusion that it is "impracticable" is the Partition Commission's—a commission of officials and ex-officials who though their task was to recommend ways of implementing partition discovered a multitude and variety of reasons for destroying it. In this regard, if in very few others, the Partition Commission Report, which vies in bulk with that of its more distinguished predecessor, took a leaf out of the Royal Commission's own book; for was not the Peel Commission sent to recommend ways of carrying out the Mandate and did it not end by condemning it as an instrument incapable of being worked? We do not know whether there are many precedents for such flouting of terms of reference as seems to be peculiar to Commissions deputed to weigh our problems and measure our woes, but it is not the least of the hardships which we must endure.

And such being the procedure there will be nothing but relief that the degrading proposal of the Partition Commission as enshrined in Plan "C" was still-born. The relief that Jews are not to be fobbed off with something so despicably niggardly as the Chairman and one other member of the Commission saw fit to throw to them will be shared by decent men the world over; and little wonder that His Majesty's Government seems grateful enough to have been furnished with so excellent a reason for dropping such a partition proposal into the well of oblivion it so richly deserves. Crueller mockery of a people's rights and hopes could scarcely be devised than a plan which would confine the Jews to a narrow strip between Tel Aviv and Tantara, with a tiny sector to the south of Jaffa thrown in for measure—good or ill, depending on the view of the charitable and imagination of Sir John Woodhead and one or two of his colleagues. That the discarding of this Lilliputian scheme owes more to the fact that without Jews there would be no way of making either the proposed Arab or "British" areas self-supporting than to the grotesque miniature dimensions in which Jews were to be confined as in a concentration camp, will not mitigate the bitterness over the cavalier manner with which it was proposed Jewish rights and needs should be disposed of.

MEANWHILE

Those Arabs who are resentful of any rights statutorily accorded to Jews will have reason to gloat, both because Jews are for the time being not to have a state and perhaps even more because the kind of a "state" conceived by responsible Englishmen as fit for Jews was but a travesty of the name and a caricature of the original plan. But in celebrating their victory it would be well for them to remember that it is their poverty of vision and enterprise which has contributed so largely to the fountaining of the partition proposal or any hopes of an improvement on it. It is the fact, more perhaps than any other, that an Arab State, be its expanse as generous as this poor country's narrow confines can make it, must be doomed to stagnation and dereliction which has moved the Partition Commission to pronounce against partition. If this sobering reflection does not cause Arabs to accept the Jewish hand outstretched in friendliness and cooperation and peace, there can be scant hope for the Arabs or for this country.

In the meanwhile the sum total of months and months of study and deliberation is — postponement. Many things in this country have been left for too many years until it was too late. And unless there is some haste now we are again on the horns of a terrible dilemma caused by delay. If it is back to the Mandate — and what else can it be? — there should be the utmost clarity on that point. His Majesty's Government in continuing "their responsibility for the Government of the whole of Palestine" can no longer allow drift to be its policy. The governing of a country cannot be conditional on certain people responding or failing to respond to an offer to help promote understanding. Yet it is impossible to read this Statement of Policy which contains no Policy without wishing that there was less vagueness and less escapism upon that point. The summoning of representatives of neighbouring Arab States is a two-edged sword; for if these are to be called in, why not other countries no less interested and sincere? This country can only be governed for so long as there is no bartering over its constitution. Its constitution being the Mandate re-enthroned, it must be maintained, and not in mere form but in full substance. Immigration is the very blood and bone of the Mandate, and there can be no discussion or equivocation on that most essential point. There need never have been a problem if this had been realised from the first to last. To evade this now is to skirt the edges of the problem which has been created for lack of certainty and decisiveness and to keep this country where it now is, on the edge of a precipice. Jews who have paid and continue to pay for Arab depredations are second to none in craving and seeking an understanding. But there can be only one basis for an understanding — the basis of mutual respect for mutual rights and mutual duties.

"YECKES" AND YEMENITES IN A JUDEAN SETTLEMENT

By C. Z. KLOETZEL

THOUGH it takes only a quarter of an hour to drive from Ness Ziona to Tirat Shalom, our driver loaded his big pistol and placed it by his side on the seat.

In peaceful times this must be a beautiful trip. The road passes between low, thickly leaved orange groves, the pale yellow of the ripening fruit just beginning to show up against the dark green foliage. But the orange trees can only be seen in places where there is a gap in the dense hedges of mimosa which line the road, giving out a sweet, narcotic smell. Now, however you do not look at their millions of golden balls, clustering around the widespread branches. Your eyes, gazing in front of the speeding car, try to penetrate into the deep shadows beneath the mimosa bushes, where danger may lurk.

After a while the car leaves the metalled road and swings to the south up a steep and sandy path. The houses of Tirat Shalom can already be seen on the crest of the hill. But first you have to pass a barren expanse, dotted with the ragged black and brown tents of a Beduin tribe. Two half-wild dogs emerge from the camp and begin to bark furiously. At a distance, a Beduin woman can be seen grazing an emaciated looking cow. These seem to be the only living beings left among the tents. There is not a single man near the camp. They must have all either joined the terrorists or fled from them.

The entrance to the Yemenite village is protected by a barbed wire fence and some chevaux de frise. At the sides of the road there are rows of small white houses, some of them built in European style, but mostly in Arab fashion. Each stands in its own little garden, green with cypress and olive trees, while at the back of many of them a small orange grove spreads. In the middle of the road three young girls are walking erect in single file, each of them balancing on her head an immense bundle of dry twigs. They walk in the same proud and graceful way as do the young girls of the Arab villages. They also share the smooth brown skins of Arab girls, and their dark eyes. In the flesh, they are certainly more nearly akin to the lone Beduin women in the abandoned Arab camp just outside the village, than to the girls from Poland, Lithuania, Germany and America in the Girls' Farm at Ajanot, whose big houses can be seen clearly in the orange grove some five kilometres to the west. These girls — or their parents — came to Palestine from the southern part of the Arab peninsula — and they look it. Yet there are no Jews more passionate, more proud and more pious than are the Yemenites. Perhaps they are the most genuine Jews of all; their forefathers never left the Orient to which Abraham, Isaac and Jacob belonged.

Commanding Tirat Shalom

If you ask for a letter of introduction in Palestine today, nine cases out of ten it will be addressed not to a rabbi or a wealthy man, but to some member of the defence forces. The letter of recommendation I took to Tirat Shalom was addressed to "Corporal Polinsky." Corporal Polinsky does not hail from Sanaan in Yemen, but from Leipzig in Saxonia; he is a "Yেকে" (Jew of German origin), not a "Yemenite." He is the "C.O." of the small settlement, responsible for the safety of about four hundred men, women and children. He came from Germany with a group of boys and girls who established a "kvutza" at Tirat Shalom, working as labourers in the orange-belt till the time should come when they could settle down on the soil which the Jewish National Fund had promised them.

So the young intellectuals from highly assimilated Jewish families in Western Europe made their provisional home with their dark-skinned brethren from the shores of the Red Sea. Polinsky joined the police as a supernumerary and became a corporal. For two years he has been in command at Tirat Shalom, drilling the young men, Yeckes as well as Yemenites, to be good "ghaffirs" and to build trenches and positions for the defence of the place in a case of emergency. The kvutza from Germany will leave Tirat Shalom one of these days to settle down on their own soil, but Corporal Polinsky will stay and "carry on." Tirat Shalom could not do without him.

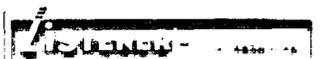
In times of peace the place must be a real paradise. I have no idea whether Yemenites are susceptible to the beauty of landscape, but the "Yeckes" are, and though they are glad of coming finally into their own, they hate the idea of leaving Tirat Shalom, from where you can look over an ocean of green trees to the hills of Ephraim to the East, and to the sea in the West. But even if the Yemenites care little for the beauty of nature, they certainly love the place where they have found a new home among their own people. The younger ones are already "sabres" born in Palestine, but some of the older ones still remember the slave-like life which is the fate of the Jews in Yemen. Here each of them has a little house of his own, and there is work to be done in the orange groves which pays for their modest requirements.

Two Dangers

But there are no peaceful times now, and so small an outpost must

keep watch day and night. The settlement has a boundary of more than two kilometres, and it is vulnerable from more than one side. So all the men, old and young, must be trained to mount guard. Though there are only thirty "sworn" ghaffirs in the settlement, many more watchful eyes are needed at night to search for evildoers prowling in the dark.

Now for a "Yecke" it may not mean much to stand on guard somewhere on the outskirts of the village in the dead of night. But it is different for the Yemenites; for the older ones, that is. They may not be afraid of the terrorist, but they are terrible frightened of the shedim, the evil spirits which haunt open spaces at night, doing untold harm even to the most pious man if he is not safely within the walls of his house, well protected by the mezuzah on the doorstep. If only you were allowed to pray aloud while on sentry-duty or to sing psalms, that would be some protection against the shedim. But if you do, Corporal Polinsky will tell you that you are a coward and a fool rolled in one, because you believe in shedim and make yourself conspicuous with your singing and praying. One or two of the older Yemenites could not stand the strain of the combined danger of shedim and terrorists. They left the place with their families, seeking refuge in nearby Tel Aviv, where even in these times a man can live in peace and need not brave the evil spirits of the night. On the wall of the empty houses the young Yemenites have written in huge black letters: "I fled because I am afraid of mounting guard at night." But there is also more than one family in Tirat Shalom where father and son stand side by side at their post of observation in the dark of night, terrorists or no terrorists, shedim or no shedim. The Yemenite ghaffirs are as good soldiers as their "Yeckish" comrades are and much more fierce-looking with their dark skins and their flashing eyes.



"Bel Canto" was the title of a programme rendered yesterday by Mrs. Hirsch-Fellheimer and Mr. Hofmekler, who were accompanied by Mr. Sachs.

It is a moot point whether any but Italian singers can really convey the atmosphere of early Italian arias, but Mrs. Hirsch-Fellheimer's eminent musicality and her warm contralto, whose effect is heightened by the microphone, provided the basis for an excellent performance. Mr. Hofmekler was at his accustomed best; we were once again struck by the nobility of his cello tone. — C.

FIVE YEARS AGO TODAY

From The Palestine Post, NOVEMBER 10, 1933

Fiorello H. La Guardia, Fusionist anti-Tammany candidate, was elected Mayor of New York with a majority of 200,000, after the most turbulent election known in New York for years. The entire election board of one district were arrested for fighting among themselves.

The High Commissioner, Sir Arthur Wauchope, paid a visit to Tel Aviv and inspected the premises of the Mizrahi trade school.

TWENTY YEARS AGO

The World War Day by Day NOVEMBER 10, 1918.

The British army continued to advance with little opposition, except near Mons, which was surrounded by Canadians, but not taken until next morning. The French crossed the Meuse on a wide front between Mezieres and Sedan. Americans pushed on between the Meuse and the Moselle.

The Kaiser and the Crown Prince fled to Holland, while the King of Wurtemberg abdicated. Crews of four German dreadnaughts at Kiel and of guardships in the Baltic joined the Reds. There was severe fighting in Berlin, which was seized by Reds. The whole German Empire was rapidly disintegrating.

1939-6939

PANDORA'S BOX AT THE WORLD FAIR

IN another six months the New York World Fair will be declared open. Perhaps the most remarkable of the preliminary celebrations took place a short time ago when a copper container with a "cross-section of modern civilisation" inside it was lowered into a shaft sunk 20 metres below the foundations of the enormous House of Technology.

Closer study of the inventory of this box, however, reveals that it seems to have been more in the nature of an advertisement for various large-scale exhibitors than an attempt to summarize modern achievement. The arts, except literature, for instance, have suffered a complete eclipse, while the cosmetic industries are well represented.

Lipsticks and soaps are included, nailfiles and electric razors are eloquent witnesses of progress. The degree of perfection to which sport has been brought is demonstrated with the aid of footballs, golf clubs, skis and racquets, several films of athletes in action and books of international sports rules.

Playing cards have not been forgotten, and one of the Culbertson bridge books provides a sort of bridge to literature. The committee which decided upon the books which are to be preserved for the far distant descendants of America have preferred not to announce their choice. All that has been revealed is that "Gone With the Wind" has been included, a book of Micky Mouse cartoons, and some of the more important political works. Copies of the great American dailies are of course included, also souvenirs of popular American resorts, wireless sets, arms and, in order that knowledge might not be wholly neglected, a copy of the Encyclopaedia Britannica.

THIS unique container was constructed of a new type of copper alloy which is guaranteed practically indestructible by the most distinguished metallurgists who say that it will very likely remain quite unaffected by external changes for thousands of years. That, of course, is just what is needed, for the container is intended as a delightful surprise for the archaeologists of the 7th millennium. The legend "Not to be opened before the year 6939" is inscribed on the outside of the container, in ten languages, for convenience, and so that some Champollion of the future may find a new Rosetta inscription.

Each of the articles preserved has been poured into solid glass cubes (what an advertisement for the glass industry!) and the main container itself, which is two and a half yards long, has been most carefully sealed. It was lowered to a solemn ringing of bells, and no mortal eye — of those living today — is likely to see it again after the shaft is finally sealed, a ceremony that is to take place at the opening of the Fair next Spring.

Some readers may have decided that the equipment preserved in this way might be more suitable for another Robinson Crusoe than as a proof of civilisation in the year 1939, as seen by the far-distant future. One can only suppose that the scholars of 6939 will smile when they open the container, smile like we are accustomed to do at the once so phantastic technical romances of Jules Verne that have been so hopelessly outmoded, while Plato's Utopia is still as far from being realised today as it was two and a half thousand years ago when it was written. Perhaps we should hope that the

7th millenium will be able to laugh at the little souvenir that has been left for them by the World Fair of 1939. They will, if our unshakable faith in the progress of humanity should prove to have been justified within the next 5,000 years. But if our descendants should happen to take the contents of our gift seriously it might prove a very potent poison, a veritable new Pandora's box.

WE know that the bacteriologists have discovered that microbes are practically immortal. What if our intellectual poisons should prove as tough? What if some happier generation than ours be suddenly infected with all the evils of dictatorship, race and class hatred? Perhaps, lacking all immunity, they would succumb like the Polynesians who died like flies of the measles?

There is nothing wrong with automatic razors and poker packs, but it does seem superfluous to preserve our present political literature for the dim future. Perhaps it would, on the whole, be wiser to prepare no artificial aids for the archaeologists of the days to come. No such thing was attempted in the times of Moses and Hammurabi, or of Homer and Plato, and yet their achievements have been handed down to us through the centuries, and will not be forgotten in the centuries to come. It is no misfortune that the paper which we use for recording our thoughts does not last very long. There is little enough that our times have produced that would be worth hewing in rock or engraving on metal.

There is time still. The Archaeology of Today committee could still pour a barrel of sulphuric acid over their container instead of cement, and so do away with their Pandora's Box. Anything that is worth keeping survives the centuries by its own merits, immovable as Mount Moriah, in which the true civilisation as we know it has its roots.

Th. F. M.

GRAND SCENE

AMERICA has returned to the two-party system, after a period of almost unrestricted Democratic rule — thus disproving in a most effective way the current slander that the Roosevelt Administration, through its various lending and spending agencies, has created a self-perpetuating political monopoly. Two thirds of the nation may be underfed, but they are by no means united in supporting an Administration that has promised to lead them to the land of plenty. The Democrats have lost legislative seats and governorships to the Republicans not only in the Middle West, where the farmers appear to have swung back to Republicanism, but also in the East, though that may have been due rather to a rallying of anti-Administration sentiment in business circles than to defections on the part of the President's regular followers. It is too early to analyse the election results, but the first impression is that of a greater De-

mocratic defeat than was expected. The New York, Pennsylvania and Michigan results are particularly interesting as showing that organized labour has not yet made sufficient strides to become a decisive factor in politics. The Democrats have lost Pennsylvania and Michigan, two States in which the C.I.O. is strong — and presumably because of that reason — and in New York their candidates, with the backing of the Labour Party, just scraped through with a reduced majority.

DISTORTION and constant reiteration are the secret of all effective propaganda, according to Hitler (for reference see "Mein Kampf," a book which no budding politician should fail to read). He made full use of them in his Munich speech on Tuesday, part of which was again devoted to Mr. Churchill. The war-mongering Democrats are from now on going to return in every speech Hitler makes, whatever the

subject; that is part of the technique. People whom he doesn't like, such as Mr. Churchill, are going to be linked with every sort of anti-Nazi activity that goes on in England or elsewhere; that too is part of the technique. Every time a crackpot takes pot shots at some Nazi official abroad, the "Angriff" is going to run Mr. Churchill's photograph together with that of the criminal, as it did on Tuesday. And the worst of it is that people abroad still haven't got the hang of it. They believe it is genuine; at any rate they believe the sentiment is genuine, even if the execution is stereotyped. Mr. Churchill's feeble reply to Hitler's attack on him last week is an example of that kind of misunderstanding. The only people who can't be fooled any longer are the ones that are muzzled. As a German businessman said after the news of the Munich agreement: "If people abroad still don't realise what Hitler is up to, then there is no hope for them."

WHAT confuses so many people is the sight of men like Streicher laying down the law on every subject from race theory to totalitarianism. They see a hooligan

let loose as governor of a district, and they conclude that all Nazi leaders are nuts and must be treated gently lest they should start running amuck. That is where they are making a fatal mistake, for within limits Hitler has got a remarkably clear brain. The best proof of it is that his high-brow opponents usually end up in some concentration camp or in exile, unless they save themselves the trouble and sign a peace pact. Streicher is invaluable to Hitler because his antics seem to bear out the fatuous theory, for which Mr. Harold Nicolson is largely responsible, that Nazism is a nervous disease to be cured by giving the patient lollipops. (On this theory Western Africa is now going to be added to the Third Reich's European conquests.) When a provincial governor talks of Jews committing ritual murder, calls nicotine a Jewish poison and offers the information that Disraeli "who later became a member of the House of Lords under the name of Lord Gladstone" was put into office by the Jews, the rest of the world naturally concludes that a regime which tolerates such antics is not to be taken seriously and cannot be a menace.

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