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Jewish Agency, reports and bulletins, 1931-1932.

# ידיעות הסוכנות היהודית לארץ-ישראל

THE JEWISH AGENCY BULLETIN  
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JEWISH AGENCY BULLETIN  
(Zum kostenlosen Abdruck gegen Quellenangabe)

ירושלים, ת. ד. 92. P. O. B. JERUSALEM

Vol. 1, No. 17

24 Tishri, 5692 October 7th 1931.

## GRAPEFRUIT SHIPPING SEASON BEGUN

On Friday October 2nd HYT (designation of the partnership of the three cooperatives "Hamashbir", "Yakhin" and "Tnuva" for the exportation of citrus fruits) shipped the first transport of grapefruit to leave Palestine this season - 300 boxes - to the British cooperatives. HYT have contracts to export 40,000 boxes of citrus fruits to cooperatives abroad. The fruit shipped on Friday was grown in the orchards of Daganian and Kinnereth. "Pardess" will make their first shipment of grapefruit at the end of this week. (JAB)

## AN EVENT IN PALESTINE SPORT

A group of seven Senior Marine Scouts of Tel-Aviv (one of whom, by the way, has the distinction of having been the first child to be born in Tel-Aviv) recently accomplished the feat of sailing from Tel-Aviv to Port Said and back in the pleasure smack "Tel-Aviv", a boat six metres in length with two main sails and an additional triangular one. On the way thither they made three landings; two on Palestinian soil, where they had a friendly chat with the local fishermen, who partook of the hospitality of their food and their cigarettes, and one on the coast of the Egyptian Sinai, where they were arrested as suspected hashesh smugglers and brought to the Police Station at El Arish. Here they were promptly released, but owing to these and other delays the trip to Port Said lasted three days. In Port Said and in Cairo they were feted and shown the sights by the Maccabee and Jewish Scouts of those cities, who had recently been their guests in Palestine. After the experience of the outward journey, the return voyage was accomplished rapidly and uneventfully, without intermediate landings. (JAB)

## Tel Zvi

A new hamlet, named Tel Zvi after the given name of Mr. Franck, the Director of the PICA, is being erected on the PICA land adjacent to Pardess Anna. Twenty-five houses, with attached cowsheds and poultry-runs are being built by the Palestine Loan and Mortgage Bank, the land and water instalation being furnished by the PICA. Each settler receives two and a half dunams for the present, and will receive another two and a half dunams at the end of a space of one year. A reserve of a further five dunams of land is assured to every settler at the conclusion of a period of three years (subject to the fulfilment of certain conditions). Of the twenty-five houses, ten are intended for workers of the PICA and fifteen for workers who are permanently employed on the large plantations near Hoderah. The construction of ten houses has already been completed. (JAB)

## PALESTINE FINANCES

The total revenue of the Government of Palestine during the first seven months of the current year (January-July) amounted to LP.1,339,883 as against an expenditure of LP.1,288,827. (JAB)

### THE POUND AND PALESTINE INDUSTRY

The Executive Committee of the Palestine Manufacturers Association met last week in Tel-Aviv to discuss the situation created by the fall of the pound Sterling (and the Palestinian pound with it). The Chairman, Mr. Shenkar, expressed the opinion that the pound would reach a more stable condition in the none too distant future, but that until after the general elections in Great Britain further fluctuations were inevitable. As stable currencies and accurate calculations were indispensable for industrial enterprise, the strengthening of the manufacturers' relations with the producers of the raw materials and machinery in England was indicated, the Palestinian pound being constant. As the British press had repeatedly stated that the encouragement of British exports was one of the objects of the abolition of the gold standard, it was to be hoped that the British exporters would abandon the reluctance they had hitherto shown to adapting themselves to local requirements as regards quality and terms. He proposed sending a Commission to England to settle these matters with the Board of Trade and Industry there. Mr. Shenkar warned the manufacturers against profiteering which would prove a boomerang to them. Other members of the Committee emphasised the danger that threatened them from the profiteering of merchants in foodstuffs and agricultural produce.

The meeting adopted the proposal to send a commission of three local producers to negotiate with the British Board of Trade & Industry on the above-mentioned matters, and a Committee was chosen to elaborate a plan of action for the Commission. The Chairman was delegated to approach the Municipality of Tel-Aviv and Government institutions regarding measures for the prevention of profiteering in provisions and victuals. An Exchange Committee was appointed to advise members of the Association on problems connected with the fall of the pound. (JAB)

### HISTORY OF AIN HAROD

Coincident with the celebration of the Tenth Anniversary of the large cooperative group, Ain Harod, in the Valley of Jezreel, the Jewish National Fund has published jointly with "Omanuth" No. 24 of the Palestine Hebrew Library ("Lanoar"), which is devoted to the history of this settlement. The story is by N. Ben-Ari and like similar volumes in this Library contains a map of the district and a map of the farm as well as illustrations of the life of the village. Particularly vivid is the contrast of the swamp caused by the brook of Ain Harod, and the subsequent picture of the vineyards of Ain Harod. The new volume should prove a valuable addition to every Palestine library, in view of the social and agricultural experiment which Ain Harod represents. (JAB)

### ART EXHIBITIONS

The advent of autumn is marked this year in Palestine by several art exhibitions. There are two exhibitions of paintings in Tel-Aviv and one in Jerusalem by J. Glicksberg, as well as an exhibition of sculpture by Miss Berlin. The exhibitions are attracting large numbers of visitors. (JAB)

### SOUTH AFRICAN CONTRIBUTION TO JNF

The Head Office of the Jewish National Fund received this week £4,000 from its Committee in South Africa. The sum represents an advance on account of a Carnival for the benefit of the Fund opening in Johannesburg. (JAB)

THE KEREN HAYESOD - Its Work and Prospects.  
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Address given by Mr. L. Jaffe at the Journalists' Conference in Nahalal

(24. Tishri 5692 - 5th October, 1931.)

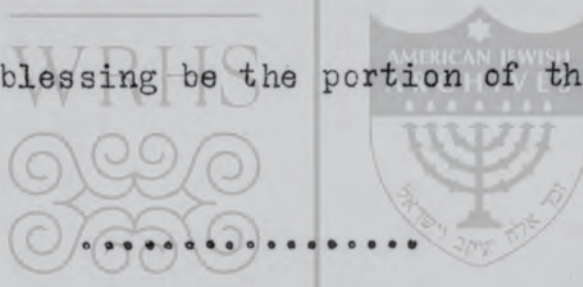
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It is a privilege indeed for me to speak at Nahalal, in the heart of the Emek. Ten years ago I stood on this same spot and saw the men of Nahalal standing up to their knees in the waters of the marshes. The barracks were then filled with malaria victims. The same thing met my eyes at Ain Harod. To-day, the Emek lies before us an epic vision come to life. Holding that vision deep in the marrow of their bones, the pioneers have worked with modest heroism, inspired by love of their ancestral soil, by their longings for a new life of toil and of justice.

It is from the Emek that we have drawn the sap of our propaganda, and by our propaganda in turn we have augmented its renown. The Jewish people has helped to win the Emek with its pennies, and it has been repaid by the Emek with gifts of heroism and moral splendour. The Emek has become for the Jewish people a legend and a symbol.

The men and women of the Emek know well that their trials and troubles have not yet come to an end, but tens and hundreds of thousands of our friends in the Diaspora envy them their pains, - the pains that derive from the Jewish motherland and from the travail of the national re-birth.

May peace and blessing be the portion of the Emek and its builders.



The last few years have been difficult for the Keren Hayesod. Many were its trials and tribulations at home and abroad. But this last year has been the hardest of all. The whole world has been shaken to its foundations. Every evil and every disaster that has come upon the world as a whole, or upon any people or government has borne most hardly upon the unshielded, landless and poverty-stricken Jews.

Within a few years the Jewish people has been all but crushed. We hear, it is true, of impoverishment and distress. But it is hard at a distance to convey a picture of the havoc that has been wrought. It is the appalling tragedy of a whole people and the tragedy of numberless individuals of that people. Hundreds of thousands of people wander about without work or livelihood, holding out their hands for bread, and finding neither refuge nor escape.

The last year began with the Passfield White Paper. Disappointment and depression caught whole sections of Jewry in their grip. The Zionist Movement suffered severe shocks. All attention was centred upon politics and protests. Practical work was neglected, the very thing that was essential for giving purport and significance to the Jewish protests and demands. Our work was interfered with, also, by exaggerated and not always well-intentioned criticism. It is unreasonable to undermine the Keren Hayesod and then to expect it at the same time to stand firm against all shocks. Keren Hayesod work also suffered from the fact that the blame, whether just or not, for events and activities in Palestine over which it has no control, was laid at its door.

Such are the conditions under which we have been working. Now we are completing the eleventh year of the existence of the Keren Hayesod, and much can be learned from our experiences, - especially from those of the past year.

During those eleven years we have gathered for the Keren Hayesod a sum total of about £6,500,000. The Keren Hayesod has not fulfilled the hopes entertained for it at the time of its establishment. However, the results achieved may be deemed significant if evaluated in the light of the situation of world Jewry and of conditions within the Zionist Movement.

The Keren Hayesod has mobilised over a quarter of a million families for payment of tribute to Palestine. And if we leave out of account the 3,000,000 Jews who are dwindling away in Russia, and the tens of thousands of Jews in Eastern Europe and the Orient who are falling into poverty and destitution, these fruits of our labours will not appear too scanty.

The Keren Hayesod has penetrated into the heart of Jewry, into the midst of its groups and classes. It has reached the remotest corners of the Diaspora, which have been discovered by its messengers, and by them brought to share in the common effort for the national redemption.

The Keren Hayesod has become a people's undertaking and a symbol. Those who work in the Diaspora know the love and adoration of the Jewish masses for the Keren Hayesod, which are revealed by the results, more particularly in the poorer countries.

In the second half of the Keren Hayesod's first decade we gathered about £2 00,000 more than in the first. During the last two years the income of the Keren Hayesod has declined because of the great world crisis and because of the difficulties within the Zionist Organisation. Obstacles have arisen which it is hardly within human power to surmount.

But even during these two difficult years - and the second was even more difficult than the first - there were no signs of collapse. The Keren Hayesod quota for the year 5691 was set at £327,000, apart from the item for Hadassah. Of this sum, £200,000 was expected from all the countries excepting the United States (Canada's quota of £20,000 being included). In addition, the Jewish Agency hoped in 5691 to secure £145,000 with which to pay debts over and above the regular Keren Hayesod income. This hope was not fulfilled owing to the crisis in America.

We now have before us the figures for 5691. All the countries, excepting the United States, gave £180,000. This means that those countries have fallen short of their quotas by about 10%. Had Canada provided its share, the 5691 quota (leaving the United States out of account) would have been covered in full. In 5691 Canada sent no funds whatever for the Keren Hayesod, because it devoted all the funds it raised to a great undertaking, - the purchase of the Wadi Havareth tract.

Because of the crisis in America, the collections hoped for from there in 5691 fell short by 30%.

If we keep in mind the fact that conditions this last year were incomparably worse than in previous years, it will be understood that, relatively speaking, there has been no decline in Keren Hayesod receipts. It would be more correct to say that there has been a relative increase, or, at all events, that the Keren Hayesod has held its own. The fact must not be overlooked that, in order to secure the sum of £270,000 in 5691, it was necessary to invest more energy and effort than had been required three years previously for the collection of £500,000 more.

And if in such years the Keren Hayesod did not break down, but has held its own and carried on, - this is due to the power of Eretz Israel to win hearts and to the Jews' loyalty to Palestine. Credit for this is due in particular to the Keren Hayesod delegates and workers, who have stood

in the most difficult posts on its front, and who have laboured with devotion, self-sacrifice and courage undeterred by any obstacle, though often forced to work in an atmosphere of indifference, malignancy and false charges. Credit is further due to the committees, to those who have guided the work, and to the workers in the ranks in every country and in every locality. And we must by no means overlook the unknown Keren Hayesod worker who carries on modestly in obscurity and with unexampled devotion. In a word, we pay tribute to all those who bring the message of Palestine and of the Revival to every Jewish home, who come to a people fallen upon evil days to claim from it a national tax for the rebuilding of our land, and whose claim is honoured though they cannot enforce it by means of compulsion or coercion.

We are not satisfied with what we have accomplished. We are not contented with our portion. We are restless, dissatisfied and anxious when we compare our results with the needs of the Yishuv and of the Zionist undertaking. And what are these results when measured by the amount of energy put into the work?

We are embarked upon an unceasing search for ways and means of strengthening and re-enforcing the Keren Hayesod. But expansion can proceed only within the boundaries of the Keren Hayesod, within the forms accepted and familiar to the masses. We cannot at one bound go over to untried means and methods which have never been investigated nor proved.

Advice, proposals and projects have been rather plentiful latterly. One proposal that has gained considerable currency is for "concretisation". We are told that if we come to this country or that asking it to assume responsibility for a certain phase of our work in Palestine, we shall have more success. We do not set the Keren Hayesod above everything else. Rather the question before us is always: What is the slogan, what the project that will confer the greatest benefit on Palestine? The central purpose of the Keren Hayesod is always kept in the foreground.

Our experience during all these years and our knowledge of the situation lead us to doubt whether the slogan of a particular project is likely to make a stronger appeal than that issued in behalf of a large fund rooted in the affections of multitudes of Jews. It is this large single fund which the Jewish people looks upon as the treasury for its whole undertaking in Palestine, and which is intended to serve every need of the national edifice. The idea of the special project might win out in a certain country or a certain city if that project concerns people who have gone or are about to go to Palestine from that country or city. But whither does this road lead? If the idea is discussed concretely, we find ourselves not yet clear concerning its practical execution. Under this plan, one country would assume the responsibility for Education, another for Health, a third for this or that Colonisation Project, and so on. How will the tasks be divided among the different countries? Shall we consider local desires and allow the people to choose the projects they most favour, or shall the Zionist Congress or the Jewish Agency assign them this or that responsibility? The confusion and disorder that would ensue are indescribable. Every country, perhaps every city, will wish to commit itself to the activity it likes best, and thus some activities may be left without any claimant at all. What would happen if one country or another failed to meet its commitments in full? Who will make up the missing sums? Who will bear the burden of debt for work already performed; and who will be responsible for commitments imposed upon the Keren Hayesod for future years? The Keren Hayesod realises the importance of contributions from groups and individuals for specifically designated purposes, and indeed it already has a certain number of such contributions. Wherever there are possibilities of securing such designated funds, our delegates exploit them, but the broadly national character of the Keren Hayesod, which was determined for it at the time of its establishment, must not be renounced.

The Keren Hayesod does not wish, nor is it able, to remain stationary. Its propaganda must always be enlarged, and its slogans made ever more effective. But all this must be done within the limits of the Keren

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Hayesod, and all the projects in whose behalf "concretisation" is advocated - Colonisation, Health, Education, and so on - are already included under the single watchword of the Keren Hayesod, and a synthesis of them all is implicit in its propaganda. Those who come with proposals to split up the Keren Hayesod forget its underlying idea, the idea that has been fostered and developed with great effort for years; the idea of a Jewish national tax for the national budget which has to meet all the demands involved in the erection of our National Home. We have been able to win the hearts of the masses because we have brought them this very idea. The Jewish taxpayer type has been created. We have accustomed the Jew who pays his tax to the Keren Hayesod to look upon himself as a citizen of Palestine-in-the-making. Only in behalf of this idea was it possible to demand the tithe which, it is true, has not been enforced in practice. But essentially it has remained implicit in this or that form of collection of a national tax. This idea, which served us as a point of departure and as our first working basis, has become enshrined in the popular affections, and cannot be abandoned without danger to the whole structure of the Keren Hayesod.

There are, of course, many ways and means of building up Palestine outside the limits of the Keren Hayesod. There is much talk these days of private initiative. And, indeed, very decisive efforts must be made to strengthen and foster private initiative. The work of the Keren Hayesod in Palestine has provided a base for private initiative to build upon, and has prepared the ground for its development. Many agricultural and industrial enterprises would never have been embarked upon but for Keren Hayesod activities in Palestine. We must be ready to enlarge every side of our colonisation by every means and in all forms. But the Keren Hayesod, the national treasury, has its own specific task and its own methods which it must preserve and fortify.

There has been a growing demand recently for the creation of an Education Fund. Our hearts are filled with anxiety for the fate of Education in Palestine, but we cannot agree to the setting up of such a fund. We do not believe that a special campaign for education would yield more funds than this branch of our activities in any event receives from the general Zionist budget. From the beginnings of the Keren Hayesod to June 30, 1931, about £870,000 have been spent out of its funds for Education (this amount included £40,000 for the Haifa Technical College, £38,000 for the Hebrew University, and about £13,000 for the Jewish National and University Library). One can hardly imagine that a special fund for education would have yielded more. The proclamation of a new fund for education will only cause losses to the Keren Hayesod, and consequently to Education. It need hardly be recalled that a new fund would require the setting up of special machinery and involve additional expenditure.

In the year before us the difficulties are bound to multiply, and superhuman efforts will be needed to cope with them. How can the scope of propaganda and constructive activities in behalf of the Keren Hayesod be increased whilst, at the same time, faced with the necessity of cutting down expenses under these heads? Even before the Committee on Economics was appointed, the Keren Hayesod was seeking to save and to economise. The Committee on Economics reported that the Keren Hayesod machinery was small in comparison with the scope of its work. We have continued to reduce the number of officials and to impose the duties of those dismissed upon those who remained. When the Head Office of the Keren Hayesod was moved from London to Jerusalem, the number of employees was 32. This number has been reduced now to 21, and the budget from £38,000 last year to £24,000 this year, or by more than one third. At the same time, we have tried not to reduce the scope of the work, comprising sixty countries, of which each and every one demands particular attention. Large economies can be secured through an increase of revenues, which would result in a reduced percentage of expenditure. There are times when reductions in expenditure cause a rise in their ratio to income. All the Keren Hayesod committees have reduced their expenditures. There are some countries where the percentage of expenditure is large not because of the number of employees or because of high salaries (most of the salaries are low, and have now been reduced still further), but for the reason that in many countries

there are a large number of contributors who are unable to meet their pledges of Doll. 5 or Doll. 6 in cash or in one payment, but who must pay in instalments and by means of promissory notes. The handling and collecting of such pledges involve much expense, and yet no one will urge that we ignore the small contributors among the Jewish masses. In order to decrease expenditure, income must be increased and a larger number of volunteers enlisted. Zionists and lovers of Palestine to whom the Revival is no matter of lip service merely, must mobilise for more energetic action in behalf of the Keren Hayesod.

A primary condition for strengthening the Keren Hayesod is a fresh access of strength to the Zionist Organisation. The Keren Hayesod propaganda does, indeed, include organising and educational activity, but it has its own specific duties and cannot pave the way alone. Energetic measures must be taken to organise the Zionist Organisation on improved lines, and to secure the unification of the movement, - that is to say, a comprehensive and thorough-going campaign of popular education must be initiated.

In recent years, the Keren Hayesod has broadened the basis of its propaganda. The Rabbis' Appeal, for which it secured five hundred signatures from leading Teachers in Israel from every country in the world, was posted in synagogues almost everywhere. Keren Hayesod leaflets in eight languages have been broadcast in tens of thousands of Jewish homes. Propaganda pamphlets were distributed in thousands and tens of thousands throughout the Diaspora. Last year, a campaign was carried on among the organised Jewish communities, when over three thousand communities were asked to assign a certain part of their budgets to the Keren Hayesod. This campaign has already yielded results, and will be enlarged during the next year.

It was evident at the last Zionist Congress that the financial situation was gloomy. Owing to the fall in the receipts from the United States and Canada and also to the lack of the £145,000 which the Jewish Agency had hoped to secure for the payment of debts, there was an additional deficit of £100,000. This was the sum needed to carry on the work up to the beginning of the new fiscal year. On the initiative of the Keren Hayesod, the Congress proclaimed a special campaign for £100,000 in addition to the regular Keren Hayesod income. More than £25,000 was collected at the Congress itself, and an active attempt is now being made in various countries, and more especially in Germany, Czechoslovakia and England. Our friends in America and South Africa did not find this a suitable time to arrange a special campaign, because they feared that it would interfere with the large campaigns soon to be inaugurated in those countries.

While the Congress and the Council of the Jewish Agency were still in session at Basle, we discussed plans with representatives of all the countries for the campaigns of the year 5692, for which the preparations are almost completed. The President of the Jewish Agency will head a delegation to the United States, and Dr. Chaim Weismann will conduct the campaign in South Africa, having first initiated activities in Germany. Dr. Shmarya Levin will visit Germany, Czechoslovakia, Danzig and Lithuania. And soon the Keren Hayesod messengers will go out to England, Canada, Poland, France, South America, and so on. Many volunteers, both Jews and non-Jews, have been mobilised for these campaigns. An account of the arrangements made for campaigns in the various countries will be published shortly.

We have fixed the quota to be raised for the Keren Hayesod in 5692 at £250,000, of which £100,000 is expected from America and £150,000 from all the other countries combined. It is hoped that this sum will be raised unless the world crisis grows still more acute, or unless something catastrophic happens or is decreed for the sphere of Jewish activities in Palestine. When the work is at a standstill in Palestine, it is difficult to secure

funds in the Diaspora. Jews give for creative activities only. The consolidation of the settlements and an expansion of the colonising activity would constitute a potent slogan even in these calamitous days.

We see now what the Keren Hayesod has done in Palestine directly and indirectly in the course of eleven years.

Fiftyeight agricultural points have been established or subsidised by the Keren Hayesod which, up to June 30, 1931, had expended £440,000 on agricultural colonisation. It has maintained and supported an educational system which now comprises about 23,000 pupils, 258 institutions and over 800 teachers. For immigration and training of pioneers, £415,000 has been expended. The Jewish labourer has been aided by the Keren Hayesod to make his way into all occupations known in Palestine. It has helped urban colonisation and house construction, paved roads, and carried out various public works. Up to June 30, 1931, the Keren Hayesod had invested in various corporations and enterprises of an agricultural and commercial nature, such as the Rutenberg project and the Dead Sea Concession, and expended on urban colonisation and on public works in town and country a total of £935,000. This amount includes the payments made by the Keren Hayesod to various land companies when they were in straits, thereby helping to redeem large and important tracts for Jewish settlement.

The coming year promises to be hard. The whole world will be shaken to its foundations. The Jewish people is agonising in destitution. Someone has said that it is impossible for us to succeed by natural means. The facts and the realities are against us. A miracle is wanted. Such miracle lies in the virtue of Palestine. Let us walk by the light of our faith in the Jewish people, let us work by the power of the virtue of our land, in behalf of our own latent creative powers. Let us continue to work faithfully and courageously. Let us do all in our power, and more.

# ידיעות הסוכנות היהודית לארץ-ישראל

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ירושלים, ת.ד. 92. P. O. B. JERUSALEM

Vol. I. No.18.

3 Cheschwan 5692, Oct.14,1931.

## REDUCTIONS IN THE BUDGET FOR THE YEAR 5692 (Statement of the Executive of the Jewish Agency)

After exhaustive deliberations over a period of a month and more, and after consultation with financial experts, the opinion of the members of the Executive who are abroad, the Executive of the Jewish Agency were forced to the conclusion that a large curtailment in the working budget of the year 1931-32 adopted in Basle is unavoidable. This curtailment is dictated not by apprehensions lest Keren Hayesod fail to collect the sums anticipated but by the commitments of the last fiscal year. This burden, coming on top of the obligations of previous years, weighs down upon the Executive so heavily that it cannot bear up unless it is relieved of a part of it **this year**.

Accordingly, the Executive of the Jewish Agency, at their meeting on the night of October 6th, to make reductions in the following budget items:

in education -- a reduction of	LP.20,000
in colonisation -- " "	10,000
in the Technion -- " "	2,000
in Vaadat Tarbut (evening classes)	1,200

Regarding the budget of the Department of Agricultural Colonisation, an additional resolution was passed that it should be subjected to a thorough examination.

The Executive have further under consideration a proposal for the following curtailments:

in immigration & labour	LP. 3,000
in Kupat-Cholim	2,000
in Experimental Station	2,000
in Secretariat for Trade & Industry	1,300

The Executive have got in touch with the members abroad with a view to arriving at a final decision on this proposal.

The Executive feel constrained to add that any different decision from that adopted at their abovementioned meeting, which would not have envisaged a substantial reduction of the education budget, would have entailed the cancellation of the allotments to a number of agricultural settlements, thus menacing their very existence. At the same time the Executive are satisfied that the basis of the Hebrew educational system of the country will not be shaken by the curtailment and that it is their duty to strive to preserve the educational structure and its unity.

Dr. Berkson, a member of the Executive and Director of the Dept. of Education of the Jewish Agency, has declared that he saw no possibility of arranging within the framework of the curtailed budget an education budget that will not endanger the unity of the Hebrew school system of the country, and tendered his resignation to the Executive. The Executive requested him to remain at his post as Director of Education, and, if he found that impossible, at least to remain on the Executive,

in order to maintain its integrity at the present juncture. Under the influence of this argument, and having regard to the fact that the curtailment as a whole is due to the pressure of circumstances, Dr. Berkson has agreed to leave the question of his participation on the Executive open, but has not withdrawn his resignation as Director of Education.

#### FORTHCOMING KEREN HAYESOD CAMPAIGN IN ENGLAND.

At the end of October, Mr. L. Jaffe is starting for England in order to assist in the large-scale effort which is being made there in behalf of the Keren Hayesod. In the company of Mr. O.E. d'Avigdor Goldsmid, Mr. Jaffe will visit Ireland first, the itinerary to include Belfast and Dublin. Together with Mrs. Sieff, Mr. Jaffe will then proceed to Scotland. The visit to Glasgow will be followed by a stay in Edinburgh, where Prof. Brodetzky and Mr. William Graham, ex-President of the Board of Trade, are taking a part in the work. Newcastle is the next place to be visited. There Viscountess Erleigh and Mr. I.M. Sieff will join Mr. Jaffe, whilst in Liverpool, the presence of Lord Melchett and Sir Boyd Herriman is being confidently counted upon for at least one important function. After his tour of the provinces, Mr. Jaffe will devote his attention to certain parts of London during December and January. (JAB)

#### YEMENITE EXPANSION IN RISHON.

Recent arrivals from Yemen have latterly been erecting, hut by hut, a new Yemenite suburb, known as the Yemenites Refuggers' Quarter, in addition to the two existing Yemenite quarters of Rishon Le-Zion. The new suburb is inhabited by 16 families, comprising 70 individuals. The land was furnished by the village of Rishon Le-Zion and the huts were built with the aid of the Executive of the Jewish Agency.

About a month ago, 200 dunams of land, acquired a year ago by the KKL were parcelled out among 45 families (4½ dunam per family) who had participated in the purchase with £.600. It will serve for the building of houses and the cultivation of fruit and vegetables. Some of the Yemenites have already acquired additional land privately. (JAB)

#### PALESTINE EXCEEDS KEREN KAYEMETH QUOTA.

At the Territorial Conference of the K.K.L. which was recently held at Tel Aviv, unusual responsiveness in the Yishuv was reported. There are over 9,000 self-taxed regular contributors, whose total annual contribution amounts to £.6,000 or 45% of the total. These contributors are mainly employees of the national institutions and of those of the Histadruth. The Golden Chain and other Campaigns always met with a generous response. It is expected that the Income in 1931-32 will total £.13,000, and this and the previous year together will show an aggregate surplus of £.700 over the anticipated total of £.25,000.

£.25,000 was also adopted as the quota for the next two years. (JAB).

## ECONOMIES IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE JEWISH AGENCY.

On October 13, the final decision regarding the discharge of officials in the Departments and institutions of the Executive of the Jewish Agency, was made. About 35 officials are being discharged in addition to the 53 who were discharged in the preceding fiscal year. The total strength of all the Departments of the Executive after these curtailments, will be about 60 officials. A number of the officials who are being retained have been demoted to lower grades and their salaries reduced. (JAB).

## PROGRESS OF SHEKHUNAT OVDIM.

The installation for the distribution of water and electricity and other preparations for the erection of a workers' suburb of 180 houses on Keren Kayemeth land in Haifa Bay, have been completed, and the Contracting Office of the Histadruth have entered into agreements with the Palestine Mortgage & Credit Bank Ltd. for the construction of the first few tens of houses. The Bank is advancing the building loans from funds of the Palestine Economic Corporation and the Emergency Fund. Each house will cost about £150 to £160, of which each member furnishes £40 of his own. The quarter is being built in the vicinity of the Workshops of the Palestine Railways and the Haifa-Acre road. The proximity of Haifa and the adequate supply of water will enable the members to develop household farms (vegetables, poultry). (JAB)

## THE MANUFACTURERS AND THE RATE OF EXCHANGE.

A General Meeting of the Manufacturers Association which was held this week expressed satisfaction with the decision of the Executive of the Association (reported in an earlier number of the JAB) to send a mission of manufacturers to Great Britain in order to facilitate the importation of raw materials from that country to Palestine by arranging special terms with the British producers. The Meeting again emphasized the undesirability in the manufacturers' own interests of unfair price-raising. In industries where a certain increase in selling prices is unavoidable owing to the fact that they draw upon countries with high rates of exchange for their raw materials, a special investigation will be made in every case. It is anticipated that the Sterling exchange will ultimately be stabilised at from 3.80 to 4 dollars; it is hoped, however, that the resulting disadvantage to countries with currencies based on the pound Sterling will be balanced at least in part, in the near future, by a fall in other currencies. (JAB)

## THE DEVELOPMENT OF RAMATH DAVID.

A further remittance of £.1700 has been received from the Keren Kayemeth Office in England for the development of the settlement of Ramath David in the Enok (formerly Sarona-Hasharon). It will be applied to the construction of 8 poultry houses, 2 cowsheds and two incubatoria. The Department of Agricultural Colonisation of the Jewish Agency propose to introduce various innovations in the construction of these buildings. For example, the cowsheds will be built of cement only to a height of about 130 centimetres, the upper half of the walls being made of tin; this will reduce the cost of each shed by about £.200. The incubatoria (sheds for incubators) will be built of tin instead of cement, which will again effect a saving of over 50%.

## "SONG OF THE SHARON".

Mr. Jacob Fichman, the well-known Hebrew writer, has composed a new poem, called "Song of the Sharon", at the request of the Jewish National Fund, and Mr. S. Rosovsky, the renowned musician, has composed the music. The song will be a prominent feature of the "Sharon Carnival" to be held shortly in Johannesburg, South Africa.

The furious excitement of the gang is a proof that it feels that the date of the loss of its power is approaching.

#### Evolution of the Palestine Question.

In an article headed as above an anonymous correspondent writes in the "Al-Jumea Al-Arabia" of October 5th:

As is well known, the Arab nation and its responsible leaders have displayed a tremendous amount of efforts at a time when they only knew to combat Zionism. It was an obvious error to believe then that the standard of patriotism was opposition to Zionism and that the settlement of the Zionist question should come before the solution of the Mandate problem, which is the fundamental issue. The real difficulty in Palestine is that arising from the existence of the British Mandate. In order to eliminate this difficulty we must combat the British Mandate directly without hiding ourselves behind the fight against Zionism.

This does not mean that we should ignore the Zionist side of the problem. This side has its own gravity and importance, but the danger arising therefrom may be eliminated by adequate training and by watchfulness displayed in dealing with the question of land and a boycott of goods.

The whole of the nation was engaged in the fight against Zionism during the past years, but oppression and despotism have caused the people to understand that the misfortune and the danger do not lie in Zionism alone.

All the reports of the successive commissions of Enquiry which visited Palestine after the August disturbances were in favour of the Arabs. But the Government has ignored the recommendations made by these Commissions.

The Nablus demonstrations and the incidents that ensued therefrom mark a new departure in the Palestine question and have given it a new direction. For it is known by whom the Arabs were prevented from expressing their grievances at those demonstrations and by whom the Arab population was shot at. As there are no Jews in Nablus it appeared clearly that the problem consists in the existence of British Mandate. Since that moment the public has realised that Zionism is of secondary importance and directed its attention on the Mandate.

It is worth mentioning that this evolution in the state of mind of the population is largely due to the members of the Istiklal party who had often called the people's attention to this important point.

#### Zionists and Arabs on the Development Scheme.

The speech delivered at the meeting of the Jewish Agency by D'Avigdor Goldsmith shows that Zionism is on the verge of bankruptcy, says "El Carmel" of October 7th. The financial situation of the Zionist organisation started to be serious since about four years ago, but we never heard so clear a confession on the part of an authoritative leader of the Jewish Agency. Feeling that the Zionist Organisation stopped half way and was not able to carry on the work for the establishment of the Jewish National Home which is designed to separate the Arab countries and to enable the extension of British influence over Arabia and Persia, the English Government started to take adequate action in order to fulfil its obligation to promote the establishment of the Jewish National Home.

## FROM THE PALESTINE PRESS

### I. Hebrew Press

#### THE NEW CURTAILMENTS

M.G.(Lickson) in Haaretz of October 9th comments upon the decision of the Palestine Executive of the Jewish Agency at their meeting of October 6th as follows: The first curtailments in Education, which were made in order to adapt the education endeavour to the reduced general budget, already jeopardised the whole educational work of the year 1931-32, and made it doubtful whether the schools would be opened without a long delay. The additional cut of £20,000 definitely renders all hope of an early opening of the schools and the carrying on of their work illusory. Perhaps the Executive could not help it, but it is wrong of them to try to reassure the public as to the effects their decision is bound to have, instead of warning it of them.

No less appalling is the curtailment of £10,000 in the colonisation budget, coming as it does after the calamitous reductions of Basle and with hints of more. The cuts in the items "Technion" and "Vaadath Hatarbuth" evening classes mean the complete cessation of these activities. And cuts in other items are imminent. The explanation of the Executive that they were actuated in their decision not by apprehensions as to the fulfilment of the Keren Hayesod quotas but by the pressure of various obligations, means only one thing: the Emergency Campaign, which was to have procured £100,000 by October for the purpose of relieving this selfsame pressure, has failed. The cause of its failure was not the world economic depression but "politics". The Congress was an exclusively "political" Congress, and even after returning to their homes the Zionist workers did not do much to divert Zionist interest from "politics" to effort. That was why the appeal of the Jewish Agency met with no response. The Movement will no doubt have to suffer the political consequences of its excessive interest in politics. We shall hear the gloating of our avowed enemies and we shall be presented with a number of immigrants certificates proportionate to our budget. May it at least be a lesson to us in future.

"Davar" of October 11th contains an editorial on "The Prospective Curtailments", i.e., on those which the Executive of the Jewish Agency, according to their statement, have still under consideration. To reduce by 40% the £8,000 allotted at Basle to the item of Immigration and Labour is to wipe that item out altogether so far as practical work is concerned. What is left will only suffice to cover administrative expenditure. Similarly with "Trade & Industry"; £700 can only be a "commemoration of the destruction", and that is too expensive anyway at that price. But the principle victim is Kupat-Cholim. Kupat-Cholim originally presented to the Vaad Habriuth a draft budget for £14,000 based on the work of the Kupat-Cholim in the past year. The Vaad Habriuth, partly of course on account of the failure of the sources of income, cut this budget almost by half and left it at £7,500. The Congress further reduced it to £5,000, and the Council of the Jewish Agency to £4,000. Now the Executive propose to cut it down to £2,000.

There is a social as well as a budgetary aspect to the Kupat-Cholim. No institution has succeeded in securing funds from the Yishuv itself in the same measure as Kupat-Cholim; it derives a budget of almost £50,000 a year from this source. The principle upon which it is founded is acknowledged by everybody to be sound: that of insurance. Its administration has never been criticised for neglect, waste or inefficiency. Instead of serving only those

who are insured with it, it has extended aid to unemployed and new arrivals in the country. If the Executive of the Jewish Agency really have cooperation with the Yishuv (as it asserts in the case of education) at heart, Kupat-Cholim is just the institution they should endeavour to encourage. Instead they have chosen "the line of least resistance", and have relied upon the Labourites tightening their belts, reduce the salaries of Kupat-Cholim workers, charge a price for medicines and somehow keep the Kupat-Cholim and the convalescent homes going. Perhaps they will, but they will not forget the wiping out of the Kupat-Cholim and Vaadat Tarbut budgets of the Jewish Agency.

H.L.H. in the "Doar Hayom" of October 11th justifies the action of the Executive of the Jewish Agency in making drastic curtailments on the ground that the realities of the situation left them no alternative. The situation is certainly tragic, not education, agriculture or Kupat-Cholim, but the whole Zionist movement is in peril. The Yishuv should be called upon to, and no doubt it ultimately will, take education into its own hands and open the schools with the fees of the parents. The health endeavour, too, will no doubt find a redeemer, though curtailments will at first be inevitable in any case. But how can we demand immigration, land and colonisation, when our enemies can reproach us with the inability to develop the land already in our possession?

Dr. Berkson did wrong to resign. The very desperateness of the situation imposes upon every man in an official position the duty of remaining at his post; not, however, in the sense of sitting at his desk, but of going out to the people and calling upon them to drop all sterile ideological polemics and harness themselves to the waggon; first of all the Yishuv and then the Golah. Let them tell them the situation as it is, let them call upon Jewry as Jonah called upon the people of Ninveh; perchance they may be aroused.

## II. THE TAILS OF ZIONISM

### Who are the tails of Zionism and of Imperialism?

Al-Jamea Al-Arabia has recently published a lengthy article in which the opponents of the Mufti were represented as the tails of the Zionists and the Imperialists.

Replying on that article the paper writes inter alia:

Who are the tails of Zionists and the friends of Imperialism? Is it not those who flatter the Government that it may ignore their misdeeds? Is it not those who show humiliation and submission whenever they see the High Commissioner or a high British Official? Is it not those who conspire with the enemies of the country, who lay down a policy harmful to the people and who mislead the public?

Can the Moslem Council gang deny that its worthy members have always been the supporters of the invader? Can it deny that it could have saved a portion of lands and that this was prevented by the embezzlement of funds? Can it deny its open relations with the Zionists? The sellers of land, the land brokers, the supporters of Jewish industries are to be found amongst its members. The closing of the Buraq campaign is the best proof of the existence of a criminal agreement dangerous to Moslems. Is it not obvious that the leaders of the gang submit reports to the high quarters at their private interviews with them? Who has called secretly at the High Commissioner residence before his departure in order to bid him good bye? The gang reproaches the genuine nationalists with having giving receptions in honour of the High Commissioner. But does it not know that in their capacity as Mayors these gentlemen were bound to hold such ceremonies?

# ידיעות הסוכנות היהודית לארץ-ישראל

THE JEWISH AGENCY BULLETIN  
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Vol. 1, Nr. 22.

1 Kislev, 5692, Nov. 11, 1931

## THE CALL OF THE EMEK ISRAEL.

For the first time the Emek Israel itself appeals to the Jewish people.

The Keren Hayesod - our financial instrument - has laid the foundations for the workers' settlements, on Jewish National Fund land, in the Emek Israel and in the Jordan Valley. The soil which had laid barren since we were driven from our country, has been sanctified by the hands of the workers and the sacrifices of our people.

Ten years have elapsed since the redemption of the Emek Israel was stated upon, and twenty years since that of the Jordan Valley was taken in hand. We have succeeded in cultivating waste places, in drying swamps, in tapping wells, and, at long last, in eating our bread in the sweat of our brows. We have struck root in the soil of our land to which we are attached by unbreakable ties. It took almost superhuman strength to overcome the obstacles in our path, both internal and external, and to achieve what we have actually achieved. This strength was drawn from the deep and abiding faith that we are laying a firm, nay an eternal foundation for our people, which has been a prey to persecution and torture, bereft of land and home.

We have tried to pave the way for agricultural colonisation, to create economic and social forms akin to the spirit of our people, which is seeking redemption through the building up of Eretz Israel. The land is waiting for its sons. Vast are the powers slumbering in our people and vast the strength hidden in the soil. The people will redeem the land and the land will redeem the people. Wide stretches of land are in our possession. Thousands of people are yearning and straining to be allowed to come and till them. Huge tracts of the Emek are still awaiting cultivation. The lands of Shephela and of Wadi Hawareth call out for the thousands of hands needed to render them fertile. This pioneering work will throw open the gates for increased immigration. The Jewish people has come to a turning-point. Our masses are perishing for lack of an anchorage. The life of the individual Jew is losing its meaning, the people as a whole are pining away in misery and want because there is no ground under its feet. It yearns for and demands the chance to come and settle in Eretz Israel. We must consolidate our work. Dangers bound. But the greatest of these is apathy and the waste of every single hour which might be devoted to constructive work.

After ten years of unceasing toil in the Emek and 20 years in the Jordan Valley, we see in the midst of our daily work, the land spread out before us, the land which offers a livelihood to tens and, perhaps, hundreds of thousands of Jews. It is waiting for its sons and builders.

We call upon the Jewish people: Strengthen the hands of those working out our salvation! Multiply your efforts! Increase your sacrifice for the Keren Hayesod, the people's fund! Facilitate immigration! Return our people to its land!

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As a send-off for the Keren Hayesod campaign now starting everywhere, the settlers of the Emek are issuing an appeal to the Jewish People. This solemn proclamation on the part of the whole of the Emek was the result of a conference in Nahalal, presided over by Mr. L. Jaffe, Managing Director of the Keren Hayesod, in which all the villages and points of settlement in the Emek Israel and the Jordan Valley participated. The signatories include the names of the oldest settlers and pioneers, such as Josef Baratz, Eliezer Joffe, Chana Maisel-Shohat, Shmuel Dayan, Uri-Saslovsky, Levi-Lowkowitz, Kushnir, M. Jari and many others.

REGISTRATION OF UNREGISTERED IMMIGRANTS.

About 1200 applications for registration have been submitted so far by unregistered immigrants: 510 in Jerusalem, 355 in Tel Aviv and Jaffa, 96 in Haifa, 133 in Tiberias, and 240 in the agricultural settlements and other places. Some three hundreds immigrants former Ottoman subjects have been naturalised. It is expected that the number of applications will reach by November 17th (the date of the Census which is also the last date for submitting applications for registration of unregistered immigrants) some 2000 thus enabling the legalisation of some 5000 souls. (JAB)

HEDERAH LABOUR DISPUTE SETTLED.

Upon the invitation of the representatives of the farmers and workers of Hederah, Dr. Senator, the member of the Jewish Agency Executive, in charge of the Labour Department, and Mr. J. Rabinovitch, the Secretary of the Department, visited Hederah last week in connection with the labour disputes which had broken out there. Representatives of both parties to the dispute met with the delegates of the Jewish Agency, and after a conference on the situation and upon the announcement of the farmers' representatives that they were making and would make every possible effort to increase the number of Jewish workers employed in the picking of the orange crop, the dispute in the colony was ended. (JAB)

PALESTINE TRADE.

Exports of goods in July 1931 amounted to £.75,005 as against £.107,945 in July of the preceding year. Imports in the same month likewise show a decline: £.506,480 as compared with £.541,634. On the other hand an increase in re-exports is recorded: £.31,322 in July 1931 as compared with £.12,534 in July 1930. (JAB)

EXCAVATIONS.

According to reports from abroad, the excavations at Tell-on-Nasbe, near Ataroth, which in the opinion of many is identical with Mizpeh Samuel, are to be resumed in a few months. As is known, important relics from the Israelitish and earlier period were discovered here a few years ago. As on the previous occasion, the operations will be conducted by Prof. Bado from America.

This week excavations were resumed at Sebastia, the ancient Samaria. The excavations are being conducted by Harvard University, the British Palestine Exploration Fund, and the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. (JAB)

PROF. OPPENHEIMER'S DONATION TO THE NATIONAL LIBRARY.

Professor Dr. Franz Oppenheimer of Frankfurt-on-the-Maine and Berlin, who is at present sojourning in Palestine, has remitted to the Hebrew National and University Library about 850 books and over 1000 brochures, which are for the greater part devoted to political economy. The collection comprises almost all the important works on political economy that have appeared in Germany since the War, as well as valuable publications in the English and French languages. This is one of the most important and comprehensive collections in this field that have been donated to the University to date.

### OPENING OF KEREN HAYESOD CAMPAIGN IN ARGENTINE.

Early in October a large mass-meeting was held in the "Benovo-lenci" Hall at Buenos Aires, at which the opening of the 1931-32 drive of Keren Hayesod was launched. The meeting was presided over by Dr. Wolf Nicholson, Vice President of the Argentine Zionist Federation. Dr. N. gave a brief survey of the work of Keren Hayesod and called upon the Jews of Argentine to continue to support K.H. faithfully and confidently despite the difficult economic situation. Dr. Salvador Kibrik, a prominent lawyer of B.A., who had visited Eretz Israel a few months previously, made an enthusiastic speech on his impressions of the Land, praised the achievements of Keren Hayesod in the past ten years, and called upon the whole of Argentine Jewry, regardless of class and party, to give a helping hand to K.H. in its hour of need.

He was followed by Mr. N. Gosang, the President of the Argentine Zionist Federation, who had recently returned from the Basle Congress. Mr. Gosang gave a report on the XVIIth Zionist Congress and appealed to the Argentine Zionists to work unitedly, disciplinedly and loyally for an intensified effort on behalf of K.H. in Argentine. On October 13, Dr. M. Helfman, a delegate of the Directorate of K.H., arrived in Buenos Aires. The press devoted several articles to the importance of his mission. Several meetings were held in his honour in B.A. Thence he proceeded to Mossville to conduct the campaign there. The drive is in full swing both in Buenos Aires and in the provinces. (JAB)

### HADASSAH LEADERS IN PALESTINE.

Miss Hortense Levy, National Chairman of the Speakers' Bureau of Hadassah, and Mrs. A.P. Schoolman, Chairman of the Jewish National Fund Council of Hadassah, arrived in Jerusalem last week. Both Miss Levy and Mrs. Schoolman will participate in the deliberations of the Palestine Council of Hadassah as Miss Pearl Franklin of Chicago has been doing for some months. (JAB)

### EXPENDITURE OF PALESTINE GOVERNMENT 1.1 - 31.12.1930.

The actual expenditure of the Palestine Government, exclusive of the expenditure of the Palestine Railway for the period the 1st January to 31st December, 1930, were as follows:

1. Pensions	2P. 16,829.
2. Public Debt & Loan Charges	112,610.
3. His Excellency the High Commissioner	7,211.
4. Secretariat	21,331.
5. District Administration	89,590.
6. Legal Department	8,579.
7. Judicial Department	82,562.
8. Treasury	15,580.
9. Audit Department	9,035.
10. Customs, Excise and Trade	71,154.
11. Department of Health	103,482.
12. Department of Education	143,556.
13. Department of Agriculture and Forests	102,519.
14. Antiquities Department	7,239.
15. Land Settlement	21,280.
16. Lands Department	17,369.
17. Survey Department	42,206.
18. Police and Prisons	475,851.
19. Trans-Jordan Frontier Force	209,213.
20. Defence	109,675.
21. Posts and Telegraphs	147,339.
22. Public Works Department	48,662.
23. Public Works Recurrent	164,650.
24. Miscellaneous	268,769.
25. Posts and Telegraphs Extraordinary	26,097.
26. Public Works Extraordinary	169,672.
27. Trans-Jordan Frontier Force Extraordinary	22,868.
Total	2,516,928.
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I. Hebrew Press.WHAT ABOUT THE YISHUV MISSION TO THE GALUTH?

This question is discussed in a leading article in "Haaretz" of November 8th. A year or two ago, says the article, with the incipient decline of Zionism and the cessation of immigration and colonisation, we began to talk of a big delegation from the Yishuv to the lands of the Galuth. Every one of us feels that it is our, the Palestine Yishuv's, duty to spring into the breach at this hour of destruction, to go to the people and to win its heart again for the Zionist faith and the Zionist hope, and to reanimate the Zionist will of the masses. Almost simultaneously there arose in the most diverse classes of the Yishuv - in the Vaad Leumi, among the General Zionists, the workers, the Farmers' Association, the Manufacturer - a demand for such a great mission from Palestine, for the purpose of organising the forces available in the Galuth for a new immigration and new settlement on a broad national basis. Large sections of the Yishuv realised that it was up to us to stimulate "private initiative" in the Yishuv and to reawaken confidence in the Zionist endeavour. Along with this question, that of "middle class settlement", i.e., the settlement of families with limited means, became actual. In 1930, the Zionist Executive resolved to make 20 dunams of Keren Kayemeth land available for settlers of this sort.

There are no differences of opinion on this question between the right and the left. This stimulation of "private initiative", a new wave of immigration, settlement by the middle classes, are universally recognised as a vital need of Zionism. And it is the Zionist duty, not of any particular class but of every individual, to cooperate herein. We have need of families of moderate means that still have something to save from the Galuth and are ready to bring their fortunes, or a part of them, enough to establish themselves in industry or agriculture along with their good will. Such human material is still available - at least for the time being - in Central and Eastern Europe and in America. Thousands and thousands of Jewish families of the middle classes have been heavily hit by the severe economic crisis and political developments; nothing remains for them but completely to reshape their mode of living and to choose a life of work and honour for themselves and their children in Eretz Israel. We, the Jewish Yishuv, must take this task of arousing and enlightening upon ourselves. We must send at an early date a mission representing the most varied sections of the Yishuv to the Galuth lands, for the purpose of organising everywhere small groups of middle class settlers; and of conducting propaganda for immigration in general and for that of persons with private means in particular, and for the investment of capitals in Eretz Israel. That is an urgent requirement of our endeavour. (JAB)

THE MOSLEM CONFERENCE.

The above is the title of an article by M(ichael) A(saph) in "Davar" of November 4th. Today, says the writer, one is safe in saying that even if the date of the Conference (December 7) is not postponed, its World-Moslem importance is considerably diminished, and with it the prospects of collecting tens of thousands of pounds for a Moslem University in Jerusalem. The astute Mufti was, of course, fully aware of the mutual jealousies and conflicts of interests in the Moslem World, but he hoped to utilise them to his own advantage. He thought that the fact that he was neither a crowned head nor a pretender to a throne, and that Jerusalem was not the centre of any Moslem prince or would-be prince, would commend his project to all parties and thus bring him into prominence. The widespread Moslem resentment of European domination made Pan-Islamic slogans timely. Yet Haj Amin had no choice but to take first of all the very step on which he stumbled: then alliance with Shaukat Ali. Thanks to this alliance he gained the adherence of the Moslems of India and the indulgence of the British authorities, but provoked the suspicions of the non-Indian Moslems, who knew that Shaukat Ali was "England's friend" and the opponent of Ghandi, the symbol of the national aspirations of the East. Moreover,

King Fuad of Egypt and Sultan Ibn Saud of Nejd, both aspirants to the Caliphate, could not help knowing that Shaukat aspires to renew the Caliphate under an Ottoman prince; still less could the sons of the late ~~King Fuad~~ help in helping Shaukat's share in their father's downfall. The alliance with Shaukat Ali also angered the Palestine Opposition. In view of the obvious sympathies of the authorities towards Shaukat, thanks to which the latter was able openly to preach pogroms during his sojourn in Palestine, the Opposition at the time contented themselves with only hinting their displeasure; but in the past few months, - during which, it would appear, the British have also begun to harbour apprehensions about encouraging the creation of a new focus of hate and fanaticism in the East - the Opposition have been utilising the indiscrete utterances of Shaukat for the purpose of arousing determined opposition to the Conference in Syria, and more particularly in Egypt.

Official Egypt looks askance upon the Conference for more than one reason. Though the Mufti is now backing out and declaring that the question of the Caliphate will not be raised at the Conference, originally it was undoubtedly intended to discuss it academically, and the ex-Caliph Abdelmejid was invited to grace the assembly by his presence (though not to be proclaimed Caliph then and there). Now, the Egyptian Government, of course, know that the Christian world regards the question of the Caliphate with displeasure at the moment and that it is liable to involve Egypt in complications, and King Fuad has just publicly declared as much. As for Ecclesiastical Egypt, the Ulema of Al-Azhar (the Moslem University of Cairo) can hardly regard with favour the attempt of ignorant politicians (as such the Mufti and Shaukat are regarded in Islam) who are not even of royal blood to make themselves the leaders of Islam. One after another they have attacked the Conference in the press on this very ground. But there is another ground which is not stated. For almost a thousand years Egypt has been a centre of religious instruction, and for a century it has led the way in an Arab cultural revival and pan-Islamic movement, and has been a source of inspiration to Arab countries generally. That is why the convening of a Conference in Jerusalem and the project of founding a Moslem University there, are not very acceptable to them. It is true that the leaders of the Wafd (though there is opposition within the Wafd itself) are, - paradoxically enough - giving their support to this adventure of Shaukat Ali; out of a desire to spite Fuad and England. But that only serves to make Official Egypt oppose it all the more determinedly. At any rate, King Fuad and the Egyptian Government, who contributed £10,000 to the repairing of the Aqsa Mosque, will not contribute a penny to the erection of a university of which they do not approve; and the Indian Princes will only contribute if England approves - and who knows what will be in India to-morrow?

As for the Arabian Peninsula, the Imam of Yemen replied with greetings to the Mufti's invitation to attend the Conference; but at the same time he published, at the request of the Opposition, devastating judgment on the Mufti. And money can certainly not be expected from this ruler, whose niggardliness is notorious. Ibn Saud has not made any statement, but he is no doubt too suspicious and ambitious to let himself be dragged into the Jerusalem intrigue. Ibn Saud's dominions now include Hijaz, the country which gave tens of thousands of pounds for the repair of Al-Aqsa: it is, therefore, now inaccessible to Haj Amin's new plans. King Feisal of Iraq held aloof from the Conference of 1924 which proclaimed his father Caliph; still less will he have anything to do with the Jerusalem Conference, which is to discuss so delicate a matter as the Hijaz Railway, the subject of fierce dispute between the Moslems, Britain and France. Official participation by Syria is out of the question, though some of the nationalist leaders will appear as honoured individuals.

Meanwhile the Moslem Opposition of Palestine are busily preaching that the whole affair is merely a party one, which does not concern the Moslems of Palestine as a whole, and they are trying their best to reduce it to a new edition of the Nablus Conference, which ended in a bubble.

## II. ARAB PRESS.

### THE REASONS OF THE ARAB OPPOSITION.

"Many persons", says Marat-el-Shark of November 30th, ask why we are conducting a campaign against the Mejlis (Moslem Supreme Council) gang and what are our arguments proving the failure of its policy? Before answering this question we have to emphasise that "Marat-el-Shark" is neither a Christian nor a Moslem paper. It is a purely Arab organ defending the Arab ideal with all the powers at its command. As the majority of its readers are Moslems it has the right to defend the interests of this Community when menaced. This paper would not interfere with the affairs of the Moslem Council if the latter were a purely religious institution. But as this body is more political than religious and since its President deals with politics day and night, it is our duty to criticise its policy, the effects of which are felt by both Moslems and Christians. The reason why we undertook this distasteful political campaign is the following.

One's acts are judged by their results. Have the results of the political activities conducted for 12 years by the Mejlissists profited Palestine? Have we made any progress in the political, economic and social fields?

From a political point of view Palestine is the most unfortunate amongst the Arab countries. Even Transjordan has her own Parliament elected by the people and a constitutional Arab Government while Palestine is arbitrarily ruled by an expensive foreign administration. This is due to the policy which has been followed by the leaders of that gang, who were concerned to safeguard their position and to retain their seats.

Is that gang not responsible for the refusal of the Legislative Council proposed some years ago by the Government, which now refuses to establish such a body when the nation is asking for it? Did the gang not fear then that the Moslem members of the Legislative Council might interfere in the affairs of the Moslem Council while its President is anxious to manage them without any control?

Is that gang not responsible for the rejection of the second Advisory Council proposed by the Government with the clear statement that the acceptance of that Council by Arabs would not be interpreted as their adhesion to the Balfour Declaration or the Mandate? Was it to the Arabs' interests that the country be ruled by a British Administration and by the Zionists? Who is a Zionist agent? A person who keeps the Zionists away from the administration of the country or one who helps them to dominate in the country? A person who asks for the enactment of laws with the people's consent or one who prevents the establishment of a Legislative Council? A person who stands for the control of immigration by a representative body or one who leaves the Government and the Zionists free to do whatever they like? Was the opposition of the gang for God's sake, or was it due to the desire to retain their seats? Did the gang not neglect the good of the public for the sake of their private interests? Let reasonable people answer these questions.

### DEVELOPMENT SCHEME AND THE ARAB EXECUTIVE.

Replying in a letter to the editor of "Al-Carmel" of October 31, to Haghnam's declaration on the statement which he had published in "Falastin" concerning the Arab Executive's resolution about the Development Scheme, Jamaal Hussein states: The statement of the editor of "Al-Carmel" that the materialisation of the Scheme will save Zionism from its imminent collapse is a strange one. For if the Scheme were boycotted by Arabs all the funds appropriated for it would be spent to the benefit of Jews. The Arabs can secure their share in those funds as it is stated in Lord Passfield's letter that they will begin with resettling the displaced Arabs and with developing Arab lands, the balance being divided between Arabs and Jews in the proportion of 60%. If the Arabs boycott the Scheme all the money will be given to Jews. It is then that Zionism which is on the verge of collapse would be saved.

הסוכנות היהודית בשביל ארץ ישראל  
THE JEWISH AGENCY FOR PALESTINE.

TELEGRAMS: "ZIONIBURO. LONDON"  
TELEPHONE: MUSEUM 3817 (4 LINES)  
CODES: BENTLEY'S & MOSSE'S.

*In reply please address The Secretary.*

*and quote the following Reference No.:*

10. J.A.5.

77, GREAT RUSSELL STREET,

LONDON, W.C.1.

Strictly Confidential.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE.  
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GENERAL POLITICAL  
ACTIVITY.

The uncertainty of the political situation in England during the past few weeks has made the political work of the Agency Executive rather difficult. Close attention was, of course, given to all matters of routine; Mr. Sokolow and Prof. Brodetsky were in constant touch with the permanent officials of the Colonial Office and dealt with all imminent questions relating to the Jewish position in Palestine. But while the internal political situation in Great Britain was indefinite, it was not possible for the Executive to raise any fundamental issue or to attempt to secure definite decisions on vital matters affecting the Jewish National Home. In the intervening period the Executive endeavoured to keep the Palestine problem to the fore and to see to it that the Prime Minister, though preoccupied with other matters of State, should not overlook matters affecting the Jewish National Home. In this respect it may be mentioned that Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, who remains in the new Government in the same position of Under Secretary of State for the Dominions, has continued to be very helpful, particularly in keeping the Palestine question in the mind of the Prime Minister.

While the temporary National Government lasted the Executive, as already reported in previous communications, were in touch with Mr. Thomas, who combined the offices of Colonial Secretary and the Secretary of State for the Dominions, and also with the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, Sir Robert Hamilton, who will continue the office of Under Secretary of State for the Colonies in the new Government. The Executive had then succeeded in holding up the enactment of the draft Land Ordinance.

THE NEW SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

Now that a new and stable Cabinet has been formed and considerable changes in the personnel effected, the Executive will lose no time in establishing contact with Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, whose attitude towards Palestine is, as far as it is known, less definite than that of Mr. Thomas, but who is in a general way a supporter of Mr. Baldwin's Palestine policy. In a letter to a Zionist correspondent during the election campaign, dated 24th October, 1931, and addressed from the Board of Trade, of which Sir Philip was then President, he states that he had had the opportunity on more than one occasion of discussing the Palestine question exhaustively with a local (Zionist) deputation; and the views expressed on those occasions of course hold good today so far as he was concerned. "You would not expect me," he proceeds,

"as a member of a National Government containing representatives of all Parties, to pledge that Government on matters of detail; but the views which I have expressed to the deputation are, as you know, shared by Mr. Baldwin and his Conservative colleagues, as these views have been publicly stated by him and others last year. Moreover, the extracts which are given in the pamphlet you enclose of speeches by the Prime Minister and others show that the principles I have endorsed are common to all Parties in the Government."

The views of Mr. Baldwin to which the new Secretary of State for the Colonies refers, are well known. It was Mr. Baldwin who headed the list of signatories to the letter to the Times protesting against the White Paper of 1930, (the other signatories having been Sir Austen Chamberlain and Mr. Amery). It must be assumed, therefore, that Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister fully endorses that policy.

THE OTHER MEMBERS OF THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

In this connection, it may be worth noting that the new Cabinet contains several members from all the three Parties who have publicly disavowed the policy embodied in the White Paper. Thus, in addition to Mr. Baldwin already referred to, Sir John Simon (the new Minister for Foreign Affairs) and Lord Hailsham (the Secretary of State for War) jointly published a letter to the Times contesting the legality of the White Paper from the jurists' point of view. Major Ormsby Gore, one of the staunchest supporters of Zionism, is now a member

of the Cabinet, as well as Sir Archibald Sinclair, a devoted friend and member of the Palestine Mandate Society, in addition, of course, to Mr. J. H. Thomas and Sir Herbert Samuel. The Cabinet includes, too, Sir H. Betterton, who was a member of the Shaw Commission.

#### THE PROPOSED LAND DEVELOP- MENT SCHEME.

While the political situation remained uncertain there was naturally diffidence on the part of the permanent officials of the Colonial Office to deal with any vital issues relating to Palestine. This explains the fact that the problem of the Development Scheme is in a state of suspense, although there are many indications that owing to the financial position it will be impossible for the Government to proceed with the Scheme within the next year or two. This unlikelihood of the Government proceeding with the Development Scheme was an additional reason why the Jewish Agency has not appointed, for the time being, a Jewish Adviser to the Director. The position of the Jewish Agency in respect to a Jewish Adviser was indicated in an informal communication addressed to Mr. Parkinson, Sir John Shuckburgh's successor in the Middle East Department of the Colonial Office. In it Prof. Brodetsky points out that under present conditions it is difficult for the Agency to take up a positive position in regard to any development scheme. He suggests that legislation for the control of land transfers, as proposed by Lord Passfield shortly before he gave up office, should be regarded as superseded; and that any legislation for the purpose of such land transfer control should be closely bound up with the Land Development Scheme as a whole. If the Government does not intend to proceed immediately with the general scheme of Land Development, no legislation for the control of land transfers should be introduced at all.

As, however, the Director of Development, Mr. French, is already proceeding with the registering of "displaced Arabs" in Palestine, the suggestion has been made that failing the original Development Scheme, the Government, if it undertakes a limited development scheme, should not restrict itself to dealing with the settling of "displaced Arabs" only, but should consider also improvements for the Jews on the principle of equality of benefits for both Jews and Arabs, in accordance with the Prime Minister's letter to Dr. Weizmann. If the Government finds it necessary to safeguard land transfers even when dealing with the reduced Development Scheme, the Jewish Agency represented that such control as may be necessary shall not be introduced by way of legislation, but should be arranged by agreement between the Director of the Development Scheme and representatives of the Jewish Agency in Palestine. Such an arrangement would afford an opportunity of real co-operation between the Government and the Jewish Agency.

These are tentative and informal suggestions made by Prof. Brodetsky merely for the purpose of constituting a basis for discussion. They have been submitted to the Government and will, of course, now be considered by the new Secretary of State for the Colonies. It will be for the Agency to consider its course of action in the event of the Government taking the view that for the present its only task in connection with the Land Development Scheme is that of settling "displaced Arabs" without any corresponding benefit to the Jewish settlements. Until the position of the new Government is known, no definite action can be decided upon by the Executive of the Jewish Agency.

#### THE LEGAL ASSESSOR.

Another important matter is that of the appointment of a Legal Assessor to assist the Director of Development in examining the evidence given by Arabs claiming to belong to the class of "displaced." It is satisfactory to know that the Government took into consideration the objections raised by the Executive to certain nominees on the ground that they would not enjoy general confidence. The Government has now appointed a man possessing the necessary legal knowledge and strength of character, and therefore more likely to command general confidence.

#### CATEGORY A(1) IMMIGRANTS.

The Executive is in a position to report an important change in regard to Category A(1) immigration to Palestine. After considerable pressure from the Jewish Agency, the Colonial Office has now definitely decided to reduce the amount of capital required to be in the possession of immigrants belonging to Category A(1) from £1,000 to £500. This marks a notable change and is particularly gratifying in view of the efforts made now in different countries to further Jewish middle-class immigration to Palestine. An official announcement will be made in due course.

The Executive has, during the past few weeks, been carefully watching political developments from various angles. They have been in contact with leading personalities including the new High Commissioner, Sir Arthur Wauchope, General Smuts, Mr. Gandhi, and leading members of the Indian Moslem delegation.

#### IN PALESTINE.

The political work in Palestine conducted by Dr. Arlosoroff covers a very wide field. It would be difficult to give a comprehensive account of the political work relating to all matters of administration. Dr. Arlosoroff is, of course, in almost daily contact with the various Government departments and

THE CENSUS.

has had frequent interviews with His Excellency, the Officer Administering the Government, and also with the Acting Chief Secretary. In connection with the registration of so-called "illegal" immigrants, he had many discussions with the Acting Chief Secretary and with the Acting Chief Immigration Officer on matters arising out of the official Order. The Jewish Agency, while anxious to be helpful in regularising the status of the persons concerned, insisted that it must be in a position to give a positive assurance to every applicant that as long as he registered within the time limit, his case would be considered.

The two main principles upheld by the Executive were: (1) To ensure as exact results as possible for the Census by regularising the status of those persons who otherwise might feel reluctant to come forward with personal information; (2) To do away with the abnormal situation which had arisen from a relatively large number of residents in Palestine who earned their living and did not intend to leave the country, but who had no status under the law.

There was also the question of the handling of applications through the medium of the Jewish Agency, the Executive pressing the point that both technically and psychologically, it would be desirable that the handling of the applications should be centralised through local Jewish communities.

As a result of the representations by the Executive, the Government issued instructions to the Chief Immigration Officer that in all cases where there are difficulties in securing the guarantees of the employer in respect to one year's maintenance for the applicant, the guarantee of the Jewish Agency should be accepted. As for the class of person falling under the Order, the Government have given instructions to the Chief Immigration Officer that no category of persons should be excluded from the scope of the order legalising the residents as a class, but that every case should be considered on its merits.

SECURITY.

The Palestine Executive has also dealt with the reorganisation of the police force on which the new Police Commandant is now engaged. Some of Mr. Spicer's original plans have apparently had to be postponed owing to the recommendations of the O'Donnell Commission. Dr. Arlosoroff, however, in dealing with the importance of the problem of security, pressed the point that in order to obtain a larger measure of security for the Jews, the strength of Jewish police in the force had to be increased. He also pressed for greater facilities for the promotion of Jews in the force. The Executive was also in contact with the police authorities about the regulations concerning proficiency pay and language

allowances for the members of the police force, the Executive undertaking to find ways to arrange Hebrew classes for both British and, if so desired, Arab policemen.

HEBREW INSTRUCTION FOR POLICE.

This offer of the Jewish Agency to make arrangements for classes in Hebrew for British police in several districts was accepted by the Commandant of the Police, and it is understood that the authorities have notified these arrangements to the district police headquarters. Dr. Arlosoroff also urged upon the police authorities that the investigation side of the C.I.D. activities should, as far as possible, be placed in the hands of British officers in whom the public would have confidence. On many of these points satisfactory results have been obtained, while other questions are still pending.

DEMAND FOR GOVERNMENT INCREASE TO EDUCATION BUDGET.

The Executive of the Agency in Palestine has also made representations to the Administration in regard to the question of the Government grant-in-aid for education. In the light of the serious financial difficulties with which the Jewish Agency is faced, and in view of the considerable reduction in the Education Budget, the Jewish Agency applied for an increase in the grant-in-aid for educational purposes. In the application the point is stressed that, having regard to the settled population of the country, the present share in the Education Budget no longer corresponded to the proportion of Jews in Palestine. The Jewish Agency submitted that the Government, not having disputed in principle the claim of the Jewish Agency for a reapportionment of the funds, should, considering the very trying financial circumstances, not delay in increasing the grant.

MR. FRENCH'S ACTIVITIES.

The Executive has given close attention to the activities of the Director of Development, Mr. French, in connection with the Development Scheme, as well as to the question of the appointment of a Legal Assessor. Dr. Arlosoroff is in constant touch with the Administration on the Development Scheme.

LABOUR IMMIGRATION SCHEDULE.

In regard to the question of labour immigration, the Agency has so far been less fortunate in securing a measure of satisfaction. The number of immigrants for the Labour Schedule applied for by the Executive was 1,720, but the authorities have so far granted a limited number of 350 certificates. If this decision is not altered, it is feared that there will be no immigration of Haluzim to Palestine for the coming six months. The Executive has protested most vigorously against the ruling of the authorities. Strong objection was taken on the ground that no due consideration was given to the application of the Jewish Agency, which, after careful investigation of the labour

market, had felt fully justified in making the application for the number of 1,720 certificates. The Jewish Agency, it was pointed out, was entirely unaware of the calculations on which the Chief Immigration Officer had based his very limited schedule. It further protested against the interference of the Immigration Officer in the distribution of the very restricted certificates, the Executive insisting on preserving its liberty of action in this regard.

An assurance was given by His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government to Dr. Arlosoroff that definite regulations had been laid down according to which the Jewish Agency was to be consulted, and if this consultation had not taken place in this case, it was a serious omission. He promised that further consideration would be given to the matter and that the Jewish Agency would have an opportunity of presenting its case with the view of securing, if possible, a supplementary schedule. After further discussion the Government agreed to postpone the publication of the restricted immigration schedule until the matter will be further considered in Jerusalem and London.

Another important matter which has engaged the attention of the Jewish Agency both in Jerusalem and in London, was that of the Tiberias Hot Springs Company, where difficulties arose out of the attitude of the Palestine Administration towards the extension of the concession to a Jewish Company beyond the strictly legal term.

London.  
November 16th, 1931.

STATEMENT BY DR. CHAIM ARLOSOROFF

Made before a Press Conference on November 18, 1931

I am sorry to say that my statement today will in neither of its subjects sound like glad tidings to you. But the first duty - common to you and to me - is to face realities, neither to overstate, nor to whittle down facts as they are. One of the unpleasant and disquieting facts which has become manifest of late is the renewal in the Arabic press, over the signature of various Arab notables and organisations, of poisonous propaganda intended to feign a religious antagonism between the Moslem world and the Jewish people. Whenever this country seems to have a chance of regaining peace and settling down to care for its pressing economic and social needs, forces come into play which appeal to the dark instincts and superstitions and try to use them for their own ends. In 1929 when Moslem opposition to the Mufti of Jerusalem and his clan party gained strength, there set in the propaganda about the alleged designs of the Jews to capture Moslem Holy Places. At present again Moslem opposition against the Mufti of Jerusalem and his following is steadily growing, and once more the attempt is being made at side-tracking Arab public opinion by reviving the campaign of wanton misrepresentation directed against the Jews on religious grounds. Thus the appeal issued by Musa Kasim Pasha Al Hussein on behalf of the Arab Executive published a few days ago in Arab newspapers in Palestine and elsewhere under the title "The Call of Palestine", refers to the Mosque of Aqsa "whose conquest is the basis upon which Jews have built up their Zionist movement." Similarly, "Al Jamia Al Arabia" of November 12th refers in a leading article to the aim of the Jews: "to establish in Palestine their National Home, expel its inhabitants and rebuild the Kingdom of Israel and the Temple of Solomon upon the ruins of the Mosque of Aqsa." A statement which appeared in the Egyptian "Al Balagh" signed by the President of the Society of the Hebron Arabs in Cairo, illustrates the influence of the propaganda emanating at present from Palestine and spreading to other countries in the East. The passage reads as follows: "These Holy Places, and above all the Mosque of Aqsa, are the property of all Moslems, and it is therefore incumbent upon all Moslems to participate with us in their defence...in the very country which is threatened by the enemies of Islam, the Jews."

I may further be allowed to refer to an interview given by the President of the Moslem Supreme Council, Haj Amin Al Hussein, and published in the "Egyptian Gazette" of November 14th. In this interview the following exchange of views is reported to have taken place between Haj Amin and the representative of the paper:

"The Mufti explained that there was a misunderstanding caused by an error in translation. The word used in the original Arabic proclamation was 'Siyana', which meant preservation, not protection. Had not Moslems the right to preserve their sacred monuments? Were not the Zionists attempting to make the Temple enclosure, which included the Mosque of Omar and all the most sacred Moslem shrines, their own? I said that I had not thought all the troubles concerning the status of the Wailing Wall and other religious places had been settled after the recent Palestine troubles by the League of Nations' Commission. That was not so, he replied. The Commission had only decided the status of the Wailing Wall; the rest had not been discussed. I suggested that, whatever might have been the case in the past, Zionists were not now interfering in any way with Moslem monuments, and that it would be better to let sleeping dogs lie. That was not, however, his view. Insidiously, he said, the propaganda was still continuing and Zionists actually looked upon the Mosque of Omar as the Temple and as their own property."

In the light of past experience still fresh in everybody's memory, it is superfluous for me to dwell upon the pernicious effects which such a campaign may be able to produce, both in Palestine and in other Eastern countries.

I am not speaking to those who are manufacturing and broadcasting these statements. It is useless to speak to them. But I speak to the thinking Moslems in all countries who are still able to listen with an open mind, and to discern falsehood from truth. For their benefit I wish to recapitulate the story of the policy of the Zionist movement towards the problem of Holy Places in Palestine, as expressed on various occasions by the leaders and official representatives of the Zionist Organisation and the Jewish population of Palestine.

As early as in December 1917, only a month after the Balfour Declaration was issued, Mr. Sokolow, today President of the Jewish Agency, speaking at a Zionist demonstration in Manchester said:

"We know that Palestine is full of sanctuaries and Holy Places - holy to the Christian world, holy to Islam, holy to ourselves. Are we blind not to see that there are these places of worship and of veneration. Palestine is the very place where religious conflicts should disappear. There we should meet as brethren, and there we should learn to love others, not merely to tolerate each other. I declared this to the representatives of the great Christian Churches, and I can repeat it here."

A few months later Dr. Weizmann who had gone to Palestine as the head of the first Zionist Commission, speaking at an official banquet at the Governorate in Jerusalem on April 27, 1918, said, according to newspaper reports:

"The City of Jerusalem was for Jews a holy shrine. For that reason, if for that alone, the Jews were able to respect the sentiment of others for whom Jerusalem was sacred. They wished to interfere in no way with the Holy Places to which the hearts of Moslems and Christians turned with reverence."

The first official statement on the subject addressed by the Zionist Organisation to the League of Nations was embodied in a memorandum submitted to the Council in July 1922. This memorandum contains the following passage:

"With equal emphasis does the Zionist Organisation categorically deny that the Jews contemplate or have ever contemplated the smallest interference with the religious traditions and customs of the non-Jewish inhabitants of Palestine, or with the Holy Places. There has been no attempt at such interference. There will and can be none. The Jews are not so ignorant as not to be fully conscious of the profound veneration with which the Holy Land is regarded by adherents of other creeds, and in particular by the entire Christian world. The Jews have from the outset recognised the Christian and Moslem Holy Places as sacrosanct and inviolable. They indignantly repudiate the injurious and wholly unfounded suggestion that they desire to trespass upon them or to claim any voice in questions relating to their maintenance or their custody."

Even after the unfortunate incident at the Kotel-Maaravi on the Day of Atonement in 1928, when the Wailing Wall issue became acute, the Zionist Organisation submitted to the Permanent Mandates Commission a

petition dated October 12, 1928 in which the following sentence occurs:

"The Executive wish emphatically to repudiate as false and libellous the rumours which have been circulated that it is the intention of the Jewish people to menace the inviolability of the Moslem Holy Place which encloses the Mosque of Aqsa and the Mosque of Omar."

In connection with the same ill-omened event, the Vaad Leumi, General Council of the Jewish Community of Palestine, published an open letter to the Moslems of Palestine in which the following statement appears:

"We hereby declare emphatically and sincerely that no Jew has ever thought of encroaching upon the rights of Moslems over their own Holy Places..."

"We call upon our Arab brethren and their responsible leaders in particular to disperse the poisonous clouds of the false rumours which have recently been circulated, and to create possibilities for constructive cooperation for the benefit of the country and all the inhabitants, in the place of hostility and dispute."

Thus it came about that when early in November 1928 the question of the Wailing Wall incident was raised in the British House of Commons, the Secretary of State for the Colonies (Mr. Amery) was able to make the following statement:

"I am in a position to give an absolute assurance that no question as to the ownership of the Wall has been raised by the Jews and that they have no intention of asking for anything inconsistent with the inviolability of the Moslem Holy Places, which is unreservedly acknowledged."

Unfortunately, however, the insidious agitation continued, with what results I need not recall. But even these results did not induce our movement to swerve from its established course of having scrupulous regard to the religious susceptibilities of others. On November 6, 1929, when the atmosphere in the country was still tense, the Zionist Executive issued the following declaration:

"In view of the fact that the Jewish aspirations to secure the conditions necessary for free and undisturbed worship at the Kotel-Maaravi, known as the Wailing Wall, have been misrepresented as involving designs to encroach upon the Haram Area, the Zionist Organisation desires to reaffirm its repeated declarations unreservedly recognising the inviolability of the Moslem Holy Places."

You will observe that from the days of the Great War to this very moment we have been following a clearly defined line of policy from which we have consistently refused to deviate. What then shall we say of the renewal of this pernicious agitation working with the rusty weapons of the old and oft repudiated arguments? Those who use them either believe them themselves, or they do not. If they do they are incurable and intractable fanatics who ought not in the twentieth century be allowed to meddle with the delicate and responsible matter of inter-racial and inter-religious relations; if they do not, they are reckless political intriguers whose malicious activities should not be countenanced. In either case it should be clear to leaders of enlightened Moslem opinion how utterly unworthy of their endorsement and support these insinuations are. Those who associate themselves with this tissue of medieval fancies must inevitably forfeit the claim to be recognised as representing a progressive force in the eyes of the civilised world. This world knows that the Zionist movement is not

a child of the Middle Ages, but one of the great constructive efforts of our generation. It knows that this very discussion is quite outside the domain of thought and action upon which all the energies of Zionism are bent. What occupies the mind of the Zionist movement is not this morbid theme, but efforts of settlement and immigration, the endeavour to introduce a new cultural and economic spirit into this country, to improve methods of agriculture, to establish industries, to wipe out disease, to put every inch of land to its best use, to establish a friendly economic intercourse between Palestine and countries of the Middle East. It certainly is not in the interests of the common people, peasants and labourers, artisans and traders, in all these countries, that our endeavour should be countered by this campaign of hatred.

#### THE GOVERNMENT AND JEWISH IMMIGRATION

Let me now turn from this issue to a problem of lesser scope, though, of no less vital importance.

The Official Gazette for November 16 contained the Labour Schedule for the period from October 1, 1931 to March 1932, for which the Palestine Government has granted admission to 350 immigrant labourers. With this schedule, Jewish immigration of the Halutz type shrinks to insignificant proportions unknown in years past.

Now while the prospects in the Palestinian labour market at the present moment is not very encouraging, unemployment is by no means more pressing than is usual at this season and the economic position of Palestine compares rather favourably with that of some wealthier and more advanced countries. The fund raising machinery of the Jewish Agency is not faring worse in these days than are other public or private financial concerns, but neither is it faring better and Jewish funds are coming in more sparingly. We admit that this situation does not justify extravagant hopes, but this fact ought to impel the Palestine Government - bound to regulate immigration in accordance with the economic capacity of the country - to be the more careful in taking due account of those scant opportunities which do offer a new opening for the absorption of young Jewish labourers.

It is, moreover, true that the economic world depression is by no means over yet, and that at this moment we are perhaps on the threshold of the most difficult winter since the Armistice. But it would be unjustified to assume that this gloomy prospect can be reasonably thrown on the scales against a continued or even increased Jewish immigration into this country. It is no less true that, granted the good-will and sympathetic consideration of the Palestine authorities, precisely these critical economic conditions obtain <sup>ing</sup> elsewhere which might induce a good many Jewish middle-class families in Central Europe and even in the United States, to come to Palestine, invest their capital in economic enterprise, and provide, directly or indirectly, additional employment for Jewish labour.

We have been for some months past in negotiations with the Government in regard to the reduction of the amount of capital required from immigrants of independent means from £1,000 to £500. It is understood that the Palestine Government has submitted to the Secretary of State a recommendation supporting our suggestion. I have seen in the press a statement to the effect that the Colonial Office has decided in favour of this recommendation, although I have not yet had an official confirmation of this statement. Although this measure, if it were actually adopted by Government, would be an important step in the direction of facilitating the import of capital and the immigration of middle-class families into Palestine, it by no means disposes of the fundamental issue of labour immigration.

In the middle of September the Jewish Agency submitted to the Government its proposals regarding the Labour Schedule for the current half-year. After a careful investigation of the labour market the

prospective demand for labour was estimated, for the given period, at 1720. In a letter addressed to the Jewish Agency by the Chief Immigration Officer on October 20, 1931, we were informed that His Excellency had approved in Executive Council the schedule as now published in the Official Gazette and that a Supplementary Schedule might be issued later in the half year. Following representations by our Executive that the calculations upon which the schedule had been based had not been discussed with us before being considered by Government, His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government agreed to postpone publication and to provide for new consultations with a view to examining the possibility of a supplementary schedule. While I fully appreciate the readiness with which His Excellency granted special facilities for consultation between the Jewish Agency and the immigration authorities, I much regret to have to say that I am unable to agree with the considerations which led the Government to the ultimate conclusion not to vary their decision.

In the course of the discussions the Executive of the Jewish Agency proved to the satisfaction of the Chief Immigration Officer that 735 additional openings for the employment of Jewish labour had not been included in the figures upon which his previous recommendations had been based.

It is surprising to find that these should not have been considered by Government sufficient to justify the grant of a supplementary schedule of the same number. But an even more important issue is involved in Government's decision. An item which called for our special attention is the position of Jewish labour in public works, Government and municipal, as reflected in the anticipated requirement of workers for the next schedule period. The Agency has been given certain undertakings in the Prime Minister's letter to Dr. Weizmann of February 13, 1931. Para. 16 of this letter contains the following sentence:

"With regard to public and municipal works falling to be financed out of public funds, the claim of Jewish labour to a due share of the employment available, taking into account Jewish contributions to public revenue, shall be taken into consideration."

It is understood that the Palestine Government is at present engaged in working out a formula which would concretely define the share due to Jewish labour in these works. Moreover, the Jewish Agency is well aware of the efforts of Government in recent months to improve the position of Jewish labour in the Haifa Harbour works. In the beginning of September a number of other suggestions and proposals with the same object in view were brought before the A/High Commissioner on behalf of the Agency, both orally and in writing. In framing the proposals due account was taken of the possibility that for reasons of financial policy the expenditure on Public Works Extraordinary in next year's Estimates may be restricted and that the share due to Jewish labour in public works may have to be found within the scope of the ordinary public works programme. With regard to all these suggestions Government seems thus far not to have reached any conclusions. Meanwhile there appears in the official calculations an actual decrease in the total number of Jews employed in public works rather than an increase, or even the maintenance of the present strength, which, such as it is, is admittedly inadequate.

There is another point arising out of the Prime Minister's letter which in this context is worth considering. Para. 16 of this document contains the following sentence:

"Immigrants with prospects of employment other than employment of a purely ephemeral character will not be excluded on the sole ground that the employment cannot be guaranteed to be of unlimited duration."

In spite of this clearly worded ruling the Chief Immigration Officer has declined to include in his statement of anticipated requirements 350 workers, who, according to our reckoning, will be needed in the orange plantations laid out five and six years ago and which now, having reached the fruit bearing stage, require a certain labour force

for picking, handling, etc. These operations give a recurrent opportunity of employment for about eight months a year and cannot, in our contention, reasonably be termed "ephemeral". In addition, our estimates included a few building projects undertaken by various Jewish agencies at a cost of over £30,000, and which offer employment for about 200 workers. The Chief Immigration Officer informed us that he had not found it possible to recommend the inclusion of these items, as experience had shown that additions and reductions on small building schemes usually balance within a given period. The Jewish Agency is not in general prepared to accept this view owing to the fact that building activities in certain places, particularly Tel-Aviv, show at present a marked upward trend. With regard, however, to the construction schemes enumerated, we maintain that their inclusion in the category of small building schemes would in the conditions of Palestine appear altogether unwarranted.

Special reference should be made to the fact that no facilities have been considered by Government in favour of young women relatives of Palestinian residents of the working and small shop-keeping classes. At the present moment the Executive have in hand 1400 applications of this kind, out of which 690 have been referred to us by the Immigration and Travel Section of Government itself. What we are faced with is the reluctance of the Government to take account of a feature common to a large section of the Jewish community, namely, that people of modest means will deny themselves in order to bring a relative from abroad, whose position is in any case no better than their own and whom they are even now supporting out of their limited means.

With this long register of omissions and commissions on the part of those who have been computing the schedule, it is small wonder that the final result should be a schedule like the present one. Add together the items mentioned and you will see that in their total they should provide an opportunity of employment for about 1800 additional Jewish labour immigrants. This Government decision places the Jewish Agency in a very difficult position. Premises embodied in the Prime Minister's letter to Dr. Weizmann are not being given effect in practice. Opportunities for the absorption of additional Jewish labour are being overlooked. Data upon which the Jewish Agency bases its advice to Government are being disregarded. In the meantime, our youth in the countries of the Diaspora who have long been kept waiting for permits to enter this country, who for years and years have been training and despairing of ever being able to fulfil their longings to join the ranks of the pioneer settlers and workers in Palestine. No certificates will be available for the young chalutzim in every country where Jews live, waiting for the message of 'aliyah'. What are we to say to the 1400 relatives of permanent residents in Palestine whose claims would be recognised even in a country with a thoroughly restricted immigration policy? In these circumstances the question arises whether the Jewish Agency can accept the schedule approved and undertake to distribute the certificates allotted in spite of its conviction that a full and fair appreciation of the chances of employment might have avoided this impasse.

Cooperation, such as the Jewish Agency is called upon and is sincerely anxious to give to Government, is unthinkable unless it is based upon a certain element of reciprocity. To ask us, in the name of the cooperation and loyalty which are the avowed principles of our policy, to submit without protest to a decision such as this would mean to pervert the very term of cooperation. It should always be borne in mind that to us the question of labour immigration is not a matter of mere administrative routine, but one of the corner-stones upon which the whole policy of the Jewish National Home rests.

However, many other important considerations are involved in the decision of the Jewish Agency with regard to the Schedule. There is at present an interchange of views between ourselves and our colleagues in London, and we hope to be able within the next few days to announce the conclusions which we will reach.

#### THE ARRIVAL OF THE NEW HIGH COMMISSIONER

Within the next few days we shall also welcome to Palestine our new High Commissioner. Looking back upon the last ten years and upon the three men who preceded Sir Arthur Wauchope in his high and responsible office, we feel that each one of them - Sir Herbert Samuel, Lord Plumer and Sir John Chancellor - has left his personal imprint upon the administration of the country, and we cannot help thinking that in this respect we are again at the beginning of a new chapter. The Jewish people of this country cannot greet the new High Commissioner with that overwhelming joy which they expressed at the arrival of Sir Herbert Samuel, nor with the quiet self-assurance with which they received his successor. The last few years have left much disappointment and bitterness in our hearts. Yet in spite of all the billows and the waves that passed over us, the High Commissioner will find the Jewish people in Palestine and throughout the world unshaken in their determination to build up their National Home, and unchanged in their endeavour to achieve their aim in loyal cooperation with the Mandatory Power. They cling to this hope with the last strength of a race which all the storms of history could not destroy and which now, after centuries of dispersion, is with youthful vigour striking root in the soil of its native country.



# ידיעות הסוכנות היהודית לארץ-ישראל

THE JEWISH AGENCY BULLETIN

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JEWISH AGENCY BULLETIN

(Zum kostenlosen Abdruck gegen Quellenangabe)

ירושלים, ת.ד. 92, P. O. B. JERUSALEM

V.I. No.24.

22 Kislew 5692, 2nd Dec.1931.

"It would not be an exaggeration to state that the last six months undoubtedly belong to the most difficult period in the history of the Treasury of the Zionist Organisation and of the Jewish Agency", states the Treasurer of the Jewish Agency Executive in Jerusalem, Dr. Werner Senator, in his Financial Report for the period beginning June 1, 1931 and ending November 15, 1931. The very great difficulties experienced at the beginning of the current budget year (5692) are mainly due to the fact that the budget for the year 1930 fixed by the Administrative Committee at LP.545,000 has only been covered to the extent of LP.325,000, and, in spite of the most stringent economies and curtailments of budget obligations, it was found impossible to adjust the budget to the decreased income. Thus the new financial year began with a crushing inheritance of salaries unpaid for four months and other debts which had to be met out of the meagre income of the autumn months before any fund-raising activities were started in the larger countries.

This extremely difficult situation forced the Executive, as already announced several weeks ago, to introduce drastic cuts into the recently adopted budget. So far, the following curtailments have already been agreed upon and introduced into the budget:-

Agricultural Colonisation	LP.10,000
Education	16,000
Cultural Committee of the	-
Labour Organisation	1,200
Haifa Technical Institute	2,000
	<hr/>
	LP.29,000

In addition to the heavy curtailment in the budget, the Executive continue to devote much time and energy to the question of the thorough reorganisation of the Administration. The general administrative expenses have been decreased by 50 per cent, and adequate steps have been taken to decrease the expenses in the various Departments. The number of officials discharged to date is 82, entailing a saving of LP.1,665 per month. (JAB)

## THE IMMIGRATION SCHEDULE FOR THE PERIOD OCTOBER 1, 1931 to MARCH 31, 1932.

The Department of Immigration of the Jewish Agency has published the following statement on the subject of the Immigration Schedule for the months of October 1, 1931 to March 31, 1932.

The Government of Palestine has approved 350 immigration certificates for labourers (200 for women and 150 for men) to enter Palestine during the above period. Of these only 195 certificates have been placed at the disposal of the Executive of the Jewish Agency (150 for women and 45 for men). The balance is being retained by the Chief Immigration Officer of the Government of Palestine to be distributed according to his discretion.

The Executive of the Jewish Agency have given their careful consideration to the question whether the difference, in their view unjustified, between the number of certificates applied for and the

number actually approved, makes it possible for them to undertake the distribution of these permits. After consultation with the Jewish Agency Executive in London it has been decided, taking into account all factors involved, to accept the certificates and at the same time to lodge a protest with the Government of Palestine against the large discrepancy between the number of certificates granted and the number which the Agency has applied for on the basis of a careful examination of the absorptive capacity of the country at the present moment.

The immigration certificates placed at the disposal of the Jewish Agency will be distributed as follows:-

75 for immigrants and Zionist exiles from Russia according to the lists already approved. (45 men and 30 women).

120 to women relatives of residents of Palestine who were approved already in the previous half year period but who had no time to obtain the necessary visas from the various Consulates.

The latter figure will also include women immigrants whose parents have obtained permission to enter the country not including them. (JAB)

#### IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION IN THE MONTH OF OCTOBER.

According to official reports 3598 residents of Palestine, 2881 travellers (including tourists and pilgrims) and 329 immigrants entered Palestine during the month of October 1931. 231 residents leaving temporarily, 4,000 travellers and 113 emigrants left the country during the same month.

The 329 immigrants who entered Palestine during the month were divided as follows: 202 Jews, 127 non-Jews. Among the Jewish immigrants there were 45 persons belonging to Category A (immigrants with £1,000 and upwards); 84 persons coming to employment, 50 dependents of residents of Palestine, and 13 students. Among the non-Jewish immigrants there were 26 persons of religious occupation; 26 students; 17 persons coming to employment; 29 dependents of residents of Palestine and 28 persons exempted from the provisions of the Immigration Ordinance (including 15 British Constables).

During the same period 125 persons (105 Jews and 20 non-Jews) who entered the country as travellers or without permission were allowed to remain permanently.

The 113 emigrants who left the country during the month of October were divided as follows:- 55 Jews, 44 Christians and 14 Moslems. Only 27 of the emigrants were Palestinian citizens. (JAB)

PALESTINE CENSUS, 1931.

The following figures have been officially published by Mr. E. Mills, Superintendent of Census, giving the total number of the population of Palestine by districts (including Maduin residing in tracts whose enumeration was contemporaneous but not synchronous with the Census):-

District	Persons	Males	Females
Southern District	361,552	186,665	174,867
Jerusalem District	265,927	133,531	132,396
Northern District	407,695	205,882	201,813
PALESTINE	1,035,154	526,078	509,076

The urban population of Palestine numbers 387,525 persons (197,307 males and 190,218 females) distributed as follows:-

District	Persons	Males	Females
Southern District	149,661	76,628	73,033
viz.			
Khan Yunis	3,782	1,860	1,922
Gaza	17,033	8,396	8,637
Beersheba	2,958	1,577	1,381
Majdal	6,229	3,084	3,145
Jaffa	51,876	27,762	24,114
Tel Aviv	46,109	22,537	23,572
Ramle	10,424	5,641	4,783
Lydda	11,250	5,771	5,479
Jerusalem District	121,912	60,729	61,113
viz.			
Hebron	17,534	8,563	8,971
Beit Jala	2,732	1,203	1,529
Bethlehem	6,827	3,243	3,584
Jerusalem	90,526	45,844	44,682
Ramallah	4,293	1,946	2,347
Northern District	115,952	59,880	56,072
viz.			
Tulkarm	4,825	2,476	2,349
Nablus	17,204	8,499	8,705
Jenin	2,708	1,359	1,349
Nazareth	8,690	4,366	4,324
Beisan	3,098	1,668	1,430
Tiberias	8,598	4,179	4,419
Haifa	50,689	27,121	23,568
Acre	7,900	4,191	3,709
Shafa 'Amr	2,798	1,402	1,396
Safad	9,442	4,619	4,823

(JAB)

OFFICIAL GAZETTE  
OF THE  
GOVERNMENT OF PALESTINE

No. 297

16th December, 1931.

AN ORDINANCE TO ENABLE DISTRICT COMMISSIONERS TO MAKE ORDERS AS TO POSSESSION OF LAND CONCERNING WHICH A DISPUTE LIKELY TO CAUSE A BREACH OF THE PEACE EXISTS.

BE IT ENACTED by the High Commissioner for Palestine, with the advice of the Advisory Council thereof:-

Short Title.

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the LAND DISPUTES (Possession) ORDINANCE, 1932.

Procedure where 2.--(1) Whenever a District Commissioner is satisfied from a dispute concern- a police report or other information that a dispute likely to ing land, etc., cause a breach of the peace exists concerning any land or is likely to water or the boundaries thereof, within his District he shall cause breach of make an order in writing, stating the grounds of his being so peace. satisfied, and requiring the parties concerned in such dispute to attend before him in person or by representative, within a time to be fixed by him and to put in written statements of their respective claims with regard to the fact of actual possession of the subject of dispute.

(2) For the purposes of this Section the expression "land or water" includes buildings, crops, or other produce of land, and the rents or profits of any such property.

(3) A copy of the order shall be served in manner provided by Sub-section 10 upon such person or persons as the District Commissioner may direct, and at least one copy shall be published by being affixed to some conspicuous place at or near the subject of dispute.

Inquiry as to possession.

(4) The District Commissioner shall then, without any reference to the merits or the claims of any such parties to a right to possess the subject of dispute, peruse the statements so put in; hear the parties, receive all such evidence as may be produced by them respectively, consider the effect of such evidence, take such further evidence (if any) and make such inspection (if any) as he thinks necessary, and if possible, decide whether any and which of the parties was at the date of the order before mentioned in actual possession of the said subject of dispute.

Provided that, if it appears to the District Commissioner that any party has within two months next before the date of such order been forcibly dispossessed, he may treat the party so dispossessed as if he had been in possession at such date:

Provided also, that, if the District Commissioner considers the case one of emergency, he may at any time attach the subject of dispute in the manner prescribed in Section 3 pending his decision under this Section.

(5) No thing in this Section shall preclude any party so required to attend, or any other person interested, from showing that no such dispute as aforesaid exists or has existed; and in such case the District Commissioner shall cancel his said order, and all further proceedings thereon shall be stayed, but, subject to such cancellation, the order of the District Commissioner under Sub-section (1) shall be final.

Party in possession to retain possession until legally evicted.

(6) If the District Commissioner decides that one of the parties was or should under the first proviso to Sub-section (4) be treated as being in actual possession of the subject of dispute he shall issue an order declaring such party to be entitled to possession thereof until evicted therefrom in due course of law, and forbidding all disturbance of such possession until such eviction and when he proceeds under the first proviso to Sub-section (4) he may restore to possession the party forcibly dispossessed. Any order made under this Sub-section shall describe the boundaries of the subject of dispute either by a verbal description or by reference to a plan or to boundary marks affixed to the subject of dispute or in such other manner as the District Commissioner shall consider sufficient to enable the parties to the dispute to ascertain on the land the boundaries of the subject of dispute provided that a survey shall not be essential before an order under this Sub-section is made.

(7) When any party to any such proceeding dies, the District Commissioner may cause the legal representative of the deceased party to be made a party to the proceedings and shall thereupon continue the enquiry, and if any question as to who the legal representative of a deceased party for the purpose of such proceedings is, all persons claiming to be representatives of the deceased party shall be made parties thereto.

(8) If the District Commissioner is of opinion that any crop or produce of the property, the subject of dispute in proceedings under this Section pending before him, is subject to speedy and natural decay, he may make an order for the proper custody or sale of such property, and, upon the completion of the inquiry, shall make such order for the disposal of such property or the sale proceeds thereof as he thinks fit.

(9) The District Commissioner may, if he thinks fit, at any stage of the proceedings under this Section, on the application of either party, issue a summons to any witness directing him to attend or to produce any document or thing.

(10) Proceedings under this Ordinance shall be deemed to proceedings before a Magistrate as regards taking evidence on oath, service of orders, summonses and other documents, enforcement of orders and other like matters but no appeal shall lie against any order by the District Commissioner under this Ordinance.

(11) An order made under Sub-section (6) shall prevent the alienation of the land which is the subject of dispute and a copy of the order shall be served on the Registrar of Lands who shall cause a note of such order to be made in the land register.

Power to attach subject of dispute.

3.-(1). If the District Commissioner decides that none of the parties was then in actual possession of the subject of dispute or is unable to satisfy himself as to which of them was then in actual possession of the subject of dispute, he may order the attachment thereof until a competent Court has determined the rights of the parties thereto or the person entitled to the possession thereof:

Provided that the District Commissioner may withdraw the attachment at any time if he is satisfied that there is no longer any likelihood of a breach of the peace in regard to the subject of dispute.

(2) An Order under Sub-section (1) shall authorize the person named therein to attach the property by seizure or in any other manner in which for the time being property may be attached by way of civil process and to manage the said property until a competent Court has determined the person entitled to possession thereof.

(3) An order under Sub-section (1) shall prevent the alienation of the land which is the subject of dispute and a copy of the order shall be served on the Registrar of Lands who shall cause a note of such order to be made in the land register.

-2

(4) In the event of a receiver of the property, the subject of dispute, being subsequently appointed by any Court, possession shall be made over to him by the officer appointed by the District Commissioner under Sub-section (1) who shall thereupon be discharged.

Disputes concerning user of immovable property for grazing, etc. 4.-(1) Whenever a District Commissioner is satisfied from a police report or other information that a dispute likely to cause a breach of the peace exists regarding any alleged right of user of any land or water for grazing, cutting wood or reeds, watering animals, irrigation, fishing or other like purposes (whether such right be claimed as a servitude or otherwise) within his District he may make an order in writing stating the grounds of his being so satisfied and requiring the parties concerned in such dispute to attend before him in person or by representative within a time to be fixed by him and to put in written statements of their respective claims, and shall thereafter inquire into the matter in manner provided in Section 2, and the provisions of that Sections shall, as far as may be, be applicable in the case of such inquiry.

(2) If it appears to the District Commissioner that such user is in fact practised he may make an order prohibiting any interference with the exercise of such practice until a competent Court has decided whether a right to such user exists.

Provided that no such order shall be made where the user is practised at all times of the year, unless such user has been practised within three months next before the institution of the inquiry, or where the user is practised only at particular seasons or on particular occasions unless the user has been during the last of such seasons or on the last of such occasions practised before such institution.

(3) If it appears to the District Commissioner that such user has not been practised, he may make an order prohibiting any exercise of the alleged practice until a competent Court has decided whether a right to such user exists.

Local Inquiry. 5.-(1) Whenever a local inquiry is necessary for the purpose of this Ordinance, the District Commissioner may depute any public officer to make the inquiry, and may furnish him with such written instructions as may seem necessary for his guidance, and may declare by whom the whole or any part of the necessary expenses of the inquiry shall be paid.

so deputed

(2) The report of the person may be read as evidence in the case.

Order as to costs.

(3) When any costs have been incurred by any party to a proceeding under this Ordinance, the District Commissioner making an order under Section 2, Section 3 or Section 4 may direct by whom such costs shall be paid whether by such party or by any other party to the proceedings, and whether in whole or in part or proportion. Such costs may include any expenses incurred in respect of witnesses, and of advocates' fees, which the District Commissioner may consider reasonable.

District Commissioner not to have jurisdiction under the Ordinance if a Court has made an order. 6. A District Commissioner shall not have jurisdiction to make any order or inquiry under this Ordinance regarding any land if a competent Court has made an order for possession of such land.

C O P Y.

S. Horowitz,  
Jerusalem.

29th December, 1931.

Dr. Arlosoroff,  
The Jewish Agency for Palestine,  
Jerusalem.

Dear Dr. Arloworoff:

Draft of Land Disputes (Possession)  
Ordinance, 1932.

I have gone through this Ordinance with Mr. Eliash and also to some extent with Dr. Smoira. The following represents our view.

2. We do not consider that the Ordinance has necessarily a political aim or is necessarily directed against Jews but that on the contrary it may, if properly and fearlessly applied, become very useful in settling expeditiously disputes as to possession in place of the difficulties and delays at present encountered in invoking the help of the police before having recourse to the Courts.

3. Our main objection is to the Ordinance making the likelihood of a breach of the peace of the sole test for the interference of the District Commissioner. This is in effect to put a premium on a threat of violence and it will mean that a person who is either too weak or too peaceful and law-abiding to threaten a breach of the peace or to have recourse to force will find himself in a far less advantageous position than one who adopts those methods of enforcing his claim. It is also calculated to encourage Arab politicians in their present methods of indulging in a show of force when they desire to assert a right. Accordingly, Eliash and I would suggest that s. 2 (1) should run as follows:-

"Whenever a District Commissioner is satisfied.....that a dispute exists concerning any land or water or the boundaries thereof within his District which is likely to cause a breach of the peace or immediate and serious injury to the parties concerned in such dispute or any of them, we shall make an order in writing.....".

This proposed amendment would not only protect the parties where one or the other actually threatens a breach of the peace or is likely to resort to violence but would also afford protection in a case where one of the parties is either too weak or unwilling to threaten violence but nevertheless likely to suffer serious injury to crops or plantations by being ousted from possession and having to wait for the dilatory decisions of the Courts.

4. §. 2. (2) There is no reason for including rents or profits of property either under this section or under the Ordinance in general. Rents of profits are not physical property capable of possession nor in the nature of easements, but are purely things in action which cannot be seized or obtained except by process of law and if two persons dispute as to which of them is entitled to collect from a third any rent or profit the District Commissioner should not be empowered to give such orders in such a matter. Particularly so since disputes as to user of land in various forms are specifically dealt with under s. 4.

5. Ib. (3) As it is often entirely impracticable to affix copies of a notice on agricultural land, it is suggested that in line 4 after the word "affixed" be inserted the words "whenever practicable".

6. Ib. (4) 1st proviso. It is perhaps pertinent to point out that the effect of this provision read in conjunction with the sub-section itself is that the persons dispossessed will, in a proper case, always be able to regain possession upon proof that they are dispossessed within the last two months so that the fixing of the date of the order as the material date in the body of the sub-section is not in itself a matter to be objected to. Let us take as an example Jewish land on which Arabs suddenly come and squat under the pretext of a dispute as to title or possession accompanied by threats of violence; if the registered owners of the land obtain an order of the District Commissioner within two months, they will be re-instated and their possession confirmed and the Arab trespassers will be forced to go to Court in order to claim their rights. We take, however, strong objection to the use of the word "forcibly" in line 3 of the 1st proviso. The word suggests that a remedy will only be avail-

able if force is used by the intruders in obtaining possession. This idea may be in keeping with the general notion of a "breach of peace" underlying the Ordinance, but as we tried to qualify that notion from the beginning the word "forcibly" here and elsewhere becomes out of place. We would suggest that the proviso should run as follows:-

"Provided that, if it appears.....within two months next before the date of such order been dispossessed against his will otherwise than in due course of law, he shall treat ....."

Observe that we suggest the substitution of the word "shall" for the word "may" in line 3 of the 1st proviso, which would also be in keeping with the use of the word "should" in the 2nd line of sub-s. (6). Further, our amendment would cover the case (No. 2.) of a landlord being "dispossessed" by his tenant when the latter goes into possession under his tenancy agreement.

7. Ib. - 2nd proviso. We consider that the term "attach" in this proviso as well as the expression "attachment" in s.3 are apt to be misleading and therefore dangerous. In Ottoman Law attachment has a specific meaning of a process through the Execution Office the purpose of which is to prevent all dispositions of the property attached. In the present instance what is wanted is a receivership and there is no reason why that expression should not be used, just as it is used in bankruptcy and under the Companies Ordinance. We therefore suggest that in this proviso instead of the word "attach" should be substituted the words "appoint a receiver and manager of the subject of dispute, etc."

8. Ib. (6) At the end of line 8 the word "forcibly" should be omitted. Also in the same line we suggest that in place of "he may restore" be substituted the words "he shall restore", by analogy with line 4 of the same sub-section.

9. Ib. (7) In line 4 after the word "question" the word "arises" appears to have been omitted and should be inserted.

10. Ib. (11) This sub-section is most objectionable. There appears to be no reason why an order for possession given under the Ordinance, which is intended to be a temporary order merely, should prevent an alienation by the registered owner. The provision becomes absurd when the registered owner is re-instated by the order of the District Commissioner, and since no provision is made for raising the embargo on the property it may continue indefinitely, as the intruder may decide not to take any further proceedings at law and the rightful owner if restored to possession by the order, will have no interest to go to law apart from the object of getting the embargo removed. It may, however, be useful in cases in which possession is taken away from the registered owner that means should be devised to give notice to the prospective purchasers from him that the title of the registered owner is insofar defective that he has no possession of the property. We therefore suggest that sub-section (11) be redrafted as follows:-

"Whenever an order made under sub-section (6) grants possession to any person other than the registered owner of the property, a copy of the order shall be served on the Registrar of Land who shall cause a note of such order to be made in the land register. The registered owner shall be entitled to have this note removed from the land register on satisfying the Registrar of Land that he regained possession of the property in due course of law."

11. S. 3.(1) The word "then" in line 2 is unclear and wording similar to that used in sub-s. (6) of section 2 should be introduced to define the material time.

12. Ib. - line 4. Instead of the words "he may order the attachment thereof" should be substituted, in accordance with our previous observations, the words "he may appoint a receiver and manager thereof".

13. Ib. - proviso. It is to be noted that this proviso leaves the position after the withdrawal of the order by the District Commissioner entirely blank. The lacuna is particularly clear in view of the provision in sub-s. (4) of the same section of a discharge of the person appointed and of his handing over to some one else. It seems to us that the absence of a likelihood of a breach of the peace should not in itself be a reason for the withdrawal of the District Commissioner's order and that the order shall

only be withdrawn if and when the District Commissioner finds himself in a position to determine as to who is the person entitled to possession. We would therefore suggest that the proviso should be as follows:

"Provided that the District Commissioner may withdraw the appointment at any time if he be then in a position to determine the question of possession."

The question with regard to the position when the appointment is withdrawn is remedied by our suggested amendment of s.4 hereafter.

14. Ib. (2). In view of the previous observations as to the meaning of "attachments" in Ottoman Law we suggest that this sub-section should read as follows:-

"An order under subsection (1) shall authorise the person named therein to take possession of the property in any manner in which for the time being possession of property may be obtained by way of civil process and to manage the said.....until a competent court or the District Commissioner had determined the person entitled to possession."

15. Ib. (3). The same criticism applies as in sub-s. (11) of s. 2. We suggest therefore that sub-s. (3) be redrafted as follows:-

"Whenever an order under sub-section (1) is made a copy of such order shall be served on the Registrar of Lands who shall cause a note of such order to be made in the Land Register. The registered owner of the property shall be entitled to have this note removed from the land register on satisfying the Registrar of Lands that he regained possession of the property by order of the District Commissioner or in due course of law."

16. Ib. (4). In line 3 the word "officer" is inept that expression not having been used previously. We suggest in the light of our remarks on the proviso to sub-s. (1) that sub-s. (4) be amended to read as follows:-

"In the event of the District Commissioner withdrawing his order made under sub-s. (1) or of a receiver of the property....possession shall be made over to the party declared in the order of the District Commissioner to be entitled to possession of the subject of dispute, or such receiver, by the person appointed...discharged."

17. S.4/1). Line 3, "likely to cause a breach of the peace". We suggest the same amendment as in sub-s. (1) of s. 2 after the reference to a likelihood of a breach of the peace.

18. Ib. (2) proviso. "Where the user is practised" at the end of line 1 and in line 4 should be "where the user is generally practised" to make the distinction quite clear from line 2 where it is "in fact practised."

19. Ib. (3) To correspond with sub-s. (2), the commencement should run "If it appears to the District Commissioner that such user is not in fact practised, he may make an order, etc."

20. S. 5(1). The expression "local inquiry" is inept as it is not used anywhere else in the Ordinance and its meaning is quite ambiguous. In fact the only reference of change in the provision of sub-s. (1) of s.2. that the parties are "to attend before the District Commissioner in person" is that of sub-s. (4) of s.2. which mentions an inspection in case the District Commissioner thinks it necessary. S.5 (1) should therefore deal with inspection only, and the word "inspection" should replace the words "local inquiry" and "inquiry" used through that sub-section.

21. Ib. (3). In line 4 after the word "paid" there should be inserted a comma.

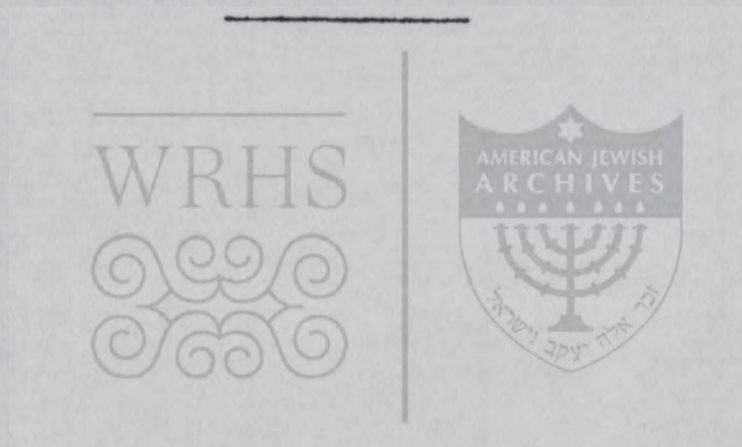
22. S. 6. Section 6 takes out of the jurisdiction of the District Commissioner cases in which a competent court made an order for possession regarding the land in dispute. The time of such order not being limited by the section, the District Commissioner would be unable to stop by the expeditious methods provided in the Ordinance any dispute regarding land as to which an order of possession has been made even years ago, and even in cases in which the parties concerned in the dispute are entirely different from the parties mentioned in the order of the Court. What the sub-section should provide for is that the District Commissioner shall not be determining which party is entitled to possession set aside or override an order of

a competent court made in the same regard. Such provision which would be obviously proper should also embrace order of a Chief Execution Officer, who frequently orders the delivery of possession of properties sold through the Execution Office. The section therefore should be redrafted as follows:

"Nothing in this Ordinance contained shall be construed so as to enable a District Commissioner to override or vary an order as to possession by any of the parties concerned in the subject of dispute made by a competent court or by the Chief Execution Officer."

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) S. HOROWITZ.



COPY

38, Elm Park Gardens,  
S.W.

9th January, 1932.

Dear Miss May,

Draft Land Disputes (Possession)  
Ordinance - Your letter of 8.1.32.  
- - - - -

I have not had time to study the draft enclosed, but I understand that you would like an immediate reply, owing to the urgency of the matter.

In the peculiar circumstances prevailing in Palestine, I do not know that the Ordinance is, in principle, unreasonable. Its main object is to prevent a breach of the peace, and for this purpose rather peremptory action may sometimes be required. What the Ordinance says is, in effect:- Whatever the right and wrong of the case may be, we are not going to have you fighting over it. Pending a decision by the Court whoever is in possession is to be left there for the time being.

What is not clear to me is what becomes of the proprietor of the land if the temporary possessor proves in the end to have been in the wrong. There seems to be no provision for compensating the rightful owner for having been deprived of the enjoyment of what eventually proves to have been his property. Is the temporary possessor, in such a case, to be allowed to walk off with whatever he can get out of the land? And again - a further point - is the rightful owner not to be compensated for a loss he may have incurred through not having been allowed to cultivate his land or through having had his cultivation interrupted? It will be seen from the first proviso to clause 2 that anyone who can turn out the rightful owner and keep possession for two months is to be treated as the possessor so that in this way elaborate plans of cultivation may be interrupted. Unless there is effective provision for compensation, the effect of the Ordinance is that anyone who can manage to install himself in someone else's land, and works up a dispute which (owing to his own truculent attitude) threatens to involve a breach of the peace, can get out of the land whatever is to be got out of it until the dispute is disposed by a Court of Law which may not be for quite a considerable time. In the interval he may, incidentally, do all sorts of damage and seriously impair the value of the land to the rightful owner.

Similarly as to grazing, etc. (Clause 4) I am not sure exactly what is meant by "such user is practised" in Cl. 4 (2) - whether repeated use over a period of years has to be proved, and if so over what period. But it rather looks from Clause 4(2) proviso, as though all that had to be shown was that the grazing, etc. had actually taken place within three months of the inquiry. If so, anyone who drives flocks on to someone else's land and produces a dispute threatens a breach of the peace can continue grazing his flocks till the dispute is settled by the Courts, and if the decree is against him, he loses nothing, since there is no provision for compensating the rightful owner, for his loss.

I realise that when you are (for example) dealing with Bedouins it is difficult to make effective provision for compensation, but the point is one which I think should be raised, unless, of course, the law already provides that, where an eviction order is made, the rightful owner is entitled to compensation in respect of the whole period since the unlawful possession began.

Yours,

(sgd.) L.L. STEIN

הסוכנות היהודית בשביל ארץ ישראל  
THE JEWISH AGENCY FOR PALESTINE.

TELEPHONE: MUSEUM 3817 (4 LINES).  
TELEGRAMS: "ZIONIBURO, LONDON."  
CODES: BENTLEY'S AND MOSSE'S.

77, GREAT RUSSELL STREET,  
LONDON, W.C.1.

In reply please address the Secretary:  
16. J.A.18.  
and quote the following Reference No.:

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

5th March, 1932.

POLITICAL REPORT

(December, 1931, January - February,  
1932.)

The Executive regrets that owing to various causes it has not been possible to send to leaders of the Jewish Agency and of the Zionist Organisation a report on the political situation before now. The members of the Executive in London have been very much overburdened with the duties of their departments, and the machinery of the office has been so much reduced as to make it difficult to get everything done that is considered essential. Arrangements are now being made to ensure that more frequent reports shall be sent in the future.

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE SENSATION:

A sensation has been created during the last few weeks by some proposals alleged to have been made by the Ex-Khedive of Egypt concerning the possible basis of a Round Table Conference between Jews and Arabs. As already stated by the Executive of the Jewish Agency both in London and in Jerusalem, all the available evidence tends to cast grave doubts upon the authenticity of these proposals. The "documents" in question emanated from a certain highly unreliable Indian journalist in London; they were first offered for sale to several English newspapers, and then brought to the notice of the Executive in London. The Executive immediately took steps to discover the source of the documents and the rumours; they also asked their colleagues in Palestine to make similar enquiries. The Colonial Office has several times denied all knowledge of any such discussions, and no evidence of any such discussions as the documents allege was found to exist in Palestine. The general impression in Palestine, as in other authoritative quarters, is that it is out of the question that either the Arab Executive, or the Mufti, should have declared themselves in favour of any such proposals as those contained in the documents.

The whole matter appears to be based on floating rumours picked up by a journalist and exploited for sensational purposes. There is, of course, a possibility that these may have been inspired by certain quarters with a definite purpose in view. But it is regrettable that, in spite of the Executive's repeated statements that no discussions of any kind have been taking place, nevertheless the accusation that the Executive is acting treacherously behind the backs of the Jewish people continues to be utilised in certain quarters with a view to creating panic among Jews.

/It

It must therefore once again be declared categorically that the Executive has not been approached in any way, officially or unofficially, directly or indirectly, by the Government in London or in Jerusalem, by any Arab or Moslem body or person, with regard to any Round Table Conference proposal on any basis whatsoever. The Executive has never been engaged, and is not at the present moment engaged, in any conversations with any Arabs, or Moslems, or with the Mandatory Power, on this or kindred subjects; the Executive is not aware of any Jew, representing the Jewish Agency or not representing the Jewish Agency, being engaged in any such discussions. The Colonial Office has again informed us very recently that it has no knowledge of any such proposal.

The basis of the Executive's policy has been, and will remain, that announced by the President at the last Congress, and the Executive interprets its functions in the sense that it has no power to depart from this policy, and, indeed, that any proposals of any kind affecting Jewish-Arab relations which may come before the Executive from any responsible source must be immediately placed before the higher authorities of the Movement, namely the Actions Committee of the Zionist Organisation and the Administrative Committee of the Jewish Agency. Since no such proposals have at any time reached the Executive from any quarter worthy of attention, there is no reason whatever why Jewish public opinion should be exercised about the matter, and we appeal to all Jewish leaders to do everything in their power in order to calm public opinion and not excite it unnecessarily.

The situation is being most carefully watched in every centre whence influences relating to Jewish-Arab relations emanate. Leaders of the Jewish Agency and of the Zionist Organisation will be kept fully informed of anything that may be interpreted as an attempt to bring about discussions on Jewish-Arab relations. The Executive can only reject with contempt the suggestion that it has been or ever will be prepared to deal light-heartedly with the most vital interests of the Jewish people.

#### LAND DEVELOPMENT SCHEME:

No definite progress can yet be reported in regard to the Development Scheme and the land policy of the Government. When the matter was raised some time ago in the House of Commons, the Secretary of State for the Colonies stated that Parliamentary sanction would be required before there was any commitment on the part of the Government. Mr. French has almost concluded his investigations, and one part of his report has already been submitted to the Government. In connection with that report there have been various sensational rumours and alarms. The Executive has not yet seen this report, and is not in a position to anticipate its contents. Mr. French has been asked by the Government to submit a second report containing proposals of a practical character - definite pieces of development work which the Government might put in hand soon. The Director of Development is now engaged on this second report, and has asked the Executive of the Jewish Agency to submit its proposals for the Jewish part of the scheme. The original proposal for the raising of a loan of two and a half million pounds does not seem likely to be realised, and it appears probable that only a very modest expenditure will be incurred by the Government in connection with development. The Executive has therefore made some suggestions based on the proposals submitted to the Government early last summer, and upon the following principles:

- (i) There shall not be any general land legislation, and any control of land transactions required to safeguard the development scheme shall only be introduced in relation  
/to

to some definite scheme of development, without any "legislation."

- (ii) If the Government decides not to raise the loan of two and a half million pounds for the full development scheme as originally proposed (in connection with which the Jewish Agency has already submitted its views), and a more modest plan of development is introduced, a policy based on parity and simultaneity shall be adopted for encouraging Jewish settlement; i.e. development cannot be confined to displaced Arabs, but Jews shall have an equal share with the Arabs, and their part of the scheme shall be carried out at the same time.

With regard to the question of the appointment of a Jewish Adviser to the Director of Development, the Executive of the Jewish Agency has adhered to its original decision not to appoint a Jewish Adviser unless the draft Land Ordinance proposed by Lord Passfield was definitely superseded. It is true that owing to the measures taken by the Executive, the projected Land Ordinance has been suspended, and there is reason to believe that the Ordinance will not take effect in its original form. Nevertheless, the attitude of the Executive remains unchanged, namely that as long as the danger of such land legislation is not definitely eliminated, no Jewish Adviser can be appointed to the Director of Development.

Meanwhile, as a result of representations from the Executive it has been made possible to examine and check the Arab claims of "displacement". This work is not yet complete, but it may be hoped that the allegations about the Jews having created a "landless proletariat" in Palestine will be proved false. It must be realised, however, that, while we may not have displaced many Arabs in the past, we are bound to do so in the future, since Palestine is already full. This argument must be met and fought as energetically as possible.

/that the argument against our work is/

#### GENERAL POLITICAL ACTIVITIES:

The political activities of the Executive were greatly hampered by the general political uncertainty in Great Britain, caused by the financial crisis, followed by two changes of Government and a General Election, as well as by the appointment of a new High Commissioner. After the changes in London and in Jerusalem had been effected, some time had to elapse before the new men in the various offices became acquainted with past history and present conditions. Those responsible for the political work of the Agency in London and Jerusalem had a very delicate task in initiating the new men in the fundamentals underlying the policy of the Jewish National Home.

The Executive is disappointed that, despite some grounds for hoping that a better and more sympathetic understanding of our work in Palestine would develop, no material, concrete signs of such a change can be discerned up to the present. The Executive is being continually assured that the new High Commissioner is giving the closest attention to Jewish desires, and is in sympathy with Jewish aspirations, and that he could not alter the decision in regard to the Immigration Schedule because it was not possible for him, immediately on his arrival in the country, to reverse the considered decision of one of his Departments. Nevertheless, the situation must be described as completely unsatisfactory.

/An

An illustration of the kind of mentality which Sir Arthur Bauchope will have to overcome is the attitude shown in regard to the interpretation of the part of the Prime Minister's letter to Dr. Weizmann dealing with the employment of Jews on public works. In accordance with that document, the employment of Jews on public works - a vital matter in itself, and vital, too from the point of view of the Immigration Schedule - was to be correlated to the Jewish contribution to the public revenues. Yet no action has yet been taken by the Administration in this respect. Its failure to take active measures is not merely accidental, but, as appears from the negotiations with the Chief Secretary of the Palestine Government, it questions the Jewish Agency's interpretation of that point in the Prime Minister's letter. The matter has since been taken up in great detail with the Secretary of State for the Colonies who is in communication with the High Commissioner on the subject.

Judging from his conversations with the President, Mr. Sokolow, Professor Brodetsky and Mr. Goldsmid, the Secretary of State for the Colonies is giving very close attention to Palestine problems. According to his own statement, he is in constant touch with Sir Arthur Bauchope on the situation in Palestine. Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister is particularly interested in the economic development of Palestine, and as soon as he entered the Colonial Office raised the question of exemption for Palestinian products from any import duties that might be introduced in Great Britain as a result of its departure from the traditional Free Trade policy. This vital matter has been pushed by the Executive, with the help of various interested parties, with the greatest energy, and we understand that the Colonial Office is doing everything it can in the matter. Unfortunately the question of Great Britain's trade relations with all foreign countries is, in the opinion of important legal authorities, involved, since "A" Mandates are on a different footing from "B" and "C" Mandates. Those legal questions are as yet unsettled, but it must be realised that they are formidable.

Much harm has been caused by a careless reading of the statements in the House of Commons in relation to this question. We would like to make it clear that the question of the inclusion of Palestine within the scope of Imperial Preference is only dealt with in the legislation just passed in the British Parliament, in the sense that the Import Duties Act empowers the Government to include, by Order in Council, any Mandated Territory within the scope of exemption from the Import Duties, should such inclusion be deemed desirable. No such action has yet been taken. The Executive is doing all it can to produce a favourable result.

#### THE MOSLEM CONGRESS:

The Executive has placed on record its official protest against the action of the Government in permitting the holding of the Moslem Congress in Jerusalem, claiming that the object of the assembly was to spread anti-Jewish propaganda, and to attack the policy of the Jewish National Home as embodied in the Palestine Mandate, and to allow Moslems from other countries to come to Palestine to assail what may be regarded as the very constitution of the country. We protested that while the Palestine Government took immediate steps when the Italian Government was attacked at the Congress, no such action was taken with regard to the anti-Jewish agitation, with the consequence that there was the danger of Palestine becoming a centre of international agitation, with serious consequences to the Jewish position. In its reply the Government states that it does not share the view of the Executive in this respect, and maintains that it attached no importance to the Congress, and that it was the best policy to allow it to be held.

/IMMIGRATION.

IMMIGRATION:

Having failed to secure a supplementary schedule for labour immigration for the current half-year, the Executive is pressing for an increased schedule for the next half-year. Special emphasis is being put upon this in all conversations with Government representatives in London and in Jerusalem. Further, the Executive has repeatedly brought pressure to bear on the Government to give effect to the recommendations, made some time ago by the Palestine Government, that the sum required for immigrants under Category A(i) should be reduced from £1000 to £500. From the discussions with the Government, it appears that no definite instructions have been given for such a reduction, but it is to be within the discretion of the Chief Immigration Officer to make this concession in any particular case, if he thinks fit. The Executive of the Agency reject such a concession as valueless, and are claiming definite regulations on this point.

UNEMPLOYMENT:

Another serious matter is the faulty method of computation of the official unemployment statistics, which affect the question of the employment of Jews on public works and consequently, also, labour immigration. It seems that the Government has no proper machinery for this purpose, but obtains its figures from the District Officers, without regard to their reliability. At the meeting of the Mandates Commission last June, the Government Representative promised that machinery would be devised for a more scientific method of computing statistics in regard to unemployment. But so far nothing has been done. As the basis on which the Arab unemployment statistics are now prepared is most unsatisfactory, and the results are likely to produce an utterly distorted picture of the economic condition in the country, the Executive is pressing for a change in the method of computation. On the whole the position of Jewish employment in Government works remains extremely unsatisfactory, and after many months of negotiation, no headway has been made in this respect. The number of Jewish workers engaged in regular road work at the end of the year was no more than 35 out of a total of 470. There has, however, been a substantial increase in the number of Jews employed in connection with the construction of the Haifa Harbour: the proportion is now between twenty and twenty-five per cent.

MUNICIPAL WORKS:

Another important question in connection with Jewish employment is that of municipal works in Jerusalem. The Executive has repeatedly protested against the circumstance that, in a city with a clear Jewish majority of inhabitants and ratepayers, the claim of Jewish labour to a just share in public works was entirely disregarded. It has been submitted to the Government that in King George Avenue, for instance, no Jews had been employed at all. New municipal works on a considerable scale are now being planned, and the Government is being pressed to see to it that a fair proportion of Jews should be employed. As is well known, the situation in Jerusalem is all the more serious because, though the Jews are in a majority in that city, they are not represented on the municipal council, and consequently their interests are not safeguarded. This question was taken up by Dr. Arlosoroff first with the Chief Secretary and finally with the High Commissioner himself. According to the latest telegraphic reports, certain concessions have been made with regard to Jewish employment in the Jerusalem Municipality, but no details have yet reached London.

# NEW ROADS

The Executive is urging upon the Government to undertake the construction of the Mesha Yavneel Road (on which Jewish labour would be employed), which was promised by the Government as far back as 1929, and was included in the 1931 Estimates. So far this has not been authorised. Similarly, the Executive has dealt with the question of the Ber Tuvia road, the construction of which was promised by the former High Commissioner. It has also insisted that Jewish labour shall be employed on the Petach-Tikwah -- Kfar Saba road, which is being extended by the Government.

# WADY HAWARETH:

The Executive has felt considerable anxiety with regard to the lands at Wady Hawareth belonging to the Jewish National Fund. These lands, it will be remembered, were purchased in public auction from the Government. A number of Bedouins who had been on the land before the purchase was effected, and who had subsequently camped on a neighbouring area of Government land, occupied some land of the Jewish National Fund, on which they placed tents and cattle. The matter had already been before the Palestine Courts, and the verdict had been favourable to the Jewish National Fund, but the Government hesitated to carry out the Court decision. The Palestine Government demanded that the Jewish National Fund should lease about 5000 dunam of land to the Government, upon which the Bedouin could be accommodated, as the site on which the squatters had camped before was under water. The insistence of the Government on the Jewish National Fund leasing its land has naturally given serious misgivings to the Agency Executive, as the principle of security of tenure is involved. After protracted negotiations the Jewish National Fund consented to lease about half the area originally demanded (2,965 dunams) for 23 months, after which period the land is to revert to the Jewish National Fund. The Government has given an assurance which excludes the possible creation of rights for the Arabs during the period of the lease, or in virtue of it; and the High Commissioner has promised that the Government will do all in its power during the period of the lease to solve the question of the Wady Hawareth lands.

# EDUCATIONAL GRANT-IN-AID:

After one refusal of a request for an increased grant-in-aid for Jewish education, further pressure has been exerted by the Executive on the Palestine Government to increase that grant. It was represented to the Government that its refusal to give favourable consideration had made it impossible for the Agency's schools to find a way out of the financial impasse, and had resulted in the closing of the Jewish schools for several weeks. As the Government was now engaged in drawing up the Estimates for the next fiscal year, the Executive felt constrained to revert to its request for an increase in the grant-in-aid.

# SECURITY:

The Executive is at all times in touch with the Government concerning the question of security. In view of the number of cases of uprooting of trees, and destruction of fences and other property, which have taken place in Jewish agricultural settlements recently, the Executive has pressed the Commandant of Police to take more drastic measures against such vandalism. Such action is being taken.

/LABOUR LEGISLATION

LABOUR LEGISLATION:

Representations have been made by the Executive on questions connected with the industrial employment of women and children ordinance outlined by the Labour Legislation Committee. While noting with satisfaction that some of the proposed amendments were conceived in the spirit of social progress, the Executive presses for a widening of the present restricted scope of the proposed Labour Legislation. As the present amendment does not cover all occupations, it is requested that at least three important industries - the building trade, the construction and repair of roads, and the transport industry - should be included. The Executive further proposes that the minimum age under which young children must not be employed should be raised to fourteen years, instead of the present age-limit of twelve; that the exclusion of children from dangerous occupations shall apply up to the age of eighteen, instead of sixteen as at present; and that a special inspectorate to give effect to the Ordinance shall be appointed. Among other suggestions, put forward by the Executive are the protection extended to employed women prior to and immediately after childbirth, and the regularisation of the position and conditions of employment of apprentices.

HEALTH SERVICE:

Urgent representations have been made by the Executive for Government expansion of its health services, in view of the fact that the Executive has been obliged to curtail some of its services, particularly in the Northern District. It has also been urged that the Government should provide increased accommodation for mental defectives. For financial reasons, the Government has so far been unable to accede to these requests, but it agreed to recommend to the Secretary of State the provision of additional accommodation for fifty patients in the Bethlehem Hospital. The Executive's request for a contribution from Government funds towards the maintenance of the Ezrath Nashim Hospital was not acceded to, but a further grant of £424 was voted for improvements in the hospital. (This was in addition to the £2,507 already granted for structural alterations and for the purchase of equipment. A request to the Government to recognise in principle an annual grant towards the maintenance of the Kupath Cholim Hospital at Afulah was refused, nor could the Government see its way to assist the Tuberculosis Hospital at Safed, on the ground that the sanatorium there is not suitable for the purpose it has to serve. The decision to disband the Malaria Research Unit was, after representations had been made by the Executive, abandoned. The director of the Unit has been reinstated and all but two of the Sub-Inspectors working under him have been absorbed into the Government Medical Service.

TIBERIAS CONCESSION:

As the result of representations made in London and in Jerusalem, the danger of a lapse in the above concession has been averted, and an agreement has now been signed between the Hamei Tiberia Company, Limited, and the Tiberias Municipality.

OTHER POLITICAL WORK:

Apart from routine work with the Colonial Office, Palestine problems have been discussed with other statesmen and political leaders. Mr. Sokolow, before his departure to the United States

/discussed

discussed the situation with the Prime Minister and with the Foreign Secretary, Sir John Simon. Professor Brodetsky has had interviews with Lord Lugard, the British member of the Mandates Commission; Sir Robert Hamilton, the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies; Lord Lothian, Under-Secretary of State for India; Major Elliot, the Financial Secretary to the Treasury; Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, and many other political leaders. Mr. Neumann, when in London, spoke to Major Ormsby-Gore and Lord Cecil.

In Palestine, Dr. Arlosoroff lost no time in placing before the new High Commissioner the views of the Jewish Agency on all matters of policy. He has accompanied the High Commissioner on his tour of the Jewish colonies, and keeps His Excellency fully informed of the Jewish attitude towards all Palestinian problems. Dr. Arlosoroff has also been in close touch with the Ex-Khedive of Egypt while he was in Palestine, and with other personalities of political status.

#### PARLIAMENTARY PALESTINE COMMITTEE:

The reorganisation of the Palestine Parliamentary Committee to watch over the interests of the Jewish National Home in Palestine is of particular interest. As a result of Professor Brodetsky's negotiations with a number of influential Members of Parliament belonging to various political parties, it was possible to form a strong Committee, under the Chairmanship of Colonel Buchan, M.P., with Mr. Janner, M.P., as Honorary Secretary. It is significant that the Committee includes such names as Sir Austen Chamberlain, Mr. Winston Churchill, Mr. Amery, Mr. George Lansbury, Colonel Wedgwood, the Duchess of Atholl, Mr. James de Rothschild, Major Nathan, Miss Megan Lloyd George, etc. Professor Brodetsky addressed a meeting of Members of Parliament on the Palestine situation in November, and will do so again within a few days. He keeps in close touch with the members of the Committee and with other Members of Parliament, giving information and arranging for intervention of various kinds.

#### AMERICAN PRO PALESTINE COMMITTEE.

The efforts of Mr. Emanuel Neumann to organise a Pro-Palestine Committee in the United States have been crowned with success. The formation of the Committee took place at a Banquet in Washington, in which many highly distinguished political leaders participated. The Committee is under the Chairmanship of Vice-President Curtis, and includes many Senators (including Senator Borah, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs), and members of the United States Government. It is particularly noteworthy that President Hoover sent a communication approving of the objects of the Committee, namely to aid the Zionist cause, to enlighten American public opinion on matters connected with the Jewish National Home, and to defend the principle embodied in the Balfour Declaration.

London,  
5.3.32.

STRICTLY PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL

REGISTER OF THE PALESTINE IMMIGRATION BUREAU

FOR THE TWO MONTHS OF FEBRUARY 1st TO MARCH 31st, 1932.

During the past 2 months, from February 1st until March 31st, 1932, the Palestine Immigration Bureau has acted upon the following application for permits to settle in Palestine:

FEBRUARY

<u>NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>CAPITAL</u>
1. A. Z., wife & son	Ida City, Ia.	\$ 15,000.00
2. E. L-E.	Bklyn, N. Y.	30,000.00
3. H. B. & wife	Bklyn, N. Y.	45,000.00 &
	\$6,000 annual income	
4. Mrs. R. B. & 2 children	Bklyn, N. Y.	32,000.00
5. S. F.	Bristol, Va.	6,000.00
6. M. O.	Bronx, N. Y.	8,000.00
7. Rev. J. M. E.	Mt. Carmel, Pa.	12,000.00
8. M. W. & wife	Bklyn, N. Y.	5,000.00
9. N. W.	Bklyn, N. Y.	5,000.00
10. A. M.	Detroit, Mich.	5,000.00
11. A. F., wife & 2 children	New York City	6,000.00
12. F. W.	Bklyn, N. Y.	5,000.00
13. H. S., wife & 3 children	Bklyn, N. Y.	5,000.00
14. J. G., wife & child	Porto Rico	4,000.00
15. H. A.	Chicago, Ill.	4,000.00
16. R. L-E.	Bklyn, N. Y.	8,000.00
17. M. G.	Bklyn, N. Y.	5,000.00
18. J. N.	Rock Island, Ill.	5,000.00
19. J. W.	Jacksonville, Fla.	4,000.00
20. M. S.	Portsmouth, N. H.	3,500.00
21. B. B.	Jersey City, N. J.	7,000.00
22. L. G.	Porto Rico	3,000.00
23. L. P.	Bklyn, N. Y.	6,500.00
24. Rabbi A. L.	New Bedford, Mass.	4,000.00
25. S. E. & wife	Indianapolis, Ind.	5,000.00
26. D. S.	Oaxaca, Mexico	4,000.00
27. D. O.	New York City	4,000.00

<u>NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>CAPITAL</u>
28. H. F., wife & 3 children	New York City	\$ 4,000.00
29. S. K.	Dorchester, Mass.	4,000.00
30. A. F., & wife	New York City	3,800.00
31. R. M.	Bronx, N. Y.	4,000.00
32. M. L.	Baltimore, Md.	3,000.00
33. I. W.	Chicago, Ill.	4,000.00
34. M. S., & wife	Perth Amboy, N. J.	3,700.00

MARCH

35. S. D., & wife	Bklyn, N. Y.	\$ 16,100.00
36. H. W.C. & wife	New York City	10,000.00
37. Dr. N. N.	Roxbury, Mass.	12,000.00
38. L. M.	Ft. Wayne, Ind.	10,000.00
39. L. S.	Pottsville, Pa.	15,000.00
40. Mrs. R. G. & daughter	New York City	8,000.00
41. J. M., & son	Mexico	7,000.00
42. S. I.	Bklyn, N. Y.	6,500.00
43. A. S.	Detroit, Mich.	7,000.00
44. H. B.	Detroit, Mich.	6,000.00
45. M. S., wife & 3 children	Sinaloa, Mexico	5,000.00
46. S. S.	Phoenix, Arizona	5,700.00
47. S. T., & wife	Bronx, N. Y.	4,900.00
48. D. H.	New York City	5,000.00
49. E. Z., wife & son	Milwaukee, Wisc.	4,125.00
50. S. B. & family	Havana, Cuba	3,000.00
51. S. R. K., wife & daughter	Bronx, N. Y.	4,000.00
52. S. R.	Baltimore, Md.	3,000.00
53. I. G.	Bronx, N. Y.	4,800.00
54. V. D., & daughter	Washington, D. C.	7,000.00 &
	\$ 95.00 Mo., income	
55. R. L.	New York City	4,000.00
56. B. J.	Plainfield, N. J.	3,000.00 &
	\$ 20.00 mo., income	
57. I. J. P.	Bklyn, N. Y.	3,500.00
58. A. A.	Philadelphia, Pa.	4,500.00

TOTAL --- \$431,625.00

OTHER CATEGORIES

Bond-Cases ( Dependents )

59. S. Tukel	22738 John R. at Hazel Pk, Mich (for parents in Poland).
60. A. Z. Pace	1244 Maldern Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. (for relative).

61. Mrs. Dora Edelstein  
62. Moses Frenkel

26 Exchange Street, Brockton, Mass.  
14-16 Grafton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Returning Resident

64. Hanna Pinsker

c/o Ostrowsky, 243 Troy Ave., Bklyn, N

Chalutz-applicants:

64. Helen Ash  
65. Abraham Freeman  
66. Irwin May  
67. S. Dweres  
68. Ruth Bergman  
69. Bella Lipson  
70. Frieda Grobel  
71. S. Seefer  
72. Edward I. Pevznor  
73. Lilien Jerushalim

1927 Pingree, Detroit, Mich.  
208 E. Jacob St., Louisville, Ky.  
1418 Hyde Pk Blvd., Chicago, Ill.  
Popayan, Cauca, Colombia, S. A.  
345 W. 70th Street, New York City  
2523 Fairmont St., Los Angeles, Cal.  
417 Grand St., New York City  
1511 Keeler Ave., Chicago, Ill.  
10 S. Phelps St., Youngstown, Ohio  
118 Cortelyou Rd., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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As you are aware, the British Consulate at New York is in receipt of a supply of 50 Certificates for Capitalist-applicants, which enables such applicants to receive their visas on the spot at the recommendation of the Palestine Bureau instead of having their applications referred to Jerusalem. The conditions which an applicant has to comply with in order to receive a Certificate on the spot are that he proves his status as a bona-fide capitalist, that his capital consists of cash money and that he will arrive in Palestine within three months from date of issue of the visa.

Of the 50 Certificates 14 have up to now been utilised by applicants who are sailing for Palestine on May 17th next. We expect that until that date half of the available supply will have been used. Applications by persons whose capital is represented by mortgages, shares and other values other than cash must be referred to the Authorities at Jerusalem as heretofore.

We have made representations to the Jewish Agency at Jerusalem for the dispatch of new Certificates as soon as the present supply is exhausted.

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In view of the reports from Palestine regarding the expected issue of a number of Chalutz-Certificates, we are proceeding to study the cases of Chalutz-applicants, numbering about 250 applications filed at this office in the course of the past year. We hardly believe that we may count on more than 25 to 30 Certificates which we expect to receive in July for American applicants. Certificates will be granted by us to the most suitable and trustworthy Chalutz-candidates, many of whom have a capital of from 700 to 1000 dollars each.

Those applicants who registered with us recently will have to wait for the next supply of Certificates, if any, which is not expected before October.

We intend to cable the Jewish Agency requesting 50 Certificates, including 15 for women.

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We are meeting with considerable difficulties and trouble in connection with the bringing over to Palestine of European relatives of American residents on the ground of Bond-Guarantees. The stipulations involving the execution of such Bonds are such as to make it practically impossible the securing of the Bonds. We are daily being approached by applicants of this category.

The Palestine Bureau is now engaged in drafting a new memorandum on Bond-Guarantees for presentation to the Jewish Agency. This memorandum will contain proposals for facilitating the execution of such Bonds on the part of American residents in behalf of their European relatives, at the same time providing safeguards for the Palestine Government that the respective immigrants will not fall a public charge. This memorandum will be submitted by me to the Board of Officers prior to its dispatch to Jerusalem.

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Mr. Rohabiah Lewin-Epstein is shortly sailing for Palestine as representative of the American Economic Committee for Palestine. It will be the policy of this Bureau to advise all travelers and tourists leaving for Palestine through the intermediary of this office to communicate with Mr. Lewin-Epstein and to consult with him on any future economic investments they desire to make.

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During the past two months a total of 600 inquiries, in person and by letter, have been attended by this office.

Respectfully submitted,  
Dr. S. Bernstein,  
Director.

THE JEWISH AGENCY FOR PALESTINE

77, Great Russell Street,  
LONDON, W.C.1.

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

5th March, 1932.

POLITICAL REPORT

(December, 1931, January -- February, 1932)

The Executive regrets that owing to various causes it has not been possible to send to leaders of the Jewish Agency and of the Zionist Organization a report on the political situation before now. The members of the Executive in London have been very much overburdened with the duties of their departments, and the machinery of the office has been so much reduced as to make it difficult to get everything done that is considered essential. Arrangements are now being made to ensure that more frequent reports shall be sent in the future.

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE SENSATION:

A sensation has been created during the last few weeks by some proposals alleged to have been made by the Ex-Khedive of Egypt concerning the possible basis of a Round Table Conference between Jews and Arabs. As already stated by the Executive of the Jewish Agency both in London and in Jerusalem, all the available evidence tends to cast grave doubts upon the authenticity of these proposals. The "documents" in question emanated from a certain highly unreliable Indian journalist in London; they were first offered for sale to several English newspapers, and then brought to the notice of the Executive in London. The Executive immediately took steps to discover the source of the documents and the rumours; they also asked their colleagues in Palestine to make similar enquiries. The Colonial Office has several times denied all knowledge of any such discussions, and no evidence of any such discussions as the documents allege was found to exist in Palestine. The general impression in Palestine, as in other authoritative quarters, is that it is out of the question that either the Arab Executive, or the Mufti, should have declared themselves in favour of any such proposals as those contained in the documents.

The whole matter appears to be based on floating rumours picked up by a journalist and exploited for sensational purposes. There is, of course, a possibility that these may have been inspired by certain quarters with a definite purpose in view. But it is regrettable that, in spite of the Executive's repeated statements that no discussions of any kind have been taking place, nevertheless the accusation that the Executive is acting treacherously behind the backs of the Jewish people continues to be utilized in certain quarters with a view to creating panic among Jews.

It must therefore once again be declared categorically that the Executive has not been approached in any way, officially or unofficially, directly or indirectly, by the Government in London or in Jerusalem, by any Arab or Moslem body or person, with regard to any Round Table Confer-

ence proposal on any basis whatsoever. The Executive has never been engaged, and is not at the present moment engaged, in any conversations with any Arabs, or Moslems, or with the Mandatory Power, on this or kindred subjects; the Executive is not aware of any Jew, representing the Jewish Agency or not representing the Jewish Agency, being engaged in any such discussions. The Colonial Office has again informed us very recently that it has no knowledge of any such proposal.

The basis of the Executive's policy has been, and will remain, that announced by the President at the last Congress, and the Executive interprets its functions in the sense that it has no power to depart from this policy, and, indeed, that any proposals of any kind affecting Jewish-Arab relations which may come before the Executive from any responsible source must be immediately placed before the higher authorities of the Movement, namely, the Actions Committee of the Zionist Organization and the Administrative Committee of the Jewish Agency. Since no such proposals have at any time reached the Executive from any quarter worthy of attention, there is no reason whatever why Jewish public opinion should be exercised about the matter, and we appeal to all Jewish leaders to do everything in their power in order to calm public opinion and not excite it unnecessarily.

The situation is being most carefully watched in every center whence influences relating to Jewish Arab relations emanate. Leaders of the Jewish Agency and of the Zionist Organization will be kept fully informed of anything that may be interpreted as an attempt to bring about discussion on Jewish-Arab relations. The Executive can only reject with contempt the suggestion that it has been or ever will be prepared to deal light-heartedly with the most vital interests of the Jewish people.

#### LAND DEVELOPMENT SCHEME:

No definite progress can yet be reported in regard to the Development Scheme and the land policy of the Government. When the matter was raised some time ago in the House of Commons, the Secretary of State for the Colonies stated that Parliamentary sanction would be required before there was any commitment on the part of the Government. Mr. French has almost concluded his investigations, and one part of his report has already been submitted to the Government. In connection with that report there have been various sensational rumours and alarms. The Executive has not yet seen this report, and is not in a position to anticipate its contents. Mr. French has been asked by the Government to submit a second report containing proposals of a practical character -- definite pieces of development work which the Government might put in hand soon. The Director of Development is now engaged on this second report, and has asked the Executive of the Jewish Agency to submit its proposals for the Jewish part of the scheme. The original proposal for the raising of a loan of two and a half million pounds does not seem likely to be realized, and it appears probable that only a very modest expenditure will be incurred by the Government in connection with development. The Executive has therefore made some suggestions based on the proposals submitted to the Government early last summer, and upon the following principles:

- (i) There shall not be any general land legislation, and any control of land transactions required to safeguard the development scheme shall only be introduced in relation to some definite scheme of development, without any "legislation."
- (ii) If the Government decides not to raise the loan of two and a half million pounds for the full development scheme as originally proposed (in connection with which the Jewish Agency has already submitted its views), and a more modest plan of development is introduced, a policy based on parity and simultaneity shall be adopted for encouraging Jewish settlement; i.e., development cannot be confined to displaced Arabs, but Jews shall have an equal share with the Arabs, and their part of the scheme shall be carried out at the same time.

With regard to the question of the appointment of a Jewish Adviser to the Director of Development, the Executive of the Jewish Agency has adhered to its original decision not to appoint a Jewish Adviser unless the draft Land Ordinance proposed by Lord Passifield was definitely superseded. It is true that owing to the measures taken by the Executive, the projected Land Ordinance has been suspended, and there is reason to believe that the Ordinance will not take effect in its original form. Nevertheless, the attitude of the Executive remains unchanged, namely that as long as the danger of such land legislation is not definitely eliminated, no Jewish Adviser can be appointed to the Director of Development.

Meanwhile, as a result of representations from the Executive it has been made possible to examine and check the Arab claims of "displacement". This work is not yet complete, but it may be hoped that the allegations about the Jews having created a "landless proletariat" in Palestine will be proved false. It must be realized, however, that the argument against our work is that, while we may not have displaced many Arabs in the past, we are bound to do so in the future, since Palestine is already full. This argument must be met and fought as energetically as possible.

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#### GENERAL POLITICAL ACTIVITIES:

The political activities of the Executive were greatly hampered by the general political uncertainty in Great Britain, caused by the financial crisis, followed by two changes of Government and a general election, as well as by the appointment of a new High Commissioner. After the changes in London and in Jerusalem had been effected, some time had to elapse before the new men in the various offices became acquainted with past history and present conditions. Those responsible for the political work of the Agency in London and Jerusalem had a very delicate task in initiating the new men in the fundamentals underlying the policy of the Jewish National Home.

The Executive is disappointed that, despite some grounds for hoping

that a better and more sympathetic understanding of our work in Palestine would develop, no material, concrete signs of such a change can be discerned up to the present. The Executive is being continually assured that the new High Commissioner is giving the closest attention to Jewish desires, and is in sympathy with Jewish aspirations, and that he could not alter the decision in regard to the Immigration Schedule because it was not possible for him, immediately on his arrival in the country, to reverse the considered decision of one of his Departments. Nevertheless, the situation must be described as completely unsatisfactory.

An illustration of the kind of mentality which Sir Arthur Wauchope will have to overcome is the attitude shown in regard to the interpretation of the part of the Prime Minister's letter to Dr. Weizmann dealing with the employment of Jews on public works. In accordance with that document, the employment of Jews on public works -- a vital matter in itself, and vital, too, from the point of view of the Immigration Schedule -- was to be correlated to the Jewish contribution to the public revenues. Yet no action has yet been taken by the Administration in this respect. Its failure to take active measures is not merely accidental, but, as appears from the negotiations with the Chief Secretary of the Palestine Government, it questions the Jewish Agency's interpretation of that point in the Prime Minister's letter. The matter has since been taken up in great detail with the Secretary of State for the Colonies who is in communication with the High Commissioner on the subject.

Judging from his conversations with the President, Mr. Sokolow, Professor Brodetsky and Mr. Goldsmid, the Secretary of State for the Colonies is giving very close attention to Palestine problems. According to his own statement, he is ~~xx~~ in constant touch with Sir Arthur Wauchope on the situation in Palestine. Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister is particularly interested in the economic development of Palestine, and as soon as he entered the Colonial Office raised the question of exemption for Palestinian products from any import duties that might be introduced in Great Britain as a result of its departure from the traditional Free Trade Policy. This vital matter has been pushed by the Executive, with the help of various interested parties, with the greatest energy, and we understand that the Colonial Office is doing everything it can in the matter. Unfortunately, the question of Great Britain's trade relations with all foreign countries is, in the opinion of important legal authorities, involved, since "A" Mandates are on a different footing from "B" and "C" Mandates. These legal questions are as yet unsettled, but it must be realized that they are formidable.

Much harm has been caused by a careless reading of the statements in the House of Commons in relation to this question. We would like to make it clear that the question of the inclusion of Palestine within the scope of Imperial Preference is only dealt with in the legislation just passed in the British Parliament, in the sense that the Import Duties Act empowers the Government to include, by order in Council, any Mandated Territory within the scope of exemption from the Import Duties, ~~xxxx~~ should such inclusion be deemed desirable. No such action has yet been taken. The Executive is doing all ~~xxx~~ it can to produce a favorable result.

THE MOSLEM CONGRESS:

The Executive has placed on record its official protest against the action of the Government in permitting the holding of the Moslem Congress in Jerusalem, claiming that the object of the assembly was to spread anti-Jewish propaganda, and to attack the policy of the Jewish National Home as embodied in the Palestine Mandate, and to allow Moslems from other countries to come to Palestine to assail what may be regarded as the very constitution of the country. We protested that while the Palestine Government took immediate steps when the Italian Government was attacked at the Congress, no such action was taken with regard to the anti-Jewish agitation, with the consequence that there was the danger of Palestine becoming a centre of international agitation, with serious consequences to the Jewish position. In its reply the Government states that it does not share the view of the Executive in this respect, and maintains that it attached no importance to the Congress, and that it was the best policy to allow it to be held.



#### IMMIGRATION:

Having failed to secure a supplementary schedule for labour immigration for the current half-year, the Executive is pressing for an increased schedule for the next half-year. Special emphasis is being put upon this in all conversations with Government representatives in London and in Jerusalem. Further, the Executive has repeatedly brought pressure to bear on the Government to give effect to the recommendations, made some time ago by the Palestine Government, that the sum required for immigrants under Category A(1) should be reduced from £1000 to £500. From the discussions with the Government, it appears that no definite instructions have been given for such a reduction, but it is to be within the discretion of the Chief Immigration Officer to make this concession in any particular case, if he thinks fit. The Executive of the Agency reject such a concession as valueless, and are claiming definite regulations on this point.

#### UNEMPLOYMENT:

Another serious matter is the faulty method of computation of the official unemployment statistics, which affect the question of the employment of Jews on public works and consequently, also, labour immigration. It seems that the Government has no proper machinery for this purpose, but obtains its figures from the District Officers, without regard to their reliability. At the meeting of the Mandates Commission last June, the Government Representative promised that machinery would be devised for a more scientific method of computing statistics in regard to unemployment. But so far nothing has been done. As the basis on which the Arab unemployment statistics are now prepared is most unsatisfactory, and the results are likely to produce an utterly distorted picture of the economic condition in the country, the Executive is pressing for a change in the method of computation. On the whole the position of Jewish employment in Government works remains extremely unsatisfactory, and after many months of negotiation, no headway has been made in this respect. The number of Jewish workers engaged in regular road work at the end of the year was no more than 35 out of a total of 470. There has, however, been a substantial increase in the number of Jews employed in connection with the construction of the Haifa Harbour: the proportion is now between twenty and twenty-five per cent.

#### MUNICIPAL WORKS:

Another important question in connection with Jewish employment is that of municipal works in Jerusalem. The Executive has repeatedly protested against the circumstance that, in a city with a clear Jewish majority of inhabitants and ratepayers, the claim of Jewish labour to a just share in public works was entirely disregarded. It has been submitted to the Government that in King George Avenue, for instance, no Jews had been employed at all. Now municipal works on a considerable scale are now being planned, and the Government is being pressed to see to it that a fair proportion of Jews should be employed.

As is well known, the situation in Jerusalem is all the more serious because, though the Jews are in a majority in that city, they are not represented on the municipal council, and consequently their interests are not safeguarded. This question was taken up by Dr. Arlosoroff first with the Chief Secretary and finally with the High Commissioner himself. According to the latest telegraphic reports, certain concessions have been made with regard to Jewish employment in the Jerusalem Municipality, but no details have yet reached London.

#### NEW ROADS:

The Executive is urging upon the Government to undertake the construction of the Mosha Yavneel Road (on which Jewish labour would be employed), which was promised by the Government as far back as 1929, and was included in the 1931 Estimates. So far this has not been authorised. Similarly, the Executive has dealt with the question of the Ber Tuvia road, the construction of which was promised by the former High Commissioner. It has also insisted that Jewish labour shall be employed on the Petach-Tikvah -- Kfar Saba road, which is being extended by the Government.

#### WADY HAWARETH:

The Executive has felt considerable anxiety with regard to the lands at Wady Hawareth belonging to the Jewish National Fund. These lands, it will be remembered, were purchased in public auction from the Government. A number of Bedouins who had been on the land before the purchase was effected, and who had subsequently camped on a neighbouring area of Government land, occupied some land of the Jewish National Fund, on which they placed tents and cattle. The matter had already been before the Palestine Courts, and the verdict had been favourable to the Jewish National Fund, but the Government hesitated to carry out the Court decision. The Palestine Government demanded that the Jewish National Fund should lease about 5000 dunam of land to the Government, upon which the Bedouin could be accommodated, as the site on which the squatters had camped before was under water. The insistence of the Government on the Jewish National Fund leasing its land has naturally given serious misgivings to the Agency Executive, as the principle of security of tenure is involved. After protracted negotiations the Jewish National Fund consented to lease about half the area originally demanded (2,965 dunams) for 23 months, after which period the land is to revert to the Jewish National Fund. The Government has given an assurance which excludes the possible creation of rights for the Arabs during the period of the lease, or in virtue of it; and the High Commissioner has promised that the Government will do all in its power during the period of the lease to solve the question of the Wady Hawareth lands.

#### EDUCATIONAL GRANT-IN-AID:

After one refusal of a request for an increased grant-in-aid for Jewish education, further pressure has been exerted by the Executive on the Palestine Government to increase that grant. It was represented to the Government that its refusal to give favourable consideration had made it impossible for the Agency's schools to find a way out of the financial impasse, and had resulted in the closing of the Jewish schools

for several weeks. As the Government was now engaged in drawing up the Estimates for the next fiscal year, the Executive felt constrained to revert to its request for an increase in the grant-in-aid.

#### SECURITY:

The Executive is at all times in touch with the Government concerning the question of security. In view of the number of cases of uprooting of trees, and destruction of fences and other property, which have taken place in Jewish agricultural settlements recently, the Executive has pressed the Commandant of Police to take more drastic measures against such vandalism. Such action is being taken.

#### LABOUR LEGISLATION:

Representations have been made by the Executive on questions connected with the industrial employment of women and children ordinance outlined by the Labour Legislation Committee. While nothing with satisfaction that some of the proposed amendments were conceived in the spirit of social progress, the Executive presses for a widening of the present restricted scope of the proposed Labour Legislation. As the present amendment does not cover all occupations, it is requested that at least three important industries - the building trade, the construction and repair of roads, and the transport industry - shall be included. The Executive further proposes that the minimum age under which young children must not be employed should be raised to fourteen years, instead of the present age-limit of twelve; that the exclusion of children from dangerous occupations shall apply up to the age of eighteen, instead of sixteen as at present; and that a special inspectorate to give effect to the Ordinance shall be appointed. Among other suggestions, put forward by the Executive are the protection extended to employed women prior to and immediately after childbirth, and the regularisation of the position and condition of employment of apprentices.

#### HEALTH SERVICE:

Urgent representations have been made by the Executive for Government expansion of its health services, in view of the fact that the Executive has been obliged to curtail some of its services, particularly in the Northern District. It has also been urged that the Government should provide increased accommodation for mental defectives. For financial reasons, the Government has so far been unable to accede to these requests, but it agreed to recommend to the Secretary of State the provision of additional accommodation for fifty patients in the Bethlehem Hospital. The Executive's request for a contribution from Government funds towards the maintenance of the Ezrath Nashim Hospital was not acceded to, but a further grant of £424 was voted for improvements in the hospital. (This was in addition to the £2,507 already granted for structural alterations and for the purchase of equipment. A request to the Government to recognise in principle an annual grant towards the maintenance of the Kupath Cholim Hospital at Afulah was refused, nor could the Government see its way to assist the Tuberculosis Hospital at Safed, on the ground that the sanatorium there is not suitable for the purpose it has to serve. The decision to dis-

band the Malaria Research Unit was, after representations had been made by the Executive, abandoned. The director of the Unit has been reinstated and all but two of the Sub-Inspectors working under him have been absorbed into the Government Medical Service.

#### TIBERIAS CONCESSION:

As the result of representations made in London and in Jerusalem, the danger of a lapse in the above concession has been averted, and an agreement has now been signed between the Hamel Tiberia Company, Limited, and the Tiberias Municipality.

#### OTHER POLITICAL WORK:

Apart from routine work with the Colonial Office, Palestine problems have been discussed with other statesmen and political leaders. Mr. Sokolow, before his departure to the United States discussed the situation with the Prime Minister and with the Foreign Secretary, Sir John Simon. Professor Brodetsky has had interviews with Lord Lugard, the British member of the Mandates Commission; Sir Robert Hamilton, the under-Secretary of State for the Colonies; Lord Lothian, Under-Secretary of State for India; Major Elliot, the Financial Secretary to the Treasury; Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, and many other political leaders. Mr. Neumann, when in London, spoke to Major Ormsby-Gore and Lord Cecil.

In Palestine, Dr. Arlosoroff lost no time in placing before the new High Commissioner the views of the Jewish Agency on all matters of policy. He has accompanied the High Commissioner on his tour of the Jewish colonies, and keeps His Excellency fully informed of the Jewish attitude towards all Palestinian problems. Dr. Arlosoroff has also been in close touch with the Ex-Khedive of Egypt while he was in Palestine, and with other personalities of political status.

#### PARLIAMENTARY PALESTINE COMMITTEE:

The reorganization of the Palestine Parliamentary Committee to watch over the interests of the Jewish National Home in Palestine is of particular interest. As a result of Professor Brodetsky's negotiations with a number of influential Members of Parliament belonging to various political parties, it was possible to form a strong Committee, under the Chairmanship of Colonel Buchan, M.P., with Mr. Janner, M.P., as Honorary Secretary. It is significant that the Committee includes such names as Sir Austen Chamberlain, Mr. Winston Churchill, Mr. Amery, Mr. George Lansbury, Colonel Wedgwood, the Duchess of Atholl, Mr. James de Rothschild, Major Nathan, Miss Megan Lloyd George, etc. Professor Brodetsky addressed a meeting of Members of Parliament on the Palestine situation in November, and will do so again within a few days. He keeps in close touch with the members of the Committee and with other Members of Parliament, giving information and arranging for intervention of various kinds.

#### AMERICAN PRO PALESTINE COMMITTEE:

AMERICAN PRO PALESTINE COMMITTEE:

The efforts of Mr. Emanuel Neumann to organise a Pro-Palestine Committee in the United States have been crowned with success. The formation of the Committee took place at a Banquet in Washington, in which many highly distinguished political leaders participated. The Committee is under the Chairmanship of Vice-President Curtis, and includes many Senators (including Senator Borah, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs), and members of the United States Government. It is particularly noteworthy that President Hoover sent a communication approving of the objects of the Committee, namely to aid the Zionist cause, to enlighten American public opinion on matters connected with the Jewish National Home, and to defend the principle embodied in the Balfour Declaration.

London  
5.3.32.



הסוכנות היהודית בשביל ארץ ישראל  
THE JEWISH AGENCY FOR PALESTINE.

TELEPHONE: MUSEUM 3817 (4 LINES).  
TELEGRAMS: "ZIONIBURO, LONDON."  
CODES: BENTLEY'S AND MOSSE'S.

77, GREAT RUSSELL STREET,  
LONDON, W.C.1.

In reply please address the Secretary:

and quote the following Reference No.:  
39.JA.17.

August 16, 1932.

CONFIDENTIAL.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE OF THE JEWISH AGENCY.

Dear Sir,

Subject: Meeting of the Administrative Committee.

We have the honour to enclose herewith the text of resolutions adopted by the Administrative Committee at its meeting held in London, August 7th, 8th and 9th.

The meeting was attended by the following members enjoying the right to vote:

I. Zionists:

- a) Members: Dr.B.Feivel, L.Motzkin, Dr.E.Schmorak,  
Dr.A.Silberschein, J.Sprinzak, M.Ussishkin.
- b) Deputy-Members attending in lieu of absent Members:  
Rabbi M.Berlin, A.Harzfeld, S.Schragai,  
D.Ben-Gurion, A.Reiss, L.Szkolnik, S.Marks,  
K.Blumenfeld, Dr.N.Goldmann, Dr.B.Mossinson.
- c) Newly elected Deputy-Members in lieu of absent Members:  
Louis Lipsky, Rabbi W.Gold, Dr.N.Ratnoff,  
B.Zuckerman.

II. Non-Zionists:

- a) Members: Robert Bollack, O.E.d'Avigdor Goldsmid,  
Nathan Laski, Oscar Wassermann.
- b) Deputy-Members attending in lieu of absent Members:  
Dr.S.Daiches, J.C.Hyman, Dr.B.Kahn, S.Lamport,  
M.Muschkat, Leo Simon, J.Yefroykin.
- c) Newly Elected Deputy-Members in lieu of absent Members:  
Rabbi Dr.S.Schulman, Dr.Maurice Karpf.

In addition there were present Mr.Leonard Stein, Honorary Counsel of the Agency, and Dr.A.Ruppin and Mr. Harry Sacher, Deputy-Members of the Administrative Committee.

The meeting was attended by Dr.N.Sokolow, President of the Jewish Agency, and all members of the Executive: Dr.Ch.Arlosoroff, Dr.J.B.Berkson, Dr.S.Brodetsky, H.Farbstein, Dr.M.B.Hexter, Dr.B.Kahn, B.Locker, E.Neumann, Dr.W.Senator.

The Administrative Committee dealt in the first instance with the political problems of the Jewish Agency, especially with the confidential report of the Director of Land Development, Mr.Lewis French. On the basis of proposals submitted by the Political Committee, resolutions were passed for the guidance of the Executive dealing with the Report. In these resolutions, which, of course, are confidential, many deductions of Mr. French are refuted and declared unacceptable as a basis for land policy in Palestine. At the same time, the Jewish Agency declared its willingness to co-operate in working out a constructive scheme of development for Palestine. It is further stated that Mr. French's investigations have proved the falsity of the allegation that Jewish settlement in Palestine has produced a class of displaced Arab cultivators.

In dealing with the Palestine Budget for the coming year, the Administrative Committee was faced with the difficulty of reconciling the requirements of the Palestine work with the anticipated receipts, which are expected to diminish as a result of the world crisis. With an expenditure of £306,000 - including £104,000 for the repayment of debts - the income was estimated at £281,000. To make good the difference, the majority of the budget commission recommended the raising of a credit of £25,000, the minority suggesting a corresponding reduction of expenditure. The matter was put to the vote, and the majority motion carried.

A resolution of the utmost importance concerned the education service in Palestine. The Executive was empowered to transfer the Hebrew education service to the Knesseth Israel, beginning with the school year 1932/33, the Jewish Agency binding itself (provisionally for three years only) to contribute £40,000 annually to the education budget.

The Administrative Committee also considered the question of the internal reorganisation of the Jewish Agency and the desirability of constitutional reform. A committee was instructed to study the available data and to submit recommendations to the next meeting of the Council.

The deliberations and resolutions of this meeting represent an important milestone in the development of the Jewish Agency.

Yours faithfully,

B.Locker.

EXECUTIVE OF THE JEWISH AGENCY.

Organisation Department.

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R E S O L U T I O N S

OF THE SECOND SESSION OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE  
COMMITTEE OF THE JEWISH AGENCY

L o n d o n , August 7th - 9th, 1 9 3 2 .

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A. B U D G E T .

I. The following budget for the year 5693 (1932/33) has been approved:

INCOME:

Keren Hayesod.....	£ 210,000
Hadassah.....	42,000
Outstanding debts.....	5,000
Bequest.....	7,000
Loans:	
Czecho-Slovakia.....£12,000	
South Africa.....£ 5,000	17,000
Credits.....	25,000
	<u>£306,000</u>

EXPENDITURE:

1.Liabilities of the K.H. and the Jewish Agency..	£104,000
2.Administration:	
a) Expenditure of the Keren Hayesod Head Office for Administration and Propaganda.....	21,000
b) Jerusalem Office of Jewish Agency.....	11,000
c) Political Department, Jerusalem.....	6,000
d) London Office of Jewish Agency.....	7,500
3.Education:	
a) Education Department.....	£40,000
b) Haifa Technical Institute.....	<u>1,500</u> ..... 41,500
4.Agricultural Colonisation:	
a) Agricultural Colonisation Dept..	41,300..
b) Experimental Station.....	<u>8,000</u> ..... 49,300
5.Immigration and Labour.....	14,500
6.Health:	
a) Hadassah Medical Organisation..	£42,000
b) Kupath Cholim.....	<u>3,000</u> ..... 45,000
7.Trade & Industry .....	2,500
8.Economic Work.....	2,000
9.Religious purposes.....	1,000
10.Emergencies.....	700
	<u>£306,000</u>

## II. Resolutions on Budget.

The following resolutions on the budget, adopted by the Zionist General Council, are referred to the Executive:

1). In view of the fact that the budget assigned in the current year for the purposes of agricultural colonisation neither satisfies the needs of consolidation nor bears a proper relation to other budget items, the General Council takes note with satisfaction of the Executive's assurance that they will employ additional credits up to £40,000 in order to supply the settlements of the Kishon and the Afulah blocks with adequate farm buildings and means of production and to obviate the necessity of making maintenance grants to these settlements.

The General Council grants £2000 for the settlement of Hapoel Hamizrachi in Sheikh Abrek, and instructs the Executive to use £7000 of the aforesaid total of £40,000 to effect this settlement in accordance with the resolutions of the last Congresses.

2). The General Council, anxious to ensure the progress of consolidation of the settlements, and recognising that irrigation acts as a decisive factor in promoting the development of new intensive cultivation and increasing the income of existing farms, instructs the Executive to seek ways and means to include irrigation of the settlements into the consolidation scheme.

3). The General Council instructs the Executive to pay to the Haifa Technical Institute the amount of £1000 to meet its budget for 5692, as granted by the 17th Congress and the Second Session of the Jewish Agency Council.

4). As a tribute of appreciation of Professor Boris Schatz's life-long service to Jewish art and Jewish craftsmanship in Palestine, the General Council resolves to grant to his widow a life annuity of £120 and to each of his two sons until the completion of their twenty-fifth year £60 yearly. During the coming financial year the expenditure for these grants should come out of the budget item "Reserve".

5). The General Council instructs the Executive to render possible the utmost measure of economy in the London budget and to carry out the resolutions already passed in this connection.

The General Council also requests the London Executive to reduce, as far as possible, the expenditure for the Zionist Archives, and to take the necessary steps for their gradual transfer to Palestine.

6). The General Council requests the Executive to appoint a committee to inquire, together with the Board of the Keren Hayesod, into the question what new methods, if any, should be adopted by the Keren Hayesod with a view to augmenting its income.

7). The Executive are instructed to repay the £1200 owing to the Vaadath Hatarbuth on account of the 5692 budget on the same terms as are applicable to dismissed officials and teachers.

8). Any surplus in the income of the Palestine Offices over and above the £5,800 provided for in the budget may be used solely for purposes of immigration, viz. towards the cost of receiving and installing Haluzim in Palestine, until such time as at least 3000 of these immigrants shall have been installed.

## B. EDUCATION .

The Administrative Committee of the Jewish Agency empowers the Executive to transfer their educational service to the Knesseth Israel, beginning with the school year 5693 (1932/1933) upon conditions to be agreed between the Executive and the Vaad Leumi.

The Administrative Committee instructs the Executive to make a grant to the Knesseth Israel in respect of the transferred educational service of £40,000 for the year 5693 (1932/33) and subject of ratification by the next meeting of the Council of the Jewish Agency, to renew this grant for an additional period of 2 years beginning 5694 (1933/34).

## C. ORGANISATION .

Pursuant to the resolution of the Council, all proposals regarding the reorganisation of the Jewish Agency are referred to a committee, which is instructed to study the available data and to submit recommendations to the next meeting of the Council. The following are appointed as members of this committee: Mr. Kurt Blumenfeld, Dr. S. Federbusch, Dr. N. Goldmann, Dr. George Halpern, Mr. J. Sprinzak, Mr. B. Zuckermann, Dr. L. Baeck, Dr. W. Fildermann, Mr. O. E. d'Avigdor Goldsmid, Mr. J. Jeffroykin, Dr. B. Kahn, Mr. O. Wassermann. Mr. Leo Motzkin and Dr. Werner Senator shall also be invited to take part in the deliberations of the committee.

[1932]

הסוכנות היהודית בשביל ארץ ישראל

# THE JEWISH AGENCY FOR PALESTINE.

TELEPHONE: MUSEUM 3817 (4 LINES).

TELEGRAMS: "ZIONIBURO, LONDON."

CODES: BENTLEY'S AND MOSSE'S.

77, GREAT RUSSELL STREET,

LONDON, W.C.1.

In reply please address the Secretary:

and quote the following Reference No.:

## FINANCIAL REPORT

for the period October 1, 1931 - March 31, 1932.

The consequence of very poor collections for the Keren Hayesod, especially in America, and of the impossibility of carrying out the suggestion of Mr. Felix Warburg - then Chairman of the Administrative Committee - regarding a special Debt-Funding campaign on behalf of the Jewish Agency, was that at the time of the Basle Congress (July, 1931) the Jewish Agency found itself in a critical financial position. Out of a quota of £200,000, extra-American countries succeeded in raising in 5691 £180,605. The United States, however, which were expected to yield £127,000 (exclusive of Hadassah), contributed only £93,525 (without Hadassah) and the Debt-Funding Campaign, which was estimated to produce £145,000 in 5691, brought nothing at all. The fact that there has been no increase but actually a slight diminution in the commitments of the Keren Hayesod in 5691, is due to the very liberal provision made in the 5691 budget for payments on account of debts and guarantees, and to the stringent economies effected in 1931 as soon as the failure of the Debt-Funding Campaign became apparent. It has been possible to maintain the external credit in 5691, so that partly, at least, new credits could be secured to replace others that were repaid.

This was accomplished only at the cost of serious hardship to teachers and officials of the Jewish Agency, to whom salaries for four and five months were respectively due at the end of 5691, and of severely straining the credit made by the issuance of bills.

Very serious difficulties, caused by the lack of ready money, were experienced towards the end of the past financial year with the consequence that the Treasury was compelled to request the responsible bodies, i. e. the Executive, the Finance Committee of the Council, and the Administrative Committee, to make provision for the most urgent cash needs which inadequate receipts, especially from America, had left uncovered before drawing up a new budget for the current year 5692. In response, the Zionist Congress and the meeting of the Council proclaimed, while the Basle meetings were still in progress an Emergency campaign which was expected to produce £100,000.

the  
Owing to rapid spread of the European economic crisis and to England's abandonment of the Gold Standard, the campaign could not proceed.

Faced with this state of affairs, the new Executive had no choice on its return to Palestine but to carry out drastic reductions in the budget, itself already cut very severely. After discussions which lasted for several weeks, the Executive ( including members not in Palestine, who expressed their views by letters and cablegrams ) decided on reductions totalling £37,200, distributed as follows:

Education .....	£16,000	
Agriculture & Experimental Station .....	£12,000	
Immigration & Labour ..	3,400	
Sick Fund .....	800	
Technical Institute ....	2,000	
Miscellaneous .....	3,000	£37,200.
		=====

But even this enormous reduction, which implied an extremely severe curtailment of expenditure in the coming year, was in the nature of things unable to modify the cash position which was due to the fact that bills for a considerable amount had been issued on account of the 5691 budget for Agriculture and were falling due on dates spread throughout the winter. The gravity of the situation was enhanced by the relative insignificance of amounts immediately available, a consequence of the failure of the Emergency campaign. As for the regular receipts of the Keren Hayesod, it should be borne in mind that the American campaign never begins earlier than the first months of the new calendar year.

It is not intended to describe in detail the infinite difficulties which attended the Executive's efforts to maintain its external credit, i.e. to meet the bills as they fell due throughout the winter, efforts which were finally successful. But it is essential to point out that its indebtedness to officials and teachers grew apace, and at times stood as high as 7 months unpaid salaries - a state of affairs that cannot be endured and must lead to serious damage to the work itself.

Passing mention should be made of the strike of teachers which broke out in connection with the curtailment of the budget for Education and lasted almost a month. Attention is also drawn to the continued reduction of staff, in consequence of which the Executive in Palestine now employs 56 officials at an aggregate monthly salary of £1129, as against 118 officials at £2457 per month.

Apart from the increased indebtedness to teachers and officials, a new and considerable strain was put on our credit with associated banks. In this connection, we have the satisfaction of being able to say that, to enable us to carry on, every assistance was extended to us not only by the Anglo-Palestine and the Workers' Bank, but also by other Jewish and non-Jewish banks in Palestine.

The progression of the two principal items of our floating debt is illustrated by the following figures:

1st June, 1931

Bills & Guarantees	£84,335.-
Arrears of salaries	36,200.-
	<u>£130,535.-</u>

1st January, 1932

Bills & Guarantees	£ 97,656.-
Arrears of Salaries	51,817.-
	<u>£149,473.-</u>

1st May, 1932

Bills & Guarantees	£113,053.-
Arrears of Salaries	£ 51,903.-
	<u>£164,956.-</u>

The following will help a better understanding of these figures. In the first six months of the current year, the Keren Hayesod received:

From the U.S.A. ....	£ 36,637
" other countries .....	78,197
	<u>£114,834</u>

Out of this total, however, the Palestine Executive received during the six months October, 1931 - March, 1932, only £63,370. The balance was used for meeting commitments of the Keren Hayesod incurred in previous years at the request of the Executive, for propaganda and administration, and the expenditure of the Executive in London. It is obvious that new credit had to be raised to enable us to meet our bills (averaging £10,000 per month) as they fell due and to pay even part of the outstanding salaries. Another fact which should be borne in mind is that as a rule the Agricultural budget is spent in the first half of the year; at any rate, before the harvest. It should be also remembered that we entered the year 5691 carrying advances which totalled £P.44,504 and were taken up chiefly on account of the Agricultural budget whereas the amount raised this year does not exceed £P.28,370, and larger advances on account of next year are not contemplated. The Agricultural budget was almost completely spent in the first six months of the current year. Since, as stated, no advances are being taken up on account of next year, the number of bills in circulation, at present somewhat high owing to the practice of paying the Agricultural budget in bills, will be considerably reduced in the months to come. If the financial scheme now contemplated is adopted, the debts and obligations of the Jewish Agency and the Keren Hayesod will be considerably diminished in the current year.

Taking these circumstances into consideration, the following appears to be an accurate estimate of the position:-

If the campaigns of the Keren Hayesod in the United States and elsewhere yield a total of £P.250,000, there

would become available for the period May--September some £P. 135,000. After deducting £P.45,000 (in round figures) for the commitments and expenditure of the Keren Hayesod and the expenditure of the Executive in London, there would remain approximately £90,000 for current commitments and salaries.

The Executive and the Keren Hayesod, - as at the time of drawing up the budget, it was expected they would do - are negotiating several long-term loans, which should contribute considerably to an improvement in the financial position. Nonetheless should the results of the campaign in the United States and elsewhere disappoint expectations to any substantial degree so as to fall below the estimate total of £250,000, a very serious situation will inevitably arise.

The problem which preoccupies the Executive above all others is the fact that several long-term credits are falling due and cannot be renewed (creditors of AMZIC, Deutsche Bank, private creditors). The Executive was accordingly compelled to place an especially severe strain on short-term credit, with the result that the number of bills in circulation is on the increase and that salaries of teachers and officials have fallen into arrear. The outcome of the negotiations regarding long-term credits - five to fifteen years - is therefore especially important. A careful analysis of the debts and obligations of the Jewish Agency and the Keren Hayesod shows clearly that a long-term loan of £150,000 which could be used to repay the short-term credits would have the effect of giving the position of the Executive a decisive turn for the better. It is essential that every effort should be directed to ensuring the successful termination of these negotiations.

It must not be forgotten, however, that all the above calculations become invalid if the preliminary condition on which they are based (the raising of £P.250,000 by the Keren Hayesod) is not fulfilled and some at least of the credit operations referred to are not carried through. The Treasury is not in a position to make any definitive statement at present. Judging by the results of the campaigns in countries other than America so far available, and considering the fact that certain collections overseas do not begin until the second half of the year, it may be assumed that the final results will fall relatively little short of the quota. This will be due to a considerable extent to the work of Dr. Weizmann and Dr. Goldstein in South Africa. The receipts of the Keren Hayesod, and therefore the budget of the Jewish Agency, have benefited by the difference in exchange due to the fall of the pound sterling.

The position in America is far less favourable. We know that our friends there are contending with very serious difficulties, which are not due solely to economic reasons. At the same time, it is clear that without a decision and immediate improvement in the American receipts our finances will suffer grave disruption, for no efforts on the part of other countries, however admirable, could possibly make good the shortage of funds from America,

which is still expected to provide two fifths (£100,000 out of £250,000) of the sum needed to cover the budget.

The unfavourable cash situation and our consequent liabilities for bills outstanding as well as the arrears in salaries, will seriously affect the budget for the coming year 5693. It is obvious that provision must be made for the repayment of bills and other credits falling due in 5693, even if the amounts available for actual work were to be severely curtailed as a result. But so long as a long-term loan does not come to relieve the cash position the Jewish Agency has no other way of placing its finances on a sound basis. Yet whilst all available energies should be bent to securing such a loan, the most urgent task of the Jewish Agency consists in providing the minimum of £250,000 for the Keren Hayesod - a result which can be attained only if every country fulfils the Keren Hayosod quota imposed upon it.

Dr. Werner Senator



[1932?]

*American Palestine Campaign*  
OF THE  
*Jewish Agency for Palestine*

HONORARY CHAIRMEN

CYRUS ADLER  
HERBERT H. LEHMAN  
JULIAN W. MACK  
FELIX M. WARBURG  
STEPHEN S. WISE

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TREASURER

SOLOMON LOWENSTEIN

ASSOCIATE TREASURERS

HARRY L. GLUCKSMAN  
ABRAHAM LIEBOVITZ

HONORARY SECRETARY

JOSEPH C. HYMAN

IN CO-OPERATION WITH

PALESTINE FOUNDATION FUND (KEREN HAYESOD)  
JEWISH NATIONAL FUND AND HADASSAH

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS:

111 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

TELEPHONE ALGONQUIN 4-3600

Attached herewith is the latest report on the status of Jewish public and agricultural activities in Palestine. It was compiled for American Jews by David Gurevitch, of the Statistics Department of the Jewish Agency in Palestine. It should be read by every one interested in the upbuilding of the Jewish National Home, for it describes, in facts and figures, the enormous progress that has been made by the Jewish people toward the attainment of their goal in Palestine.

Louis Lipsky  
National Chairman

[1932!]

AMERICAN PALESTINE CAMPAIGN  
111 Fifth Avenue  
New York, N.Y.

RELEASE- ON RECEIPT

LIPSKY ADMINISTRATIVE CHAIRMAN OF PALESTINE DRIVE  
To Lead 1932 Fund-Raising Effort in Co-operation With  
Five Associates  
- - - -

Louis Lipsky, President of the Eastern Life Insurance Company, and former President of the Zionist Organization of America, has been elected Chairman of the Administrative Committee of the American Palestine Campaign, the fund-raising instrument of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, it was announced yesterday.

In a statement issued in connection with the news of the election, Mr. Lipsky emphasized that he shared authority and responsibility with his five associates, Judge William M. Lewis, of Philadelphia, James Marshall and Morris Rothenberg, of New York, Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver, of Cleveland, and Nathan Straus, Jr. of New York.

The work of organizing campaigns will be entrusted to an Executive Committee of Nine which, with Mr. Lipsky at the head, consists of: Judge William M. Lewis, Morris Rothenberg, Robert Szold, Abraham Liebovitz, Mrs. Judith Epstein, Nelson Ruttenberg, Harry Glucksman and Dr. Solomon Lowenstein.

Mr. Lipsky made the following statement upon his election to the Chairmanship of the Campaign Administrative Committee:

"I appreciate the honor that has been paid me, but I must emphasize that the task of raising adequate funds for the maintenance of our work in Palestine is an undertaking which requires the combined effort of American Jewry. It is gratifying to the friends of Palestine to know that associated in the leadership of the campaign are such distinguished figures in the Jewish community as Judge William M. Lewis, James Marshall, Morris Rothenberg, Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver and Nathan Straus, Jr. Each of these men has demonstrated his devotion to the upbuilding of the Jewish National Home and has facilitated the progress of our work through the moral and material support which he has enlisted among American Jews.

"The depression is bound to test the quality of the Jews of America. They will go through the test with flying colors, I am sure. They will rally to the support of the Jewish homeland which represents the foundation upon which a future for the Jewish people may be built. In spite of financial difficulties, they will not allow that great enterprise to falter or break.

"My associates and I pledge the utmost of effort to make the campaign a success. We call upon American Jewry to give the effort their whole-hearted support."

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MATERIAL AND ECONOMIC POSITION OF THE JEWISH  
RURAL POPULATION IN PALESTINE IN THE YEAR 1931.

1. POPULATION

On November 18th, 1931, the Government of Palestine conducted a Census of the population. The preliminary figures show that the total population of the country numbered 1,035,154 of whom 388,000 resided in the towns, 582,000 in the villages and 65,000 in the tribal areas. The number of Jews amounted to 175,006, which number constituted 18 per cent of the settled population and 16.9 per cent of the total population. The Jewish population has thus more than doubled since the 1922 Census when the number was 83,794, and has almost trebled since the Armistice, when the estimated number was 157,000.

One quarter of the Jews already reside in the villages and the rest are concentrated in four towns: Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, Jaffa and Haifa.

		Census 1931		Census 1922		Estimate of Jewish population in 1916
		No. of Jews in- cluded therein	Per Cent of Jews in each place	No. of Jews	Hence, in- crease of Jewish popula.drng. 1922-31.	
TOTAL						
Jerusalem	90407	51416	57%	33971	17445	26600
Tel Aviv	46116	45607	99	15065	30542	1800
Jaffa	51366	7132	14	5087	2045	4500
Haifa	50533	15995	32	6230	9765	1400
Tiberias	8633	5260	61	4427	833	3100
Safed	9446	2539	27	2986	447 Dec.	2700
Other Towns	131024	572	-	856	284 "	900
<u>Total</u>						
<u>Urban:</u>	387525	128521	33	68622	59899	41000
<u>Villages:</u>	582629	46485	7	15172	31313	15000
<u>Total, Settled</u>		970154	18	83794	91212	56000
Nomad Tribes		65000				
Grand Total:		1035154	17	83794	91212	56000

2. IMMIGRATION

The total Jewish Immigration during the period 1919-1931 amounted to 115,296. The principal countries of origin are: Poland 40%, Russia 24%, Roumania 4 1/2%, and Lithuania 3-1/2%. Yemen 3.1% and the United States of America with 3%. The U.S.A. are thus the sixth on the list; qualitatively, however, it ranks considerably higher due to the large sums of money brought in by the immigrants and their economic investments.

The tables below show the principal distribution of the immigrants:-

Principal Countries

Poland	46,545
Russia	27,999
Roumania	5,143
Lithuania	3,915
Yemen	2,501

## 2. IMMIGRATION (cont'd)

### CATEGORIES

Capitalists	18,167
Labour	44,420
Dependents	18,021
Without category (prior to 1922)	22,496
Unspecified	4,432
Tourists remaining in Palestine	7,760
	<u>115,296</u>

### COMMUNITIES

Ashkenazim	91,856
Sephardim	4,873
Yemenites	2,520
Other Oriental Communities	4,831
Unspecified	3,456
Tourists, remaining in Palestine	7,760
	<u>115,296</u>

## 3. IMMIGRATION FROM AND EMIGRATION TO U.S.A.

The trend of immigration from the United States has been on the increase throughout the last five years, the percentage of American immigration constitutes now 8.1% of the total; emigration, on the other hand, is now on the decrease, but still no less than one third of the emigrants go to the United States.

<u>Jewish Immigration</u>				<u>Jewish Emigration</u>			
Total	Included therein			Total	Included therein		
	Immigration from				Immigration from		
	U.S.A.				U.S.A.		
1931	4075	332	8.1%	:	666	226	34%
1930	4944	260	5.3%	:	1679	520	31%
1929	5249	253	4.8%	:	1746	588	19%
1928	2178	229	10.5%	:	2168	421	19%
1927	2713	130	4.8%	:	5071	457	9%
1926	13081	374	2.9%	:	7365	421	5%

#### 4. L A B O U R

Unemployment in the towns showed practically no changes during the year and varied between 1200 and 1400; in the villages, however, it was on the increase and reached the figure of 1065 at the end of 1931.

The figures, based on the records of the Labour offices of the Jewish Labour Federation, are as follows:-

	Towns	Villages	
		Totally Unemployed	Partly Unemployed
January 1929	1446	Unknown	Unknown
July "	810	"	"
January 1930	625	"	"
July "	567	600	"
January 1931	1206	500	500
July "	1278	650	510
January 1932	1330	390	600
February	1050	40	120
March	590	10	20
April	860	310	40

These figures show that unemployment thus constitutes less than 1% of the Jewish population and serve as an indication of the urban and rural economic enterprises.

#### 5. L A N D P U R C H A S E S

According to the records of the Government Department of Lands the Jews purchased during 1931, 41,226 metric dunams valued at LP.1,075,181, whereas the sales for the same period, mainly by the Jewish Land Agencies to the Jewish National Fund, amounted to 22,641 dunams valued at LP.939,583.

The total area acquired by the Jews since October 1920, ~~since October 1920~~, since the opening of the Land Registries, amounted to about half a million metric dunams, representing an investment of 3-1/4 million pounds, as can be seen from the following figures:-

	Purchased Dunams	by Jews Value	Sold by Dunams	Jews Value	Balance Net area acquired Dunams Value	
		L.P.		LP.		
1931	41,200	1075000	22600	939600	18600	135400
1930	43900	817260	24500	680200	15400	137060
1929	98700	1015700	34200	673300	64500	342400
1928	83100	790100	61600	711000	21500	79100
1927	45800	553300	26800	465800	19000	87500
1926	58500	972300	19400	814400	39100	157900
1925	116000	1533900	14700	667800	101300	866100
1924-20-	210000	2202200	34600	776900	175400	1425300
Total:	697200	8959760	238400	458800		3230760

The total area in Jewish possession is estimated at about 1,000,000 metric dunams.

6. LAND PURCHASES BY THE JEWISH NATIONAL FUND.

The Jewish National Fund continued its task of acquiring and ameliorating land for Jewish colonisation. The agricultural area purchased during the year 5691 amounted only to 9910 metric dunams as compared with 15,549 dunams in 5690 and 59,530 dunams in 5689. The areas acquired are located partly in the neighborhood of the existing settlements and have already made possible the increase of the existing farms in several places; partly in the Maritime Plain (near Rehovoth, Tel Mond and Petach Tikvah) and will be utilized in the very near future for settling on the land, mainly on the basis of citroculture, or labourers or of persons with limited means in connection with the plan of settling 1,000 families. The total area in the possession of the J.N.F. now amounts to 288,605, which constitutes more than one quarter of land in Jewish ownership.

Agricultural Land

Judea	36,284	metric	dunams
Plain of Sharon	36,287	"	"
Samaria	5,109	"	"
Haifa-Acre Plain	30,653	"	"
Emek	162,507	"	"
Jordan Valley	12,348	"	"
Galilee	3,802	"	"
	286,990		

Urban Land

1,615  
288,605



The successive increase in area of J.N.F. land during the three decades is thus as follows:-

First decade of activities 1902-1911	15,100	metric	dunams
Second " of activities 1912-1921	51,100	"	"
Third " of activities 1922-1931	222,400	"	"
	288,600	"	"

In addition to land purchased, the J.N.F. has carried out extension amelioration and drainage work, afforestation, construction of water supply system, etc. Thus in 1931 the J.N.F. completed together with the Palestine Economic Corporation, the drainage scheme of the Haifa Bay Land, carried out successful borings in Sarid and Kfar Baruch, and established water supply systems in Ramath David.

7. J. N. F. INVESTMENTS.

The total outlays by the Fund during the year 5691 amounted to LP. 151,000, of which LP.103,000 were for the purchase of land and for paying mortgage debts; LP.21,300 for amelioration and water supply; LP.8,600 for afforestation. These figures bring up the total of the J.N.F. investments to LP.1,952,700 distributed as follows:-

5.

	<u>Total Since 1902.</u>
Rural Land	LP.1,324,500
Urban "	149,700
Amelioration of Land	132,700
Water Supply	104,400
Afforestation	146,900
Buildings	58,200
Miscellaneous	36,500
	<hr/>
	<u>LP.1,952,700</u>

In addition, the J.N.F. still owes LP.375,000 for land in the form of mortgages.

(Note: The names of the settlements located on the J.N.F. land is given in the par. dealing with the Jewish Agency).

#### 8. CENSUS OF JEWISH AGENCY SETTLEMENTS.

In the summer of 1930 the Jewish Agency conducted a census of the agricultural settlements established or supported with the funds of the Keren Hayesod. The 58 settlements enumerated are divided into the following groups:-

- (a) 20 Cooperative Settlements located on land of the Jewish National Fund and financed entirely by the Keren Hayesod.
- (b) 16 smallholders settlements, on the J.N.F. land, financed entirely with K.H. funds.
- (c) 9 settlements supported in a certain measure by Keren Hayesod, the land being the private property of the settlers.
- (d) Five Girls' Training Farms on J.N.F. land, the operating expenditure of which has lately been transferred from K.H. to WIZO.
- (e) Four Yemenite quarters to whom small plots have been granted by J.N.F., the K.H. granting a small sum.
- (f) Two cooperative settlements, one of which (Schiller Group) has been established only recently, and another (Kerikur) does not receive any more help from the Keren Hayesod.
- (g) Two experimental fields in Gevath and Rehovoth.

The returns show that there are 58 settlements inhabited by 7556 persons who cultivated an area of 139,000 metric dunams. As there are altogether some 135 Jewish villages, schunoth and scattered farms, the Jewish Agency settlements - the construction of which began with few exceptions, only ten years - now constitute more than one third of the number of villages, 16% of the population and one quarter of the cultivated area.

Complete financial details have been obtained in connection with 20 kvutzoth and 16 moshavim. The investments of Keren Hayesod amounted to LP.410,000 in the kvutzoth and LP.370,000 in the moshavim at the end of the year 5689. The gross production during the year 5689 amounted to LP.97,000 in the kvutzoth, of which no less than LP.47,000 have been sold; the respective figures of the Moshavim were LP.76,000 and LP.44,000. The Jewish Agency settlements thus have in the aggregate an annual production value over LP.200,000.

The principal data in regard to the settlements are given in the table on the following page. The Statistical Bulletin, Nos. 17-19, which contain the results of the 1930 Agricultural, Industrial and Labour Censuses, are being sent under separate cover.

#### SUMMARY OF AGRICULTURAL CENSUSES OF 1930.

	D e t a i l s f o r							
	: Cooper-	: Small-	: Settle-	: Girls	: Yemo-	: Experi-		
	: Total:	: active	: holders	: ments	: Train-	: nite	: Va-	: mental
	: settle-	: settle-	: suppor-	: ing	: quar-	: rious	: Stations	
	: ments	: ments	: ted	: Schools	: ters.			
1.No. of settlements	: 58:	: 20:	: 16:	: 9:	: 5:	: 4:	: 2:	: 2
2.Population: Total	: 7556:	: 2143:	: 3036:	: 842:	: 167:	: 1255:	: 93:	: 13
Sex: (Male	: 3957:	: 1202:	: 1558:	: 457:	: 15:	: 651:	: 61:	: 13
(Female	: 3599:	: 941:	: 1478:	: 392:	: 152:	: 604:	: 32:	: -
Age: (Adults	: 4961:	: 1601:	: 1882:	: 560:	: 164:	: 657:	: 84:	: 13
(Children:	: 2595:	: 542:	: 1154:	: 289:	: 3:	: 598:	: 9:	: -
Conjugal cond.of adults:	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :
single	: 1590:	: 662:	: 474:	: 149:	: 158:	: 89:	: 54:	: 4
married	: 3371:	: 939:	: 1408:	: 411:	: 6:	: 568:	: 30:	: 9
3.No.of farms or coplas:	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :
4. Area:	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :
Permanent	: 119809	: 57757:	: 48762:	: 8471:	: 813:	: 1024:	: 1456:	: 1526
Leased from others:	: 19423	: 5178:	: 8746:	: 5092:	: -:	: 39:	: 368:	: -
Total	: 139232	: 62935:	: 57508:	: 13563:	: 813:	: 1063:	: 1824:	: 1526
Fruit trees	: 7658	: 2752:	: 2501:	: 2052:	: 87:	: 68:	: 55:	: 143
Forests	: 2893	: 1465:	: 1201:	: 159:	: 43:	: -:	: 7:	: 18
Prepared for plantation:	: 1272:	: 438:	: 636:	: 174:	: 6:	: -:	: -:	: 18
Crops & fallow land	: 105531	: 44591:	: 48290:	: 9528:	: 532:	: 645:	: 938:	: 1007
Under buildings & yards	: 3903	: 2040:	: 1104:	: 482:	: 31:	: 140:	: 42:	: 64
Unspecified	: 6851	: 5414:	: 662:	: 516:	: 70:	: 5:	: -:	: 184
Idle, fit for cult.	: 7836	: 3811:	: 2647:	: 642:	: 31:	: 198:	: 415:	: 92
" unfit " "	: 3288:	: 2424:	: 467:	: 10:	: 13:	: 7:	: 367:	: -
Total	: 139232:	: 62935:	: 57508:	: 13563:	: 813:	: 1063:	: 1824:	: 1526
5. Cattle:	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :
Thoroughbred&Crossbred:	: 3674:	: 1323:	: 1964:	: 281:	: 81:	: 7:	: 18:	: -
Arab	: 567:	: 56:	: 359:	: 48:	: -:	: 104:	: -:	: -
	: 4241:	: 1379:	: 2323:	: 329:	: 81:	: 111:	: 18:	: -
6.Gross income year	: 190482:	: 97316:	: 76146:	: 9526:	: 6334:	: -:	: 1160:	: -
5689 :	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :
7.Keren Hayesod invest-	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :
ments, end of 5689	: 825419:	: 363690:	: 372864:	: 53289:	: 20048:	: 5441:	: 10087:	: -

Note: Figures of K.H. investments do not include L.23,000 spent on irrigation and L.31,000 on the joint group of Ein Harod & Tel Joseph.

# CONTRACTS WITH JEWISH AGENCY SETTLEMENTS.

Most of the agricultural settlements having become self-supporting or being in the stage of becoming self-supporting, the Agency concluded contracts with the settlers. It granted the settlers very reasonable terms which can be granted only by state institutions interested in the development of the country: to spread out the payments for a number of years and to charge a very low rate of interest. The payments are to begin after five years of the completion of the settlements; for the first ten years only interest calculated at 2% of the capital is to be repaid. During the following forty years the capital plus 2% interest are to be repaid. For the colonies located in the Maritime Plain the period of repayment has been reduced to 27 years and the rate of interest increased to 4%. The Agency also recognised that it cannot debit the farmers with all the initial expenses incurred in the pioneering work of agricultural colonisation, and therefore reduced the indebtedness by 35-40 per cent, and sometimes an even greater percentage of the initial lay-out.

## 9. POSITION OF COLONIES.

The effects of the general depression in agriculture, the lack of markets and the sharp fall in the prices of agricultural products witnessed in other countries have been felt by the Jewish rural population only to a limited extent, and these too were confined to the villages practicing dry farming. The plantation villages, wherein live 60% of the Jewish rural population, have registered further expansion and the increased exports of oranges, coupled with profitable prices realised abroad, securing of new markets, etc. have stimulated further activities.

During the years 1930 some 10,000 dunams were planted with orange trees, and it is considered that the same area, if not more, has already been planted in 1932. The total area under citrus fruits amounts already to over 69,000 dunams as compared with 11,000 dunams enumerated in 1922.

The areas planted since the year 1926 are as follows:-

1922-25	11,000 dunams
1926	5,000 "
1927	5,500 "
1928	8,000 "
1929	15,000 "
1930	14,500 "
1931	10,000 "

The total exports of oranges from Palestine (of which the Jewish share is now about 40-50%) are as follows:-

1921-1922 (October to June)	Jewish and Arab	Estimated Jewish Share
	1,234,000 cases	-
1928-29	1,581,000 "	630,000
1929-30	2,695,000 "	1,200,000
1930-31	2,467,000 "	1,100,000
1931-32		

As a result of the recent plantations the shipments from Jewish groves are increasing by leaps and bounds, and it is estimated that in:

			Value of £1/2 a case
1932-33	they will be	1,720,000 cases	LP. 860,000
1933-34		2,250,000 "	1,125,000
1934-35		3,220,000 "	1,610,000
1935-36		4,460,000 "	2,230,000
1936-37		5,570,000	2,785,000

These plantations have necessitated a large outlay of capital considering that it costs about £100 a dunam to bring it to the stage of fruit-bearing (Land plus amelioration plus water installation and cost of labour for five years) it is clear that the 58,000 dunams planted since 1926 involved an expenditure of about LP.5,000,000.

In addition, there was an all round expansion of the plantation villages: construction of dwelling and farm buildings, construction of roads, etc, which required an annual investment of over LP.100,000. The extension has also been accompanied by introduction of better methods of cultivation, packing and marketing.

The capital has been supplied both by the farming population, immigrants and corporations. Among the companies engaged in planting groves for sale on instalment basis are: The Palestine Plantations Ltd. (established in 1929) with a capital of LP.300,000. This Company planted an area of 1250 dunams in Tel Mond and is planting another 465 dunams during the spring and summer of 1932. The Gan Hayim Corporation Ltd. (established in 1928) with a capital of LP.150,000, planted 1560 dunams and is now planting a further 140 dunams; the Jaffa Plantations, Ltd. (established December 1927) with a capital of LP.50,000 planted 560 dunams near Hedera and will plant another 100 dunams this season; the New York Achuza Aleph, the members of which have planted 1000 dunams since 1927, are establishing a new village in Gan Yinne on an area of 5600 dunams, the contracts for planting 400 dunams having been recently awarded to Yakhin Cooperative Society.

#### VALUE OF FARMS: 1927

A census of "Jewish Agriculture" has been conducted in the year 1927. The approximate farm values were then, during a period of depression and low prices, about 11,000,000 distributed as follows:-

##### Plantations:

Orange Groves	LP.1,500,000
Other plantations	1,000,000
Crop land (cultivated)	1,600,000
Other land and reserves	2,800,000
Forests	100,000
Improvements, roads, etc.	300,000

7,300,000

Livestock  
Machinery

430,000

370,000

C/F.

LP. 8,100,000

Buildings  
Annual Crops  
Various

1,500,000

1,300,000

100,000

LP. 11,000,000

#### VALUE OF FARMS: 1930-1931

The value of Jewish Agriculture in 1930-1931 cannot be estimated with any degree of precision, but it is thought to be in the neighborhood of 17 million pounds.

Thus, the Census of the villages located in the plantation belt in 1930 showed that their value amounted to over LP.10,000,000.

Orange groves (land, equipment and trees)	LP. 4,570,000
Other plantations, crop land, idle land	3,730,000
Buildings	1,500,000
Inventory and Miscellaneous	200,000
	LP.10,000,000

To these figures should be added the investments during 1930 and 1931, the Keren Hayesod investments in Emek and Galilee (about LP.1,000,000), Jewish National Fund investments (about LP.1,000,000) PICA colonies, land lying idle, and the value of annual crops amounting in the aggregate to LP. 7,000,000, thus bringing the value of Jewish agriculture up to..LP.17,000,000

[1932]

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

JEWISH AGENCY FOR PALESTINE.

(Political Department)

CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY

WRHS (LONDON) AMERICAN JEWISH ARCHIVES

16 JUNE, 1931 to 20 JULY, 1932.

77, Great Russell St.,  
London, W.C.1.

20.7.32.

1 9 3 1

- JUNE....16.... Draft Ordinance regulating sale of land in execution of judgment published in Palestine Official Gazette.
- 26.... Secretary of State addressed to High Commissioner despatch number 487 with regard to the initial steps to be taken in Palestine with regard to the development scheme contemplated by the Prime Minister's letter to Dr. Weizmann of February 13th. The despatch was substantially in the form in which it had been on May 20th, when a draft had been privately communicated to the Agency Executive.
- 30 - JULY 13.... Seventeenth Zionist Congress, Basle.  
(See New Judea, July-August, 1931).
- JULY.... 6.... Colonial Office transmitted to the London Office a copy of the Secretary of State's despatch of June 26th, with an intimation that publication would take place in Palestine on July 9th.
- 8.... Colonial Office intimated that publication of despatch would be postponed.
- 10.... The Agency Executive in Basle transmitted to the Colonial Office its observations on the draft Ordinance regulating sale of land in execution of judgments published in the Official Gazette on June 16th.
- 12.... The Agency Executive in Basle transmitted to the Colonial Office its comments on the Secretary of State's despatch of June 26th (enclosure to Colonial Office letter of July 6th), and emphasised the "principle of equality of benefits as between Jews and Arabs" in the execution of the development scheme.
- 14 - 17. Second Meeting of Council of Jewish Agency, Basle.  
(See: New Judea, July-August, 1931).
- 16.... Colonial Office addressed to the Agency Executive an official letter explaining the circumstances which made the publication of the despatch of June 26th in its present form desirable, and fixing the date of publication for July 20th.
- 20.... Publication of Secretary of State's despatch of June 26th in Palestine. On the same day, the despatch was read, in reply to a Question, in the House of Commons. (Hansard, 20.7.31, New Judea, August, 1931).
- Mr. L. French appointed as Director of Development.

1 9 3 1

JULY...(cont.)

27.... Sir John Shuckburgh promoted to be Deputy Under-Secretary of State. Mr. A.C.C. Parkinson succeeded him in the Middle East Department as from August 15th.

30.... The Agency Executive submitted to the Colonial Office some further observations with regard to the Despatch, with special reference to the appointment of a Legal Assessor.

Dr. Brodetsky saw Mr. Beckett at the Colonial Office, and discussed with him the new arrangements in the Middle East Department, developments at Congress, the Legal Assessor to Mr. French, the Mortgage Ordinance, and the position of Jewish students from abroad who wished to study in Palestine.

AUGUST.. 1.... Colonial Office sent Agency Executive a copy of a draft ordinance for the regulation of land transfers in Palestine, requesting observations before August 19.

7.... Mr. Kaplansky addressed a letter to the Colonial Office requesting an extension of this time-limit.

10.... Mr. Kaplansky saw Mr. Williams at the Colonial Office, and explained that the new Executive elected at Congress had not yet taken office in London, and that it would be extremely difficult, if not impossible, to get so important a matter as the new draft Land Ordinance dealt with before August 19th.

11.... Colonial Office intimated that the time limit for the consideration of the draft land ordinance would be extended to September 7th.

17 - 18. Meeting of Executive to consider draft land ordinance called in Zurich. The meeting had before it a memorandum on the draft prepared by Mr. L.J. Stein, and adopted the following resolutions:

1. Government to be informed that the new Ordinance is in all essentials identical with the Ordinance of November 1930, and ignores the principles and safeguards contained in Prime Minister's letter.
2. The Jewish Agency is prepared to accept only legislation in which full and unrestricted regard is paid to the Mandate and the aforementioned points of the Prime Minister's letter.
3. The Executive are prepared to submit proposals which they consider necessary and adequate to guarantee or to implement the Development Scheme.

1931

AUGUST..(cont.)

17-18 (cont.)

4. The question of a Jewish Adviser to the Director of Development will be considered by the Executive when the above matter is satisfactorily settled.

22.... As a result of the fall of the Labour Government, Mr. Thomas succeeded Lord Passfield as Secretary of State for the Colonies.

28.... Dr. Brodetsky had an interview with Mr. A.C.C. Parkinson (Sir J. Shuckburgh's successor at the Colonial Office).

31.... The Executive addressed a letter to the Under-Secretary of State with regard to the draft Ordinance for the control of land transfers. The letter emphasised that no control of land transfers would be acceptable except in connection with the development scheme itself, and under due safeguards designed to secure as little interference as possible with the free transfer of land.

SEPTEMBER 1...

Dr. Brodetsky saw Mr. Malcolm MacDonald and Mr. Williams with regard to the Land Transfer Ordinance. He also raised with Mr. Williams the questions of Shaukat Ali, the Royal Instructions to the new High Commissioner, Dr. Shiels' speech at the recent meeting of the Mandates Commission, etc.

2... The Executive were unofficially given to understand that the consideration of the draft Land control Ordinance would be postponed until Mr. Thomas had had an opportunity of studying the papers personally.

4... Colonial Office informed Jewish Agency of the Government's proposal to appoint Justice Tute as the Legal Assessor to Mr. French.

7... Dr. Brodetsky had an interview with Mr. Williams at the Colonial Office, with whom he discussed the question of immigration (sum required for admission under Category A (i)), Jewish labour on public works, and the Legal Assessor, intimating that Mr. Tute was not a suitable choice.

14... Dr. Brodetsky saw Mr. Williams at the Colonial Office and discussed with him the question of the appointment of a Legal Assessor, the development scheme generally, immigration under category A(i), Jewish labour on public works.

16... Mr. Sokolow and Dr. Brodetsky saw Sir John Shuckburgh, with whom they discussed Shaukat Ali's activities, the proposed Pan-Islamic Conference, the Legislative Council proposal, and immigration under Category A (i).

1 9 3 1

SEPTEMBER (cont.)

17... Sixth Commission of Assembly of League of Nations in Geneva discussed Palestine Mandate. (See New Judea, Sept.-October, p. 7).

Mr. Sokolow and Dr. Brodetsky saw the Lord Advocate, with whom they discussed the question of the Land Ordinance, the Development Scheme, etc.

18... Mr. Sokolow and Dr. Brodetsky saw Sir Robert Hamilton (Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies in succession to Dr. Drummond Shiels).

Dr. Brodetsky dined with Mr. Blok to meet Mr. Polak, and discussed the question of meeting Mr. Gandhi.

23... Mr. Thomas, in reply to a question in the House of Commons as to the reasons for Mr. Norman Bentwich's retirement, stated that the "peculiar racial and political conditions of Palestine, and the difficulties with which the Administration had in consequence to contend"....."would not be diminished by his retention in the office of Attorney-General". (Hansard 23.9.31, col.1627).

Dr. Brodetsky and Mr. Locker saw Mr. Malcolm MacDonald at the House of Commons.

24... Dr. Brodetsky lunched with Mr. P.K. Dutt, the Social Secretary to the Indian Delegation to the Round Table Conference.

25... Dr. Brodetsky saw Mr. Williams, and discussed with him the employment of Jews on public works, the draft land transfer ordinance, and the Secretary of State's reply with regard to Mr. Norman Bentwich (see above, September 23rd).

26... Mr. Williams, in a letter to Dr. Brodetsky, set forth a formula with regard to the land control ordinance, suggested on the previous day.

30... Mr. Sokolow and Dr. Brodetsky saw Mr. Thomas.

OCTOBER 6... Dr. Brodetsky saw Mr. Williams, and discussed with him the formula contained in his letter of September 26th, and the question of the Legal Assessor to Mr. French.

7... Mr. Sokolow saw General Smuts.

8... Mr. Sokolow and Dr. Brodetsky saw Mr. Parkinson, and discussed with him the development scheme, the settlement of displaced Arabs, and other matters.

13... Mr. Sokolow and Dr. Brodetsky saw Sir Arthur Wauchope. Colonel Kisch also saw Sir A. Wauchope.

1 9 3 1

OCTOBER (cont.)

15...

Mr. Sokolow and Dr. Brodetsky had an interview with the Mahatma Gandhi, in which they were assured that the Mahatma had no intention of allowing the question of Palestine to be dragged into the discussions at or in connection with the Indian Round Table Conference.

Dr. Brodetsky lunched with Mr. Williams.

22...

Dr. Brodetsky discussed with Mr. Williams the questions of the Tiberias Hot Springs Concession and of the forthcoming Pan-Islamic Conference, with special reference to Shaukat Ali's activities.

24...

Mr. Sokolow lunched with Sir Philip Hartog and Sir Mohammed Shafi, and discussed with them questions concerning Palestine and the Pan-Islamic Conference.

Dr. Brodetsky discussed similar questions with Dr. Shafaat Ahmad Khan (the Secretary of the Moslem Delegation to the Indian Round Table Conference).

27...

A General Election in Great Britain resulted in the return of a new National Government, in which, later, Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister replaced Mr. Thomas as Colonial Secretary, Mr. Thomas continuing as Dominions Secretary with Mr. Malcolm MacDonald as his assistant. Major Walter Elliot became Under-Secretary to the Treasury, and Lord Lothian Under-Secretary for India. Mr. Craigie Aitchison remained as Lord Advocate for Scotland.

Mr. Sokolow had an interview with Sir Samuel Wilson of the Colonial Office.

NOVEMBER 3...

Dr. Brodetsky saw Mr. Parkinson, with whom he discussed the question of the Legal Assessor to be appointed to the Director of Development (Mr. Justice Webb was to be chosen); the amount of capital required by Category A(i) immigrants (which was to be reduced from £1000 to £500); the Tiberias Concession; the Development Scheme; Royal Instructions to the High Commissioner; Labour Schedule Immigration, etc.

6...

Unofficial letter to Mr. Parkinson setting forth general views of the Agency on the subject of the Development Scheme.

10...

The text of the Political Resolutions of the Seventeenth Zionist Congress was officially transmitted to the Colonial Office.

12...

Dr. Brodetsky saw Mr. Malcolm MacDonald.

Sir Arthur Wauchope left London for Palestine.

1 9 3 1

NOVEMBER (cont.)

16...

Dr. Brodetsky discussed with Sir Arthur Sinclair and with Mr. Janner the question of the formation of a new Palestine Parliamentary Committee.

Palestine Official Gazette published Labour Schedule for October-May of 350 certificates.

17...

Letter from Colonial Office to Executive conveying decision about Labour Schedule, and saying decision must in any case be left to High Commissioner.

Mr. Sokolow and Dr. Brodetsky had an interview with Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister.

Dr. Brodetsky later saw Mr. Williams, with whom he discussed the Development Scheme, on which no decisions had yet been reached, the Labour Schedule decision, on which a hint was given of possible reconsideration by the new High Commissioner, and the question of the employment of Jews on Public Works in Palestine.

19...

Sir Arthur Wauchope took the Oath as High Commissioner for Palestine. Neither his speech nor that of the Chief Justice made any mention of the Mandate or of the Jewish National Home, nor was either speech translated into Hebrew or Arabic.

Dr. Brodetsky saw Mrs. Dugdale, Colonel Wedgwood and, later, Commander Kenworthy.

22...

Informal meeting at Sir Philip Hartog's house between Maulana Shaukat Ali and Mr. Sokolow. Sir Philip Hartog, Mr. Stein, and the Maulana's son were present.

23...

National League farewell meeting for Moslem delegates to Indian Round Table Conference. Under cover of this meeting various speeches were made attacking Jews and Zionism.

24...

Dr. Brodetsky discussed with Mr. Walter Cohen of the Economic Board the question of the inclusion of Palestine within the scope of Imperial Preference. It was decided to ask Lord Erleigh's assistance.

26...

Dr. Brodetsky saw Mr. Parkinson.

First meeting of the Palestine Parliamentary Committee with Colonel Wedgwood in the Chair. The following officers were elected:

Chairman.....Colonel John Ruchan, M.P.,  
Vice-Chairman...Colonel J.C. Wedgwood, M.P.,  
Secretary.....Mr. Barnett Janner, M.P.

Dr. Brodetsky gave a short report to the meeting on the Zionist position.

1931

- DECEMBER 1... Dr. Brodetsky discussed with Mr. Williams the question of the proposed dissolution of the Malaria Research Unit attached to the Palestine Government Health Department; the Development Scheme, and its attendant land legislation; the "displaced Arabs"; the ceremony on the occasion of the new High Commissioner's induction, and other matters.
- 3... Dr. Brodetsky saw Dr. M. Epstein (the newly appointed manager of the Jewish Chronicle), Professor Yahuda, and Mr. P.K. Dutt, with whom he discussed the Indian Round Table Conference, the proposed Pan-Islamic Conference in Jerusalem, Mr. Shaukat Ali, and other matters.
- 7... Lord Reading presided at a Dinner to Dr. Weizmann at the Grosvenor House, in connection with which £10,000 were collected and sent to Palestine. Other speakers were Mr. Amery, Mr. Thomas, and Mr. Walter Elliot, Mr. Sokolow and Mr. Marks.
- 8... Dr. Brodetsky saw Mr. Malcolm MacDonald.
- Dr. Brodetsky discussed with Sir Robert Hamilton (Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies) the question of India, the Pan-Islamic Conference in Jerusalem, Shaukat Ali, the Development Scheme and the generally unsatisfactory trend of Administrative practice in Palestine.
- 15... Mr. Sokolow saw the Prime Minister.
- 16... Dr. Brodetsky discussed Indian matters, and the general situation with Lord Lothian; and Palestine matters, like the Development Scheme and Jewish participation in its benefits, and in public works, with Mr. Walter Elliot at the Treasury.
- Palestine Executive telegraphed that Palestine Government had intimated that, failing an arrangement with the Bedouin in occupation of J.N.F. lands at Wady Hawareth, the Government will have to force the J.N.F. to lease 5000 dunams, or, in the last resort, to expropriate.
- 17... Second telegram from Palestine re Wady Hawareth, saying that the Chief Secretary was understood to have advised the High Commissioner to seek special powers to enforce the lease of 5000 dunam. This information was immediately transmitted to the Colonial Office with a request for delay until more detailed information was available.
- 21... Dr. Brodetsky discussed with Mr. Parkinson the matter of Wady Hawareth, middle-class immigration (on which the Palestine Government was understood to place an unfavourable construction on the reduction in the sum qualifying for admission under Category A, from £1,000 to £500, already announced in the Press), the Pan-Islamic Congress, procedure with regard to matters concerning the Treasury as well as the Colonial Office, the application of Imperial Preference, etc., etc.

1 9 3 1

DECEMBER (cont).

23... Mr. Sokolow had an interview with Mr. Parkinson.

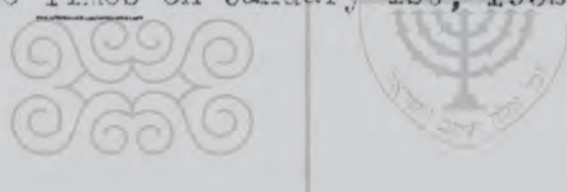
Official letter addressed to Colonial Office by Executive with regard to the proposed disbandment of the Malaria Research Unit.

Dr. Brodetsky wrote personally to Mr. Malcolm MacDonald with regard to the general situation, and the non-implementing of the Prime Minister's letter, requesting that the substance of his letter should be communicated to the Prime Minister.

Mr. Sokolow, Sir Norman Angell and Rabbi Berlin left for the United States.

24... Palestine Executive telegraphed that negotiations were in progress in the matter of Wady Hawareth.

30... The Times reported that Mr. Jabotinsky had said, at a Revisionist meeting at Warsaw, that the anti-British feeling among Jews was rapidly increasing, adding that "the Jews might become the dynamite which would blow up the British Empire". This statement was discussed by the Executive and also by the Council of the English Zionist Federation, and repudiations on behalf of both bodies were drafted, and appeared in the Times on January 1st, 1932.



1 9 3 2

JANUARY 5... Dr. Brodetsky saw Mr. Williams of the Colonial Office, and, later, Professor Herbert Speyer of Brussels.

7... Dr. Brodetsky discussed with Lord Lugard the possible repercussions of events in Iraq and Syria on the position in Palestine, and the attitude of members of the Mandates Commission towards the policy of the Jewish National Home.

He later discussed with Mr. Malcolm MacDonald the situation arising out of the non-fulfilment of the assurances given in the Prime Minister's letter to Dr. Weizmann, on the lines of his letter of December 23rd, 1931. It was agreed that Dr. Brodetsky should ask for an interview with Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, with a view to raising these questions with him, and that Mr. MacDonald would take a suitable opportunity of speaking to the Prime Minister and to Mr. Thomas in the same sense.

9 - 10. Annual Conference of the Zionist Federation of Great Britain and Ireland. Dr. Weizmann elected President. Dr. Brodetsky reported on the political situation since the last Congress.

1932

JANUARY (cont.)

14...

Dr. Brodetsky lunched with Mr. Williams and discussed with him the procedure to be adopted in connection with the French Report, the development loan (and the Jewish share in it), the August draft land ordinance, the immigration schedule, and the participation of Jews in public works. He also had a long conversation with Dr. Hertz.

17...

On initiative of Mr. E. Neumann and Prof. Frankfurter, a preliminary meeting for the formation of an American Pro-Palestine Committee was held at the Mayflower Hotel, Washington, under the Chairmanship of Vice-President Curtis.

21...

Dr. Brodetsky discussed with Mr. Parkinson the questions of Dr. Weizmann's visit to South Africa, the treatment of Jews and Zionists in Iraq (in the light of Iraq's forthcoming admission to the League of Nations), the Levant Fair, the Malaria Research Unit, and other matters. He also saw Dr. Weizmann (before his departure for South Africa), and Professor Gerothwohl (formerly of the Daily Telegraph), with whom he discussed the situation in Syria, and the rumours with regard to France's intentions in that country.

22...

"Jewish Chronicle" published disturbing forecast of French Report, which, it was stated, would come as an "unpleasant surprise" to both parties.

Dr. Weizmann left on a three months' visit to South Africa in the interests of the Keren Hayesod.

25...

Colonel Kisch addressed a meeting at the Y.M.C.A. Headquarters on the situation in Palestine; he summarised the principal Jewish constructive achievements in Palestine, and deprecated wholesale condemnation of the British Administration. Dr. Brodetsky referred to the French Report and indicated that important decisions in this connection would have to be taken during the coming months.

26...

The London Correspondent of the Jewish Morning Journal called on Dr. Brodetsky and produced unsigned and undated flimsy copies of documents alleged to be (i) a letter written on behalf of the Mufti of Jerusalem to certain Indian Moslems in London asking their advice with regard to certain proposals said to have been put before the Arab Executive by Abbas Hilmi during his recent visit to Jerusalem, and (ii) the proposals themselves, as amended by the Arab Executive. There was no indication whatever of the source of these documents (which were stated to have emanated from an Indian journalist in London) and no reason to take them seriously. The Executive decided to call a small meeting of well-informed friends in London, in order to make enquiries of them as to their views on the possible source of the documents. Dr. Brodetsky also mentioned the matter to Mrs. Dugdale.

1 9 3 2

FEBRUARY 1...

At Mrs. Dugdale's suggestion, Dr. Brodetsky called on Mr. Amery, and discussed the "Hilmi" documents with him.

Dr. Brodetsky also saw Mr. Dutt (the Social Secretary to the Indian Round Table Conference) and asked him whether he could throw any light on the "Hilmi" documents.

A small conference met at 77 Great Russell Street to discuss the documents, Mr. Goldsmid, Mr. Stein, Colonel Kisch, Dr. Eder, being present, in addition to Mr. Locker and Dr. Brodetsky. The matter was fully discussed, and the general sense of the meeting was that the documents were not such as to deserve serious consideration. The Palestine Executive, of whom enquiries had been made on the 26th January, confirmed this view, and it was decided to take no action, and to deprecate all references to the matter in the press, since the whole thing was most likely a forgery.

2...

Mr. d'Avigdor Goldsmid and Professor Brodetsky called by appointment on Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, and discussed with him the general situation arising out of the Prime Minister's letter to Dr. Weizmann, on the lines on which this had already been discussed with Mr. MacDonald. The question of Palestine's inclusion within the scope of Imperial Preference was also raised. The Colonial Secretary took a keen personal interest in this matter, but said that the Law Officers of the Crown still raised technical objections. Other matters discussed at this interview were: the French Report, land legislation, and the general attitude of Jewry towards the British Government.

Dr. Brodetsky then had a short conversation with Mr. Parkinson and Mr. Williams, with whom he discussed, among other matters, the Tel-Aviv Police Force, the Tiberias Concession, and the possibility of reduced visa fees for participants in the forthcoming Maccabia festival.

Dr. Brodetsky lunched with Colonel Buchan (Chairman of the Palestine Parliamentary Committee) and Mr. Janner, at the House of Commons. The conversation turned on the Development Scheme, and also on the question of tactics. It was arranged that certain Questions should be put down by members of the Committee, and that there should be another meeting of the Committee at an early date.

4...

Mr. Chamberlain stated in the House of Commons that it was proposed that the new Import Duties Act should exempt from additional duties all produce of "all Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated territories". It later transpired that the Act merely empowered H.M.G. by Order in Council to exempt the produce of any particular Mandated territory from the new duties.

The Executive wrote to the Colonial Office with regard to the Iraqi Post Office Circular prohibiting the import of publications of the Jewish Agency into Iraq, and asked that action should be taken.

1932

FEBRUARY (cont.)

3.....

Executive circulated to overseas members of the General Council a telegram reading as follows:-

"Executive knew weeks ago rumours plans Arab-Jewish Round Table Conference. Palestine Executive stated no information there. Since fortnight Executive possesses full text document containing exkhedive's alleged proposals to Arab Executive supposedly accepted as basis discussion on advice Indian Moslem Committee, London. Regard source document untrustworthy Revisionist publication presumably without possessing text document extremely regrettable because alarming and making further investigation origin authenticity difficult. Essential influence press against sensational comment. Executive watchful and won't take any important step without consultation authoritative organs movement. All statements contents French Report premature full text expected March our demands repeatedly emphatically submitted Government London Jerusalem will accept nothing incompatible interests National Home. Brodetsky going Palestine March participate discussions Palestine Executive experts. Imperial Preference Palestine yet uncertain. Its favourable report due unclear reference Chamberlain's address Parliament."

9.....

Colonial Office advised London Executive that that prohibition of the import of Jewish Agency publications into Iraq had been cancelled through intervention from London.

10.....

Dr. Brodetsky enquired of Mr. Downie of the Colonial Office whether anything was known there of the "Hilmi" proposals, and received a definite negative reply.

22.....

Dr. Brodetsky saw Sir Robert Hamilton at the Colonial Office, and discussed with him the general situation (on the lines of the conversation with Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister on February 2nd), and more especially, the question of the Labour Schedule, and of independent means immigration, and the proposed reduction from £1000 to £500.

Dr. Brodetsky also saw Major Nathan, and the London Correspondent of the "Jewish Morning Journal" from whom he obtained what purported to be a copy of a letter sent by an Indian Moslem in London to the Falastin, dated January 29th. This letter also was unsigned, and bore no evidence of origin. It was however ultimately published in Falastin.

23.....

The Colonial Office informed the Executive that it had been decided to retain the Director of the Medical Research Unit in Palestine; that all but two of his assistants had already been absorbed into the Health Department, but that the decision to dispense with the services of those two officers would be maintained.

25.....

The Paris Rassviet published an article on the "Hilmi" documents, alleging that as long ago as autumn, 1931, a confidential memorandum was put into circulation among British Officials in Palestine and at the Colonial Office in which proposals were made for the "partition" of Pales-

1 9 3 2

FEBRUARY 25(cont). time.

29.....

Miss Pepper (Women's National Emergency Movement) called, and discussed the appointment of a new Anglican Bishop in Jerusalem (in succession to Dr. MacInnes).

Dr. Brodetsky saw Mr. Parkinson, to whom he introduced Mr. Emanuel Neumann on his arrival in London from New York. Mr. Neumann reported on the attitude of American Jewry towards the present situation, and described the formation of the Pro-Palestine Committee inaugurated in Washington. Mr. Parkinson again categorically denied, on behalf of the Government, all knowledge of the "Hilmi" proposals or of any similar proposals. He also said that there was still no indication from Palestine of the date when the French reports would be completed.

The Executive convened a Press Conference in the afternoon with a view to giving such authoritative information as was available with regard to the Hilmi documents, the French Reports and Imperial Preference. A statement was issued to the Press representatives attending the conference to the effect that, as regards the "Hilmi" documents, the British Government had denied all knowledge of them. The Agency Executive had not been approached in any way directly or indirectly, officially or unofficially, with regard to a Round Table Conference with the Arabs. If ever such proposals should be made to the Executive from any responsible quarter, the authoritative organs of the Agency and Zionist Organisation would, of course, be consulted before any action was taken.

MARCH 3.....

Forecast of first French Report received by London Executive from Palestine Executive.

7.....

Dr. Brodetsky saw Mr. Parkinson, and discussed with him the questions of the French Report, displaced Arabs, Imperial Preference, Mesha Yavneel Road, Category A (i) immigrants, Visas for participants in the Maccabiad, and Levant Fair, the Hilmi rumours, including the articles in Rasswiet of February 28th referred to above, and security in Palestine during the Nebi Musa festival.

Dr. Brodetsky also saw Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, with whom he discussed the possibilities of another "Cabinet Conference", to be arranged with the full co-operation and consent of the Colonial Office, and generally, the relations between the Jewish Agency and the Government.

Jewish Agency sent to Colonial Office a copy of a translation of the relevant portions of the Rasswiet article of February 28th, mentioned to Mr. Parkinson by Dr. Brodetsky in the morning's interview.

Dr. Brodetsky wrote to the Colonial Office with regard to the difficulties encountered by Palestinian exporters of bananas to Greece.

1 9 3 2

MARCH 7 (cont).

Sir John Chancellor addressed the Near and Middle East Association on "The Arab Child in Palestine".

Miss Pepper discussed with Dr. Brodetsky the appointment of the new Anglican Bishop in Jerusalem.

Mr. Woolcock of Imperial Chemical Industries discussed with Dr. Brodetsky the possibility of securing special treatment for Palestine oranges under the new Import Duties. Dr. Kasteliansky also discussed the question of Imperial preference with Dr. Brodetsky.

9.....

The Second Meeting of the Palestine Parliamentary Committee took place in one of the Committee Rooms of the House of Commons, with Colonel Buchan in the Chair. The Marquess of Hartington was elected co-secretary with Mr. Janner. Dr. Brodetsky delivered a short report on the general situation, and replied to questions. Dr. Brodetsky wrote to Mr. Parkinson with regard to Imperial Preference for Palestine, stressing precedents supplied (as regards most-favoured-nation clauses in foreign Treaties) by various European Customs Unions - e.g. Belgium-Luxembourg, and the proposed Austro-German Union - which had not been held to infringe the most-favoured-nation clauses of the Treaties in question.

11.....

JTA published alleged forecast of contents of first French Report in Jerusalem message, more or less confirming summary received by Executive from Jerusalem on March 3rd.

Executive consulted Colonial Office with regard to French Report, and was informed that there was no change in the situation, and that the reports, when ready, would first be discussed by the High Commissioner with the Agency Executive, and the Arab Executive in Palestine, and only then forwarded, with the comments of all concerned, to London. No question of publication arose until after they were received in London, if it arose at all.

13.....

Dr. Brodetsky left for Palestine. Political work in London was carried on in his absence by Mr. Locker, with the advice and assistance of Mr. Leonard Stein, the Hon. Legal Adviser and ex-Political Secretary of the Agency.

15.....

The Anglo-Palestinian Club gave a Dinner to the Parliamentary members of the Club, at which Colonel Buchan, Mr. J. de Rothschild, Major Elliot, etc. spoke.

16.....

Palestine Executive submitted Labour Schedule proposals for April-October, 1932, asking for 3723 certificates - 2688 for men and 1035 for women.

1 9 3 2

MARCH 16 (cont.).. Telegram received from Palestine Executive about French Reports, communicating uneasiness, and also reassurances given by High Commissioner regarding land legislation, land purchase, etc. The High Commissioner had stated that he did not anticipate that anything would result from the French Report to hamper the Agency's work in Palestine.

26..... The Colonial Office replied to the Executive's letter of March 7th, saying that enquiries had been made in Jerusalem and in London, and that no trace could be found of any such memorandum as the Rasswiet article alleged to have been in circulation.

30..... Telegram received from Palestine Executive suggesting that it might be proposed that the first French Report continue to be regarded as a confidential document for the Government's information only, and that the second report containing positive proposals, should alone be communicated to Arabs and Jews, and published. Soundings were to be taken in London as to the possibility of securing such a decision.

Appointment of the Rev. G.F. Graham Brown, Principal of Wycliffe Hall, Oxford, as Bishop of the Church of England in Jerusalem (in succession to Bishop MacInnes) announced in The Times.

APRIL 2..... Colonial Office replied to the Executive's letter of March 7th with regard to the sale of Palestinian bananas in Greece.

4..... JTA reprinted New York Times statement of April 1st to effect that Palestine would probably have a Legislative Council established "this month", together with statement from Colonial Office that this rumour was without foundation.

18..... Dr. Brodetsky returned to London, and saw Mr. Janner, Mr. Rennie Smith (on the eve of his departure for Palestine), and Miss MacDonald (the newly appointed Librarian of the Y.M.C.A. Headquarters in Jerusalem).

22..... Debate on Colonial Estimates in House of Commons. Speakers on Palestine included Colonial Buchan, Colonel Wedgwood, Mr. Janner, and, on the Government side, Sir Robert Hamilton. (For full report see New Judea, April, pages 93 - 97).

25..... Dr. Brodetsky discussed with Mr. Parkinson of the Colonial Office the question of security in Palestine, and the date of the next meeting of the Permanent Mandates Commission (which had been postponed from June till October); and with Mr. Downie, the question of the French Reports.

Dr. Brodetsky also saw Mr. Lockhart of the Evening Standard, and Mr. Harold Micholsen.

1932

APRIL (cont).  
26.....

Dr. Brodetsky saw Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, with whom he discussed the general situation in Palestine, and the French Reports in particular. He pressed for the acceptance of the Jewish Agency's view that it would be better not to communicate to either party, or to publish, the "first French Report", and to adhere closely to the proposal made in the "Development Despatch" of June 26th, 1931, which was that the comments of Jews and Arabs were to be invited on Mr. French's practical proposals.

Dr. Brodetsky also saw Lord Reading, and discussed the French Reports and the situation in the Near East.

MAY 2.....

Dr. Brodetsky saw Mrs. Dugdale, with whom he discussed the procedure with regard to the French Reports.

6.....

Telegram received from Jerusalem stating that the first and second French Reports were being translated, and there was reason to believe they would be communicated in a few days' time. The Palestine Executive requested determined action in London with a view to preventing this, and persuading H.M.G. to forego both transmission to Arabs and Jews, and publication, of the first report.

9.....

Dr. Brodetsky saw Mr. Parkinson and discussed procedure with regard to the French Reports. He also saw Mr. Janner and other members of the Parliamentary Committee.

In the evening a small conference of friends of the movement in London was held to discuss possible action in the light of the Palestine Executive's cable of May 6th. While in the view of several of those present, it was useless to press against what was understood to be the definite and strongly-held view of the Secretary of State in favour of publication in full, it was nevertheless decided that an effort should be made. Mr. Ormsby-Gore was approached through Mrs. Dugdale, Lord Reading through Mr. Rutenberg, and Mr. Baldwin through Colonel Buchan. Mr. Sokolow and Dr. Weizmann were informed of the situation, and their assistance invoked.

Mr. Sokolow telegraphed to the Secretary of State urging that publication be postponed.

10.....

Dr. Brodetsky saw Mr. Craigie Aitchison (the Lord Advocate), and Mr. Malcolm MacDonald. He also saw Mr. Rutenberg, and later, Mr. Janner. Colonel Buchan and Mr. J. de Rothschild had approached Mr. Baldwin, who was inclined to recommend the postponement of the whole matter until the Prime Minister's return to work about the middle of June.

1932

MAY (cont)..  
12.....

A meeting of the Officers of the Parliamentary Palestine Committee was held, at which Mrs. Dugdale and Dr. Brodetsky were present.

A telegram was sent to the Palestine Executive asking them to use their influence to persuade the High Commissioner to agree to (or even suggest) postponement of communication and publication of the French Reports. At Dr. Weizmann's instance, General Smuts telegraphed to Mr. Baldwin urging that no hasty action should be taken.

13..... Dr. Brodetsky wrote a personal letter to Mr. Parkinson setting forth in detail the reasons for the Agency's objection to the communication of the First French report to Arabs and Jews, which would, in their view, be equivalent to publication.

19..... Telegram received from Jerusalem reporting on Dr. Arlosoroff's interview with the High Commissioner on the subject of the French Report. The High Commissioner had recommended that there should be no publication of any part of the report until both Arabs and Jews had had an opportunity of commenting upon it, and was prepared further to recommend the simultaneous issue (when the reports were eventually published) of a statement by H.M.G. specifying the recommendations of Mr. French which would not be accepted.

20..... Letter from Colonial Office communicating H.M.G.'s intentions with regard to the French Reports: These would be communicated to the Jewish Agency and Arab Executive by the High Commissioner at an early date - probably in the first week in June. They would not be published until comments of Arabs, Jews and High Commissioner had been received and fully considered, and publication, when decided upon, would be accompanied by a Government statement.

23..... Second meeting of American statesmen interested in formation of Pro-Palestine Committee took place in Washington at reception in honour of Mr. Sokolow (see above under January 17th).

24..... Dr. Brodetsky saw Mr. James de Rothschild at the House of Commons, and discussed with him the procedure to be adopted in connection with the French Reports, and other matters.

25..... Dr. Brodetsky saw Sir Herbert Samuel at the House of Commons, and discussed the general situation, including the French reports and the position in Egypt.

A small conference (attended by Mr. d'Avigdor Goldsmid, Mrs. Dugdale, Mr. Stein, Mr. Janner, and other friends in England) was held at 77 Great Russell Street to discuss procedure in connection with the French Reports.

1 9 3 2

MAY (cont.).

30.....

Dr. Brodetsky had an interview with the newly appointed Bishop of the Church of England in Jerusalem, the Rev. G.F. Graham-Brown, in Oxford. The new Bishop appeared very well-disposed towards the Zionist Movement, and expressed a wish to meet members of the Agency Executive in London before his departure for Jerusalem. Dr. Brodetsky promised to arrange such a meeting after Mr. Sokolow's return from the United States.

Dr. Weizmann returned to London from South Africa.

31.....

Dr. Brodetsky lunched with Mr. Parkinson and Mr. Williams.

JUNE 2.....

At the request of the Executive, Dr. Weizmann, on his return from South Africa, sought an interview with the Colonial Secretary, with whom he discussed the matter of the French Reports, and procedure in connection with their eventual publication, as well as other matters, including Trans-jordan.

7.....

Dr. Brodetsky saw Sir Robert Waley Cohen and Mr. Walter Cohen with whom he discussed the question of relations between the Agency and the Economic Board.

13.....

Meeting of Palestine Parliamentary Committee at the House of Commons, addressed by Dr. Weizmann.

One copy of French Reports handed confidentially to London Executive by Colonial Office. On the same day, copies were also handed confidentially by the High Commissioner to the Jewish Agency in Jerusalem, with a statement to the following effect:-

"The French Reports on Palestine Development will not be published until publication can be made simultaneously with the decisions arrived at by the British Government after studying the reports, and the decisions will not be made until the Jewish Agency Executive and the Arab Executive have made their observations on the Reports and these are submitted to the Government together with the recommendations of the High Commissioner."

15.....

Mr. Sokolow was received by M. Lebrun, the President of the French Republic, and by MM. Godart, Blum, and de Monzie.

19.....

Mr. Nahum Sokolow returned to London from the United States via Paris, and addressed a special conference of the Zionist Federation of Great Britain.

20.....

Small conference of English friends (Mr. Goldsmid, Dr. Eder, Mr. Goldbloom, Mr. Goodman, Mr. Janner) discussed the French Report with members of London Executive.

1 9 3 2

JUNE (cont.)

- 22..... Reception in honour of Dr. Weizmann on his return from South Africa; Lady Erleigh in the Chair.
- 24..... Consecration ceremony of new Bishop in Jerusalem at St. Paul's Cathedral. Jewish Agency represented by Dr. Brodetsky.
- 25..... Dr. Brodetsky and Mr. Horowitz discussed with Mr. Williams (in the absence of Mr. Parkinson) the question of the appointment of a Jewish Judge in Haifa; Dr. Brodetsky also discussed with Mr. Williams questions relating to the development scheme, the Criminal Investigation Department in Palestine, and other matters.

JULY 1.....

House of Commons Debate on Supplementary Middle Eastern Estimates; Palestine matters only mentioned incidentally.

Dr. Brodetsky discussed with Mr. Malcolm MacDonald certain questions raised by the French Reports, and later confirmed his representations in a personal letter to Mr. MacDonald. Dr. Brodetsky also saw Mrs. Dugdale, and discussed with her the general situation arising from the French Reports.

- 2..... Dr. Brodetsky discussed with Sir John Russell at Rothamsted the contents of Mr. French's Reports. On some of the principal points Sir John's views tended to support those of the Agency Executive, and he agreed to put them in writing for the Executive's guidance.

- 5..... Dr. Brodetsky lunched with Sir Robert Mond. He also saw Captain Dugdale (Parliamentary Private Secretary to the Colonial Secretary), with whom he discussed the French Reports.

- 7..... Mr. Sokolow reported to the Secretary of State for the Colonies on his visit to America, and emphasised the need for greater facilities for immigration into Palestine.

Dr. Brodetsky saw the Lord Advocate with regard to the Urfali case. He also saw Mr. Downie at the Colonial Office, and discussed with him the French Reports, Jewish labour on public works, the Haifa Judgeship, etc., etc.

- 11..... Dr. Brodetsky saw Sir Robert Hamilton and discussed with him the question of Urfali, and the general situation with special reference to the French Reports.

Mass Meeting to welcome Mr. Sokolow on his return to London from America (for full report see New Judea, July, 1932).

1 9 3 2

JULY (cont.)  
12.....

Dr. Brodetsky saw Mr. Grobler (a member of the South African Cabinet) on his way to Ottawa, and mentioned to him various matters on which his support at the Ottawa Conference might be helpful to the Zionist cause.

19.....

Dr. Brodetsky further discussed with Lord Erleigh the matters discussed with Lord Reading on April 26th, with special reference to Egypt, and the attitude of the British residents there to the Jewish National Home. Lord Erleigh promised to remind his father of these matters and to see whether any action could be taken.



[1932]

הסוכנות היהודית בשביל ארץ ישראל

## THE JEWISH AGENCY FOR PALESTINE.

TELEPHONE: MUSEUM 3817 (4 LINES).

TELEGRAMS: "ZIONIBURO, LONDON."

CODES: BENTLEY'S AND MOSSE'S.

77, GREAT RUSSELL STREET,

LONDON, W.C.1.

In reply please address the Secretary:

and quote the following Reference No.:

32. J.A. 13.

### REPORT OF THE AGRICULTURAL SETTLEMENT DEPARTMENT

for the period  
1st December 1931 - 30th April, 1932.

#### I. REVIEW OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE DEPARTMENT.

1. Consolidation of the settlements. The Executive appointed a committee of 6 members under the chairmanship of Dr. Hexter, to consider the position of the settlements still to be consolidated, to report to the Executive on their position, and to frame proposals with regard to the plans of their consolidation and with regard to ways and means of providing the sums needed for that purpose. The committee has started its work.
2. Contracts. The department continued its work in connection with the completion of the signing of the contracts with the settlements, and the following agreements were reached.  
regarding the final budget, with Gebath and Hasaron;  
" " fixation of the debt: with Kfar Hassidim, Ataroth, Kiryath Anavim, Ben Schemen, Nachlath Yehuda and Nahlal.  
Contracts were signed with: Nachlath Yehuda, Dagania A, Dagania B, Kiryath Anavim, Ataroth. With Kfar Hassidim the signing of the contracts is now in progress.

According to our last report we had signed contracts with 12 settlements.

The financial position to-day is as follows:

Settlement:	Book debt:	Final budget:	Total:	Amount of contract:	Percentage written off:	Terms:
12 settlements (see previous report)	£429746	£63346	£493092	£313230	36%	
13. Achusa, London	2325	2325	4650	4650	-	18
14. Nachlath Yehuda	12376	2618	14994	12756	15½%	25 "
15. Daganía A	10135	963	11098	7747	30%	40 "
16. " B	23075	750	23825	13233	41½%	40 "
17. Kiryath Anavim	26704	2779	29483	13437	54%	40 "
18. Ataroth	13494	647	14141	10260	27½%	40 "
19. Kfar Hassidim	59504	15913	75417	54045	28 %	50 "
	£577359	£89341	£666700	£429358	36 %	

3. Vadi-el-Havareth. After our technical office had completed the drawing up of the detailed topographical maps (scale 1/1000 and 1/5000) of the whole area of Vadi Havareth (about 24,000 dunam) and the Experimental Station had prepared on the basis of systematic borings of the soil a detailed soil map of this area, our town planning architect in cooperation with a committee of our agronomists prepared a detailed regional plan for the development of the district showing the main communications, the sites of the new settlements, their interrelationship, and the areas of irrigated light and heavy soil to be allotted to each settlement. The plan as approved by the department shows the lay out of 10 settlements providing room for about 985 farmers' families, each settler to receive about 8 to 12 dunam of land fit for the plantation of orange-groves, 3-4 dunam for the farmyard plot and about 3-6 dunam of heavy soil fit for the growing of vegetables and forage crops. It is believed that this is one of the few cases in the world where a regional development plan for an agricultural district has been worked in such detail.

On the basis of this plan the department worked out its proposals for the distribution of the land among the various candidates for settlement. These proposals which, with slight alterations, were confirmed by the Jewish Agency Executive and the Jewish National Fund, provide for the establishment of:

4 settlements	430 farmers	belonging to the middle-class
1 "	100 "	of the demobilised soldiers
3 "	337 "	" " agricultural labourers
1 "	70 "	" " Mizrachi " "
1 "	50 "	" " Yemenite " "

With regard to middle-class settlement, the committee appointed by the Executive to deal with their colonisation continued to work with some irregularity. The committee is now composed of 3 representatives of the General Zionists and 2 representatives of the Mizrachi who, together, represent the so-called middle-class elements, 1 farmer from Nahalal, 1 representative of the Jewish National Fund and 2 delegates of the Jewish Agency;

negotiations with the Farmers' Federation with regard to their participation are still being continued.

The committee decided to change the original plan for the settlement of middle-class people and to increase the area to be planted from 8 to 10 dunam per settler in accordance with which the amount to be invested in each farm was increased to £ 1100.-; in case the settler prefers not to settle immediately but to plant only 10 dunams of groves, the amount needed for that purpose was fixed at £.550.

The committee decided further to proceed immediately with the preparation of the plans for the settlement of the first colony, i.e. the colony providing room for 100 settlers in the south-western corner of Vadi Havareth near the sea, the only one which, in the opinion of Prof. Kligler, can be settled immediately without much danger from malaria; the permanent settlement of all the other colonies will have to wait till the Kabane and Government swamps in the neighbourhood will be drained, although the areas fit for the citrus groves can be planted. The Federations of the General Zionists and of the Mizrachi in Central and East Europe were circularised by the department in order to find out to what extent they would be able to cooperate with the department in the organisation of a group of middle-class settlers who possess their own means and who would be willing to build this first settlement. Also candidates of middle-class elements residing in Palestine who are interested in this scheme of settlement at Vadi Havareth were invited to register at the department for further consideration by the committee.

The department entered also in provisional negotiations with two plantation-contractors in order to ascertain the price at which they would be willing to undertake the work of the planting of the groves on behalf of those settlers who would not immediately come to Palestine but prefer to remain abroad till the groves start to bear fruit (i.e. at the end of the 5th year). These negotiations which were based on very detailed specified descriptions of the work to be undertaken, showed that it would be possible for such settlers to give the work out under contract at a very reasonable price, inside the calculations which we took as a basis for our plan of settlement.

With regard to the settlement of the non-middle-class settlements, provisional investigations were conducted by the department in order to find out a) how these groups propose to occupy and cultivate provisionally the land to be allotted to them until permanent settlement will become possible from the financial and the sanitary point of view; b) to what extent these groups will be able to finance from their own means the planting of small groves to be worked provisionally by small groups from their midst. Most of the groups intend to plant from their own means about 1 to 3 dunam per family.

4. Food conditions colonies. A committee composed of Prof. Kligler of the University, Mrs. Bromberg of the Hadassah o.a. investigated the food conditions of four kvutzoth and came to the following main conclusions:

- a) A relatively large amount of preserved food is used where cheaper and more wholesome fresh food stuffs are available.
- b) In some places the diet is overabundant and hence costly.
- c) The fat content of the diet is excessive for our climate.
- d) The diet of the children is unsatisfactory; the calory intake is too high; the amount of fat is excessive, and the relation of calcium to phosphorus, so important for the growth of young children, is not in harmony with requirement.

We are in communication with the Agricultural Workers' Federation in order to devise means how to train the kvutzoth in better methods for kitchen management.

5. Insecurity. It is greatly to be regretted that of late the state of security in the Emek has been none too good. During the last 12 months Jewish farmers were ambushed and murdered or wounded in Jadjur, Balfouria, Kfar Hassidim and Kfar Yecheskiel (at the last place one of the officials of the department was wounded). While various attempts (at Jadjur, Kuskus Taboun and elsewhere) were made by Arabs to occupy land belonging to and cultivated by Jewish farmers. The police has in most cases been unable to trace the criminals.

6. Cattle Insurance. The Haklaith Insurance Company, the cooperative insurance company which insures most of the cattle of our settlements, now have policies running in 70 settlements and insure the livestock of 1552 members and cooperatives covering 1611 draft animals with insured value £.40043. and 4252 cows and bulls with an insured value of £.128292, or a total of £.168335 against £.142000 last year. They received in insurance premiums £.6467 and paid damages £.6140 (for 322 animals) or about 95% of their income. This is a higher percentage than usual; the average payment during the last 13 years has been 84%. The annual premium is about 3½% for crossbreeds up to 6% for pure Dutch cows. The reserve of the company is about £.3400.

7. Government Census. The Jewish agricultural population shows a gratifying increase in numbers both absolutely and relatively during the last 10 years, as follows:

<u>Year of Census:</u>	<u>Jewish village population:</u>	<u>Percentage of:</u>	<u>Total Jewish population:</u>
1922	15200	18.5%	83800
1927	30500	20.6%	147700
1931	46400	26.6%	175000

## II. CROPS AND FARM PRODUCE.

8. Drought. A large part of Palestine has been affected this year by a very severe drought which touched especially the Jordan Valley, the Eastern Emek, the hill area and the whole southern district.

Almost no rain fell after the 8th of February and the quantity of rain that fell until 1st of March was only  $\frac{2}{3}$  of normal.

In Nouris only 260-280 millimeter fell up to 31st March against 330 mm. in a normal year. For other stations in the Emek the figures are as follows:

	<u>Average</u>	<u>1931</u>	<u>1932</u>
Jenin	464	634	293
Beisan	260	317	154
Gebata	461	496	341

By the end of February it was clear that the whole crop of the settlements of the Jordan Valley was entirely lost. By the end of March it became necessary to cut most of the fields of Nouris for hay. By the beginning of April nearly 1000 dunam of the fields round Afuleh were cut for hay. In this area the unirrigated clover fields suffered much also.

The winter crops to the West of Afuleh, i.e. the whole Kishon and Nahlal area up to Gnegar and Misra and also the majority of the fields round Afuleh remained in good condition and a normal and even here and there above normal crop can be expected. The cold weather in April, and the absence of strong hamseens were instrumental in preserving winter crops. It is however questionable whether the land contains enough moisture for the growing of a normal summer crop.

We suggested to our settlements, especially to those who were hit by the drought and who will have to buy large quantities of foodstuff for their stable and poultrycoops, to organise for the joint purchase of cheap grain (maize) abroad with the assistance of the local

banks, since the price of maize in Palestine is abnormally high.

9. Mice. Immediately after the cutting of the winter-crops some abnormal movement of field mice was observed in the fields that had been cut. Under the instructions of our Extension Service the settlers ploughed up all such lands with all possible speed. This rendered easier the subsequent control of the movement of the field mice.

From the 1st of December onwards we spread 600 Kg. of poisoned Zelio grain in 22 settlements on 42000 dunam of land in the Emek (from Kfar Hassidim to Bet-alfa. The Zelio was spread mainly on lands sown with winter-crops in order to prevent the mice from moving towards the newly sown fields. This campaign had excellent results; for at that time of the year mice are hungry and devour every grain they find.

During January and February we continued to spread Zelio on the same fields and in the mice centres. In total we spread 970 Kg. on 94000 dunam, to which the settlers contributed 3000 labour days; the Zelio was received free from the Government. The spreading of the Zelio proved again to be an effective means for control of the pest. In the settlement of Sarid e.g., 100 new mice holes could be observed in one field of vetches; after the spreading of the Zelio and the closing of the holes, not a single hole opened again. At Kfar Hassidim, a dangerous centre of mice, 138 new holes opened in one field; after we spread Zelio and closed the holes again, only 34 new holes were observed. During March and April the movement of the mice came practically to a standstill, and we hope that this year the cutting of the crop will be completed without losses from mice.

On the irrigated fields in Nouris gassing machines were used.

10. Thnuvah, the Cooperative Sales Agency, of which most of our settlements are members, published its annual report for 1930-31 from which most of the following information is extracted.

During last year prices of all agricultural produce dropped to a new low level which hardly sufficed to cover cost of production. Prices for cream and butter dropped more than of other produce; butter fell from 352 mil per Kg. to 308 mil. Fluid milk from 26.7 to 23.7 mil per litre.

Milk. The large annual increase in the quantity of warm and cold milk sold by Thnuvah continued last year. For the last five years the average annual increase has been at the rate of 590.000 liter rising from 1328000 liter in 1926/27 to 4261000 liter in 1931 (i.e. 220%). Since during the same period the average price dropped from 34.4 mil per liter to 21.04 (i.e. 39%), the gross

proceeds increased only from £.45490 to £.90114 (nearly 100%). An abnormal feature of this movement has been that neither the Haifa nor the Tel-Aviv branches have been able during that period to increase the quantities of fluid milk sold by them, notwithstanding the increase in the Jewish population and the decrease in price. Five years ago they sold 503000 and 330000 liter respectively and last year 505000 and 329000 liter. During the same time Jerusalem increased its sales of fluid milk from 186000 to 496000 liter. The large increase in the total quantity sold by Thnuvah was therefore mainly due to the increased sales of the milk produce by all branches (nearly 3 million liter last year against 300.000 five years ago).

Last year Thnuvah sold 4.261.000 liter against 3.654.000 liter the year before, i.e. 17.2% more. The total proceeds were £.90.114 against £.82452, i.e. 9.6% more. The average price received by Thnuvah fell from 22.6 mil per liter to 21.04 mil; our settlers received about 10.5 mil per liter after deduction of transport and sale expenditure.

Against all expectations and notwithstanding the greatly increased quantity of marketed milk since the beginning of the new year, prices of milk did not drop any further during the last 6 months; to the contrary, during this period prices have been more steady than last year; the skimmed milk was not returned to the farmers any more and our settlers hope that the average price they will receive for their milk this year will be about 11 mils per liter, slightly more than last year. This is partly due to the fact that through the drought and the ensuing lack of pasture, the Arabs lost part of their herds; Arab merchants come even now to our settlements to buy there skimmed milk at good prices. Besides that, since the increased quantities of milk are being sold with not much more overhead expenses, the price returned to the producer per liter is higher than last year.

Sales. Thnuvah gives the following comparative figures of its sales during the last two years:

	Quantity Sold:		P r o c e e d s:		Average Price:	
	1929/30	1930/31	1929/30	1930/31	1929/30	1930/31
Eggs	1650963	3313607(+100%)	£ 7394	£12253(+65.7%)	448	370 ml p.100
Poultry (Kg.)	75132	97037(+28.9%)	8964	8320(-7%)	120	85½ " " Kg.
Bananas (ton)	753	742(-3.5%)	17579	12109(-30.8%)	£23345	£16761 "ton
Grapes (Table) (ton)	385	443(+15.3%)	4703	5433(+15.5%)	12209	12235 " "
" (Wine) (")	247	47(-80.9%)	1872	333(-82.2%)	7578	7109 " "
Citrus (")	268	258(-3.3%)	1893	1576(-16.7%)	7063	5135 66d
Sundry Fruit (")	25	22(-16%)	567	971(+71.9%)	2186	£25 to £71
Watermelons (")	32	23(-29%)	265	216(-18.3%)	803	9319 p.ton
Vegetables (")	1346	1316(-2.2%)	11697	11031(-5.7%)	-	-
Preserves	-	-	611	777(+27%)	-	-
Honey (ton)	12	26(+116%)	762	1881(+147%)	66948	72471 p.ton
Sundries	-	-	339	1629(+380%)	-	-
Sundries			£56648	£56529		
Milk			82453	90114		
Total			£.139101	£.146643		

11. Eggs. Prices of eggs have fallen rather rapidly during the last few years, and probably only those settlers who produce their own feed will be able to close the year with a profit. Those settlers who do not produce enough wheat and maize of their own and have to buy food at the present high prices may have a loss and may have to restrict this branch of the farm. According to the calculations of our expert, a fowl which lays 130 eggs pays at present prices for eggs, for its upkeep and for labour of the farmer, amortisation, etc. only if the price of the feeds is not higher than £5 per ton; to-day the price is £7 - £8 per ton. Of course at many of our settlements the average number of eggs per fowl is over 130.

The prices of eggs decreased constantly during the last 5 years as follows:

Thnuvah									
sold in	1926/1927			at average price	518 mil	per 100	(100%)		
" "	1927/1928	356206 eggs			488 "	" "	( 94%)		
" "	1928/1929	886788 "			592 "	" "	(114%)		
	1929/1930	1650963 "			448 "	" "	( 86%)		
	1930/1931	3313607 "			370 "	" "	( 71%)		

During the first 6 months of the current year prices of eggs have been slightly better than last year. The price for imported eggs (of lesser quality) last year was 254 mil per 100.

The price of poultry showed the following changes:

1927/28	27422 Kg.	average	110 mil	per Kg.	(100%)
1928/29	48210 "	"	130 "	" "	(118%)
1929/30	75132 "	"	120 "	" "	(109%)
1930/31	97037 "	"	86 "	" "	( 78%)

In order to make a first test of the European markets with our eggs, the Government agreed to finance two experimental shipments of eggs to London (one of them of Thnuvah eggs) while Thnuvah sent a third shipment on its own responsibility. The first shipment of Thnuvah eggs sailed on 20th December and contained 7500 eggs; the shipment made by Thnuvah on the 15th of January contained 9000 eggs. The Thnuvah eggs arrived both times in excellent condition, but the market viewed Palestine eggs with some suspicion and prices were below their ordinary level (of about 500 mils per 100) and were sold at 381 to 434 mil per 100. Further experimental shipments will probably be made next season, since success in this matter will be of great importance to our settlers.

The committee on poultry and eggs which was appointed by the Department about two years ago and afterwards became part of the Marketing Committee of the Agricultural Council, presented and printed a valuable report on the different aspects of poultry raising and on the sale of the produce.

From among their recommendations we quote:

1. Palestine does not produce enough eggs to meet the local demand.

{Estimated production 1930 - 59.000.000 eggs}  
 { " consumption " 67.000.000 " }

2. The mildness of the Palestine winter is particularly suitable for the production of winter eggs.

3. There is an active demand for fresh eggs in shell in England and Germany between November and January. Experimental shipments of eggs should be made.

4. It is necessary to organise central grading, candling and packing of eggs.

5. In March/June, the local surplus should be pickled. In October/February fresh eggs should be exported.

6. Further study of poultry diseases by an expert staff is a prerequisite for the further development of aviculture.

7. Animal nutrition experiments should be carried out.

12. Bananas. Prices of bananas dropped considerably last year from (average) £.23.345 per ton to £.16.761 per ton. Since the quantity sold by Thnuvah remained stationary, the proceeds decreased from £.17579 to £.12348. The main problem is how to find a remunerative market abroad for the surplus produce. Egypt, the main market for our bananas in 1930 was closed last year. For some time it seemed that Greece would provide an outlet in its place, but since great difficulties were experienced in obtaining foreign exchange in Greece for the fruit sold, the prospects of this market are at this moment gloomy. Heavy losses were incurred by our Jordan valley settlements on this account.

13. Flax. Since the price of flax decreased in Palestine to about the same level to which wheat prices increased, i.e. about £.10 to £.11 per ton, there was a tendency this year to decrease the areas sown with flax (which is more expensive in cultivation). The total area sown was about 3000 dunam, of which about 1/3 in the Jordan Valley, 1/3 in Afuleh and Nouris, 1/3 in the Kishon area. Last year's crop was about 314 ton, of which 35 ton was preserved for seeds and 279 ton were sold.

14. Syrian Market. Through the depreciation of the Palestinian pound the settlers have been able to increase the export of vegetables (eggplant, etc.) to Syria, where they obtained remunerative prices in gold francs.

15. Potatoes. Experiments with a view to produce early potatoes in Palestine for the British market were started by our Experimental Station 3 years ago. Variety trials, experiments with regard to time of seeding and lifting, methods of grading and transport were carried out. The difficulty was that potatoes for export must be sown in September/October, and it is difficult to obtain at that time good potatoes for sowing purposes. We had, therefore, to devise a satisfactory method to preserve good seed potatoes during the whole summer. This was successfully done. The report of the Empire Marketing Board with regard to last year's trial shipment was very encouraging, and the Station therefore decided to propose to a few of the settlements (Can Schmucl, Pardess, Channa, Daganian and Rehoboth) this year to grow potatoes for the English market. 38 cases were shipped to England in December, but on the news that these potatoes would have to pay high import duties (Palestine being a Mandated territory does not enjoy Empire Preference) 19 cases were diverted to France.

The potatoes arrived on the 19th of December in London. The market report showed that they arrived in good order and in fresh and attractive condition and realised satisfactory prices. The first shipment was sold for 37.5 mil per Kg.; the second shipment for 34.2 mil equivalent to about 30 resp. 27 mil f.o.b. Jaffa which left an excellent profit. The future, as has been shown, of the export of our early potatoes to London (which can be grown very successfully in Palestine (they yield 600/1000 Kg. per dunam) and could become an important branch of income for many of our smallholders), is, however, bound up with the question of the inclusion of Palestine in the Imperial Preference territories. The present import duties are too high (18/8 per cwt.) to allow a reasonable profit.

The potatoes sent to France sold for 18.6 mil per Kg., and due to high cost of transport Marseilles-Paris, left no profit.

16. Grapes. The total sale by Thnuvah last year was:

	443 ton	£.5433
and of vinegrapes	47 "	<u>333</u>

Total ....£.5766

If to this is added:

Sales of settlements direct	
to merchants for about .....	1020
Grape, jelly, juice and raisins prepared by the settlers for about .....	534.
and estimated consumption by the settlers of .....	<u>945</u>

The total production had a value of .....£.8265.

Prices obtained for tablegrapes (£12,300 per ton) are quite remunerative.

The grapes bought by a private merchant for shipment to Germany arrived there in bad condition through the falling off of the grapes from the stems.

### III. MEASURES TAKEN TO MAKE COLONIES SELF-SUPPORTING.

17. Maritime Plain. From most of our settlements in the Maritime Plain nothing new can be reported except that the orange-groves are developing satisfactorily in each colony and that the first marketable crops can be expected either this year or next year. (Magdiel, Ramataim, Kfar Malal, Nachlath Yehuda).

Beth Chanan. Here also the orange-grove of 400 dunam planted by the settlers under our auspices is in excellent condition.

The settlers decided to develop their poultry branch further than had originally been provided for and obtained for that purpose a loan from the Central Bank.

Beer Tuvia (O/a of Emergency Fund). The progress made by this settlement was somewhat impeded by the fact that in two subsequent years - 1931 and 1932 - the crops were practically entirely destroyed by droughts. Through the drought of last year the settlers were obliged to buy the feed for their cattle and poultry at high prices, which reduced their profits. This year the drought was especially severe; by the end of March our grain specialists decided that the whole grain crop was to be cut for hay but since the shoots were low and sparse, the quantity of hay cut was quite small. This renders doubtful the profitability of the cattle and poultry branches in this settlement. A proposal was made by the settlers to irrigate an additional area of 5 dunam per settler for the raising of green fodder in order to take the place of the grain crops. This irrigation could be effected at relatively low cost (about 10 per dunam) and it is hoped to raise the money needed for that purpose through a commercial loan.

The income the settlers had from the various branches of their farm during the 5 months December/April was as follows:

	<u>M i l k:</u>		<u>E g g s:</u>		<u>Poultry</u>	<u>Vege- tables</u>	<u>T o t a l:</u>
	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Proceeds</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Proceeds</u>			
December	4115 liter	£ 43.-	46102	£ 218.-	-	£ 128.-	389.-
January	4658 "	48.-	36426	123.-	-	27.-	198.-
February	7564 "	80.-	30066	99.-	-	31.-	210.-
March	11273 "	122.-	30772	83.-	£ 20	12.-	237.-
April	12600 "	130.-	31000	88.-	128.-	8.-	354.-

(This does not include the produce of 4 settlers who do not sell their produce through the local Cooperative).

Amongst the further developments in this colony we mention the following:

- a. We completed the purchase of 42 additional cows. The herd of about 90 crossbred and thoroughbred cows is in healthy condition.
- b. The settlers arranged for the incubation of about 424 eggs each; results were 62.6%
- c. The development of spring vegetables was somewhat retarded by the cold nights of April: the plots for potatoes and tomatoes are in excellent condition.
- d. Clover under irrigation is becoming very popular with the settlers. Many of them had 6 or 7 cuts of their cloverfields during the season.
- e. The grove of 8 dunam oranges and grapefruit per family is developing normally. The grove is free of disease. A special foreman was appointed to give the necessary instructions to the settlers.
- f. In February/March we completed the building of the school, the bull's pen, the dairy and the machine shed.

18. Western Emek. The detailed settlement plan for the Kishon area was completely revised and redrafted by our standing key committee and confirmed by the department.

This plan is in its general lines similar to the settlement plan for the Afuleh district given in one of our former reports. The important difference with that plan is however that in order not to increase too suddenly the quantities of milk produced by our settlements (for which it was feared there would be no market), it was decided to supply each settler with only one cow and one calf.

In general the climatic and soil conditions of the Kishon lands are better than those of the Afuleh area and better crops can be expected here.

The total budget for the equipment of one family was fixed at about £ 660.

After the completion of this equipment the gross income from a farm should be about

less farm expenditure	£ 204.150
Net income	<u>117.820</u>
	<u>£ 86.330</u>

Zion Commonwealth Land. In connection with the transfer of 20000 dunam of land in the Kishon area (the so-called Kuskus-Taboun, Gedda, Mejdal & Kafretta lands) from the Zion Commonwealth to the Keren Hayesod and from the Keren Hayesod to the Jewish National Fund, the department undertook the distribution of these lands amongst the settlements. After reduction of 20000 dunam (old style) to metric dunam and after deduction of about 5000 dunam of hills and forest there remained an area of about 13200 dunam (metric) for distribution. This enabled the department to put at the

disposal of the settlements Kfar Yoshua and Kfar Hassidim the increase of 50 dunam per family (from 100 to 150 dunam) as had been decided upon by the Department. Besides that we increased the area of Nahlal with 1050 dunam (about 25 dunam per family) and Beth Shearim with 550 dunam; the balance was leased (temporarily) to other settlements like Geva and Kfar Yoshua.

Kfar Hassidim. During a trial pumping lasting nearly 100 hours it was determined that a quantity of 60-85 M<sup>3</sup> of water per hour can be taken as a basis for the plan of irrigation. In accordance with this result, we changed the pump and ordered a larger one with a capacity of 65/85 M<sup>3</sup> to deal with the increased quantity of water.

The J.N.F. gave this settlement 10000 seedlings of eucalyptus trees for planting on the boundaries.

After a few difficult years this settlement is now progressing satisfactorily. They sold milk through Thnuvah:

1929/30	145510 liter
1930/31	191505 "

and are expected to sell this year 275000 liter. The average sale of milk per settler will this year be 3000 liter besides the milk he keeps for the household and for the raising of calves.

Ramath David. The total amount put at our disposal by the K.H. o/a of the special drive made for Ramath David was £ 3800. --.

We are transferring now the two kvutzoth Sarona and Hasaron to Ramath David where we built 2 two stor~~y~~ houses, 2 stables, 8 poultrycoops, the sanitary installations, while the barracks to be used for common dining room, machine shed, grain store and stable were considerably strengthened.

Sarona. The herd of this settlement was badly affected by infectious abortion. Since we had to transfer this group to Ramath David, where we built a modern stable, we decided to liquidate the old herd and with the proceeds we bought 5 cows and 4 calves. Of the old herd there remained 2 cows, 8 heifers and 5 calves.

Nahlal. This colony, although depressed by high indebtedness hopes to conclude this year with a surplus. The crops have not suffered from drought and in all well cultivated fields the crops are normal and above normal. We increased the area of Nahlal with 1950 dunam from Gedda; which whole area was cultivated; many of the settlers lease other lands in the neighbourhood. The yield of milk increased and through the fact that the Arab herds suffer greatly from the effects of the drought and produce much less milk, the increased quantities of Nahlal milk, both full milk and skimmed milk were sold

at satisfactory prices. (Skimmed milk was sold at 5 mils per liter against  $2\frac{1}{2}$  last year and bought by Arabs for the manufacture of leben). There was a great increase in fruit plantations; about 120-150 dunam of grapefruit were planted. Vegetables grown under irrigation were sold well. The cattle suffer still from the abortus disease.

Kfar Baruch. There were also 6 cases of abortus of cattle in this settlement; measures to combat the disease are under consideration.

The synagogue from Mr. Zentler's donation of £ 500.- was completed on the 7th January and transferred to the settlers.

Kfar Yoshua. This settlement made some excellent progress last year. The sale of produce in this colony is larger per farmer than in any of the other settlements founded at the same time. The 50 settlers sold last year through Thnuvah produce to the value of £ 1556.- which compares with a sale of £ 454.- by the 30 settlers of Gebath, the second best settlement of this group.

Mishmar Haemek. This settlement was also affected by the infectious abortion disease. Since the herd of this settlement was still practically in its beginning and was mainly composed of Haulan cows, we decided to liquidate the whole herd of cows, keep the calves that are worth while and to start anew with a thoroughbred herd.

12. Central Emek. The Zionist Federation of South Africa decided to liquidate the Children's Village next to Balfouria, which it had maintained for many years and to transfer the children to the Ben Schemen School. The live and dead inventory of the village was received by the department which distributed it to the surrounding villages at part payments o/a of their final budgets.

Misra. The new silo built by us here last year proved to be most useful in this settlement as well as in Merhavia and Gnegar, by providing an excellent and cheap foodstuff during the greater part of the year.

This settlement had a great misfortune when during the months of March and April 10 cases of infectious abortion took place in their very valuable herd (the average yield of milk of the 10 infected cows is 3500 liter). We built here an isolation stable for the infected and suspected cows. The Government veterinary service together with our extension service is again in charge of the fight against the spread of the disease.

Tel Addassim. 18 of the 45 smallholders decided to cultivate their grain lands cooperatively; this will probably save time in ploughing, sowing, cutting and threshing and will render better cultivation of the fields possible. All our smallholders' settlements will follow this experiment with interest. In general this colony has shown a gratifying progress the last two years. The fields are better cultivated and the

crops are higher. Through the introduction of a definite crop rotation, all fields were ploughed and sown in good time.

In this settlement as in all the other settlements of the Afuleh area and Nahlal, the Extension Service introduced the growing of unirrigated clover with which this year 500 dunam were planted, yielding about 1000 ton of green forage in settlements which have no water for irrigation. The Extension Service further promoted the increased sowing of the fields with green manure and introduced lentils as part of the crop rotation. It is hoped that next year the settlers will be self-supporting. This is undoubtedly partly due to the fact that the department through its local inspectors has exercised here, as in other settlements under our direct supervision a very strict control over the management of the colony with the result that this settlement is today practically free of debts, which is a first condition for success and an important achievement of the department. The development of their poultry-raising can be seen from the following figures of number of eggs sold through their local cooperative (besides private sales):

1928/1929

131945

1929/1930

562704

1930/1931

984856

The development of the dairybranch is somewhat impeded by the fact that of the 145 cows 21 cows are infected with abortus disease. Since these cows are mostly cows of good pedigree the settlement is not able to dispose of them. Our Extension specialist proposes to arrange for the isolation of the cows in the affected farms and not to send them grazing with the other cows.

Kfar Gideon. After we added to this settlement 500 dunam from Balfouria and took away all their bad land, this settlement has now 150 dunam of good land per settler. The settlement still suffers from a lack of discipline which seriously threatens the very existence of the colony.

Balfouria. We made an extensive investigation into the position of this settlement. We found that there are about 30 members whose position is not bad and who can be put on their feet if they could get a settlement loan of £ 35.- for the building of a poultrycoop and £ 25.- for the irrigation of about 2 dunam.

The Government Veterinary Service tested the whole herd of Balfouria on abortus disease and found that of the 150 cows, 12 gave a positive reaction. We proposed to the settlement to dispose of those cows on the joint account of the settlement so as to stamp out the disease in this colony.

## 20. Eastern Emek (Nouris):

Grapefruit plantations. The grapefruit plantations were extended further by our settlements this year as follows:

Planted:	<u>before 1930</u>	<u>1931</u>	<u>1932</u>
Kfar Yecheskiel	-	300	-
Ein Harod	30	115	50
Tel-Josef	-	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	50
Geva	-	15	50
Bethalfa	-	11	30
Chefzibah	-	6	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
	30	450 $\frac{1}{2}$	192 $\frac{1}{2}$

Water Cooperative. With the approaching completion of the Nouris irrigation system it becomes increasingly important to set up a central authority to control this system which is one of the largest of Palestine distributing 18000 M<sup>3</sup> per day for 4000 dunam at a total investment cost of £ 35000.--. In order to prevent the distribution of this water from becoming the object of inter-communal disputes the works should be managed by all settlements concerned on joint responsibility and account. We had the draft rules for a Water Cooperative worked out by the Central Bank and at a meeting with all Nouris settlements at the beginning of March the department proposed to them to set up immediately such a Water Cooperative of all the users of water in the Nouris district in order to assume ownership of the joint installation, to maintain and repair the same, to draw up rules for the rational distribution of the water, to finance extension of the system, etc. A sub-committee was appointed to work out definite proposals.

Geva, celebrated its tenth birthday on 28th November.

It had then:

- in its stable 70 cows and heifers, yielding on the average 3600 liter;  
the total yield last year was 163000 liter. It expects to have an average of 4000 liter this year, with 4% fat contents, total 180000 liter milk from their excellent stable this year.
- Poultryflock composed of 1200 laying chickens, averaged 154 eggs per chicken, total yield for last year 130000 eggs.
- 60 dunam vineyards, mostly on cordonim, irrigated, with yields varying from 500 to 1800 Kg., per dunam, total 40 tons.
- 300 dunam irrigated land, of which 120 dunam sown with clover and alfalfa and 180 dunam with vegetables and fruit-trees.

- e. 15 dunam planted with grafted grapefruit and a nursery of seedlings prepared for plantation of 50 dunam grapefruit coming autumn. Besides that the settlers will plant additional 20 dunam vineyard. The new irrigation plant, which was completed in February this year, enabled the settler to irrigate all their vineyards, increase their vegetable fields and prepare for the plantation of their new grapefruit grove.

The severe frost at the beginning of January caused great losses to the vegetables at this settlement.

Ein Harod, was the first settlement which against the advice of experts planted 5 years ago 36 dunam of grapefruit in Nouris. They sold this year 256 cases of excellent grapefruit for  $8\frac{1}{2}$  shilling per case on the tree.

They planted this year 115 dunam of grapefruit and prepared further 110 dunam for plantation next year; it is however necessary to complete the irrigation installation first.

Also other fruit-trees like plum-trees yielded good financial results.

They leased at Afuleh 3000 dunam of land which they prepared for next year's crop; a part of this land was planted this year with maize.

Tel Josef. This settlement is making very satisfactory progress. They expect to double this year their last year's egg production and are selling now over 1200 eggs a day. They have 245 heads of cattle in their stable of which 130 high grade milking cows. Last year they had nearly 300000 liter of milk; this year they expect to have over 350000 liter. They arranged for the irrigation of 200 dunam vineyards (vineyards in this region do not do well without one or two irrigations) and planted 50 dunam of grape fruit this spring, hoping to add another 50 dunam next autumn.

Kfar Yacheskiel. The whole herd of this settlement was recently tested by the Government Veterinary Service on abortus disease; 3 cows were found to give a positive reaction and were promptly disposed of. The whole herd is now free of disease.

It is estimated that the quantity of milk sold by this settlement will reach this year a total of 400000 liter against 313000 liter last year. The settlers prepared this year 170 dunam for the growing of Alfalfa; this ought to put their stable on the basis of self-sufficiency.

At the 10th anniversary of this settlement the population was composed as follows:

61 farmers' families  
 32 non-farmers' families  
 composing 124 men  
 115 women  
 203 children.

The herd of the settlement was composed of:

163 thoroughbred cows  
 73 heifers  
 127 calves

## 21. Jordan Valley.

Kinereth joined last year the settlements which have stables with an average of over 3500 liter per head. The development of the stable has been very rapid as the following shows:-

<u>Year:</u>	<u>Total Yield:</u>	<u>Average per head:</u>
1928/1929	64660 liter	1918 liter
1929/1930	62021 "	2661 "
1930/1931	143804 "	3687 "

This settlement suffered again this year from diseases in their banana-groves through which they lost 7 dunams.

Kfar Gun. By the beginning of April the large irrigation installation, one of the largest in Palestine, was finished for Kfar Gun; when completed it will render possible the irrigation of 3000 dunam and will convey 2000 M<sup>3</sup> per hour. This settlement will receive from the new system about 300 M<sup>3</sup> per hour and Daganía B about 200 M<sup>3</sup>.

This will enable this settlement:

- to increase its alfalfa fields from 20 dunam to 55 dunam.
- to prepare a nursery and to deep-plough the land for the plantation of 35 dunam of grapefruits (additional to 40 dunams already planted)

- to increase its vegetable fields from 20 dunam to 55 dunam
- to plant additional 25 dunam of bananas.

This settlement suffered a misfortune in the destruction by disease of an area of 25 dunam of bananas. This agreement was further reached between the Jewish Agency and the Keren Hayesod of England that if a special drive in Manchester in honour of the 70th birthday of Nathan Laski of that city would yield an additional sum of £ 4000.- to £ 6000.- this sum would be devoted to the consolidation of the settlement of Kfar Gun which would then change its name to Nathan Laski village. The exact date for starting the campaign has not yet been fixed.

This settlement like the 3 other Emek settlements increased this year greatly its alfalfa fields as a substitute for the destroyed grain-fields; it was therein assisted by loans from the Central Bank for Cooperative Institutions.

Daganía like the other settlements will have a very difficult time this year and will undoubtedly incur new debts. Not only was its total crop entirely destroyed by the drought

but the settlers also experienced the greatest difficulties in the disposal of their banana shipments which they could only sell at a loss.

Vegetables and Alfalfa yielded slightly better results than expected.

Hill District: Ataroth sold last year:

fluid milk	234793 liter for £4973.-	(average price 21.18 per liter)
produce of milk	157140 " "	2531.-
t o t a l	391933	£7504.-

Expenses were about £ 600 so that the 19 settlers received in cash £ 6930.- for their milk and milk produce.

#### IV. TECHNICAL OFFICE:

23. Cost of buildings. According to recent prices the cost of buildings in the Emek in a kvutza and in a small holders' settlement can be compared as follows:

<u>Small holders' settlement:</u>		<u>Kvutza (25 families)</u>		<u>Total:</u>	<u>Per family:</u>
a. <u>Dwellings.</u>	House	£ 125.-	Children's house (10 rooms) 28 Rooms Dining Room	£200 1820 400	
				3120	124.80
	Sanitary installation	5.-	Sanitary Installation	150	6.-
b. <u>Farm buildings:</u>	Stable	50.-	Stable (50 heads) Horses' stable	620 130	
				750	30.-
	Poultrycoops (150 chickens)	50.-	Poultrycoops	1800	72.-
	Fencing & installation		Fencing & installation		
	Poultrycoop	8.-			
	Grain store		Grain store	350	14.-
	Straw store	20.-	Straw store	190	7.60
			100 100		
	Public buildings	11.-	Dairy Machineshed	200	8.-
			Silo	250	10.-
			Building for incubators	150	6.-
	Fencing	10.-	General fencing	125	5.-
	Water connection	15.-	Water connections	125	5.-
	T o t a l	294.-			288.40

24. Survey Section. We agreed with the J.N.F. that our survey section should on the account of J.N.F. complete the survey and draw up the parcellation maps of all settlements in the Emek. It is expected that this work will be

completed by the 1st of August whereupon the J.N.F. will be able to complete the lease contracts with the settlers:

25. Architect's Section. Our town planning architect completed the regional plan for the development of Vadi Havareth and started the preparation of the detailed plans of outlay of each of the 10 settlements. (See Section 3).

#### V. EXPERIMENTAL STATION AND EXTENSION SERVICE:

26. Mice. The Extension Service, in cooperation with the Government was again responsible for the execution of the mice campaign in the Emek during last autumn and winter, which campaign as related above yielded entirely satisfactory results.

27. Information Office. The department with the concurrence of the committee on middleclass colonisation, decided last March to open immediately at the Experimental Station in Tel-Aviv an Information Office for agricultural advice with the purpose of giving impartial and disinterested advice with regard to quality, price, etc. of soil and plantations, income and expenditure of different types of farms, to the large number of tourists and new immigrants who visited Palestine during the months of March and April. A large number of persons professing a desire to invest an aggregate sum of about £ 150000.- received advice in this office; many of them were or became genuinely interested and part of them concluded various deals with our assistance.

28. Combines. The combined harvester-thresher, first introduced by the Extension Service two years ago have been welcomed in the settlements, which find in them a way to reduce greatly the cost of production of their grain and to make a profit on their grain production. About 4 or 5 new combines were ordered this year by various settlements (Tel Josef, Mishmar Haemek, Misra, Bethalfa, Sarid. According to exact crop records of the experimental work of the combine last summer, it cut and threshed on the average nearly 2 tons of barley (with a maximum of  $2\frac{1}{4}$  ton) per hour against 1 to 1.2 ton per hour when ordinary machines are used. It is estimated that the saving in cost of production is over £ 1.- per ton of grain, after taking full account of the increased amortisation of the machines.

29. Potatoes. On the initiative and instructions of our Experimental Station and Extension Service the area devoted to the growing of potatoes for home consumption expanded greatly this year. The settlements bought about 23 ton of potatoes from Ireland and received from the Experimental Station another  $6\frac{3}{4}$  ton and sowed in total about 126 dunam. By the end of April potatoes showed everywhere a very promising stand. A part of the new crop will be preserved as seeds for the autumn crop.

30. Bananas. The Jewish banana-growers in the Jordan Valley have met during the last years many difficulties which they are unable to solve unaided and which impede further development. In order to enlarge the available knowledge of the growing of bananas in the Jordan Valley, it was decided by our Extension Service to open observation fields in the banana-groves in order to study:

1. quantities of water needed for irrigation
2. system of irrigation
3. distance of planting
4. fertilisers.

31. Dairying. At the beginning of April we arranged a five days intensive course for dairymen at the Emek, where lectures were delivered by competent authorities on the anatomy and physiology of cattle, theory and practice of milking, infectious diseases and first assistance; methods of raising of calves; feeding and foodstuffs, testing of milk for fat contents and of produce of milk; hygiene in the stable; bookkeeping in the stable. The course was visited by delegates from more than 40 settlements.

32. Transfer to Rehoboth. The transfer of the offices and laboratories of the Experimental Station from Tel-Aviv to the new buildings constructed at Rehoboth out of the Ben Saud Fund took place during the second half of April and the beginning of May.

33. Pathological Laboratory. The Government authorised a grant of £ 340.- to our pathological laboratory for the purpose of continuing the work on the transport rots of fresh fruit. A sum of £ 434 was contributed by the Farmers' Federation towards the cost of a study of various citrus diseases.

## VI. RELATIONS WITH THE GOVERNMENT.

34. Agricultural Council. The Council has been requested by the Government to submit its detailed views on the proposals of a Government committee to reform the tithes and verko taxes and to introduce in their place a graduated land tax based on the quality of the soil and the use it is put to. The Council submitted a detailed report on this question to the Government.

The Council was also consulted with regard to proposed legislation concerning the building of roads in the orange belt.

The discussion on various financial proposals was postponed by the Council pending the receipt of further information from the Government regarding the possibility of funds being made available in the near future for giving effect to proposals already submitted by the Council.

Mr. Vilansky of the Experimental Station was appointed a member of the Council instead of Mr. E. Joffe who resigned.

35. Taxes. During the last few years of drought and mice many of the settlements feel in arrears with regard to the payment of their taxes - tithes and verko (land tax). In the negotiations we conducted with the District Commissioner at Haifa about these taxes he agreed to postpone for the moment the collection of the tithes for the year 1929 and 1930 and to collect immediately the tithes for 1931.

36. Hardbook. In the course of negotiations between our Extension Service and the Veterinary Service of the Government with regard to the introduction of a hardbook in Palestine, the Chief Veterinary Officer, agreed to start immediately the preliminary work of inspection in a limited number of settlements in the Emek and Jordan Valley. He undertook to appoint a special official who would control the measurements to be carried out by the settlers with regard to the quantity and the fat contents of the milk in accordance with detailed regulations to be fixed by the Veterinary Service.

He also agreed to station two mules in our settlements for the breeding of mules; this might become an important side line for some of our settlements.

The Veterinary Service now started also methodical tests of the herds of the small holders' settlements on abortus disease; this is of great importance to these settlements since up till now the kvutzoth had greater facilities than the small holders' settlements for profiting from this service.

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הסוכנות היהודית בשביל ארץ ישראל

## THE JEWISH AGENCY FOR PALESTINE.

TELEPHONE: MUSEUM 3817 (4 LINES).

TELEGRAMS: "ZIONIBURO, LONDON."

CODES: BENTLEY'S AND MOSSE'S.

77, GREAT RUSSELL STREET,

LONDON, W.C.1.

In reply please address the Secretary:

and quote the following Reference No.:

31 J.A. 12.

REPORT OF THE IMMIGRATION AND LABOUR DEPARTMENTOF THE JEWISH AGENCY FOR THE PERIODJanuary 1, 1931 - March 31, 1932IMMIGRATION1. State of Immigration

The period under review was characterised by an improvement in Palestine, and a simultaneous change for the worse in the situation of Jews throughout the world, brought about by the grave economic crisis in Europe and America. Urban building activities, the laying out of extensive orange plantations, and increased industrial activities have been responsible for a satisfactory economic development and an appreciable fall in unemployment.

Notwithstanding the grave obstacles placed in the way of immigration in general, and the ban on the immigration of Haluzim, 4075 persons were registered as having entered Palestine in the year 1931/32 (including 939 tourists and unauthorised immigrants whose residence in Palestine received legal sanction). This compares unfavourably with the 4944 immigrants of the year 1930; actually, however, the majority of immigrants arrived during the first half of the year on the basis of certificates issued in 1930, and the restriction on immigration began to take visible effect only after the supply of old certificates had become exhausted. This fact is well illustrated by the following figures:

	Immigrants	Immigrants registered as Tourists
1st half of 1931	2 168	257
2nd " " "	968	682
	2 136	939

As in previous years, the majority of immigrants came from Eastern Europe (from Poland alone 1667 persons - 40,8%), but 209 (4,9%) originated from Yemen and 332 (8,2%) from America.

The following comparative table gives the figures for the various categories of immigrants in 1930 and 1931:

	1931		1930	
Workers	2172	59,5%	3436	70%
Immigrants with means	565	15,5%	452	9%
Relatives of Palestinian residents	813	22,1%	965	18%
Others (students, etc.)	106	2,9%	91	2%
	3656	100,0%	4944	100%
Unclassified (under Amnesty order for un- authorised immig- rants)	419			
	4075		4944	

It is difficult to estimate the total capital brought into the country by immigrants of the "Capitalist" category; but assuming the average to be £ 1 500 per immigrant, the aggregate sum may be roughly calculated at half a million pounds.

Emigration from Palestine was smaller than in any year since immigration began after the war, only 666 Jews leaving the country in 1931 (138 Palestinians and 528 other nationals). 226 of the emigrants went to North America, 42 to South America, 163 to Poland and 28 to South Africa.

## 2. Labour Schedule

The schedule of labour immigration which constitutes the bulk of immigrants into Palestine, was the subject of constant negotiations with the Administration. In compliance with the provisions of the Immigration Ordinance, the Immigration and Labour Department submitted to the Administration twice yearly proposals concerning the schedule of Jewish Labour required for the following period, based on a careful investigation of the economic situation and of employment prospects. In formulating its proposals, the Jewish Agency took into account not only the economic progress of the Jewish population, which offered employment to new immigrants, in the building trade, in agriculture and in industry, but also the requirements of public works, in which it claimed that a percentage of Jewish workmen proportionate to the contribution of the Yishub to the public revenue of Palestine should be employed. Other matters discussed were:

1. The administration's practice of determining the Labour Schedule without regard to our proposals.
2. The inclusion in the Labour Schedule of persons who are not workers and should in our opinion be provided with certificates issued to relatives of Palestinian residents (Category D), e.g. fiancées, daughters, etc.)
3. The Administration's interference with the distribution of certificates already approved and its demand that a portion of the certificates shall be given to relatives instead of to Haluzim.

4. the retention by the Administration of a large number of certificates for the purpose of legalising the residence of tourists who entered the country before the schedule period and decided to settle in the country.

Whilst negotiations concerning the immigration schedule for 1931 have so far had no concrete result, there has been an improvement in regard to the period April/September 1932. The long suspension of Haluz immigration came to a close when 2 000 certificates were granted to the Jewish Agency to be used at its own discretion (with the exception of 300 certificates for tourists, etc.)

The following table shows the Immigration Schedule approved for the periods under review:

<u>Schedule Period</u>	<u>Immigration period</u>	<u>Pro-posed Sched-ule</u>	<u>Certif-icates app- roved</u>	<u>Certif. pla ced at dis- posal of Jew. Agency</u>	<u>Reserved by Admin- istration</u>
1. October 1930- March 1931	January-June 1931	2095	1480	1030	450
2. April/September 1931	June-December 1931	1415	500	285	215
3. October 1931- March 1932	January-June 1932	1721	350	195	155
4. April-September 1932	June-December 1932	3720	2000	1700	300

The certificates for periods 2 and 3 were assigned exclusively for relatives of Palestinian residents who had not yet exceeded the working age, apart from a certain number of certificates granted for use by emigrants from Russia and refugees from Yemen. The immigration of Haluzim was suspended entirely during these two periods. This suspension was strongly resented by the Jewish public in Palestine and the Diaspora and the Executive was urged to refuse acceptance of the certificates for relatives and to enter a vigorous protest against the reduction of the Schedule which amounted to a suspension of the immigration of Haluzim.

The certificates placed at the disposal of the Jewish Agency were distributed as follows:

	<u>October 1930</u> <u>-March 1931</u>	<u>April-</u> <u>Sept. 1931</u>	<u>Octob. 1931</u> <u>-March 1932</u>	<u>April 1931-</u> <u>September 1932</u>	<u>Total</u>
Poland	405			560	965
Russia	125	75	75	60	335
Roumania	87			95	182
Germany	20			40	60
Latvia	28			35	63
Czechoslovakia	20			31	51
Lithuania	38			53	91
Aden	80		26	65	171
various countries	47			136	183
	850	75	101	1075	2101
Relatives from all countries	180	270	120	550	1120
Reserved by Jewish Agency				75	75
Reserved by Administration	450	155	129	300	1034
	1480	500	350	2000	4330

In 1931, 1132 immigrants (Haluzim, Yemenites etc.) received assistance in the form of board and maintenance in the immigrant's hostels attached to the immigration offices in Tel Aviv and Haifa where they remained until they could find work. On leaving the hostels, they were given loans to enable them to tide over the early days at their place of employment. Work was obtained by 1132 immigrants (766 in the colonies and 366 in the towns.)

The official immigration figures for the first quarter of 1932 were as follows:

	<u>Immigrants</u>	<u>Tourists who overstayed their time</u> <u>and were subsequently permitted to</u> <u>settle</u>
January, 1932	86	50
February, "	156	455
March, "	449	1086
	691	1591

### 3. Immigration of Capitalists

Negotiations with the Palestine Administration and with the Government in London concerning improved immigration facilities for capitalists have taken a more hopeful turn, though the question has not yet been settled satisfactorily.

Following upon a proposal of the Jewish Agency Executive to the effect that the capital quota required of immigrants of Category A be reduced from £ 1000 to £ 500, the Government decided to introduce a new category of immigrants who would receive permits upon proving possession of only £ 500. Before approving the immigration of such persons, the Director of Immigration must be satisfied that

1. the entry of the immigrant will not cause excessive competition in the trade or occupation in which he proposes to engage ;
2. his capital is adequate to offer good prospects of his making a living at his chosen trade;
3. he is fit for and experienced in his particular work.

Negotiations are proceeding with a view to securing the distribution of certificates to immigrants with £ 500 in such a way that the power to determine their prospects of making a living in the country is not vested solely in the Director of Immigration. The Jewish Agency's Immigration Department is now engaged in ascertaining the number of persons who entering Palestine with a small capital, settled down successfully.

Negotiations with the Palestine Government have also led to a speeding-up of procedure in the case of capitalists applying for permits at British Consulates abroad. The whole process, from the moment of application to the Consulate until the issuance of the certificates now takes only four to six weeks. In special cases the permit is granted by cable.

At our request the British Consul in New York was supplied with 50 certificates for capitalists of which he is authorised to dispose without reference to Jerusalem. (in all other countries application has to be made to Jerusalem in every case).

#### 4. Legalisation of tourists and non-registered immigrants.

After protracted negotiations, and after representations by the Jewish Agency and the Vaad Leumi the Palestine Government agreed to extend a pardon to unauthorised immigrants, and tourists who remained in Palestine after expiration of their visa and to give official sanction to their remaining permanently. The Order was published in the "Official Gazette" of August 1, 1931, but the registration of immigrants did not begin until the middle of October, as negotiations regarding the practical application of the Order were only then concluded.

The registration of the above-mentioned categories for purposes of legalisation was carried through in contact with representatives of communities, colonies and kibbuzim. Government officials, accompanied by our own representatives, visited the settlement centres and received the applications of settlers from surrounding districts.

The final date for the receipt of applications was set for November 17, 1931 (the eve of the census). The following applications were received up to that date:

Jerusalem		885
Tel Aviv	675	
Petach Tikwa	54	
Rechoboth	67	
Rischon le Zion	12	
Beth Hanan	16	
Raanana	44	888
<hr/>		
Haifa	178	
Tiberias	93	
Naharajim	27	
Afule	41	
Chedera	44	383
<hr/>		
		2136 families

The number of persons registered for the purpose of having their residence in Palestine legalised is estimated at 5000. About 75% came from Oriental countries, i.e. Kurdistan, Persia, Iraq, Babylonia, etc.

Simultaneously, application was made for the issue of Palestinian passports to immigrants who were formerly Ottoman subjects and entered Palestine without permission before August 1924. Under the Palestinian Nationality Law these immigrants are regarded as Palestinians. The following applications were received:

Jerusalem	150	
Haifa	60	
Tel Aviv	50	
Tiberias	35	
<hr/>		295 families - 1000 persons.

As a result, about 6 000 Jews have received permission to reside in Palestine permanently.

##### 5. Inquiry about relatives of Palestinian residents admitted under the Schedule

The Immigration Department of the Jewish Agency assisted by the Statistical Department, has carried through an inquiry among relatives who entered Palestine with our certificates in the period January, 1930-June, 1931, in order to ascertain how many of these immigrants for whom a portion of the certificates issued for labour immigrants had been reserved, have come on to the labour market. This was carried out in support of our protest against the inclusion of relatives (especially of fiancées who were admitted on the application of their future husbands) in the category of workers. Of the 400 questionnaires sent out, 377 were returned with the particulars required. It was ascertained that of 172 male and 205 female relatives, 253 were living in the towns and 124 in the colonies. 29 girls were betrothed and 20 of them married; of the remainder, 20 girls also found husbands in Palestine.

The inquiry elicited that 28% of the male relatives found occupation in agriculture and 50% in industry, the building trade, and handicrafts. Of the female relatives, 134 (65%) took up domestic work and sewing, 34 were working in their own homes, 32 were living with their relatives without occupation. It was

ascertained that during the time immediately following their arrival the male relatives are very helpful to those who applied on their behalf; some 70% of the younger men and 90% of the girls were living with the applicants and 30% and 60% respectively were kept by them.

The Executive is making use of the material obtained in the course of this inquiry for the negotiations in connection with the Immigration Schedule of April/September.

#### 6. The tourist movement in the spring of 1932.

The Purim festivities, the Maccabiad and the Levant Fair brought large parties of tourists to Palestine. The desire to visit Palestine assumed almost the proportions of a popular movement, especially among young people in Eastern Europe, and numerous tours were arranged. In addition to tourists travelling for pleasure, there were groups of businessmen and manufacturers who came to investigate the economic conditions in Palestine.

The number of tourists who visited Palestine during that period exceeded 4 000. On March 28, 1650 tourists were landed from six boats in Jaffa alone, this being the largest number of Jews who ever entered Palestine on one day.

The Immigration Department of the Executive made special arrangements for the reception of the tourists, and obtained the Government's assent to a simplification of landing and medical examination formalities. On March 27th and 28th the tourists were received on landing by officials of the Government and of the Executive's Immigration Department, working in two shifts, and relieved by additional officials as the number of men on duty was found to be insufficient.

In contrast with these arrangements, the organisation of Palestine tours abroad was carried out in a very hasty and unsatisfactory manner. A section of the travellers were carried on freight steamers, which were unsafe, in conditions of the utmost discomfort and exploited by the travelling agencies to which they had applied. The two Palestine Offices were not responsible for the conveyance of these groups.

#### 7. Organisation and Budget

The Immigration Department has been busily engaged in the reorganisation of immigration institutions with a view to economies and improvements.

The concentration of immigration and labour affairs in one department was effected at the beginning of the period under review. Reasons of economy unfortunately compelled the Executive to suspend its grants to the Palestine Offices in Berlin, Bucarest etc. Some of the officials were dismissed, the others working short hours. The Colonial Office assented to our proposal that the Vice-Consul in Bucarest be entrusted with the issuance of visas for Palestine immigrants which were formerly obtainable in Galatz. This arrangement enabled one central

Palestine Office for Roumania to handle all immigration business.

In pursuance of the resolutions of the 17th Congress, the Immigration Department prepared proposals regarding the composition of Palestine Offices, which will be laid before the Zionist General Council at its forthcoming meeting.

Owing to the unsatisfactory financial position of the Keren Hayesod, it was necessary still further to reduce the budget of the Immigration and Labour Department for 5692, which was fixed by the Jewish Agency Executive at £ 8 000, inclusive of £ 2 000 for Palestine Offices abroad. The receipts of the Palestine Offices scarcely cover their outgoings.

The budget cuts affect most severely the Hachscharah activities outside Palestine, for which only £ 950 could be granted this year (against £ 3 700 in 5691). It therefore became necessary to discontinue our contribution to the Hachscharah work in various countries with the exception of Poland, Galicia, Roumania and Lithuania where large numbers of Haluzim are actually undergoing training. Owing to the spread of the economic crisis, very little financial assistance could be obtained from local sources, with the consequence that training farms and institutions are in serious difficulties and some have already closed down.

The question of the budget has again become acute in view of the resumption of Haluz immigration for which we hold 1 700 certificates. The Executive hopes that earnest efforts will be made to support it.

## Report of the Palestine Government Dept. of Agriculture 1927--1930

The Government of Palestine has just published a report of the Department of Agriculture and Forests for the years 1927 to 1930. This large volume contains reports on all the various branches of the Department (agriculture, forestry, stock-breeding, poultry and bee-keeping, horticulture, veterinary services, etc.), as well as extensive reports on the various aspects of the citrus industry in Palestine.

The financial section of the report shows that the expenditure of the Department has steadily grown during the past ten years from £45,000 in the year 1921 to £76,000 in the year 1930 (exclusive of the extraordinary expenditures for combatting cattle-plague, locusts, etc., which amounted in the year 1930, for instance, to over £27,000). A steady growth is to be noted also in the revenue of the Department from £4,500 in the year 1921 to £20,000 in the year 1930. The largest item of expenditure in the budget of the Department is that for veterinary service followed by forestry, entomological services, etc.

The detailed statistical tables contained in the report on crops for the last ten years show constant variations as can be seen from the following most important examples:-

Wheat: 72,000 metric ton in 1921, 87,000 m.t. in 1930, reaching a maximum in 1925 of 101,000 m.t. and a minimum in 1928, 65,000 t.  
Barley: 61,000 m.t. in 1921, 60,000 m.t. in 1930, reaching a maximum in 1926 of 69,000 m.t., and a minimum in 1923 of 26,000 m.t.  
Durra: shows a growth in production from 14,000 m.t. in 1921 to 37,000 m.t. in 1930.  
Melons: this table shows 18,000 m.t. in 1921, 37,000 m.t. in 1927 and a decrease to 14,000 m.t. in 1930.  
Various fruits: (grapes and figs excluded) production has increased from 2,700 t. in 1921 to 7,500 t. in 1930.  
Vegetables: 7,700 t. in 1921, 19,000 t. in 1927 and 12,800 t. in 1930.

Tobacco planting has developed in the country to a very great extent. In the year 1921 there were only 1,700 dunams under tobacco plantation with a yield of 265,000 kilograms. In the year 1924 the area has risen to 27,000 dunams with a yield of 1,845,000 kgrs. In 1928 the area under plantation shrank to 7,900 dunams with a yield of 341,000 kgrs. which figures have again increased in the year 1930 to 23,000 dunams yielding 853 kgrs. of tobacco leaves.

It is interesting to note that the import of various chemical and organic fertilisers increased from year to year. 2,800 tons of such fertilisers were imported into Palestine in 1927, 3,300 in 1928, 5,900 in 1929 and 7,300 in 1930.

The wine production of the country has also increased from 2,600,000 litres in 1923 to 4,398,000 in 1930. This growth has not however been steadily maintained as shown by the fact that in 1924 the production fell to 1,650,000 l. It is interesting to note that the production of cognac, especially, has made great strides having increase from 52,000 in 1924 to 137,000 in 1928 and 240,000 in 1930.

Afforestation: In 1926 the area of forest reserves amounted to 517,000 dunam and by the end of 1930 to 679,000 dunams. During the years 1927-1930 the Government planted 3,529,000 trees.

Draft Animals: In 1930 there were in the country 13,800 horses 5,500 mules, 76,800 donkeys and 25,300 camels.

Poultry: In 1930 there were in the country the following:

Fowl	1,035,000
Ducks	5,600
Geese	6,390
Turkeys	5,190
Doves	190,000

Fishery: 2,170,000 kgrs. of sea fish were landed in the years 1927 to 1930, the approximate cost of which was LP.150,000. An increase in this branch is to be noted from 488,000 kgrs. in 1927-1928 to 915,000 kgrs. in 1930.

JAB

#### Immigration & Emigration in Jan.1932

135 new immigrants entered Palestine (86 Jews and 49 non Jews) during January 1932. A large number of Jewish immigrants belonged to the Category A class (persons in possession of £1,000 or more) e.g., 17 immigrants with members of their families, altogether 36 persons. Only 9 Jews entered the country as coming to employment. Among the 49 non Jewish immigrants there were 14 coming to employment. Besides the immigrants, 2618 tourists and pilgrims arrived in Palestine during that month.

93 persons (50 Jews and 43 non-Jews) who came here as tourists or without permission were allowed to remain permanently. The Jews registered under this category include 6 capitalists with thwir families, while the non-Jews include 15 persons of religious occupation.

In the course of the same month 70 people left the country: 33 Jews, 31 Christians and 6 Moslems. Among the Jewish emigrants there were 8 Palestinians and 25 foreign nationals. 8 Jews emigrated to the U.S.A., 7 to South Africa, 7 returned to Poland, etc.

JAB

#### Imports and Exports of Palestine

The Commercial Bulletin published by the Government of Palestine gives the following figures for imports and exports in the third quarter (July-September) of the year 1931: the import of foreign goods into Palestine during that period amounted to LP.1,474,248 as compared with LP.1,683,974 during the same period in 1930.

A still larger decrease is noticable in the export figures: LP.195,539 in July-September 1931 as compared with LP.303,995 in the corresponding period of the previous year. This decrease is accounted for mainly by the drop in the export of cereals and other products of agriculture, as can be seen from the following figures showing the main items of decrease:

	July-Sept.1930	July-Sept.1931
Barley	LP.17,083	LP. 13
Durra and Mais	57,500	13,671
Tobacco	6,190	16
Sesame	6,996	1,869

There was also a considerable decrease in the exportation of sheep and goat skins

6,137

1,593

A certain decrease in export figures of some of the products of Palestine industry is also to be noted: for instance:-

	July-Sept.1930	July-Sept.31
Cement	LP.7,229	LP. 5,351
Laundry Soap	46,896	30,513

On the other hand some branches of agriculture have exported more than in the preceding year such as:

Grapes	2,334	6,280
Wine (from 84,025 L. to 218,701 L.)	1,849	5,374
Olive Oil	1,759	4,946
Sesame Oil	245	1,612

There is a slight increase also in the exportation of books in these three months as follows:	2,568	2,765
Artificial Teeth	3,196	3,838

JAB

#### Opening of Health Centre at Tel-Aviv

The Nathan and Lena Straus Health Centre at Tel-Aviv was opened officially on March 1st. Mr.Chaim N.Bialik was in the Chair and those who spoke included Dr.Ch.Yassky, Director of the Hadassah Medical Organisation, Mr. M.Dizengoff the Mayor of Tel-Aviv, Rabbi Uziel the Chief Rabbi of Tel-Aviv and others. Messages were received from the Jewish Agency, the Director of the Public Health Dept.of the Government, the District Commissioner, etc.

JAB

#### A Year of "Tnuva" Activities in Tel-Aviv

The "Tnuva" Cooperative Society at Tel-Aviv has just published a report of its activities for the year 1930-1931. The report stresses especially the low prices for all products marketed by Tnuva, such as milk, which prevailed throughout October 1930 to September 1931. One of the contributing factors to the fall in price is due to increased sale of milk during the year, which in turn led to a slight reduction in the price per litre as in 1931 22.11 mils as against 24.88 mils in the preceding year. The price paid to the producers has correspondingly decreased from 16.78 mils to 14.87 mils.

The sale of eggs, vegetables, poultry and honey has slowly progressed. The sale of eggs and poultry for instance has increased from LP.5,184 in 1930 to LP.6,441 in 1931. The sale of grapes from the Enech increased from LP.1,132 to LP.1,542.

There was a remarkable development in the cultivation and sale of strawberries. While in 1930 Tel-Aviv sold altogether a very insignificant amount, the sale in 1931 amounted to some LP.400. The Dairy Fund, for which 6% from the amount paid out to the producers is being deducted, has increased from LP.1,996 to LP.3,165 during this year.

There are 19 Tnuva branches in Tel-Aviv for the sale of their products. Branches are also maintained at Petach-Tikvah, Kfar Saba, and Rehoboth, while Tnuva agencies exist at Ramat Gan, Rishon, Ness Ziona, Rehoboth, Herzlia and Tel-Mond.

JAB

#### Keren Hayesod

South Africa: On February 25th a banquet in honour of Dr.Weizmann and Dr.A.Goldstein inaugurated the fund-raising effort in that city. £13,500 were raised on the spot.

It will be remembered that the Keren Hayesod conducts campaigns in South Africa every alternate year only. Contributions are made in the form of bank orders honoured in the course of two years.

The first two weeks' collections in Cape Town yielded £13,000. According to a cable just at hand, Germiston raised £1,300, as compared with £850 during the last campaign.

The Head Office of the Keren Hayesod addressed the following cable to the South African Federation in Johannesburg:

"Splendid successes Johannesburg Capetown highly encouraging heartfelt thanks to Federation friends workers foremost Weizmann Goldstein".

Western Galicia: Mr. L. Jaffe's activities in this province have come to an end. In Cracow alone \$12,000 were raised in cash and in pledges. The campaign is continuing, thanks to the efforts of voluntary collectors. Special mention should be made of the invaluable assistance of Dr. Gurarjeh Tarlo. Mr. Jaffe also visited Bielitz in the company of Mr. Zehnwert. Within the next few days Mr. Jaffe will be proceeding to Karpatho-Russia.

Bucovina and Old Roumania: From the 17th to the 19th of February, Dr. Hantke was in Czernowitz in order to consult with the Keren Hayesod workers and the members of the Zionist parties. He also addressed the Bnei Brith Lodge and a Zionist mass meeting.

Since November 15th, 392 contributors in Czernowitz have pledged the sum of Lei 833,297, of which Lei 416,728 were paid in cash. Dr. Hantke next paid a visit to Bucarest. Director A. Bernhardt, President of the Keren Hayesod Committee for Old-Roumania, arranged a reception in Dr. Hantke's honour attended by numerous prominent personalities connected with the Palestine movement from all over the country, to whom Dr. Hantke spoke concerning developments in Palestine. Dr. Hantke continued his tour through Roumania, visiting Transylvania and Austria also.

Transylvania: The campaign here was recently inaugurated by Dr. M. Reifer, member of the Roumanian Parliament, and Prof. J. Silberbusch, assisted by Dr. N. Gelber and Mr. Zwi Levanon. In Temesvar the roll of contributors has risen to 250, an increase of 25% over those of last year. So far Lei 500,000 have been secured in pledges and Lei 190,000 in cash. Apart from the delegates, voluntary canvassers are taking part in the work, which is continuing.

For the first time this year the efforts carried on over many years in Oradea, the largest Jewish community in Transylvania, have met with success, inasmuch as its members have now been mobilised in favour of the Keren Hayesod. Everywhere the call of the Keren Hayesod is being heeded so that there is every reason to hope for satisfactory results, notwithstanding the very unfavourable economic conditions.

The Hebrew Press at the Exhibition in Kaschau: The Union of Czechoslovakian Journalists is arranging an international press exhibition in Kaschau this month, later to be shown in other cities. The Hebrew press will likewise be represented. At the invitation of Dr. Fric, the Czechoslovakian Consul in Palestine, the Keren Hayesod has assembled a comprehensive collection of Hebrew papers and printed matter appearing in Palestine, including approximately 300 different exhibits, such as daily, weekly and monthly papers, periodicals, illustrated papers, publications for children and youthful elements, trade papers, posters, announcements, Hebrew shorthand and forms of all kinds. It likewise includes pamphlets. It likewise includes pamphlets and other publications of national and cultural institutions, as well as photographs of newspapers which appeared before the war.

REPORT OF THE PALESTINE CURRENCY BOARD.

Amount of Coin in circulation on the 30th September, 1931	£P 299,284
Amount of Notes in circulation on the 30th September, 1931	£P <u>2,045,380</u>
Total Currency in Circulation	£P 2,344,664 -----
Total Amount of Currency Reserve Fund on 30th September, 1931	£ 2,405,723
Amount of Investment Reserve Account	66,543
Securities forming the Investment por- tion of the Currency Reserve Fund:	
Nominal Value	2,309,654
Cost Price	2,236,182
Value at market price on 30th September, 1931	2,050,227

The above information is published in accordance with the the Regulations of the Board, but it should be pointed out that the value given for "Total Amount of Currency Reserve Fund" is based on the market prices of the investments at the 31st March, 1931, the practice being to revalue investment, for the purpose of accounts, only at the end of each financial year. In normal circumstances the difference would not be material, but owing to the acute financial depression at the end of September, the market prices of investments were considerably lower than in the previous March. In order to show more clearly the actual position of the Board on the date in question, the following statement is appended:-

Investments at market price on 30th September, 1931	£ 2,050,227
Cash in hand and loans at call on 30th September, 1931	153,690
Market value of silver in coin n stock and in circulation on 30th September, 1931	<u>62,901</u>
	£ 2,266,819 -----

There has been a subsequent recovery in the market prices of the investments, and the total of the three items specified above had increased by the 26th January, 1932, to a figure higher than that of the full face value of the currency in circulation on that date.

CHANGES IN THE DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION.

In consequence of the recommendations of the Financial Commission, certain changes have been effected in the organisation of the District Administration with a view to economy.

The have hitherto been eleven posts in the District Administration held by officers with the designation of the Assistant

District Commissioner and Area Officer. These eleven officers have been stationed as follows:- Six in the Northern District. Four in the Southern District. One in the Jerusalem Division.

The number is now to be reduced by five and the six remaining officers will be designated Assistant District Commissioners, the designation Area Officer being abolished. These officers will be posted as follows:- Three in the Northern District. Two in the Southern District. One in the Jerusalem Division.

Prior to retrenchment the District Officers, thirty three in number, were posted as follows:- Sixteen in the Northern District. Ten in the Southern District. Seven in the Jerusalem Division.

The number of District Officers has now been reduced to twenty six posted as follows:- Twelve in the Northern District. Eight in the Southern District. Six in the Jerusalem Division.

As already notified by the Proclamation dated the 15th October, 1951, the Sub-District of Hebron has been amalgamated with the Jerusalem Division, to form the Jerusalem District, with Major J.E.F. Campbell, O.B.E., as District Commissioner.

#### BARCLAYS BANK ON THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

In the Monthly Report for February, the Barclays Bank states:

Quiet conditions have prevailed during the period under review, although there has been some activity in clothing and kindred trades, due to the intense cold, and in the colonial goods markets, owing to the Moslem Feast of Ramadan. Oranges shipped for the season to date total 1,500,000 cases to the United Kingdom and 400,000 cases to Continental and other ports. An upward tendency in prices in the United Kingdom was shown until the beginning of February, when the range was from 12/6d. to 14/6d. per box of 144, but since then quotations have fallen to 11/- to 12/-. In Germany, however, they have remained practically unchanged. Grape fruit prices rose considerably in the United Kingdom during the last week, the latest quotations being 23/- to 23/6d.

#### "TEL-AVIV CALLING"

On the 27th February for the first time transmission was arranged from the first Palestine broadcasting Station which is constructed in connection with the Fair. Palestine listeners-in on Saturday night were thrilled to hear suddenly the unexpected announcement "Radio Tel-Aviv calling". The first experiments proved entirely satisfactory. The Station is being constructed for the Levant Fair by Mr. Abramovitch of the Palestine Radio Corporation.

#### THE RETURN OF DR. SENATOR

Dr. Werner Senator, member of the Executive of the Jewish Agency in Palestine, returned last week from a short stay in Europe, and has taken up his duties in the Executive. (JAB)

### Appointment of a Temporary Health Council

The Executive of the Jewish Agency and the Vaad Leumi have recently come to an agreement with regard to the appointment of a new temporary Vaad Briuth (Health Council), one of the main tasks of which will be, among others, to conclude the negotiations with Hadassah with regard to the reorganisation of the health work in the country. The following have been appointed to serve on the new Council: Dr.M.B.Hexter (Member of the Jewish Agency) Dr.Ch. Yassky (Director of the H.M.O.) Mr.E.Pearlson (Kupat-Cholim) Mr.J. Rokach (Vice-Mayor of Tel-Aviv) Dr. Rokach (Chairman of the Physicians Association in Jerusalem) Dr.Ticho and Dr.A.Rosenthal.

JAB

### Settlement Plan for Wadi Hawareth

The Department of Agricultural Settlement of the Jewish Agency has just concluded the first draft plans for the settlement of the Wadi Hawareth lands. The plans include road building, etc., and they have been transmitted to the Executive for consideration and approval.

JAB

### Sabbath Observance

Last week a meeting of representatives of Jewish bodies in Palestine took place at the Offices of the Jewish Agency in which the question of Sabbath observance in the agricultural settlements of the Jewish Agency was discussed. The meeting was attended by Mr.Farbstein and Dr.Arlosoroff (Jewish Agency) Chief Rabbi Kook, M.M.Ussishkin (Keren Kayemeth) Rabbi Ostrowski (Vaad Leumi), Leo Herrmann (Keren Hayesod) Rabbi Fishman and Mr.Shapiro (Mizrachi) and others. After a thorough-going discussion on the present position it was decided to take certain steps within the near future.

JAB

### The New Immigration Labour Schedule

The Executive of the Jewish Agency has now approved the new immigration labour schedule for the period April-September 1932. Before the meetings of the Executive in which the approval of the schedule was given, a meeting of the Immigration Committee took place where the figures were carefully investigated. The schedule will be submitted to the Government during the course of the week.

JAB

### Arnold Zweig in Jerusalem

The well-known German-Jewish writer Arnold Zweig arrived in Palestine a few weeks ago, came to Jerusalem last week. A reception in his honour was held in the house of Dr.Arlosoroff at which the guest met representatives of the Hebrew writers and other sections of the Jewish Community. The German, Austrian and Czech Consuls were present.

JAB

### The Palestine Directory & Handbook 1932

The Mischar V'Taasia Publishing Co.Tel-Aviv has issued a Palestine Directory and Handbook for the year 1932. The large volume contains some 700 pages of general information, statistical data, lists of institutions, industrial concerns, business undertakings, etc., as well as addresses of a large number of residents. The handbook consists of an English and Hebrew section.

JAB

## LEVANT FAIR NEWS

Poland and the Fair: The leading Polish Trade Newspaper "Gazeta Handlowa" is publishing a special issue devoted to the Levant Fair and trade with the Near East, to appear both in Polish and English in March next. This is the first time that a special publication is being devoted in Poland to a discussion of commercial relations with Palestine and the Near East.

Roumania at the Fair: In connection with the official Roumanian Pavilion erected at the Fair, the Government of Roumania is sending a special trade delegation to Palestine. This delegation will study possibilities of trade development, and consultation with its members will be open for the public. In addition to official participation a considerable number of private Roumanian firms will be represented.

Cyprus at the Fair: A special delegate of the Government of Cyprus is attending to arrangements in connection with the Cyprus Government Pavilion at the Fair. According to information at hand, a considerable number of visitors may be expected from Cyprus. Among other groups of visitors from Cyprus, mention may be made of a group of 120 students, and a large group of pilgrims, which, after a stay in Jerusalem, will come to Tel-Aviv to pay a visit to the Fair.

Health and Hygiene Pavilion: The Pavilion will contain two principal sections, the first devoted to public health work, containing health exhibits arranged by the Hadassah Medical Organisation, the Eupat-Cholim and others. The other section will be devoted to exhibits of leading medical and pharmaceutical firms of Great Britain, Germany, France and other countries.

Labour Day at the Exhibition: The General Federation of Jewish Labour has decided in connection with its pavilion at the Fair to hold a "Labour Day" during which meetings and conferences will be held on the Fair Grounds and a gathering of Labour Youth Clubs and Societies will also take place. Members of the League of "Friends of Labour Palestine", which are expected from abroad, are invited to attend.

Progress of Work in the Fair Grounds: The Exhibition Grounds now comprising an area of 50,000 square metres are surrounded by a fence three metres high which will be used for publicity purposes. Over 100 workmen are now employed in the construction of the various pavilions.

Fair Honorary Representatives in Various Countries: The Management of the Levant Fair has appointed honorary representatives in many countries who will assist visitors with information and advice, and keep in contact with British Consuls, in order to facilitate visa formalities, etc. Such representatives have been appointed in Poland, Roumania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Germany, Switzerland, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Finland, Denmark, Holland, France, Czechoslovakia, Italy, Hungary, Morocco, Greece, Syria, Egypt, U.S.A., Canada, South Africa.

Heads of Leading British Firms to Visit Levant Fair: Information has been received that managers of several large British firms intend to visit personally the Levant Fair and study on the spot commercial possibilities in Palestine and neighbouring countries. The Fair Management has been thus informed of the intended visit of Mr.A.E.Lea, General Manager of Ayton Saunders Co.Ltd. the well known pharmaceutical firm of Liverpool which are taking part in the Health and Hygiene Pavilion; of Mr.C.Thornfeld, Manager of Furmoto Company Ltd. of London, etc.

(JAB)