

JEWISH NEWS
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JEWISH DAILY BULLETIN

ONLY ENGLISH
DAILY RECORD
OF JEWISH
NEWS.

Vol. V. Price 4 Cents.

Monday, June 25, 1928.

Ent. as 2nd Class Matter at Post
Office, Long Island City, N. Y. No. 1100.

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN COMMISSIONERS RECOMMEND FIVE-YEAR PROGRAM FOR JEWISH AGENCY WORK IN PALESTINE

Minimum Budget of £1,000,000 Annually Agreed Upon; Baron Melchett, Warburg, Frankel and Wasserman Issue Appeal to World Jewry for Re-establishment of Country of Origin; Pledge Personal Endeavors to Bring Success; Re-organization of Palestine Work on Sound Business Principles and Frank Acceptance of Jewish Agency Are Conditions; Mandatory Government Urged to Assume Role of Guardian Toward Jew in Interpreting Mandate Terms; Internal Program of Work Contemplated in Commissioners' Recommendations

COMMISSIONERS ENTHUSE OVER UNANIMOUS AGREE- MENT ON PALESTINE WORK

Marshall, Weizmann, Warburg, Melchett, Frankel Express Opinions in Interview

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

London, June 24.—When the members of the Jewish Agency Commission were interviewed by the representative of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, they all seemed happy at the results achieved. An enthusiastic spirit prevailed that complete unity of opinion had been reached among all the members of the Commission.

Louis Marshall declared: "I have attended many conference in my life, but not one in which such a spirit of earnestness prevailed as at this conference. Everyone's desire was to be most helpful and all the decisions were adopted unanimously."

The report will be submitted to the Palestine Non-Partisan Conference which will be called for the end of September to receive it and take such measures as are necessary for carrying out the recommendations contained in the report."

Dr. Chaim Weizmann said: "The conclusions of the Commission have opened the road for the cooperation of Zionists and non-Zionists in the upbuilding of Palestine. From now on joint and concentrated effort of all members of the Jewish community will be devoted to the great task of upbuilding our Homeland."

Felix M. Warburg stated: "I, as well as the other members of the Commission, are in full agreement with Dr. Weizmann. I am very happy the Commission has succeeded in bringing about full accord with regard to the measures which are necessary for the upbuilding of Palestine."

Baron Melchett and Landford (Sir Alfred Mond) said: "I shall always look back with feeling of special pleasure and gratification to the meetings of the Jewish Palestine Survey Commission. The task before the Commissioners was one of great difficulty and complexity. It involved decisions on many

Continued on Page 4)

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

London, June 24.—The Jews of the United States, irrespective of their affiliations, Zionists and non-Zionists alike, were pledged to raise annually a minimum of \$3,000,000 to make up for the next five years the million pound annual budget for the rebuilding of Palestine as a Jewish National Home in accordance with the terms of the Mandate of the League of Nations entrusted to Great Britain.

An equal amount is to be raised annually by the Jews of Europe and other countries to enable the extended Jewish Agency, including Zionists and non-Zionists, to carry out a program of re-organization and extension.

The British Government as the mandatory power for Palestine must assume the role of a guardian towards a ward in its interpretation of the terms of the Palestine Mandate which impose upon the government of Palestine a greater share of responsibility and cooperation with the Jewish endeavors than has hitherto been the case. The attitude of the United States of America toward its dependencies is cited as evidence in the interpretation of the international law.

These are the direct recommendations of the Jewish Agency Commission which was set up last year as the result of a pact between Dr. Chaim Weizmann, representing the Zionists and Louis Marshall, president of the American Jewish Committee representing the non-Zionists, and which was in session since June 9 at the country estate of Baron Alfred Melchett and Landford, near Southampton. The Marquis of Reading, former Viceroy of India, participated in the sessions.

The conclusions of the American and European Commissioners, Felix M. Warburg, Dr. Lee K. Frankel, Oscar Wasserman and Baron Melchett, are based on an extensive report of the Joint Palestine Survey Commission, which included many experts in different fields among whom were leading specialists in the service of the United States government and from Europe. The Commissioners, after studying the experts' report, formulated a five-year program of work in the fields of finance, labor, education, public health, industry and agriculture. The findings were submitted in a memorandum signed on June 18 and delivered to

Louis Marshall and Dr. Chaim Weizmann.

The text of the Commissioners' memorandum, which was made public today through the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, contemplates a thorough re-organization of the work carried on by the Zionists in Palestine for the establishment of the Jewish National Home. In introducing many changes of method and administration, the Commissioners' recommendations set up a complete machinery for carrying on a work which, it is declared, will be "a just source of pride and satisfaction to all members of the community." The Commissioners also express their opinion that the contemplated budget of one million pounds sterling, annually can and should be raised. If this sum is provided, the establishment of the Jewish National Home and its maintenance over a number of years could be proceeded with and brought to a satisfactory conclusion. In the transition period, pending the final establishment of the enlarged Jewish Agency, Jews of all shades of opinion are urged to strengthen the position of the Zionist Funds now in operation, the Keren

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RABBINICAL ASSEMBLY OPENS CONVENTION IN LONG BRANCH TODAY

Symposium on "The Synagogue Today"
Will Feature 3-Day Sessions

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Long Branch, N. J., June 24.—The annual convention of the Rabbinical Assembly of the Jewish Theological Seminary will open at the Hotel Scarborough here tomorrow and continue its sessions until Wednesday.

A symposium on "The Synagogue Today" will be the principal feature of the first day's sessions. Dr. Cyrus Adler, president of the Jewish Theological Seminary, will present the subject.

Rabbi A. J. Levy, Rabbi Israel Goldstein, Rabbi Samuel M. Cohen, Rabbi Gershon Hadas, Rabbi Jacob Gitelman, Rabbi Alter Landesman and Rabbi Norman Salt will present papers on various phases of the discussion.

The address of the president, Rabbi Max Uroch, will be presented at the opening session.

YOUNG JUDEAE ENROLLED 11,000 JEWISH BOYS AND GIRLS

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Long Branch, N. J., June 23.—An income of \$29,073 with expenditures amounting to \$21,629 during the past year was reported to the second session of the annual convention of the Young Judeaea which is being held at the Hotel Scarborough here. The balance was applied to liquidate previous deficits of \$30,000. Irving Rosenzweig, treasurer, stated in his report.

Discussion of ways and means of making the "Young Judeaea" a self-supporting magazine were taken up following a report that the deficit for last year was \$2,000 as compared with \$11,000 of the previous year.

Four hundred and four clubs, with a membership of 11,264, constituted the Young Judeaea. Last year 376 clubs were affiliated with the organization. The membership is apportioned, 31 percent juniors, 36 percent intermediates and 16 percent seniors, in 165 cities.

Samuel Borowsky, chairman of the Executive Committee, urged that the movement become self-supporting and that the educational work be concentrated upon.

Criticism of the "Young Judeaea Magazine" for lack of interest in modern Jewish life was voiced by a number of delegates.

Emanuel Neumann presided at the Palestine evening held last night. Dr. S. Benderly spoke on "Palestine and American Jewry" and Dr. Chaim Arlosoroff on the Chazulim.

Ben Eddidin, chairman of the Young Judeaea Palestine Scout Commission, in his report on the Palestine scouts, presented at yesterday morning's session, urged the creation of a loan fund for members and societies. The recommendations of the treasurer were adopted.

J. D. B. NEWS LETTER

Combined Efforts of Jewish Organizations
Help Emigrants in Various
Parts of the World

(By Our Berlin Correspondent)

Berlin, June 8.—A review of Jewish emigration and immigration activity during the first four months of the current year was submitted to the meeting of the united Jewish emigration organization Hicem (Hias-Ica-Emigdirekt) held here yesterday under the chairmanship of Dr. James Simon. There were present the Directors of the Hicem, Dr. Edouard Oungre of Paris and Dr. James Bernstein, the members of the Executive, Messrs. Joachimshohn, Jacob Lestchinsky, Professor Mitwoch, and Privy Councillor Stern. Mr. Israel Bernstein and Dr. Grideshok, Riga, members of the Council, the Secretariat and Dr. Leo Bramson by invitation.

The report stated that both in the countries of emigration and of immigration there has been a considerable increase of activity during these four months, and in certain branches of activity the figures have been as high as for the whole of the previous year; 9,787 emigrants registered in the countries of emigration (6,554 in Poland, 1,118 in France, 831 in Roumania, 304 in Belgium, 219 in Latvia, 209 in Holland, 532 in Danzig). 28,948 persons visited the Hicem offices during the same period. In 6,565 cases legal aid was provided (passports, visas, interventions with foreign Consulates, etc.). Passages at reduced rates amounting to a sum of about 100,000 dollars were obtained for emigrants through the mediation of the Hicem offices.

Agricultural and industrial training of intending emigrants is being continued in Poland. At the beginning of the spring season there were 51 persons working on the land. In addition there is a training course for electricians conducted in Warsaw, a course for carpenters in Lemberg and courses for chauffeurs in Riga and Kishineff. Training courses are also conducted in English and Spanish languages in Poland (seven towns), Roumania, Latvia and Lithuania.

There was also an increased activity in the countries of immigration. In the Argentine three new employment exchanges were opened in the big provincial towns of Rosario, Cordova and Rio Blanco. In the course of the first two months of their existence, these exchanges have provided employment for 110 persons. In Buenos Aires 819 persons registered during the first three months of the current year and 297 were provided with employment. In addition 179 women travelling alone have been looked after to prevent them falling into the hands of undesirable persons. In Brazil new committees have been established in Santos and

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ROTHERMERE'S DEMAND FOR TRIANON TREATY REVISION ROUSES ANTI-SEMITISM

Threaten Repetitions of Jewish Expulsion of 1918 and 1919

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Belgrade, June 23.—The campaign conducted by Lord Rothermere in his newspapers to bring about a revision of the Treaty of Trianon is causing a growth of feeling against the Jews in Jugoslavia. Allegations are made that Lord Rothermere is a Jew and that the Jews are behind his designs to detach certain parts of Jugoslavia and hand them back to Hungary.

The clericalist paper "Slovenec," the organ of the Minister of the Interior, M. Anton Korochetz, publishes reports in which it states that the "English Jew Rothermere is conducting a Jewish campaign with Jewish and Hungarian backing in the interests of the Jews and of Jewish capital."

The Jewish organ "Zidov" of Zagreb comments: "These lies are being spread at the same time that the Government is trying to obtain a loan from a group which includes the Rothschilds, who are Jews."

The campaign conducted by Lord Rothermere is giving rise to anti-Semitic agitation in the Little Entente countries, Roumania, Czechoslovakia and Jugoslavia. Although the Jews of these countries are not identified with the irredentist movement and are vitally interested in being able to pursue their peaceful occupations, allegations are being spread that the Jews are behind Lord Rothermere's campaign and this is felt to have been largely responsible for the recent anti-Jewish excesses in Transylvania.

Even the authorities in the former Hungarian parts of Roumania are treating the Jews as if they were Hungarian irredentists. Jews are refused permission to instal wireless even where it is plain that they desire only to listen-in to concerts, the suggestion being that the wireless may be employed for espionage purposes and contact with the Hungarian radio connections.

Prominent Slovakian newspapers are threatening repetitions of the expulsion of Jews which took place at the end of 1918 and the beginning of 1919, if the Jews do not join the Slovakian propaganda against the Rothermere campaign and against the Hungarians. The Slovakian people, the papers write, should long ago have got rid of the Jews who have annihilated riches in Slovakia. The central authorities in Prague, they say, have always protected the Jews, but this time Prague will no longer be able to protect them against the general indignation of the Slovakian people.

A similar feeling is obtaining expression also in Jugoslavia where certain papers describe Lord Rothermere as an English Jew, backed in his campaign by Jewish capital.

JEWISH AGENCY COMMISSION, AFTER LONDON CONFERENCE, MAKES PUBLIC ITS FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PALESTINE UPBUILDING

Full Text of Historic Document Transmitted by Cable Through Jewish Telegraphic Agency

London, June 24.—The report of the Jewish Agency Commission, submitted to Louis Marshall, president of the American Jewish Committee, and to Dr. Chaim Weizmann, president of the World Zionist Organization on June 18, 1928, was made public by the Commissioners through the Jewish Telegraphic Agency today. The document reads in full as follows:

Introductory Note

The mandate for Palestine, which is appended to this document as annex number 2, provides in article 4 that the Zionist Organization, which is recognized as the Jewish Agency for Palestine "shall take steps in consultation with His Majesty's Government to secure the cooperation of all Jews who are willing to assist in the establishment of the Jewish National Home." With a view of facilitating such cooperation, the Zionist Organization has recently made proposals to various groups of non-Zionists interested in the upbuilding of Palestine for the enlargement of the Jewish Agency and its reconstitution on a broader basis. His Majesty's Government have been informed concerning these proposals and have intimated their general approval. After a series of conferences the Joint Palestine Survey Commission was constituted in June 1927 for the purpose of ascertaining by means of a survey and investigation conducted along scientific lines into the resources, economic conditions and possibilities in Palestine to facilitate the framing of a comprehensive and systematic programme for future constructive work in Palestine and for the guidance of a reorganized Jewish Agency.

As Commissioners to carry through this agreement were designated Sir Alfred Mond, Lee K. Frankel, Felix M. Warburg, Oscar Wasserman. The designations were accepted and the several members of the Commission visited Palestine in 1927 and 1928 and there conducted personal inquiries.

To aid them in their task they availed themselves of the services of the following experts who made extensive studies on the various subjects and reported to them.

37 Lowndes Square,

London, S. W. 1.

June 18, 1928.

Louis Marshall, Esq.

Dr. Chaim Weizmann.

Gentlemen:

Pursuant to the mission entrusted us by the terms of reference and specifications bearing the date of June 1st, 1927, to conduct a survey and investigation into the resources, economic conditions and possibilities of Palestine, to facilitate the framing of a com-

prehensive and systematic programme for future constructive work in Palestine and for the guidance of a reorganized Jewish Agency, we submit this, our unanimous report.

It was with considerable reluctance that we assumed the responsibility involved in the task committed to us, fully recognizing the difficulties and delicacy of the problem to be confronted, the variety of opinions entertained by Jews of Palestine and those living in other countries concerning the various phases of the subject to be investigated and the necessity for proceeding on independent lines of inquiry.

We embarked on our mission with the consideration that the great desideratum was to collate all facts ascertainable which would enable an unprejudiced mind to visualize Palestine as it is and present our conclusions and recommendations based on those facts impartially and in accordance with our best judgment. Some of us, already had been in Palestine. Yet, every member of the Commission proceeded thither subsequent to its creation and familiarized himself with general conditions. We have also had the benefit of carefully formulated reports of distinguished experts selected by you to which we have given intensive study and upon which our findings are largely founded. These reports we now deliver to you for such use as you may desire to make of them.

For convenience we have divided our report into two parts. The first contains our findings of facts given as far as practicable in the order in which the subjects were touched upon in the terms of reference; the second part contains our recommendations based on our actual findings and on the reports of the experts. It will afford a suitable background to premise our findings with a succinct historical statement concerning the movement which has attracted the attention of the world to Palestine after centuries of indifference and which has evoked most exalted ideals and the warmest enthusiasm of Jews in every part of the globe.

Commission's Conclusions and Recommendations

In a preliminary statement surveying the results of ten years of Jewish activity in Palestine due weight must be given to the special character of the problem which had to be dealt with. The unsettled condition of Palestine at the close of the war and the political unrest which prevailed were themselves sufficient to make it neces-

sary for both the government of Palestine and all colonizing agencies to proceed cautiously.

Until 1920 Palestine was governed as a country under military occupation. A civil administration under a British High Commissioner was established in July 1920 and two years elapsed before the status of Palestine was regularized by the confirmation of the terms of the mandate by the Council of the League of Nations. Throughout this period Palestine was disturbed by political agitation culminating in the Jaffa riots in May, 1921. Since then there occurred no disturbance of the public peace and the tension which existed gradually relaxed. The anti-Zionist agitation among the Arabs practically ceased, largely because they realized that Jewish immigration is far from injuring them and has in many respects been materially to their advantage. Nevertheless in appraising the work done in Palestine it should be borne in mind that the country is one in which the great majority of the inhabitants is not Jewish.

It is, moreover, a country not only devastated by war but one which suffered from centuries of neglect. The country was not without natural resources, but little or nothing had been made of them and both time and money were required for their development. In the conditions existing at the termination of the war, Palestine was not a promising field for colonization, even had the area been more extensive and the soil more fertile. In important respects the problem which the Zionist Organization had to deal with was unusual. The Zionist Organization was devoid of governmental powers, did not possess government's resources, land or money. It relied on voluntary contributions. That it was able to secure funds averaging nearly £650,000 annually affords striking testimony to the devotion and enthusiasm of its supporters. Most immigrants had little or no agricultural experience; most of them came from countries in which living conditions are altogether different than those prevalent in Palestine. They were, however, imbued by a lofty ideal.

Due to the weight being given to these considerations, a broad survey of Jewish activities in Palestine since the close of the war leads to the general conclusion that the results may be regarded as hopeful for the future, though mistakes may have been committed in the course of these years.

Based upon the reports of the experts and on their own personal observations, the Commissioners have

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JEWISH DAILY BULLETIN

Published every day in the week except
Saturday and Jewish high holidays

by the

JEWISH DAILY BULLETIN CO.

Publication Office:

110 Bridge Plaza South, Long Island City, N.Y.

Address All Mail to

Executive and Editorial Office:

611 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Jacob Landau President

Samuel Bienstock Treasurer

William Simons Secretary

Editor

Vol. V. Monday, June 25, 1928. No. 1100

Offices of the Jewish Daily Bulletin

New York 611 Broadway

London 244 High Holborn

Paris 5, Rue Cardinal Mercier, Berlin VIII

Berlin Eisenbahnstrasse 6, Berlin-Haleense

Warsaw Ulica Aleje Jerozolimski Nr. 18

Jerusalem Hasolel Bldg.

Cairo 13, Abou-El-Sebah

Subscription Rates

U.S. and Canada Foreign

One Year \$10.00 \$15.00

Six Months 6.00 8.00

One Month 1.00 1.50

Entered as second-class matter July 19, 1927,
at the Post Office at L. I. City, N. Y., under
the Act of March 3, 1879.

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COMMISSIONERS ENTHUSE OVER UNANIMOUS AGREE- MENT ON PALESTINE WORK

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controversial questions and demanded
a frame of mind which would combine
the idealism of our race with the practical
necessities of the situation.

"This union is the only security for
the success of all future work in Palestine
and it was the spirit which animated
the Commission throughout all its
work. The presence of Mr. Louis
Marshall and Dr. Weizmann at most of
the deliberations was a source of in-
spiration to us all. Our work is now
finished. We look forward with confidence,
hopeful that Jews of the whole
world will now bring fresh energy and
determination to the great work of up-
building Palestine as our National
Home, for the benefit of all its inhabi-
tants and in close contact and cooperation
with the administration set up by
the British government.

Dr. Lee K. Frankel said: "The report
is a constructive and good piece of
work and has been based upon a careful
study of every phase of the situation in
Palestine."

JEWISH BOY WINS QUEBEC GOVERNMENT PRIZE

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Montreal, June 23.—Brahm Sand, an
eighteen-year-old Jewish cellist of Mon-
treal, is the winner of the \$3,000 prize
donated yearly by the Provincial Gov-
ernment for the best all-round musician
in the Province of Quebec.

The prize entitles the winner to two
years of post-graduate study in France
under the foremost European masters.
Pianists, violinists, cellists, as well as
vocalists, competed for the prize.

COMMISSIONERS RECOMMEND FIVE-YEAR PRO- GRAM FOR JEWISH AGENCY WORK

(Continued from Page 1)

Hayesod and the Jewish National
Fund.

For the present, the Commissioners
recommend that "unless more funds are
forthcoming, no new enterprises can be
undertaken." As conditions for this
cooperation, the exercise of strict economy,
the utilization of the monies provided
for the necessary reorganization and
the "frank acceptance" by Zionists
of the Jewish Agency are set forth.

"If these conditions are complied
with, the Commissioners appeal to the
entire Jewish world to make the
necessary sacrifices to establish an ideal
which will be a just source of pride
and satisfaction to all members of the
community, to be regarded by the
world as a worthy effort on behalf of
Jewry for the re-establishment of the
country of their origin.

"The Commissioners themselves
undertake to use their own personal
endeavors towards the success of the
appeal which they are putting forward
with the confident hope of success,"
the Commissioners declare concluding
their report.

As regards the reorganization of the
work in Palestine, the Commissioners
recommend many thorough-going
changes. The abandonment of the fur-
ther establishment of communal colonies,
known as Kvutzo, is demanded.
Those already in existence are to be
given full equipment; those which
were begun recently should be re-
organized and converted into individ-
ualistic cooperative settlements or be
used as centers for training new set-
tlers. Individual agreements are to be
signed between the settlers and the col-
onizing agency, so as to insure repay-
ment of the advances made to or for
them in their transmigration. Settlers
who will fail to meet the conditions of
the colonizing agency are to be re-
placed by those who will. The principle
of private ownership and the crea-
tion of conditions which will enable the
settlers to acquire the land as their
property is to be encouraged.

The practice in some of the Zionist
colonies of prohibiting the colonies to
hire outside labor is to be abandoned.
Instead a clause is to be inserted in the
contracts between the colonizing
agency and the settler, guaranteeing a
minimum fair wage to hired labor.

Extensive provisions are made in the
recommendations for the settlement of
labor disputes both in agriculture and
in industry. The creation of a Joint
Council of employers and employees
and the selection of an impartial chair-
man, following the example set in
American industries, is recommended.
The Commissioners express their sym-
pathy with the aspirations of the Jewish
workers in Palestine to better their so-
cial and economic conditions, adding

that they acknowledge the efforts of the
Jewish labor organizations in Palestine
in the fields of agriculture, immigra-
tion, health and cultural activities.

A wide-flung plan for popularizing
Palestine products and setting up, with
the cooperation of the Palestine gov-
ernment and the respective chambers of
commerce, banks, producers and con-
sumers, machinery for marketing Pal-
estine products in various parts of the
world is outlined.

The continuation of the education
and public health work is contemplated,
although the government of Palestine
is urged to assume a greater share in
the maintenance of this work.

The employment of modern devices,
including the use of artificial fertilizers,
to better the condition of agricultural
farms in Palestine with a view of mak-
ing the settlers self-supporting as speed-
ily as possible and to extend the area
of cultivable land is recommended.

Separate departments for the various
phases of the work, which will aim at
coordination and consolidation, eliminat-
ing overlapping of activities, is pro-
posed, as the result of the enlarged
Jewish Agency.

A special feature of the Jewish Ag-
ency's work is to be the establishment,
with the cooperation of the Palestine
authorities, of an information service
to advise prospective immigrants as to
the conditions prevailing in the country
and to inform Jewish manufacturers in
Eastern Europe who intend to transfer
their plants to Palestine, of the pros-
pects for such industries in the Near
East. The conclusion of customs agree-
ments opening up Turkey, Syria, Egypt,
Iraq and the Hedjas, as natural mar-
kets for Palestine products is advocat-
ed. Reduction of freight rates on Pal-
estine railways, is one of the demands
made by the Commissioners' report in
this connection.

A special land reserve is to be cre-
ated by the Jewish Agency to provide
opportunities for individual settlers who
wish to acquire their land as private
property. This is done in view of the
fact that the provisions of the Jewish
National Fund, which purchases the
land as the inalienable property of the
Jewish people as a whole precludes the
acquisition of the farms by those who
settle on the National Fund's land. "All
soil purchases should be preceded by
thorough soil analyses and water sur-
veys and the price should not exceed
the fair value of the land," the Com-
missioners prescribe.

The report of the experts Commis-
sion will be submitted to the Palestine
government, it was stated today.

The full text of the Commissioners' report will be found on the following pages.

REORGANIZATION IN AGRICULTURE, EXTENSION OF INDUSTRY, SETTLING OF LABOR DISPUTES, CHANGE IN TAXATION SYSTEM, GREATER SUPPORT FOR EDUCATION, CO-ORDINATION OF PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE RECOMMENDED

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reached the following conclusions and make the following recommendations.

Immigration

1. The immigration programme of the Palestine Zionist Executive has not always been prepared with due regard to the actual facts and conditions. Conclusions too sanguine have sometimes been drawn from temporary and abnormal demands for labor when there were not sufficient grounds for assuming that they would continue. While it is desirable to bring into Palestine as many immigrants as the country may reasonably absorb, it is clear that in the long run Jewish interests will be best served by a programme pursuant to which there shall always be maintained a reasonable balance between the number of immigrants admitted and the economic needs of the country.

2. It is suggested as regards immigration of persons without means that existing government regulations, while generally satisfactory, might be amended to enable the Jewish Agency to submit proposals for a labor schedule three times instead of twice a year. The present period of six months is too long for ascertaining the needs of the labor market.

3. A more thorough selection of individual immigrants than has hitherto prevailed and more in consonance with the needs of the country should be made.

4. As regards immigrants with means, the selection of such immigrants constitutes a responsibility which should not be assumed by the Palestine Offices of the Jewish Agency. Free play must be given to private enterprise. The immigrants should be given full and detailed information in regard to the conditions prevailing in Palestine. To that end the Jewish Agency should maintain an efficient Information Bureau which should be in constant communication with the Palestine Government and the principal centers from which the immigrants come.

5. Immigrants with means, as prescribed by government regulations and who are qualified to undertake industrial and commercial enterprises, should be encouraged to settle in Palestine.

6. The Palestine Offices must bear a purely economic character, working under the direct orders and instructions of the Immigration Department of the Jewish Agency, independently of local politics, it being necessarily understood that these offices are to work in cooperation with the local Jewish organizations.

7. Repayments by immigrants of all advances made to or for them should

be enforced as speedily as they are able to make such repayments.

Agriculture

1. On the basis of the experts' calculations, without allowing for improvements of the land through artificial fertilization, and taking into account all cultivatable land in Palestine, it would appear possible to subdivide such land into

33,000 irrigated farms
50,000 non-irrigated farms

Of this land approximately 8 percent is now in Jewish hands.

2. Until the Jewish Agency shall have in hand funds to proceed with the consolidation of all existing colonies where such consolidation is deemed desirable, no new colonies shall be established.

3. The Commission regrets that the Palestine government has not yet found it practicable to take steps towards the facilitation of "close settlements of Jews on land including state lands and waste lands not required for public purposes" as contemplated in article 6 of the Mandate. It takes note of the statement of the Government that apportionment of state lands to Jewish settlers cannot take place until the cadastral survey of the country is completed. It is believed, however, that it would be appropriate for the Jewish Agency to urge the Government to adopt measures to render certain lands available for settlement even before the completion of the survey.

4. The importance of a systematic policy of afforestation throughout Palestine cannot be exaggerated. It would not only favorably influence the climate and afford protection for the water supply, but render possible eventually to utilize the hill sections of the country which are not available for agriculture and thereby provide a new source.

It is believed that the extension of such a policy is likewise the function of the government and it is hoped that the Palestine government will seriously consider this project.

5. No progressive colonization in Palestine is practicable until modification of the present system of taxation is effected. The Commissioners are aware that the government of Palestine have adopted as a temporary expedient a plan for the commutation of the Tithe based on the average of five years yield of the land. This, however, has been applied only in certain villages. Although this new system eliminates some of the major evils of the Tithe, it will not prove satisfactory, since taxation should be based not on the actual yield but on the unimproved value of the property to be taxed.

6. It is desirable that the government of Palestine shall stimulate the agricultural development of the country by exempting new agricultural enterprises

from taxation for five years, in conformity with the common practice in other parts of the world where encouragement of agricultural colonization is sought.

7. Efforts should be made in the future to secure such settlers who possess means of their own in addition to those immigrants who, though without means, are especially qualified for agricultural settlements, the Chazulim.

8. It is desirable that before the colonist is settled on the land, the preparation of the holding should be carried to a point at which it is capable by good husbandry to provide him with a living from the beginning. This necessitates previous drainage of the land, provision for a water supply, in the case of irrigable land, installation of suitable irrigation works, the construction of such roads as are required for communications and connection with the nearest highway, and the preparation of the soil itself for the selected crops. This selection should be made on the basis of adequate scientific data and machinery and implements to be placed at the disposal of the colonist should be carefully adapted to the actual requirements.

9. The agricultural colonization department is to be reorganized and conducted by the Jewish Agency in such a manner as to secure competent business management and the application of sound economic principles in the administration.

10. In the opinion of the experts, the further establishment of communal settlements, known as Kibbutzim, is undesirable, but the equipment of the existing settlements of this character should be completed. The Commissioners concur in this opinion.

As regards new colonies initiated during the past year, the Commissioners believe that they should not be abandoned, but the necessary means must be found to proceed with their equipment, provided that reorganization can be effected to convert them into individualistic, cooperative settlements, known as Moshavim, or to use them as training centers.

11. In view of past experience, unless new factors come to light, further establishment of hill colonies should be abandoned.

12. The desirability of enabling settlers to become actual owners of the land is recognized. Under the present articles of the association of the Jewish National Fund, this seems precluded on its lands. The Jewish Agency should, therefore, in addition to lands now owned or hereafter acquired by a land Jewish National Fund, secure a land reserve free from similar restrictions.

All soil purchases should be preceded by thorough soil analyses and water surveys and the price should not exceed the fair value of the land.

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FULL TEXT OF REPORT OF JEWISH AGENCY COMMISSION

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13. In the past more colonists have been settled in given areas than can reasonably be maintained thereon. It is important that this tendency be guarded against in the future colonization. There are existing colonies in which holdings per family will have to be increased if the settlers are to become self-supporting. The needs of each individual colony present separate problems which should be dealt with in accordance with their merit without delay. The problem is complicated both in existing colonies and in the new colonization, because of the lack of reliable data concerning the number and material point such as the water supply available for irrigation and the extent to which the productivity of the soil can be increased by the use of fertilizers. A hydrographic survey should therefore be made at an early date and the practicability of artificial fertilization should likewise be ascertained. The making of such a hydrographic survey seems to be the function of the government because of the tremendous part which an adequate water supply plays in the future development of all Palestine.

14. *Formal written contracts between the Jewish Agency and the individual settlers should be executed at once and without the intervention of any other body.*

In arriving at the amount which the settler is to repay, liberal allowances are to be made for the fact that the monies advanced by the Palestine Zionist Executive as the cost of settlement were enhanced by causes for which the settler is not responsible. The amount to be repaid should be fixed at a sum at which the land can be profitably operated with due regard to the economic value of the land rather than to the amount expended upon it by the Jewish Agency. Payments are to be made in installments at times to be specified in the contract. *Settlers who fail to meet these requirements are to be replaced by others who will.*

15. The possibilities for Jewish settlement are limited by the supply of cultivable land in Palestine. It is therefore desirable that prompt investigations be made regarding the use of artificial fertilizers. This is of special importance in view of the fact that land prices have reached a very high figure.

16. *The principle that outside labor of any kind shall not be employed by settlers, as now practiced in Zionist colonies, is indefensible if one has in mind the ultimate success of the colonization.*

This is impossible, among other reasons, because at times when the fruits of all efforts expended by the colonist are at stake he is unable to hire the necessary labor without which it will be impossible for him and his family to harvest the crop. Many difficulties which were sought to be obviated by the existing system might be

met by inserting in the contract between the colonization department and the settler of a clause whereby minimal compensation is assured to hired labor.

17. The present unscientific use of water in parts of the Citrus Zone is already showing signs of lower water levels. In view of the importance of the citrus industry, regulations should be adopted and enforced for the proper use of water for irrigation purposes.

18. The zones for new settlement should as far as practicable be located in areas which are suitable for growing specialty export crops, with due regard to the general agricultural needs of the country.

19. The cooperative purchase of materials and supplies required by the settlers as well as the cooperative marketing of the produce is regarded as conducive to the creation of better conditions both economic and social. Such a system must, however, be administered by an organization or a body which is not influenced by social theories.

20. The coordination of the activities of the various bodies engaged in agricultural research and extension work is of primary importance. It is of equal importance that planning of research activities for a number of years in advance should become practicable and for the further purpose it is necessary that the system of instruction and unification of curriculum in agricultural schools be brought about, so that the present overlapping be eliminated. A board should be constituted representing the government department for agriculture, the department for agricultural colonization of the Jewish Agency, the Pica, the Mikveh Israel school and the Hebrew University.

21. There is no subject of more importance than the marketing of the products of the colonists. This calls for a careful investigation and involves the adoption and maintenance of high standards of quality, the problem of shipment and transportation and the creation of an agency which is to facilitate the handling and the sale of such products.

Industry

1. The encouragement of industry should not in any sense be regarded as a matter of subordinate importance.

While it is essential that the work of agricultural colonization be continued and intensified, there is room in Palestine for industrial development. Of the entire population of Palestine, about 65 percent live on the land. Taking the country as a whole, from the point of view of consumption, it cannot therefore be said that the urban population is disproportionately large.

2. Steps should be taken toward the establishment in London and in New York of a Palestine commercial and tourist bureau. The Jewish Agency

should offer its cooperation to the government of Palestine in this matter.

The support of the Pica, chambers of commerce, banks and principal producers should be enlisted.

3. In Palestine, as in other countries, it is essential that industries should enjoy some measure of protection in their infancy.

The effect of the revised customs tariff recently promulgated is to give protection to certain local industries. It is not suggested that the protective duties be levied indiscriminately. Every case should be considered on its merits in accordance with a well considered policy. A judicious use of tariffs for the encouragement of industries, having reasonable prospects for establishing themselves on a self-supporting basis, will have a beneficial effect upon the conditions of life in Palestine and will be to the advantage of the population as a whole.

4. Bound up with the question of tariffs is that of customs agreements with neighboring countries. Article 18 of the Palestine Mandate provides "the Mandatory shall see that there is no discrimination in Palestine against nationals of any state that is a member of the League, including companies incorporated under its laws, as compared with those of the Mandatory or any foreign state in matters concerning taxation, commerce and navigation."

The same article states that the administration of Palestine "may on the advice of the Mandatory conclude special customs agreements with any state, the territory of which in 1914 was wholly included in Asiatic Turkey or Arabia." There would therefore appear to be nothing to prevent the Palestine government from concluding customs agreements with Syria, Iraq, Hedjas and Turkey. Customs agreements with those neighboring countries are of special importance since they constitute the natural markets for Palestinian products. A customs agreement approximating free trade between Palestine and Syria was, in fact, negotiated in 1921, but it is understood that this agreement is not to be persisted in. If such agreements are to serve a useful purpose it is essential that there should be no sudden changes since new industries cannot be expected to make headway if exposed to the risk of abrupt alterations in the conditions under which they were established.

5. In view of the complicated problems involved in the use of protective duties and the importance of insuring that tariffs shall take into consideration the interests alike of the industry, the revenue and the consuming public, it seems desirable for the government of Palestine to establish a special Tariff Board which should be charged with the duty of laying down and applying definite principles of fiscal policy.

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6. The existing railway tariffs in Palestine are not sufficiently flexible and neither favor the local manufacturers against the importer, nor encourage the export trade. It is suggested that the government of Palestine consider the feasibility of a general reduction in freight rates and in particular of the introduction of a special tariff on goods for export.

7. The corodination of transport facilities is assuming an increasing importance, especially in view of the harbor projects now in contemplation.

The establishment of a Transport Board by the Palestine government is, therefore, deemed to be an urgent necessity.

8. The development of home industries is of essential importance. Certain sections of the Jewish population, notably the Yemenites, are adapted to this occupation. Such industries would not only cater to the tourist traffic, but in view of the sentimental appeal of Palestine, is likely to open remunerative markets abroad. By these means a considerable number of Jewish workers in towns could find employment outside of factories.

9. A coordinated effort between the government of Palestine and the Jewish Agency should be initiated for the establishment of a bureau which would advise prospective immigrants as to the advisability of transferring their existing plants to Palestine or establishing new industries there.

On such a bureau should be represented

- The government of Palestine.
- The Jewish Agency.
- Chambers of Commerce.
- The Economic Board for Palestine.
- Banks.
- Palestine Manufacturers Association.

g. The Jewish Labor Federation.

10. It is highly desirable, as a source of revenue, to provide adequate hotel facilities for the ever-increasing number of tourists.

Education

1. It is the function of the government to furnish a minimum of secular education to every child whose parents demand such instruction. Grants should be made by the government to such non-governmental schools as comply with the minimum requirements as shall be laid down officially. The grant should be based upon the proportion of children attending the schools.

2. The present system whereby a grant-in-aid is paid to the Jewish Agency for further distribution is satisfactory since its guarantees the maintenance of proper standards.

The Jewish Agency will doubtless desire to supplement the government grant.

Public Health

1. A larger share of the responsibility

than hitherto assumed in regard to public health should be borne by the government of Palestine.

Such functions as vaccination, suppression of epidemics, control of contagious diseases, drainage and improvements in quarantine service constitute the direct duties of the government.

2. It is desirable that grants-in-aid be extended to private hospitals upon the basis of the number of days of free treatment provided in them.

The Jewish Agency will doubtless desire to supplement these subventions to maintain the standards regarded by them as essential.

3. The medical and health work conducted under Jewish auspices should be coordinated and consolidated.

It is probable that the Hadassah is the logical organization to undertake this coordination.

4. The Kupath Cholim, Sick Fund of the Workmen's Labor Federation, should limit its activities to the task which it has primarily set for itself, namely, workmen's insurance sick benefits and care of convalescents, turning over to the health department of the Jewish Agency, its other medical and health activities.

It is proper that the reorganized Kupath Cholim be maintained since it has been instrumental in teaching sound principles of self-help and self-government.

5. Every effort should be made to coordinate the activities of private hospitals in Palestine, to maintain an harmoniously working system.

This may involve the formation of a Central Hospital Board and the consolidation of a number of institutions.

Labor

1. The Jewish Agency Commission sympathizes with the aspirations of the workers to improve their social and economic condition and welcomes their realization.

2. Whilst fully appreciating the achievements of the organizations representative of the workers in the direction of agriculture, immigration, health services and cultural activities, it is believed that the acceptance of the principle that industry and agriculture must be established upon an economic basis including an equitable return on capital invested, is necessary, preliminary to the progressive increase in the standard of living which it is desired to establish.

3. The Jewish community should establish conciliation machinery to eliminate losses incurred by disputes in industry and agriculture.

Such conciliation machinery could be best established by the creation of a Council consisting on one side of representatives of employers in industry and agriculture and, on the other side, of representatives of organizations of workers in equal numbers.

All matters in industry or agriculture tending to lead to labor disputes should

be referred to this Council on the application of either side in the dispute. The Council should make every endeavor to effect a settlement by conciliation, provided that in its opinion matters at issue are sufficiently important to merit their consideration.

The services of an impartial chairman should be available where required.

4. Cooperative organizations of producers and consumers as well as organizations of workers should be encouraged. Such organizations should be founded on sound business principles and not according to doctrinaire theories.

Finance

1. In view of the lapse of time which will inevitably accompany the establishment of the enlarged Jewish Agency and the introduction of the recommendations of the Joint Palestine Survey Commission, every effort must be made to strengthen the position of the existing Zionist Funds, the Keren Hayesod (Palestine Foundation Fund) and the Keren Kayemeth (Jewish National Fund) during the period of transition so that the constructive activities and consolidation work will not suffer.

2. The minimum annual budget beginning with the fiscal year 1929-1930 will roughly be one million pounds (£1,000,000).

This total has been reached in the following manner:

a. New colonization after the consolidation of existing settlements (expenditure is to be made only against contracts specifying repayments in due course) not less than	£250,000
b. Consolidation of financial and cooperative institutions, to improve shipping and marketing facilities	100,000
c. Additional land purchases (such purchases to be made only when land can be obtained at fair market value)	200,000
d. Loans to newly established farmers	50,000
(These items, a, b, c, d, will eventually be recovered)	
e. Elementary education — in addition to government grants-in-aid — for the Hebrew University, the technical, secondary and religious education	120,000
f. Training of immigrants and assistance to labor	50,000
g. Consolidation of and subventions to hospitals	100,000
h. Administrative budget of the Jewish Agency and its Funds	80,000
i. Miscellaneous	50,000

Total £1,000,000

The above budget has been composed on the assumption that the govern-

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ment will appropriate sufficient monies, provide for objects which are in our opinion of governmental character, and the Jewish Agency will exercise strict economies in the collection and administration of expenditure.

It is not too much to expect that the United States, with the establishment of the Jewish Agency, will raise a minimum of \$3,000,000 annually for five years and that an equal amount will be raised by all other countries contributing to the Palestine Funds.

It follows from the conclusions which this Commission have drawn and from the experts' investigations that the future and continuous development of the Homeland in Palestine must primarily depend on funds available for this purpose. The present budget of the Keren Hayesod scarcely suffices to maintain the existing services and carry out the necessary consolidation of already acquired possessions and the economic development of schemes already in existence. Unless more funds are forthcoming, the Commissioners can only recommend for the present that no new enterprises can be undertaken.

The Commissioners, however, feel very strongly that a policy which does not allow fresh and new development and the acquisition of new territory, the foundation of new colonies and the initiation of broader schemes of great importance to the economic life of the country must be considered entirely unsatisfactory and not one which should be accepted by the Jewish community as

a whole for carrying out their duty and obligations.

The Commissioners consider a minimum budget of £1,000,000 a year should be aimed at. They believe that this amount can and should be raised. If there were a budget of this nature, the solution for the establishment of a National Home in Palestine and its maintenance over a number of years could be proceeded with and brought to a satisfactory conclusion.

The Commissioners wish, however, to emphasize the necessity for strict economy and the best utilization of the money provided for the necessary reorganization along the lines which they have indicated and the frank acceptance of the Jewish Agency on the lines discussed.

If these conditions are complied with, the Commissioners appeal to the entire Jewish world to make the necessary sacrifices to establish an ideal which will be a just source of pride and satisfaction to all members of the community, to be regarded by the world as a worthy effort on behalf of Jewry for the re-establishment of the country of their origin.

The Commissioners themselves undertake to use their own personal endeavors towards the success of the appeal which they are putting forward with the confident hope of success.

(Signed)

MELCHETT (SIR ALFRED MOND)

LEE K. FRANKEL

FELIX M. WARBURG

OSCAR WASSERMANN

London, June 18, 1928.

TWO ATTEMPTS ARE PLANNED TO ORGANIZE BESSARABIAN COMMUNITIES

Rabbi Zirelson Organizes Opposition Group; Calls Conference for July 3 (Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Kishineff, June 23. Two rival conferences are to meet in Bessarabia in July for the purpose of organizing the Jewish communities. At the meeting of the Kishineff Korakke (kosher meat tax) Council held here, Chief Rabbi Zirelson, who was in the chair, attacked the Zionists and the Jewish co-operatives for having decided to take the initiative in organizing the Jewish communities. The meeting adopted a resolution protesting against the action of the Zionists and the Jewish co-operatives in this respect, and demanding that the committee elected by the Co-operative Conference for this purpose should be dissolved.

Chief Rabbi Zirelson is convoking a Conference of Bessarabian Jewish Communities for July 3rd. About the same time the Conference called by the Jewish Co-operatives will also be meeting and it is thought here that the result will be to organize two separate sets of Jewish communities in Bessarabia.

FASCISTS IN CZECHO-SLOVAKIA CONDUCT ANTI-SEMITIC PROPAGANDA

Accuse President Masaryk of Having Sold Himself to the Jews

(J. T. A. Mail Service)

Bruenn, June 8.—Anti-Semitism is growing in the Czecho-Slovakian Fascist Party, especially in the smaller communities of Moravia and Bohemia, where proclamations are being circulated calling for an economic boycott against the Jews. The Fascist press is carrying on undisguised anti-Semitic agitation.

At a trial which took place here yesterday before the High Court, it was brought out that a group of Fascists attacked Dr. Vorel of the Ministry of Defence in Sazawa, demanding that he hand over to them the documents in the case against the former Minister of War, General Gayda, the Fascist leader. As Dr. Vorel refused to hand over the documents, they were taken from him by force. The Fascists stated that they had received orders to do this, that revolution had broken out in Prague and that Professor Masaryk had ceased to be President because he had sold himself to the Jews and the Germans and he was now travelling about in Palestine instead of watching Czech interests.

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Porto Alegre in addition to that in Rio de Janeiro. In all these towns the committees are engaged in meeting the immigrants on board ship and providing work for them. In Rio de Janeiro 441 persons registered in the last three months and 105 immigrants have been provided with employment. In Uruguay 155 immigrants registered in the first two months of the current year; 35 of these have proceeded to adjoining countries; 52 immigrants have been provided with work.

In South Africa 169 persons passed in three months through the first labor bureau established in Johannesburg and 32 obtained employment.

The meeting accepted a number of proposals submitted by Dr. L. Branson in a detailed report on South Africa as a country for Jewish immigration. Dr. Branson, who recently returned from a stay of about a year in South Africa, suggested that the Jewish employment exchanges in Johannesburg and Cape Town, established by the Hicem, should be asked to draw up a complete list of professions in which there is a demand for immigrant labor; that contact should be established with the South African Jewish Board of Deputies with regard to obtaining facilities for Jewish immigrants to enter the country, especially artisans who have no relatives in South Africa; that regular information should be supplied by committees in the East European countries, especially in Poland, Lithuania and Latvia concerning the classes of artisans and workers who can go out as emigrants to South Africa, and that a special representative should be sent to these countries to go into this matter; that a subsidy should be allocated until the end of the year for the two employment exchanges for immigrants in Johannesburg and Cape Town, and that all these measures for productive immigration should be extended also to Rhodesia.

On the motion of Dr. Edouard Ungre and Dr. James Simon it was decided to express thanks for their active co-operation with Dr. Branson on behalf of Jewish immigration to Mr. Raphael, President of the South African Jewish Board of Deputies, Mr. Alexander and Mr. Kentridge, members of the South African Parliament and to Messrs. Ovidov, London and Percy Cohen.

Israel Bernstein submitted a report on his mission of inspection in Roumania, and Mr. Dijur reported on his inspection tour in Danzig.

It was reported that the Ica has taken steps to open emigration bureaus in Soviet Russia in accordance with its recent agreement with the Soviet Government.

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