

Minutes of Extraordinary Palestine Session Show Members of Mandates Commission Expressed Unanimous Disapproval of Britain's Palestine Policy; Documents Carefully Studied

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Geneva, Aug. 26—Unanimous disapproval of Great Britain's Palestine policy by members of the League of Nations Mandates Commission at the recent extraordinary Palestine session of the Commission is recorded in the minutes of that session made public today. The Commission's report on the Palestine riots of 1929 made public yesterday sharply criticized the British policy. The disapproval of the Mandates Commission members is most striking when compared with utterances at the previous session when some members definitely showed anti-Zionist tendencies and others approved the British administration in Palestine.

The minutes of the extraordinary session reveal that the members of the Mandates Commission this time took the greatest possible pains to study the Palestine problem, reading most carefully all documents, whether brought to their notice officially or not, which as seen from the reply of the British government to the Commission's report is not exactly pleasing to the British Government.

Even newspaper articles such as that by William Martin, editor of the "Journal de Geneve," written after his visit to Palestine shortly after the riots, were quoted by members of the Mandates Commission during the discussion. The memorandum of the Jewish Agency in reply to the Shaw Commission's report proved a most valuable document, figuring side by side with the Shaw report much to the dissatisfaction of Drummond Shiels, British under-secretary for the Colonies and

Report Cafferata Named Police Superintendent of Tel Aviv

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Tel Aviv, Aug. 26—The Hebrew press today reports that Raymond Oswald Cafferata, assistant police superintendent at Hebron during the massacre of Jews by Arabs there last year, has been appointed superintendent of the British police in Tel Aviv. The "Doar Hayom" in Jerusalem is urging the city, which is an all-Jewish municipality, to protest the appointment. Police headquarters at Tel Aviv informed the Jewish Telegraphic Agency that the papers had no authority to publish the announcement of Cafferata's appointment.

Testifying before the Shaw Commission last November, Cafferata, the only British police officer in Hebron, testified that there were 39 Arab police and one Jew left to defend the 600 Jews of Hebron in the midst of a Moslem population of 20,000 gone mad.

accredited British representative at the Mandates Commission's session. He was accompanied by Harry C. Luke, former chief secretary of Palestine and acting-High Commissioner during the riots, who replied to all questions connected with the riots, while T. I. K. Lloyd, secretary of the Shaw Commission, replied to all questions in connection with the investigation and inquiry of the Shaw Commission.

The minutes of the extraordinary Palestine session reveal that a painful scene so far as Harry Luke was concerned took place when the question of the press agitation before the riots was raised. Luke was supposed to answer but Dr. Shiels explained that since the former chief secretary was personally involved in the vigorous press criticisms he preferred that Mr. Lloyd should answer.

The main contention of the Mandates Commission, borne out in its report, was that the body of the Shaw Commission's report was inconsistent

(Continued on Page 3)

Sees Five Day Week Aiding in Solution of Sabbath Problem

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Berlin, Aug. 26—There will be no solution of the Sabbath observance question so long as Jews find it necessary to earn a livelihood in a Christian world, Rabbi Bernard M. Drachman of New York told the congress of the Shomrei Shabbos, the League for Upholding the Sanctity of the Sabbath. Pointing out that the Christian world had taken over from the Jews the idea of a day of rest, Rabbi Drachman saw in the five day week a possible solution of the Sabbath observance question.

The realization of the five day week idea, in the United States, would solve the problem, he said, by creating social, economic and religious advantages. Dr. Henry Keller of New York expressed the opinion that the five day week would raise the health and spirit of communal relations.

Heinrich Bruening, the German chancellor, received the praesidium of the Shomrei Shabbos congress after the regular session had ended. Those received were M. Gruenberg, Rabbi Drachman and M. Kurrein. Chancellor Bruening told the members of the praesidium that the Catholics sympathized with the Sabbath observance idea and promised the support of Germany in the League of Nations for the Jewish point of view against calendar reform. He also promised to ameliorate the compulsory Sunday rest law in Germany.

Weizmann Stresses Need for Constructive Palestine Plan by British Government

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Berlin, Aug. 26—The importance of an announcement of a constructive program for Palestine by the British government was emphasized here by Dr. Chaim Weizmann, president of the World Zionist Organization and of the Jewish Agency, in an extensive political address at the meeting of the World Zionist Actions Committee which has been in session since Sunday. Dr. Weizmann devoted a good deal of his address to a detailed discussion of the report of the Mandates Commission on the Palestine riots and the reply of the British government to this report.

Pointing out that "we await the announcement of such a program to give us a basis for our upbuilding work in accordance with the terms of the Mandate", Dr. Weizmann declared that "we expect that the government, in conformity with the obligation of the Mandate, would consider the questions of state lands and immigration in collaboration with the Jewish Agency."

Other programs, he said, are unacceptable. Accepting the government's point of view that it is now obliged to create the conditions for the Jewish National Home which will be in accordance with the terms of the Mandate and the Balfour Declaration, Dr. Weizmann said, "We are prepared in the future to confidently collaborate with the government if the collaboration is based on our rights and the recognizing of the need for upbuilding as well as our dignity."

Victor Jacobson, Zionist representative at Geneva, emphasized that the Mandates Commission will not accept negotiations with those Arabs who oppose the Mandate, the Commission believing in the possibility of the realization of both parts of the Mandate.

Novomejsky Denies Organizing Dead Sea Hotels Corporation

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Aug. 26—Moses Novomejsky, co-owner with Major Tulloch of the concession for the development of the Dead Sea, today informed the Jewish Telegraphic Agency that the report in the Arab newspaper, "Falastin," that he and his partner had organized a Dead Sea Shipping and Hotels Company was not true. The "Falastin" had said that the company was capitalized at \$150,000 and one-third of the shares had been offered to the Arabs in order to gain their support for the venture.

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Anti-Semitic Attacks Renewed After Codreanu's Release

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Bucharest, Aug. 26.—Following the release of Zelea Codreanu, anti-Semitic agitator who was acquitted on charges of inciting to riot and murder, anti-Semitic disturbances and incendiary fires have again broken out in various parts of Bessarabia, particularly at Baltzi, Soroca and Urejhev. At Baltzi students attacked the house of M. Jardovsky, the richest Jew in the town, seriously wounding him and two other members of his family. The house was finally set on fire.

M. Beshan, an engineer who is a supporter of Professor Cuza, is also busy inciting the peasantry around Baltzi and Soroca. In the meantime the authorities have permitted the Cuzists to make plans for a congress at Baltzi next Thursday with the consent of Dr. Alexander Vayda Voevod, minister of the interior. This has aroused fear among the Jews. The police in some of the villages are participating in the beating of Jews. Jacob Dreiser was badly mauled by a crowd of anti-Semites.

Jacob Pistiner, Deputy in Roumanian Parliament, Dead

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Bucharest, Aug. 26.—Jacob Pistiner, a Jewish Socialist deputy in the Roumanian parliament, died suddenly yesterday at Czernowitz. Deputy Pistiner, who was elected to parliament in 1928 when the present government came into power, has been prominent in urging the government to take more strenuous measures against the anti-Semitic agitation. He was the representative of the Roumanian Socialist Party on the world executive of the Socialist International.

London Papers Dissatisfied with Tone and Manner of Mandates Commission's Report; "Manchester Guardian" Agrees with Report

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

London, Aug. 26.—All of the London morning papers, in commenting on the Mandates Commission's report on the 1929 Palestine disturbances, share the view as expressed in the editorial in the government organ, the "Daily Herald," that it represents "Britain's Clash with the League of Nations." Independently of the views of the individual papers regarding the Jewish National Home, the entire local press is obviously dissatisfied with the tone and manner of the Mandates Commission's conclusions.

The "Manchester Guardian," on the other hand, feels that it is unfortunate that the British government allowed its resentment against the strictures passed on the Palestine administration to find expression in tartness of speech quite uncalculated by the Mandates Commission's observations.

Wisdom After Events

In addition to devoting a full page to the text of the Mandates Commission's report, the "London Times" published a lengthy editorial headed "Wisdom After Events." It claims that the Mandates Commission made no serious or constructive criticism of past policy of the British government but delivered instead "a vague and rather pointless homily on what might have been or ought to have been."

"The conventions of diplomacy prevented the British government from exposing the Mandates Commission's claims to a gift of prophecy with greater severity of language, and from expressing natural resentment at the academic, not to say pedagogic character of some of the criticism contained in the general report, but it has not altogether stifled an official protest, although unnecessarily muffled by diplomatic verbiage against the procedure of the Commission."

League Resident

The "Daily Herald's" editorial makes the rather sensational suggestion that a resident League of Nations official be appointed in Jerusalem in order to enable the League itself to follow a more active policy. Saying that "the Palestine Mandate must be the most difficult in the world to administer," the "Daily Herald" declared that "the British government may find it necessary to follow a more energetic line. The terms of the Mandate may have been unwise, but they have been accepted and must be fulfilled."

The "Morning Post" takes the opportunity to attack the League of Nations generally, pointing out with considerable irony that "this pacifist organization demands more military protection for Palestine." The "Post" defines the conclusions of the Mandates Commission as "a militarist document."

Particular resentment is felt by all the papers at the fact that the Mandates Commission claims authority which it cannot exercise and is itself unwilling to undertake the work which it pretends to depute. The Geneva

correspondent of the "Morning Post" states that the report has caused considerable of a stir in League circles, but that the reply of the British government regarding the police force is considered feeble and is hardly expected to find acceptance with impartial observers. The "Post's" correspondent anticipates some lively interchanges of opinion when the Council of the League meets September 8.

Commission Took Task Seriously

The "Manchester Guardian" is of the opinion that the Mandates Commission took its task very seriously and that its conclusions cannot be dismissed as a lightly formed opinion. The editorial of the "Guardian" agrees that the Commission was entitled to regard the Shaw Commission's report as merely a part of the evidence before it and not, as the British government seems to suggest, as a verdict to be accepted without criticism upon it.

The "Manchester Guardian" further takes the view of the Mandates Commission that there cannot be a massacre of Jews without a revolt against British authority since the Jews are in Palestine under the direct protection and encouragement of the British government. The "Guardian" finds that the distinction between the two drawn by Arab leaders "is quite unjustifiable" and that "statements such as that in the Shaw Commission's report that the revolt was not directed against British authority are doing a very real disservice to the cause of Palestine."

Delicate Task

While admitting that the administration of Palestine is an extremely delicate and difficult task, the "Guardian's" editorial points out that it is an obligation undertaken and not a privilege. The Geneva correspondent of the "Guardian" foretells that the question may be discussed not only at the meeting of the League's Council but also at the Assembly of the League where any delegation has the authority to bring up the question of mandates as a whole or Palestine specifically if it desires.

In Geneva circles, it is believed, the correspondent adds, that the British government, instead of being really hurt by the criticism of the Mandates Commission merely gives the outward appearance of being extremely irritated.

Criticize Palestine Government for Admitting Deputy Kentridge

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Aug. 26.—The Palestine government is sharply criticized by the Arab paper, "Falastin," for admitting to Palestine Morris Kentridge, a Jewish Labor deputy of the South African parliament, who has come here to study the present situation. The paper claims that Mr. Kentridge's inquiry is superfluous after so many official commissions have reported.

Anti-Semitic Disturbances Reported from Soroca

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Bucharest, Aug. 26.—While anti-Semitic disturbances were reported today from Soroca in Bessarabia, and the surrounding villages, the Rumanian press is expressing astonishment over the government's daily assurances that the excesses will not be repeated. In the meantime Deputy Landau has submitted a memorandum to the police prefect of Bessarabia demanding increased protection in view of the serious danger to Jewish life and property.

The Rumanian press also reports that Carol Danila, anti-Semitic agitator, made numerous anti-Semitic speeches at various railway stations while traveling under arrest. He distributed from his car numerous proclamations while the police officials supposed to be guarding him permitted him to give voice to his cry of "down with the Jews." The papers in publishing the story ask whether such occurrences would be possible in any other country.

Court Upholds Acquittal of Zelea Codreanu

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Bucharest, Aug. 26.—The Bucharest court today denied the appeal of the public prosecutor against the court's decision acquitting Zelea Codreanu, anti-Semitic agitator who had been tried on charges of inciting to riot and murder. When the court acquitted Codreanu the public prosecutor lodged an appeal and pending a hearing on the appeal Codreanu remained under arrest. It is expected that he will now be released.

Hebrew University's Plumer Prize for Foreign Student

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Aug. 26.—The Plumer Scholarship, at the Hebrew University, named for Lord Plumer, former High Commissioner of Palestine, and valued at \$500, will be given in the coming academic year to a graduate of a foreign university, according to an announcement today from the offices of the University. The scholarship will be granted for a monograph in Arabic studies and the monographer must know Hebrew and do his research at the Hebrew University.

Tells Einstein Brith Shalom Has Misled Him

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Aug. 26.—An open letter to Albert Einstein complaining that the noted scientist has permitted himself to be misled by the anti-nationalistic activities of the Brith Shalom organization was released to the press here today by Mordecai Ben Ami, noted octogenarian writer. He urges Einstein to refrain from interfering in the political activities of the Jews because up to now his statements have only encouraged the enemies of Jewish aspirations.

Minutes of Extraordinary Palestine Session Show Members of Mandates Commission Expressed Unanimous Disapproval of Britain's Palestine Policy; Documents Carefully Studied

(Continued from Page 1)

with and often contradictory to the conclusions it reached. The minutes indicate that had the Mandates Commission had available the evidence and minutes of the Shaw Commission, which at the time of the extraordinary session were still unpublished, the severe criticism the Mandates Commission leveled against the British government would have been even more severe.

British Member Critical

According to the text of the Mandates Commission's minutes even the British member, Lord Lugard, pointed out various instances where the Mandatory Power failed, while Dr. Shiels, accusing some members of the Commission of pro-Jewish sympathies, pleaded for complete impartiality and said that he was taking neither the Jewish nor the Arab side nor even the side of the Shaw Commission's conclusions. Concerning these he remarked on one occasion that he "did not pretend to maintain that all the statements in the Shaw Commission's report were correct."

The retort of the British government to the conclusions of the Mandates Commission that the latter had not foreshadowed any criticism of the Mandatory Power seems to be unjustified in view of the statement of William Rappard, the Swiss member of the Commission, who pointed out that the High Commissioner of Palestine, during the Mandates Commission's session of July, 1929, left the Commission with the impression that the entire situation in Palestine was becoming brighter and brighter. Consequently M. Rappard claimed that the Mandates Commission was until the present misinformed as to the situation, which he attributed to the fact that the High Commissioner himself had probably been misinformed.

In the course of the discussion D. Van Rees, vice-chairman of the Mandates Commission, in replying to Dr. Shiels' question why the British government's policy regarding the Jewish National Home had never before been criticized, referred him to the minutes of previous sessions of the Commission in which the British government's policy was criticized but couched in perhaps more careful terms in order not to raise unnecessary public attention.

Shiels Defended Mufti

The minutes of the extraordinary session also show that Dr. Shiels took it upon himself to plead on behalf of the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem when the latter's official position and relation to the British government while drawing a salary as a paid official were questioned. Dr. Shiels did not deny that the Grand Mufti had figured on the police blacklist in Palestine, but merely contended that many political leaders even in Western Europe were watched by the police but that their

record hardly ever weakened their position. He added that the Grand Mufti's prison term had been commuted like those of Jewish leaders, referring probably to Vladimir Jabotinsky.

An interesting point was raised by Marquis A. Theodoli, chairman of the Mandates Commission, when he asked whether the Mandatory Power had formed any definite opinion when the Jewish National Home would be established and whether it was possible to say when the Jews themselves will consider the Jewish National Home as established. On this question Dr. Shiels evasively preferred not to express any opinion.

Discussion Handicapped

The discussion on the suspension of immigration was considerably handicapped, the minutes indicate, by Dr. Shiels referring the Mandates Commission to the inquiry of Sir John Hope Simpson. When further pressed by various members of the Commission, Dr. Shiels argued that the matter was sub judice. To this argument even the British member, Lord Lugard, found it difficult to agree, emphasizing that the immigration certificates had been suspended on purely political considerations which he termed a clear departure from the declared policy of the government that immigration should be governed exclusively by economic considerations.

The Mandatory Power's failure to encourage the close settlement of the Jews on the land, which is an important factor in the establishment of the Jewish National Home and is incorporated in the Mandate, was also pointed out by members of the Commission. The feebleness of the Shaw Commission's conclusions regarding the Arabs evicted from the land as not based on figures or facts was emphasized, particular stress being laid on the fact that the term of eviction can not be applied when the purchased land is not confiscated.

Sharp Verbal Exchange

A sharp verbal cross-fire passed between Harry Luke and the chairman of the Mandates Commission when the smallness of the compensation paid to the riot victims by the Palestine government was discussed, Luke maintaining that it was an act of grace on the part of the British government to pay any compensation at all while the chairman remarked that it would have been an act of justice.

Lord Lugard, the British member, raised the question of the possibility of Jewish settlement in Transjordan which Dr. Shiels promptly dismissed as incompatible with the Mandate and then as impracticable because the existing legislative assembly in Transjordan would frustrate such intentions. Subsequently he admitted that the settlement of individual Jews in Transjordan was possible and permissible but this too he termed impracticable since the Jews prefer to live together.

Morris Jacoby, Tammany Leader, Dead at 73

Funeral services were held yesterday at his home for Morris Jacoby, prominent Tammany leader, who died Sunday at Mt. Sinai Hospital. Born in 1857 he came to this country at the age of six and joined Tammany Hall when he was 21. He continued in politics until after the Bryan-McKinley campaign. For many years he was leader of the seventeenth assembly district and from 1888 to 1894 was a member of the state legislature.

A delegate to every national Democratic convention from 1884 to 1896 he joined the Gold Democrats in 1896 in the split on the silver question. This marked the end of his intimate connection with politics. Until 1920 he was active in real estate. He was also one of the founders and a vice-president of the Hebrew Free Loan Association.

Jaches, Jewish Maternity Hospital Founder, Dead at 80

The organizer and for the last two decades the president of the Jewish Maternity Hospital, Rabbi Philip Jaches, died Monday at his home at the age of 80. Coming here 40 years ago from Latvia he was active in various Jewish communal enterprises, among them the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society, the Hebrew Free Loan Society and the Hebrew Free Burial Association, of all of which he was a founder. He was also connected with the Home of the Daughters of Israel and the Home of the Daughters of Jacob as well as being a member of the Union of Hebrew Orthodox Congregations.

Supervisor of Kosher Squad Indicted on Graft Charge

As a result of testimony furnished to the district attorney's office of Queens County by Commissioner of Accounts Higgins who is probing charges of graft made by kosher butchers against supervisors in the department of markets, the Queens County grand jury has indicted John R. Shea, suspended supervisor of the kosher squad, and released in \$2,500 bail. In the meantime two kosher butchers have identified another supervisor as having accepted bribes.

8,200 Children's Dressmakers and Raincoat Makers Out on Strike

Seven thousand workers in the children's dressmaking trade and 1,200 raincoat makers went on strike Tuesday morning.

The children's dressmakers are asking an increase of \$2 per week for salaried workers and a ten percent raise for piece workers, with a five-day, 42-hour week. The raincoat makers are seeking a renewal of their agreement with the manufacturers which expired August 1. The manufacturers asked the workers to accept a 20 percent cut in wages. The dressmakers are also demanding the abolition of sweatshop conditions and the establishment of a system of arbitration.

Says Mandates Body's Report Does Not Encourage Respect for Mandatory Powers

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

London, Aug. 26—Telling the Mandates Commission that it has done no small disservice to the cause of the type of international institution with which it is concerned, the "Daily Telegraph," in an editorial commenting on the report of the Mandates Commission on the 1929 Palestine outbreak together with the minutes of its extraordinary session in June, says that the report cannot encourage respect for the authority of the Mandatory powers among those with whose government they seem to be entrusted "if their conduct of that responsibility is to be subject to captions, imperative criticism expressed in the tone of a schoolmaster."

Pointing out that there is "no evident reason why the Mandates Commission should display, in dealing with the Palestine outbreak, a more reproving tone than has been taken by it previously", the "Daily Telegraph" refers to troubles "even more serious" which have occurred in other mandated territories. The "Daily Telegraph" says that the Mandates Commission "might note the fact that at the time when the Arabs across the Syrian frontier of Palestine were in fierce revolt against the Mandatory Power, Palestine was absolutely tranquil as it has been since the brief explosion of race antagonism of last year."

Continuing with its defence of the British government, the "Daily Telegraph" says that the Shaw Commission "investigated fully the facts of the outbreak and pointed out with precision the weakness in the organization for preserving peace; a defective Intelligence Service, premature weakening of the garrisons, disbandment of the British gendarmerie and the license allowed to a mischievous press. That frank admission of default together with the complete pacification of the country since the defects named have been made good might have been expected to save us the experience of being lectured on behalf of the League of Nations on precisely those points to which attention had been drawn by the Shaw Commission."

"The Mandates Commission's report adds certain vague generalities to our failure to bring about peaceful cooperation between the Jews and the Arabs by means of constructive policy, as if the work done with respect to communications, education, sanitation, reform of the courts and many other matters were valueless, or as if it were in the power of any but the Jews and Arabs themselves to bring about a change of heart in their relationship."

"The plain truth is that the Palestine Administration, like others, can make mistakes. It understands its task far better than its critics and the British government in replying to these unnecessary strictures may ask why no word regarding objection to its general policy and conduct has been uttered by the Mandates Commission before."

Snell Cites Ways to Foster Arab Jewish Cooperation

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Aug. 26—Forty-two proposals made by Harry Snell, Labor member of the Shaw Commission which investigated the causes of last year's riots, are published by the Brit Shalom organization headed by Dr. Judah L. Magnes, Dean of the Hebrew University. The proposals urge that Arab-Jewish cooperation be fostered, that the government should appoint Arab and Jewish members on the existing committees for railways, harbors, roads, commerce, industry, etc., and give preference to officials knowing three languages.

Arab mukhtars, states Snell, in the interest of fostering friendly relations, should visit the meetings of the Jewish colonies' councils, when questions affecting the Arabs are discussed.

Urges Mixed Chambers of Commerce

Mixed Jewish-Arab chambers of commerce should be reestablished, Mr. Snell feels, and mixed federations of manufacturers and trade unions should be formed. Jewish credit organizations should extend credit to Arabs, he emphasizes, and encourage the formation of Arab cooperatives. Jewish research organizations should extend their research into Arab areas and Arabs should be admitted to Jewish schools.

Evening classes teaching Arabs Hebrew and Jews Arabic are a necessity in promoting friendly relations, Mr. Snell states, and mixed community centers should be opened containing libraries and recreational opportunities. Jewish medical institutions should extend their social service to include the Arabs and their professional societies as well. The Jewish Agency for Palestine, should, he feels, have a special member to concentrate on the Arab-Jewish relations.

Jewish Research Group

Among other suggestions made by Snell are that a Jewish research group should be formed to investigate political, social and economic conditions of the Arabs, and that the Hebrew University should conduct an adult Summer School in Arab-Jewish relations. A wider knowledge of Arab history and culture should be obligatory in the Hebrew schools and the Arab schools should insist on a knowledge of Hebrew culture. Mixed committees for the promotion of Arab-Jewish cooperation should be formed. Government officials, Masonic lodges, the Quaker and Bahai communities should assist Arab-Jewish cooperation in areas where the population is mixed. The Jewish Agency, concludes Mr. Snell, should more clearly define its Arab policy and continually emphasize its position.

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