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POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC WORLD SITUATION AND FUTURE OF PALESTINE
WORK: LEADERS OF JEWISH AGENCY EXPLAIN POSITION AT LONDON
MEETING: SPIRIT IN GOVERNMENT CIRCLES IS GOOD AND WE ARE
TRUSTFULLY LOOKING FORWARD TO NEW HIGH COMMISSIONER SAYS
MR. SOKOLOV

London, Sept. 30th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Important statements on the position of the Zionist movement and the future of the Jewish work in Palestine were made this evening at a demonstration in the Kingsway Hall, addressed by Mr. Nahum Sokolov, President of the Zionist World Organisation and the Jewish Agency, Dr. Selig Brodetsky and Mr. Berl Locker, members of the Executive, and Mr. O. E. d'Avigdor Goldsmid, Chairman of the Jewish Agency Council and President of the Jewish Board of Deputies.

You well know what we have to face as an Executive after the last Congress, Mr. Sokolov said. We are confronted with tremendous difficulties. The political situation is most delicate and requires a good deal of energy, endurance, wisdom and tact. The stronger our Organisation, the greater will be its moral weight. I am glad to say that the spirit in the Governmental circles is good and that we are trustfully looking forward to the new High Commissioner.

We believe in the genius of Great Britain and in the sacredness of Justice, safeguarded by international obligations, he went on. But we have to fight for the defence of our legitimate interests against misapprehension. Our task is to re-establish confidence in the Mandatory Power which has unfortunately been shaken by anxieties, uncertainties and tragic events.

We have also a very great task with regard to the Arabs, he continued. Relations between Jews and Arabs have hitherto been scanty, spasmodic and unfortunately full of prejudice on the Arab side, largely owing to fanaticism and ignorance. We believe that the time will soon arrive for a broad basis of permanent relations of mutual respect between the two peoples to be established. We shall devote all our energies to pave the way for an intellectual, social and economic peace, because we feel the force and truth of the conception of solidarity as against the disastrous old notion of hostile rivalry.

New Period Beginning In Work Of Zionist Organisation: Zionist
Movement No More The Idyll It Was At Time Of First Congress:
But Nobody Should Draw False Conclusion That Zionism Has
Weakened.

The new Zionist Executive elected at the 17th. Zionist Congress at Basle, inaugurating the new period now beginning in the work of the Zionist Organisation, and impressed by the gravity of its mission, Mr. Sokolov said, has the honour to submit the following statement for your careful consideration and to appeal for your wholehearted co-operation in the realisation of its endeavours.

The recent Congress has provoked a great deal of anxiety and perturbation in consequence of the expression - sometimes vehement, passionate, and intense, - of strong and deep feelings, of super-subtle abstractions, and party views. The field of vision was and still is encumbered by the debris of heated controversies. But nobody should allow himself to draw the false conclusion that Zionism has weakened. Such a mood of pessimism has only to be faced in the proper spirit, to disappear as quickly as it has arisen.

The Zionist movement is no more the idyll it was in 1897, he pursued. It has become the greatest drama of the age.

Zionism is a subject of many aspects, Mr. Sokolov said. It has many branches and raises many issues, some political, some economic, and others educational. It embraces all parties and schools in Judaism. It is a common - and in my opinion an unjust - criticism that the Jewish people are sadly addicted to factions. Why not? Where there are no factions, there is death. The very existence of contending parties spells vitality and virtue. Among the Jewish people outside the Zionist Organisation there are fewer conflicts between the contrasting parties because there is no longer any contact between them - no common enterprise, no reciprocal criticism and struggle - peace! This sort of peace we do not want in our ranks.

Movement Going Through Time Of Stress And Crisis: If We Still Have Courage At Time Like Present To Approach Our People Demanding Increase Of Sacrifices It Is Because Jewish People Are Always Best In Crisis: We Zionists Who Want A Country Are Not Unconscious Of Troubles And Perils Of Having A Country But Are Simply More Conscious Of Troubles And Perils Of Trying To Do Without One.

Our movement is going through a time of stress and crisis, Mr. Sokolov said, in appealing for unity in the Zionist ranks. There is no parallel in history that we can recall to the present condition. The economic crisis which presses so heavily upon the whole world, driving various countries into the chaos of increasing unemployment and bankruptcy, has most cruelly affected our people, ruining the fortunes of the few and rapidly diminishing the middle classes.

And if at a time like the present we still have the courage to approach our people, demanding not only the continuation but also the increase of sacrifices it is because the Jewish people are always at their best in a crisis. There are, of course, in the Jewish people as in others, in all times of crisis, doubts, hesitations, anxieties, and confusion, but these are superficial. What is fundamental, what is the essential, is the determination to keep at all costs a straight course. Translated into the terms of the present crisis, this means that the Jewish people are going to maintain the pledges which they have given for the reconstruction of the National Home. Our duty is to stand by Eretz Israel, and we shall stand by her, be the burden never so heavy. But though duty is a sufficient consideration, it is not immaterial to remember that even if we were in no way bound in conscience and honour to stand by Eretz Israel, we must stand by her in the last resort merely from motives of self-preservation.

But first of all we need peace and unity in our Organisation. With all respect to the parties, when the foundations of the Jewish National Home are at stake Party is not enough. We have to place Zionism before party dogmas. Our quarrels should vanish, a party truce should be declared, and men who were bitter opponents on various questions should become allies on the one question that matters - the safeguard-

ing of our honour and our position in Eretz Israel. I emphasise the need of showing a united front to the work that should allow the Jewish Agency to speak and act with the authority of an undivided Zionist Organisation and in the name of the Jewish people. When others take the advantage of our party divisions to snatch an opportunity to mislead public opinion by the erroneous statement that Zionism is in decay, then it is our business to close the ranks and take our part in the work ahead.

The Jewish nation's historical, inviolable right to the Land of Israel, Mr. Sokolov said, must become one of the decisive factors in the question of Palestine, and it will then be found that Palestine can be made by our efforts and our peaceful labour a prosperous country for all its inhabitants. We Zionists who want a country are not unconscious of the troubles and perils of having a country. We are simply more conscious than the others seem to be of the troubles and perils of trying to do without one.

Changes In British Government Of Great Significance Says

Dr. Brodetsky: New Colonial Secretary Mr. Thomas And New Colonial Under-Secretary Sir Robert Hamilton Have Declared Their Sympathy To Jewish National Home: Attitude Of New Government Been Helpful: I Am Not Making Exaggerated Promises: Mandatory's Policy Of Past Two Years Left Many Sores And Much To Be Undone.

The changes produced in the Government of this country cannot but have great significance for ourselves, not only as citizens, but also as spiritual citizens of the Jewish National Home, Dr. Brodetsky said. It is a fundamental principle of Zionist politics and of the political programme of the Jewish Agency, he pursued, that problems of the Jewish National Home are in no way to be intermingled with problems of party politics within the Mandatory Power. Every great Party in the State, - Conservative, Labour and Liberal - has declared its sympathy with the policy of the Mandate, and it is an interesting fact in connection with the change that has recently taken place in the British Cabinet, that the signatory of the Prime Minister's letter to Dr. Weizmann is the Prime Minister of the new National Government, with colleagues like Sir Herbert Samuel and Lord Reading, as well as Mr. Baldwin, for whose letter to the "Times" eleven months ago we Jews shall ever be grateful, and Mr. Malcolm MacDonald and Mr. Craigie Aitchison, the Lord Advocate, who played so great a part in the negotiations with the Cabinet Sub-Committee; while on the front bench of the opposition side of the House of Commons and on the front bench of the opposition side in the House of Lords sit the four members of the Cabinet sub-Committee, including the Chairman, Mr. Arthur Henderson, who met the representatives of the Jewish Agency and negotiated with us on the letter to which the Prime Minister gave the importance of a Government declaration by signing it on behalf of the Cabinet.

It would nevertheless be idle to suggest, or to attempt to induce in anybody the belief, he went on, that the change in the Government has not been of great significance to us. The new Colonial Secretary, Mr. Thomas, has, in conversation with Mr. Sokolov and myself, declared once again his well-known attitude of sympathy for the Jewish National Home, and the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, Sir Robert Hamilton, has made it clear in a similar interview that he desires to see the progress of the Jewish National Home. It is not too much to hope that a new spirit of

friendly co-operation will eventuate, and I think I am speaking what is in the mind of this great meeting when I say that if the Government will approach the problem of Palestine with those feelings of sympathy for the Jewish cause that prompted the Balfour Declaration and the Mandate, then Jewish love for and confidence in Great Britain will be re-established, and the past and its nightmares forgotten.

The Prime Minister's letter did theoretically eliminate many of the menaces that threatened us during the past two years, Dr. Brodetsky continued, but the fluidity and elasticity of political life reproduced these dangers in other forms during recent months. Immediately after the Congress, the Executive resumed the work of removing the greatest danger that has ever threatened our work in Palestine - namely artificial obstacles in the way of the purchase of land for Jewish settlement. In this and in other respects, the Executive can claim that they have not been completely unsuccessful. Our task has been difficult, because the great political changes in this country have tended to make discussions with the Government difficult owing to the preoccupations of Ministers with urgent problems of their own homeland. But my experience of the last few months justifies I think the belief that the attitude of the new Government has been one of helpfulness. In addition I would point to the way in which the Government has maintained peace and security in Palestine, and this is the fundamental upon which all our work must depend.

I am not going to make exaggerated promises or to raise exaggerated hopes. The line of policy pursued by the Mandatory Power during the last two years has left behind it many sores and much that has to be undone. Above all, it has had the unfortunate effect of accentuating the differences between Jews and Arabs. Our official policy as declared by the President and the new Executive is based politically upon two fundamental principles: firstly, the jealous guarding of all our rights, as secured to us in the Mandate, and as will lead to a great flourishing Jewish nation in Palestine, and secondly, the establishment in every possible way of friendly, neighbourly relations with the Arabs. In order to achieve both these objects it is essential that we shall enjoy the confidence of His Majesty's Government, and that His Majesty's Government shall enjoy the confidence of the Jewish people. It will be our aim to secure this end.

Palestine Work Not Merely Colonising Enterprise But Movement
For Rebuilding Life Of Whole People On New Foundations
Mr. Locker Says: Requires Personal Participation Not
Merely Contributions To Funds.

The financial difficulties, which do not date merely from to-day or yesterday, have sometimes had the effect of making it appear as if the Zionist movement were nothing but a financial collecting machine; and some Zionists and Jews have become accustomed to believe their duty done when they had paid their contribution to the Funds, Mr. Locker said. This is a fatal mistake.

Our Palestine work is not merely a colonising enterprise, he declared, but a great movement which has the purpose of rebuilding the life of a whole people on new foundations. The success of its task depends on its ability to inspire great Jewish masses, and more especially to make young Jews and Jewesses turn to Palestine and to personal participation in the historic work of reconstruction as a reply to their own problems and to the problems which are now shaking the world.

The world in general, he went on, and more particularly the Jewish world, and also the Near and Far East, are suffering from two evils; the oppression of man by man, and the dominance of people over people. The fact that large numbers of young people in all countries of the continent of Europe are turning to extremist movements which attract them with promises either of immediate social liberation or of the triumph of their nation is the direct result of the present condition of the world.

Youth suffers, everywhere, he said, but especially so our Jewish youth. It is the great historic role of Zionism to give our young people an ideal which embodies the hope both of national emancipation and of social regeneration. Our whole work must be inspired by these two ideas, which in reality represent only two sides of one conception.

No One Could Have Imagined When Jewish Agency Was Created In August 1929 That We Should Be Faced With Present Anxieties Says Mr. Goldsmid: National Government More Sympathetic Than Previous Administration But It Will Expect Us To Perform Our Part In Reconstruction Of Palestine: To-day That Work Is Practically At Standstill: Agency's Financial Position Parlous In Extreme.

No one of us could have imagined in August 1929, when the Jewish Agency for Palestine was created, that we should be faced two years later with the present anxieties, Mr. d'Avigdor Goldsmid said. We are indeed living in troublous times and the sacrifices that we have been called upon to make as citizens of this country are already very great, but we shall make them with the feeling that we are contributing to the well-being of the Nation. Just as we have a National Government in this country, created to cope with its present problems, and just as all Parties have sunk their differences, to a large extent, in order to meet the situation, so we here, as Jews, must sink all our personal divergencies of opinion and preserve a united front in the face of the difficulties that lie before us.

We have a National Government, Mr. Goldsmid went on, and from all the evidence which reaches us it would appear to be more sympathetic to our aims and aspirations than the previous administration, but such a Government, he proceeded, will naturally expect that we, too, should perform our part in the development and the reconstruction of Palestine. To-day that work is practically at a standstill. The financial position of the Agency is parlous in the extreme.

This, he continued, has arisen entirely owing to the world crisis. Budgets have to be prepared in advance and estimates have to be made of all receipts, as well as expenditure; if the receipts do not reach the expected figures, a deficit naturally results and, in spite of all the care that has been exercised by the officers of the Agency, serious deficits resulted for the year ending 30th. September, 1930, and will undoubtedly result for the year ending to-night.

Europe has done its share in meeting its responsibilities, Mr. Goldsmid said, but our generous friends on the other side of the Atlantic have found it impossible, for reasons with which we are too familiar, to send to Palestine the amounts which had been anticipated, with the result that to-day there are large debts due to financial institutions; teachers and staff have not received their salaries up-to-date - and in fact are months in arrears - and the work of completing the colonies is suffering very materially, while at the same time the arrangements for the arrival of additional settlers is seriously impeded.

I may be painting a gloomy picture of the position as it stands, he remarked, but I thought it desirable to tell you the facts to enable you to realise that, in spite of the heavy taxation which has been laid on us in this country, it is essential that adequate contributions should be forwarded to the Keren Hayesod, the financial instrument of the Agency. South Africa has already sent £7,000 in advance of the campaign to be carried on there. I cite this as an example of the readiness to help and of a realisation of the need for money.

In This Country We Have Duty Both As Citizens Of Mandatory Power And As Jews To See Work In Palestine Goes On Mr. Goldsmid Says In Appeal To Zionists And Non-Zionists Alike: Jewish Agency Not Concerned With Problems Of Nationalism He Declares: Its Duty Solely To Carry Out Its Share Of Responsibility Under Mandate And Provide National Home In Palestine For Those Of Our People Who Wish To Go There: To-day Practically All Countries Closed To Immigration: Therefore Important To Enable Palestine To Receive Those Longing To Settle There.

I cannot emphasise too strongly, Mr. Goldsmid said, that here, in this country, we have a special duty, both as citizens of the Mandatory Power and as Jews, to see that the work in Palestine goes on. May I hope that the appeal I am making on behalf of the Agency will be responded to generously by Zionists and non-Zionists alike?

The Agency is not concerned with problems of Nationalism or with other political differences which exist amongst Zionists. The Agency's duty is simply and solely to carry out its share of responsibility under the Mandate, and to provide a National Home in Palestine for those of our people who wish to go there and to co-operate with the Government in the development of the country. To-day practically all countries are closed to immigration, and it is, therefore, all the more important that funds should be available to enable Palestine to keep open to receive those who are longing to settle there and to give those who are there already a reasonable chance of earning a living. A new population requires assistance, in addition, to educate the children, to maintain its hospitals. This work of immigration, land settlement, health and education is all in being - it is organised, but the money to keep it going is very seriously lacking. The policy I have indicated and the objects for which money is needed should meet with the approval and support of all who care for the future of our race and of all who look to Palestine as a centre of intellectual and religious development for the future.

I therefore venture to ask, Mr. Goldsmid concluded, for cordial and loyal support for the new President of the Agency and the members of the Executive from Zionists and from the whole Community in this country, who have in the past always shown their readiness to make sacrifices for a great and overwhelming need. That is the position to-day; will you allow the work to stop or will you help? In the coming months you must give your answer, and I know it will be "Yes - we will make good".

GRAND MUFTI OF JERUSALEM MAY BE REMOVED FROM OFFICE: GOVERNMENT
EXPECTED TO ACT ON RECOMMENDATION OF 1926 COMMITTEE ON
MOSLEM SUPREME COUNCIL REQUIRING ELECTION TO PRESIDENCY
OF COUNCIL.

Jerusalem, Sept. 30th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The Grand Mufti of Jerusalem, Haj Amin el Husseini, may not continue in office as President of the Supreme Moslem Council, the Jewish Telegraphic Agency learns.

The Government is expected to act now on the report made by the Committee which was appointed in 1926 by Lord Plumer, the High Commissioner at the time, in order to recommend a revision of the regulations of the Supreme Moslem Council, providing among other things, for a system of election to the Council, instead of appointment by the Government as hitherto.

∴ The report of the Committee was submitted to the Government in 1929, but was never published, and no action has been taken on it, so far; the Palestine Government explaining that "action on this report was postponed owing to the August 1929 disturbances".

The Jewish Telegraphic Agency understands that it is now the intention of the Government to take action on the recommendations of the Committee, one of which is understood to be that new elections for the office of President of the Supreme Moslem Council should be held every nine years, and that if the same person is elected subsequently twice in succession, he should be declared President for life of the Council. The suggestion has been made, it is understood, in quarters close to the Grand Mufti, that as the holder of the office, he should now be confirmed in his position, for a second term of nine years, which would have the effect of making it automatically a life appointment.

To this the Government is not expected to agree, and in view of the extensive hostility to the Grand Mufti which exists among a large section of the Palestine Moslems (it was due to the anti-Mufti opposition that only 250 out of the 750 notables invited attended the Nablus Congress held last week under the auspices of the Grand Mufti and his supporters, which decided on a policy of non-co-operation with the Government), it is not thought that he would be re-elected in the event of a contest.

In support of the Grand Mufti's claim to reappointment, it is pointed out that in several Government documents, the President of the Supreme Moslem Council is spoken as permanent President of the Council.

Sir Herbert Samuel, who appointed the Grand Mufti to his office (the late Lord Melchett mentioned this fact in Sir Herbert's presence at a meeting of the Society of the Friends of the Hebrew University, held in October 1929, soon after the Palestine outbreak), explains in his report to the British Government on relinquishing his office as High Commissioner, in 1925, that under the Turks the administration of Moslem religious affairs in Palestine was regulated by the Ministry of Wakfs and the Sheikh ul Islam in Constantinople. With the severance of Palestine from Turkey, a new arrangement became necessary. Conferences, he writes, were held accordingly with a number of the leading Moslems in the country, both lay and ecclesiastic. A committee chosen by themselves drew up a constitution for the purpose, which was accepted by the Government and put into operation. The register of secondary electors for the last election to the Turkish Parliament before the war was taken as a basis; a permanent body of five members, with the title of the Supreme Moslem Council, was chosen by these electors; to it was entrusted the care of religious buildings and charitable endow-

ments, and the supervision of the religious courts of law. The Council, he proceeds, has now performed these duties for a period of over three years; it controls a revenue of £E.30,000; it has in addition collected large sums from the Moslem world for the restoration of the Haram-es-Sharif in Jerusalem, an urgently needed task, which is being carried out with care and skill; it has established, in a portion of those buildings, a Moslem Theological College and an Orphanage.

The 1920 Moslem Conference And "The General Sense Of Moslem Opinion".

It was on November 9th., 1920, that a conference of Muftis, Ulema and Moslem notables was summoned by the Palestine Government in Jerusalem for "the consideration of questions relating to the control of Moslem religious courts". This Conference appointed a Committee on whose advice an ordinance was promulgated by the High Commissioner on May 15th., 1921, providing that "a Committee consisting of four members shall be elected for the administration of the Wakf and Sharia affairs, and shall hold office for four years. This Committee shall elect its President who shall hold office likewise for four years".

On December 20th., 1921, Sir Herbert Samuel, however, acting on the advice of an "Assembly of Moslem Representatives" changed these regulations and announced the creation of a Supreme Moslem Sharia Council with headquarters in Jerusalem. In an ordinance published at the time, signed by Sir Herbert Samuel, it was declared that "this Council shall consist of a President to be known as Rais-el-Ulema and four members. The Rais-el-Ulema shall be permanent President of the Council. The Rais-el-Ulema shall be elected by a general election, the method of which shall be prescribed by the Council in a special law".

Sir Herbert Samuel, thus appointing the Grand Mufti as permanent President of the Council, went further in administratively arranging for the Mufti to be appointed President of the Supreme Moslem Council without the general election spoken of in the Ordinance. On August 24th., 1921, Sir Herbert Samuel convened the first meeting of the Supreme Moslem Council, which elected the Mufti as its President.

Since that time, neither the Mufti nor the members of the Council as such were ever re-elected in accordance with the terms of the Ordinance. Four years later, at the beginning of 1926, when new elections to the Council were to be held, these were apparently arranged in such a way that the Supreme Court was compelled to declare them void, administratively prolonging at the same time the term of office of the four members of the Supreme Moslem Council. In order to find a solution out of this position, an enquiry was set up by Lord Plumer, "for the purpose of preparing a revision of the existing regulations and to make any regulations concerning the holding of fresh elections of members of the Council".

The Mufti himself was appointed, however, Chairman of this Committee, causing vigorous criticism on the part of a section of the Arab press, which is opposed to his regime, who charged him with obstructing the work of the Committee and causing it to move slowly. It was not until 1929 that the draft report was ready and submitted to the Government in its final form. During all that period no elections to the Council were held, and by that time a new ordinance had been promulgated, authorising the High Commissioner to appoint the members of the Council without any elections taking place.

On June 12th., 1929, an official communique was issued by the Palestine Government stating that "before the revised draft Constitution is acted upon by the Government, it would be published so that the Government might be able to ascertain the general sense of Moslem opinion towards it". A number of documents explaining the position were attached to this announcement, but they were published only in Arabic, and no copies of them could be obtained for the purpose of having them translated into English or Hebrew.

After the cancellation of the elections to the Supreme Moslem Council in 1926, a Moslem Conference was held in Jerusalem to consider the situation and a considerable amount of hostility was expressed to the Grand Mufti and to the Hussein family as a whole. It appeared that the sense of the delegates was in the direction of the affairs of the Supreme Moslem Council being taken out of the hands of the Husseins and being entrusted to the Nashashibi family, the most important rivals to the Husseins.

Against the proposal of the supporters of the Grand Mufti, the Conference adopted a resolution asking the Government in accordance with Turkish law to have the Municipalities appoint election committees for the purpose of arranging new elections to the Supreme Moslem Council. Pending the report of the Enquiry Committee, no action was taken, however, by the Government, and the Grand Mufti has meanwhile completed his term of nine years in office.

EX-SULTAN OF TURKEY AGREES TO RESUME CALIPHATE WITH SEAT IN JERUSALEM?

Paris, Sept. 30th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The former Caliph and Sultan of Turkey, spiritual head of the entire Moslem world, who is marking time at Nice, has agreed to resume his pontifical duties with temporal powers over Jerusalem, it is learned in London to-day, the Paris edition of the "Chicago Tribune" writes to-day. (A report that the ex-Sultan was being approached in the matter by Shaukat Ali, the Indian Moslem leader, appeared in the J.T.A. *Bulletin of the 4th. inst.).

Moulana Shaukat Ali, foremost Moslem leader and head of the Pan-Islamic movement, who is also a delegate to the Round Table Conference, has carefully manoeuvred negotiations over several months, the paper proceeds, and is now returning to London with a formal statement to the British Government.

The formation of a union of 300,000,000 Moslems under the re-established caliphate, it goes on, would be greatly advantageous to Great Britain economically, and would simplify her eastern problem, but the scheme threatens not only to wreck the Indian conference but also to rekindle the smouldering Arab and Jewish question in Palestine.

While Shaukat Ali is travelling between Nice and London, the "Chicago Tribune" continues, the Indian Moslem delegates to the Round Table Conference are sitting uneasily in their chairs, for the other Indians bitterly resent the Moslems turning from Indian nationalism to a Pan-Islamic union, and some good explanation is going to be necessary.

The Aga Khan and other leaders discussed the matter, it says, and decided to keep silent, but Sunday the Aga Khan in a speech denied that the Indian Moslems were loyal to any organisation but the Indian Government.

Rumours of the re-establishment of the Caliphate, it adds, have been current for some time, but only to-day has word come that the Caliph is satisfied with the terms since he has previously been holding out to get an agreement to his liking.

Shaukat Ali conferred with the Palestine Arabs on his way to London from India, it writes, and finally got them to agree not to start the British non-co-operation movement before he had a chance to negotiate.

It is now learned he has wired the Grand Mufti that everything is going to be lovely - for the Arabs. It is feared that explaining the plan to the Jews will be difficult, but the Moslems intend to say the establishment of Jerusalem as the temporal seat of the Caliph will not affect the Jewish settlements elsewhere in Palestine.

The Caliph, it concludes, must have a temporal seat like the Pope, according to the Islamic religion, and Jerusalem is the second holiest city. Mecca is the first choice, but King Ibn Saud frowns on the idea of having another temporal ruler in his territory, so Jerusalem has been chosen.

WE DO NOT BELIEVE IT SAYS PALESTINE ARAB PAPER.

Jerusalem, Sept. 30th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

We do not believe the reports about Shaukat Ali's intentions to suggest to the Indian Round Table Conference that the ex-Sultan Waheed Eddin should be proclaimed Caliph and placed in Jerusalem, the Palestine Arab paper "Al Carmel" writes.

We think that Shaukat Ali and Hadj Amin Hussein (the Grand Mufti), it says, have not forgotten the evil consequences of the attempt to proclaim the late Hussein as the Caliph. The appointment of the ex-Sultan Waheed Eddin to that post may arouse dissatisfaction amongst the Turkish people who have deposed him, at a time when the Arabs, particularly those of Palestine, need the sympathy of every Arab and Moslem.

Therefore, it concludes, we hope that the object of the All-Moslem Conference at Jerusalem, will be to discuss the ways and means of safeguarding the Holy Land and the Moslem holy places and of organising Arab and Moslem public opinion.

We hope, it adds, that King Ibn Saud, the Imam of Yemen and the Turkish Government will also be invited to send representatives to the Conference, because they are the strongest Moslem powers.

GANDHI AND THE JEWS.

London, Oct. 1st. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

"My attitude towards Jews, Mr. Gandhi said in an exclusive interview which the "Jewish Chronicle" publishes in its issue appearing to-morrow, "is one of great sympathy. I am very much attracted to the Jew firstly, because of selfish motives since I have very many Jewish friends; secondly, for a far deeper one - they have got a wonderful spirit of cohesion. That is to say, wherever you find Jews there is a spirit of comradeship among them. Moreover, they are a people with a vision. The implication and full meaning of that vision, if I may put it without impertinence, they do not themselves realise.

"I am sometimes asked whether I regard Jews as the Chosen People, and I say well in a sense 'Yes'. But then all people consider themselves to be chosen.

"Zionism in its spiritual sense is a lofty aspiration", said Mr. Gandhi. "By spiritual sense I mean they should want to realise the Jerusalem that is within. Zionism meaning re-occupation of Palestine has no attraction for me. I can understand the longing of a Jew to return to Palestine, and he can do so if he can without the help of bayonets, whether his own or those of Britain. In that event he would go to Palestine peacefully and in perfect friendliness with the Arabs.

The real Zionism of which I have given you my meaning is the thing to strive for, long for and die for. Zion lies in one's heart. It is the abode of God. The real Jerusalem is the spiritual Jerusalem. Thus he can realise this Zionism in any part of the world".

Mr. Gandhi added that unfortunately he had not been to Palestine yet but that he hoped to go there some day. "I should love to go", he added, "for I have read so much about the Holy Land".

"Antisemitism", observed Mr. Gandhi in conclusion, "is really a remnant of barbarism. I have never been able to understand this antipathy to the Jews. I have read Zangwill's 'Children of the Ghetto', and when I read it I realised what unmerited persecution Jews had already gone through, and I felt then as I feel now that this persecution is, if I can again say so in all humility, a reflection upon those who, in the name of Christianity, have persecuted this long-suffering race".

"The remedy?" he exclaimed. "My remedy is twofold. One is that those who profess to be Christians should learnt the virtue of toleration and charity, and the second, is for Jews to rid themselves of the causes for such reproach as may be justly laid at their door".

PALESTINE AND THE POUND: GOVERNMENT ISSUES PUBLIC NOTICE DECLARING NO DIFFERENCE BETWEEN PAPER POUND AND COINS: BOTH FULLY SECURED ABOVE FACE VALUE IN LONDON: IMPORTED ARTICLES MAY BE DEARER BUT NO JUSTIFICATION FOR INCREASE IN PRICES OF LOCAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Jerusalem, Sept. 30th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The Government has issued a public notice here drawing attention to the misapprehension which exists in certain sections of the population concerning the relative value of Palestine currency notes and of silver and nickel coins. Both paper and coins, the statement says, are fully secured above their face value in London, and there is no difference between the paper pound and silver, or nickel coins.

The Government warns against any attempt at profiteering being made in Palestine, by exploiting the situation.

While an increase in the prices of imported articles from certain countries whose currency is not based on the sterling is justifiable, the statement says, similar considerations do not, however, apply to local agricultural products.

AUSTRALIAN COURTS HOLD MAN CLAIMING TO BE MEMBER OF MOND FAMILY FOR DEFAUDING SHAREHOLDERS IN 100 MILLION POUND BANK: DR. ROBERT MOND AND MELCHETT FAMILY AUTHORISE J.T.A. TO SAY THEY HAVE NO KNOWLEDGE OF HIM AND THAT HE IS MANIFEST IMPOSTOR.

Melbourne, Sept. 30th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Amazing evidence is being tendered in police court proceedings being conducted here against a man claiming to be named Philip Mond, and others who are charged with having conspired with him to cheat and defraud prospective shareholders and depositors in the Britannia Bank, Ltd., and other companies registered by him.

Representing himself as a nephew of the late Lord Melchett, and of his brother Dr. Robert Mond, he produced an alleged power of attorney purporting to be signed by Lord Melchett and Dr. Robert Mond, as well as by "Sir Nathaniel Rothschild", and he actually obtained Government registration for the Britannia Bank, Ltd., with a nominal capital of 100 million sterling.

His scheme was to purchase companies and banks in liquidation, and the evidence submitted against him reveals some extraordinary financial dealings. The hearing has been adjourned.

The J.T.A. is authorised by Dr. Robert Mond and the Melchett family to state that they know nothing of the man, that no member of the Mond family is in Australia, and that he has no right to the name of Mond, and is a manifest impostor.

MR. JESSE STRAUS APPOINTED TO DIRECT 20 MILLION DOLLAR UNEMPLOYED RELIEF FUND IN NEW YORK STATE.

New York, Sept. 30th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Mr. Jesse Straus has been appointed by Mr. Roosevelt, the Governor of New York State, to direct the 20 million dollar unemployment relief fund.

Mr. Straus who is Vice-President of the New York Chamber of Commerce and is connected with a number of important business enterprises, is a son of the late Isidore Straus, who was drowned on the "Titanic", and a nephew of the late Nathan Straus, the great philanthropist, and of the late Oscar S. Straus, former United States Ambassador to Turkey, and the only Jew who has ever been a member of the United States Government.

TRIAL OF HITLERIST LEADERS OF BERLIN ANTI-JEWISH EXCESSES FIXED FOR NEXT WEEK.

Berlin, Sept. 30th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The trial of Count Helldorf, the Berlin Commandant of the Hitlerist storm troops, his chief of staff, Ernst, and the Commander of the Berlin Steelhelm, Brandt, is expected to be opened next Friday, October 9th., it is stated here.

Meanwhile, they have been transferred from police custody to the custody of the court. This more stringent measure has been rendered necessary by the growing suspicion that Count Helldorf actually participated in the pogrom.

The Hitlerist Party, it is reported, intends to expel Count Helldorf, following revelations that have been made that he was a notorious gamster, gambling away his estates, and that after he went bankrupt he was living by begging from his Jewish friends.

HITLERIST GOVERNMENT IN GERMANY?: WILL NOT BE UNREASONABLE SAYS "MANCHESTER GUARDIAN".

London, Oct. 1st. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The industrialists, the triumph of the Nazis, the depreciation of the pound, the worsening of the economic crisis, and the increase in the budgetary deficit (despite all economies and all new taxes) are combining to drive the Bruening Government - which in any case is Conservative by nature - far to the Right, the "Manchester Guardian" writes to-day. Dr. Bruening has no personal fondness for the Nazis, it says, and has no particular wish to govern with them, but he is gradually being compelled to consider the alternative of governing with them or of suspending the Constitution, because he can no longer be sure of the support of the Socialists, who give him his majority in Parliament. For the Socialists and the trade unions the situation is rapidly becoming untenable.

The Socialist leaders have prevailed upon the Government to modify some of its harsher cuts and economies from time to time, but it is doubtful whether the Chancellor can make further concessions even if he would like to. In that case they have no choice except going into Opposition, and in that case the great opportunity of the Nazis will have come.

As the financial credit of a nation is so sensitive nowadays, the "Manchester Guardian" concludes, it should be pointed out that there is no warrant for assuming that a German Government in which the Nazis are represented, or even one in which they preponderate, will be at all unreasonable in foreign affairs. For all his Nationalism, the Nazi is not so much anti-Jewish or anti-English as anti-Socialist. FOR PERSONAL USE